

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY REPORT: SURVEY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN RUSSELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA



2009
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY REPORT:
SURVEY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
IN RUSSELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

WMCAR Project No. 07-32

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ABSTRACT

Russell County, in partnership with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), has commissioned, through the Cost-Share Survey and Planning Program, the survey of at least 250 properties at the reconnaissance level or a combination of reconnaissance and intensive surveys. A previous cost-share survey, conducted between 1999 and 2002, resulted in the documentation of roughly 135 resources. The current study entailed both the survey of undocumented resources and the resurvey of previously documented resources as necessary. It is the mutual hope and expectation of Russell County and DHR that the completion of the prior survey project and updated documentation of previously surveyed resources will supply useful information in support of preservation and land-use planning within the county.

From February through August 2008, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted survey of 241 resources at the reconnaissance level and three resources at the intensive level (each intensive-level survey being considered equivalent to three reconnaissance-level surveys). The reconnaissance-level surveys included 34 resurveys of significant resources previously recorded during the 1999–2002 survey. The selection of resources provided a broad cross-section of building types, architectural styles, time periods, and geographic distribution and focused on the significant themes in settlement and development of Russell County. The surveyed resources primarily relate to the domestic, agricultural, religious, commercial, educational, social, and industrial history of Russell County and generally range from the Colony to Nation Period (1750–1789) through the New Dominion Period (1945–present).

Supplementary to the documentation of resources was the assessment of cultural landscapes and the identification of potential historic districts. Seven distinct cultural landscapes were identified: Coal Fields (the rugged bituminous coal-producing region in the northwest portion of the county), Agricultural Mountain Hollows, Mountain Ridges, the Norfolk & Western railroad corridor, Moccasin Valley, Elk Garden, and Loop/Corn Valley & Belfast Mills.

Recommendations for potential listings of historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places/Virginia Landmarks Register (NRHP/VLR) include five identified during the current survey (Honaker, Elk Garden, Moccasin Valley, the Route 80 corridor, and a segment of the Norfolk & Western Railroad corridor) and four that have been previously surveyed (Lebanon [252-5021], Old Castlewood [083-5112], Dante [083-5153], and Route 71/Trail of the Lonesome Pine [083-5136]).

Individual resources recommended for nomination to the NRHP/VLR include 11 of the 18 resources thus far surveyed at the intensive level. In addition, 24 resources surveyed at the reconnaissance level are recommended for intensive survey.

This study also included a cursory assessment of archaeological research potential within the county. Based on a review of previously recorded sites and consultation with DHR's Roanoke Region Archaeologist Thomas Klatka, general recommendations for future archaeological research are provided.

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We are grateful to the citizens of Russell County and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for their joint sponsorship of this study, which was administered under the DHR Cost Share Survey and Planning Program. Susan Smead, the manager of this program, deserves our thanks for her guidance, coordination efforts, and instructive comments over the course of the study. We also extend our gratitude to Archivist Quatro Hubbard, Architectural Data Manager Jeff Smith, and Data Sharing System (DSS) Manager Karen Hostettler, who facilitated background research and use of the DSS. The DHR Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO) staff also provided review comments, helped coordinate meetings, and supplied contact information for several local informants. We offer our appreciation to RRPO Director John Kern, Architectural Historian Michael Pulice, and Archaeologist Thomas Klatka. In Russell County, special thanks go to Linda Tate, Executive Director of the Russell County Chamber of Commerce; Janice Busic of the Russell County Tourism Committee; Kathleen Taylor of the Honaker Heritage Museum; Frank Kilgore, LLC, of St. Paul; Kelly McBride and the staff of the Russell County Public Library; and the property owners who provided access for intensive surveys; all of whom donated their time and shared their knowledge of the region.

The architectural survey of Russell County was completed under the supervision of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) Director Joe B. Jones and Project Manager David W. Lewes. The survey was conducted by Architectural Historian Elizabeth André, who wrote and compiled the comprehensive survey report, except for sections concerning archaeological resources in Chapters 7 and 8, which were prepared by Project Archaeologist William H. Moore. Mr. Lewes produced the final report with help from Alex Whitney, and final illustrations were prepared by Eric A. Agin.

1: Introduction

Russell County, in partnership with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), has commissioned, through the Cost-Share Survey and Planning Program, the survey of at least 250 properties at the reconnaissance level or a combination of reconnaissance and intensive surveys (with one intensive survey considered equivalent in effort to three reconnaissance surveys). A previous cost-share survey, conducted between 1999 and 2002, resulted in the documentation of 135 resources. The current study entailed both the survey of undocumented resources and the resurvey of previously documented resources as necessary. It is the mutual hope and expectation of Russell County and DHR that the completion of the prior survey project and updated documentation of previously surveyed resources will supply useful information in support of preservation and land-use planning within the county.

During the initial 1999–2002 survey, Architectural Historian Kalli Lucas focused her combination of reconnaissance- and intensive-level survey efforts on 135 resources of relatively high integrity and/or strong architectural and historical significance. The current survey of 250 reconnaissance and intensive surveys was conducted by Architectural Historian Elizabeth André, of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, between February and August 2008. Two-hundred-forty-one resources were surveyed at the reconnaissance level and three at the intensive level (each intensive-level survey was considered equivalent to three reconnaissance-level surveys). The reconnaissance-level surveys included 34 resurveys of significant resources

recorded during the initial 1999–2002 survey. The 2008 survey fleshed out the initial survey with a range of vernacular resources and maintained a lower threshold of architectural and historical integrity. The selection of resources provided a broad cross-section of building types, architectural styles, time periods, and geographic distribution and focused on the significant themes in the settlement and development of Russell County. The 2008 survey culminated in the completion of the Comprehensive Survey Report, which encompasses the results of both surveys.

The surveyed resources primarily relate to the domestic, agricultural, religious, commercial, educational, social, and industrial history of Russell County and generally range from the Colony to Nation Period (1750–1789) through the New Dominion Period (1945–present). Supplementary to the documentation of resources were the assessment of cultural landscapes and the identification of potential historic districts. Three distinct cultural landscapes were identified: the rugged bituminous coal-producing region in the northwest portion of the county; the rocky, agricultural mountain hollows of the northeast portion of the county; and the rolling agricultural valleys of the southern portion of the county. Potential historic districts were identified in Lebanon, Honaker, Dante, Old Castlewood, Elk Garden along Route 71 (the Trail of the Lonesome Pine), along Route 80, through the Moccasin Valley, along the Clinchfield Railroad corridor, and along the Norfolk & Western Railroad corridor. The conditions of the surveyed resources range from excellent to deteriorated. Pursuing

listing of the identified historic districts in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) would allow owners to seek state and federal tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic properties, encourage both downtown and rural revitalization, and enhance heritage tourism. A large number of resources stand vacant and are threatened with deterioration and neglect, primarily within the more rugged, mountainous landscape in the northern portion of the county. The industrial boom towns, particularly Dante, suffer the greatest threat from physical deterioration and abandonment. More intensive planning efforts are required for the revitalization and long-term preservation of these highly threatened areas.

2: Geography

The economic and cultural development of Russell County over the last three centuries is closely tied to its geography and geology (Figures 1 and 2). The patterns of settlement, agricultural and industrial opportunities, transportation networks, and the built environment all have been shaped by the physical topography, natural resources, and geographic location. Through exploitation of those features that are inherently advantageous and adaptation to inherent drawbacks, Southwest Virginia settlers carved out a distinct lifestyle, the physical imprint of which is emblazoned on the cultural landscape. “The geography of Appalachia has impacted nearly every aspect of life there. The early isolation caused by the mountains led to the development of distinctive cultures and types of speech. The terrain influenced settlement patterns and heredity. The land provided the means for survival—farmland, game, and later the trees and minerals that would become the basis for the area’s economy” (Evans 2004:7).

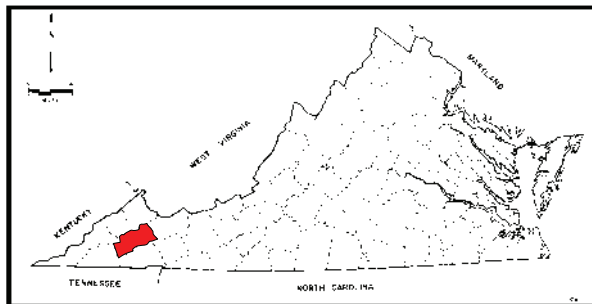


Figure 1. Study area location.

Geographically, economically, culturally, and historically, Russell County (and all of Southwest Virginia) is more closely linked with the greater Appalachian region than the Commonwealth of Virginia. The county is simultaneously categorized as part of the Appalachian Plateau, the Ridge-and-Valley Appalachians, the Great Appalachian Valley, the East Tennessee Valley, Southern Appalachia, Central Appalachia, and, more generally, the Mountain South. While impacted by the political climate within the state and populated by a number of pioneers from Tidewater Virginia, Russell County, due to its geographic isolation, evolved almost independently from the outlying regions of its home state.

A narrow strip of Russell County, specifically the western coalfields, lies within the Appalachian Plateau, “an ancient tableland that eons of erosion have dissected into thousands of narrow hollows that twist and turn in all directions” (Pudup 1995:77) The escarpment that forms that edge of the plateau takes on the appearance of a mountain range but is, in reality, an eroded plain of sedimentary rock. The remainder of Russell County is located within the Ridge-and-Valley Appalachians, which are characterized by an alternating pattern of long, even ridges and long, continuous valleys. Defining the eastern edge of the Ridge-and-Valley Appalachians is the Great Appalachian Valley, a chain of valley lowlands that extends in a southwesterly direction from Canada into central Alabama. A major historical transportation corridor, the Great Valley is further divided

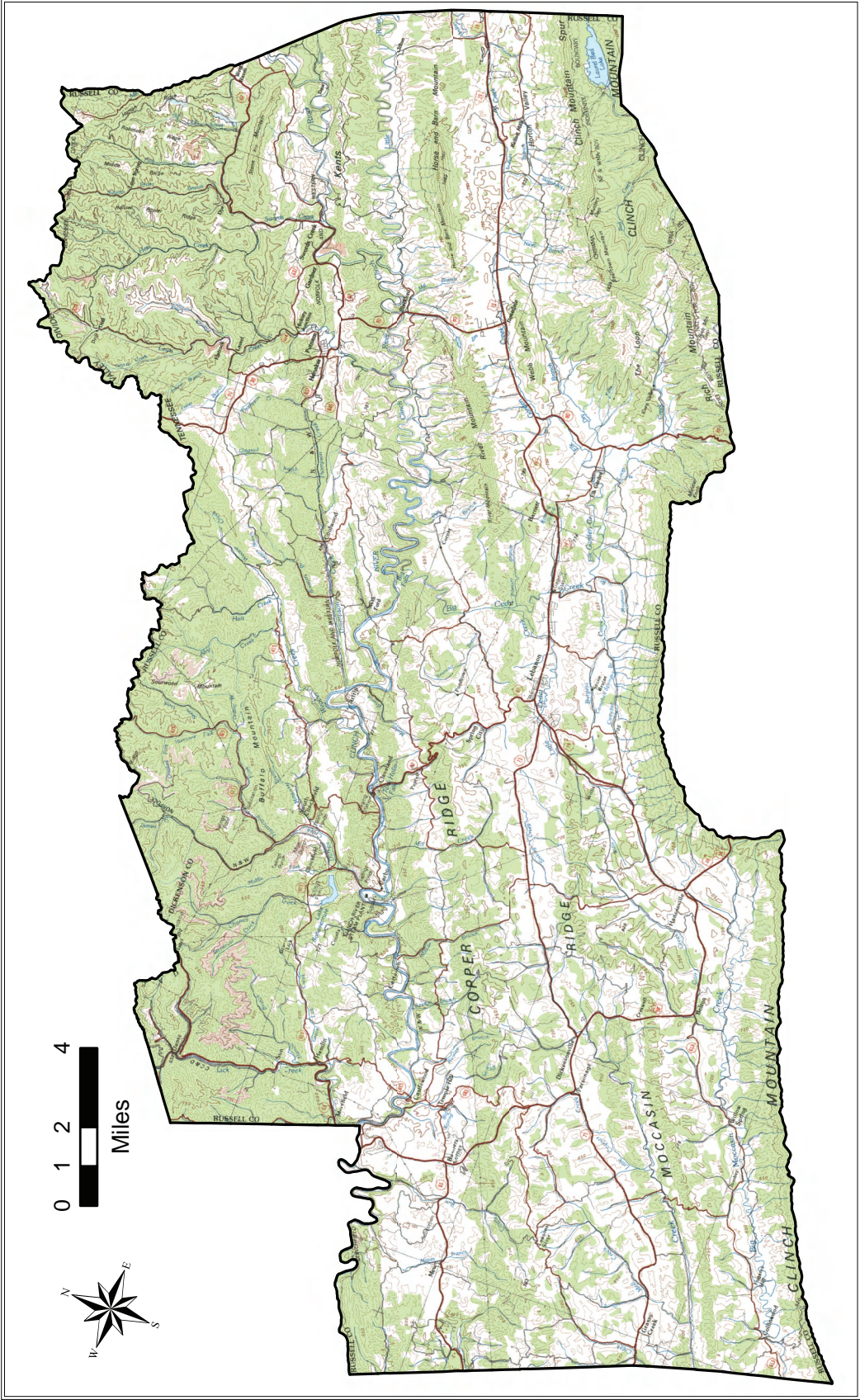


Figure 2. Study area topography (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1977, 1981a, 1981b, 1982).

into a number of sub-regions. Russell County falls within the East Tennessee Valley, which extends from southwestern Virginia into Alabama.

The Appalachian Mountains are also subdivided into Northern Appalachia and Southern Appalachia, the latter encompassing Russell County. To further categorize the heavy coal mining regions of the mountain chain, a third region is often added: Central Appalachia. These geographic subdivisions, while still alluding to the physical unity that binds the mountains into an extensive chain, emphasize the cultural distinctions developed within the varying regions. In an even more general sense, Russell County is part of a large, diverse region vaguely designated the Mountain South. While remaining fairly non-specific, the moniker does indeed suggest a degree of cultural distinction from the less rugged regions of the American South.

Russell County encompasses roughly 496 square miles and ranges in elevation from 1,400 to 4,550 feet. The most prominent of the major ridges within the Ridge-and-Valley Appalachians is Clinch Mountain, which stretches over one hundred miles and defines the eastern edge of Russell County. Lying to the north and west of Clinch Mountain is the Clinch River Basin. The Clinch River meanders in a southwesterly direc-

tion roughly through the center of the county, thus bisecting the county into two characteristic zones. North and west of the river, the topography is rugged and is characterized by steep slopes and narrow hollows. South and east of the river, the topography is less severe and is characterized by broad, rolling valleys. The Clinch River is fed by a number of small tributaries, including Little River, Big Cedar Creek, Swords Creek, Lewis Creek, Weaver's Creek, Dumps Creek, Lick Creek, Mill Creek, Moccasin Creek, and Copper Creek. These minor waterways cut through mountain hollows and broad valleys, creating fertile floodplains.

Eighty-four square miles (about 17%) of Russell County is underlain with bituminous coal. These coalfields are predominantly relegated to the western corner of the county. The remainder of the terrain to the north and west of the Clinch River is underlain with shale and covered with a thin, sandy soil. The fertile soils to the south and east of the Clinch River are nourished by the limestone bedrock and produce a thick covering of bluegrass. While much land has been cleared for farming practices, a good portion of Russell County was initially covered with dense forests of yellow poplar, black walnut, oak, hickory, American chestnut, and ash.

3: Historic Contexts

CONTACT PERIOD (1607–1750)

The Virginia frontier opened for settlement in the 1730s. Orange County was established in 1738 and extended west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, encompassing present-day Russell County. While the Shenandoah Valley, stretching from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, south to present-day Roanoke, Virginia, began receiving significant numbers of German and Scots-Irish immigrants traveling along the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, settlement in far southwestern Virginia proceeded at a much slower rate, retarded both by the remoteness of the region and the absentee ownership of land speculators (Costa 1996; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

Eastern land speculators regarded western land as an income generator. Thought to become the crossroads of commerce, the southwestern Virginia frontier attracted major Northeastern land companies, such as the Loyal Company and Greenbrier and Ohio Company, all of which acquired large tracts of land on speculation of an upsurge in value. Once the titles cleared, the acreage could be sold off for cash to permanent settlers. In sharp contrast to the stereotypical image of the rugged, axe-wielding pioneers single-handedly taming the remote wilderness, the early frontier explorers were actually shrewd businessmen who served as cultural and economic mediators between the large land companies and the indigenous natives. These local agents drove the western frontier settlement, selecting the prime locations, surveying the tracts, and securing the titles (Costa 1996; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

Several exploring parties traversed the southwestern Virginia wilderness and surveyed lands during the 1740s. In 1746, John Buchanan and Charles Campbell surveyed land along the Holston River (then known as the Indian River), which runs along the southeastern edge of present-day Russell County. Early records suggest the pair also may have surveyed lands along the Clinch River and Moccasin Creek. In 1748, an exploring party, led by Colonel James Patton, surveyed land beyond the New River, which roughly defines the eastern edge of the Central Appalachian region of Virginia. The first land patents were issued in present-day Russell County in the 1740s. A few notable entrepreneurs interested in land acquisition along the Clinch River were William Preston and William Russell, for whom the county was eventually named; and John Donnell and the Barr Brothers, who purchased Virginia Treasury warrants for at least 2,240 acres along Clinch River tributaries. In 1749, the Loyal Company, comprising some of Virginia's most prominent figures, including Thomas Jefferson's father, Peter Jefferson, received a grant of 800,000 acres, out of which Russell County eventually was carved (Costa 1996; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

Although permanent settlement was not heavily underway until the second half of the eighteenth century, a few isolated homesteads were found in present-day Russell County during the initial period of survey and land acquisition. Jacob Castle, a German immigrant, one of the first known Euro-American settlers within the county, established a fortified house and a trading post

called Castle's Woods on the Clinch River just prior to 1750. This locality, which would come to be called Castlewood, served as the gateway to future permanent settlement in the subsequent decade. By 1745, Orange County had become sufficiently populated to warrant the establishment of two new counties: Frederick and Augusta. Augusta County encompassed the southwestern Virginia frontier (Costa 1996; Hagy 1966; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

COLONY TO NATION (1750–1789)

The outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 aggravated the already strained relations between colonists moving into the Virginia frontier and the indigenous natives occupying the land. The end of the French and Indian War in 1763 heralded the delineation of the British Proclamation Line, which marked the watershed of the Appalachian Mountains as the western limit for European American colonization in North America. The frontier of southwestern Virginia, heavily populated by Cherokees, fell beyond this line, and persons who had "inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands... reserved to the Indians" were ordered to leave (Pudup 1995:50). Despite attempts at stabilizing relations with the Native Americans, settlers continued to acquire new land beyond the Proclamation Line. Between 1763 and 1773, European Americans amassed over 4.5 million acres from the indigenous natives in southern Appalachia. Hostilities with the natives peaked during the 1770s, particularly with the outbreak of Dunmore's War in 1774. Settlers established fortified dwellings to defend themselves against attacks and to lay claim to the land. These bloody land disputes lasted through the years following the American Revolution (Costa 1996; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

Land acquisition by absentee speculators continued at a rapid pace in the years leading up to the American Revolution. More than

three-fourths of the absentee acreage was under the control of Northeastern merchants. In some cases, settlers were kept off the land for nearly thirty years while speculators waited for prices to rise. The settlers emigrating onto the frontier were predominantly small farmers with little wealth. There was no free land in southwestern Virginia, and speculators held prices so high that it was nearly impossible for the average farmer to purchase a tract. Land tenancy was high; local agents, such as Daniel Boone, who worked for the Transylvania Company, were hired to effect tenancy agreements and collect rent, which was often paid in agricultural produce. By the end of this time period, absentee landowners controlled a majority of southern Appalachian lands (Costa 1996; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

Despite widespread absentee ownership and the relatively retarded growth of southwestern Virginia during the eighteenth century, a small stream of settlers moved into the Clinch River Valley, focused around the area of Castle's Woods, after 1750. Predominantly Scots-Irish, English, German, Dutch, French, and Norwegian, these permanent settlers followed upon the heels of the more transient population of hunters who moved through the region. The farmers and artisans spread along the Clinch River Valley and sought out arable land in other regions within the county, including Moccasin Valley, Elk Garden, New Garden, Copper Creek, Cedar Creek, Thompson Creek, Sword's Creek, and Glade Hollow. The discovery of vast salt deposits in Smyth and Washington counties in 1782 opened the doors for a large commercial salt trade up and down the valley (Costa 1996; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

As the population of southwestern Virginia grew, the need for new county seats arose, and Augusta County was divided into a number of new counties. Botetourt County was formed from Augusta in 1769, Fincastle County from Botetourt in 1772, Washington County from Fincastle in

1777, and Russell County from Washington on January 6, 1786. Tazewell, Scott, Lee, Wise, Dickenson, and Buchanan counties subsequently were carved out of Russell as population increased in the following decades. The county was named for General William Russell, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates who introduced the bill into the legislature for the formation of the county. The first court convened at the home of William Robertson in Castle's Woods on May 9, 1786. In June of that year, William Robertson and Henry Dickenson donated a 62-acre land tract for the establishment of a county seat, and construction of the courthouse was completed in September (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789–1830)

In 1792, the Virginia Assembly officially opened its western lands for sale at a very low price. Over 2.5 million acres of land, roughly 90% of the total available land, were sold off to just 14 absentee speculators (Pudup 1995:52). In comparison, growth in southwestern Virginia was relatively sluggish throughout the Early National period, but census figures indicate population nearly doubled in Russell County from 3,338 in 1790 to 6,714 in 1830 (Tate 1931:55). During these decades, a steady stream of settlers from the eastern counties of Virginia and from the northern states poured into the region. Arriving in family groups, these homesteaders established themselves along the creeks and streams within the fertile bottomlands and within close proximity to the early native trails and trade routes. While the first signs of urbanism were appearing and the plantation system was strengthening in Tidewater Virginia, Russell County settlers were forming their small communities, establishing mills, schools, and churches, and forging a subsistence living in small-scale farming operations (Beaver and Purrington 1984; Eller 1982; Evans 2004).

As the population continued to grow, Lee, Tazewell, and Scott counties were carved out of Russell County in 1792, 1799, and 1814, respectively. With the shifting population center, Russell County's seat was moved from Dickensonville to Lebanon in 1816. On May 10, 1816, David and Margaret Alexander and Andrew and Polly Cowan deeded to the county 20 acres of land along Cedar Creek for the establishment of a new courthouse. Land for the platting of a new town was surveyed on January 29, 1816, and the first court was held in the new building on March 3, 1818 (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830–1860)

The early years of the Antebellum period experienced the slow but steady growth that marked the previous time period. However, the population surged 70% between 1840 and 1850, the largest decade of growth in Russell County up to that point (Tate 1931:55). Although the continued influx of settlers is partly responsible for the increase, southwestern Virginia maintained one of the highest birth rates in the nation during the nineteenth century (Shifflett 1991:15). The population growth spurred the formation of Buchanan County from Russell County in 1858.

While improved turnpikes and railroad construction further opened much of Virginia to outside markets, Russell County remained relatively isolated and untouched by these early phases of industrialization. Area farmers became more fully entrenched in a subsistence economy and generally relied only upon a small local exchange market. Education also received particular consideration during this time period. School districts were officially formed in 1846, and several private colleges and academies were opened (Givens 1930; Lucas 2002).

CIVIL WAR (1861–1865)

Russell County emerged from the Civil War relatively unscathed. Although no major battles were staged in the county, the population decreased as men left to serve in the war and residents dually suffered from the crippled economy. Engineers surveying the region during the war discovered the wealth of timber and mineral resources, particularly the bituminous coal available in the southern Appalachians. Although local farmers were already taking advantage of these resources on a small scale—sending timber to local sawmills and collecting coal for heating their homes—outside capitalists envisioned using local labor to exploit these resources on a vast scale for sale in national markets (Burchett 1997; Crow 2007).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865–1917)

In the decades following the Civil War, the southern Appalachian region experienced a massive transformation from traditional, small-scale, subsistence farming to a national industrial stage. While much of the South was still reeling from the destruction of the Civil War and the collapse of the plantation system, the southern Appalachian region was on the forefront of a major industrial revolution based on coal and timber. Underlain with 50 million acres of bituminous coal, the southern Appalachians became the nation's largest coal producer by World War I (Shifflett 1991:27). Coal production tripled by 1900, doubled between 1900 and 1910, and increased fivefold from 1910 to 1920 (Eller 1982:149).

The construction of two railroads, the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and the Clinchfield Railroad, into Russell County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries provided the necessary means for extraction of the timber and coal resources from the region. The Clinch Valley Extension passed in an east-west direction through the county, following the meanders of the Clinch River,

while the Clinchfield Railroad extended north into the coalfields, connecting St. Paul to Dante (Huddleston 2002).

Lumber and coal towns emerged along the rail lines, many of which were established as company towns. The Honaker Lumber Company fueled the economic boom of Honaker, which became a major shipping point for lumber, and spurred the construction of worker housing in places like Putnam. Company coal towns were even more widespread, with places like Dante, Cleveland, Carbo, Wilder, and South Clinchfield emerging along the lines (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

During this period of rapid industrialization, the Appalachians became a melting pot of European immigrants, black sharecroppers, and local farmers. During the initial stages of industrialization, local farmers were employed in company towns. Once the demand for coal soared in the early twentieth century, labor shortages compelled the recruitment of both European immigrants, most notably Hungarians and Italians, and Southern black sharecroppers (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989).

In addition to the exploitation of timber and mineral resources, the penetration of the railroad into the region also fueled the commercialization of agriculture. Farmers no longer needed to rely on a subsistence living. The railroad allowed both the shipping and receiving of surplus resources and the transformation of the exchange-based economy to a cash-based economy (Dunaway 1996; Eller 1982; Evans 2004).

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917–1945)

During the period between World War I and the end of World War II, coal production in the southern Appalachians rose to its greatest height and succumbed to its most precipitous decline. Bituminous coal production reached its peak in southern Appalachia in 1923 with over 700,000

men working 12,000 mines (Eller 1982:156). Prior to the Great Depression, a number of major factors, including a decline in the demand for coal, union formation, and the mechanization of labor, signaled the end of the coal boom that had swept the region. As the need for labor decreased and the automobile allowed workers to commute to the mines, company towns began to collapse (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989).

The region was hit hard by the Great Depression. Already in decline, a number of the local mines officially closed down during the Depression, placing thousands of miners out of work. Additionally, the opening of the region to outside markets made local farmers vulnerable to the fluctuations in the national economy. Whereas many farmers were able to sustain themselves on traditional subsistence, those dependent upon commercial agriculture suffered unduly (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989).

THE NEW DOMINION (1945–PRESENT)

The further closing of mines, particularly the mines at Dante in 1959, led to the out-migration of workers during the 1950s and 1960s. The number of miners in the southern Appalachian coal fields declined by 73% between 1950 and 1970. Company towns were either largely abandoned or completely dismantled (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989). Strip mining replaced traditional surface mining and has continued within the region up to the present day. Due to increased mechanization of the mining industry, however, few workers are necessary.

A continued decline in small-scale agriculture also has continued to greatly impact the region. Burley tobacco production gained impetus along the fertile valleys in the mid-twentieth century, but has since declined; cattle raising has remained a somewhat viable enterprise (Durand 1950). As the agricultural economy has become strained, non-farm employment opportunities have grown around Lebanon.

4: Thematic Contexts

ARCHITECTURE/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING/ LANDSCAPE/SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Rural Landscapes

Settlement patterns in Russell County are closely linked to the rugged terrain of the mountain landscape and the availability of natural resources. Whereas settlers were often able to harness and shape the natural landscape for their own necessity, the topography of Southwest Virginia often proved unyielding. As early-twentieth-century historian Frederick Jackson Turner once generalized, early American settlers poured “their pioneer plastic life into geographic molds” (quoted in Pudup 1995:77). Whereas patterns of settlement were dictated by the diverse topography, the ensuing social structure within Russell County was dictated by the patterns of settlement.

These patterns of settlement and the adaptation of settlers to their natural surroundings is key to the development of cultural landscapes. The evolution of settlement through time is manifest within the ensuing layers of culture that spread across the landscape. As stated by historian Michael J. Puglisi, in a paraphrase of ideas put forth by Warren Hofstra in his 1996 essay “Muddied Waters: A Discussion of Current Interdisciplinary Backcountry Studies”:

The ‘cultural landscape’ according to Hofstra ‘represents the outcome of [the] improving process,’ as human beings modify the terrain around them to reflect their own perspectives, aspirations, and material means. In this sense, landscape represents

a ‘physical artifact,’ both of individual actions and collective cultural expressions, and the study of space intersects with the study of material culture (Crass et al. 1998:43).

Three historical developments have kept Southern Appalachia in a perpetual state of motion and change: settlement, population growth, and industrialization (Shifflett 1991). Euro-American settlement in Russell County occurred heavily throughout the second half of the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century. Southwestern Virginia was a converging point for the westward movement into the interior and the Great Migration south from Pennsylvania into North Carolina. The earliest permanent Euro-American settlement in Russell County originated along the Clinch River, in the area of present-day Old Castlewood. Another early recorded land transaction, dating back to December 1783, concerned the acquisition of 296 acres of land on the north side of the Clinch River at the confluence of the river and Dumps Creek. Settlers continued to move up the river valley and along the tributaries that wind through the hollows and valleys (Shearer 2006).

Early settlers arrived in familial groups and sought out the locations with the most fertile soil; the most abundant resources, primarily water and timber; and with the easiest access to transportation networks, such as navigable waterways or Native American trails. The fertile bottomlands of the hollows to the north and west of the Clinch River and the broad fertile valleys to the south and east of the Clinch River were the most desirable

locations and provided optimal conditions for permanent settlement. Within these geographic niches settlers established communities and networks of communities based around cultural and kinship ties. Homesteads themselves were not isolated, but larger communities were often isolated by the natural barriers of the rugged mountain terrain; this isolation reinforced community identity. While property boundaries were typically defined by mountain ridgelines, hillsides were often considered public land on which to graze cattle and cull timber (Beaver 1984; Eller 1982; Pudup 1995). “[N]eighborhoods were far from autarkic, let alone self-sufficient, and cohered into a local social world” (Pudup 1995:281).

A number of early communities were established within the rolling valleys of Russell County. Present-day Route 80, south from Route 19 through Hayter’s Gap, was a major trade route that connected Russell County with the salt fields of Washington County. At least four early communities, Smithfield, Elk Garden, Belfast Mills, and Loop Valley/Corn Valley, were established along the creeks that cut through the broad valleys flanking the transportation corridor. Several more communities, including Tumbez Hollow, Fugates Hill, and Collingwood, were established along Moccasin Creek in the Moccasin Valley, just to the south of Route 71, an old Native American transportation corridor known as the Trail of the Lonesome Pine. These settlements typically follow the creeks and roadways in a linear fashion, with each homestead benefiting from access to water, trails (for trade and communication), timber, and fertile farmland. Mills, country stores, schools, and churches follow the linear arrangement of the settlements and are easily accessible to community members.

The natural and cultural landscape of the rolling valleys of Russell County appears to remain largely untouched by modernity and continues to evoke the salient qualities sought after by the early settlers. A view of the Route 80 corridor (Figure 3) reveals the rolling hills, abundant timber, and

mountain vistas. The cleared pasture, hayfields, and prominently located homestead illustrate the cultural impact on the landscape. The proximity of this farm to the major transportation corridor (the photograph was taken alongside Route 80) further indicates its prime location and the possible social status of the original family. The linear development of these early valley landscapes is notable within the Moccasin Valley (Figure 4) and along Elk Garden Road (Figure 5). Evidenced in Figure 4 is the confluence of the creek and the road bed, which run parallel, and the concentration of the settlement along both the banks of the creek and farther uphill along the roadway. In Figures 4 and 5, the rolling hills have been mostly cleared for crop fields and fenced pastures. Trees have been maintained on mountainsides, in select woodlots, and around homesteads. The mountains define the rear edge of the properties, create the natural boundaries of the communities, and define the larger transportation and settlement corridors.

While most communities developed linearly, the hamlet of Elk Garden possesses features of clustering that indicate a commercial landscape. The linear landscape includes farmsteads and buildings, such as churches, schools, stores, that support the community life. The clustered landscapes typically developed around a single commercial enterprise that was important to the larger community or network of communities. In the case of Elk Garden, the grist mill and an associated store were the focus of the small settlement (Figure 6). The mill and store were located on the north side of the creek, the mill house and at least one other dwelling were located on the south side of the creek, the large stone dam helped harness the water power for running the mill, and the mansion of early-twentieth-century governor Henry C. Stuart sat atop a promontory overlooking the site. As can be seen in Figure 6, the two dwellings and the foundation of the mill still remain; also extant but not visible are the stone dam, a store (although not the original), and the mansion. The clustering of the landscape is still



Figure 3. Route 80 corridor, rolling valley, looking west (2008).



Figure 4. Moccasin Valley, looking south (2008).



Figure 5. Elk Garden Road, looking west (2008).



Figure 6. Elk Garden, creek, mill remains, and dwellings (2008).

evident in the remains and provides a contrast to the linear settlements served by the mill in the surrounding valleys.

Early mountain hollow communities in Russell County, such as Swords Creek, Artrip, and New Garden, originated at the mouths of the hollows, which were enriched with the most arable alluvial soils and served as transportation crossroads. The mouths provided ideal sites for the establishment of small commercial settlements that contained a country store, a mill, a church, and a school. As subsequent families arrived, settlement pressed farther up the hollows. Farmsteads were dispersed along the fertile bottomlands through which the creeks ran, and the steep hillsides offered both natural protection and timber resources. A view through the hollow near Swords Creek illustrates the narrow band of bottomland and steep hillsides (Figure 7). Unlike the broad valleys, the hollows provided little room for farmsteads to expand. Also of note in Figure 7 is the road, which runs

through the hollow, providing transportation and communication access to residents.

The distribution maps illustrating surveyed resources from the Colony to Nation, Early National, and Antebellum periods (Figures 8–10) illustrate the concentration of settlement along major waterways and transportation corridors, and in the fertile rolling valleys. Most notable is the clustering of resources during the Early National and Antebellum periods, specifically in the Moccasin Valley and Elk Garden and near Dickensonville, Honaker, and Old Castlewood. This clustering supports the idea that homesteads were not isolated but rather part of larger familial and cultural community networks. The clustered settlements continued to grow throughout the nineteenth century, while relatively little development moved into the rugged terrain of the far northern and western regions.

Population grew rapidly throughout the nineteenth century, maintaining a steady acceleration



Figure 7. Mountain hollows, north of Swords Creek (2008).

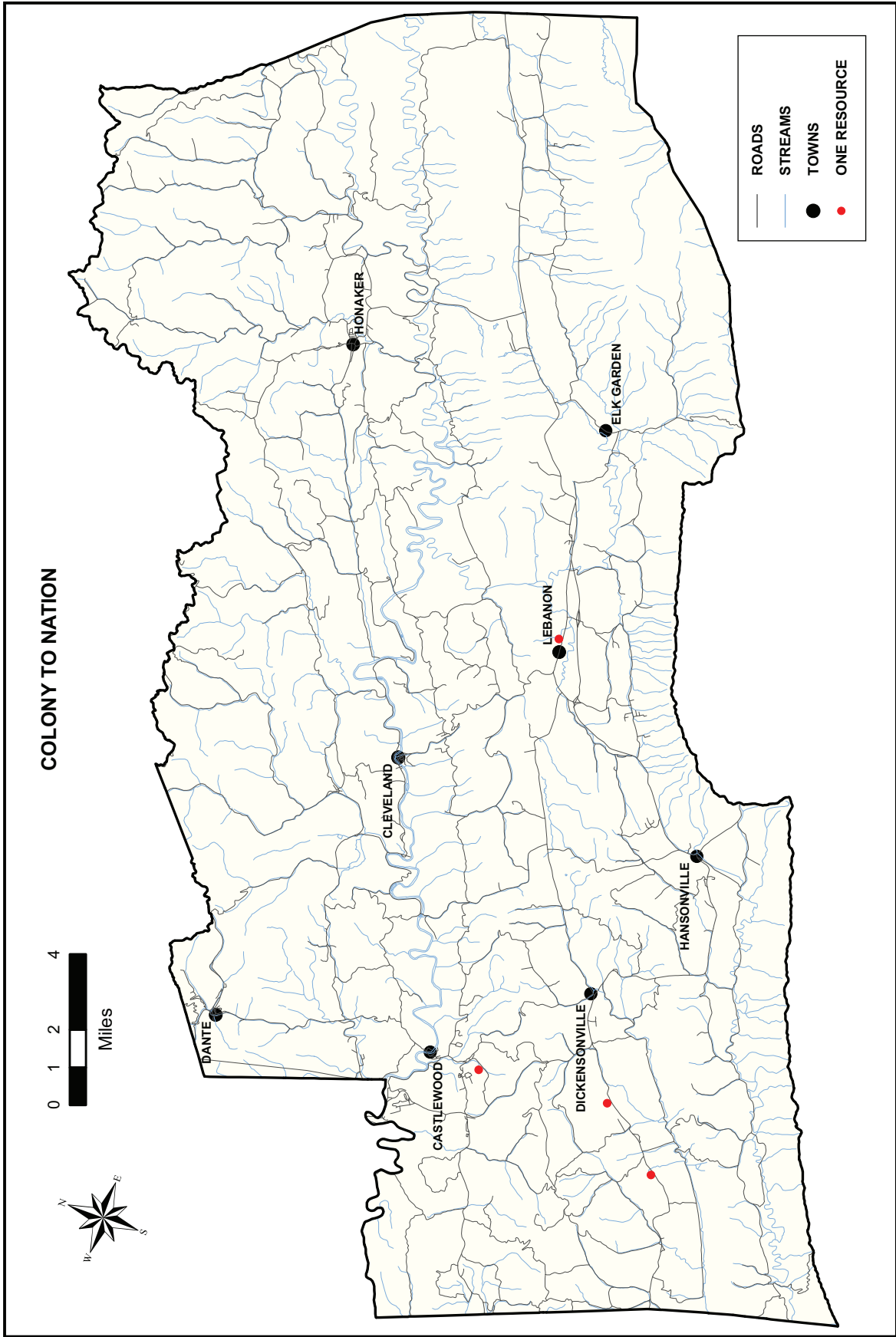


Figure 8. Map of surveyed resources from the Colony to Nation Period.

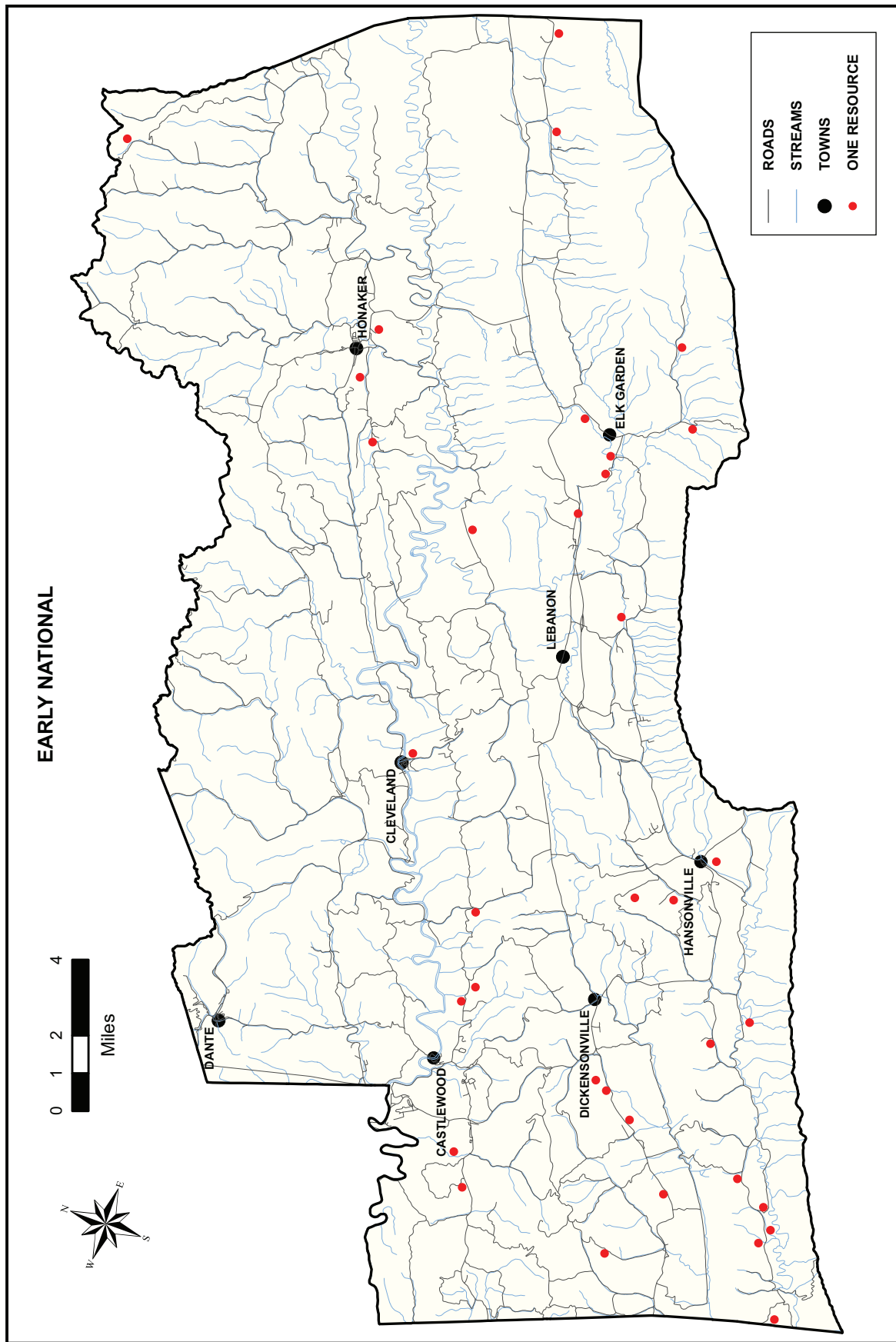


Figure 9. Map of surveyed resources from the Early National Period.

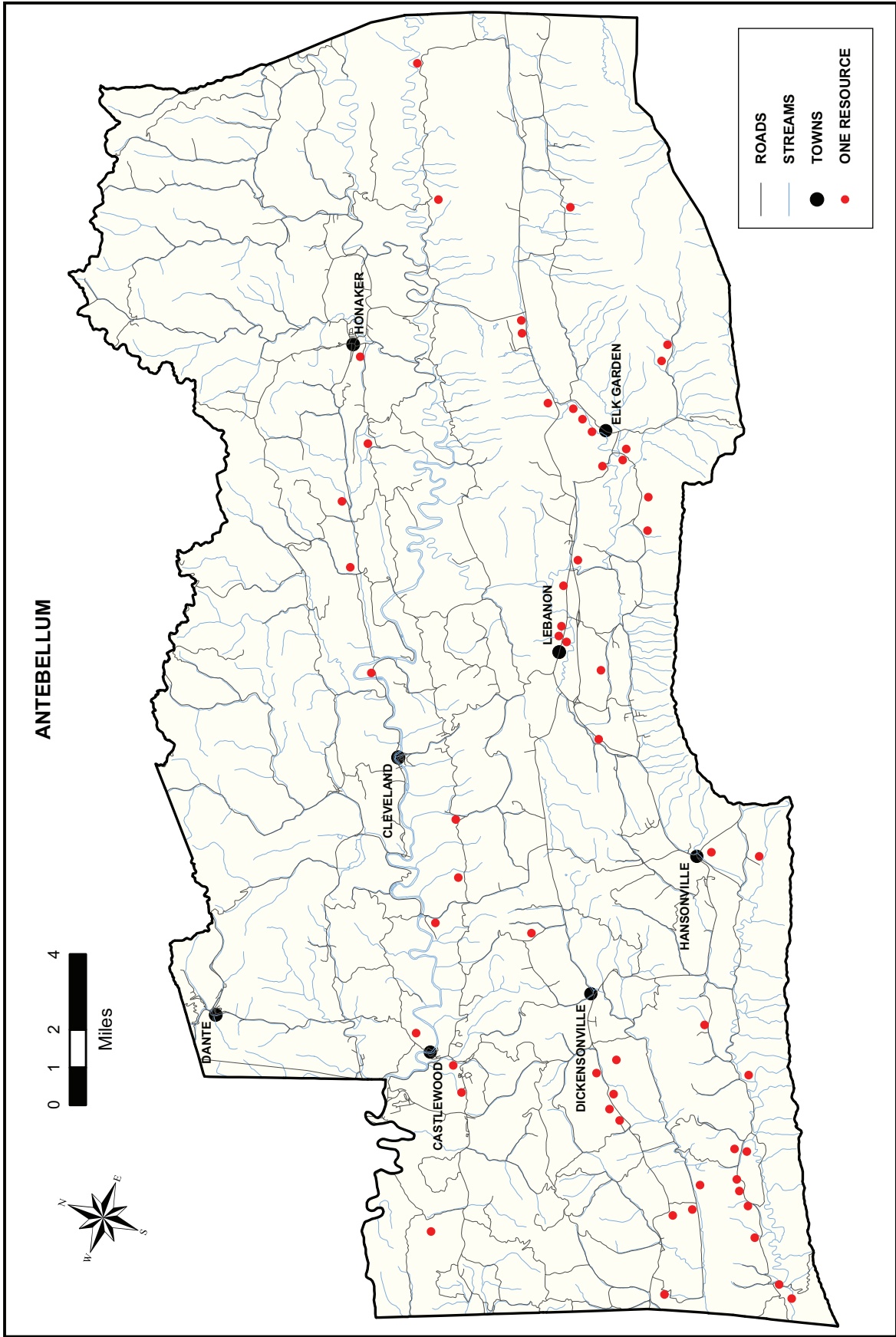


Figure 10. Map of surveyed resources from the Antebellum Period.



Figure 11. Dwelling, Route 634, circa 1870 (2008).

even as birth rates declined in most other regions across the nation. The rapid population growth put intense pressure on the land. Arable farmland grew scarcer, spurring a decrease in farm size and forcing families onto less desirable lands. By the late nineteenth century, settlement pushed even farther up the hollows, where the bottomlands became narrower and the hillsides steeper, and up onto the rugged hillsides and mountain ridges where soil was thin and rocky. Families on this less desirable land struggled to maintain a living and also were further isolated through the lack of access to good roads and proximity to commercial centers (Beaver 1984; Eller 1982; Pudup 1995). Population increases during the early twentieth century continued to exacerbate the problem. The population in Southern Appalachia grew by 55% between 1900 and 1930. In 1930, Russell County maintained a population of around 26,000 and had less than 3 acres of arable land per capita (Shifflett 1991:20).

A ca. 1870 dwelling, located on Route 634 north of Honaker, and the surrounding landscape illustrate the rugged terrain settled during the late nineteenth century (Figure 11). The dwelling is sited upon the small plateau of a steeply sloping mountainside. The rocky soil of this rugged landscape is visible in the image. Also key to the ridgeline settlements is the relative isolation. Even at the time of the survey, the roads leading up to the mountain ridges are less frequently paved and often generally more difficult to traverse. See Figure 7 for an illustrated example of a gravel road leading up the mountainside.

Population continued to shift farther from the nodes of original settlement. “The dissected landscape offered a mixed bag of farming opportunities. Bottomland along wide streams was relatively scarce and was engrossed early by first family settlers. Owing to the topography, the search for arable land took later settlers as well as later generations increasingly further afield into

even smaller creek beds and branches” (Pudup 1995:276). This alteration to the cultural landscape further widened the gap between the elite and the less prosperous residents. Those Russell County residents that rose in the ranks of social status and political power were endowed with the most agriculturally prosperous lands and access to communication and transportation networks. The elite status was perpetuated along family lines as the prime land was passed down through generations. On the other hand, poverty and isolation continued to afflict families that maintained small unproductive plots of land (Mann 1992).

Due to the limits of the survey, not every extant resource was recorded. A good number of dwellings within the narrow mountain hollows and along the mountain ridges were bypassed, due to both time constraints and the relative diminished architectural integrity of these resources. Nonetheless, a look at the distribution of surveyed resources from the Reconstruction and Growth period does indeed illustrate a move up into the rugged northern and western portions of the county (Figure 12).

Town Centers

While nineteenth-century Russell County remained predominantly rural and agricultural and populated with self-sufficient communities that relied on subsistence farming and local trade, the county seat town of Lebanon emerged as a planned town with a concentrated population and a surplus of goods and services that transcended the basic needs of subsistence living. Prior to industrialization in southwestern Virginia, the county seats provided the only locus of town life. Acting as a destination for all matters of county government and law, Lebanon attracted professionals, such as doctors and lawyers, merchants, and laborers.

Prior to the relocation of the county seat to Lebanon, Dickensonville served as the major political and commercial nucleus of Russell County. Although it never materialized, a plan

had been drawn up in 1801 for the expansion of Dickensonville into a major town (Figure 13). In 1818, when Lebanon was selected for the site of the new court house, so chosen for its central location and its access to two prominent springs, a similar grid plan was platted (Figure 14). Unlike the organic nature of the rural settlements, which followed the vagaries of the natural topography, the town consisted of uniform rectangular lots laid out along two major axes: Church Street, running north-south, and Main Street (then Fincastle Road), running east-west. Public and commercial buildings focused around the intersection and prominent dwellings radiated out along Main and Church streets (Figures 15 and 16). Subsequent growth of the community followed the established grid plan, and curbing, sidewalks, fencing, and landscaping features continue to embody the ideals of planned towns (Figure 17).

Industrialization spurred an internal migration of rural residents to “urban” centers and the transmigration of workers through the area for temporary work in the mines and the lumber and rail yards. Settlement shifted significantly away from the pattern of dispersed farmsteads interconnected through waterways, road networks, and familial and cultural ties. Concentrated industrial centers sprang up in fringe areas that previously had not been considered ideal for settlement, and existing communities along the newly constructed rail lines rapidly expanded into major commercial centers (Beaver 1984; Eller 1982; Crow 2007). Towns such as Dante, Honaker, Castlewood, and Cleveland exceeded the once-prosperous farming communities in population and economic significance. Since the days of the coal and lumber industries, settlement has continued to focus itself around these new nodes of habitation.

In contrast to the planned development of Lebanon, industrial towns experienced a surge of growth that required more of an adaptation to the constraints of the physical landscape and the urgent needs of the governing economic engine. Towns that emerged along the railroad

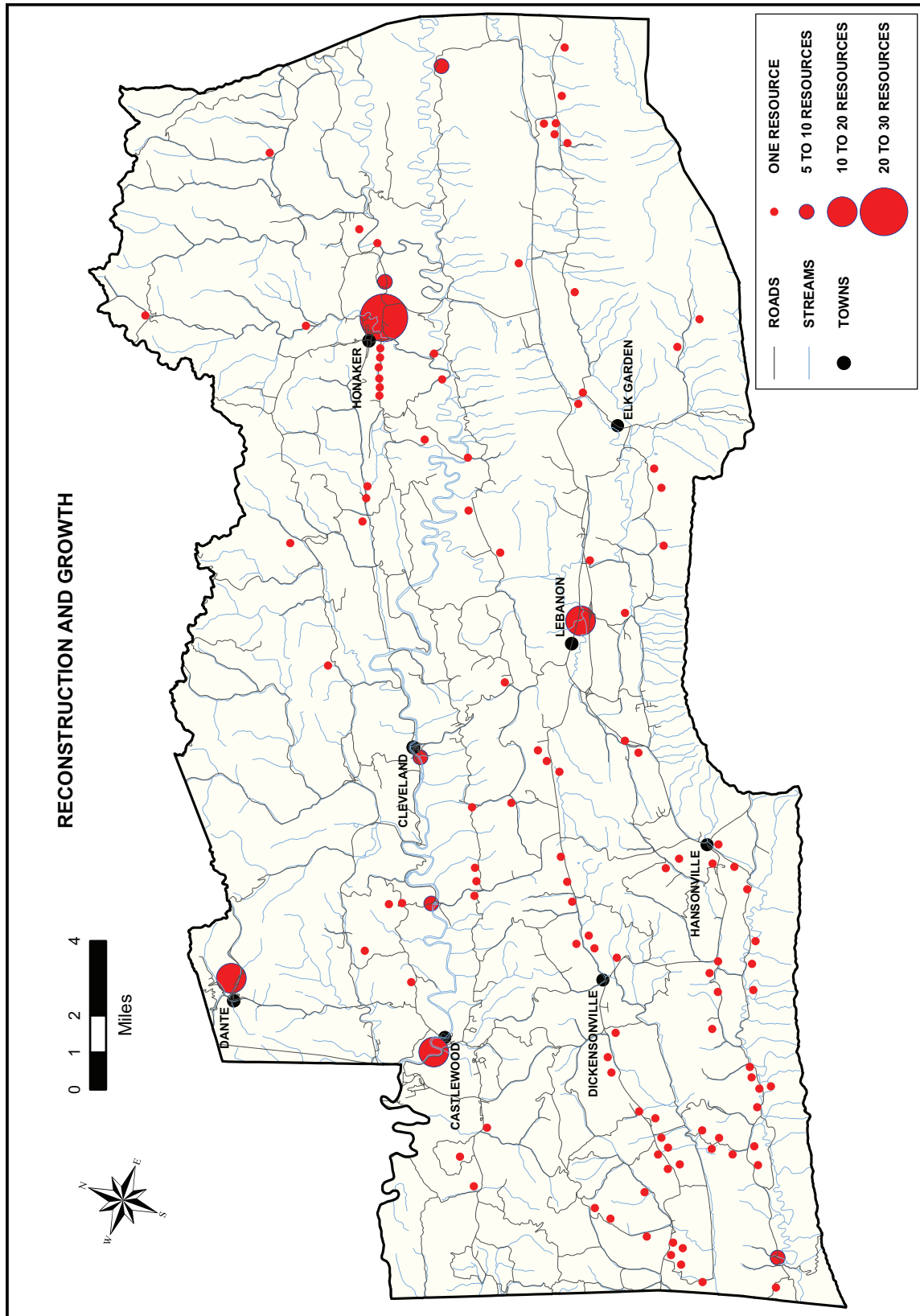


Figure 12. Map of surveyed resources from the Reconstruction and Growth Period (2008).

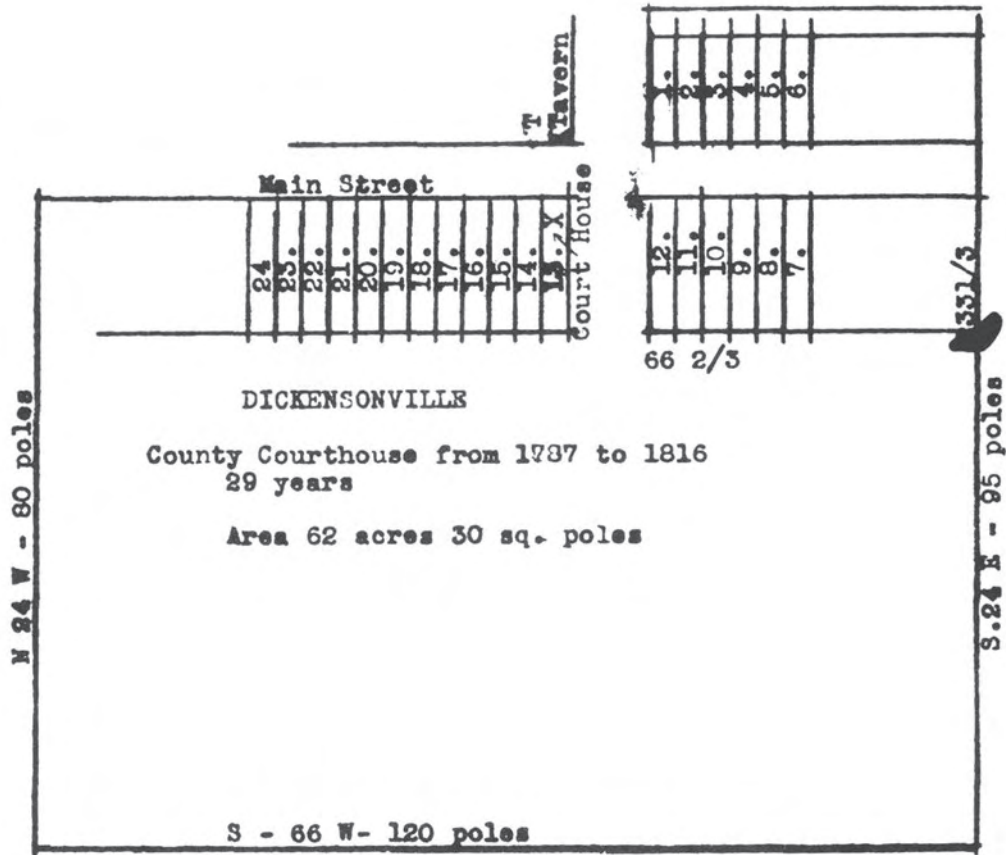


Figure 13. Town plan for Dickensonville, traced from 1801 plat (RCHBC 1986:10).

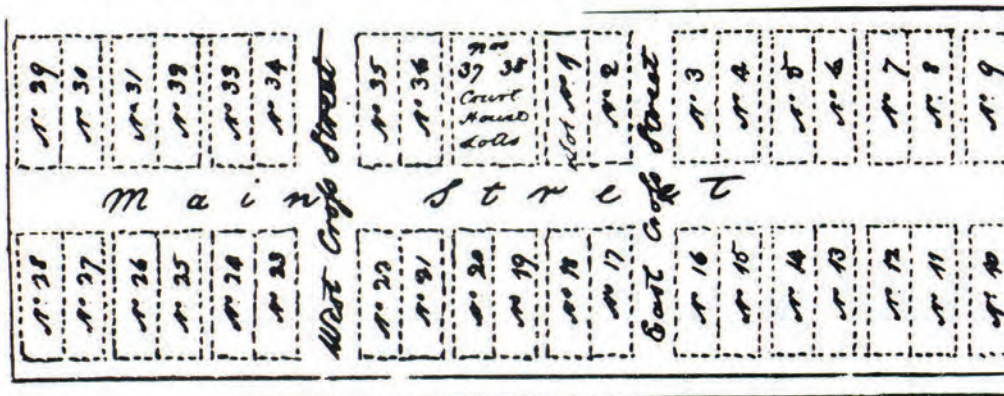


Figure 14. Town plan for Lebanon, 1816 (RCHBC 1986:82).



Figure 15. Main Street commercial district, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 16. Prominent Main Street dwelling (252-5025), Lebanon (2008).



Figure 17. Sidewalk, stone wall, and landscaping (252-5041), Banner Street, Lebanon (2008).

tracks, which followed the Clinch River through the county, were required to contend with the topography and the demands of the industry. When Honaker's period of industrial prosperity surged in the early twentieth century, the town was forced to adapt to both the rugged, hilly terrain and the newly arrived railroad tracks that passed through the center of the community. The high-style housing of the prominent professionals and railroad and lumber magnates was elevated upon the steep hilltops overlooking town (Figure 18). Smaller worker dwellings and commercial enterprises emerged at the base of the hills alongside the tracks (Figures 19 and 20). The railroad tracks replaced "Main Street" as the major thoroughfare and center of activity. As the town grew, commercial blocks were pushed out farther along small intersecting streets. Eventually a fully developed

corridor of commercial blocks were established on Main Street/Railroad Avenue, which runs perpendicular with the railroad tracks and the main highway (Route 80/Redbud Highway) through town (Figure 21).

Smaller railroad towns, such as Cleveland, Carterton, or Finney/Coulwood, similarly developed around the tracks. Commercial and public buildings faced the tracks and residential units spread out from the commercial core, rising up on hillsides when necessary. Unlike early rural settlements, the size of boom towns was determined more by the amount of labor necessary to support the industry, not by the limitations of the topography. The company coal town of Dante stands as the prime example of an industrial boom town in Russell County. The Clinchfield Railroad and its branch lines tightly follow the creeks through



Figure 18. Dr. Hartsock House (239-5031), Hilltop Lane, Honaker (2008).



Figure 19. Zed Slaughter Building (239-5004), Tunnel Hill Road and Railroad Avenue, Honaker (2008).



Figure 20. Modest dwelling (239-5027), Tunnel Hill Road, Honaker (2008).



Figure 21. Main Street/Railroad Avenue commercial district, Honaker (2008).

the restrictive mountain hollows of the coal fields. The town center serves as a locus of activity and the converging point of the branch lines (Figure 22). Note in Figure 22 how several roads exit the narrow hollows and converge onto this centrally located commercial core; town planners took advantage of this wider, flatter, more open terrain for establishing their town center. Dwellings densely line the tracks and, when necessary, as in the case with the management houses, are pushed up onto the steep hillsides overlooking town (Figure 23). Note in Figure 23 how the railroad, roadway, and line of worker cottages all snake along the curvature of the narrow hollow. Engineers created an elevated railroad grade to delineate the living space from the tracks, a feat made more complex by the confined space. Dante is molded by the topography into which it has been established but also overcomes the topography.

Distribution maps from the Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II, and New Dominion periods illustrate this trend. A massive concentration of resources appear in and around town centers during the Reconstruction and Growth Period, demonstrating the rapid industrial growth during this period (see Figure 12). Resources from between World War I and World War II still tend to cluster around those industrial nodes but to a lesser extent, due in large part to the decline in industry (Figure 24). Few resources were surveyed from the New Dominion Period, but those that were recorded were also located in town and “suburban” settings (Figure 25).

COMMERCE/TRADE

Contrary to common perceptions of rural Appalachian life, residents were engaged in some level of commercial exchange as early as the eighteenth century. While subsistence farming persisted until the late nineteenth century, Russell County was not completely isolated from regional markets. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Appalachian farmers were

able to participate in commodity production, as overland trade routes through the mountains facilitated inter-regional commerce. In 1782, the discovery of large salt deposits in Smyth and Washington counties opened a commercial salt trade network. Present-day Route 80 was established as early as the late eighteenth century as a trade route through Hayter’s Gap into the salt region of Washington County. These trade routes also served the cattle drivers that passed through Russell County in the autumn and sold their livestock to area farmers. Merchants dealing in dry goods and groceries often occupied major converging points at the mouths of streams, in county seats, and along trade corridors. Grist mills, supporting wheat production for both subsistence households and local trade, were established along the creeks and streams in the valleys as early as the eighteenth century and continued to prosper through the nineteenth century (Beaver 1984; Eller 1982; Dunaway 1996; Pudup 1990).

Around the mid-nineteenth century, major innovations in transportation led to the construction of railroads and improved macadamized turnpikes. Trade routes were in effect diverted around the mountains, isolating the region from outside markets. After 1850, farm production became even more oriented toward subsistence rather than surplus production, and by 1880, the Appalachian region contained a greater concentration of non-commercial subsistence farms than any other region in the nation. Farmers still participated in local trade but only after household needs were met (Beaver 1984; Eller 1982; Dunaway 1996; Pudup 1990). The small country stores that are dispersed throughout the prosperous agricultural landscapes further attest to the existence of small-scale local commerce (Figure 26). Located on family farmsteads along the roadside, these modest buildings rise no more than a single story and typically encompass little more than a single room. The country stores are constructed in the most rudimentary fashion and are often adapted



Figure 22. Town center, Dante (2008).



Figure 23. Worker cottages and railroad tracks, Bear Wallow, Dante (2008).

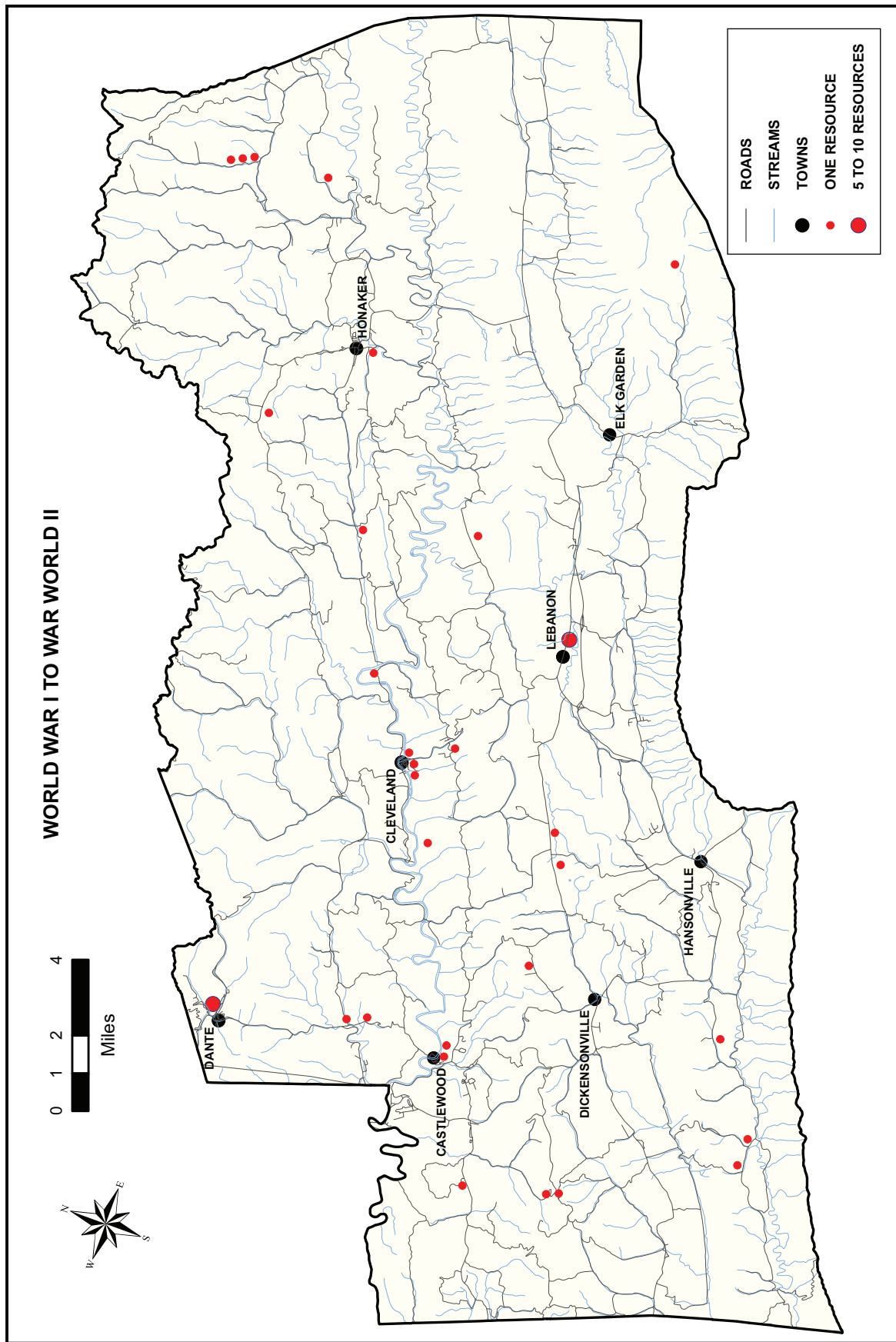


Figure 24. Map of surveyed resources from the World War I to World War II (2008).

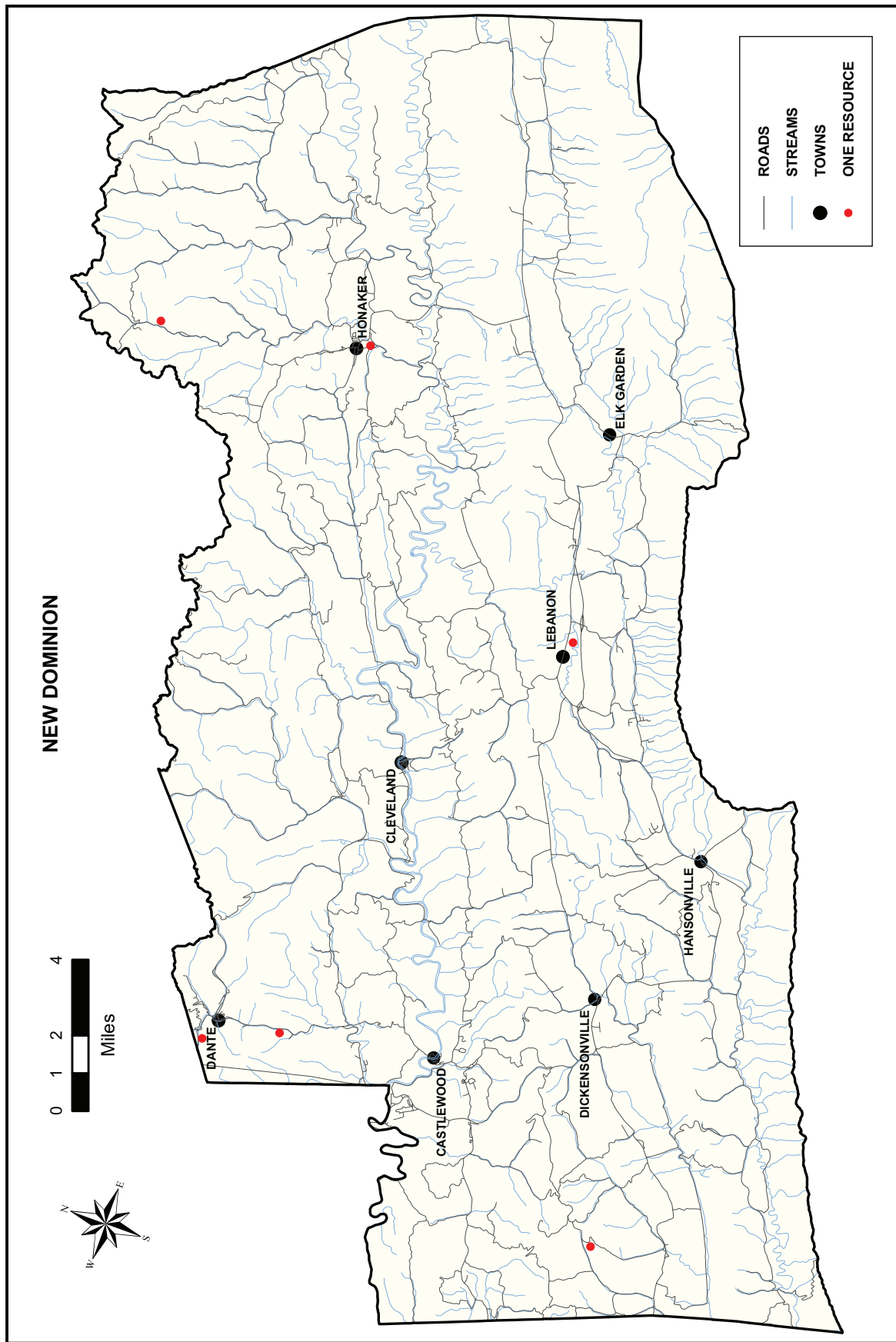


Figure 25. Map of surveyed resources from the New Dominion Period (2008).

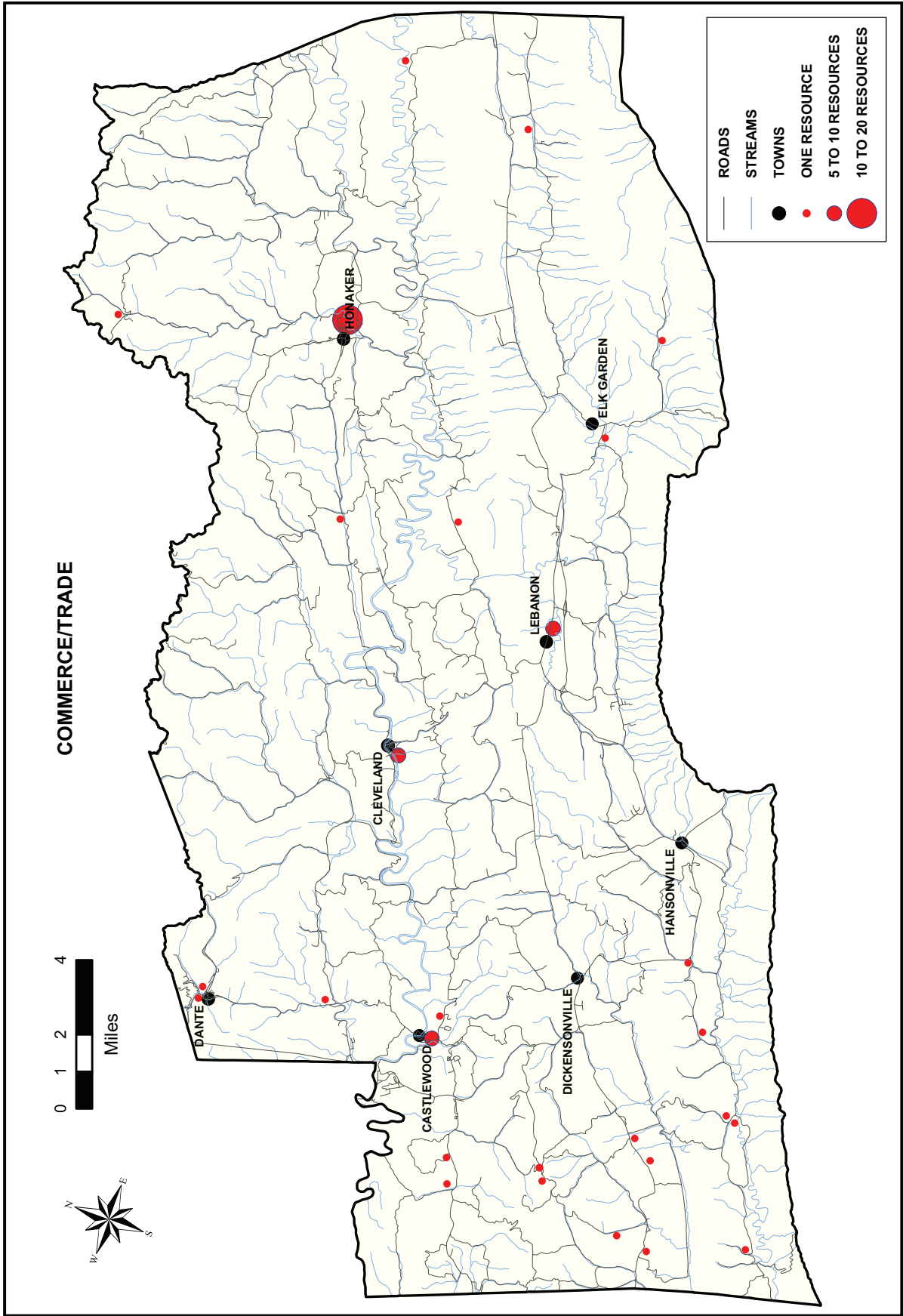


Figure 26. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Commerce/Trade.

to fit barns and other agricultural outbuildings, further emphasizing the close relationship between family farming and commercial enterprise. Country stores were primarily identified within regions known for their fertile soil and thriving agricultural economies, the types of economies in which surplus goods are available after subsistence needs are met. Three such stores were identified in the Moccasin Valley (Figures 27–29). Note the agricultural landscapes that surround each of these buildings.

Whether located within rural valleys, along major transportation corridors, or in small hamlets, nearly all country stores reflected a few basic design and construction elements. The one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof massing is common to the majority of country stores. The most basic designs feature no additional elements, such as the small country store located in the Loop/Corn Valley Community (Figure 30). Slightly more elaborate designs boast front porches, likely for the display of goods, as seen on the small country store in Belfast Mills (Figure 31). A large number of country stores are topped with a parapet roof, either rectangular or flat, which creates a recognizable commercial façade that is easily identifiable in the rural landscape (Figures 32). Note the stepped parapet roof on the country store on Old Postal Road near Hansonville. As previously discussed, country stores often were adapted from former barns and other agricultural outbuildings, like the store adapted from a gambrel-roof barn at the corner of Route 682 and Route 65 near Banners Corners (Figure 33). Almost ubiquitous to the country store designs, however, are the large façade windows and façade door, which are almost always on the gable end. A more elaborate example, located on Route 71 in Grassy Creek, features a relatively prominent bank of display windows and transom lights (Figure 34). This store's more elaborate design is likely due to its high-profile location along a major transportation corridor.

Following the construction of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western

Railroad through Russell County in the 1890s, and subsequently the Clinchfield Railroad in 1908, the region was again opened to outside markets but on a larger, national scale. New communities were established along the rail lines as commercial centers for the import and export of goods. Northern capitalists invested in new industries, such as coal mining and timbering, which provided a number of new jobs and put money in the pockets of many. Boom towns like Honaker exploded overnight with new commercial districts. Smaller, more remote locales like Finney/Coulwood and Drill similarly took advantage of the accessibility of the railroad by establishing depots and building stores, hotels, and restaurants (Figures 35 and 36). The county seat of Lebanon was not directly located on the rail line but was dually influenced by the widespread commercialism (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986). Note the high concentration of commercial buildings around town centers and along the railroad in Figure 26.

Whereas small country stores were constructed in practical, vernacular fashion, the late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial districts, backed by capitalist wealth, were constructed in the latest architectural fashions of the time period. Commercial blocks in Honaker, Lebanon, Cleveland, Castlewood, and Dante reflect, in a slightly scaled-down capacity, such popular styles as Italianate, Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco. The construction of these two- and three-story masonry commercial blocks herald the first and last vestiges of urbanism within Russell County and signal the peak in the transformation of the region from an isolated, yet somewhat stable, rural household economy to a commercialized, industrial boon.

The two-part commercial block is the dominant form found within the commercial districts within Russell County. The two-part commercial block has a clearly delineated storefront at the street-level first story. The storefront takes on a distinct character that is often completely separate



Figure 27. Tumbez Hollow Store (083-5275), Moccasin Valley (2008).



Figure 28. Tumbez Hollow Store (083-5276), Moccasin Valley (2008).



Figure 29. Fugates Hill Store (083-5293), Moccasin Valley (2008).



Figure 30. Country Store (083-5218), Loop Valley/Corn Valley (2008).



Figure 31. Country Store (083-5195), Belfast Mills (2008).



Figure 32. Country Store (083-5249), Old Postal Road, Hansonville (2008).



Figure 33. Country Store (083-5266), Routes 682 and 65, Banners Corners (2008).



Figure 34. Country Store (083-5261), Route 71, Grassy Creek (2008).



Figure 35. McIntyre's Grocery (083-5188), John Simms Hill Road, Finney/Coulwood (2008).



Figure 36. Drill Store (083-5080), Maple Crest Road, Drill (2008).

from the architectural style that is expressed in the upper stories. The windows are enlarged for the display of goods, and the commercial entrance is typically centered on the façade. The clearly delineated parts of the building are a physical manifestation of the desire of merchants to resolve the paradoxical relationship between the public and private spheres that are encompassed within the single unit. The street-level space is clearly defined as accessible to the public. The street level exhibits influence only of the commercial building form, relegating this lower portion to the merchant sphere; but the upper stories remain private spaces that reflect the personal stylistic choices of the builder or owner. Although some influence of architectural style can be seen in the details of the storefront architecture, the form of the storefront typically evolved without relation to architectural style. The storefront evolved in a practical way that reflected emerging technologies and changing attitudes about the importance of commercial activity to the greater community, whereas the upper stories evolved to reflect the fashionable styles that were embraced for domestic architecture (Longstreth 2000; Martin 2000).

The McGlothlin Firm building on Main Street in Lebanon is an excellent example of an Italianate-style commercial block in Russell County (Figure 37). The hood moldings, cornice molding, and paired brackets embody the ideals of the style, while the brick structure and three-story height reflect the vertical two-part form late nineteenth-century commercial block construction. The Musick's Antiques building on Main Street/Railroad Avenue in Honaker is an excellent, well-preserved, and finally detailed example of a Colonial Revival-style commercial block (Figure 38). The building expresses its stylistic influence on the upper floors, as seen in the cornice details and fanlights, while the storefront boasts the large plate-glass display windows and prism lights that emphasize the commercial sphere (Figure 39). An interior investigation of Musick's Antiques reveals the lofty storeroom space common to commercial

buildings constructed during this time period (Figure 40). The prism lights in the transom provide light deep into the interior of the open room, pressed tin ceilings provide both a decorative touch and fire safety measures, and built-in wooden cabinets provide ample shelf-space for stocking goods. Ball's Cash Store on Tunnel Hill Road in Honaker is an excellent example of the Renaissance Revival style and clearly displays the rhythmic arrangement of elements along the façade that emphasize the verticality of the building (Figures 41 and 42). Key to these building forms are not just their stylistic elements but the drastic divergence from the vernacular building techniques employed in early decades. The buildings take on a form that is not necessarily in harmony with the landscape. Particularly in the case of Ball's Cash Store, which is a freestanding structure set apart from Honaker's commercial core, the buildings manifest a verticality that is not a necessity within these small communities and is out of harmony with the expansive terrain that characterizes the region.

DOMESTIC

Log Dwellings

The earliest building technique for dwellings in Russell County was hand-hewn log construction. The form was introduced with the first permanent settlers and remained a popular form of construction through much of the nineteenth century, particularly in the more remote mountain hollows and ridges. Although many of the log building techniques may have been introduced by European immigrants, namely the German, Swedish and Finnish immigrants who settled in the Delaware Valley of southeastern Pennsylvania, the use of log construction reflects an adaptation to the frontier lifestyle. Timber was widely available in the mountain landscape of Russell County, particularly the soft wood of the yellow poplar, which could be easily hewn and notched. Requiring no lumber or nails, log buildings were



Figure 37. McGlothlin Firm (252-5033), Main Street, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 38. Musick's Antiques (239-5012), Main Street/ Railroad Avenue, Honaker (2008).



Figure 39. Display windows and prism lights, Musicks's Antiques (239-5012), Main Street/Railroad Avenue, Honaker (2008).



Figure 40. Interior storeroom, Musicks's Antiques (239-5012), Main Street/Railroad Avenue, Honaker (2008).



Figure 41. Ball's Cash Store (239-5003), Tunnel Hill Road, Honaker (2008).

Figure 42. Cornice details, Ball's Cash Store (239-5003), Tunnel Hill Road, Honaker (2008).



simple to construct on site and, with help from family and neighbors, could be completed within a day. The relative isolation of the mountain communities made it difficult to acquire lumber and nails, and few sawmills were established during the early days of settlement (Jordan 1980; Kniffen 1965; Kniffen and Glassie 1966).

On Russell County dwellings, the timbers were typically hewn, which created a finished appearance on the interior and exterior. Gaps between the timbers were filled with chinking for a tight seal. The most common notching techniques for dwellings in Russell County were full- and half-dovetail, saddle-notch, and V-notch. Saddle- and V-notching were less frequently used for dwellings; their cruder appearance was more suitable to outbuildings.

Settlers initially constructed simple one- or one-and-one-half-story, one-room structures with side-gable roofs. As families expanded, second stories or additional rooms were added. The dog-trot form, which is common to the Southern Appalachian region, is thought to have originated from the need to construct additional rooms onto smaller log cabins. With notched log construction, it was more difficult to build an addition directly onto an existing wall. Use of the open dog-trot to connect the two building halves solved this problem. The most common roof structure found on log dwellings in the region is the gable roof with pegged rafters; the walls of the building are constructed of logs, and the roof rafters are notched into the plate logs and covered with roofing boards. The gable ends of the roof are typically sheathed in riven clapboards, which were easier to produce than sawn lumber, particularly in the remote regions of the Appalachians. A prominent stone chimney was constructed at one of the gable ends to provide both heat and a space for cooking, and occasionally an ell was attached at the rear. "By the time the log house had spread relatively short distances from Pennsylvania, its form had become nearly uniform. The single-pen (one structural unit with four log walls joined together

by corner notches) log houses with exterior gable-end chimney became the syncretic dwelling and was transported great distances to the west and south" (Morgan 1990:10–11).

Several well-preserved log dwellings were identified during the survey, all of which follow the traditional form common to Russell County. One example that nicely highlights many of the important features, particularly the rear ell, is located on Route 682 in Banners Corners (Figure 43). Notice the hewn timbers, mud chinking, half-dovetail corner notching, boarded gable peak, and small window on the upper half story. The stone chimney is also slightly visible on the far elevation. Two more examples exhibit similar details: a log house located on Route 640 in Clifton (Figure 44) and a log house that was once a post office located on Route 613 on Fugates Hill (Figure 45). The half-dovetail corner notching and hewn timbers are visible on the Clifton dwelling, and the Fugates Hill dwelling illustrates the prominent stone end chimney. A more rustic one-story example is the Johnson Gross House on Route 71 in Dickensonville (Figure 46), and a rare two-story example is located on Route 80 in Elk Garden (Figure 47).

I-house

As farmers acquired more wealth during the nineteenth century and enhanced roadways made the acquisition of materials easier, many older log dwellings were expanded with frame additions and covered with wood sheathing to create what historians have dubbed the "I-house." This building form has by far been the most dominant in Russell County and has transcended nearly every time period and architectural trend throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. While the details have evolved to reflect contemporary fashions and embrace new materials, the traditional form has persisted almost unaltered. The I-house is characterized by its symmetrical, center-hall, two-story, single-pile, side-gable form. The house is seen as an adaptation of frontier



Figure 43. Log dwelling (083-5265), Route 682, Banners Corners (2008).



Figure 44. Log dwelling (083-5068), Route 640, Clifton (2001).



Figure 45. Log dwelling (083-5088), Route 613, Fugates Hill (2008).



Figure 46. Johnson Gross House (083-5049), Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).



Figure 47. Log dwelling (083-0026), Route 80, Elk Garden (2008).

culture with Anglo-American architectural trends, particularly Georgian, which was the fashionable house style during the first appearance of I-houses in the Virginia backcountry. The I-house became not just a practical building form but a symbol of economic attainment and social status. The growing popularity of the I-house signaled the end of the log dwelling in part because of the social stigma that became attached to the building form that was considered crude.

Likely many I-houses and other two-story dwellings in Russell County originated as log cabins and were later updated with frame additions. However, these updated log dwellings are often not identifiable during an exterior survey. In some cases, the deteriorated exterior of the building reveals the log structure underneath, as can be seen on the abandoned dwelling on Route 634 north of Honaker (Figure 48). The simple, symmetrical, single-pile, side-gable form with rear ell exhibits some characteristics of the I-house form, and the original hand-hewn logs are visible around the

façade entrance. Occasionally, oral history along with a few exterior clues can indicate an older log structure, as is the case with the Charlie Bradshaw House on Mountain Road in Belfast Mills (Figure 49). Local history suggests this house is an early nineteenth-century log dwelling. The very small, deep, second-story window openings indicate this may be true, despite the numerous alterations done to the property.

Prior to the Civil War, most I-houses were simple in detail and generally displayed only a few small stylistic elements, such as cornice returns or sidelights. Note the cornice returns on the Waggoner House on Old Fincastle Road in Lebanon (Figure 50). During the early nineteenth century, most I-houses featured one or two stone or brick chimneys at the gable ends (stone was significantly more common in Russell County), while examples from the late nineteenth century were more frequently constructed with central interior chimneys. The Ball House on Route 80 in Elk Garden boasts a fine limestone end chimney



Figure 48. Log and frame dwelling (083-5267), Route 634, north of Honaker (2008).



Figure 49. Charlie Bradshaw House (083-5202), Mountain Road, Belfast Mills (2008).



Figure 50. Waggoner House (252-0004), Old Fincastle Road, Lebanon (2008).

(Figure 51); the Aston-Fletcher House on Route 71 in Dickensonville illustrates the use of two brick end chimneys (Figure 52); and the Baldwin House on Thompson Creek Road in Honaker displays two interior chimneys that appear to be parged brick (Figure 53). One common attribute was the one- or two-story rear ell, which expanded the interior living space. The rear ell typically had a gable roof and either a central interior or end chimney. A porch often ran the length of the ell. A rear view of an I-house on Route 606 in Moccasin Valley highlights the form of the rear ell (Figure 54). Also note the prominent stone end chimney on the main block of the dwelling. A two-story ell was identified on an I-house along Route 80 in Elk Garden (Figure 55). Also note the interior chimney.

Nearly all the I-houses in Russell County were originally constructed upon ashlar limestone foundations and sheathed in wood weatherboards. The earliest roofing material was likely wood shake, while standing-seam metal gained

popularity after the Civil War, ca. 1870. The stone foundation, wood weatherboards, stone chimney, and standing-seam metal roof are all illustrated on the Taylor House on Route 603 in Elk Garden (Figure 56). However, due to the inherent evolving character of vernacular architecture, the majority of the I-houses have been updated with new materials, particularly vinyl or aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and asphalt roof shingles, as evidenced on the I-house along Route 612 in Collingwood (Figure 57). Porch and window styles too have become signifiers of change on I-houses. Note the turned porch posts and paired windows on the I-house on Spring City Road near Lebanon (Figure 58). Similarly the I-house is a building form adaptable for easy expansion, as seen on the dwelling along Route 613 in Moccasin Valley (Figure 59). Note the large two-bay addition on the right side of the dwelling. Growing families and wealth led to these types of expansions.



Figure 51. Ball House (083-0025), Route 80, Elk Garden (2008).



Figure 52. Aston-Fletcher House (083-5046), Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).



Figure 53. Baldwin House (239-5026), Thompson Creek Road, Honaker (2008).



Figure 54. I-house (083-5282), Route 606, Moccasin Valley (2008).



Figure 55. I-house (083-0028), Route 80, Elk Garden (2008).



Figure 56. Taylor House (083-5077), Route 603, Elk Garden (2001).



Figure 57. I-house (083-5295), Route 612, Collingwood (2008).



Figure 58. I-house (083-5177), Spring City Road, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 59. I-house (083-5289), Route 613, Moccasin Valley (2008).

Federal and Greek Revival Styles

Although wood is the predominant construction material for domestic buildings in Russell County, several higher-style Federal and Greek Revival dwellings were constructed in brick during the Early National and Antebellum periods. These dwellings are found in prosperous agricultural communities, particularly where tobacco plantations flourished, and in town centers, such as Lebanon, where well-to-do professionals often established their residences. Alongside the vernacular I-houses that proliferate the countryside of Russell County, these high-style dwellings emanate the elite social status of the owners.

Two fine rural examples of the Federal style were recorded during the survey. The White House on Route 603 in Belfast Mills is a late Federal dwelling that displays characteristics of the nascent Greek Revival style (Figure 60). Notable architectural details include the façade symmetry, entrance side and transom lights, parged jack arches, wide frieze board, and the end chimney. Another excellent example is the Shomaker House on Route 676 near Hansonville (Figure 61). This dwelling possesses a number of similar features as the White House but also boasts the molded, corbelled cornice that was popular during this time period for brick construction (Figure 62). A good example of the Federal style was also found on Main Street in Lebanon, which possesses a number of fine masonry structures. The G. Garrett House/David B. Hanson House is more modest in its execution than the two previous examples but still suggests an attention to the details of the Federal style (Figure 63). Notable are the original wood sash windows and parged jack arches (Figure 64).

The most notable Greek Revival dwelling and arguably the finest architectural gem in Russell County is Smithfield, an 1848 plantation house located on Route 19 in Rosedale (Figure 65). The dwelling displays a number of fine details, including the elaborate portico, side and transom lights, pedimented dormer, and cornice details.

The Greek Revival style is displayed on several more modest rural brick farmhouses such as the David Hanson House on Routes 19 and 614 near Hansonville (Figure 66). A few examples are also present on Main Street in Lebanon, including the Dr. Chris Alderson House (Figure 67). Although altered, the cornice returns and entablature are still visible. A fine columned entrance is also still present beneath the twentieth-century porch addition.

Victorian-Era Styles

The introduction of balloon framing after the Civil War and the diffusion of pattern books into rural areas, along with the increased wealth of many farmers, spurred new architectural trends within Russell County. Farmers began updating their dwellings with fashionable Victorian-era details, such as bay windows, turned porches, bargeboards, stickwork, and gable ells. In rural areas, newer buildings that were constructed during this time period boasted similar details. Despite more elaborate details, broken rooflines, and asymmetrical façades, the majority of the farmhouses constructed during this period continued to cling to at least some aspect of the traditional vernacular I-house form.

On the simplest level, only slight stylistically inspired details were added to an older dwelling. The Ira M. Quillen House on Church Street in Lebanon is an excellent example (Figure 68). This early-nineteenth-century dwelling was originally constructed of logs and later expanded into a fully developed I-house. During the late nineteenth century, the Gothic Revival–inspired cross-gables were added to the façade. The house possesses no other detail to suggest the Victorian-era style. The most common Victorian-era update to vernacular I-houses is the addition of the elaborately detailed, Queen Anne–style porch or portico. Two excellent, well-preserved examples are found at the John T. Candler House on Routes 645 and 614 in Carterton and the Gose-Dickenson Farm on Route 640 in Old Castlewood. The Candler



Figure 60. White House (083-5020), Route 603, Belfast Mills (2001).



Figure 61. Shomaker Farm (083-5024), Route 676, Hansonville (2001).



Figure 62. Molded, corbelled cornice, Shomaker Farm (083-5024), Route 676, Hansonville (2001).



Figure 63. G. Garrett/David B. Hanson House (252-0002), Main Street, Lebanon (2008).



*Figure 64. Windows, G. Garrett/
David B. Hanson House (252-0002),
Main Street, Lebanon (2008).*



Figure 65. Smithfield (083-0012), Route 19, Rosedale (1994).



Figure 66. David Hanson House (083-0004), Routes 19 and 614, Hansonville (2008).



Figure 67. Dr. Chris Alderson House (252-0001), Main Street, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 68. Ira M. Quillen House (252-5025), Church Street, Lebanon (2008).

House features a two-story portico with bracketed posts, a milled balustrade, gable stickwork, and bargeboards (Figure 69). The elaborate portico stands in sharp contrast to the restrained, undetailed form of the original dwelling. The Gose-Dickenson House displays a full, two-story porch of turned, bracketed posts, turned balusters, and spindlework (Figure 70). Although the I-house form is still recognizable, the porches dominate the façade and alter the character of the building. A more extreme alteration that completely conceals the original building design is found on the Gibson House/Brookside on Route 58 in Dickensonville (Figure 71). Constructed around the mid-nineteenth century, this dwelling was dramatically updated into the Stick Style, likely during the late nineteenth century.

Many newly constructed Victorian-era dwellings in rural areas of Russell County remained restrained in their form yet boasted elaborate details. An excellent example is the Gardner House on Route 71 in Dickensonville (Figure 72). This Stick-style dwelling exhibits the I-house massing and restraint and also is enriched with a turned porch, stickwork, brackets, and bargeboards. Similarly styled is the Dorton House on Route 71 in Dickensonville (Figure 73). Again, the I-house is present but outfitted with an elaborate portico. On a number of dwellings, the strict I-house form is varied slightly with the addition of a gable ell, as seen on another dwelling along Route 71 in Dickensonville (Figure 74); or a prominent bay window pavilion, as seen on the Munsey House on Route 645 near Honaker (Figure 75).

A number of ca. 1900 rural dwellings stray from the constraints of the traditional I-house and exhibit the more rambling form typical of Queen Anne-inspired construction. Banner Terrace, located on Route 58 in New Castlewood, is an excellent brick example (Figure 76). The large hipped-roof massing with pedimented façade pavilion and turned porch are the epitome of turn-of-the-century design. Similar but less detailed are a dwelling on Route 640 in Carterton (Figure 77)

and the Bundy House on Route 71 near Lebanon (Figure 78). An interesting hipped-roof design is the Charles Clarence Bundy House on Route 71 near Lebanon (Figure 79). This 1914 dwelling features a wrapping porch upon a prominent stone foundation, a projecting gable-roof entry pavilion, and relatively unique peaked windows in the gable.

Particularly prosperous farmers constructed dwellings in high-style Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Stick, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical. Jesse's Mill House is a particularly fine example of the Italianate style (Figure 80). This elaborate dwelling, which features a broken roofline, a prominent bay window, drop-pendant brackets, a molded cornice, and elongated window openings, was likely constructed on the wealth accumulated from the prosperity of the mill. The Stuart House in Elk Garden is a particularly fine example of the Neo-Classical style, featuring a columned, pedimented portico, corner pilasters, a roof entablature, a classically inspired door surround, and Palladian dormers, and is one of many prominent dwellings constructed by the Stuart family in the Elk Garden community (Figure 81).

The industrial boom also brought prosperity to growing towns, such as Honaker, where a number of high-style Victorian dwellings were constructed to house the growing body of professionals and wealthy mining and lumber magnates. The Dr. Hartsock House on Hilltop Lane in Honaker is an excellent example (see Figure 18). Note the exceptionally elaborate tower and prominent hilltop position. The Duff House in Old Castlewood is also a fine example of the prosperity of the railroad boom (Figure 82). Of interest are the bay windows, wrapping porch, bracketed eaves, pedimented dormer, and tall, ornate chimney stacks.

Post-World War I

Bungalows and Craftsman-style dwellings emerged as the dominant style for domestic architecture in Russell County following World War



Figure 69. Candler House (083-5086), Routes 645 and 614, Carterton (2001).



Figure 70. Gose-Dickenson Farm (083-5088), Route 640, Old Castlewood (2001).



Figure 71. Gibson House/Brookside (083-5023), Route 58, Dickensonville (2001).



Figure 72. Gardner Farm (083-5028), Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).



Figure 73. Dorton House (083-5041), Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).



Figure 74. Dwelling (083-5029), Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).



Figure 75. Munsey House (083-5074), Route 645, Honaker (2001).



Figure 76. Banner Terrace (083-5191), Route 58, New Castlewood (2001).



Figure 77. Dwelling (083-5090), Route 640, Carterton (2001).



Figure 78. Bundy House (083-5034), Route 71, Lebanon (2001).



Figure 79. Charles Clarence Bundy House (083-5033), Route 71, Lebanon (2001).



Figure 80. A. J. Jesse House (083-5152-0005), Route 645, Cleveland (2001).



Figure 81. Stuart House (083-5076), Route 19, Elk Garden (2001).



Figure 82. Duff House (083-5103), Route 615, Old Castlewood (2008).



Figure 83. Easterly-Owens House (252-5018), Old Fincastle Road, Lebanon (2008).

I. Due to the a move toward modernity and the high proliferation of mail-order catalogues and pattern books, many rural and town-based dwellings during this period exhibit a high degree of stylistic consideration. The Easterly-Owens House on Old Fincastle Road in Lebanon is an excellent example of a 1910s- and 1920s-era bungalow (Figure 83). The one-and-one-half-story massing, low roofline, broad eaves, deep columned porch, and façade dormer all embody the ideals of this early-twentieth-century style.

Worker Housing

A significant component to the early-twentieth-century domestic landscape of Russell County is the worker cottage, found predominantly in company towns like Dante, South Clinchfield,

and Cleveland. Although varying slightly in their overall composition, worker cottages share the common features of simplicity and practicality in design, modest massing, and lack of architectural detail. The majority of worker cottages recorded are one-story, single dwellings. Also recorded are two-story multiple dwellings that contained anywhere from two to four units. Wood porches are common to the worker cottages and served as social gathering places in company towns (see Figures 121 through 128).

Similar to the company town worker cottages are the modest one-story bungalows that were constructed in rural areas during the early twentieth century. The bungalows are generally one story in height and have front- or side-gable roofs and façade porches. Several examples boast broad-

eaved roofs and exposed rafter tails that suggest influence of the Craftsman style. Overall, however, these cottages reflect the vernacular buildings trends of the time period (Figure 84).

A map illustrating the distribution of surveyed resources that contribute to this context provides clues to the patterns of domestic development (Figure 85). Areas with a high concentration of resources are the town centers that exploded in population during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as Dante, Honaker, Lebanon, and Cleveland; rural areas that maintained a high level of agricultural prosperity, such as Moccasin Valley and Elk Garden; and major transportation networks that were the focus of early settlement, such as Route 71 near Dickensonville.

EDUCATION

Schoolhouses

Education initiatives began in Russell County on May 7, 1818, when the court appointed nine school commissioners; on October 7, 1846, the

court divided the county into 14 school districts. Thirty-eight public schools were opened in Russell County at this time. These early school buildings were typically of log construction and contained only one room. In 1870, the public school system was placed under the control of E. D. Miller, the first Superintendent of Schools, and 18 trustees were appointed to serve each school district. Miller began to replace the rudimentary log schools with larger wood-frame buildings that boasted rows of shuttered windows for maximum light. By 1889, there were 33 frame schools in Russell County, 51 log schools, and two brick schools (Beckett 2000; Givens 1930; Lucas 2002).

Nine one- or two-room schoolhouses were identified on the survey. All share some combination of the common characteristics of modest, rectangular massing; a wood frame; a stone foundation; rows of shuttered sash windows; and a cupola. Two excellent examples of one-room schoolhouses are located on Loop Road in the Loop Valley/Corn Valley community and the Chestnut Ridge School on Route 652 (Figures 86 and 87). The Loop Valley/Corn Valley school is



Figure 84. Bungalow (083-5140), Route 645, Cleveland (2001).

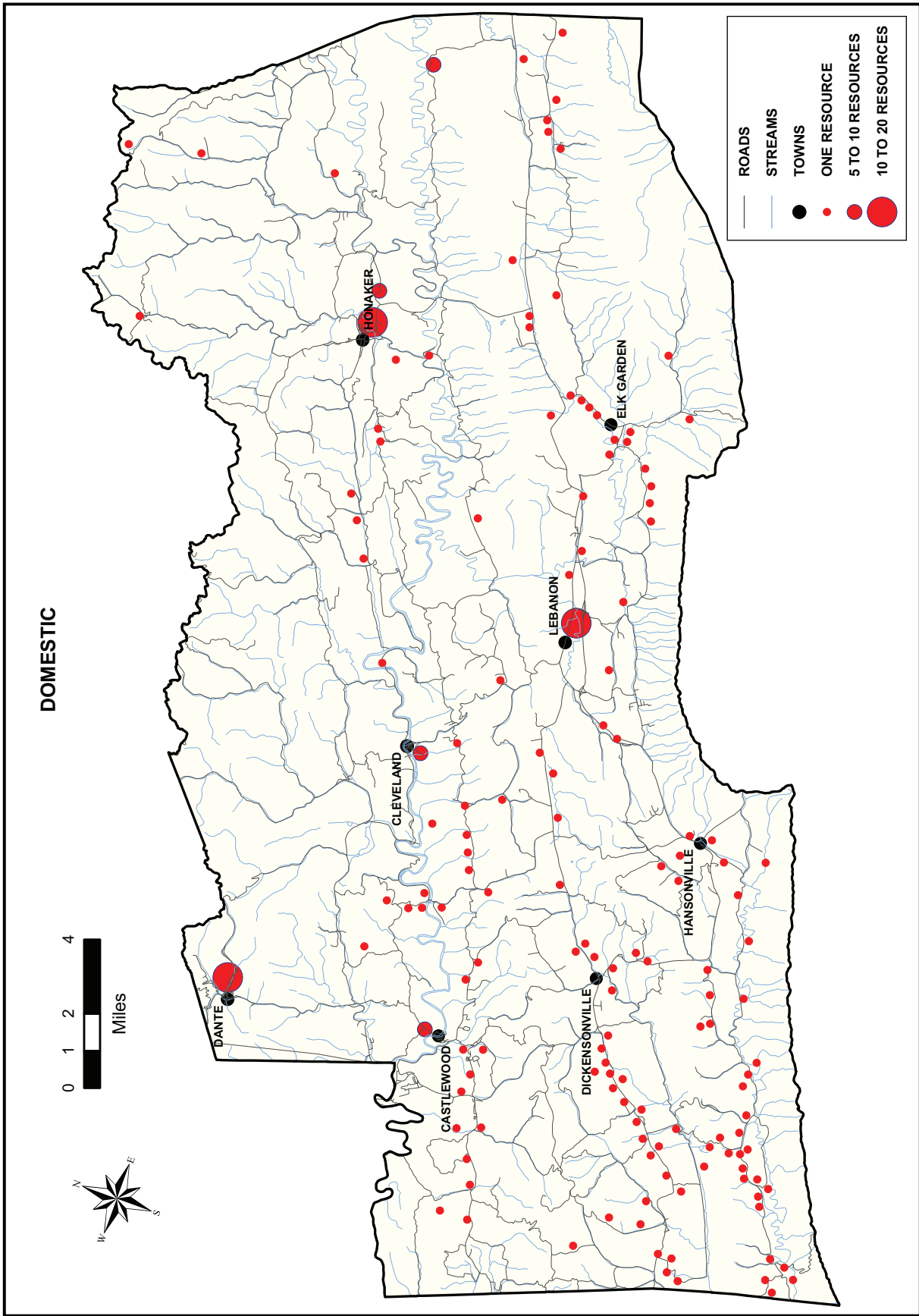


Figure 85. Map of surveyed resources within the Domestic context.

estimated to date from around the mid-nineteenth century and boasts the hallmark rectangular massing, gable roof, and small cupola. The Chestnut Ridge School is estimated to date from around 1910 and boasts a hipped roof with wide eaves and rafter tails and rows of large windows. An excellent example of a larger frame school (having at least two rooms) is the Carterton School, which is located Route 614 near Carterton (Figure 88). Notable is the stylized cupola, the hipped roof, the rectangular form, and the banks of windows.

Graded Schools

In 1913, Superintendent of Education H. W. Fugate consolidated the county into seven school districts, thus marking the beginning of school consolidation and graded institutions within the county. In 1928, there were still 43 one-room schoolhouses, but there were also 46 larger two- to six-room graded schools and seven high schools. By the early 1930s, one-room schools were phased out and consolidated into graded schools. The larger two-room schools soon followed in the consolidation. In 1931, there were 76 graded elementary schools and only 21 two-room schoolhouses in operation (Beckett 2000; Givens 1930; Lucas 2002).

The larger graded schools were typically constructed in the Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles, which were fashionable during the era of consolidation. The Craftsman style is embodied in the Honaker School, which is located on Walnut Street in Honaker (Figure 89). Although deteriorating, the hipped roof with deep overhang and exposed rafter tails are still visible. A finely detailed Colonial Revival-style school is located on Main Street in Lebanon. Lebanon High School exhibits an array of Colonial Revival-inspired details, including the cornice moldings, door and window surrounds, and domed cupola (Figure 90). Despite stylistic considerations, both schools still embody many of the common characteristics of the earlier schoolhouses, such as the banks of large windows.

Higher Education

Higher education has long had a strong presence in Russell County. In 1850 and 1851, respectively, a Male Academy and a Female Academy were established in Lebanon. The Female Academy continued operation until 1890. In 1893, Russell College, a female institution, opened in Lebanon and ran until 1909. Also in 1893, Professor H. W. Fugate established Collingwood Academy near Fugate's Hill in Collingwood (Figure 91). The school remained in operation until 1899 (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986). Collingwood Academy is the last remaining nineteenth-century academy within Russell County. Although larger than its one- and two-room schoolhouse counterparts, the building still reflects the vernacular traditions found on most of the nineteenth-century educational institutions within the county. Notable are the raised limestone foundation, rows of sash windows, gable roof, and square cupola. Historic photographs indicate that Russell College, which is no longer standing, embodied the characteristics of the high Italianate style. The high-profile location of Russell College, situated on Main Street in the county seat, versus the more remote rural location of Collingwood Academy is likely a contributing factor to the disparity of form and design between the two contemporaneous institutions.

A look at the distribution of surveyed schools throughout the county can reveal the locations of community centers, both rural and town-based (Figure 92). Rather than clustered, as is the case with commercial and domestic buildings, the schools are fairly evenly distributed. Only the larger towns, such as Honaker and Lebanon, have a higher concentration.

ETHNIC/IMMIGRATION

Early Euro-American Settlement

Southwest Virginia was populated by settlers moving south through the Great Valley of Virginia during the Great Migration and east



Figure 86. One-room schoolhouse (083-5217), Loop Valley/Corn Valley (2008).



Figure 87. Chestnut Ridge School (083-5184, Route 652 (2008).



Figure 88. Carterton School (083-5091), Route 614, Carterton (2008).



Figure 89. Honaker School (239-5010), Walnut Street, Honaker (2008).



Figure 90. Lebanon High School (252-5044), Main Street, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 91. Collingwood Academy (083-5114), Route 613, Collingwood (2008).

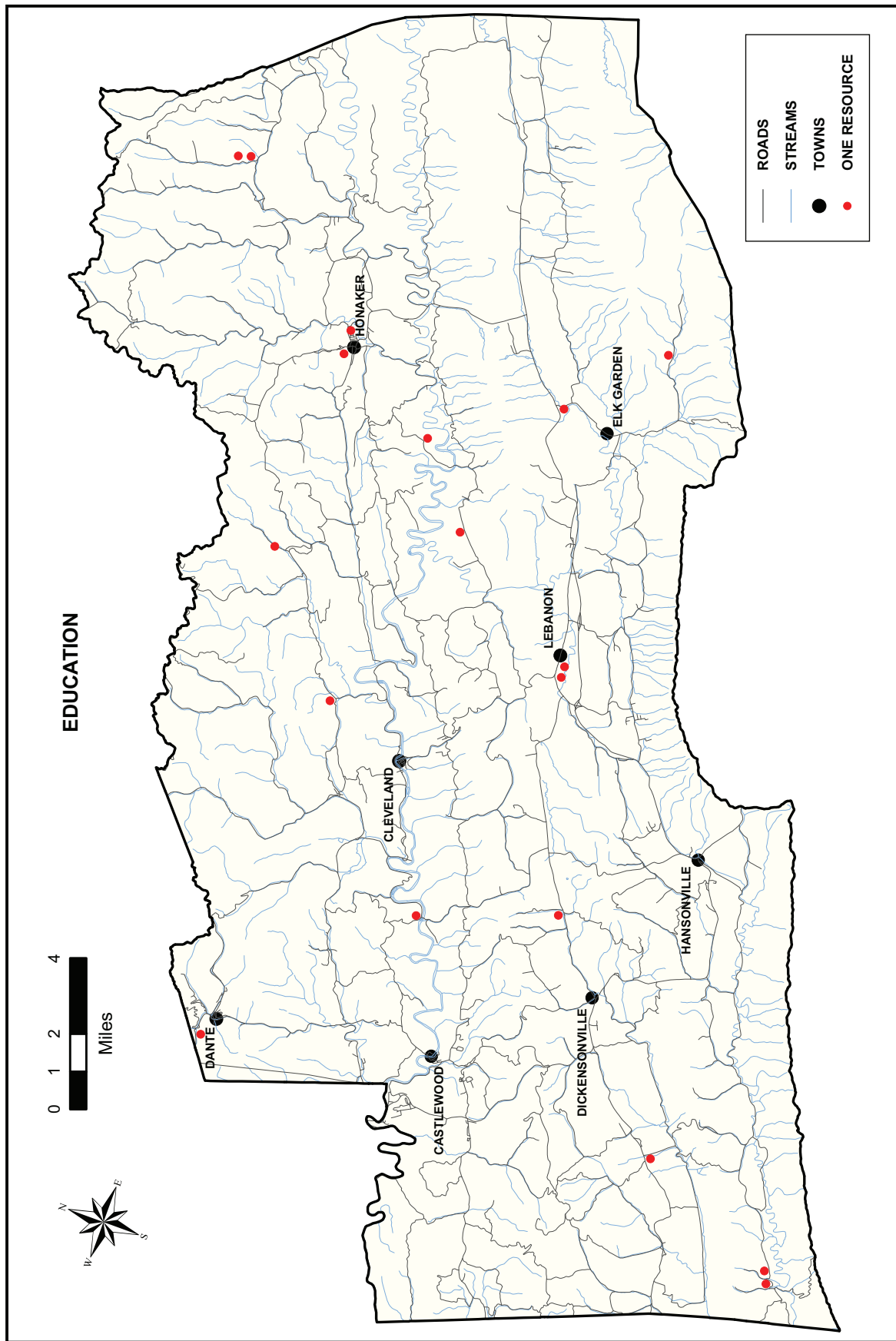


Figure 92. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Education (2008).

from Tidewater communities during a widespread westward movement into the frontier. The westward movement brought a number of British colonists, while settlers passing south through the valley into Russell County predominantly represented German and Scots-Irish heritage. Also represented, to a lesser extent, were the Swiss, Norwegian, French, Spanish, and Welsh (Beaver 1984). In a sense, “Appalachian frontiers were a kaleidoscope of Euro-American ethnic identities” and reflected “the ethnic diversity and conflict that characterized transnational migration to the New World” (Dunaway 2008:18).

Subsistence communities developed around family farmsteads that were linked through kinship ties and native cultural traditions. Community names, such as Belfast Mills, often reflected the native homeland of the settlers. Place names derived from family names further reveal native ancestry, such as Fugates Hill, named for the French Huguenot family that settled in the Moccasin Valley in the eighteenth century; Artrip, named for the Welsh family that settled along the Clinch River in the early nineteenth century; or Honaker, named for the “Honegger” family that originated in Germany and settled in the New Garden community in the late eighteenth century (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986). Through these ethnic enclaves, settlers cultivated their native traditions while attempting to assimilate into American culture; a fusion of cultural traditions that created a distinct way of life in this mountain community.

Despite this cultural exchange, disagreement exists in scholarly discourse about the influence of the building customs, particularly log construction, introduced into the area by Euro-American settlers. Log buildings traditions are commonly attributed to the German, Swedish, and Finnish immigrants who began settling in the Delaware Valley of southeastern Pennsylvania in the seventeenth century. These practices represent a natural adaptation to a specific type of landscape and climate. German, Swedish, and Finnish immigrants

may have modified their native log building techniques to the conditions and available resources of their new homeland. Similarly, British colonists may not have learned log building traditions from the German, Swedish, or Finnish settlers but rather developed them of their own accord in an attempt to adapt to the frontier landscape (Hyde 1997; Jordan 1980, 1985; Kniffen 1965; Morgan 1990). According to Jerah Johnson in an essay entitled “The Vernacular Architecture of the South: Log Buildings, Dog-Trot Houses, and English Barns”:

All of these groups, as they moved, carried their traditions with them, at least fragments of their traditions. And *fragments* is the governing word, for the moves themselves, the new and often quite different environment, the passage of time as the generations piled up, and particularly interaction and intermarriage with persons from different groups and different places, constantly eroded the original traditions or so infused them with elements from other traditions as to alter them substantially (Hyde 1997:47).

Research into North American log building techniques, particularly methods of notching, shaping logs, and roof framing, vary more by geographic region than by ethnic influence. Methods common to Russell County reflect the adaptation of foreign-born settlers to the southern mountain climate, the quality of timber resources, and the Anglo-American architectural trends. Common to the log building techniques of Russell County are the shaping of timbers and the widespread use of half-dovetail notching (Figure 93). V-notching and saddle notching, which was not popular until the late nineteenth century, are also common on agricultural buildings, as they are more rudimentary and display a less polished look. This coalescing of continental European antecedents with Anglo-American trends on the frontier landscape is most fully developed in the I-house, which is the most prevalent dwelling form in Russell County. Early I-houses were typically simple log dwellings or log dog-trot dwellings expanded and updated with form and features that reflect the

Figure 93. Half-dovetail notching (2008).

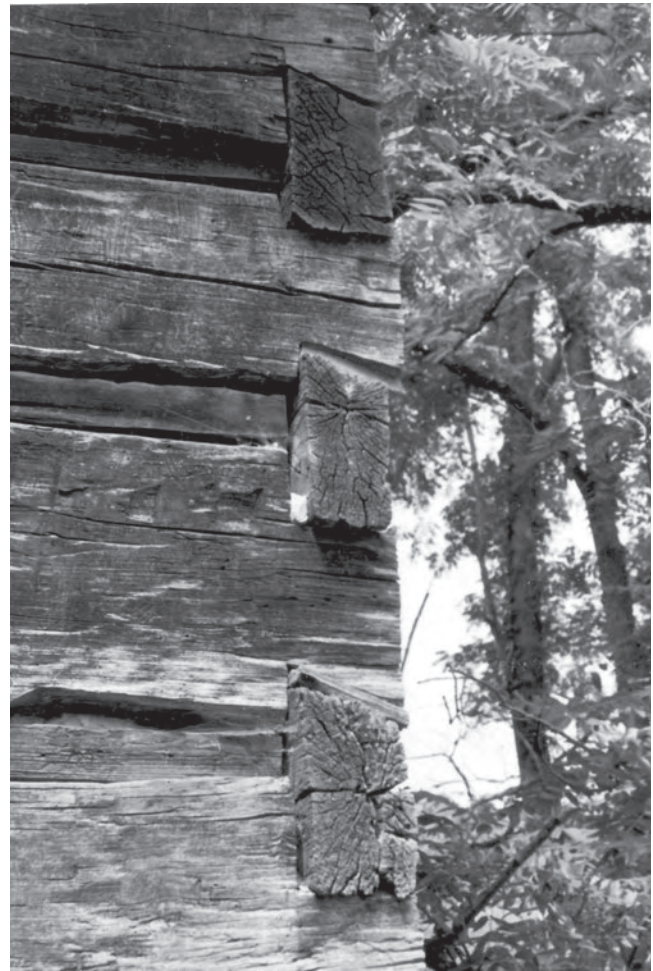
symmetry and order of Georgian architecture (Figure 94).

Slavery

While small-scale subsistence farming dominated agricultural practices with Russell County, a number of large plantations and farmsteads employed slave labor. In Appalachian Virginia in 1790, 18.5% of the population was African American. Slave-holding grew steadily during the Antebellum period, reflecting developments in the rest of Virginia. A slave quarters, although partially demolished, was recorded at the Fields House, a ca. 1865 Greek Revival plantation house on Route 628 outside Old Castlewood (Figure 95). By 1860, 28.4% of the Appalachian Virginia population was African American (Dunaway 2008:16). After the Civil War, many free blacks remained in the area and established their own communities. At least one African-American church, Bundy's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church on Route 628 in New Castlewood, was identified that was constructed by freed slaves after the Civil War (Figure 96).

African-Americans and Industrialization

While the institution of slavery brought African-American culture into Russell County, the industrialization of the region represents the most significant period of cultural expansion for the black community. The African-American population grew rapidly during the period of industrialization within southwestern Virginia. The population more than doubled from 3,405 in 1860 to 7,056 in 1900 and peaked in 1920 at 9,953. As the mines closed and company towns shut down, African-American miners left the area in a mass exodus to seek out job in northern cit-



ies. The population declined sharply after 1920, reaching only 2,688 by 1980 (Lewis 1989). The row of abandoned and collapsing dwellings in the African-American neighborhood of Dante attests to this out-migration.

“Industrial society advanced into the mountains behind armies of white, black, and foreign-born laborers who laid the tracks of three major railroad systems” (Evans 2004:75). In Russell County, industrial society was initiated with the construction of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad in the 1880s and 1890s. The completion of the rail line paved the way for the lumber and coal industries – industries that were built upon a foundation of cheap labor – that swept southwestern Virginia in the early twentieth century.



Figure 94. I-house (083-5182), Hubbard Town Road, near Honaker (2008).



Figure 95. Slave quarters, Fields House (083-5094), Route 628, Old Castlewood (2008).



Figure 96. Bundy's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church (083-5204), Route 628, New Castlewood (2008).

As the demand for coal resources spiked, primarily during World War I, companies sent scouts into rural communities throughout the south to recruit African-American labor. And while recruitment played a role in the migration of southern blacks, the majority left home of their own volition. According to historian Joe William Trotter, as quoted by Michael H. Burchett in his article "Promise and Prejudice: Wise County, Virginia and the Great Migration, 1910–1910" (published in the *Journal of Negro History* in 1997), "compared to Southern agriculture, coal mining offered black workers greater prospects for making money along with a greater measure of individual and collective autonomy" A study by the U.S. Department of Labor's Division of Negro Economics estimated that roughly 75,000 blacks from Alabama emigrated north from the spring of 1916 through 1917 (Lewis 1989:83).

African-American culture was a significant part of life in coal towns and camps throughout the Appalachians. Segregation was almost ubiquitous in the coal fields, with black workers relegated to neighborhoods with lower quality housing and give the most unskilled jobs. Central to the African-American community in the company

coal town was the church, which provided much of the social, recreational, educational, and, of course, spiritual needs of the black community. Long Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church on Sawmill Hollow Road in Dante is one such example (Figure 97). The majority of the black migrants had been sharecroppers

prior to relocating to the coal fields and, therefore, shared in a lifestyle of gardening and livestock raising (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989)

During the 1920s, the demand for coal plummeted, a decline that was further rocked by the Great Depression during the 1930s. After World War II, a number of closed mines reopened with the help of mechanized labor. Between 1950 and 1970, the number of coal miners in Appalachian fields dropped 73% (Lewis 1989:99). African-American miners were the hardest hit, as their jobs were generally the most unskilled and, thus, the most easily mechanized. While many African-Americans remained in Russell County and established their own communities, a large number once again migrated out in search of new jobs. "The generational stopover in Appalachia was a significant variant of the Great Migration that left its imprint not only on the migrants themselves but also on the cultural landscape of Appalachia" (Lewis 1989:102).

Europeans and Industrialization

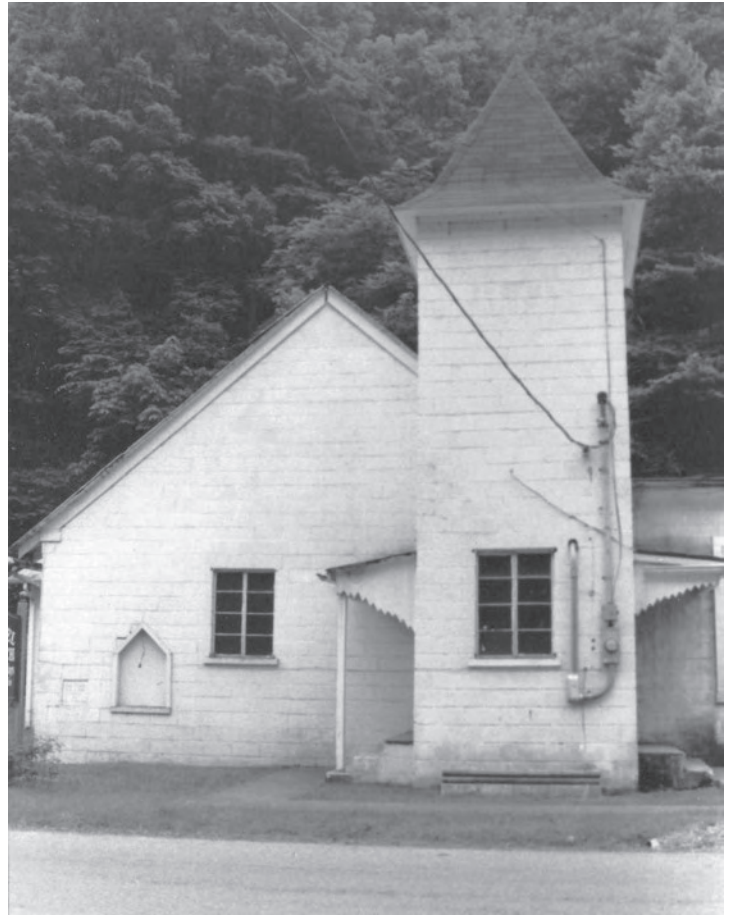
Immigrant laborers were recruited into southwestern Virginia in the late nineteenth century to work on construction of the railroads into the

Figure 97. Long Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church (083-5123), Sawmill Hollow Road, Dante (2001).

region. An influx of Italian stone masons into Russell County in the 1890s to begin work on the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The skill of the masons was necessary for the construction of the stone tunnels, bridges, and culverts that supported the rail line, most notable the massive stone tunnels constructed along Thompson Creek (Figure 98). A number of Italians remained in Russell County to establish permanent residence after the completion of the railroad. Several prominent stone dwellings and commercial buildings that were constructed in the early twentieth century are attributed to the skilled stone masons that emigrated from Italy (Figure 99).

Many of the Italian stone masons that emigrated to Russell County were part of a large wave of temporary emigration of Italian craftsmen between 1870 and 1915. Hailing largely from the Valle Cervo, a valley located south of Monte Rosa in the piedmont of Italy, these immigrants possessed stonecutting and masonry skills from their native land. Demand was high after the Civil War for skilled craftsmen to work in newly opened quarries and build infrastructure for the rapidly expanding railroad network (Audenino 1986).

Immigrant labor was also highly sought after for work in the coal mines during the early twentieth century. Foreign-born laborers predominantly hailed from Hungary, Italy, Greece, and what was then known as Yugoslavia. Companies sent agents to northern ports to recruit European immigrants arriving for the first time in the United States. This massive influx helped to satisfy the demand for cheap labor during the World War I coal boom. Living in company towns in desig-



nated worker cottages, which were often segregated based upon ethnicity, these immigrant coal miners had only little influence over the cultural landscape in which they resided (Figure 100). New churches were established to cater to their religious beliefs, and cemetery headstones were often carved in native languages; however, unlike the feats of Italian stone masonry, the dwellings and public buildings of the company towns did not exhibit native design or construction motifs. The major significance lies in the distinction of the Appalachian coal fields as a major melting pot of ethnicities; a melting pot that subsequently transformed Appalachian culture (Crow 2007; Shifflett 1991).

FUNERARY

Closely linked to the evolution of the church in Russell County is the evolution of the cemetery. During the early colonial settlement, individual



Figure 98. Thompson Creek Tunnel (083-5014), Thompson Creek Road (2008).



Figure 99. Stone dwelling (252-5025), Main Street, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 100. Hungarian neighborhood, Squirrel Hollow, Dante (2008).

family cemeteries were common in rural areas. As communities grew and became focused around the church as the nexus of spiritual, social, and cultural life, church cemeteries emerged in importance. Nearly every church surveyed within the county is associated with a cemetery plot, which range in size from a small clustering of family members to entire congregations. Unlike urban settings, in which cemetery layout is encumbered within the expanding fabric of the city, rural churchyard cemeteries typically lack any formal landscape design elements (Jackson and Camilo 1989). Within Russell County, the cemeteries appear to have been situated in the most convenient locations to the rear or alongside the church. In a few instances the grave markers were placed upon a hill adjacent to the church. It is unclear whether this decision was based on convenience or on considerations of locating friends and family members in a site of prominence. Where landscaping decisions are evident, one finds little more than a decorative wrought-iron fence that

either delineates the entire churchyard or encloses a specific family plot.

The design of the grave markers reflects both the changing religious beliefs and fashionable architectural styles of the era. Like the pre-Civil War churches, the early grave markers are simple and practical in their design. The romanticism and ecclesiological movements that swept through in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries led to more stylized markers reflecting Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles (Jackson and Camilo 1989).

An excellent example of a small family plot was surveyed at the Aston-Gilmer House on Route 71 in Dickensonville (Figure 101). The Old Brick Baptist Church on Route 682 in Banners Corners possesses a small cemetery to its rear (Figure 102). The cemetery consists of a few family plots that are all separately enclosed by wrought-iron fencing. A sprawling cemetery is located to the rear of the Cleveland Baptist Church in Cleveland (Figure 103). The churchyard is not enclosed and



Figure 101. Family plot, Aston-Gilmer (083-5045), Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).



Figure 102. Churchyard, Old Brick Baptist Church (083-5100), Route 682, Banners Corners (2008).

does not suggest any attempts at planning. The large collection of markers reflect the evolution of gravestone design through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Figure 104). Adams Chapel on Route 668 is located just downslope from its hilltop cemetery (Figure 105). Enclosed by a wrought-iron fence, this churchyard holds a prominent position in the landscape.

GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

Courthouses

Russell County was officially carved out of Washington County on January 6, 1786. The county was named for General William Russell, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates who introduced the bill into the legislature for the formation of the county. The first court convened at the home of William Robertson in Castle's Woods on May 9, 1786. In June of that year, William Robertson and Henry Dickenson donated a 62-acre land tract for the establishment of a county seat, and construction of the courthouse was completed in September. A small log courthouse was constructed, with Henry Dickenson as the clerk (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1973).

The original log courthouse burned in 1798 and was quickly replaced with a two-story stone and brick structure (Figure 106). One portion of the new building was used as a tavern for overnight guests. Also constructed on the grounds were a log jail and two general stores. Dickensonville soon became a hub of frontier activity. The area was a stopping place for cattle drivers from Kentucky and the western part of the county. A county seat town in Dickensonville was initially platted out but never materialized (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1973). The brick and stone court house still stands today. Its materials, culled from the local landscape, and simple form reflect the traditional construction techniques em-

ployed during the early settlement of the county. While the use of masonry is due in part to fire safety, the material, in conjunction with the slight hint of classically inspired influence, serves to emphasize the building's important stature.

As the population steadily grew in the years following the American Revolution, new counties were formed out of Russell and the population center shifted further away from Dickensonville. In 1816 a motion was made to relocate the county seat to a more central location. On May 10, 1816, David and Margaret Alexander and Andrew and Polly Cowan deeded to the county twenty acres of land along Cedar Creek. The court house was constructed in 1818, on a hill between two major springs, and the first court was held in the new building on March 3, 1818. A grid for the town was platted out along Main Street, and thirty to forty new dwellings were constructed (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

Lebanon was officially incorporated on February 21, 1873, and the first post office opened on April 24, 1878. A new court house was constructed in 1874 in the Classical Revival style (Figure 107). This building retains the prominent hilltop position within the town and embodies the characteristics of the high styles employed for monumental public buildings, a sharp contrast to the deeply rooted vernacular language of the old court house in Dickensonville. The imposing size and massive portico and cupola exert the building's significance, while also indicating a shift away from the traditional values embraced in the earlier part of the century.

Post Offices

Two known post offices were recorded during the survey. Although the architecture of the resources does not reflect any specific trends in the design of government buildings, their locations reveal important clues to the patterns of settlement and growth within the county. A nineteenth-century log post office was recorded along Route 613 on Fugate's Hill (Figure 108). The location of the



Figure 103. Churchyard, Cleveland Baptist Church (193-5006), Hall Street and Tank Hollow Road, Cleveland (2008).



Figure 104. Gravestones, Cleveland Baptist Church (193-5006), Hall Street and Tank Hollow Road, Cleveland (2008).



Figure 105. Adams Chapel (083-5212), Route 668 (2008).



Figure 106. Old Russell County Courthouse (083-0001), Route 58, Dickensonville (1973).



Figure 107. Russell County Courthouse (252-0003), Main Street, Lebanon (1967).

post office further supports the notion that this Moccasin Valley community was established at an early date and continued to support a sizeable population during the nineteenth century. A ca. 1910 post office was recorded in Old Castlewood (Figure 109). Part of the commercial district that emerged along the railroad in this turn-of-the-century boomtown, the location of this post office attests to the changing fabric of the county – from predominantly rural and agricultural to industrialized and town-based.

A distribution map of the surveyed resources from this context illustrates the physical relationship between Dickensonville and Lebanon, the original and present county seats, and, thus, sheds light on the shift in the population and county's boundaries during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Figure 110). Also indicated on the map are the two post offices, both of which were located in areas that were once high traffic.

HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE

With the exception of a few dwellings built for medical doctors, there were no resources surveyed in Russell County that contribute to this thematic context. The theme of health care has not been fully discussed in any supporting primary or secondary sources. It is known that Dante, during its boom period, maintained a hospital. Although the building no longer stands, the moniker of Hospital Hollow, where the medical facility was located, recalls that period of Dante's history. The location of doctors' dwellings does indeed tell a bit about the nature of the communities within which they resided. Two prominent Queen Anne-style dwellings were constructed by doctors in Honaker around 1900: the Dr. John Lockhart House (Figure 111) and the Dr. Hartsock House (see Figure 18). The establishment of two doctors in Honaker attests to the enormous growth and prosperity of the town during the late-nineteenth-



Figure 108. Post office (083-5292), Fugates Hill (2008).



Figure 109. Post office (083-5106, Old Castlewood (2008).

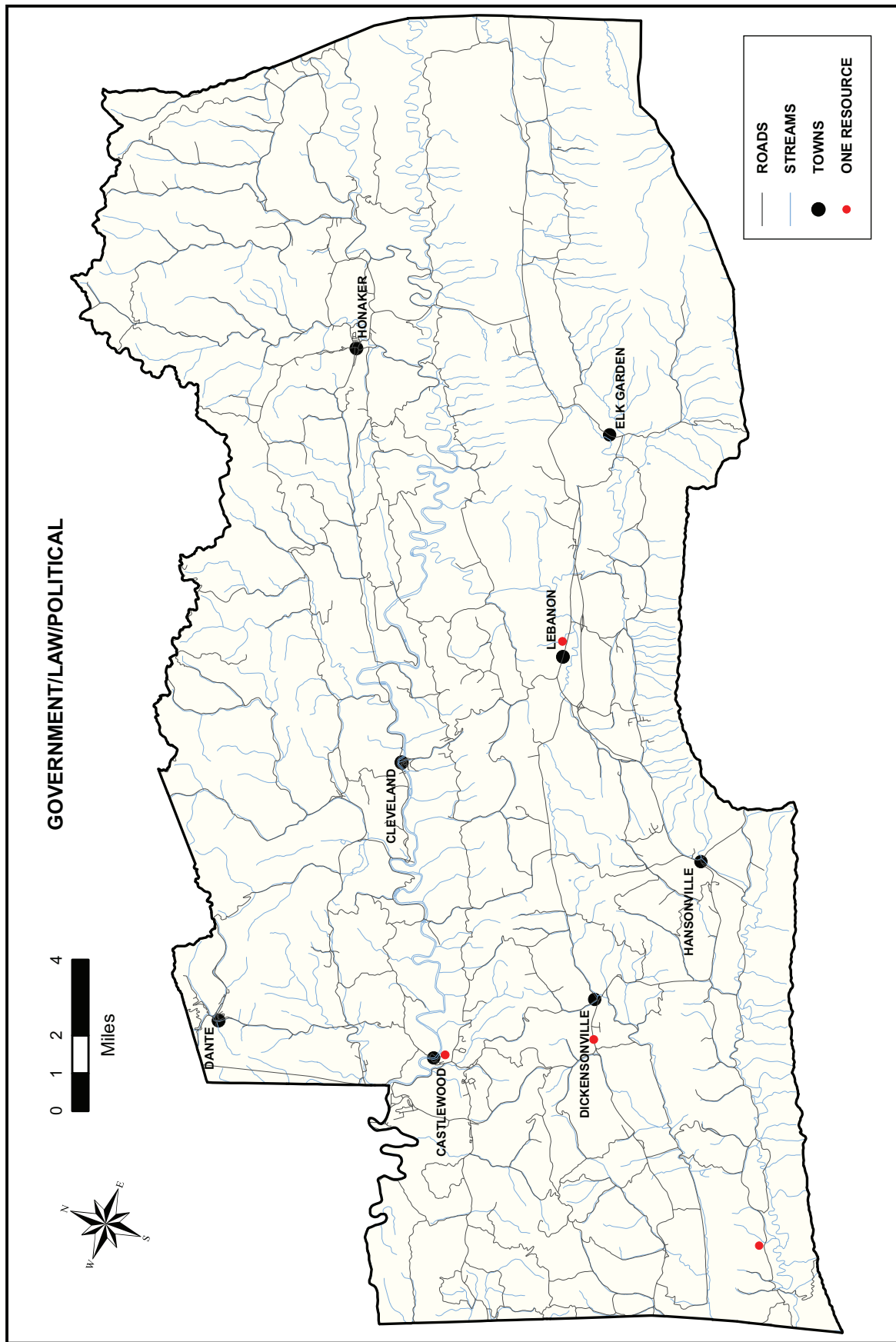


Figure 110. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Government/Law/Political.

and early-twentieth-century zenith of the lumber industry. A third dwelling was identified on Route 603 in Belfast Mills (Figure 112). Again, the presence of a doctor attests to the prosperity of this region during the nineteenth century.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Water-Powered Mills

While the Mountain South remained relatively untouched by the early phases of industrialization during the nineteenth century, vestiges of industrial diligence still cling to the banks of the large and small waterways that flow through the rugged landscape (Figure 113). The establishment of small water-powered grist mills along rivers and creeks satisfied the subsistence and small-scale commercial economies that perpetuated during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Raw materials, primarily wheat and corn, could be processed on a small scale for either home use or local trade. Small hamlets commonly developed around the mills, which often served as focal points for commercial activity and attracted travelers; and “[t]he water-driven mills played an almost indispensable role in the lives of the rural and village communities they served” (Hunter 1979:6). Associated mill ponds, stone or crib dams, dwellings, stores, and artisan shops, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carters, and tanners, often comprised the milling landscape (Hunter 1979).

Evident within the construction techniques of these modest buildings is the evolution of milling technologies, specifically the harnessing of water power, the processing of raw materials, and the use of gravitational forces for the movement of material. Similarly, the evolution of milling technologies, and the benefits reaped thereof for farmers, is manifest within the cultural landscape of Russell County. Efficiency in production led to an increase in prosperity; and, in the case of sawmills, led to improved building construction techniques. Typically of log or timber-frame con-

struction, mills usually ranged one to four stories in height and were raised upon stone foundations – a necessary construction technique for protecting the more vulnerable wood materials from inevitable water damage. Wood or iron wheels attached to exterior foundation walls powered the interior machinery (Hunter 1979; Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

The first known mill was constructed in Russell County in 1774 on lower Mill Creek below waterfall that is now known as Seven Springs Waterworks. In 1782 or 1783, a second mill, Bickley’s Mills, was erected adjacent to the first mill. The only extant mill identified within the county is Jessees Mill, a ca. 1850 log and wood-frame building located on the west bank of Mill Creek in the vicinity of Cleveland that was constructed by an early Russell County family (Figures 114 and 115). Originally a small building of hand-hewn logs, Jessees Mill was expanded around 1890 with a large weatherboarded, balloon-frame addition. The building now stands four stories in height, is topped with a gable roof, and rests on a limestone foundation. Although enlarged over the years, the mill retains a high amount of integrity and is still equipped with much of its original interior mechanics (Pulice and Kern 2004).

Although only one extant mill could be identified, the foundation remains of two nineteenth-century mills were documented – one in Elk Garden and one in Belfast Mills. The Elk Garden Mill was originally constructed in the early nineteenth century, and historic images indicate it was a wood-frame building on a stone foundation (Figure 116). The mill stood on the banks of Elk Garden Creek in a small hamlet that is located in the rolling valleys of southern Russell County. All that remains of the mill building are the ruins of the stone foundation. Associated buildings and structures, however, provide additional clues into the greater composition of the cultural milling landscape. An impressive stone dam still impounds water along the creek, the



Figure 111. Dr. John Lockhart House (239-5007), Fairmont Street, Honaker (2008).



Figure 112. Dwelling (083-5196), Route 603, Belfast Mills (2008).

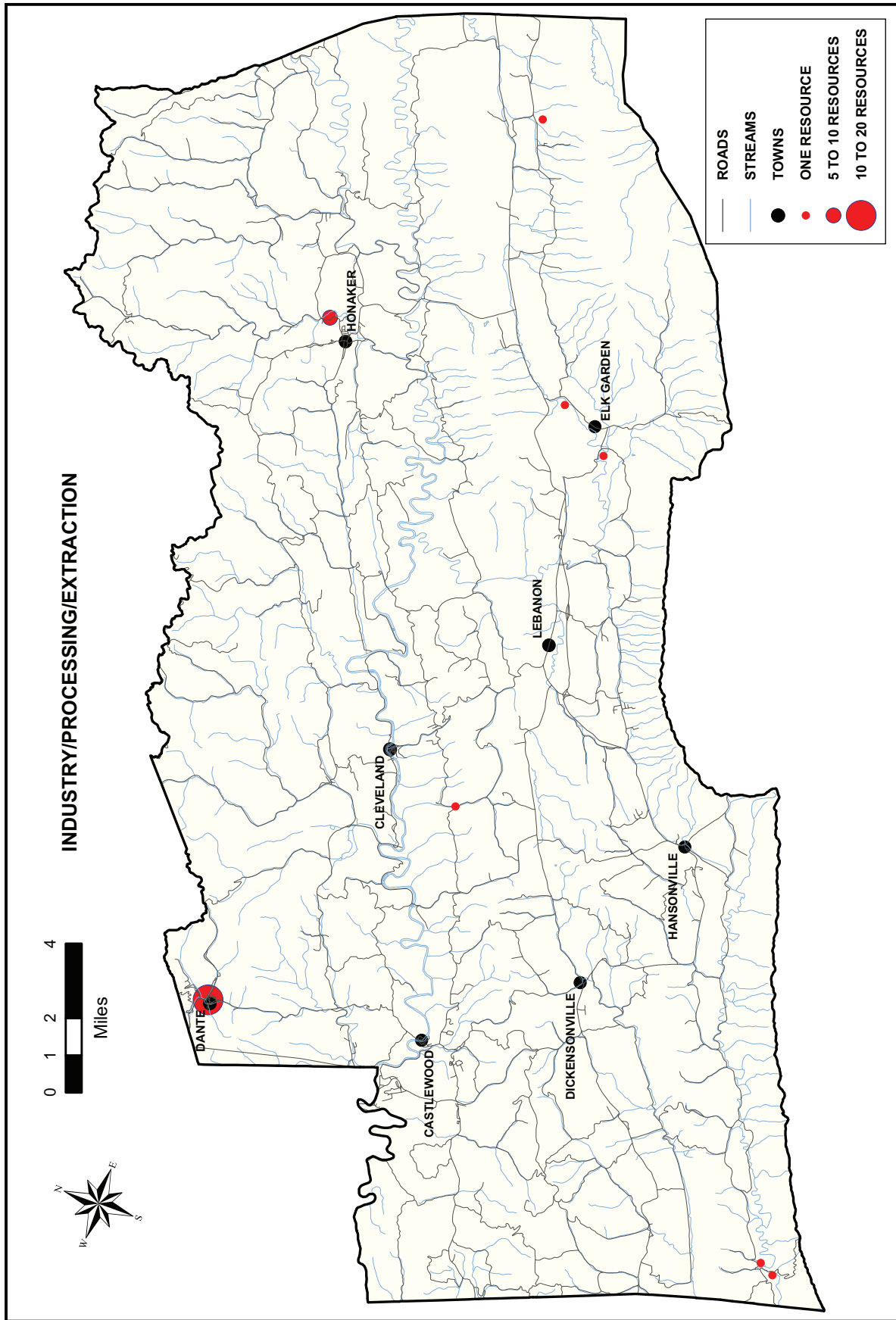


Figure 1.13. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Industry/Processing/Extraction.



Figure 114. Jesses Mill (083-5152-0001), Mill Creek, near Cleveland (2001).



Figure 115. Overshot wheel, Jesse's Mill (083-5152-0001), Mill Creek, near Cleveland (2001).



Figure 116. Foundation remains, Elk Garden Mill (083-0002), Elk Garden (2008).



Figure 117. Dam, Elk Garden Mill (083-0002), Elk Garden (2008).

foundation of a demolished store sits adjacent to the mill foundation, and two mill houses are sited on the opposite banks of the creek (Figure 117). A more deteriorated mill landscape was surveyed in Belfast Mills, a small hamlet also located in the rolling valleys of the county. The ruins of the stone foundation are still located along a very small creek but little else recalls the early milling history of this small Scots-Irish community. Although only one site could be identified within Belfast Mills, written documentation indicates that at least one other mill was present within this community (Becker 1956).

Previous surveys and secondary research reveal a number of now-demolished mills that were once active in Russell County: Daugherty's Mill, a hand-hewn log grist mill on the north bank of Big Cedar Creek; Hawkins Mill, a ca. 1900 grist mill located between Hansonville and Dickensonville; Judy's Mill, a carding and, later, grist mill on Route 19 two miles west of Lebanon; Gibson-Dickenson Mill, a very early hand-hewn

log mill located on Mill Creek near Route 640; Huston Mill, a ca. 1780 mill located at the confluence of two branches of Moccasin Creek three miles west of Hansonville; Combs-Malispina Mill, an early nineteenth-century mill built on Combs Branch of Thompson Creek a mile west of Honaker; Hunt's Mill, an early nineteenth-century mill on Sword's Creek; Nash-Gilmer Mill, a 1782 mill on Big Cedar Creek about 2.5 miles east of Lebanon; Honaker-Gardner Mill, an early mill near Honaker; Hugh Browning Mill, a ca. 1870 mill located on Route 80 in Smithfield; and Dickenson Roller Mill and Fugate's Mill, both located on Route 612 in Collingwood.

While the dependence on water mills had its peak in most American rural communities during the mid-nineteenth century, they continued to play a significant role in Russell County's agricultural landscape until the end of the nineteenth century and, in some remote regions, into the twentieth century. But as industrialization progressed into the region during the late nine-

teenth and early twentieth centuries, on the heels of the railroad and in search of cheap labor, the overall importance of the rural water mills was undermined by the establishment of much larger mills and factories in concentrated town centers. Identified during a ca. 1930 industrial survey of Russell County were the Cleveland Bottling Works, the New Garden Cream Company, the Honaker Milling Company, the Castlewood Flour Mill, the Cedar Creek Milling Company, the Lebanon Milling Company, and the Lebanon Ice Company (Humbert 1930).

Industrialization

Popular conceptions of Appalachian communities belie that they significantly trailed in industrialization during the nineteenth century. While it remains true that early railroad interests bypassed the region and the lack of urban centers initially thwarted the establishment of manufactories, much of the Appalachian region, particularly the coalfields of Central Appalachia, were actually at the forefront of the major industrial revolution that swept the South in the decades following the Civil War. "...Appalachia was at the leading edge of this industrial expansion. Industrial society advanced into the mountains behind armies of native and immigrant laborers who laid the tracks for four major railroad systems" (Evans 2004:75) Industrialization lagged in southern states, which had been heavily dependent on an agricultural, and often slave-based, economy. Many plantation regions, particularly those in Tidewater Virginia, failed to recover from the devastation of the war. Russell County and many of other Appalachian communities, boasted a wealth of desirable natural and mineral resources, particularly bituminous coal and timber, that quickly attracted the attention of northern investors during the Civil War. Population growth within the Appalachians during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, fueled by a surge in railroad, lumber, and mining jobs, nearly doubled that of non-

mountain regions within Appalachian states (Eller 1982:227).

The penetration of industrialism into the region wrought dramatic changes to the fabric of Appalachian life; changes that signaled a decline in the traditional agricultural economy upon which the region developed. While once isolated from market fluctuations outside the region – i.e., enveloped in a subsistence lifestyle – the Appalachian communities, through commercialization of the natural and mineral resources, were thrust onto the national stage. "Traditional patterns of life had been greatly disturbed and in some cases torn asunder, and the mountain residents had increasingly found themselves at the mercy of changing winds of the national economy" (Eller 1982:227). However, poverty, due in large part to the increasing population in Appalachian communities and the decrease in available fertile farmland, was materializing in the region before industrial capitalism transformed the region (Shifflett 1991:20). For a period, industrial jobs provided an economic boost, which rose sharply after 1900 and peaked around 1920. The coefficient of per capita value added by manufacturing in Russell County in 1899 was only 4.93, but in 1919 the coefficient jumped to 24.04. By 1929 the coefficient plummeted severely and remained between one and two throughout the subsequent decades (Nicholls 1956, 1957).

Farm populations increased only around 5% between 1900 and 1933, and rural non-farm population increased more than 75%. In 1880, the Appalachians were almost completely dependent on agriculture, but by 1930, 60% of the population was employed in non-farm jobs (Eller 1982:225). Additionally, a large number of farmers supplemented their income with part-time industrial pursuits. What had once been a tapestry of small family farms during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries devolved into a high concentration of absentee land-holdings that were in the hands of a few major capitalists. While the exploitation of labor, disruption of local

subsistence economies, lack of industrial diversity, and environmental destruction of industrialism combined to hasten economic collapse within Appalachian communities, the traditional agricultural lifestyle prevalent during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was growing unstable. In rural areas not impacted by industrialism, poverty steadily worsened. The tensions between agricultural and industrial life and the positive and negative impacts they each had on the economy are at the crux of the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century evolution of Russell County and are manifest within the cultural landscape (Eller 1982; Shifflett 1991).

Lumbering

Since the days of early settlement within Russell County the timber-rich slopes and ridges have offered a diversity of high-quality soft and hardwoods for the construction of buildings and production of furniture and other hand-crafted items. Early timber usage was on a subsistence basis. During the initial phases of settlement, predominantly the late eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth century, most trees were felled on local farms and hand-hewn for the erection of log dwellings and agricultural buildings. As water-powered sawmills increased in frequency during the Antebellum period, timber-framing surged in popularity and the demand for sawn lumber grew (Amick 1934; Beaver 1984; Eller 1982).

Despite the widespread use of timber for building construction, even as late as 1900, over 75% of the entire Southern Appalachian region remained wooded; almost 10% remained in a virgin state (Eller 1982:86). The statistics are more diagnostic, however, of the need for farmers to clear large swathes of forest for the cultivation of crops and the grazing of livestock. Much of the 25% of cleared land likely accounted for the permanent farmsteads established in the fertile valleys; while the 65% new-growth forest may in part be attributed to slash-and-burn farming

techniques. Therefore, one can assume that little-to-no commercial lumbering was taking place in Russell County in the pre-industrial era.

The penetration of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad into Russell County stimulated a major commercial logging boom that swelled into the early nineteenth century and brought wealth and prosperity to a number of previously agrarian regions. The era of lumber is generally divided into two distinct phases. The first phase began in 1880, just prior to the completion of the railroad. Northern lumber barons sent scouts into the region to seek out the best trees. This selected timber was felled by local farmers looking to make extra income during the slack growing season. Timber was floated down rivers and creeks to small local sawmills. The second phase of the logging boom commenced as early as 1885, at which time major northern companies began purchasing large tracts of land from 30,000 to 300,000 acres for the large-scale clear-cutting finest timber. The completion of the Clinch Valley Extension in 1889 fueled the expansion of the industry, which peaked during the early twentieth century (Eller 1982).

Lumber Towns

A number of lumber companies, such as the Honaker Lumber Company in Honaker, Virginia Hardwood Lumber Company at Lake Bonaventure, and the Shoffner Lumber Company on Grassy Branch, were established up and down the Clinch River, which ran parallel to the tracks of the Clinch Valley Extension, and along its tributaries. Towns like Honaker, Putnam, Swords Creek, Finney/Coulwood, Artrip, and Carterton established sawmills, lumberyards, and depots, all becoming major shipping points for lumber during the early twentieth century (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

HONAKER

During the early twentieth century, the town of Honaker was at the center of the commercial

lumbering activity. Present-day Honaker was originally settled in the late eighteenth century as a small frontier trading post known as New Garden. Over the nineteenth century, several grist mills were erected along Lewis Creek that fueled the establishment of small stores within the growing village. The settlement remained agrarian throughout most of the nineteenth century until the arrival of the railroad, which was constructed west through present-day Honaker, opening the region to industrial opportunities and outlying markets. A major shipping point for livestock, lumber, and coal, the small rural enclave emerged as a thriving commercial and industrial focus for the region. Despite the prosperity brought about upon the initial arrival of the railroad, the town's greatest economic boost came in 1908 with the establishment of the Honaker Lumber Company. The population nearly doubled during the first decade of the 1900s, during which time prominent professionals and lumber and coal magnates began constructing high-style dwellings and a compact commercial sphere developed to reap the rewards of the market economy (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986; Taylor 1999).

PUTNAM

Upon the incorporation of the Honaker Lumber Company in 1908, the small company town of Putnam was established as a headquarters for the sawmills, lumberyards, and offices of the company. Several multiple-unit worker houses (Figure 118) and single-family supervisor houses (Figure 119) were erected along the small crossroads of the community. A few of those dwellings still stand today (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

SWORDS CREEK

Located at the confluence of Swords Creek and the Clinch River, the community of Swords Creek was initially settled by hunters Henry and Michael

Sword. After the arrival of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, Swords Creek became a major railroad boomtown. At its peak, the community boasted a handful of hotels, several stores, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, a barber shop, a millinery, a doctor's office, a church, a school, and a depot. A decline in the railroad put an end to the prosperity of Swords Creek. Little remains of the bustling commercial and industrial town center except for two schools and a church (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

FINNEY/COULWOOD

Located halfway between Honaker and Artrip, Finney's prime location fueled its emergence as a small but thriving railroad town during the early 1900s. The arrival of the Norfolk & Western Railroad around 1890 brought industrial opportunities and access to regional markets. Finney served as a shipping point for area lumber and agricultural produce. With the depot as a focus for the town's activity, a café, hotel, post office, and a few general stores continued to prosper throughout the first half of the twentieth century. A few dwellings and a store still stand today (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

ARTRIP

Originally settled by the Artrip family in 1786, this Clinch River hamlet grew from a rural agricultural community to a booming railroad town. On November 16, 1887, Francis Marion Artrip deeded land to the Norfolk & Western Railroad for the construction of the line. On August 1, 1890, additional land was donated to the company for the construction of a railroad siding. Auxiliary buildings were constructed, including stables for mules and work horses, along with a general store and a church. The small hamlet today is marked only by a church and a handful of nineteenth-century dwellings (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).



Figure 118. Multiple worker dwelling (083-5161), Liberty Drive, Putnam (2008).



Figure 119. Supervisor dwelling (083-5158), Triple Court Drive, Putnam (2008).

CARTERTON

Early Russell County settler Jack Carter donated several acres of right-of-way to the Norfolk & Western Railroad in the 1890s, constructed a depot, and named the new railroad settlement Carterton. Not only did the community become a major shipping point for lumber and other manufactured goods, but the town served as a regional voting precinct (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

Coal Mining

More prolific to the industrial, as well as cultural and economic, development of Russell County was the coal mining boom. The coal mining industry more profoundly transformed the region than any other industrial pursuit, as it was responsible for the massive influx of labor, which brought a more diverse mix of races and religions; the construction of new towns; changes in settlement patterns; the reorganization of the economy; the dramatic change in land-holding patterns; and the exploitation of the natural resources. Although a small component of a larger movement, Russell County's role in the greater Southern Appalachian coal mining boom was significant and representative of the development of coal fields in other communities across the Mountain South.

Until the late nineteenth century, nearly all the coal produced in the United States was extracted from mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. As industrial development surged, particularly pig-iron and steel mills, railroad lines expanded, and coal replaced wood as the leading source of fuel, the demand for coal soared exponentially. Production increased from 100,000 tons in 1800 to 1 million tons in 1832, 10 million tons in 1851, 20 million tons in 1860, 110 million tons in 1885, and 243 million tons in 1900. The rising demand for this mineral resource forced the opening of new coal fields. Southern Appalachia boasts the nation's largest supply, around 50 million acres, of bituminous coal. By the 1930s, the

region was responsible for 80% of the nation's production (Shifflett 1991).

Civil War surveyors, such as Major Jedediah Hotchkiss, a leading cartographer during the war, identified and mapped the previously untapped wealth of Appalachian resources. Hotchkiss served as a topographical engineer in Southwest Virginia in 1861 and later hired himself out to survey and evaluate land tracts. A seam of coal thirteen feet thick and twice the height of any known seams was discovered in Tazewell County. Hotchkiss lured northern capitalists, primarily from Philadelphia and New York, to invest in the land and construct a railroad. A branch line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad was constructed into the area in 1881 and mines opened in 1883, marking the beginning of the coal boom in Southwest Virginia (Shifflett 1991).

At the forefront of Russell County's coal boom was local entrepreneur George L. Carter, who acquired 300,000 acres of coal lands in Russell, Dickenson, and Wise counties in 1906, organized the Clinchfield Coal Company, and began constructing a series of railroads into his property. With the backing of northern capital, the railroads were reorganized in 1908 to form the Clinchfield Railroad. Company coal towns, namely Dante, South Clinchfield, Wilder, Carbo, Clinchfield, and Cleveland, rapidly emerged along the tracks of both the Clinchfield Railroad and the existing Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The mines employed both local farmers and drew in farmers and laborers from other rural counties within the region and around Virginia (Crow 2007; Eller 1982).

Coal production tripled during the 1890s, doubled between 1900 and 1910, and increased fivefold between 1910 and 1920. Production peaked in 1923, at which time over 700,000 laborers were working in 12,000 mines nationwide. World War I proved to stimulate the highest demand for bituminous coal resources than any previous period, thus accounting for the fivefold increase in production observed during the 1910s.

Companies struggled to keep pace with the high demands by expanding their company towns and actively recruiting cheap labor (Crow 2007; Eller 1982).

Recruitment efforts heavily targeted both southern African Americans and European immigrants. Most workers were recruited to fill the demand for cheap labor, but some workers were hired for their skill. Company agents traveled throughout rural southern communities seeking poor black tenant farmers and stationed themselves in northern immigration ports to quickly lure newly arriving Europeans. In Russell County, Italian, Hungarian, Yugoslavian, and Greek natives accounted for the majority of the immigrant labor. Due to lingering racial biases in many regions, Europeans were heavily favored over African-American laborers and were often given better accommodations and better pay (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989; Shifflett 1991). In 1920, there were over 500,000 bituminous coal operatives in the nation. Sixty percent of the miners within these operatives were native-born whites, 33% were foreign-born, and only 7% were African American. At this time over 12,000 mine workers were present in Russell County (Shifflett 1991:67).

The Great Depression spelled trouble for the coal mining industry. A number of mines in Russell County remained open, but many were forced to shut down, either temporarily or permanently. Mines that did remain open scaled back on their operations and thus required significantly fewer workers. From this period on through the 1950s and 1960s, there was a mass exodus of laid-off miners from the Southern Appalachian coal fields. Within Russell County, many families remained to ride out the Depression by relying on their long-time tradition of subsistence living. Some families returned to their farms to await possible reopening of the mines while others remained in the company towns that did not shut down, such as Dante (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989; Shifflett 1991).

A combination of factors led to a bust in the coal mining boom. The demand for coal sharply decreased after World War I, due to competition from oil, gas, and hydroelectric power. During the 1920s, the automobile began to replace the railroad as the predominant means of transportation, further lessening an already weak demand for coal. Labor strife, particularly during the 1930s, led to the shutdown of a number of mines. And mechanization in coal mining reduced the need for human labor. As quickly as coal mining transformed the mountain communities into prosperous capitalist industries it reduced the same communities to economic collapse. Today, strip mining continues to maintain a presence within Russell County and other Appalachian communities, but it employs few workers and quickly exhausts resources (Crow 2007; Lewis 1989; Shifflett 1991).

Coal Company Towns

At the nexus of the coal mining economy was the company town. Coal town construction began as early as the 1880s, peaked during the early 1920s, and virtually ceased during the Great Depression. As coal fields of Southern Appalachia lay in remote, rugged, unpopulated areas that were far from established settlements, coal towns allowed workers and their families to live in walking distance of the mines. In 1925, roughly five hundred company towns were scattered throughout the coal fields of Southern Appalachia (Shifflett 1991). “Born in the 1880s, the child of necessity and boom, and nourished by the profits of industrial expansion, the company town became for thousands of mountaineers the dominant institution of community life – a vital social center around which the miners’ world revolved.... Completely owned and tightly dominated by the coal companies, the mining towns also reflected the underlying transition in land ownership and social power which had swept the region with the coming of the industrial age” (Eller 1982:162).

The pioneering phase of coal town construction began in the 1880s and lasted until the outbreak of World War I. Railroad construction camps often set up in advance of coal towns, and the railroad workers helped in the construction of the coal camps that followed. During this period of early development, towns were being laid out and temporary housing was being constructed, often in the form of tents and boarding houses. Since early coal camp residents were predominantly male, the initial accommodations were more primitive (Shifflett 1991). Within a year of initial construction, most coal camps had a company store. The majority of Russell County's coal towns were erected during the tail end of this phase.

The paternalistic phase of coal town development began at the outset of World War I and continued up to the Great Depression. During this period, Southern Appalachia experienced its greatest prosperity in the bituminous coal production. As the war fueled a spike in the demand for coal, companies scrambled to fill the need for labor. Companies attempted to lure laborers to their towns by providing enhanced amenities, particularly catering to the families of prospective miners. Furthermore, companies recognized that the more contented workers will be more productive in the mines and that the overall quality of life will cut down on high labor turnover. "The course paternalism took was also affected by cross-currents of market conditions for labor and capital—such as high demand for coal and a shortage of labor and capital—as well as terrain, the availability of local services, and especially World War I which redirected the course of coal-town development" (Shifflett 1991:33).

The change in demographic that brought more women and children into the camps led to permanent dwellings, schools, and churches. Recreational activities, such as movies, ballgames, picnics, church functions, and dances, were promoted and encouraged. Restaurants, beer parlors, pool halls, and the company store, which was the

social nucleus of the town, provided additional gathering space. This was the time period of greatest development in Russell County's coal towns. Oral histories of life in Dante, the county's premier coal town, indicate a strong sense of community and an active social landscape. Additionally, residents were able to maintain gardens and care for livestock to supplement their diet and earn a bit of extra cash (Crow 2007; Shifflett 1991).

One of the premier buildings of coal towns in Southwest Virginia during this period was the Stonega Coke and Coal Company. A description of a typical Stonega coal town in Crandall A. Shifflett's 1991 book *Coal Towns: Life, Work, and Culture in Company Towns of Southern Appalachia, 1880–1960* provides an apt glimpse into the physical landscape of the coal town during the paternalistic phase of development. The following description helps to emphasize the significance of Russell County's coal towns as part of a larger trend in company town development and the importance of the merging of the physical and cultural landscape that is so apparent in places like Dante.

Stonega engineers let the terrain, ethnic and racial prejudice, and considerations of status guide their master plan. Street layout in Stonega was 'primitive, governed largely by the hilly terrain, the serpentine railroad track that provided the lifeline to the outside world, and Callahan Creek.' The miners' houses fronted the railroad and a dirt track. Company buildings – the commissary, park, and recreational facilities – and the first church were clustered together. Company officials lived in the more spacious and conveniently located two-story dwellings near the cluster. The miners' four-room, single-story dwellings were 'sprinkled on hillsides' and were the first structures to be seen upon entering the town. Other shacks for laborers occupied available space as the remaining terrain allowed. The company assigned blacks to the least desirable housing, and immigrants, whom they sought to lure, to more favorable quarters (Shifflett 1991:37–38).

Between the mid-1920s and the 1950s, many coal companies began to dismantle their towns. Not only was the coal industry experiencing an economic decline, but the increasing popularity of the automobile led to the obsolescing of company towns. The remote landscape of the coal fields was no longer remote, and workers could easily drive in from rural areas or other established communities. A number of coal towns were booming in Russell County during the early twentieth century, including Wilder Clinchfield, South Clinchfield, Carbo, Cleveland, Drill, and Dante, all located at the confluence of one of the two rail lines and either the Clinch River or one of its tributaries. Wilder, Clinchfield, and Drill were complete dismantled after the closing of the mines, as was common practice in many coal communities, but the majority of Russell County's coal towns, although having suffered an economic decline and loss of integrity, still remain today (Crow 2007; Shearer 2006; Shifflett 1991).

WILDER

The company town of Wilder, originally called Laurel, was constructed on Laurel Branch of Dumps Creek shortly after the establishment of the Clinchfield Coal Company in 1906. The town was named for General John T. Wilder, one of many railroad promoters at work in Russell County's coalfields. The first trainload of coal came out of Wilder on March 21, 1910, and production continued to flourish until the mines began closing during the Great Depression. By 1919, 650 men produced 2,400 tons of coal daily at the Wilder mines; production peaked in 1920 when 21 million tons of coal were produced at area mines. At its peak, Wilder boasted 230 dwellings, white and black schools and churches, a theatre, a pool hall, a company store, a barber shop, a doctor's office, a confectionary, a post office, and a jail. A generating plant was located along the railroad tracks, and barns housed the mules that pulled the wagons. Dwellings were clustered based upon company status. Managers

resided along Ramrod Walk; engineers, store managers, supervisors, and foremen resided at Engineer's Camp; and workers resided in either double or single houses along Sandy Bottom. Privies were located to the rear of the dwellings or over the creek, and every three or four dwellings were equipped with wells and coal houses. Upon the closing of the mines, the company town of Wilder was dismantled (Shearer 2006).

CLINCHFIELD

Coinciding with the construction of Wilder in 1910 was the establishment of the company town of Clinchfield, which was originally known as Hurricane Junction and has been commonly called "The Shaft." Clinchfield was located at Hurricane Folk along Dumps Creek to the south of South Clinchfield. On April 15, 1910, the Clinchfield Railroad established an agency office at Clinchfield to oversee the shipping of coal from area mines. The Dixie Splint Coal Company leased mines from the Clinchfield Coal Company between 1917 and 1937, at which time the mines closed. The 34 houses constructed by the Clinchfield Coal Company before 1916 were leased to Dixie Split and a school, black and white churches, a sawmill, a power station, a jail, a company store, and company offices were constructed to complete the town. The post office was moved to the Dixie Split company store in 1919 (Shearer 2006).

SOUTH CLINCHFIELD

Located along the Millstone Branch of Dumps Creek, South Clinchfield was initially a small rural hamlet that consisted of a country store and post office. In 1917, the Carbo Coal and Coke Company established a coal plant in South Clinchfield for the manufacture of toluol, an explosive by-product of carbocoal that is used in dynamite. A small company town was constructed to house area miners and factory workers. At its peak, South Clinchfield boasted a number of dwellings, a one-room school, an Episcopal

church, a post office, a fire house, a sheriff's office, a doctor's office, a railroad depot, a community center, a barber shop, a theatre, a restaurant, an ice cream parlor, a pool hall, a tennis court, a baseball field, and the Will Jessee Department Store. The closing of the mines heralded an economic decline in South Clinchfield, but a fair amount of the community still remains. Few public, religious, or commercial buildings, but several dozen worker cottages still line the creek and are still clustered along the small street grid of the town. The plant closed in 1920, after the end of World War I, but area mines continued to employ workers until the end of World War II (Shearer 2006).

CARBO

Carbo, which was originally called Kiser after the first settlers, boomed as a small railroad and mining town during the early twentieth century. Located at the junction of the Clinchfield Railroad and the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, Carbo boomed as a small railroad and mining town during the early twentieth century. Residents were employed in the local mines near Wilder, at the Carbo Coal and Coke Company plant in South Clinchfield, or worked for the railroad. Churches, a school, a post office, a depot, and a station agent's house were constructed alongside the modest worker cottages. The closing of the mines and discontinuation of the rail line during the Great Depression led to a decline in the town, which today maintains a few dwellings but little evidence of the commerce, industry, or social life that once prospered within the community (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

CLEVELAND

Cleveland was first settled in the late eighteenth century by John Counts, Jr., a pioneer farmer and landowner. The town was officially incorporated in the 1880s and soon after saw the arrival of the Clinch Valley Extension through the small settlement. The railroad allowed increased trade

through the area, and the nearby Clinchfield Coal Company supplied hundreds of jobs for area workers, leading to the construction of numerous worker cottages along the main road through town. Prosperity and affluence shaped the town over the next three decades, with the establishment of stores, theatres, hotels, and other commercial enterprises; dwellings; schools; and churches. Today, the town is still well-populated with dwellings from both phases of development (early settlement and industrial), but much of the commercial fanfare has moved on. A few turn-of-the-century commercial blocks still remain but stand vacant (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

DRILL

Located at the headwater of Lewis Creek, the community of Drill was initially settled around a deep-drilled artesian well but later thrived upon the opportunities made available by the arrival of the railroad around 1890. When the Clinch Valley Extension was constructed north from Honaker, lumber and coal mining companies brought economic prosperity to the region. Drill boomed as a company town for the Banner-Raven Coal Company and the Garden Creek Coal Corporation. Rows of worker houses lined both sides of the creek, spurring the establishment of a post office and company stores. Much of the town was dismantled after the closing of the mines, but a store (now closed) and a church remain to recall the boom-town history (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986).

DANTE

Prior to its growth as a major coal company town, Dante was a tiny rural settlement called Turkey Foot (so named for the three branches of Lick Creek that form distinct "toes") that was established by the Philips family. After the Civil War, local farmers began selling mineral rights, typically around 50 cents per acre, to coal companies. Eventually Turkey Foot was sold to the Tazewell

Coal and Iron Company. With no railroad in or out of the area, the company failed to succeed. Thus, the land was sold again in 1901, at \$18 per acre, to entrepreneur Stilson Hutchins. Hutchins quickly recognized the need for adequate transportation linkages. He organized the Lick Creek and Lake Erie Railroad and built a line down to St. Paul. In 1903, he began to build up the town and renamed it in honor of his business associate William Joseph Dante. The early company town was outfitted with a hotel, a company store, a steam-heat plant, and some basic worker housing (Crow 2007).

When the Clinchfield Coal Company organized in 1906, it established its headquarters in Dante and took over production of the town. Immigrants, largely Hungarian, Italian, and Polish, were already heavily employed to build the railroad and construct the mining camps. Dante quickly became one of the largest coal communi-

ties in southwestern Virginia, employing around 4,000 people at its peak during World War I, and even out-ranked St. Paul in size. Dante rose in status to become the economic engine, and largest town, of Russell County. The company town was replete with black and white schools and churches, a company store, a pharmacy, a hospital, a theatre, a bank (later a beer garden), a baseball field, a depot, and rows upon rows of worker cottages, which were constructed along the creek branches and the railroad tracks that pass through the narrow hollows (Figure 120). “These hollers around here are very narrow. All the houses are built similar because it was a mining camp. On the backside of the houses was a creek, and then the row of houses and the road, the track, and another row of houses. So you just fit in right between two mountains.” Neighborhoods and quality of housing was divided into race or ethnicity (i.e., African-American, Hungarian,



Figure 120. Railroad tracks and dwellings, Dante (2008).

etc.) and company status. The workers resided in smaller single or double houses near the mines, while managers lived in larger dwellings upon the hillside overlooking the town. The churches in town were particularly prominent, featuring Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Catholic congregations (Crow 2007).

Due to the fact that Dante was never officially incorporated, the town collapsed when the company closed the mines after World War II. A large exodus of workers left many cottages abandoned, and a number of buildings, including the company store, the theatre, and the hospital, were torn down. Although waning in integrity and varying in levels of deterioration, much of the housing stock still stands as do several of the original churches (Figures 121–128). The original bank building turned beer garden now houses a historical museum (Figure 129), and several other buildings, including a ca. 1950 store (Figure 130), an abandoned school, the depot (Figure 131), and the steam heat plant (Figure 132), remain at the center of the town (Crow 2007).

MILITARY/DEFENSE

The outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 aggravated the already strained relations between colonists moving into the Virginia frontier and the indigenous natives occupying the land. The end of the French and Indian War in 1763 heralded the delineation of the British Proclamation Line, which marked the watershed of the Appalachian Mountains as the western limit for European American colonization in North America. The frontier of southwestern Virginia, heavily populated by Cherokees, fell beyond this line, and persons who had “inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands...reserved to the Indians” were ordered to leave. Despite attempts at stabilizing relations with the Native Americans, settlers continued to acquire new land beyond the Proclamation Line. Between 1763 and 1773,

European Americans had amassed over 4.5 million acres from the indigenous natives in southern Appalachia. Hostilities with the natives peaked during the 1770s, particularly with the outbreak of Dunmore’s Way in 1774. Settlers established fortified dwellings to defend themselves against attacks and to lay claim to their land. These bloody land disputes lasted for several years following the American Revolution (Costa 1996; Pratt 1968; Pudup 1995; Tate 1931).

Several fortified dwellings were constructed by the early settlers in the eighteenth century to protect themselves from Native American attacks. Four of the known forts to have been constructed in Russell County are Moore’s Fort, Russell’s Fort, Glade Hollow Fort, and Elk Garden Fort (Humbert 1930; Tate 1931). Only one fort was surveyed, yet there is speculation that other fortified dwellings still exist. The William Dorton Jr. Fortified House located on Route 71 in Dickensonville is a simple log structure that has been encompassed within an agricultural building (Figures 133 and 134). It is likely that most of the fortified dwellings constructed within the county in the eighteenth century were simple one-story log buildings.

RECREATION/ARTS

Prior to the early twentieth century, recreation was not a dominant theme in the history of Russell County. No doubt the residents participated in recreational activities, particularly in the form of church socials, but dedicated building types did not exist. The coming of industrialism in the county, along with an emerging modernity, signaled a new era of wealth and a greater amount of free time for the participation in leisure activities. A handful of recreational resources were surveyed from this time period (Figure 135).

Three theatres have been identified and recorded within Russell County, all dating from the early twentieth century. The Jefferson Theatre



Figure 121. Sawmill Hollow House Type #1 (083-5121), Dante (2001).



Figure 122. Sawmill Hollow House Type #2 (083-5122), Dante (2001).



Figure 123. Ten Percent House Type #1 (083-5124), Dante (2001).



Figure 124. Straight Hollow House Type #2 (083-5126), Dante (2001).



Figure 125. Straight Hollow House Type #3 (083-5127), Dante (2001).



Figure 126. Straight Hollow House Type #4 (083-5128), Dante (2001).



Figure 127. Straight Hollow House Type #5 (083-5129), Dante (2001).



Figure 128. Straight Hollow House Type #6 (083-5130), Dante (2001).



Figure 129. Dante Bank Building (083-5119), Dante (2001).



Figure 130. Dante Pharmacy (083-5131), Dante (2001).



Figure 131. Dante Depot (083-5120), Dante (2001).

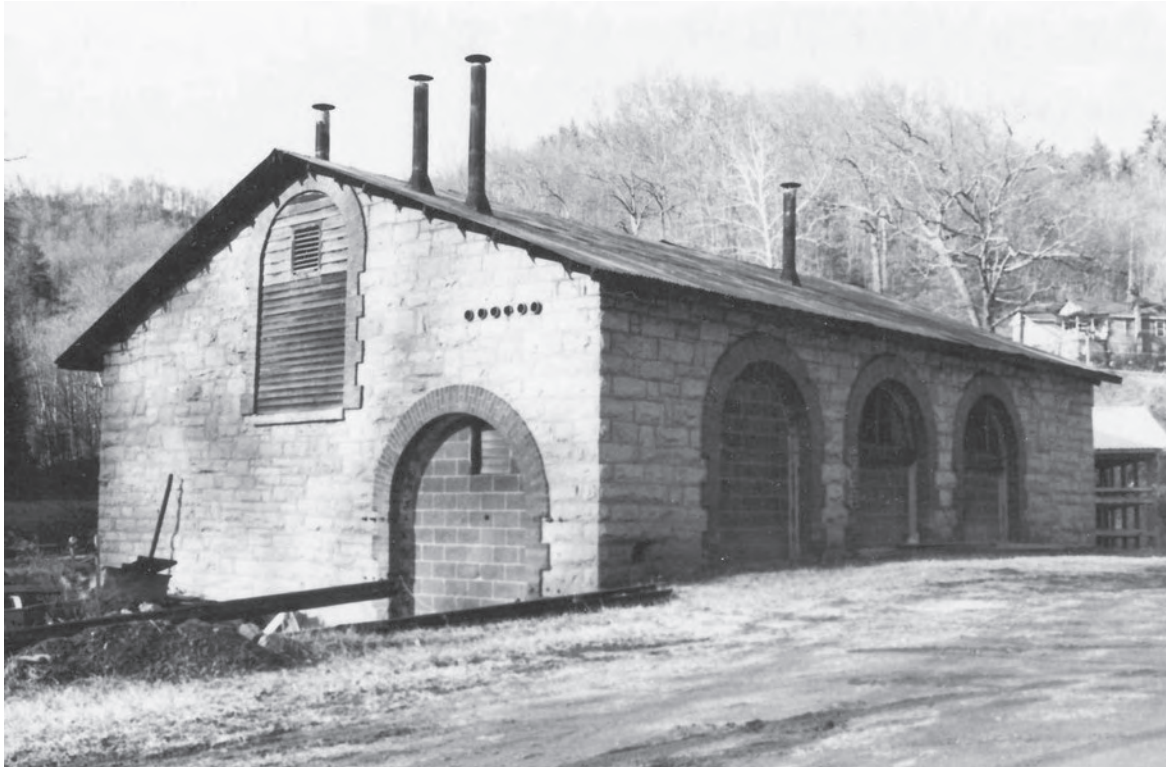


Figure 132. Steam Heat Plant (083-5118), Dante (2001).



Figure 133. William Dorton Jr. Fortified House (083-5040), Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).

was constructed on Main Street in Honaker in 1914 in the Renaissance Revival style (Figure 136). The construction of the theatre coincides with the rapid expansion of Honaker and reflects the prosperity of the town's residents, who were able to indulge in such recreational activities. No longer standing, the Dante Theatre, constructed in 1915 in downtown Dante, was a major focus of recreational activity in the company town and is reflective of the efforts of mining companies to provide amenities for their workers during the early-twentieth-century paternalistic phase of company town organization (Figure 137). The Russell Theatre was constructed on Main Street in Lebanon around 1930 and is an excellent and rare example of the Art Deco style in Russell County (Figure 138). Notable are the protruding marquis, the stepped wall planes, and the geometric brick-

work (Figure 139). The Art Deco style, with its exaggerated geometric forms, became synonymous with the quest for modernity and was frequently employed for newly emerging building types during this time period, including the movie theatre. Whereas architects of the historically rooted styles often masked the building's function behind an anachronistic façade, advocates of the Art Deco sought to truly express the building's function in the exterior detailing.

In Dante and other regional coal towns, baseball was one of the most revered recreational pastimes. Teams formed around the region and met up for weekend games, which were widely attended by miners, their families, and other local residents. The baseball field once located in Dante served as one of the recreational and social centers of the community (Crow 2007; Shifflett 1991).

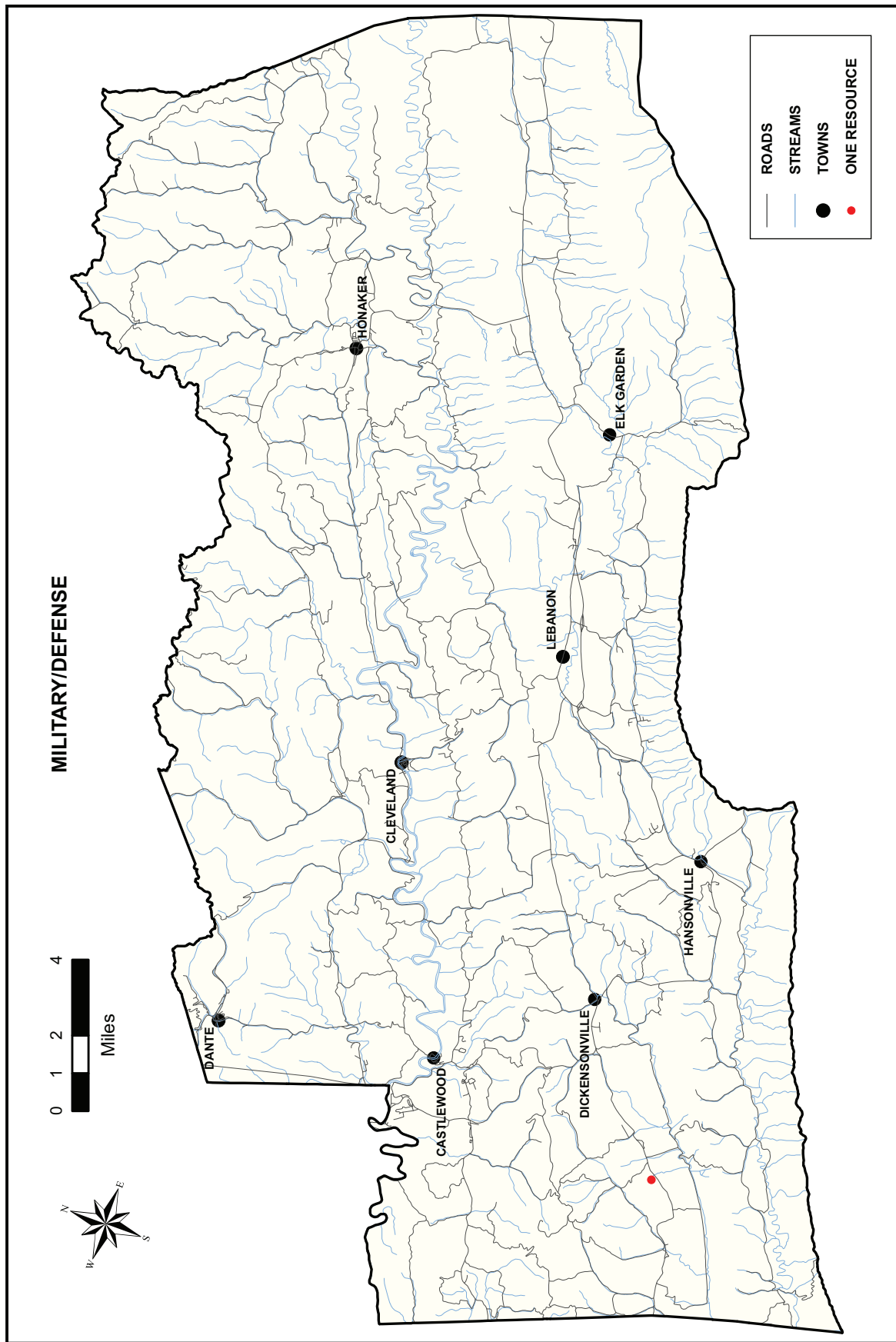


Figure 134. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Military/Defense.

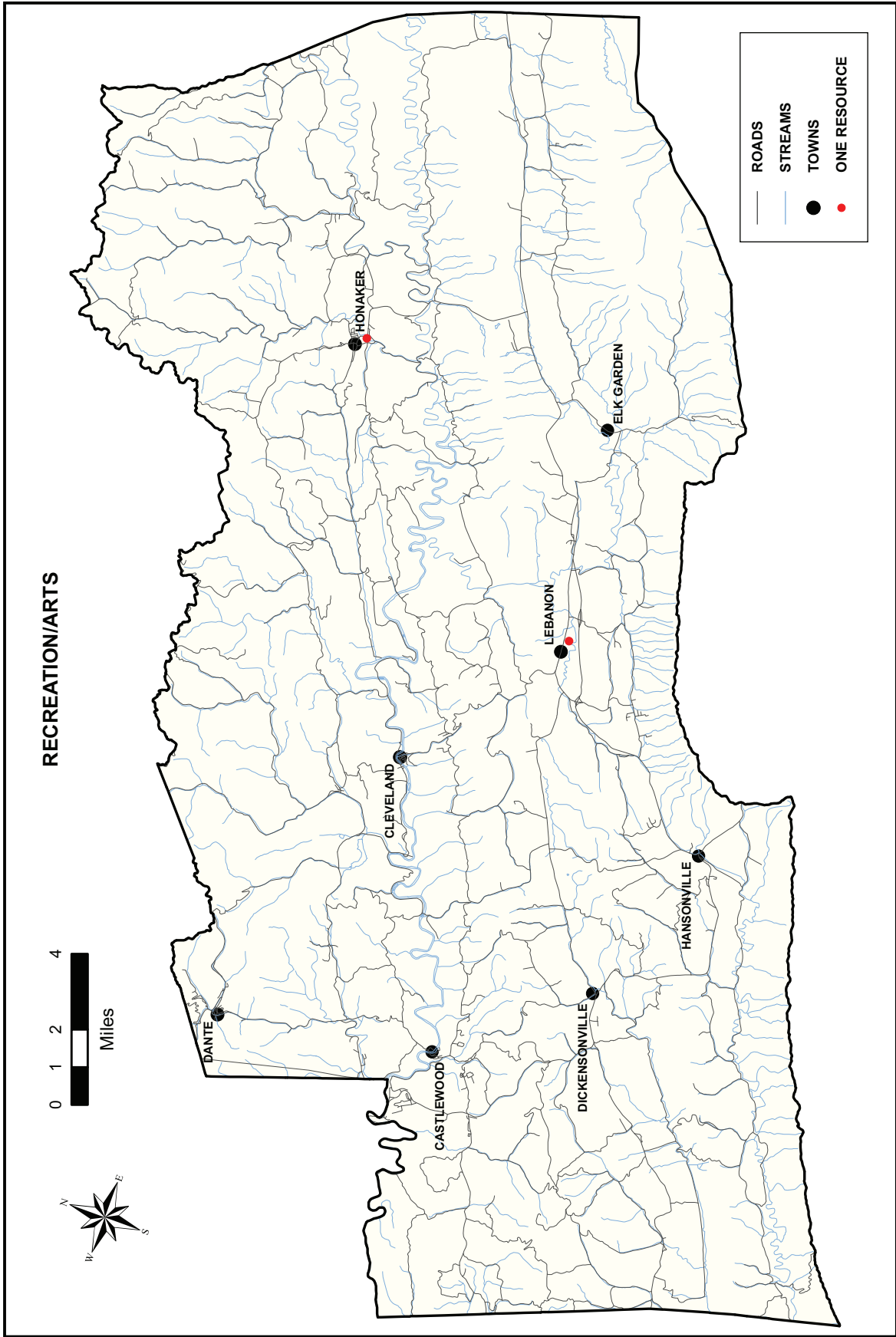


Figure 1.35. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Recreation/Arts.



Figure 136. Jefferson Theatre (239-5009), Main Street/Railroad Avenue, Honaker (2008).



Figure 137. Dante Theatre (083-5132), Dante (2001).



Figure 138. The Russell (252-5029), Main Street, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 139. Marquis, The Russell (252-5029), Main Street, Lebanon (2008).

RELIGION

Upon arriving in Russell County, settlers saw the need to establish religious organizations. The Freewill Baptists, Primitive Baptists, and Methodists dominated the religious sphere, and their congregations continued to grow and flourish through the twentieth century (Figure 140). Churches were not only the religious focus of rural life but also formed the social and cultural identity of the community. The modest structures epitomized the ideals of the vernacular language, as their building forms showed little to no consideration for popular architectural styles, their materials were often culled from local farms or mountains, and community members donated their time and labor to erect the small chapels. The alterations that a vast number of the rural churches have undergone over the past century or more are part of the evolving physical fabric of the vernacular form and materials that largely mark both the county and the greater Appalachian region and are a visual representation of the continuous adaptation of the religious life to the needs and values of the community.

Early churches, those constructed prior to the Civil War and, to a large extent, prior to 1900, reflect the conservative religious values and traditional subsistence lifestyle in which local families were entrenched. Community groups were small, a fact necessitated by the transportation challenges within the region and fostered by the ethnic traditions carried into the region by the foreign-born immigrants, thus churches themselves were small. Construction of church buildings was a community effort, and the design reflected the practical considerations given to the modest dwellings and farm buildings that were central to the subsistence landscape. More importantly, the simple construction techniques embodied the fatalism of the collective evangelical consciousness – an acceptance of the conditions of life and an ultimate goal of salvation (Garnett 1957; Hamilton, Horace, and Garnett 1929).

In 1850, there were estimated to be 14 churches within Russell County: four Baptist sects and ten Methodist sects (Pratt 1968:83). Three churches were surveyed that are estimated to date from 1850 or earlier. The oldest extant church building is the New Garden Primitive Baptist Church in Honaker (Figure 141). The church was constructed in 1818 to serve the small New Garden settlement and is located on land donated by Martin and Nicolas Honaker. The church reflects a very distilled Greek Revival style and is exemplary of the modest vernacular church buildings that were commonly constructed in the region in the Early National and Antebellum time periods. Notable are the gable-front roof, cornice returns, symmetrical façade, two entrances with transom lights, wood weatherboards, and stone foundation. Two more ca. 1850 churches were identified. Molls Creek Church on Route 604 in New Castlewood is a log structure that has been updated with new siding on the façade (Figure 142). The building still demonstrates the simple gable-roof form. The Loop United Methodist Church in the Loop Valley/Corn Valley community also displays the simple gable-roof form but boasts a suggestion of classical details, as seen in the entablature and dentils at the roof line (Figure 143).

By the end of the nineteenth century, the county was being propelled from a subsistence lifestyle into a commercialized, industrialized national economy. The opening of the region to the vagaries of national trends and the increasing importance of cash wealth combined to transform the local religious and cultural values within Russell County. Several mainstream denominations began to make a presence in the region – denominations that were more fully grounded in critical consciousness, scientific knowledge, and social change (Garnett 1957). While the modest, vernacular church model persisted, an ecclesiastical movement reached the area and stimulated the construction of churches that embraced spiritualism in their design, with the appropriation of

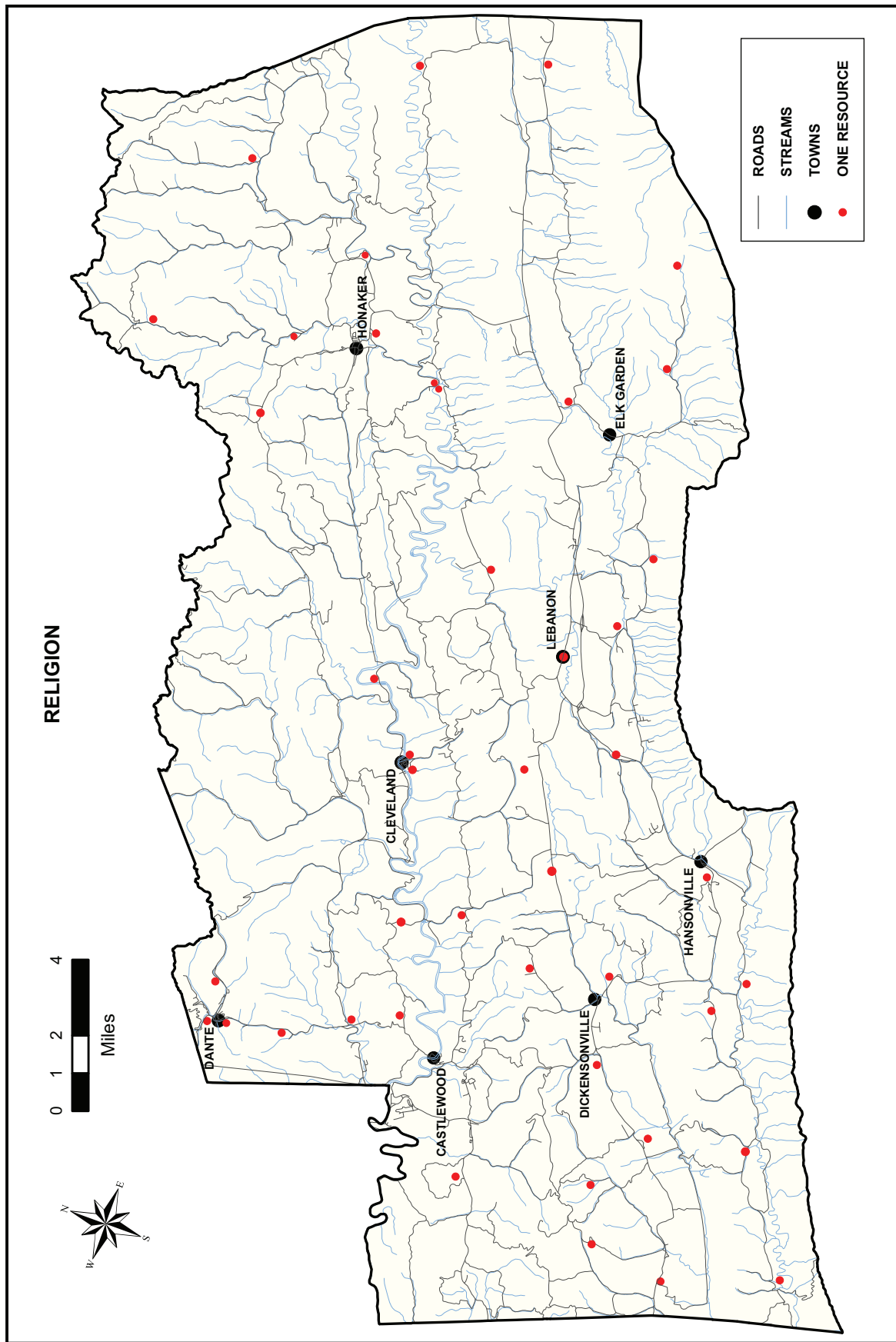


Figure 140. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Religion.



Figure 141. New Garden Primitive Baptist Church (083-5073), Johnson Drive, Honaker (2001).



Figure 142. Molls Creek Church (083-5025), Route 604, New Castlewood (2001).



Figure 143. Loop United Methodist Church (083-5215), Loop Valley/Corn Valley community (2008).

such romanticized styles as Gothic or Romanesque Revival.

In 1890, there were estimated to be 48 churches in Russell County: 14 Southern Methodist, ten Methodist Episcopal, thirteen regular Baptist, four Primitive Baptist, two United Baptist, and five African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion (Pratt 1968:83). Twenty-one churches were surveyed that are estimated to date from between 1850 and 1900, 15 of which display elements of Victorian-era styles, predominantly the Gothic Revival. Prominent towers, tall spires or cupolas, and peaked windows characterize these stylized churches, yet their overall form maintains a restrained vernacular language (Figures 144–147). These buildings are the visual representation of the industrial transformation of the county and the competing interests of a traditional subsistence lifestyle that works in harmony with the landscape

and a wealth-based commercial economy that exploits the local resources.

Munsey's Chapel is an excellent example of a vernacular church that boasts only a suggestion of stylistic detail. Constructed in 1884, the traditional form is present – i.e., the small massing, gable roof, nave plan – but the gable bargeboard and peaked windows speak the Gothic Revival language (Figure 148). Also displaying only minor stylistic influence of the Gothic Revival period is Cedar Grove Baptist Church on Clinch Mountain Road near Bolton (Figure 149). Constructed around 1900, the simple gable-roof form has been slightly embellished by the peaked transom lights over the main entrance. Several churches, in contrast boast prominent spires, often with pressed-tin roofs, and more elaborately peaked windows. A few notable examples are the 1894 Cleveland Baptist Church (Figure 150); the 1908 Church



*Figure 144. Tower, Bascom Church (083-5209),
Green Valley Road (2008).*



*Figure 145. Ornate cupola, Church Hill United
Methodist Church (083-5251), Route 657 (2008).*



Figure 146. Peaked stained-glass window, Gardner Church (083-5164), Route 637, Gardner (2008).



Figure 147. Peaked window, Oak Grove United Methodist Church (083-5239), Route 613, Bolton (2008).



Figure 148. Munsey's Chapel (083-5032), Route 71 (2008).



Figure 149. Cedar Grove Baptist Church (083-5242), Clinch Mountain Road, Bolton (2008).



Figure 150. Cleveland Baptist Church (193-5006), Hall Street and Tank Hollow Road, Cleveland (2008).

Hill United Methodist Church on Route 657 (Figure 151); and the ca. 1880 Springfield Church on Route 614 near Carterton (Figure 152).

Although most churches constructed in Russell County are log or wood frame, a few notable examples were constructed in brick during the late nineteenth century, attesting to the prosperity of the communities. Stuart Chapel, reflecting influence of the Italianate style, was constructed in 1869 on Route 613 in Collingwood (Figure 153). The church boasts a unique form that strays from the more traditional designs found in Russell County, suggesting an attention to stylist trends over religiously inspired form. Grassy Creek Methodist & Baptist Church, which exhibits influence of the Queen Anne style, was constructed around 1880 on Route 71 in

Dickensonville (Figure 154). The oversized gable roof with stickwork detail is indicative of the architectural trends of the time period. The Old Brick Baptist Church on Route 682 in Banners Corners was constructed in 1873 in the Greek Revival style and boasts ornate stained glass windows and a prominent portico (Figure 155).

Several changes took place in rural churches between 1900 and the 1950s. Church membership increased, church budgets increased, there was a higher emphasis on higher education, and there was a greater emphasis on social responsibility. A dramatic increase in population led to the construction of new churches, and the increase in church membership and church budgets stimulated the expansion and upgrade of substandard facilities. The most notable contribution to this time period, however, is the Sunday School Movement, which began in the 1920s and peaked around the 1950s. During this time churches were expanded to include classroom facilities (Garnett 1957; Hamilton, Horace, and Garnett 1929). Note the large two-story addition attached to the right side of Oak Grove Church, which is located on River Mountain Road north of Lebanon (Figure 156).

In 1926, there were roughly 100 churches in Russell County, eight of which were African American (Pratt 1968:83). Twenty-one churches were surveyed that are estimated to date from this time period. Like the previous period, these churches range from the vernacular to the stylized, as can be seen on the 1911 Sulphur Springs United Methodist Church on Route 58 near Hansonville (Figure 157). Those constructed in the early years of the twentieth century continued to evoke the



Figure 151. Church Hill United Methodist Church (083-5251), Route 657 (2008).



Figure 152. Springfield Church (083-5227), Route 614, Carterton (2008).



Figure 153. Stuart Chapel (083-5021), Route 613, Collingwood (2001).



Figure 154. Grassy Creek Methodist & Baptist Church, Route 71, Dickensonville (2001).



*Figure 155. Old Brick Baptist Church (083-5100),
Route 682, Banners Corners (2008) .*

spiritualism of the Gothic Revival style, while those constructed between the 1920s and the 1950s embody the architectural ethos dominant during this time period that promoted a return to traditional values and simplicity of design. Constructed in 1933 and 1949, respectively, Adams Chapel (Figure 158) and Drill Chapel Freewill Baptist Church (Figure 159) are excellent examples of the simple rural churches built during this time period. A return to the form of the early nineteenth century is coupled with the use of a simple cupola or spire to capture the modern religious spirit.

SOCIAL

Early settlement patterns focused around kinship ties that were initially clustered within small communities but eventually transcended geographic boundaries as family members moved on to find new land. The large familial networks established within the early subsistence farm-

ing communities formed the backbone of the social life. According to historian Ronald D. Eller in his 1982 book *Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880–1930*:

Family, on the other hand, as the central organizing unit of social life, brought substance and order to that sense of place. Strong family ties influenced almost every aspect of the social system, from the primary emphasis upon informal personal relationships to the pervasive egalitarian spirit of local affairs. Familism, rather than the accumulation of material wealth, was the predominant cultural value in the region, and it sustained a lifestyle that was simple, methodical, and tranquil (Eller 1982:38).

And central to this strong social network was the church. The continued presence of the church as the social nexus of community life is manifest in the addition of fellowship halls and picnic shelters in the twentieth century (Figures 160 and 161). The church held specific significance as a social



Figure 156. Oak Grove Church (083-5178), River Mountain Road, north of Lebanon (2008).



Figure 157. Sulphur Springs United Methodist Church (083-5213), Route 58, Hansonville (2008).



Figure 158. Adams Chapel (083,5212), Route 668 (2008).



Figure 159. Drill Chapel Freewill Baptist Church (083-5166), Route 24, Drill (2008).



Figure 160. Fellowship hall, Old Brick Baptist Church, Old Brick Baptist Church (083-5100), Route 682, Banners Corners (2008).



Figure 161. Picnic Shelter, Sulphur Springs United Methodist Church (083-5213), Route 58, Hansonville (2008).

center for the African-American community, which struggled to maintain their own identity as an isolated minority within the county.

Social life within towns frequently evolved around churches, theatres, and local stores. More formal social organizations were often established by the prominent men in the community. Three such lodges were identified on the survey: the Castlewood Masonic Lodge in New Castlewood (Figure 162); the Countiss Rebekah Lodge #31 in Honaker (Figure 163); and the Lebanon Masonic Lodge #31 in Lebanon (Figure 164). These organizations provided social meeting spaces and organized and funded community events and projects. Their prominent locations within commercial cores attest to their importance within the community fabric. The locations of these social organizations can be seen on the distribution map (Figure 165).

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

Farming Practices

Prior to the period of industrialization that emerged around 1900, Russell County was heavily entrenched in an agrarian culture. Early settlers relied primarily on diversified, small-scale, subsistence farming based on household economies and centered around family and community life. The lack of reliance on slavery or a cash crop “served to limit the growth of commercial agriculture in the region and to facilitate the survival of traditional cultural patterns and a family-based economy and social system” (Eller 1982:4) Livestock raising was the principal focus of agricultural activity and was further supported by the cultivation of grains, mainly wheat and corn, vegetable gardens, and orchards.



Figure 162. Castlewood Masonic Lodge (083-5111), Church Street and Route 615, New Castlewood (2008).



Figure 163. Countiss Rebekah Lodge #31 (239-5014), Tunnel Hill Road, Honaker (2001).



*Figure 164. Lebanon Masonic Lodge #31 (252-5028),
Main Street, Lebanon (2008).*

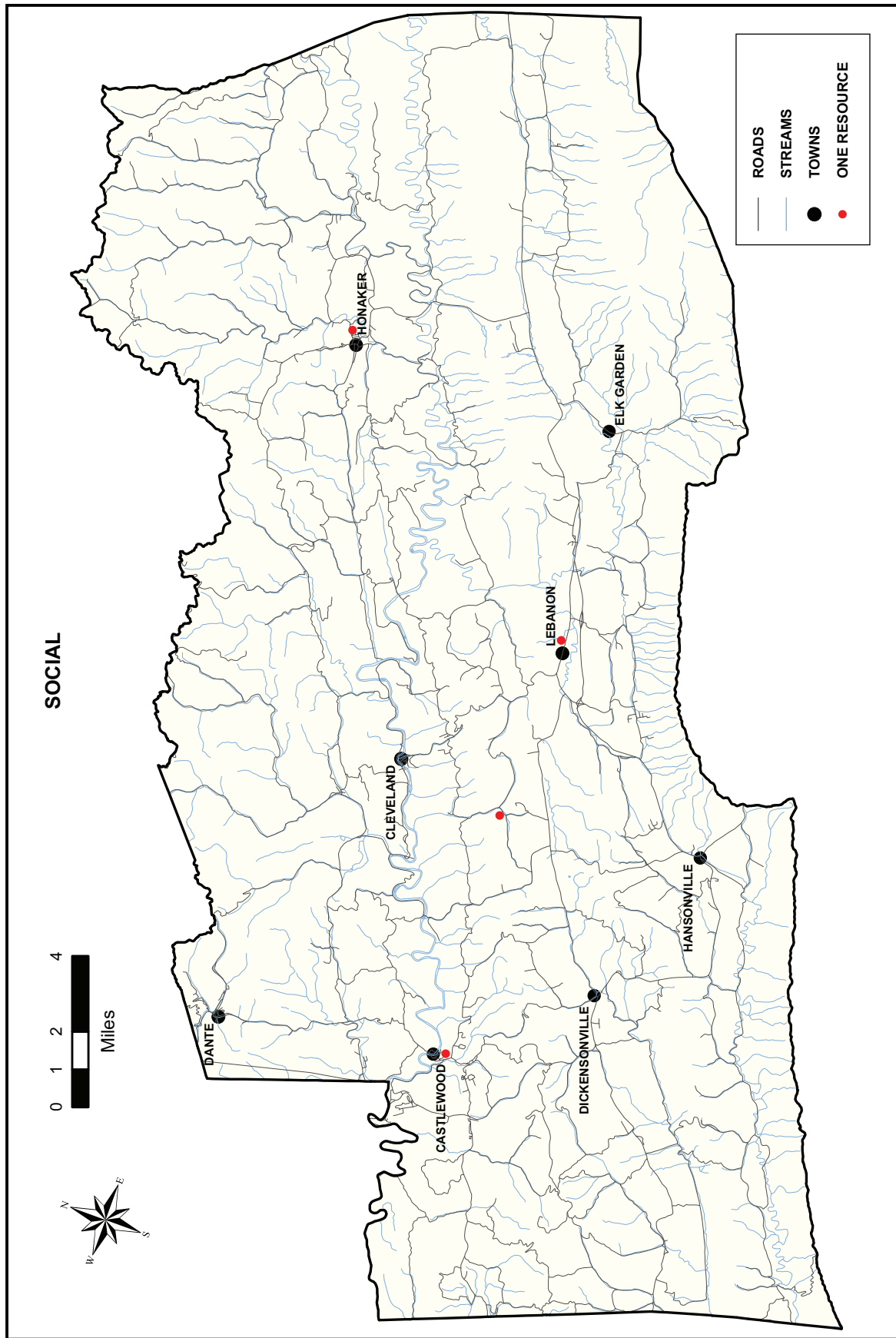


Figure 165. Map of surveyed resources within the Social context.

The subsistence households prevailed around grain production, vegetable gardens, and orchards. Community and familial networks helped to ensure household demands were met, while any surplus within the community was traded at local commercial centers or through regional networks. Livestock raising was a function of the subsistence economy but was also a viable commodity for selling or trading at local and regional markets. The bluegrass of the broad valleys, hillsides, and watered bottomlands was ideal for raising cattle. Brought in by drivers from Kentucky and Tennessee, cattle was fattened during winter on the bluegrass of Russell County farms and sent off to markets in the Shenandoah Valley the following year. Hog raising was also a significant component to the agricultural economy of Russell County. Both cattle and hogs required little investment from farmers, as they could freely be grazed on the wooded hillsides, land that was often considered communal within individual communities, and due to the natural barriers offered by the mountain ridges, did not require pastoral fencing (Beaver 1984; Eller 1982; Pudup 1995).

Through the both the natural clearing of forest for farmland and the widespread decimation of virgin timber during the lumber boom, significantly less woodland remains in the present day existed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although cattle is more frequently grazed in cleared, fenced pastures – a trend made simpler after the invention of barbed wire in 1873 – hillside grazing can still be found in all regions of the county (Figure 166). A common agricultural landscape in present-day Russell County features cleared, fenced pasture that encompasses the rolling hills; crop fields that spread over the flattest lands; reforested hillsides and ridges; and a farmhouse and agricultural buildings that are spread over the cleared landscape along the creek and roadway (Figure 167).

The fertile bottomlands within the hollows and valleys provided ample farmland for the long-term cultivation of crops and the grazing

of livestock. However, the settlements relegated to the steeper, rockier, more heavily wooded hill and mountain sides struggled to eke out a substantial living and often resorted to slash-and-burn farming techniques. When hillsides were cleared, they became suitable for crop production. Because of declining yields, however, the cycle of clearing and recapture by the forest was short. Depending on local circumstances, hillside fields had to be abandoned after no more than 5 to 10 years and sometimes as soon as 2 or 3 years. This practice of shifting cultivation proved a relatively viable subsistence practice for mountain farmers throughout much of the nineteenth century but failed to produce the economic wealth enjoyed in communities that partook in livestock raising and long-term crop cultivation on a larger scale (Pudup 1990).

While the majority of Russell County farms were small, subsistence enterprises, several larger, slave-based tobacco plantations were established during the nineteenth century. The plantations were typically located along major transportation routes, such as Route 71, as their stability relied heavily on access to markets. More prominent plantation homes were constructed in fashionable architectural styles, usually in brick. Smithfield, an 1848 Greek Revival–style manor on Route 19 in Rosedale is an excellent example of the stately design applied to plantation houses (see Figure 65).

After the Civil War, while many other regions were economically crippled by the collapse of southern markets and were turning toward industrialism, the Appalachian region maintained the highest concentration of noncommercial family farms than any other region in the nation and continued to rely heavily on subsistence farming. Agriculture continued to grow throughout most of the nineteenth century. The total acreage of farmland in Russell County peaked at 296,080 acres in 1890, which was the turning point for the county's industrial transformation. An increase in population led to a decline in arable farmland, and



Figure 166. Hillside pasture in mountain hollows (2008).



Figure 167. Agricultural landscape (2008).

the coal-mining and lumber industries promised steady work and good wages for struggling farmers. Industrial jobs continued to replace farm jobs at a steady rate during the early twentieth century. The average farm size in 1860 was 273.1 acres, and there were 777 farms. By 1925, the average farm size shrank to 96 acres, but the total number of farms increased to 2,600. By the 1930s, the average farm size further decreased to 76 acres, and agriculture was evolving into a more marginal economy. The cattle and hog raising industries began to decline. Farmland was being consumed by industrial facilities and the vast woodland that was suitable for grazing was waning. Additionally, the livestock market had grown dependent upon the railroad in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; as the automobile trumped the popularity of the railroad, the livestock industry in Russell County suffered (Pratt 1968).

Presently, cattle raising is still practiced on a number of farms. Enlarged barns and silos are relatively common fixtures to the farming landscape. Burley tobacco has also continued to maintain a presence within Russell County, although on a smaller scale than on the antebellum plantations. Tobacco fields are a common site through the Moccasin Valley. A map of surveyed resources that contribute to this context illustrates the widespread penetration of agrarian culture into the heritage of the county (Figure 168).

Agricultural Buildings

Like domestic buildings, early agricultural buildings were typically constructed of hewn logs. While the interior and exterior appearance of dwellings was given consideration when shaping the logs and executing the notching, agricultural buildings were more crude in their design. Logs were typically squared but often in a less uniform manner, and the simpler saddle- and V-notches were more frequently used than on dwellings. The log barn on Route 667 is an excellent example of a the more rudimentary construction techniques (Figure 169). Note how the logs have only been

roughly shaped and the notching is crude and uneven. A log barn at Banner Terrace on Route 58 in New Castlewood provides an informative glimpse into the interior of such a structure (170). Note the crude V-notching. Log outbuildings were typically constructed on stone piers. Currently, most log barns and outbuildings are topped with standing-seam metal roofs, but were likely originally topped with riven boards.

The English barn, a double-pen structure with a central threshing floor and a side-gable entrance, is the earliest barn type in Russell County and is predominantly constructed of hand-hewn logs. Two excellent, relatively well-preserved examples can be found at the Frances Browning House on Poor Farm Road near Lebanon (Figure 171) and the Will Browning House on Route 80 near Elk Garden (Figure 172). Note the full-dovetail notching on each structure; the technique is an earlier, much more rare form of notching. Both farmsteads are thought to date to around 1800. In addition to barns, small outbuildings were also constructed of hand-hewn logs. One example can be found on Tunnel Hill Road near Honaker (Figure 173).

Many early outbuildings, particularly spring houses and smoke houses, were constructed of local limestone. One example can be found at the Charles Clarence Bundy House on Route 71 near Lebanon (Figure 174). Another interesting example can be found on Harris road at Haunt's Crossing in Finney/Coulwood, which appears to be a stone outbuilding with a later frame structure built on top (Figure 175).

With the availability of sawn lumber, and thus timber-framing techniques, by the mid-nineteenth century, barns grew in size and complexity. Earlier log barns were often encased within expanded frame barns (Figure 176) and new gable-front frame barns were constructed. These frame barns were typically covered in vertical boards that were loosely spaced to provide interior ventilation and roofs were typically covered in standing-seam metal (Figures 177 and 178). Gable-roof frame

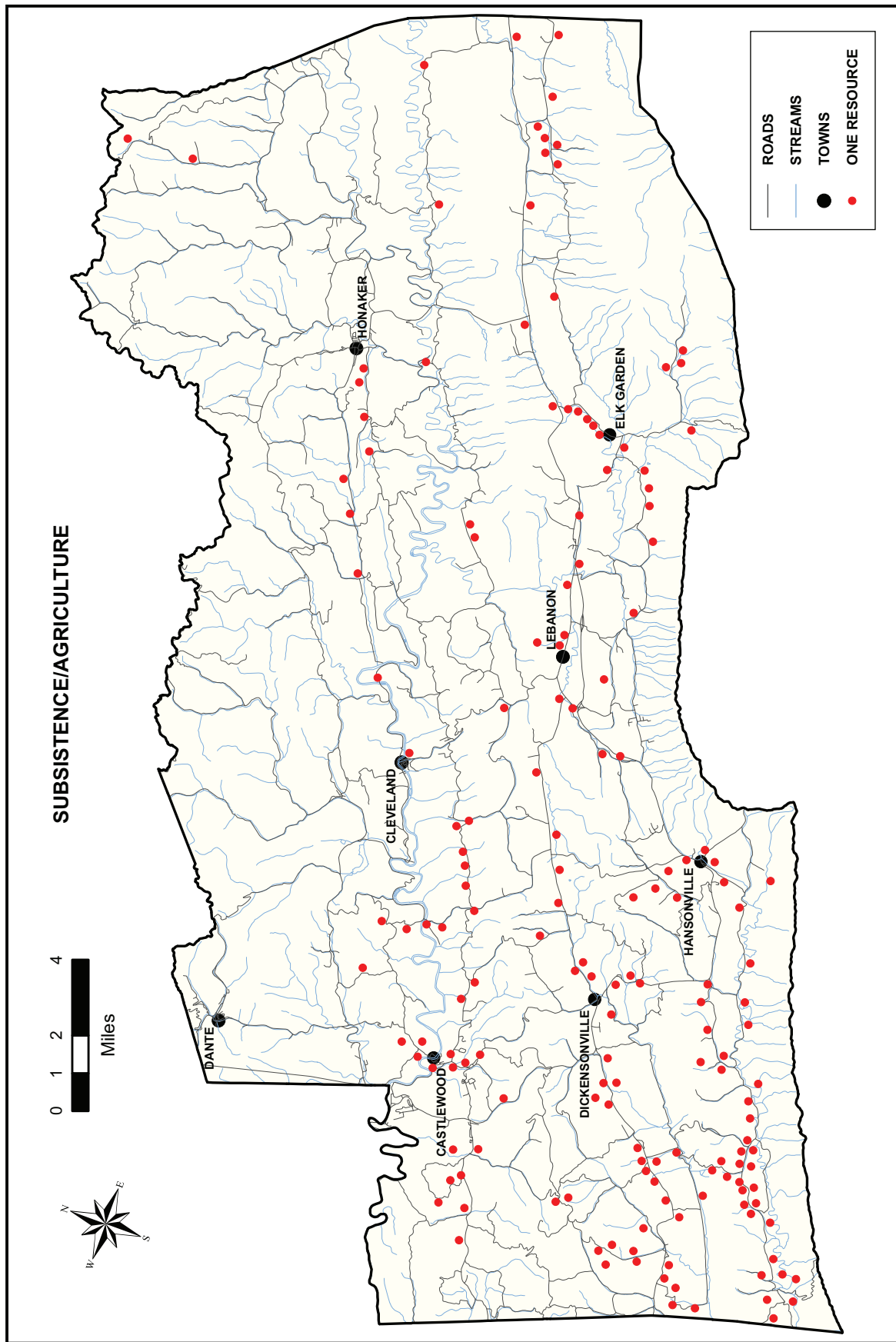


Figure 168. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Subsistence/Agriculture.



Figure 169. Log barn (083-5211), Route 667 (2008).



Figure 170. Log barn interior (083-5191), Route 58, New Castlewood (2001).



Figure 171. English log barn, Frances Browning House (083-5078), Poor Farm Road, Lebanon (2001).



Figure 172. English log barn, Will Browning House (083-5214), Route 80, Elk Garden (2008).



Figure 173. Log outbuildings (083-5169), Tunnel Hill Road, Honaker (2008).



Figure 174. Stone outbuilding, Charles Clarence Bundy House (083-5033), Route 71, Lebanon (2001).



Figure 175. Stone outbuilding (083-5187), Haunt's Crossing, Finney/Coulwood (2008).



Figure 176. Log and frame barn (083-5245), Route 673, Hansonville (2008).



Figure 177. Barn, Breezer's Branch Road (083-5190), Route 650, Finney/Coulwood (2008).



Figure 178. Barn (083-5222), Green Valley Road, Elk Garden (2008).

barns often had lean-to additions along the gable sides that held farming equipment or other implements (Figure 179). Additional gable-roof frame outbuildings, such as corncribs, chicken coops, stables, and smokehouses, supplemented the late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century landscape (Figure 180). Shed-roof outbuildings and sheds were almost ubiquitous on agricultural and domestic landscapes (Figure 181).

Gambrel-roof barns became extremely popular on the landscape in the early twentieth century. The much larger structures often boasted second-story hay lofts and rooftop cupolas, such as the sprawling barn at the Stuart House on Route 19 near Elk Garden (Figure 182). Cupolas are also present on a large gable-roof barn on Route 613 in Moccasin Valley (Figure 183). Commonly associated with these larger, early-twentieth-century barns are silos, further revealing the continued importance of cattle raising to the local economy. Concrete stave silos are the most ubiquitous silo design (Figure 184), but an excellent and rare ca. 1930 ceramic tile silo was recorded at the Bluegrass Farm on Route 71 (Figure 185).

TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING

The technology/engineering context is closely linked to the transportation context, as the bridges, tunnels, and culverts constructed for the roads and the railroad lines are exemplary of the developments in engineering technology, and the process of constructing these corridors through the mountain terrain is an engineering feat of its own. As can be seen on the distribution map, resources within this context are heavily concentrated along the railroad lines (Figure 186).

Two iron truss road bridges, both dating from around 1900, were recorded during the survey: one over Puckett's Hole on Route 652 (Figure 187) and one on Route 606 near Moll Creek (Figure 188). The bridge over Puckett's Hole is a two-span Pratt Truss supported by poured-concrete piers. The bridge on Route 606 is a simple deck truss

supported by stone piers. Two more sets of stone piers were identified during the survey. One set was found near Route 658, east of Lebanon over Cedar Creek (Figure 189); these piers were abandoned due to the rerouting of the road. Another set was found on Meade's Branch on Route 614 in Carterton (Figure 190); these piers have been refitted with a newer steel bridge deck.

As stated in the previous section, local limestone was used in the construction of the resources along the Norfolk & Western line. Because of the inherent complexities of masonry bridge construction and the skill required for quarrying, cutting, dressing, and laying the stone, railroad companies recruited Italian stone masons (Audenino 1986). Seven exceptional stone tunnels were surveyed along the Norfolk & Western line, six along Thompson Creek west of Honaker and one along Route 19 east of Honaker. These tunnels carry the railroad tracks over streams and roadway. All seven tunnels are large, arched, masonry structures that pass through the steep, earthen railroad grade (Figures 191 and 192). The structural systems are comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar (Figure 193). Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are visible on most of the stones (see Figure 193). The semi-circular arched openings are supported by stone voussoirs and prominent keystones (Figure 194). The angled wing-walls on either side of the tunnel openings are stepped and often buttressed (Figure 195). The interior walls of the tunnels are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vaults are lined with hand-made brick (Figure 196).

During the construction of the Clinchfield line, a number of new materials and engineering processes were involved in the construction of its resources. Poured concrete, iron, and steel mixed with limestone to produce structures that combined modern engineering techniques with the abundant local materials. Only one resource was officially surveyed along the Clinchfield Railroad



Figure 179. Barn, Bundy House (083-5034), Route 71, Lebanon (2001).



Figure 180. Outbuilding (083-5234), Route 640, Carterton (2008).

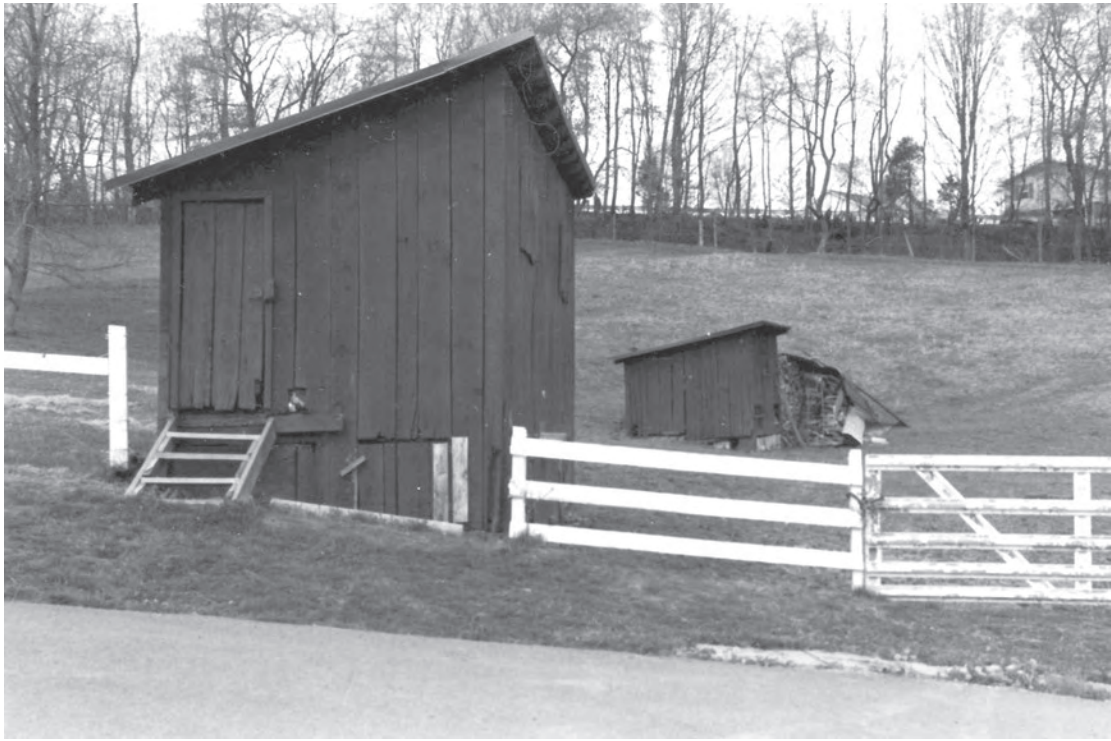


Figure 181. Outbuildings, Charles Clarence Bundy House (083-5033), Route 71, Lebanon (2001).



Figure 182. Barn, Stuart House (083-5076), Route 19, Elk Garden (2001).



Figure 183. Barn (083-5286), Route 613, Moccasin Valley (2008).

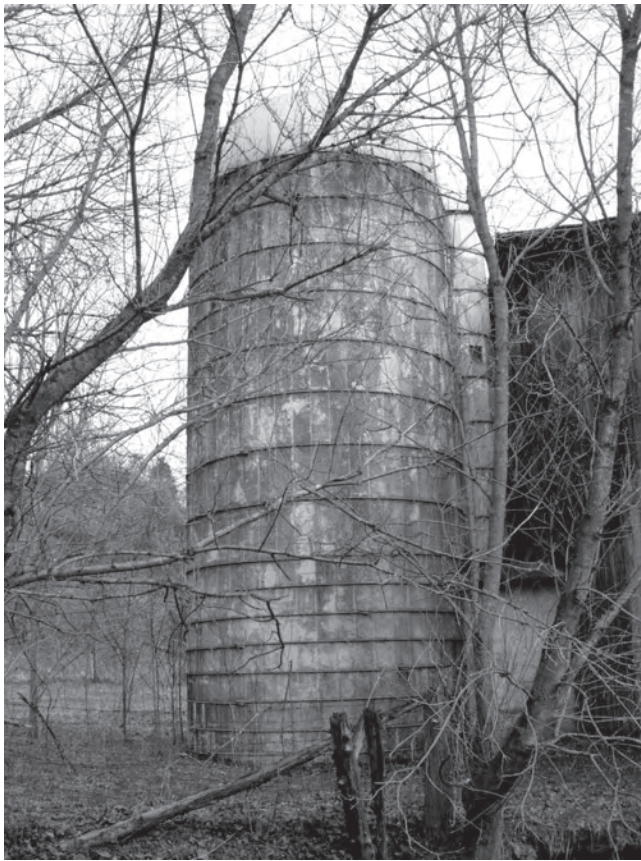


Figure 184. Silo, Breezer's Branch Road (083-5190), Route 650, Finney/Coulwood (2008).

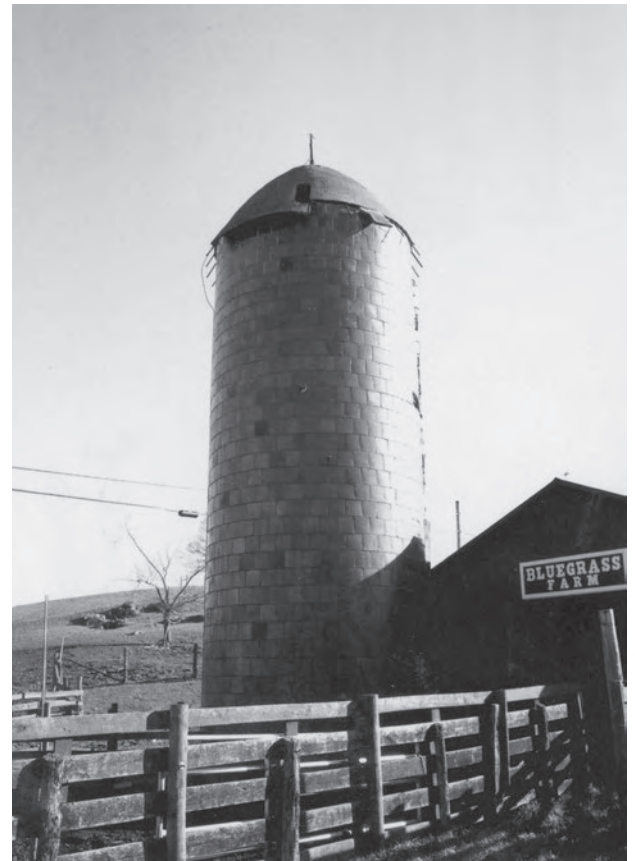


Figure 185. Silo, Bluegrass Farm (083-5031), Route 71 (2008).

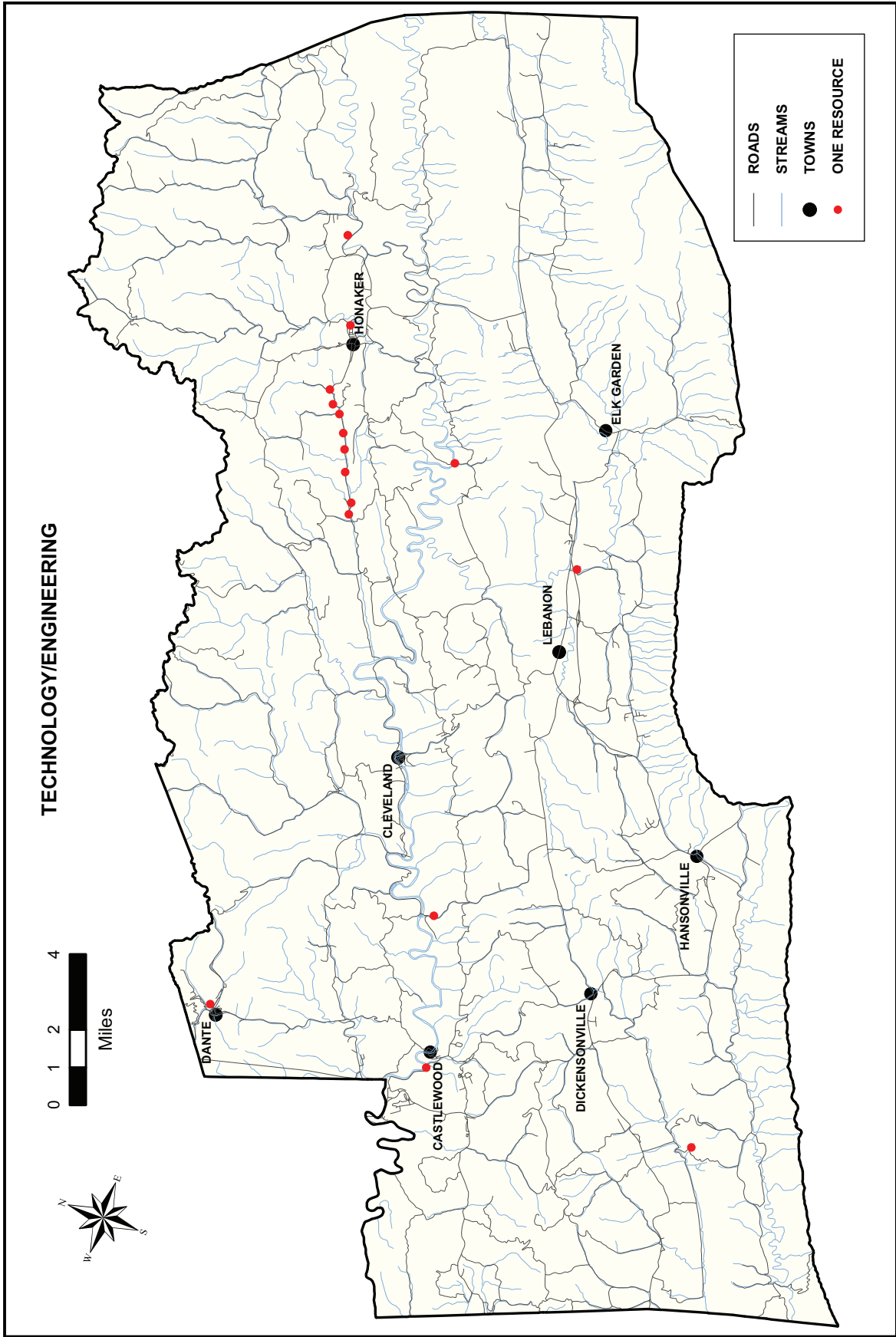


Figure 186. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Technology/Engineering.



Figure 187. Iron truss bridge (083-0060), Route 652, Puckett's Hole (2008).



Figure 188. Iron truss bridge (083-5285), Route 606, Moll Creek (2008).



Figure 189. Bridge piers (083-5260), Route 658, Lebanon (2008).



Figure 190. Bridge piers (083-5232), Route 614, Carterton (2008).



Figure 191. Thompson Creek Tunnel #5 (083-5061), Thompson Creek Road, near Honaker (2008).



Figure 192. Thompson Creek Tunnel #6 (083-5014), Thompson Creek Road, near Honaker (2008).



Figure 193. Tool marks, Thompson Creek Tunnel #3 (083-5015), Thompson Creek Road, near Honaker (2008).



Figure 194. Keystone and voussoirs, Thompson Creek Tunnel #6 (083-5014), Thompson Creek Road, near Honaker (2008).



Figure 195. Buttressed and stepped wing-walls, Thompson Creek Tunnel #1 (083-5016), Thompson Creek Road, near Honaker (2008).



Figure 196. Brick vault, Thompson Creek Tunnel #6 (083-5014), Thompson Creek Road, near Honaker (2008).



Figure 197. Railroad bridge (083-5207), Red Oak Ridge Road, Clinch River (2008).

line, a riveted plate-girder bridge atop ashlar limestone piers (Figure 197). More importantly, the construction of the line itself was a major engineering feat, as it blasted through mountainsides and traversed some of the most rugged terrain in the region.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION

Roads

Prior to European American settlement in Russell County, Native American trails traversed the landscape. Early settlers took advantage of these pre-existing networks to establish their own transportation corridors. Early road systems generally followed the rivers, creeks, and streams, as these waterways were often located on flatter terrain and offered enhanced transportation opportunities (Figure 198). While a few major routes connected the county with outside markets, the majority of the early roads were little more than crude paths that connected farmers with com-

munity centers. Despite the inherent difficulties with travel, settlers maintained their connections with neighboring farmsteads and communities, and their crude informal road systems linked into the larger network of transportation corridors that passed out of the county. Nonetheless, those areas most prohibitive to overland travel, particularly the mountain ridges, remained sparsely settled and largely inaccessible in the early years of county settlement (Crass et al. 1998 ; Eller 1982; Mann 1992). One important transportation corridor was Route 71, which was originally a Native American trail known as the Trail of the Lonesome Pine. The route passes roughly east to west through the county and experienced some of the earliest settlement in the county. Another important transportation corridor was Route 80 through Hayter's Gap into Washington County. Around 1800, a tavern for overnight travelers was erected just before the gap; the tavern still stands as a dwelling (Figures 199 and 200).



Figure 198. Road following Loop Creek in the Loop Valley/Corn Valley community (2008).



Figure 199. View from Hayter's Gap toward tavern, Route 80 (2008).



Figure 200. Will Browning House, former overnight tavern (083-5214), Route 80 (2008).

After 1830, much of Virginia began benefiting from improved, macadamized turnpikes and early railroad lines. Southwestern Virginia was completely bypassed when new transportation routes went around rather than through the mountains (Eller 1982). Nonetheless, internal improvements in the road system facilitated travel around the county, which was important for the continued settlement of the mountain hollows and ridges in the northern portion of Russell County. Road improvements throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries stimulated the construction of both stone and iron bridges. While only stone piers could be found to document early bridge design, two iron truss bridges were recorded (See Figures 187 through 190).

Railroads

After the Civil War, both local entrepreneurs and northern capitalists leapt to cash in on the rich timber and mineral resources that were largely untapped within the southern Appalachian region.

In order to extract and market these precious commodities, railroads needed to penetrate the landscape. In 1887, the Norfolk & Western Railroad began constructing the 100-mile Clinch Valley Extension into Bluefield, Virginia, in an attempt to tap into these resources. The line was completed through Russell County in 1891 and roughly followed the curvature of the Clinch River. Massive stone tunnels, bridges, and culverts carried the line through the rugged terrain. Communities such as Swords Creek, Putnam, Honaker, Artrip, Drill, Finney/Coulwood, Cleveland, Carbo, South Clinchfield, Carterton, and Castlewood boomed along the line (Russell County Heritage Book Committee 1986). Abandoned stone railroad piers located on a hillside near Fairmont Street in Honaker indicate the line was, at some point, slightly re-routed (Figure 201).

Despite the success of the Norfolk & Western line, the best of the coal fields in Russell County still remained inaccessible. Initially, the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago (3-C)

Railroad was organized in 1886 to construct a line from the southern coal fields into the major transportation hubs of the Midwest. By the summer of 1890, 90% of the grading work was completed through present-day Dante, but by 1893, the company collapsed and abandoned the project. Local entrepreneur George L. Carter organized the Carolina, Clinchfield, & Ohio Railroad in 1908 through the consolidation of several smaller railroads. The new railroad was constructed on several segments of the former 3-C Railroad. Eventually called the Clinchfield Railroad, and deemed by *Scientific American* as the costliest railroad in America, the line was placed in operation in 1909 and stimulated the development of Dante as a premier company coal town. Whereas the Norfolk & Western line employed local materials for the construction of its bridges, tunnels, and culverts, as there was no pre-existing railroad line to transport modern materials into the region, the Clinchfield line was able to import concrete, iron, and steel for the construction of its supporting structures (Goforth 1989; Huddleston 2002).

Two more extension lines were constructed in Russell County in subsequent years. The Dumps Creek Line, a spur connecting the main line to the coal fields of Wilder on the south side of Sandy Ridge Mountain, was completed in 1910 and remained active until the 1930s closing of the mines. The Elkhorn Extension was constructed north from Dante into Elkhorn, Kentucky, in 1915, and traversed some of the most rugged terrain in the region (Goforth 1989).

In addition to the supporting structures of the railroad, a number of rail-related buildings were constructed along the right-of-way. Such resources include depots, station agent houses, water towers, repair shops, and sheds. Few of these resources remain within the county, which makes those extant rail-related resources all the more valuable. Only one depot still stands, the Dante Depot, which was constructed around 1930 in the Craftsman style (See Figure 131). The building stands among dwindling reminders of the booming prosperity brought about in Dante by the penetration of the railroad and the opening of the mines. The depot is also characteristic of common trends in train station design, including the one-story massing, low-hipped roof, and broad eaves, overhanging roof, and long platform.

Three station agent houses were also identified during the survey: one in Finney (Figure 202), one in Cleveland (Figure 203), and one in Honaker (Figure 204). Like depots, that station agent houses reflected popular architectural styles and were all constructed with similar building templates. These ca. 1890 examples are vernacular interpretations of the Gothic Revival cottage designs popularized in pattern books by such notable architects as Andrew Jackson Downing for



Figure 201. Railroad piers (239-5022), Fairmont Street, Honaker (2008).

rural residences. The dwelling in Cleveland was demolished shortly after its survey in 2008.

The map of surveyed resources that fall within this context illustrates the distribution of resources along the rail lines, near town centers, and along major transportation corridors (Figure 205). Of particular note is the large concentration of resources along the Norfolk & Western line to the west of Honaker, which was a major railroad boom town around 1900.



Figure 202. Station agent house (083-5139), Finney (2008).



Figure 203. Station agent house (193-5008), Cleveland (2008).



Figure 204. Station agent house (239-5018), Honaker (2008).

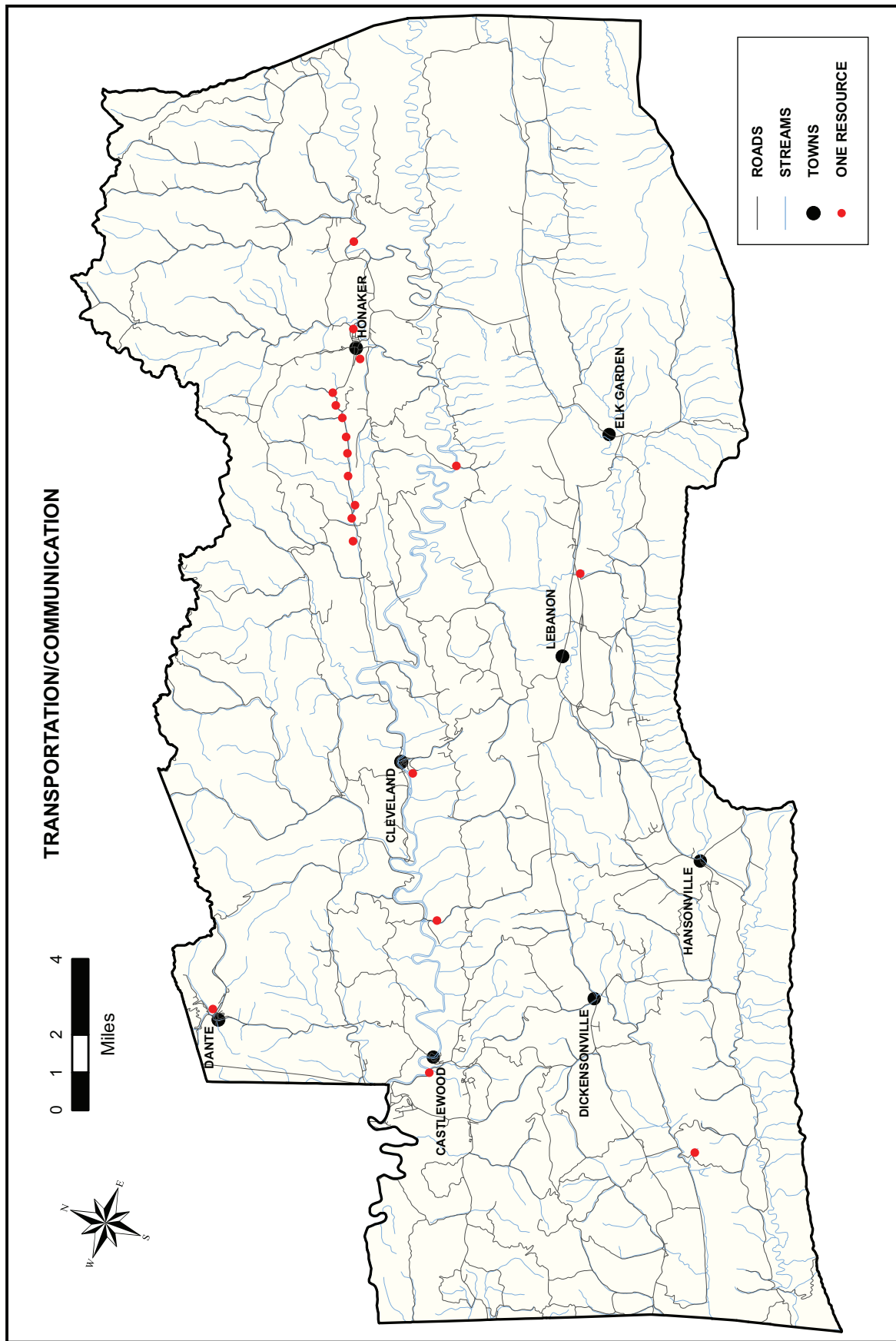


Figure 205. Map of surveyed resources within the context of Transportation/Communication.

5: Research and Survey Methodology

The survey project was kicked off by a January 2008 meeting with staff from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), staff from the Roanoke office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), and representatives from Russell County, which included staff from the Russell County Chamber of Commerce, the Russell County Public Library, and the local non-profit organization Dante Lives On, in order to discuss the survey objectives and familiarize the project architectural historian with the county's history and resources.

Prior to beginning the field work, background research was conducted in order to identify previously recorded resources, to devise a survey strategy, and to develop an historic context for the county. Identification of previously recorded resources involved consultation of cultural resource management reports archived at the DHR in Richmond and reconnaissance- and intensive-level surveys available online in the Data Sharing System (DSS). Previously recorded resources were mapped on United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles of Russell County. After mapping the previously recorded resources, the architectural historian was able to visualize areas of the county that were already well documented. Initial survey strategy focused on covering areas of the county that were sparsely surveyed previously.

Background research for the historical context of Russell County began with the history of the county and its relationship to the broad patterns of Virginia's history. This cursory review of county

history provided a general background context within which to frame the survey. Using this framework, the architectural historian was able to determine the level of significance of the various historic resources found within the county. In tandem with the field work, additional primary and secondary research was conducted in order to gain a more in-depth understanding of the development of Russell County. Initial research indicated the county's history and development to be more closely linked with the greater Southern Appalachian region (sometimes further subdivided into the Central Appalachian region). Subsequent research focused more intently on the settlement patterns, vernacular building traditions, mountain farming, industrial development, economic trends, and demographics of this distinct mountain region. Primary and secondary sources were consulted at the Library of Virginia in Richmond, the Earl Gregg Swem Library at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, the Russell County Public Library in Lebanon, and the Washington County Historical Society in Abingdon. In addition to consulting written sources, interviews were conducted with a number of Russell County residents.

The field work built upon the initial 1999–2000 Cost Share Survey that resulted in the recordation of 135 historic resources. The majority of resources surveyed in 2008 were not previously recorded and, thus, are supplemental to the existing body of survey work. However, 34 resources were resurveyed in order to provide either updated or additional information and to more accurately assess the potential for historic

districts. In selecting new resources for survey, the architectural historian sought to obtain a comprehensive sample of resources from all regions of the county, all historic time periods, all building types, and all construction methods. Priority was given to buildings that were well preserved or that displayed distinct architectural elements. The rarity of a resource type was considered in the survey selection process. Concessions were made for older resources that had been heavily altered, while more commonplace buildings, such as twentieth-century bungalows, were held to a higher standard of integrity. Dwellings were selected more judiciously, while churches, schools, mills, and transportation-related resources, which are more rare and more demonstrative of large issues of community and economic development, were surveyed more liberally.

Reconnaissance-level field work consisted of a windshield survey of the county. The architectural historian documented the exterior features of the selected historic resources and any secondary resources associated with those properties. Only those exterior elevations and secondary resources that were visible from the public roadway were surveyed and photographed unless permission was granted to access the property by the owner. Documentation consisted of notes on construction methods, materials and material treatments, significant architectural features, and stylistic details; photographs of façades, visible elevations, and significant architectural features and details; and sketches of each site, which included the size

and shape of the lot, the location of the resources on the lot, hardtop features, fences, and notable landscape features. Notes and photographs were also obtained that would provide information on the overall composition of the cultural landscape and the relationship of the individual resources to the greater aggregate of resources.

Intensive-level field work consisted of a walk-over of the property, more extensive exterior documentation, and interior documentation. Interior documentation consisted of notes on construction methods, materials, original architectural features, and room layout; photographs of each room and any significant interior architectural features and detail; and a scale floor plan. When possible, intensive-level surveys were supplemented with additional background information on the original ownership of the property and any history surrounding the property that would enhance its significance.

In tandem with field work, data was entered into DSS and descriptions and statements of significance were written for resources. Upon completion of the survey, all information, including address, thematic context, date, architectural style, and building type, was entered into an Excel spreadsheet. The architectural historian then had the ability to sort information and draw conclusions about the distribution of buildings types and styles, the patterns of development, and the economic demographics. Appropriate contexts could then be developed for the historic resources.

6: Survey Findings

A total of 365 resources have been recorded. Following is a breakdown of the survey findings:

HISTORIC TIME PERIODS

Four (4) resources are estimated to fall within the **Colony to Nation** period (1750–1789). These four resources are all single dwellings constructed with vernacular log building traditions. Two of the dwellings have remained relatively unaltered and are in a deteriorated condition. These deteriorated resources stand vacant. The other two dwellings were expanded into the fully developed I-house plan during the nineteenth century and are in good condition.

Thirty-seven (37) resources are estimated to fall within the **Early National** period (1790–1829). The majority of these resources are single dwellings constructed with vernacular log building traditions, more than half of which have been updated to the fully developed I-house plan. The condition of these dwellings ranges from deteriorated to excellent. Also falling within this time period are a church, a mill foundation, and four log barns.

Fifty-eight (58) resources are estimated to fall within the **Antebellum** period (1830–1860). The majority of these resources are single dwellings constructed in vernacular or high-style Greek Revival– and Classical Revival–style traditions. Many of the dwellings are in a poor or deteriorated condition, while a few have been maintained in fair or good condition. Two agricultural outbuildings, three churches, a courthouse, two mills, and a school also fall within this time period.

One of the mills has been demolished since its original survey. The school is in poor condition, while the remaining resources are in fair or good condition.

Five (5) resources are estimated to fall within the **Civil War** period (1861–1865). All five resources are single dwellings, three of which were constructed as vernacular I-houses and two of which were constructed in the Greek Revival style. All the resources are in fair or good condition.

Two-hundred-and-twelve (212) resources are estimated to fall within the **Reconstruction and Growth** period (1866–1916). This time period encompasses the full range of resource types that were recorded during the two survey phases. Although predominantly single dwellings, also well represented are commercial buildings, churches, schools, meeting halls, and a variety of transportation-related resources. The resources reflect a range of vernacular log building traditions, I-house plans, and Victorian-era styles. While the stock of resources is largely in fair or good condition, a substantial number of poor and deteriorated resources do exist. Seven resources that were recorded during earlier surveys were found to have been demolished.

Forty (40) resources are estimated to fall within the **World War I to World War II** period (1917–1945). The resources are fairly evenly distributed between single dwellings, churches, commercial buildings, and schools, and most are in fair, good, or excellent condition. A vacant church and two vacant county stores stand in poor condition.

Six (6) resources are estimated to fall within the **New Dominion** period (1945–present). These

resources consisted of four churches and two schools. The four churches and one school are all in good condition. The other school is currently vacant and has deteriorated.

THEMATIC CONTEXTS

Forty-eight (48) resources fall within the **Commerce/Trade** context. Twenty-two of these resources are categorized as vernacular country stores, which are located in rural areas and also fall under the Subsistence/Agriculture context. Nearly all of the country stores stand vacant, and many are in less than fair condition. The other 26 resources are located in town settings and include commercial buildings, mixed-use buildings, hotels, and banks that display such late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century styles as Italianate, Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, and Art Deco. Roughly half of these in-town resources are vacant, while the other half remain in use. Those in use are in better condition than those that stand vacant. All the resources within the Commerce/Trade context are estimated to date from after the Civil War.

Two-hundred-twenty-three (223) resources fall within the **Domestic** context. Nearly all the domestic resources are single dwellings. A handful are categorized as mixed-use buildings—commercial use on the first story and domestic use on the upper stories—and multiple dwellings. Although the majority of the domestic resources reflect vernacular building traditions, namely log construction and I-house form, several examples of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles are represented. The condition of the domestic resources ranges from deteriorated to excellent, and 153 resources are vacant. The domestic resources fall within all the time periods, with the majority dating from the last three quarters of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Eighteen (18) resources fall within the **Education** context. All the resources under this theme are categorized as schools, chiefly one- and two-room schoolhouses but also a few larger consolidated school buildings. These resources range in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and display vernacular building traditions as well as Craftsman and Colonial Revival details. Four buildings remain in use as educational facilities, four have been adapted to new uses, and the remaining are vacant. The buildings currently in use remain in fair or good condition, while the vacant resources are in poor or deteriorated condition.

Four (4) resources fall within the **Government/Law/Political** context. These four resources consist the former Russell County Courthouse, the current Russell County Courthouse, and two former postal offices. The two nineteenth-century courthouses, both in good condition, display the Greek Revival and Classical Revival styles, respectively. The two postal offices reflect vernacular building traditions. The early-nineteenth-century example has been restored to an excellent condition, while the early-twentieth-century example stands vacant and has fallen into poor condition.

Twenty-four (24) resources fall within the **Industry/Processing/Extraction** context. Encompassed under this thematic context are mills or mill remains, mill dams, and worker housing associated with company coal towns. Four of the previously surveyed mills and one mill dam have since been demolished. The foundation of one of the former mills still remains. One mill, dating from the mid-nineteenth century, stands in fair condition. The vernacular worker dwellings, located in Dante, all date from the early twentieth century and range from poor to excellent condition, largely based upon their occupancy status: i.e., those that have long been vacant are falling into disrepair.

One (1) resource falls within the **Military/Defense** context. One fortified dwelling, dat-

ing from the late eighteenth century, still stands in Dickensonville. This vernacular log building stands vacant and has fallen into a deteriorated state.

Three (3) resources fall within the **Recreation/Arts** context. All the resources falling under this thematic context are movie theatres that date from the early twentieth century. One previously surveyed resource, the Dante Theatre, has since been demolished. A Renaissance Revival–style theatre building still stands in good condition in Honaker and has been adapted to a new use. An Art Deco–style theatre stands vacant and in fair condition in Lebanon.

Forty-five (45) resources fall within the **Religion** context. All the resources within this thematic context are churches. The majority of these resources date from the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, however one dates from the early nineteenth century. Although largely vernacular, a number of these churches display varying levels of attention to the Gothic Revival style. Nearly all the churches stand in good or excellent condition and remain in use. One previously surveyed church has been demolished and two vacant churches have fallen into poor or deteriorated condition.

Four (4) resources fall within the **Social** context. These four resources are categorized as a meeting hall, a community center, and two lodges, all of which date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and display an eclectic mix of Victorian-era styles. Three of the resources remain in use and stand in good condition. The community center stands vacant and is in fair condition.

One-hundred-seventy-six (176) resources fall within the **Subsistence/Agriculture** context. The majority of these resources are farm complexes, which consist of dwelling, barns, and agricultural outbuildings. Also included within this context are country stores and grist mills. Ranging from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century, these resources are largely

vernacular in character. The farm buildings, stores, and mills reflect traditional log and frame building techniques, and the dwellings reflect a mix of vernacular traditions and stylistic considerations. The condition of the resources ranges from deteriorated to excellent, and fifty-two stand vacant.

Sixteen (16) resources fall within the **Technology/Engineering** context. Falling within this thematic context are seven stone tunnels, two stone railroad culverts, three sets of abandoned stone bridge piers, three iron truss bridges, and a stone boiler house. All the resources date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and are in fair and good condition. The boiler house stands vacant.

Nineteen (19) resources fall within the **Transportation/Communication** context. Falling within this thematic context are seven stone tunnels, two stone railroad culverts, three sets of abandoned stone bridge piers, three iron truss bridges, a railroad depot, and three station agent houses. All the resources date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and are in fair and good condition. Two of the station agent houses stand vacant.

CONDITIONS

Twelve (12) of the previously recorded resources were found to have been **demolished** during the 2008 survey. The demolished resources consist of four mills, four single dwellings, one commercial building, one church, one mill dam, and one theatre. The resources dated from the early nineteenth century through to the early twentieth century.

Twenty-eight (28) resources are in a **ruinous** or **deteriorated** state. Those resources that have fallen into a deteriorated state consist of one barn, one church, one mill foundation, four schools, one shed, two country stores, and nineteen single dwellings. All of these deteriorated resources stand vacant and suffer neglect. Ranging from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the

twentieth century, these deteriorated resources reflect both vernacular building traditions and display details of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Modern styles.

Twenty-seven (27) resources are in **poor** condition. Those resources that have fallen into poor condition consist of one church, two commercial buildings, four country stores, three schools, and seventeen single dwellings. All but five stand vacant. Ranging from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century, these resources reflect both vernacular building traditions and display details of the Greek Revival, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Prairie styles.

Seventy-five (75) resources are in **fair** condition. The resources in fair condition span the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and encompass a wide range of building types and architectural styles. Thirty-seven of the resources stand vacant and suffer from neglect.

Two-hundred-nineteen (219) resources are in **good** or **excellent** condition. The resources in good condition range from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century and encompass a wide range of building types and architectural styles. Eleven of the resources stand vacant.

Ninety-eight (98) resources stand **vacant**. The majority of the vacant resources are in poor or deteriorated condition and suffer from neglect. Vacant resources range from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century, encompass a wide range of building types and architectural styles, and are found in both rural and town settings.

ALTERATIONS

Although alterations are quite varied and cannot be easily itemized, several common types of alterations found on the surveyed resources are listed below.

Synthetic Siding

Vinyl siding was widely found on log and frame dwellings and church buildings. Also found, but less common, was aluminum and composition siding. The latter two materials were more commonly found on buildings dating from the mid-twentieth century. The synthetic siding likely either covers or has replaced the original weatherboards. Buildings with vinyl siding are generally in good or excellent condition, while those with aluminum or composition siding are more frequently in less than good condition.

Vinyl Windows

Vinyl windows were also commonly found on dwellings and church buildings, generally concurrent with vinyl siding. The vinyl windows have replaced the original wood windows, which likely displayed a wide range of glazing patterns. Buildings with vinyl windows are generally in good or excellent condition.

Metal Doors

Metal doors were also commonly found on dwellings and church buildings, generally concurrent with vinyl siding and windows. The metal doors likely replaced the original wood paneled doors. Buildings with metal doors are generally in good or excellent condition.

Asphalt Roofing

Asphalt roofing, having replaced what was likely standing-seam metal, was found on a large number of dwellings and church buildings. New asphalt roofing was generally found alongside new vinyl siding and vinyl windows. Buildings with replacement roofing were generally in good or excellent condition.

Pressed Tin Foundation Sheathing

Pressed-tin sheathing was commonly recorded on the foundations of churches, schools, country

stores, and mid-twentieth-century dwellings. The tin has been pressed to simulate cast stone and likely covers openings between stone piers. Many buildings with pressed-tin sheathing are in less than good condition.

Concrete Block Foundations

Concrete block has been used as infill between stone piers on many school, church, and dwelling foundations. Buildings with concrete-block infill are generally in good or excellent condition.

Reconstructed Chimneys

Although not widespread, reconstructed chimneys were found on several nineteenth-century dwellings. Chimney reconstruction generally involved replacing collapsed stone with brick or concrete block. In many cases the original stone base is still present. The condition of these dwellings varies.

Porches

Although now historic in their own right, porches were often added to eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century dwellings during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Porch styles commonly reflect the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. The condition of these dwellings varies.

I-House and Rear Ell

Although now historic and having reached a high level of significance, it is worth noting that a number of I-houses with rear ells are actually older log dwellings that were later expanded into larger frame dwellings. As the underlying structure is typically not visible, it is impossible to determine the ratio of expanded log dwellings and purpose-built frame I-houses.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Seven cultural landscapes were identified and surveyed during the 2008 survey. Following is a

description of those cultural landscapes and the types of resources found in each defined region.

Coal Fields

Located in the western region of the county, focused around the town of Dante, the coal fields are defined by their rugged, mountainous terrain, underlain with large deposits of bituminous coal. Communities within the coal fields are defined by their construction through the narrow hollows, their linear assemblage, and their close proximity to the railroad tracks. Found within the coal fields are modest, early-twentieth-century, vernacular worker dwellings radiating out from a small, centrally located collection of commercial and public buildings. The resources within the coal fields are generally less than good condition, with a disproportionate amount of deteriorated and vacant resources.

Agricultural Mountain Hollows

Located in the northern and western regions of the county, the mountain hollows were formed from creeks and streams cutting through the mountain terrain. The agricultural mountain hollow settlements are characterized by linear farmsteads and hamlets that straddle the small waterways. Cleared pasturage follows the waterways, and cattle graze along the forested slopes. Small hamlets, containing a church or school, are typically located at the headwaters of the waterways where the hollows are wider. The resources within the agricultural mountain hollows are more widely distributed and date more prevalently from the twentieth century. The condition of the resources varies considerably.

Mountain Ridges

Sparsely populated, the mountain ridges are characterized by their rocky, sandy topsoil and thick forest. Small homesteads are located along the roads that traverse the ridges. Dwellings and domestic outbuildings are generally sited within

small clearings, while agricultural buildings are often tucked back within the forest. Cattle graze freely within the forest. The resources are generally not as old as those in the hollows or valleys, dating more frequently from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The condition of the resources can be generally categorized as less than good.

Norfolk & Western Railroad Corridor

This linear landscape follows the tracks of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad as it traverses the county from east to west and parallels the curvature of the Clinch River. Encompassed within this cultural landscape are the buildings and structures, such as depots, station agent houses, bridges, tunnels, and culverts, that supported the operation of the railroad. Also encompassed within this cultural landscape are the dwellings and commercial buildings of the railroad boom towns that line the tracks in such locations as Cleveland, Carbo, South Clinchfield, and Carterton. The resources within this linear landscape almost exclusively date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although the structures, i.e., bridges, tunnels, and culverts, are generally in good condition, the buildings are in overwhelmingly poor condition or are threatened by vacancy and neglect.

Moccasin Valley

Bound by Clinch Mountain on the south and Moccasin Ridge on the north, the Moccasin Valley is a broad, fertile, agricultural valley fed by the waters of Moccasin Creek. Sprawling farmsteads with broad fields of crops, particularly burley tobacco, and fenced pasturage characterize this cultural landscape. The valley floor has been cleared of trees, while the slopes remain forested. The farmsteads are characterized by dwellings, barns, outbuildings, and often a country store. A church and school located at the end of the valley establish the community. The resources are relatively old, with a number dating from the late eighteenth

or early nineteenth century. The conditions vary between excellent and deteriorated.

Elk Garden

This small milling community is located in the large valley that lies between the Clinch River to the north and Clinch Mountain to the south. The small hamlet is clustered at the confluence of Elk Garden Creek and Elk Garden Road, a major east-west thoroughfare through the valley that extends off Route 80, an early trade route that extends through Hayter's Gap into Washington County. The hamlet is characterized by its close clustering of resources and its proximity to the creek. The resources predominantly date from the early nineteenth century and are generally in poor or deteriorated condition, with a number standing vacant.

Loop/Corn Valley and Belfast Mills

These two open country neighborhoods sprawl along Routes 619 and 603, respectively, both of which extend off Route 80, an early trade route that extends through Hatyer's Gap into Washington County. The communities lie in the large valley that is located between the Clinch River to the north and the Clinch Mountain to the south, which is characterized by rolling hills and small streams. These two communities straddle small streams that cut through the rolling hills. The landscape is made up of large farmsteads supported by country stores, schools, churches, mills, and doctor's offices. The resources range in date from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century and are in overall fair and good condition.

TOWNS

Lebanon

The town of Lebanon is laid out in a grid plan that is focused around Main Street/Route 19, which runs east-west through the town. Commercial and

public buildings cluster along Main Street, while single dwellings are sited on small-to-moderate sized lots on the side streets. Although a handful of resources date from the early period of settlement, the majority of the resources date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Overall, the resources within the town are in good condition and remain in use.

Honaker

The town of Honaker is clustered tightly around the tracks of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Commercial and public buildings are clustered along the railroad tracks and along Main Street, which extends off Route 80/Redbud Highway. Smaller dwellings line the railroad tracks, and larger dwellings rise up the surrounding slopes and sit on small-to-moderate sized lots. Aside from one or two early-nineteenth-century resources, the resources within Honaker date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Overall, the resources within the town are in fair or good condition and most remain in use. A few commercial buildings along the tracks stand vacant.

Dante

The town of Dante radiates along the mountain hollows along the tracks of the Clinchfield Railroad. The entire town dates from the early twentieth century and consists of vernacular worker housing, a handful of churches, a depot, a bank, a school, and a couple commercial build-

ings. Much of the small downtown core is either abandoned or has been demolished, and a number of the dwellings stand vacant and deteriorated.

Castlewood

Once incorporated as a town, Castlewood is tightly clustered around the confluence of the Clinch River, the tracks of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and a few major thoroughfares. The resources, predominantly commercial and residential buildings, almost exclusively date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. All the commercial buildings stand vacant and are in poor or deteriorated condition. The condition of the dwellings vary from poor to good.

Cleveland

The town of Cleveland is clustered around the confluence of the Clinch River, the tracks of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and Route 82, a major thoroughfare that connects with Lebanon. The commercial and public buildings line the railroad tracks, while the dwellings and a couple churches are tightly laid on a grid pattern of side streets and rise up on the surrounding hillsides. A few dwellings date from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but the majority date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The conditions vary widely from deteriorated to excellent condition. Most of the commercial buildings stand vacant.

7: Evaluation

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

The distribution of historic resources is misleading based on the survey evidence alone but still speaks volumes about the settlement patterns and economic development of the various landscapes within the county. The distribution of surveyed resources is heavily focused in the valleys to the south of the Clinch River. In reality, the distribution of all resources within the county is more heavily focused to the north of the Clinch River, particularly along the railroad tracks. This disparity between surveyed and actual resources is due in large part to the age and condition of the resources. Since priority was given to older resources and those with higher integrity, many of the vernacular worker houses in the railroad boom towns were either bypassed or just sampled on a small scale. These densely populated railroad towns are filled with nearly identical worker dwellings, many of which have lost a significant amount of integrity or are very deteriorated.

An assessment of the distribution of the surveyed resources, however, illuminates the patterns of early settlement and economic development within the diverse landscapes of the county. A preponderance of resources have been surveyed around Dickensonville, Hansonville, Moccasin Valley, Elk Garden, Belfast Mills, Loop/Corn Valley and the Route 71/Lonesome Pine corridor, all of which are located in the large valley that lies to the south of the Clinch River and to the north of Clinch Mountain. Survey results within these communities support the secondary research that suggests these areas saw some of the earliest permanent settlement, had some of the most fertile

soil, and were closely linked with major trade routes. These three factors converge to produce a landscape that is rife with the imprints of early cultural heritage.

Found within these cultural landscapes are large dwellings, along with their auxiliary domestic and agricultural dependencies, dating from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; country stores; churches; schools; and evidence of saw or grist mills. The sizes of the dwellings are closely linked to the wealth of the former owner, which is, in turn, linked to the overall economic stability of the community as a whole. The existence of a community life, as seen in the churches, schools, and stores, is indicative of the permanence of the settlement and the ability of the land to produce a surplus of goods to be traded with neighbors.

In contrast, those areas of more mountainous terrain and sandy topsoil were less amenable to permanent settlement and more remote and difficult to access. Therefore, the resources are more sparse and not as old, and the sense of structured community is often absent. The lack of a large number of surveyed resources within these regions, north of the Clinch River, is indicative of both the sparse settlement and the less significant age of the resources.

As can be expected, a large number of surveyed resources are also found in the incorporated towns within the county, specifically Lebanon, Dante, Honaker, and Cleveland. The inherent dense population within towns is the most predicative factor; but also to be considered is that resources within towns tend to be maintained and reused more readily than rural buildings, which have a

tendency to become abandoned or neglected and fall into disrepair.

AGE OF RESOURCES

The age of extant resources is misleading based on the survey evidence alone. The survey process was selective, and the results do not represent an accurate cross-section of the age of the resources. Because resources dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are more rare and, thus, more significant, they were given priority over twentieth-century resources. Therefore, nearly 55% of the surveyed resources predate 1900. In reality, the twentieth century is much more widely represented in the built environment within Russell County.

The areas of the county that possess the largest collection of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century, particularly early-nineteenth-century, resources are those regions that are the most suited for sustaining a thriving agricultural economy. The abundant natural resources and access to transportation routes converged to create the ideal agrarian landscape. Not only were these regions the first to be settled, but their residents were able to maintain a stable household economy, either through subsistence farming or participation in local markets. Stable economies led to permanent, long-term settlement and more wealth for the construction and continued upkeep of permanent dwellings.

The rocky mountain ridges and the narrow mountain hollows were less suitable, and often unforgiving, to agriculture and were typically relegated to the last settlers to enter the region. The steep, rocky slopes and thin, sandy topsoil were less amenable to crops, and little grass was available for grazing cattle. Families often resorted to slash-and-burn techniques for grazing their cattle and, thus, remained mobile. Wealth was often not available for the construction of permanent dwellings, and the land was unsuitable for more permanent settlement. The poverty that remains within

some of these regions today is responsible, in some part, for the lack of early historic resources. The inability of families to maintain large homesteads has often led to their abandonment. In some cases, the land appears to have been completely abandoned, and in other cases, trailers or other small dwellings have been constructed adjacent to or in place of the original dwelling.

The high volume of post-1900 resources is primarily due to the early-twentieth-century industrialism that boosted the sluggish agricultural economy of Russell County. Large lumber and coal mining corporations built company towns along the railroad lines and thousands of laborers moved into the county to work on the railroad, in the coal mines, and in the lumber yards. With the arrival of the railroad in the 1890s, which linked farmers to outside markets, commercial agriculture began to supplant subsistence farming. Those farmers already in possession of fertile bottomlands were able to sell surplus commodities and accumulate enough cash wealth to expand their dwellings or construct new, larger, more fashionable dwellings. Also a significant contributing factor to the preponderance of twentieth-century resources was the perpetuation of a high birth-rate, which was quite high at this time period. As families continued to grow and land became more scarce, even more people were forced further up the hollows and up on the mountain ridges.

CONDITION OF RESOURCES

The overall condition of the resources is also closely linked to geographic distribution. As previously discussed, farming in the narrow hollows and atop the mountain ridges was much more problematic. Naturally, the condition of resources within the fertile, economically stable valleys will have fared better than those in areas of low agricultural production. With familial land passed down through generations, farmers were often left with large old houses that the current agricultural economy could not support. In many

cases, these dwellings were vacated and left to deteriorate while the owners moved into a small bungalow or trailer.

The condition of resources is also closely linked to building types. As the economy of the county went through a number of major transformations, from subsistence farming to industrialization to economic decline, the usefulness of certain types of buildings has fluctuated. In large part, the resources that have suffered the most deterioration are those that have been abandoned or have outlived their full potential. The consolidation of schools in the mid-twentieth century led to the abandonment of the early one- and two-room schoolhouses. Most of these stand in poor or deteriorated condition, although some have been adapted to new uses. Industrialization rendered the early water powered saw and grist mills obsolete. Most have now been demolished or are in a ruinous condition. A decline in agriculture has led to the abandonment of country stores, which have largely fallen into disrepair. Company towns and railroad boom towns, while still inhabited to an extent, have long outlived their full potential as major industrial and commercial centers. Many dwellings and commercial buildings in these towns stand vacant and have, thus, fallen into disrepair; and many residents have been unable to afford upkeep to their properties.

HIGH-STYLE VS. VERNACULAR

The surveyed resources are overwhelmingly vernacular in their traditional building techniques, their lack of stylistic considerations, and their physical connection to the land. Early settlers constructed their dwellings and farm buildings out of necessity. They made use of the timber and stone from their land and employed the most practical techniques for the raising of their homesteads. However, a few high-style buildings were constructed in the county in the decades before the Civil War. A handful of Greek Revival, Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate dwellings

were constructed by wealthy plantation owners, political figures, or successful merchants. Many of these high-style dwellings are sited along Route 71/Trail of the Lonesome Pine, an early Native American trail that became one of the major trade routes within Russell County. It is not surprising that these wealthy residents would construct their manses on this major thoroughfare, or that the major thoroughfare would contribute to their continued success.

Post-bellum industrialization brought new wealth and easier access to the architectural fashions of the nation. Wealthy coal, lumber, and railroad magnates constructed their high-style Queen Anne dwellings in such towns as Honaker and Castlewood, while attorneys, doctors, and judges erected their fashionable dwellings in Lebanon. Although comparably few true high-style buildings were constructed in rural areas, the otherwise vernacular dwellings began to express influence of the Victorian-era and Colonial Revival styles. Many newer dwellings continued to reflect the earlier I-house form but with fashionable updates.

BUILDING TYPES

Due to the subsistence farming and small household economies that characterized Russell County from its initial settlement through to the end of the nineteenth century, the single dwelling with agricultural outbuildings remains the predominant building type and the centerpiece of the county's cultural heritage. Even after the industrialization of the county, the dwelling remained a central theme, with worker housing constructed on a large scale to accommodate the influx of miners. The mass exodus of laborers after the closing of the mines and the general decline in agriculture have resulted in a population decrease, but a large number of abandoned dwellings still remain standing, although in a state of decay.

The primary focus of community life and social interaction in Russell County has been the

church, which is well represented in the surveyed resources. The difficult terrain and relative isolation of farmers necessitated the construction of numerous local churches that were easily accessible. More consequential to the distribution of churches, however, were the large variety of religious sects, effectuated by the diverse ethnicities of the early settlers. Although a handful of vacant church buildings were identified on the survey, the majority remain in excellent condition and continue to serve the local communities.

Integral to the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century economy was the commercial building. As boom towns grew around the railroad and a commercial agriculture rapidly replaced subsistence farming, the commercial buildings served as the nexus of economic activity. Dense commercial cores emerged on Main Streets and along railroad tracks. In populated places like Lebanon and Honaker, many of these commercial buildings remain in use. Although commercial buildings no longer remain in active use in a number of the smaller railroad boom towns, their sturdy masonry construction has contributed to their longevity.

The death of such resources as mill buildings, railroad buildings, and schoolhouses is primarily due to their abandonment. As elaborated in the previous section, many building types became obsolete and were either left vacant or demolished. In all likelihood, continued vacancy and neglect has led to the eventual collapse of many of these outmoded resources.

THREATS TO RESOURCES

Following is an assessment of the major threats to the resources in Russell County.

Vacancy/Neglect

The largest threat to the historic resources is vacancy. When buildings stand vacant, they fall into serious disrepair. The more deteriorated the resource becomes, the more costly and labor in-

tensive it becomes to salvage the resource. Thus, a large number of these resources, particularly in rural areas, suffer from demolition by neglect.

Deterioration

Deterioration is closely linked with the abandonment of resources but can also be a problem on its own. A number of inhabited buildings were found to have suffered deterioration. When property owners cannot maintain the upkeep of the building and it falls into serious disrepair, it is likely to eventually be abandoned.

The distribution map of resources that are vacant or in a poor, deteriorated, neglected state highlights the significance of this threat. Whereas some areas show a higher concentration of threatened resources, the problem is fairly widespread (Figure 206).

Alterations

Unfortunately, most of the surveyed resources that were in good or excellent condition had undergone insensitive renovations, particularly in the form of new siding, roofing, windows, and doors. Siding may be reversible, but often the original wood sheathing material decays beneath synthetic siding when moisture becomes trapped. New windows, doors, and roofing generally results in the disposal of the original materials. Often there is no record of the original features, and even when replication is possible, the historic integrity of the building is still compromised.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological background research included inspection of archaeological site records and reports of archaeological work relevant to the project area stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the WMCAR. Additionally, the Data Sharing System (DSS), a database provided by the VDHR, was consulted in order to obtain details regarding previously identified sites within the County.

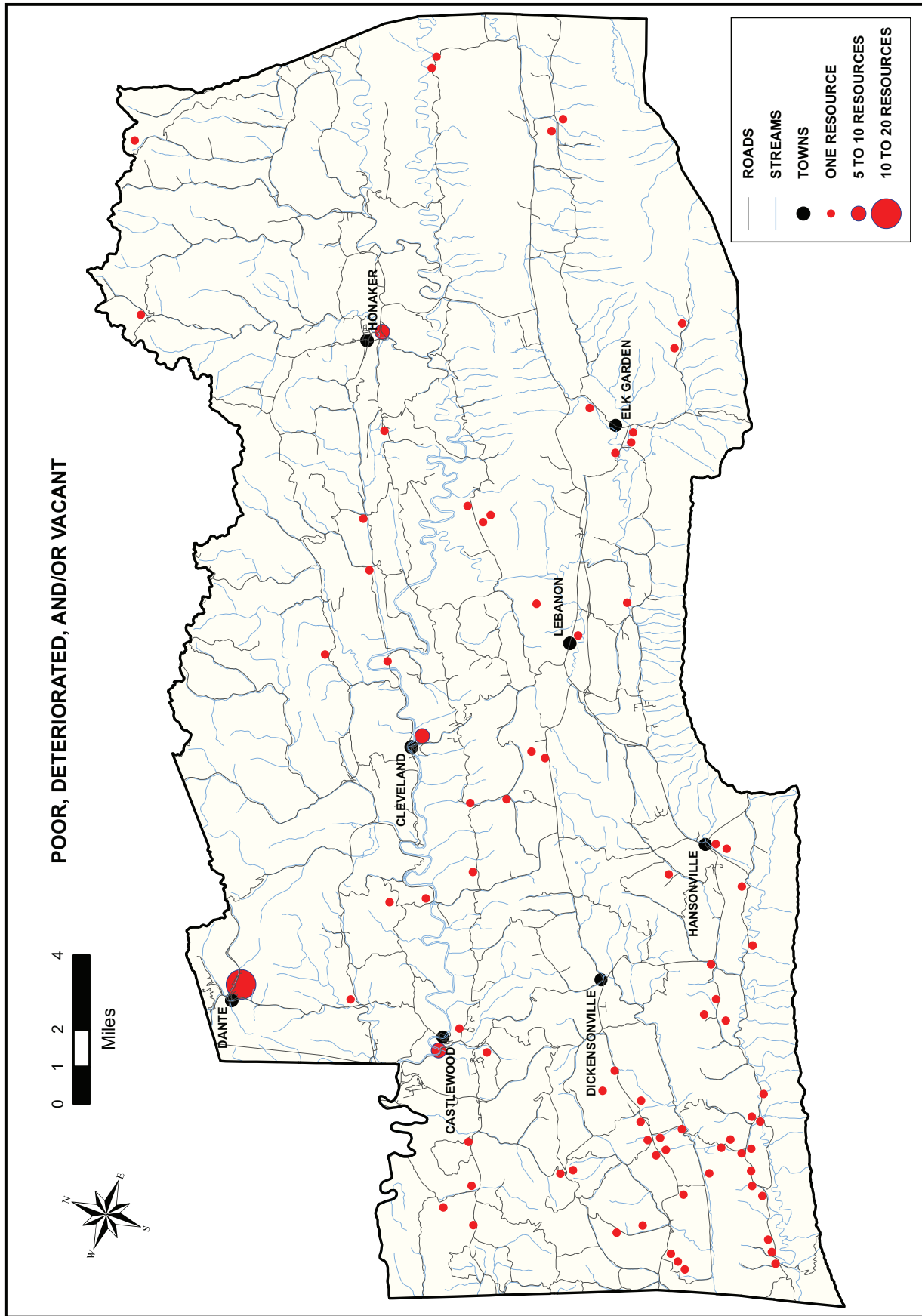


Figure 206. Map of surveyed resources that are vacant or in poor, deteriorated, or neglected condition.

The review of archaeological site files indicated that 100 previously recorded sites are located within Russell County (Figure 207 and Table 1). Of these, 82 sites have evidence of prehistoric occupation, 10 sites have evidence of historic occupation, and eight sites have evidence of both historic and prehistoric components.

Compared with other counties of similar size, relatively few professional archaeological surveys have been conducted in Russell County. Typically, large-scale archaeological surveys are driven by the need for cultural resource coordination on projects requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Therefore, the relative lack of archaeological studies in Russell County is likely a reflection of the relatively slow rate of development in the County compared with the rest of the state.

The earliest professional archaeological survey within Russell County was conducted in 1963 by C. G. Holland as part of his larger, regional study of southwestern Virginia (Holland 1970) (Table 2). Through a mix of local informants and pedestrian survey, Holland identified thirteen prehistoric sites (44RU0001–44RU0013), including seven village sites, three cave ossuaries, and three other sites of undetermined function. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, eight additional prehistoric sites (44RU0014–44RU0021) were recorded in Russell County by State Archaeologist Howard MacCord. By the 1980s, nearly all of the archaeological surveys in Russell County were compliance driven. To date, approximately 2888.3 acres, or only about 1% of the total county acreage has been professionally surveyed. Fifty one archaeological sites were identified through undocumented survey, or by local informants, avocational archaeologists, or the regional VDHR archaeologist. The remaining 49 sites were identified as a result of cultural resource management projects.

Prehistoric components identified within Russell County span the Paleoindian (Prior to 8000 B.C.) through Late Woodland periods, rep-

resenting earliest human occupation of the region through European contact in the seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries (Figure 208). Temporal assignments are based on arbitrarily defined temporal periods. Archaeologists generally assign site occupation dates based on an assessment of diagnostic trait variations in stone tool manufacturing and ceramic construction. When more extensive excavations have taken place, radiocarbon dates from sealed cultural deposits can allow the investigator to assign a direct rather than relative date based on a scientific analysis of the degradation of carbon in organic remains.

One hundred-and-twenty-seven prehistoric components have been identified among the ninety sites in Russell County that show evidence of prehistoric occupation (see Figure 208 and Table 1). Three sites have Paleoindian components, an identification that is often based on the recovery of diagnostic stone tool artifacts. All of the sites with Paleoindian components are multi-component, with the artifacts diagnostic of the Paleoindian period making up a relatively small portion of the total site assemblage. Forty-one sites within the county have Archaic components. Woodland and Mississippian component sites number 44 and six, respectively. More specifically, Early Archaic components have been identified at five sites, Middle Archaic components have been identified at seven sites, and Late Archaic components have been identified at fifteen sites. Six sites have Early Woodland components. Middle and Late Woodland components have been identified at 10 sites and 18 sites within the county, respectively. Overall, 53 sites have at least one prehistoric cultural component identified. Another 35 sites have been identified on the basis of the recovery of non-diagnostic artifacts, classifying them as prehistoric sites of unknown age (i.e., undetermined prehistoric).

The range of prehistoric site types recorded within the County includes villages, base camps, temporary camps, lithic scatters, lithic reduction stations, workshops, cave ossuaries, and cave/rock-

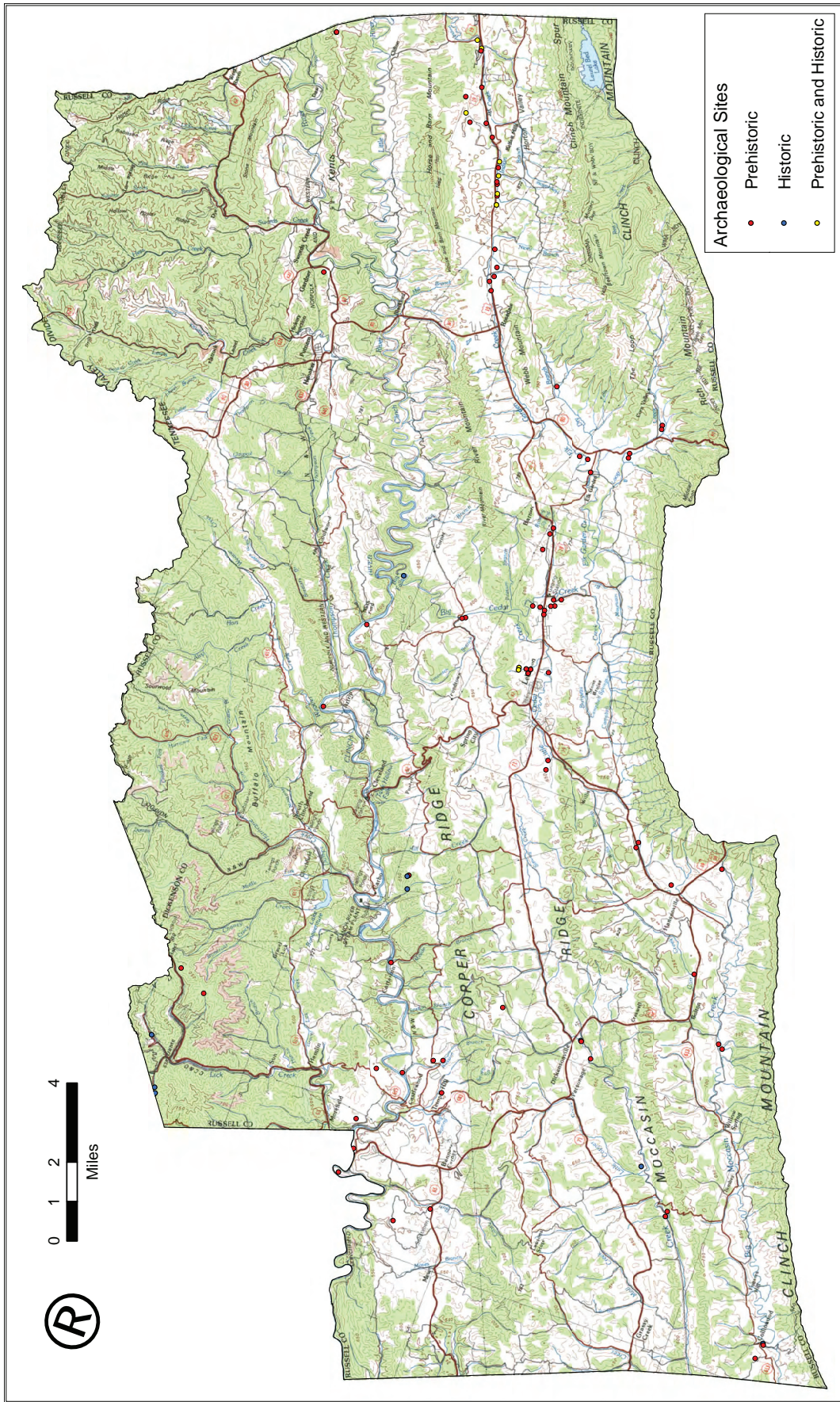


Figure 207. Distribution of archaeological sites recorded in Russell County as of September 2008 (five confidential site locations not displayed).

RESOURCE	ERA	PERIOD	TYPE DATE	RECORDED BY/ DATE
44RU0001	P	Middle–Late Woodland, Mississippian	Village	Holland/1963
44RU0002	P	Middle–Late Woodland	Village	Holland/1963
44RU0003	P	Woodland	Undetermined	Holland/1963
44RU0004	P	Late Woodland	Village	Holland/1963
44RU0005	P	Middle Archaic, Middle–Late Woodland	Undetermined	Holland/1963
44RU0006	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Cave ossuary	Holland/1963
44RU0007	P	Late Woodland, Mississippian	Village	Holland/1963
44RU0008	P	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	Undetermined	Holland/1963
44RU0009	P	Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Mississippian	Village	Holland/1963
44RU0010	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Cave ossuary	Holland/1963
44RU0011	P	Archaic, Late Woodland, Mississippian	Village	Holland/1963
44RU0012	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Cave ossuary	Holland/1963
44RU0013	P	Late Woodland	Village	Holland/1963
44RU0014	P	Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian	Cave/rockshelter	MacCord/1967
44RU0015	P	Early–Middle Archaic	Undetermined	MacCord/1967
44RU0016	P	Late Archaic	Undetermined	MacCord/1967
44RU0017	P	Archaic	Undetermined	MacCord/1967
44RU0018	P	Archaic	Undetermined	MacCord/1967
44RU0019	P	Archaic	Undetermined	MacCord/1967
44RU0020	P	Archaic	Undetermined	MacCord/1971
44RU0021	P	Woodland	Undetermined	MacCord/1971
44RU0022	P	Late Woodland	Undetermined	Heandon/1972
44RU0023	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Temporary camp	Fisher/1983
44RU0024	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	MacCord/1972
44RU0025	P	Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Temporary camp	E&H/1974
44RU0026	P	Late Archaic	Undetermined	E&H/1977
44RU0027	P	Archaic	Temporary camp	MacCord/1978
44RU0028	P	Paleoindian, Archaic, Middle–Late Woodland	Temporary camp	E&H/1978
44RU0029	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Cave ossuary	VDHR/1978
44RU0030	P/H	Paleoindian, Archaic, Middle Woodland 2nd half 19th c.	Base camp Farmstead	Rinehart/1997
44RU0032	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	VDHR/1978

P = prehistoric period; H = historic period

ASV = Archaeological Society of Virginia; CCR = Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.; CRI = Cultural Resources, Inc.; Duvall = Duvall and Associates, Inc.; Emory & Henry College = E&H; GAI = GAI Consultants, Inc.; VDHR = Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Table 1 (part 1 of 4). Previously recorded archaeological sites within Russell County as of September 2008.

RESOURCE	ERA	PERIOD	TYPE	RECORDED BY/ DATE
44RU0033	P/H	Middle Archaic, Early–Middle Woodland 19th c.	Base camp Farmstead	Rinehart/1997
44RU0034	P	Archaic	Undetermined	VDHR/1978
44RU0035	P	Middle–Late Archaic, Middle–Late Woodland	Temporary camp	VDHR/1980
44RU0036	P	Archaic	Temporary camp	Browning/1980
44RU0037	P	Archaic, Early Woodland	Lithic scatter	Browning/1980
44RU0038	P	Middle–Late Archaic	Hunting camp	E&H/1980
44RU0039	P	Late Archaic	Undetermined	E&H/1980
44RU0040	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Temporary camp	Browning/1980
44RU0041	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	Browning/1980
44RU0042	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic workshop	Browning/1980
44RU0043	P	Early Archaic	Temporary camp	Boyce/1982
44RU0044	P	Late Archaic, Middle–Late Woodland	Base camp	Boyce/1982
44RU0045	P	Undetermined	Undetermined	McIlhany/1982
44RU0046	P	Archaic, Woodland	Undetermined	VDHR/1982
44RU0047	P	Late Archaic, Woodland	Undetermined	VDHR/1982
44RU0048	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Temporary camp	VDHR/1983
44RU0049	H	Mid-19th–mid-20th c.	Single Dwelling	VDHR/1983
44RU0050	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	VDHR/1983
44RU0051	H	First half twentieth c.	Single Dwelling	VDHR/1983
44RU0052	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	VDHR/1983
44RU0053	H	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	VDHR/1983
44RU0054	P	Late Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1986
44RU0055	P	Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Early Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1986
44RU0056	P	Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1986
44RU0057	P	Early Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1986
44RU0058	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic reduction station	McIlhany/1986
44RU0059	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1986
44RU0060	P	Late Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1986
44RU0061	P	Middle–Late Archaic, Early–Middle Woodland	Base camp	Griffin/1987
44RU0062	P	Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1988

P = prehistoric period; H = historic period

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Table 1 (part 2 of 4). Previously recorded archaeological sites within Russell County as of September 2008.

RESOURCE	ERA	PERIOD	TYPE DATE	RECORDED BY/ DATE
44RU0063	P	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1988
44RU0064	P	Late Woodland	Temporary camp	McIlhany/1988
44RU0065	H	20th. c.	Single Dwelling	Otter/1991
44RU0066	H	20th. c.	Single Dwelling	Otter/1991
44RU0067	H	20th. c.	Single Dwelling	Otter/1991
44RU0068	H	20th. c.	Mine/RR Bed	Otter/1991
44RU0069	H	2nd half 19th. c.	Mill/Dam	Jones/1991
44RU0070	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Temporary camp	Jones/1991
44RU0071	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Temporary camp	Jones/1991
44RU0072	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	Duvall/1993
44RU0073	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	Duvall/1993
44RU0074	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Undetermined	Reid/1994
44RU0075	P/H	Undetermined prehistoric Late 19th–early 20th c.	Undetermined Farmstead	Rinehart/1996
44RU0076	P/H	Undetermined prehistoric Late 19th–early 20th c.	Undetermined Farmstead	Rinehart/1996
44RU0077	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Temporary camp	Rinehart/1996
44RU0078	P/H	Early Archaic Undetermined historic	Temporary camp Farmstead	Rinehart/1996
44RU0079	P/H	Middle–Late Archaic, Woodland Late 19th c.	Temporary camp Farmstead	Rinehart/1996
44RU0080	P	Woodland	Temporary camp	Rinehart/1996
44RU0081	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Rinehart/1996
44RU0082	P	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	Temporary camp	Rinehart/1996
44RU0083	P/H	Middle Woodland 1st half 19th c.	Temporary camp Grave	Rinehart/1996
44RU0084	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Rinehart/1996
44RU0085	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Rinehart/1996
44RU0086	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Rinehart/1996
44RU0087	P/H	Undetermined prehistoric 20th c.	Lithic scatter Trash scatter	Rinehart/1996
44RU0088	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Rinehart/1996
44RU0089	H	2nd half 19th.–20th c.	Farmstead	VDHR/1997

P = prehistoric period; H = historic period

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Table 1 (part 3 of 4). Previously recorded archaeological sites within Russell County as of September 2008.

RESOURCE	ERA	PERIOD	TYPE	RECORDED BY/ DATE
44RU0090	P	Late Woodland	Cave ossuary	Schwartz/1997
44RU0091	P	Woodland	Undetermined	CCR/2001
44RU0092	P/H	Undetermined prehistoric 19th–20th c.	Lithic scatter Single dwelling	CCR/2001
44RU0093	P/H	Undetermined prehistoric/19th–20th c.	Lithic scatter/barn	CCR/2001
44RU0094	P	Archaic	Lithic scatter	CCR/2001
44RU0095	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	CCR/2001
44RU0096	H	20th c.	Trash scatter	GAI/2006
44RU0097	P	Late Archaic	Temporary camp	GAI/2006
44RU0098	H	late 19th c.	Single dwelling	GAI/2006
44RU0099	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	URS/2008
44RU0100	P	Undetermined prehistoric	Lithic scatter	URS/2008

P = prehistoric period; H = historic period

ASV = Archaeological Society of Virginia; CCR = Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.; CRI = Cultural Resources, Inc.; Duvall = Duvall and Associates, Inc.; Emory & Henry College = E&H; GAI = GAI Consultants, Inc.; VDHR = Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Table 1 (part 4 of 4). Previously recorded archaeological sites within Russell County as of September 2008.

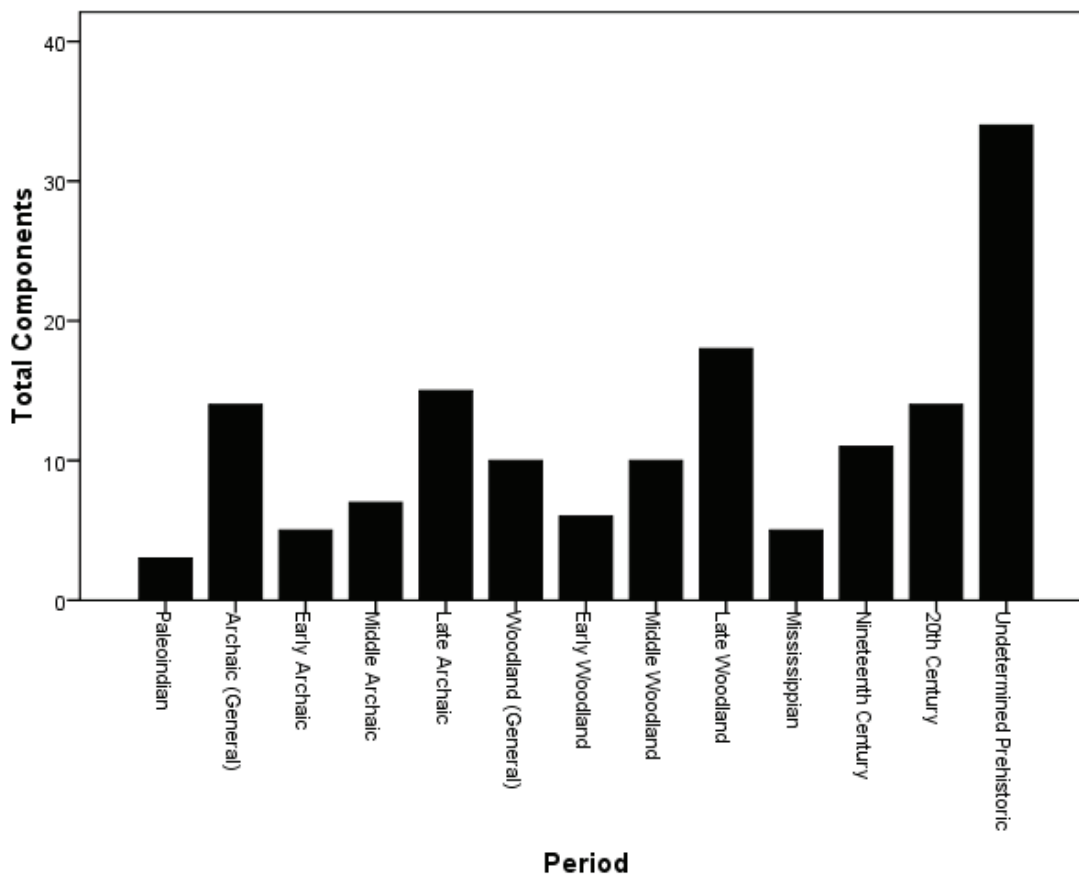


Figure 208. Total components by period for archaeological sites recorded in Russell County as of September 2008.

REFERENCE	AREA SURVEYED (ACRES)	SURVEY TECHNIQUES	SITES IDENTIFIED	COMMENTS
Turner 1979a	3	VIN	1	Water Treatment Plant (44RU0028; no survey map)
Sykes 1980a	41.7	VIN	1	Lebanon High School construction (44RU0035; no survey map)
Sykes 1980b	18.9	STP	0	Honaker Housing Project/Water Tank
Browning 1980a	71.7	VIN	0	Rt. 19 Lebanon Bypass
Browning 1980b	28	VIN	2	Rt. 19 (44RU0036, 44RU0037; no survey map)
McIlhany 1981	555	STP	0	Mining Areas Moss No. 3
McIlhany 1982a	20.2	STP	0	Clinchfield Railroad Mainline
McIlhany 1982b	12.6	STP	1	Gardner Tipple Project (44RU0045)
Boyce 1982	2.5	VIN	1	Fox Meadow Apartments (44RU0044)
Fisher 1983	916.3	VIN	7	Copper Creek Watershed (44RU0023, 44RU0048–44RU0053)
McIlhany 1983	3.5	STP	0	Lebanon Square Apartments
McIlhany 1985	20	STP	0	Lebanon Industrial park
McIlhany 1986	171	STP	2	Virginia Supply Project (44RU0054, 44RU0055)
McIlhany 1988a	1.6	STP	0	Lebanon Fire and Police Station
McIlhany 1988b	144	STP	3	Cumberland Regional Industrial Park (44RU0062, 44RU0063, 44RU0064)
Jones 1989	27	STP	3	Rt. 645 (site numbers unknown)
Boyer and Gardner 1991	350	STP	0	Raging Bull Surface Mining Tract
Otter 1991	23	STP	0	Lick Creek Dam Project
McIlhany 1992a	3.7	STP	0	Putnam Water and Sewer
Jones 1992a	0.6	STP	2	Rt. 612 (44RU0070, 44RU0071)
McIlhany 1992b	10	STP	0	Armory Maintenance Shop
Duvall and Spears 1993	200	STP	2	White Stallion Permit Area (44RU0072, 44RU0073)
Reid and Cunning 1994	8.7	STP	1	Rt. 19 Town of Lebanon (44RU0074)
Rinehart and Pendleton 1996	208.3	STP	14	Rt. 19 (44RU0075–44RU0088)
Brady et al. 2001	47	STP	5	Cumberland Plateau Regional Industrial Park (44RU0091-44RU0095)
*Scuoteguazza 2006	unavailable	STP	2	Clinch River Possum Hollow Landfill Site (44RU0097-44RU0098)
*McNichol 2008	unavailable	STP	2	Equitable/Blueridge Pipeline (44RU0099-44RU0100)
TOTAL	2888.3		49	

VIN: visual inspection of plowed, exposed, eroded, or disturbed surfaces

STP: subsurface testing and visual inspection of plowed, exposed, eroded, or disturbed surfaces

* Survey reports unavailable at the DHR during the current investigation

Table 2. Russell County, Virginia, estimated survey areas reported in VDHR site reports as of September 2008.

shelters. Some site type designations are based on perceived permanence of settlement. For instance, a village represents the most permanent of settlement types, with base camps and temporary camps representing semi-permanent and ephemeral occupations, respectively. The designation 'hunting camp,' which is used to describe one site within the County appears indistinguishable from those sites designated temporary camps by other investigators. Lithic scatters, lithic reduction stations, and lithic workshops are categories based on site function. Sites interpreted as places of lithic manipulation may be categorized by volume of lithics recovered and perceived intensity of use. Lithic scatters, for instance, would likely have fewer lithics suggesting a relatively ephemeral use of the site. Those sites designated lithic reduction stations and lithic workshops would, in turn, be interpreted as more intensively used places of lithic manufacture. The threshold that designates lithic volume and site designation, however, is undefined. Cave ossuaries and cave/rockshelter sites are designated by both environmental location and site use. Those sites designated as cave ossuaries have shown evidence of burial or the deposition of human remains within a cave or cave system. Caves or rockshelters that show evidence of human occupation but have not yielded any human remains are designated cave/rockshelter.

The majority of prehistoric sites identified within Russell County have been designated as having an undetermined site type (n=27) or as temporary camps (n=26). Other site types include lithic scatters (n=14), villages (n=7), base camps (n=4), cave ossuaries (n=4), cave/rockshelters (n=2), hunting camps (n=1), lithic reduction stations (n=1), and lithic workshops (n=1).

Previously recorded sites containing historic period components are relatively few within Russell County. Eleven sites contain evidence of occupation during the nineteenth century and fourteen sites contain evidence of occupation during the twentieth century. Historic site types identified with the greatest frequency are dwell-

ings (n=7) and farmsteads (n=7). Other historic site types identified in the county include historic trash scatters (n=2), barns (n=1), mine/railroad beds (n=1), mill/dams (n=1), and grave/burials (n=1).

Few archaeological investigations beyond the survey level have been conducted within Russell County. Of the 100 sites identified, only seven sites have been subjected to archaeological evaluations to assess archaeological integrity and site significance, and only four sites have undergone full data recovery investigations. To date, all sites investigated at the evaluation and/or data recovery scales of inquiry date to the prehistoric era.

Four of the sites (44RU0028, 44RU0035, 44RU0054, and 44RU0055) subjected to archaeological evaluation were temporary camps, two sites (44RU0044 and 44RU0061) were designated base camps and one site (44RU0037) was designated a lithic scatter. Three of these sites including 44RU0028, 44RU0061, and 44RU0044 were recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and were subjected to archaeological data recovery. One additional site, 44RU0014, was subjected to full data recovery excavations without formal evaluation-phase testing, given that the excavations were conducted purely for research purposes by the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV).

Site 44RU0028 was identified during a survey of an industrial park and water treatment facility in the town of Lebanon. Located along a terrace overlooking Big Cedar Creek, the material culture recovered from the preliminary survey suggested that the site was occupied during the Paleoindian through Late Woodland periods. Eight one meter square test pits were excavated during the Phase II investigation conducted by Randy Turner of Emory and Henry College (Turner 1979). Though natural disturbances were found to have destroyed the integrity of portions of the site, one test pit revealed an intact cultural layer, prompting Turner to recommend further testing. The results of the archaeological evaluation indicated that the

site likely represented a fall hunting camp, reoccupied frequently during the Woodland period by small groups of people. This interpretation was confirmed by data recovery excavations conducted by McDaniel (1980), which also indicated the presence of a less intensive occupation of the site during the Late Archaic period.

Also located along Big Cedar Creek, Site 44RU0014, known as Daugherty's Cave, has undergone the most intensive excavations of any site located within the County. Identified in 1967 by Howard MacCord, the cave has a large overhang that extends approximately 27 ft. and covers a massive floor surface that is situated approximately 35 ft. above the creek itself (Benthall 1990). The site, excavated by the ASV in 1967 and then Joe Benthall in 1969, yielded intact stratified deposits that span the Early Archaic through Late Woodland/Contact periods (Benthall 1990:94). Various radiocarbon dates confirm these temporal designations and the recovery of a sheet copper projectile point suggests Native American occupation of the site at some point after contact with Europeans.

Data recovery of Site 44RU0061 (Elk Garden Site), was conducted prior to construction related to bridge and approach improvements to Route 656 (McLearen 1990). Excavations at the site revealed that it was occupied during the Middle Archaic through Middle/Late Woodland periods. McLearen interpreted the Late Archaic portions of the site as the remains of a microband base camp geared toward replenishing hunting tool

kits. Features, including hearths, storage pits, and one structure, suggest a similar use of the site during the Middle/Late Woodland periods with somewhat longer durations of occupation (McLearen 1990:i).

Salvage excavations of Site 44RU0007 were conducted by the Virginia Resource Center for Archaeology (VRCA) in 1979. The site, first identified by Holland during his 1963 survey, was threatened by development in and around the town of Hansonville. The site was relatively undisturbed until 1978, at which time it became apparent that relic collectors had discovered the site and were beginning to vandalize the resources. This further motivated organized efforts to conduct salvage excavations (Bott 1981:1). VRCA archaeologists interpreted the site as a Native American village, occupied during the Late Woodland period and likely surrounded by a palisade. The location of the site, approximately 600 ft. from two streams that flow into the North Fork of the Holston River, suggested to the investigators that site selection was motivated by the agricultural potential of the soil (Bott 1981:1).

Given that none of the archaeological sites containing historic components has been subjected to archaeological evaluation, none of the historic archaeological sites has been recommended or nominated as eligible for listing on the NRHP. To date, not one historic archaeological site has been recorded in association with any of the architectural resources recorded in Russell County.

8: Recommendations

FURTHER COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

Further comprehensive survey of Russell County is recommended to achieve complete coverage of the county. A number of smaller roads, particularly dirt and gravel roads, still need to be surveyed; and, due to the limitations of this project, many historic resources were bypassed during the selection process.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

One important step toward preservation is the designation of buildings, structures, sites, and districts to the NRHP and the VLR. Listing on the NRHP can boost tourism and revitalization efforts and make tax incentives and preservation grants available to property owners. Eligible properties generally maintain a high level of integrity and demonstrate significance through their history or architecture. The nomination process typically involves an intensive-level survey of the property to document its significant history and architectural features; the preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF), which is available through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR); and, upon approval and comment from DHR staff, the preparation of a final nomination form, which is typically completed by a preservation consultant.

Individual Resources Surveyed at Intensive Level

Among the 18 individual resources that have been surveyed thus far at the intensive level, the following 11 resources are recommended eligible

for individual inclusion in the NRHP and the VLR:

Andy F. Hendricks House (083-0006). Located in Lebanon, this brick dwelling was constructed in 1853 in the Greek Revival style and features a side gable roof, center hall plan, and pedimented portico. The house was built by Andy F. Hendricks, a prosperous agriculturist and member of a leading Russell County family. The dwelling maintains a high degree of integrity and boasts numerous architectural details, particularly the nineteenth-century interior stencil work.

Gibson House (083-0008). Located on Route 615 near Old Castlewood, the frame dwelling was constructed in 1863 as a vernacular I-house and features a prominent two-story turned porch posts. The house was built by Dr. Samuel Gibson, a prominent local physician, and retains a high level of integrity.

Boone's Cabin (083-5022). Located on Quarry Road in Castlewood, local history indicates this log dwelling was constructed by Daniel Boone around 1770. Although suffering neglect and deterioration, the dwelling is an excellent example of eighteenth-century log construction techniques and one of a dwindling number of preserved log dwellings.

Shomaker House (083-5024). Located off Route 676 in Hansonville, the Shomaker House was constructed around 1855 in the Federal style and features a side gable roof, center hall plan, columned portico, and side and transom lights. Both the interior and exterior retain a high level of integrity. Notable on the interior are the original wood moldings, fireplace and mantel, banister, wood flooring, and doors.

Molls Creek Church (083-5025). Located on Route 604 in Castlewood, this modest church was constructed in 1850 and thus stands as one of the oldest extant churches in the county. The church is constructed of hewn log timbers with half-dovetail notching and is the only known extant log church in the county.

Charles Clarence Bundy House (083-5033). Located on Route 71 near Lebanon, this frame dwelling was constructed in 1914 in Colonial Revival style and features a hipped roof, a projecting entry pavilion, side and transom lights, and a Tuscan wraparound porch. The dwelling rests on a stone foundation said to have been hand-carved by Cozzolino, a master Italian stone mason who did much of the stonework in the Lebanon area. The interior and exterior both retain a high amount of integrity and boast a number of fine details, including the original banister and wood pocket doors.

Gose-Dickenson House (083-5088). Located on Route 640 in Castlewood, this log and frame dwelling was originally constructed around 1800 as a log dog-trot dwelling. Expanded in the late nineteenth century into a large, two-story, five-bay, gable-roof structure with a prominent turned two-story porch, this dwelling encompasses two important time periods in the growth of Russell County. The dwelling retains a high level of integrity on both the exterior and the interior, including a pressed tin ceiling and ceramic tile inlay in the fireplace.

Holbrook House (083-5156). Located on Route 666 near St. Paul, this frame dwelling was originally constructed during the nineteenth century as a smaller log dwelling. The dwelling reflects not only the early log building traditions but also the evolution of construction techniques and architectural trends. Significant to the property is the excellent collection of log dependencies. A PIF was prepared in 2006, and VDHR staff granted a determination of eligibility.

David B. Alexander House (252-0002). Located on Route 19/Main Street in Lebanon, this

brick dwelling was constructed in 1832 and stands as one of the oldest extant buildings in the town. The dwelling features a side-gable roof, exterior-end chimneys, columned portico, and transom lights. The dwelling retains a high amount of integrity on the interior and exterior, including original windows, fireplaces, wood flooring, staircases, and moldings. A PIF was prepared in 1995, and VDHR staff granted a determination of eligibility.

Finney-Hillman Lustron House (252-5014). Located on Route 19/Main Street in Lebanon, this dwelling was constructed in 1949 and is one of a dwindling number of pre-fabricated metal Lustron houses in the nation. The dwelling retains a high amount of integrity on the exterior but has undergone a few alterations to the interior. The increasing rarity of Lustrons, however, holds significant weight over the minor loss of integrity.

Jenks Saddle Shop-House (252-5043). Located on Route 19/Main Street in Lebanon, this frame saddle shop was constructed in 1830 in the Federal style and stands as one of the oldest extant resources in Lebanon and perhaps the oldest commercial building. The shop was constructed by Joseph P. Jenks, an early settler who emigrated from England to Russell County in 1813. Although having undergone a number of minor alterations, the building retains some fine original details, including the wood windows, stone foundation, wood flooring, Greek Revival-style fireplaces, and Federal-style woodwork, and is an important component to the growth and development of Lebanon.

Individual Resources Recommended for Intensive-Level survey

It is recommended that intensive-level surveys be conducted for the following properties for consideration of individual inclusion in the NRHP and the VLR or for further study into historic construction and design techniques.

David Hanson House (083-0004). Located on Route 614 near Lebanon, this brick dwelling was

constructed in 1859 in the Greek Revival style. Although vacant and in poor condition, the exterior retains a fair amount of exterior integrity and boasts a number of fine details.

Hendricks-Stuart House (083-0027). Located on Route 80 near Elk Garden, this brick dwelling was constructed around 1850 in the Greek Revival style. Although vacant and in poor condition, this dwelling retains a high amount of exterior integrity and boasts a number of fine exterior details.

Old Brick Baptist Church (083-5100). Located on Route 682 near Banners Corners, this church was constructed in 1873 in the Greek Revival style. One of the few brick churches constructed in the county, this building retains a large amount of exterior integrity, including original windows and doors. An old cemetery with wrought-iron fencing is located to the rear of the church.

7575 Green Valley Road (083-5222). Located on Green Valley Road near Elk Garden, this frame dwelling was constructed around 1880 with simple Greek Revival details. The exterior retains a high amount of integrity, and a brief chat with the owners revealed a number of original details still remain on the interior. Also associated with the property is fine collection of log, frame, and stone dependencies.

Old Post Office (083-5292). Located on Route 613 on Fugates Hill, this small log dwelling was constructed in the early nineteenth century and was once used as a post office. The owners have worked on restoring the building and still possess the original mailboxes.

Ball's Cash Store (239-5003). Located on Tunnel Hill Road in Honaker, this commercial building was constructed in 1902 with the influence of the Renaissance Revival style. Although vacant, the building retains a significant amount of exterior integrity and was the first commercial building constructed along the railroad in Honaker.

Dr. John Lockhart House (239-5007). Located on a prominent hill overlooking Honaker, this frame dwelling was constructed around 1900 in

the Queen Anne style and features a prominent corner tower and wrapping porch.

Dr. Hartsock House (239-5013). Located on a prominent hill overlooking Honaker, this frame dwelling was constructed around 1900 in the Queen Anne style and features a wrapping porch and a prominent corner tower with pressed-tin roof cladding and a decorative finial.

Ira M. Quillen House (252-5016). Located on North Church Avenue in Lebanon and displaying Gothic Revival influence, this house reportedly contains an earlier log structure that dates from the early nineteenth century.

278 West Main Street (252-5025). Located on Main Street/Route 19 in Lebanon, this elegant stone dwelling was constructed around 1910 in the Neoclassical style. The limestone structure was hand carved by Cozzolino, a master Italian stone mason who did much of the stonework in the Lebanon area. The building also features elegant stained-glass windows and intricately carved columns.

Combs-Collenbach House (252-5037). Located on North Church Avenue in Lebanon and displaying Queen Anne influence, this house reportedly contains an earlier log structure that dates from 1788.

White House (083-5020). Located on Route 603 in Belfast Mills, this brick dwelling was constructed around 1865 in the Greek Revival style. The exterior retains a high amount of integrity and boasts a number of fine details.

Stuart Chapel (083-5021). Located on Route 613 in Collingwood, this brick church was constructed in the late nineteenth century in the Italianate style. The design of this church is unusual, and the exterior retains a high amount of integrity.

Gibson House (083-5023). Located on Route 58 in Dickensonville, this frame dwelling was constructed in 1859 in the Gothic Revival style. A rare example of the Gothic Revival style in Russell County, this dwelling boasts a number of exquisite exterior details.

Gardner House (083-5028). Located on Route 71 in Dickensonville, this frame dwelling was constructed around 1850 as a vernacular I-house and was updated in the late nineteenth century with an eclectic mix of Victorian-era details. This dwelling retains a high amount of integrity and boasts a number of exquisite exterior details.

Mason House (083-5039). Located on Route 71 in Dickensonville, this frame dwelling was constructed around 1890 as a vernacular I-house with Victorian-era details. This dwelling retains a high amount of integrity and boasts a number of exquisite exterior details.

Aston-Gilmer House (083-5045). Located on Route 71 in Dickensonville, this log and frame dwelling was thought to have been constructed around 1780 and stands as one of the oldest extant resources in the county.

Jessee House (083-5054). Located on Route 71 in Dickensonville, this log and frame dwelling was thought to have been constructed around 1800 and stands as one of the oldest extant resources in the county.

Stuart House (083-5076). Located on Route 19 in Rosedale, this brick dwelling was constructed in 1907 in the Neoclassical style and stands as one of the most imposing, prominent structures in the county. The exterior is in an excellent, well-preserved condition and boasts a number of elegant details.

Frances Browning House (083-5078). Located on Poor Farm Road near Lebanon, this frame dwelling was thought to have been constructed around 1795 and stands as one of the oldest extant resources in the county.

Mill Creek Community Center (083-5085). Located on Route 645 near Cleveland, this frame building was constructed around 1880 in the Neoclassical style. The building appears to have been constructed as a dwelling and later used as the community center. Although vacant and at risk of falling into disrepair, the exterior retains high integrity, and the building is a rare example

of the style within the mountain hollows of the county.

Fugate House (083-5135). Located on Route 613 in Bolton, this brick dwelling was constructed in 1860 in the Greek Revival style and was later updated with Victorian-era details. The dwelling retains high integrity on the exterior and boasts a number of fine details that reflect both eras of construction.

Will Browning House (083-5214). Located on Route 80 near Elk Garden, this dwelling was originally constructed of logs around 1800 and was later expanded into the frame I-house form. Dating from the early settlement, this dwelling was reportedly a tavern for travelers on the trade route along present-day Route 80 through Hayter's Gap.

237 Riverview Terrace (193-5010). Located on a hill overlooking Cleveland, this frame dwelling was reportedly constructed around 1790 and expanded into a larger ell plan in the late nineteenth century. The early construction date establishes this dwelling as possibly one of the oldest extant resources within the county.

Historic Districts

The following districts are recommended for potential listing to the NRHP and VLR. Districts include communities, transportation corridors, and rural cultural landscapes. The suggested boundaries for the proposed districts are described and highlighted on the associated maps.

Lebanon. The Lebanon Historic District (252-5021) was initially surveyed and recommended for listing during the 1999-2000 Russell County Cost Share Survey. The district was evaluated as locally significant under Criterion A, for its development as the seat of Russell County government, and Criterion C, for its architecture. A PIF was prepared by architectural historian Kalli Lucas in May 2004, and the DHR staff recommended that the district is eligible for listing. The boundaries recommended by Lucas encompass the historic

commercial district and almost the entire residential district to the north of Main Street (Figure 209). The resources within the district range from early-nineteenth-century vernacular log and high-style Federal dwellings and late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings to mid-twentieth-century bungalows and ranch-style dwellings.

Honaker. The Honaker Historic District is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the development of the railroad and the lumber industry that followed, and Criterion C, for its architecture. The recommended boundaries encompass only the commercial core of the town, which is primarily comprised of early-twentieth-century commercial blocks focused around the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad (Figure 210).

Castlewood. The Old Castlewood Historic District (083-5112) is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the development of the railroad, and Criterion C, for its architecture. The district is clustered around the confluence of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and the Clinch River and consists of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings and commercial buildings (Figure 211).

Dante. The Dante Historic District (083-5153) is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the coal industry and the development of company towns, and Criterion C, for its architecture. The district encompasses the commercial core of the town and spreads out through the neighborhoods of worker housing that follow the rail lines through the hollows and consists of early-twentieth-century dwellings, commercial buildings, and rail- and industry-related resources (Figure 212).

Elk Garden. The Elk Garden Historic District is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the early settlement of the county and the grist milling industry, and Criterion C, for its architecture. The district focuses around

the site of the former Elk Garden Mill, the foundation and mill dam of which still remain, along Elk Garden Creek and also encompasses the associated early nineteenth-century dwellings (Figure 213).

Route 71/Trail of the Lonesome Pine. The Route 71 Rural Historic District (083-5136) is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with early transportation and settlement patterns, and Criterion C, for its architecture. The Route 71 corridor follows an old Native American trail called the Trail of the Lonesome Pine. The district follows the corridor west through the county from Lebanon and primarily encompasses dwellings and farm buildings that date from the late eighteenth century through the twentieth century, while also including a few churches and commercial buildings (Figure 214).

Moccasin Valley. The Moccasin Valley Rural Historic District is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with early settlement patterns and agricultural traditions, and Criterion C, for its architecture. The district encompasses the late-eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century dwellings, farm buildings, churches, schools, and country stores that straddle Route 613 through Moccasin Valley, which follows Moccasin Creek between Moccasin Ridge and Clinch Mountain. The district also encompasses the agricultural fields that comprise the cultural landscape within the valley (Figure 215).

Route 80. The Route 80 Rural Historic District is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with early transportation, agriculture, and settlement patterns, and Criterion C, for its architecture. The district follows Route 80, which was an early trade route that passed through Hayter's Gap into the salt regions of Washington County, south from Route 19 and encompasses late-eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century dwellings, farm buildings, churches, schools, taverns, and country stores. The district also encompasses the agricultural fields

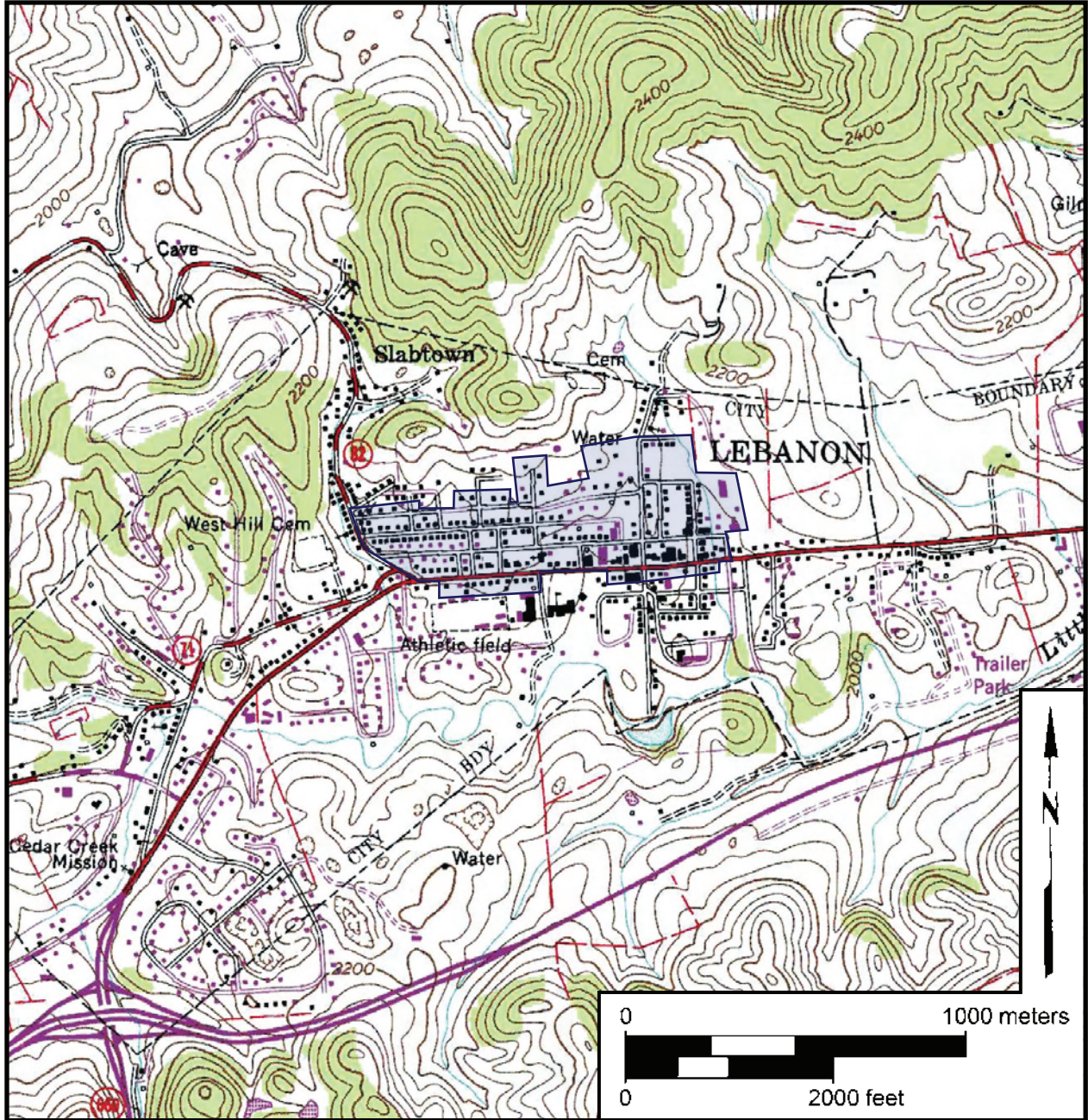


Figure 209. Lebanon Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1991b).

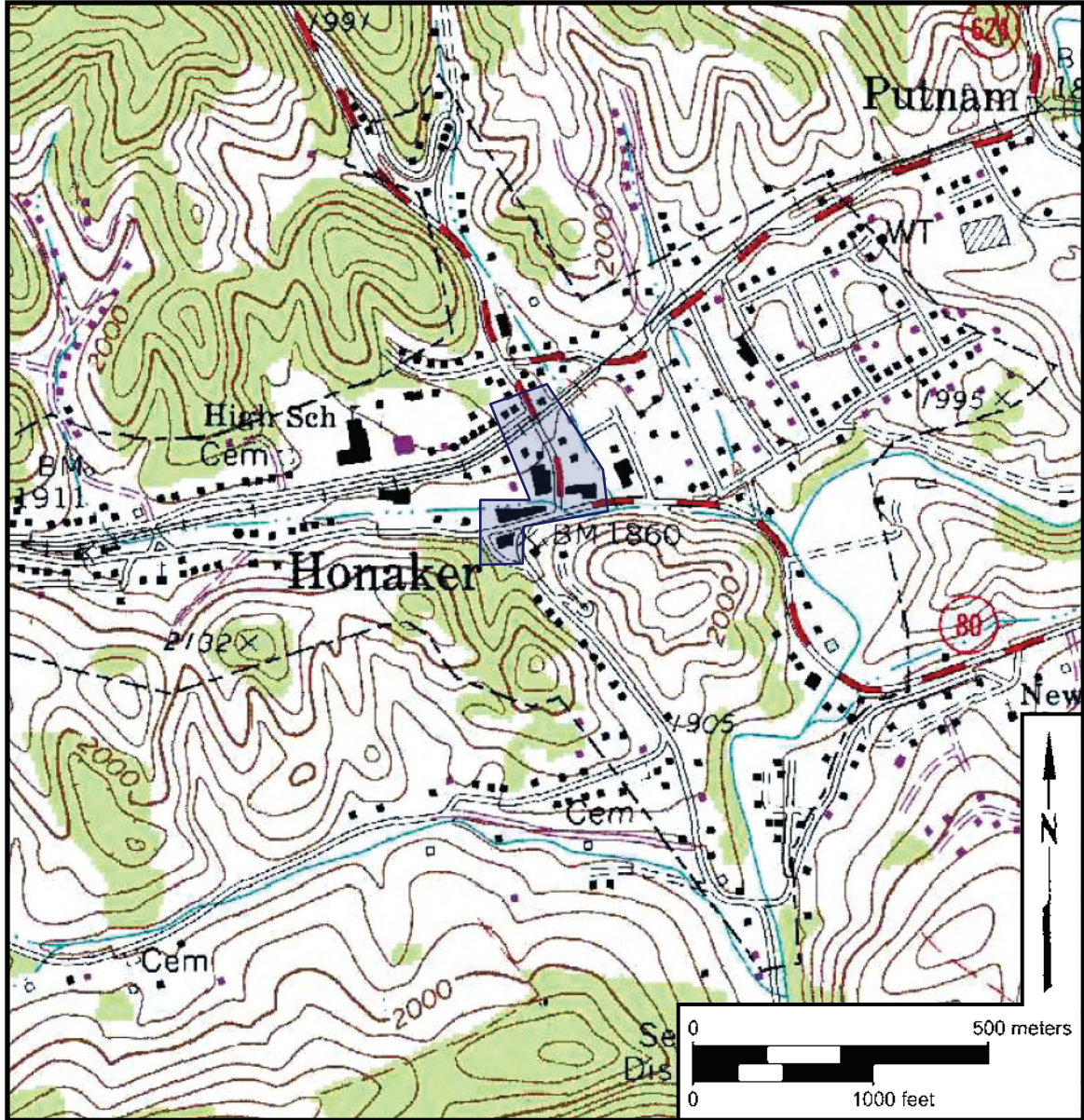


Figure 210. Honaker Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1978).

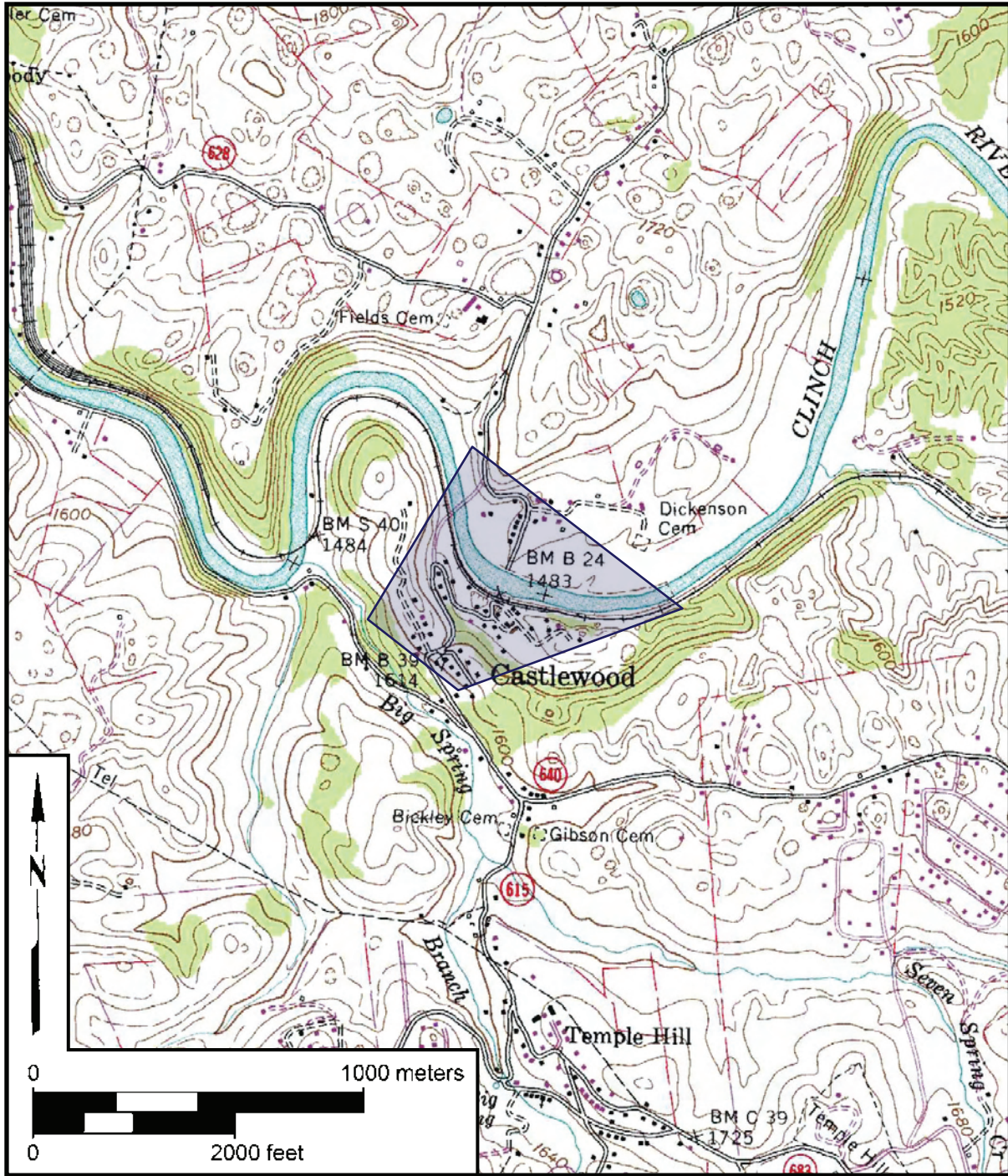


Figure 211. Old Castlewood Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1991c).

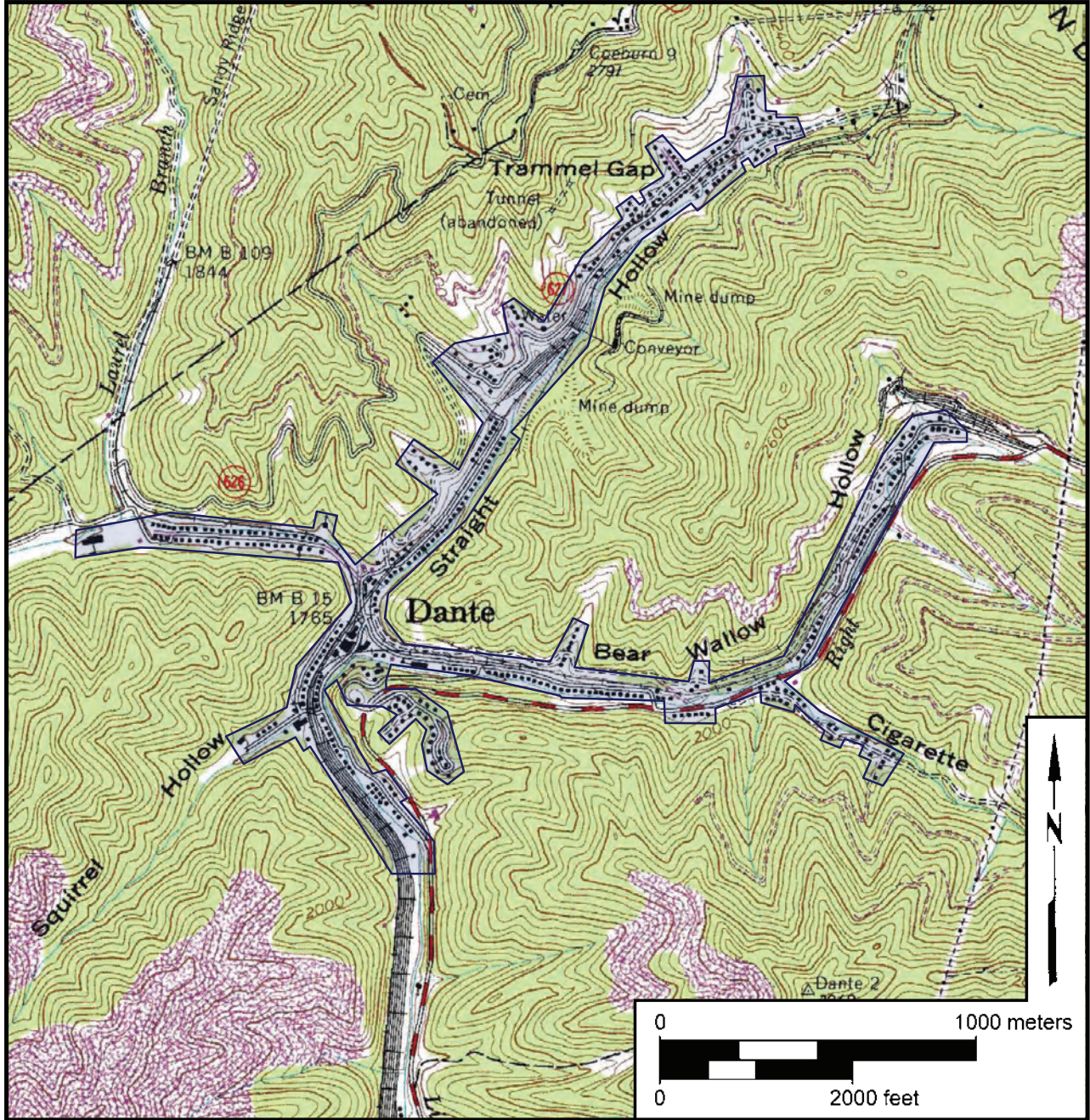


Figure 212. Dante Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1991c).

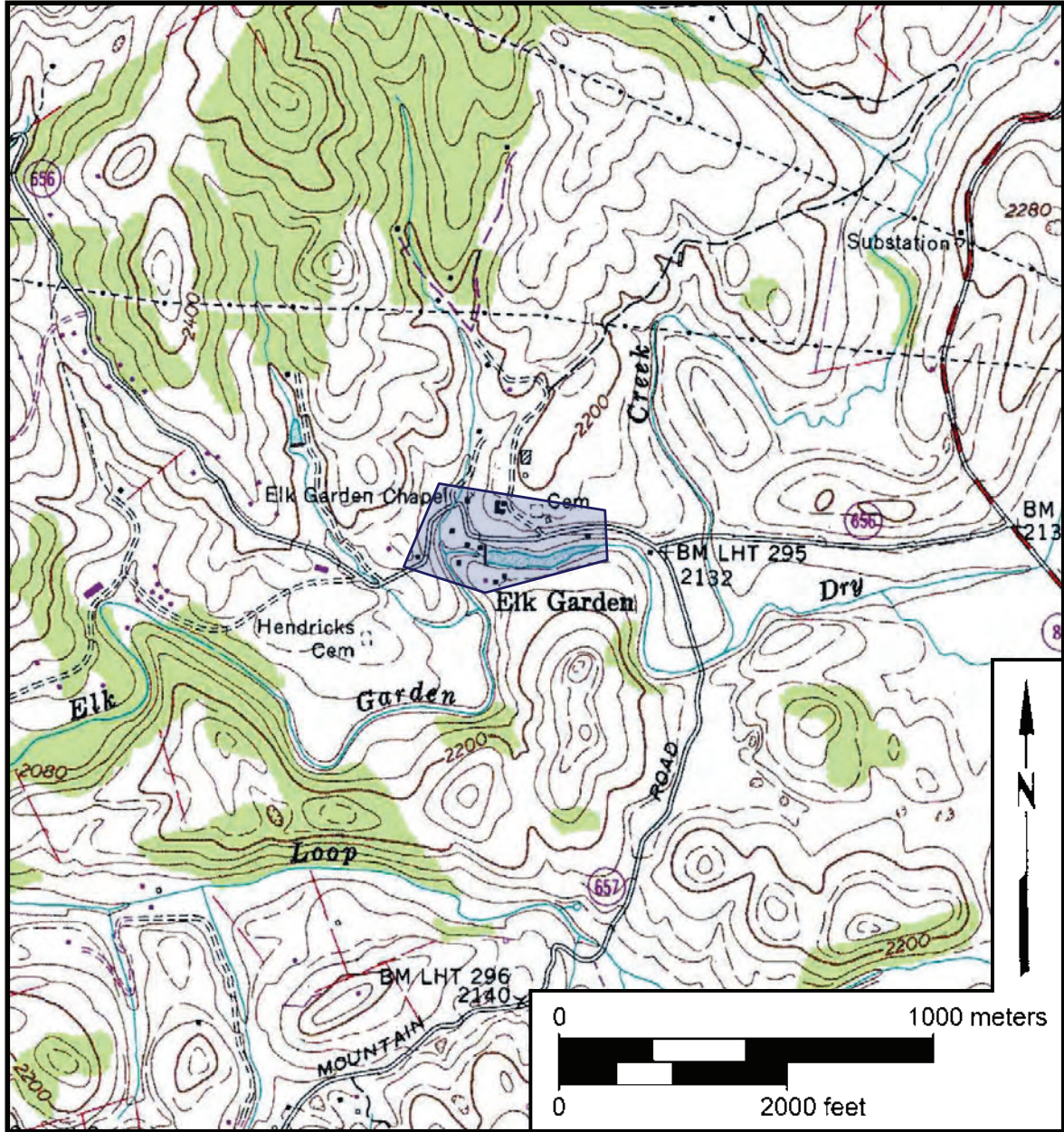


Figure 213. Elk Garden Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1991a).

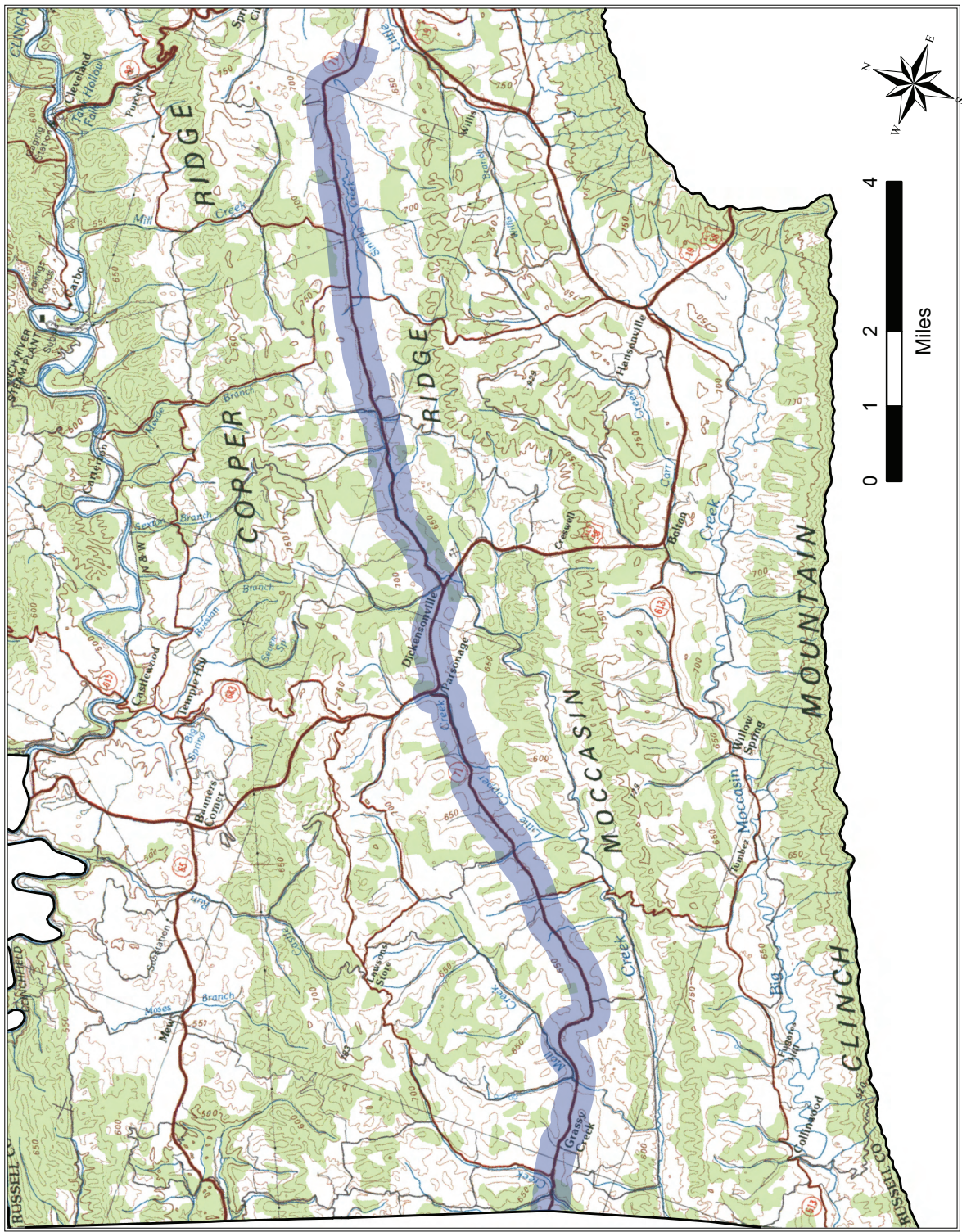


Figure 214. Route 71/Trail of the Lonesome Pine Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1981b).

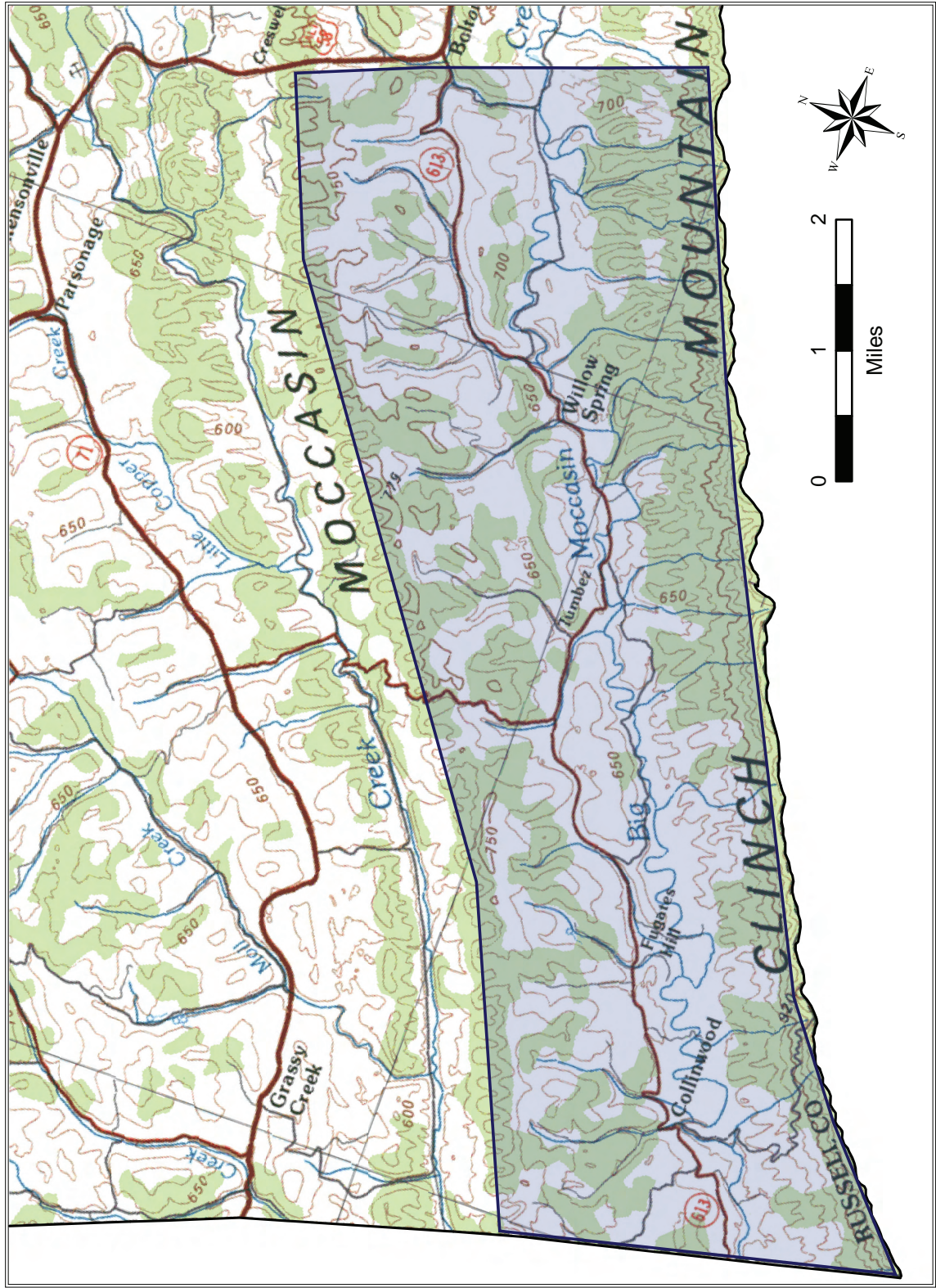


Figure 215. Moccasin Valley Rural Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1981b).

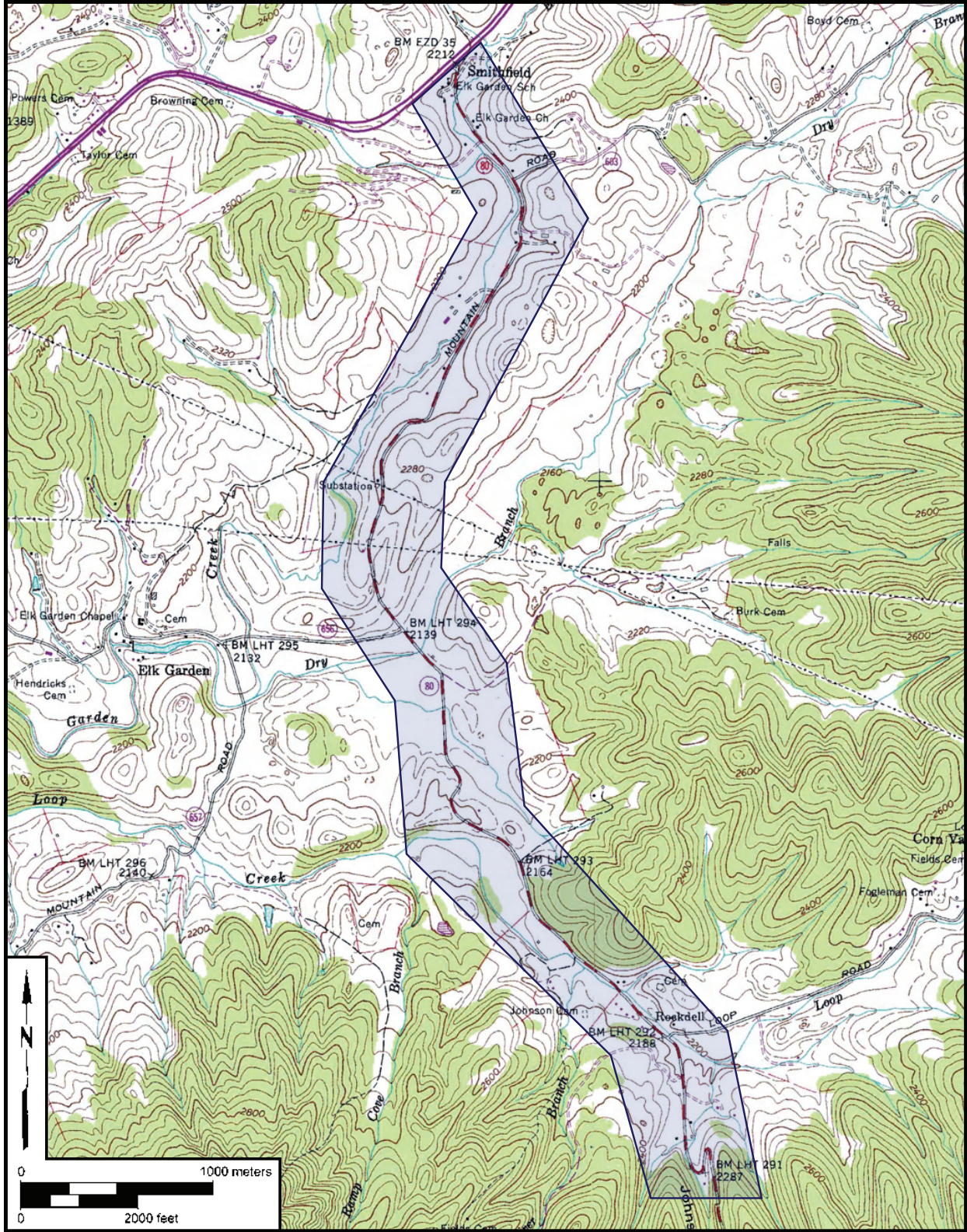


Figure 216. Route 80 Rural Historic District proposed boundaries (USGS 1991a).

that comprise the cultural landscape within the valley (Figure 216).

Railroad Corridors. Linear railroad corridors should be considered for listing as NRHP historic districts. One segment of the Clinch Valley Division of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, stretching along Thompson Creek Road between Finney and the west end of Honaker, was surveyed at the intensive level. This segment of railroad corridor encompasses six stone tunnels and two stone culverts that were constructed in the late nineteenth century by Italian stone masons working for the railroad. This segment has been recommended eligible for the NRHP. Potential districts are possible up and down both the Norfolk & Western Railroad, which follows the Clinch River from east to west through the county, and the Clinchfield Railroad, which passes through the county from south to north between St. Paul and Dante (Figure 217).

The Norfolk & Western Railroad passes through such communities as Swords Creek, Putnam, Honaker, Finney, Artrip, Cleveland, Carbo, Carterton, and Castlewood, all of which developed because of the opportunities, in the way of industry, commerce, and transportation, brought about by the railroad. Although all of the communities have lost their depots, many still retain such things as station agent houses, stores, and worker housing, and the railroad passes across a number of stone and iron bridges and culverts that were constructed with the railroad. More importantly, however, is the context of the relationship of the communities with the railroad corridor. Despite the loss of some historic fabric, the communities themselves are still recognizable and are closely associated with this original corridor.

A linear historic district may also enable several properties along the railroad that are otherwise not individually eligible or not part of another eligible district to take advantage of tax incentives and preservation grants available to listed properties. One example is Cleveland's commercial district.

Located along the railroad at the northwestern edge of the town, the commercial district contains a handful of early-twentieth-century buildings. The loss of historic fabric may render the commercial corridor ineligible for the NRHP as an historic district. However, Cleveland's commercial corridor could potentially be part of the greater linear historic district.

TAX INCENTIVES

Tax incentives for the rehabilitation of NRHP listed properties may be available to property owners from both the federal and state governments. Successful completion of the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit application, working within the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings, permits an income tax credit of 20% of the eligible rehabilitation expenses on income-producing properties through the federal government and 25% on both residential and income-producing properties through the state government. Commercial districts within such towns as Lebanon, Honaker, Castlewood, Cleveland, and Dante would derive the greatest benefit from the tax incentives. A large number of commercial buildings within these localities have suffered neglect and deterioration. Income-producing establishments may be able to take advantage of the maximum tax credits of both the state and federal incentives.

PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Preservation and conservation easements are an excellent way for property owners to ensure the long-range preservation of their historic resources. Although many regions of the county seem immune to the pressures of development and teardowns, a few locations that are still experiencing growth, such as Lebanon, Honaker, New Castlewood, and the south side of St. Paul (on the Russell County side of the river), are losing

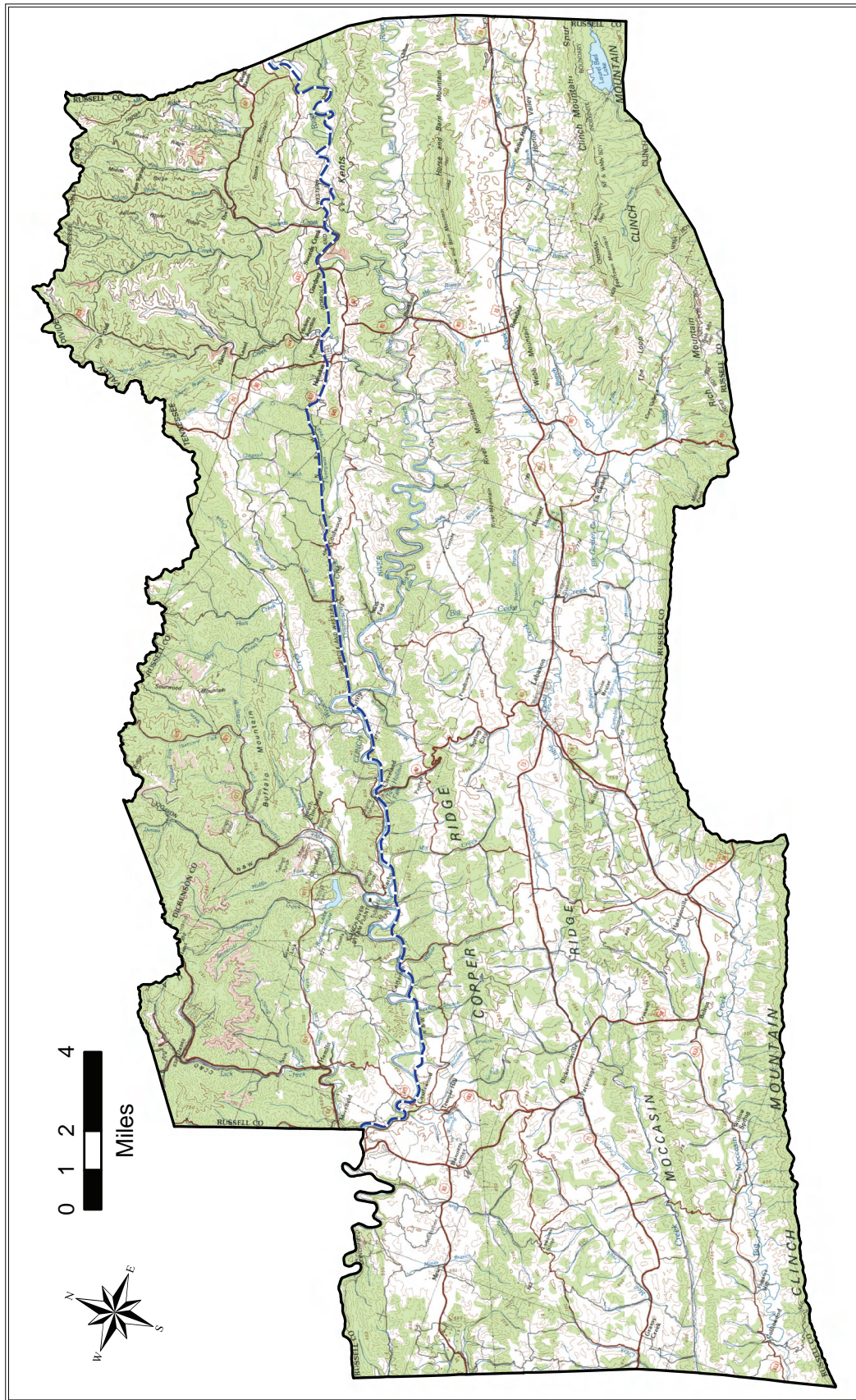


Figure 217. Norfolk & Western railroad corridor (USGS 1977, 1981a, 1981b, 1982).

resources and precious countryside. The donation of development rights, in the form of an easement, places a permanent encumbrance upon the deed of the property that limits development or major alteration. The value of the easement can be deducted from federal income tax liability over a five year period, and up to 50% of the easement value may be claimed as a credit on state income tax. Donation of development rights can also lower property and inheritance taxes.

HERITAGE TOURISM

Heritage tourism may be the most effective method for the preservation of historic resources and revitalization of economically depressed towns and rural communities. The following three-tiered system can be used to structure heritage tourism on a large countywide or regional scale.

1. Use significant NRHP eligible properties as nodes for tourism. When properly promoted, these resources can serve as tourist destinations in and of themselves, specifically such publicly accessible sites as the Old Russell County Courthouse in Dickensonville. These sites should be heavily promoted on tourism websites and by brochures at other regional destinations and hotels.
2. Use revitalized town centers, such as Honaker, Dante, and Lebanon, as secondary destinations that provide services to tourists that have arrived in the county. These communities can be advertised for their shopping, dining, and lodging, as well as their historic character. Once in a specific town, tourists can be further directed to additional destinations.
3. Tourists can be directed between the aforementioned “nodes” of tourism and the town centers along country roads that pass through smaller communities. These side trips can offer picturesque landscapes, historic buildings, and country stores.

Established walking and driving tours are key to successful heritage tourism. Rather than allowing tourists a straight drive between destinations,

offer informed tours that encourage tourists to make side trips and linger in smaller hamlets or in the countryside. On special occasions, participating residents with finely preserved and furnished dwellings can open their homes for interior tours. Russell County is not isolated in its patterns of history. Rather, it shares in a larger regional context that can be promoted through driving tours between counties. Following are a few suggested walking and driving tours.

Walking Tours

Lebanon. Lebanon possesses a nice compact grid plan and a fine collection of resources that span more than two centuries. The unique history of the town’s growth as the county seat and its notable residents can be promoted within a detailed brochure.

Honaker. With a number of prominent lumber magnates and wealthy professionals establishing themselves in Honaker in the late nineteenth century, the town boasts a fine collection of turn-of-the-century architecture that is easily accessible by foot. No doubt some interesting stories surround the development of the railroad.

Driving/Biking Tours

Moccasin Valley and Elk Garden Region. The harmonious combination of early settlement history, historic resources, and picturesque farmland creates the perfect cultural landscape for a driving tour. Both the Moccasin Valley and the larger Elk Garden Valley (including Route 80, Elk Garden, Belfast Mills, and the Loop/Corn Valley community) offer tourists a glimpse into the early agrarian lifestyle of the Russell County settlers.

Coal Towns. The coal boom is responsible for the growth of a number of company towns within the region, many of which still remain. A themed driving tour could take tourists between the significant coal towns and past historic mines. Linkages between counties are important, as the full scope of the industry cannot be grasped from Russell County’s heritage alone.

Railroad Corridor. The emergence of the railroad also fueled the growth of a number of towns and small hamlets. Regional driving tours will take tourists through these boom towns, past a number of engineering feats (such as stone tunnels and culverts), and through picturesque landscapes.

African-American History. From early slavery to a significant presence in the coal fields, African Americans are an integral part of the history of Russell County. A themed driving tour will take tourists past former slave quarters, African-American churches, residences of prominent African-American Russell County citizens, and through the African-American neighborhoods of the company coal towns.

Farm Tours

A number of Russell County residents still participate in agricultural pursuits. Like wine tours, farm tours can draw tourists from farmstead to farmstead to learn about traditional farming techniques, to sample fresh produce, and to purchase food and crafts.

Recreational Tourism

Build upon existing recreational opportunities by combining them with heritage tours. Biking, hiking, kayaking, and camping are already promoted recreational activities within the county.

Draw recreational tourists into the culture and get them into the communities. Provide places for bike or boat rentals and the purchase of outdoor gear. Promote heritage tours via bicycle or create heritage hiking trails. If the railroad lines are ever abandoned within the county, an excellent opportunity would arise to create a rails-to-trails corridor and to establish trail towns along the lines to cater to the hikers and bikers.

RURAL REVITALIZATION

Rural revitalization is an important component to the long-term protection of Russell County's resources. Whereas urban areas are non-existent

and towns are few, the economic stimulus offered through rural revitalization programs is key to the preservation of valuable heritage.

Reuse of Abandoned or Underused Churches

A handful of defunct churches were identified in the county. Most of these buildings appear to stand in good repair and may still accommodate social and community functions. These buildings are important links to community and familial identity and to the early history of the county. Although some churches are remote and difficult to access, many are in locations that could serve tourists and communities as social/entertainment venues, museums, or even cafes and shops. In the case of adaptive reuse, the heritage of the churches should be preserved and promoted. Such acts could include: retaining stained-glass windows, one or more pews, and the altar; retaining any distinct interior or exterior architectural details; retaining and/or reusing historic materials, which were often culled from the local landscape; placing signage that states the historic name of the church, the date built, and any notable events or persons involved in the churches history; and displaying historic photographs when possible.

Reuse of Abandoned Schoolhouses

Identified on the survey were several schoolhouses that, due to consolidation in the early twentieth century, stand abandoned. Although no longer able to serve as schoolhouses, these buildings are suitable for a number of reuses. In several instances in Russell County and in other regions across the state, owners are converting former schoolhouses into private dwellings. While the adaptive reuse is a noble attempt at saving an historic resource, the *Standards* often discourage the transformation of historically public resources into private use. Potential suitable uses may include an historical museum; classroom space for preservation workshops or art classes - perhaps training students in traditional Appalachian crafts; or a small local the-

atre. The most outstanding of the extant schools is Collingwood Academy, located on Route 613 in Collingwood. Now abandoned, the building stands in disrepair but still retains an excellent amount of integrity and appears to be fairly structurally sound. This former school would make, among other things, an excellent restored museum. Located in the proposed Moccasin Valley Historic District, Collingwood Academy could potentially exist along a promotable driving/biking tour and would be able to benefit from federal and state tax incentives.

Reuse of Country Stores

A large number of country stores were identified and are distributed across the entire county. Country stores not only reflect the agricultural heritage of the county but also stand as physical remnants of community centers that have now disintegrated or been dispersed elsewhere. Every country store identified on the survey now stands vacant; and the condition of the stores ranges from deteriorated to fair. Country stores can be reopened to sell local produce to both tourists and community members and even arts and crafts produced by locals. Farm tours can be linked with these country stores. Farmers can take advantage of a widespread renewed interest local and/or organic produce. The listing of rural historic districts can allow property owners to take tax credits for the rehabilitation of these vacant stores, many of which stand on inhabited properties. Since the resources will have a commercial use, owners can take the full 20% credit from the federal incentive and the 25% credit offered by the state incentive. Due to their association with houses and other agricultural outbuildings, the required minimum expenditure necessary to receive the tax credit can be spread over the rehabilitation of all the buildings.

MAIN STREET REVITALIZATION

In addition to the tax incentives offered to commercial buildings within NRHP historic districts, grants are available to designated districts through the National Trust Main Street Program. For more information see: <http://www.mainstreet.org/>

Lebanon

As the county seat, Lebanon retains an active, growing population, and a number of local business still serve the downtown. However, Lebanon's Main Street is not immune to the economic decline affecting many historic downtowns across the nation. A handful of buildings are not utilized or underutilized, and the primary concentration of commercial development lies outside the core of the town. Few shopping, dining, and entertainment venues exist for both tourists and residents. As the largest town, the county seat, and the primary destination for hotel accommodations within Russell County, Lebanon is already a destination for many business travelers and tourists. An enhanced, properly promoted Main Street, with unique commercial and recreational opportunities, will help establish Lebanon as the hub of tourism and the gateway to the heritage tourism opportunities within the rest of the county.

Honaker

With its annual Redbud Festival, Honaker is already poised for downtown revitalization. Placing the commercial district on the NRHP will further encourage business owners to rehabilitate their properties and will encourage new businesses to invest in Honaker's downtown. A good portion of the commercial core is located off the main road creating a quaint atmosphere and a more enhanced experience. This feature gives Honaker an advantage over many other Main Street districts, such as Lebanon's, which straddle major highways. In addition to enhanced commercial

buildings, the town should beautify Main Street with plantings, benches, historic street lamps and signage, and possibly historically inspired paving. The railroad corridor in Honaker also provides revitalization opportunities. A handful of commercial buildings are ripe for revitalization, and vacant lots, particularly along Tunnel Hill Road, in the vicinity of Ball's Cash Store, can be redeveloped with compatible infill and promote railroad heritage with sculpture, signage, and rail-themed shops and restaurants.

Cleveland

Cleveland's commercial core has already lost historic fabric but still retains a handful of buildings that, despite disuse, are in fairly good condition and are relatively well preserved. The loss of fabric likely disqualifies the commercial core for listing on the NRHP, but there are still methods by which Cleveland can begin to rebuild its Main Street. The key to Cleveland's revitalization likely lies with the investment of newcomers into the town. Incorporating the town into regional tourism opportunities is the key to drawing businesses and, thus, both tourists and local residents. As Cleveland maintains strong ties to railroad and coal mining history, businesses can promote that theme within their shops and restaurants. New infill on vacant lots along Route 82 can provide space for an historical museum or more business ventures. A unique atmosphere rooted in the town's history will appeal to tourists.

Castlewood

Like Honaker, Castlewood's small, compact commercial core is well off the main road. Very little traffic passes over the looping road, which leads down to the railroad tracks that follow the Clinch River. Once of bustling railroad boomtown, Castlewood retains a good collection of commercial buildings that, despite their neglected condition, encapsulate the town's historic character. The compact size and unusual organization of the small town would be ideal for a unique, pro-

gressive community that sells local arts and crafts and has organic restaurants, cafés, bookstores, and other eclectic shops and entertainment venues. Again, the community would need to be linked to larger tourism efforts and draw in local artisans and organic farmers to sell their products.

Dante

A potential key to Dante's revitalization lies in its coal-mining history. The renovated bank building already houses a local history museum, but the remainder of the surviving commercial core stands largely vacant. Tax incentives can help rehabilitate the existing resources, while vacant lots should be redeveloped with sensitive infill. The town should strive to combine their local history with other tourist attractions. A restored train depot can serve as both a history museum and a café or restaurant and a portion of the bank building can be reinstated as a beer garden. Infill development can reflect the company buildings that once stood in Dante's downtown and offer new shopping and dining experiences that cater to both tourists and locals. Rows of abandoned dwellings can be restored to exhibit early-twentieth-century living conditions within the company town. And the center of town would be a prime location for outdoor festivals, such as concerts, picnics, and baseball games, or parades and fairs that promote local heritage.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION METHODS

Following are several preservation methods that can be applied to historic resources under varying conditions. Definitions and examples of use are given for each method.

Preservation

Preservation seeks to maintain the building in its present state through general upkeep and routine maintenance. This non-invasive method is ideal for buildings that have already been well preserved, that can be sufficiently habitable in

their present state, or are awaiting a decision on future use.

Conservation

Conservation is the protection of the historic building's materials for continued use and longevity. The practice of conservation saves all possible historic material and uses relatively non-invasive or damaging methods to ensure the continued success of those materials. Conservation is highly recommended for all buildings, whether routine maintenance is involved or significant failure of materials has occurred.

Restoration

Restoration takes a building back to a point in time in its history by removing any alterations that have taken place after that time period and bringing back materials and features that were present at that time. Restoration is recommended for those buildings that were highly significant at a single point in time or specific time period, due to the relationship of an important event, pattern of events, or historical figure, or those buildings that have received modern alterations that have detracted from their architectural significance.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation takes a building that has suffered deterioration and makes structural repairs and any maintenance that will allow the building to be habitable and sound. This method is recommended for deteriorated buildings that are not habitable in their present state.

Renovation

Renovation is the most invasive, harmful action to historic buildings, as it updates a building to modern-day standards, often by the replacement of historic materials and removal of historic features. Renovation is typically viewed as the simplest, least expensive method for rehabilitating a building and often plays on the general demand

for updated homes. However, much renovation that is undertaken is not necessary and not always the least expensive, most efficient method in the long run.

Adaptive Reuse

Adaptive reuse involves the reuse of an historic building with a new function. This is a highly recommended method for ensuring the longevity and continued use of historic buildings. The cost of reusing an historic building for a new use is typically more cost effective than constructing a new building, and in undertaking projects that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings, owners can receive federal and state tax credits.

Because of the overwhelming number of abandoned and deteriorated resources within Russell County, the guidelines for preservation of resources should be as loose as possible while still promoting preservation and providing good stewardship of the resources. Rigid guidelines will only deter homeowners from performing the necessary upkeep of historic properties and discourage the rehabilitation of deteriorated properties. Based on condition and overall significance, resources can be categorized into five levels.

1. This level includes properties that are currently listed or are eligible for listing on the NRHP as individual resources and properties that maintain a high level of significance and are being cared for by owners or organizations that have the means for their upkeep. In these cases, the restoration or preservation of historic properties should rigidly follow the accepted standards laid forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standard for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings* (subsequently referred to as the *Standards*).
2. This level includes properties that are in relatively good condition and have not yet been updated with alterations and additions. When possible, property owners should be encouraged to follow the *Standards*. Priority should

be given, however, to any maintenance that is necessary to the longevity of the resource, even if following the *Standards* is not feasible.

3. This level includes properties that are in good condition but have already been subject to alterations and additions. Although reversal of these alterations would enhance the historic character of the home and should be encouraged when feasible, many homeowners, even when able to apply tax credits, would be unable to afford such restoration efforts. Of most importance for resources at this level is the continued upkeep of the resource.
4. This level includes properties that are in poor or slightly deteriorated condition and have already undergone a number of alterations and additions. The rehabilitation of these resources is important before they slip down into a reversible state of neglect. Although proper attention to historic character is encouraged in rehabilitation efforts, many homeowners may not have the means for such efforts. It is of primary importance to bring the resource to a good condition, even if that means allowing the homeowner to apply or re-apply synthetic materials.
5. This level includes properties that are in a severely deteriorated state and would require significant structural repair to remain habitable. The primary concern is the continued use of the property, not necessarily the preservation of the historic fabric. In many cases, the properties may be too deteriorated for rehabilitation and demolition is the only solution. Although demolition is not the most desirable solution for historic resources, in many cases, the removal of a severely deteriorated property can enhance the value of neighboring properties. In the demolition of properties, encourage the salvage of valuable materials for reuse in the rehabilitation of other historic resources.

Home and business owners are often deterred by the maintenance of an historic building. When a sash no longer opens or closes properly, they are often inclined to install a new set of windows. Additionally, preservation and restoration projects

seem daunting and expensive, especially for non-profit organizations, like churches, schools, and libraries, that do not typically have large budgets for repairs. One way to help encourage preservation and restoration is to empower owners with the skills to do the work themselves. Offering free workshops through a local library or preservation organization can encourage owners to consider preservation as a viable option for their historic property. Additionally, students, under the leadership of professional conservators, can gain hands-on experience working on community projects. For example, if a local school, church, or other public building is in need of some window repairs, new paint, mortar re-pointing, or other such low-impact maintenance, students can, at no cost to the institution, learn conservation and preservation skills by working on these projects.

Salvaging historic materials from demolished or severely deteriorated buildings for reuse in rehabilitation projects is an excellent way to save money, conserve material, and maintain historic fabric. Communities can work together to establish repositories for salvaged materials or work out exchange programs. A local school or church that is no longer in use could provide an excellent space for a local salvage shop or repository. Working on a larger regional scale, with neighboring counties, a non-profit organization could oversee the organization of both an architectural salvage shop and preservation workshops.

During periods of economic hardship, people typically feel that preservation projects are too costly. Rather, when building repairs are necessary, they seek out what appears to be the cheaper, easier solution. New construction or major renovation projects are typically not sustainable at the local level; materials are purchased and labor is contracted outside the community. This is particularly true in a market where national home-improvement stores tout superior selection and lower prices. Small-scale preservation projects are more suitable for employing local labor and purchasing tools and materials from local sources.

The money that is spent locally will help boost the economy.

Additionally, many renovation projects only lead to more repairs and renovation projects down the road. For example: synthetic siding, such as vinyl and aluminum, often traps moisture inside the building, thus leading to wood rot within the walls; vinyl windows have not proven to have the longevity of well-crafted wood sashes; asphalt shingles do not have the longevity and are not as weather tight as standing-seam metal; and incompatible mortar repairs—i.e., replacing historic lime-based mortar with modern cement-based mortars—can lead to further cracking of the masonry. More importantly, historic buildings were constructed with inherent energy efficiency: windows were placed to allow for maximum natural light and cross-ventilation; shutters, awnings, porches, and shade trees were utilized for cooling effects; rooms were built smaller and could be closed off from the rest of the house for more efficient heating. Any drastic alteration to these historic features—i.e., enclosing or removing porches, sealing windows, enlarging rooms—may result in a loss of energy efficiency.

Treatment of Historic Building Materials

Following are recommendations on the treatment of historic buildings materials that are commonly found in Russell County.

ROOFING

Unfortunately, some of the best roofing material is also the most costly, which is why many home and business owners opt for asphalt shingles and composition materials. However, the long-term savings of installing a tighter, longer-lasting, more energy efficient roof should not be overlooked. And preservation issues need not be in direct conflict with best rehabilitation practices. One of the better roofing materials is standing-seam metal, which was widely employed during the second half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century and is still present

on a number of Russell County buildings. The overlapping seams offer ideal protection against roof leaks, and the metal surface helps retain heat in the winter months. The preponderance of standing-seam metal roofs on extant historic buildings in the county attests to its durability. Although Russell County retains a number of buildings that predate the use of standing-seam metal, the material was widely employed as a replacement for wood shingles in the nineteenth century and has, therefore, gained significance as an historic replacement material. The same can be said for slate, which also replaced a number of wood-shingle roofs. Slate, too, is costly, but it is not as weather-tight and is extremely difficult to replace. It is not recommended, however, to remove a slate roof, as they are significant and attractive features on historic buildings. If replacing a slate is too costly, synthetic roofing tiles made from recycled rubber are now manufactured that simulate the appearance of slate. These materials are widely accepted by preservationists as a good replacement for a failed slate roof, when replacing the slate is not feasible. Despite the necessary, periodic replacement of wood-shingle roofs, on those significant buildings that were known to have been constructed with a wood-shingle or shake roof, it is strongly recommended that wood shingles or shakes continue to be used. Cedar shingles can offer a high level of protection when properly installed and are now protected with a fire-resistant and water-resistant coating and installed with cedar breather, a mesh pad that discourages water collection beneath the shingles. More information about historic roofing can be found in the National Park Service Technical Preservation Brief 4, *Roofing for Historic Buildings*, which can be found online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief04.htm>

WINDOWS

The significant loss of historic wood sashes on buildings in Russell County place this category on a high-threat list. Windows are one of the

primary character-defining features of an historic building. Vinyl window sashes, even with vinyl muntins to match the pattern of historic, multi-light windows, fail to capture the essence of the character of the building. When left to deteriorate, wood windows can warp and decay, making them difficult to open and close, and lose their energy efficiency. This is why they are so often replaced. However, simple routine maintenance, as well as good, energy-efficient storm windows, can significantly extend the life of an historic window. More information about historic roofing can be found in the National Park Service Technical Preservation Brief 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, which can be found online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm>

MORTAR

Improper re-pointing of historic masonry buildings can be a significant problem both aesthetically and structurally. Sloppy mortar joints with incompatible color, texture, and tooling can detract from an historic façade. The wrong mortar composition can seriously affect the soundness of the brick or stone and the overall stability of load-bearing masonry. Proper testing to determine the type of binder (generally lime or cement), the ratio of the binder and aggregate, and the pigmentation, if any, is necessary prior to undertaking any re-pointing. More information about historic masonry repair can be found in the National Park Service Technical Preservation Brief 2, *Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings*, which can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief02.htm>

SIDING

One of the largest threats to Russell County's historic buildings, particularly residential buildings, is the replacement of historic siding with synthetic materials. Vinyl siding is quickly replacing wood weatherboard as the dominant sheathing material on many dwellings. Not only does the vinyl siding detract from the aesthetic character of the

building exterior, it can also trap moisture and cause significant decay to the underlying historic structure. Whereas vinyl siding is commonly thought to be a more economical, energy-efficient, lower-maintenance option, properly maintained weatherboards can have a longer lifespan and offer more protection. In the mid-twentieth century, aluminum and composition siding were popular sheathing materials for new construction and as replacement siding for historic buildings. Like vinyl siding, these materials aesthetically alter the exterior character and can be harmful to the underlying structure. It is generally recommended that these materials be removed from historic buildings when possible. More information about replacement of historic siding can be found in the National Park Service Technical Preservation Brief 8, *Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings: the Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings*, which can be found online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief08.htm>

DOORS

Although few people recognize the importance of the primary entrance to an historic building, it is indeed a significant character-defining feature that can yield a lot of information about the construction techniques and stylistic considerations. Misconceptions about the practicality and longevity of historic doors has frequently led to their replacement with modern steel doors. With a proper storm door, proper treatment of the wood, and the routine maintenance of weather-stripping, the solid wood doors of historic buildings can provide a weather-tight seal and outlast their modern replacements.

Commercial Façades and Storefronts

The keystone of each town within Russell County is the commercial district. A number of commercial buildings in these towns have suffered serious neglect and a few have undergone significant character-altering storefront renovations.

For those buildings that are deteriorating, it is recommended that federal and state tax credits be pursued for the rehabilitation of these threatened buildings. As they house income-producing functions, the maximum allowable credits can be taken. During renovations of deteriorated commercial buildings, storefronts and façades should be either carefully restored to their original character or, if still retaining their original character, preserved as such. Commercial buildings are the face of the town and significant drivers of heritage tourism. More information on the rehabilitation of historic storefronts can be found in the National Park Service Technical Preservation Brief 11, *Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts*, which can be found online at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief11.htm>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The most conspicuous observation generated from the review of previously recorded archaeological resources is that, overall, very few archaeological resources have been recorded in Russell County (n=100). When compared with neighboring counties of similar size (Washington, Scott, Tazewell, and Buchanan), only Buchanan County (n=87) has fewer recorded sites. As mentioned previously, the relatively low number of archaeological sites in Russell County likely does not reflect the actual number of extant sites, and is instead almost certainly a consequence of the low number of archaeological investigations that have been conducted in the County.

Historic archaeological resources, in particular, are substantially under-represented in the inventory. Based on observations made in the field by the architectural historian during the architectural survey, there are literally hundreds of historic late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farmsteads, many of which likely contain important archaeological resources. Many of the buildings that have been recorded are relatively well-known to historians and the public alike, but even such

well-known historical sites and the property surrounding them have not been subjected to archaeological investigations of any kind. These include, but are not limited to, Old Rosedale, Carter Hill, Smithfield, and Stuart Mansion.

Other types of historic architectural resources that are likely associated with important, as-yet undocumented archaeological resources include mill sites (Jesse's Mill and Elk Garden Mill), school houses (Carterton School), public buildings (Dickenson Courthouse), coal mining sites, and company towns (Dante).

Archaeological surveys built around specific historic themes can provide an effective approach to identifying types of resources that we know from other sources likely exist, but are under-represented or unrepresented in the database of archaeological resources for a region. This approach organizes the survey around the theme of a particular site type or time period, which can also provide an excellent opportunity to compare a particular site to similar sites of the same time period, and/or evaluate the significance of sites in specific historic contexts. There is a wide range of potential themes that would be relevant to thematic surveys within Russell County. Examples of appropriate prehistoric thematic surveys could include survey of cave and rockshelter sites, or survey of sites occupied during initial contact with European colonists. Examples of appropriate historic-period thematic surveys could include survey of mineral mining sites, grist mills, or blacksmith shops.

More specifically, the following examples of potential thematic surveys have been compiled in consultation with RRPO archaeologist Tom Klatka as suggested efforts that would facilitate identification, management, and public interpretation of an increased number of important archaeological resources within Russell County.

Documentary records reveal that forts from Lord Dunmore's War and the American Revolution were situated within Russell County. While scholarly research on these forts has focused on a review

of primary and secondary documents, as well as oral traditions, there has been no concerted effort to locate and study these forts archaeologically. Numerous forts, stations and fortified houses existed, but some of the better recognized properties in Russell County include: (1) Glade Hollow Fort (also Christian); (2) Castlewood's Fort (also Russell's, Cowan's); (3) Moore's Fort (also Byrd); Elk Garden Fort; and Tate's Fort. Detailed research prior to archaeological survey may result in identification of additional projected sites. Forts from this time period have national significance, but remain poorly understood. Future archaeological survey in Russell County should incorporate nontraditional survey methods better designed to effectively locate and study these important sites that reflect the birth of our Nation.

Prehistoric Indians of the Late Woodland period focused town settlements on the fertile floodplains of the major watercourses in Virginia, while special purpose campsites were placed in selected upland settings close to small water courses, such as springs. In some areas of Southwest Virginia, this system of settlement was modified to include the placement of large towns in certain upland settings. These towns were often placed near major gaps in the mountain chains and may have served the strategic purpose of controlling access to the mountain gaps. This would facilitate the ability to control the movement of people, goods and communication. It would also serve to provide protection of other towns in the valleys. Few of these prehistoric towns in upland settings have been studied archaeologically. One upland town that has been studied is site 44RU0007, located in Russell County. Future archaeological survey in Russell County should be structured to locate and assess other prehistoric upland towns.

One of the most significant and enigmatic archaeological sites in Virginia is situated on the side of Paint Lick Mountain, located in Tazewell County just beyond the Russell County's eastern boundary. The site consists of a series of prehistoric pictographs on a rock outcrop. While the

spiritual significance of these sites to Virginia's Indian community is recognized, the meaning and purpose of the site is not fully understood. Archaeological surveys of steep terrain, such as the side of Paint Lick Mountain, are rarely conducted in an intensive manner. However, the existence of the pictographs on Paint Lick Mountain presents the possibility that similar sites exist in neighboring Russell County. Future archaeological investigations in Russell County should include more intensive examination of steep terrain to determine whether similar pictograph sites exist. In eastern Russell County, House and Barn Mountain, Beartown Mountain and Clinch Mountain Spur would be excellent areas to begin such survey.

The Culture Heritage Project sponsored by the William King Regional Arts Center was initiated to document and study the contribution of Southwest Virginia to the Decorative Arts Movement in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century America. The project has experienced tremendous success and a surprising number of craftsmen from Southwest Virginia, including Russell County, have been documented as integral to the development of the Decorative Arts Movement. However, with one exception, only one archaeological survey in Southwest Virginia has attempted to document and study the places that made noteworthy contributions to the decorative arts. Consideration should be given towards future archaeological surveys that could contribute to our understanding of the Decorative Arts Movement in Russell County by identifying and studying thematic site types such as pottery kilns, cabinet and furniture shops, and gunsmith shops.

Experience shows that a proactive, well-organized, and thematic approach to the identification and management of its archaeological resources will allow Russell County a greater understanding of its prehistoric and historic cultural development. The individuals, places, and cultural movements that shaped the landscape of the County

remain available for discovery and study through its existing archaeological remains. The identification and recognition of cultural resources has the potential to strengthen Russell County's community identity through an understanding of the past, thereby positively shaping its future.

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Appendix:

Inventory of Russell County Architectural Resources

Note: The following inventory contains summary information for all 400 architectural resources surveyed within Russell County through January 14, 2008. The 244 resources surveyed by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research for the 2008 cost-share project are indicated by underlined DHR identification numbers.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Russell County Inventory Report

This inventory report, generated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Data Sharing System, can be used to complete Section 7 of the National Register nomination form. All data should be checked carefully by the author of the nomination. Though deemed reliable, DHR makes no guarantees as to its accuracy.

083-0001 **Route 58, Alternate Route**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1850**

Architecture Summary: Built by slaves; stone lintels over doors and windows. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0002 **Elk Garden Road**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Mill, Stories 3.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1830**

Architecture Summary: Brick, 3 stories, gable roof, early 19th century.

March 2008: The resource is no longer standing and consists only of the remains of a stone foundation. The east wall of the foundation remains slightly intact, while the remaining three walls have been reduced to piles of stone.

083-0003 **2410 Main Street, East**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1843**

1958: Early Republic style 2-1/2-story brick dwelling, with no notable features.

1967: Built in 1820 by William Gilmore (name now spelled Gilmer). Built of brick and painted white.

1968: Brick, 2 stories, gable roof. Early 19th century; later additions.

2001: The Gilmer House is an early survivor from Russell County built using Flemish Bond. The two-story house is topped with a gable roof with a boxed eave. A narrow fascia board runs beneath the eave. The house has two exterior end chimneys. The house is three bays wide with a central front entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a simple front gable-roofed pedimented porch. This porch is not original to the structure. The front door has a four-paned transom. The entire building rests on a limestone foundation. The windows are flanked by shutters.

A rear ell has been added to the house. The rear ell burned in the 1940s and was reconstructed. The back portion of the house was remodeled in the 1950s. The house has been painted brick red.

The interior is being remodeled by the current owners. The new material is mostly wood and does not take away from the appearance of the house. Many of the original features in the house are being copied in new material.

2008 PIF: The original structure was built ca. 1843. It is a two-over-two Georgian Colonial style. The foundation is cut limestone, and the walls are brick in a Flemish bond. The façade consists of a columned portico, central door with transom, two (2) first-story windows, and three (3) second-story windows. There is also a first-story window on each side. Paired brick chimneys and a side gabled roof complete the exterior.

The front door opens to a central hallway with a staircase which extends to the attic. The original poplar railings remain, as well as the staircase side paneling on the first floor. On either side of the central hallway is a ±17-ft by ±19-ft room with the original poplar mantle and entrance door. The ceiling height is ±9½-ft. The original poplar floors were overlaid at some point with red oak. The two rooms on the second floor are similar in size, and retain the original poplar entrance doors, mantles and flooring.

The structure was extensively renovated between 1994 and 2004. Stud and gypsum insulated wall panels were installed against the original plaster-on-brick interior walls to add insulation and provide space for wiring, etc. The original poplar woodwork was replaced with wood milled to the original patterns.

There have been at least two (2) additions to the original structure, the current one completed ca. 1950. It lies to the rear (south) of the original structure, with the original rear doors and windows becoming the connections between the two structures. The addition is stringer bond brick with a hipped roof, and includes an unfinished basement. The addition, which was also extensively renovated between 1994 and 2004, contains the kitchen, dining room, living

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1843

room, two (2) bedrooms and 2½ baths.

Components:

Foundation: Ca. 1843 – Cut limestone. Ca. 1950 – Cinderblock.

Structure: Ca. 1843 – Brick exterior and interior walls; Flemish Bond. Hand hewn poplar floor joists. Ca. 1950 – Brick exterior walls, Stretcher Bond; frame interior walls.

Walls: Brick.

Windows: The windows have been replaced; they are vinyl-clad, double hung, 6 panes per sash.

Porch: The front porch has been replaced; it is a one-story portico with cut limestone foundation, concrete steps, wooden decking, two (2) columns, gabled tab shingle roof.

Roof: Ca. 1843 – Side gabled; tab shingle. Ca. 1950 – Hipped; tab shingle.

Chimney(s): Ca. 1843 – Two (2); Brick; Flemish Bond Ca. 1950 – One; Brick; Stretcher Bond.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1859

2004: This is a mid-19th-century double-pile brick house with a side gable roof and an interesting brick cornice. The bricks are handmade and show traces of redwash. There are two semi-exterior brick chimneys at each end of the house (north and south elevations), and another exterior end chimney at the rear of the one-story (original, brick) rear ell. The porch is a mid-late 20th century addition.

July 2008: The David Hanson House is a Greek Revival-style, two-story, three-by-three-bay, side-gable, masonry dwelling, laid in stretcher-bond brick, topped with a roof of pressed-tin shingles, and resting on a brick foundation. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, flanked by three-quarter side-lights and covered with aluminum storm doors, are centered on both the first and second stories of the symmetrically-ordered façade. A two-story porch, supported by decorative wrought-iron posts that boast a floral motif and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade, spans the three bays of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are resting on brick sills, topped with brick lintels, and framed by wood architrave moldings. A corbelled cornice embellishes the roofline along the façade. Two shouldered, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, are engaged at each gable end of the building and extend through the broad eaves of the low-pitched roof.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, two-bay, gable-roof, brick ell is attached to the rear of the main dwelling. A brick chimney abuts the rear of the ell. The wrought-iron porch likely dates from the mid-twentieth century. The two-over-two window sashes are likely late nineteenth-century replacements of the early sashes, which may have been six-over-six.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830

Architecture Summary: 3-bay facade

August 2008: The Aaron Hendricks House is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, brick I-house that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof and resting on a brick foundation. The brick bond is not visible. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The door is topped with a transom light. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows that are topped with brick lintels. A brick, interior-end chimney, which has partially collapsed, rises from the east end of the roof. A brick ell extends off the rear of the building.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1853

Architecture Summary: The house is a two-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed structure constructed of brick masonry, its roof covered in pressed metal shingle. The house is built in two sections, viz., the circa 1848-1853 main block and the circa 1890-1895 ell. These two structures originally stood free of each other, separated by a narrow breezeway about five feet across, but the latter space was filled circa 1925-1935 by a linking addition. The front or southeast wall of the main block is laid up in Flemish Bond; all of the house's other walls are of common bond. The main block is underlain by a full basement cellar, the foundation constructed in brick with a water table. The foundation of the ell is built of ashlar stonework, and lacks a basement. The roof structure of the main block is composed of common rafters, secured by nailing. Four stout brick chimneys rise from the house, with an external end chimney on each of

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1853

the building's three gable ends plus one in an off-center position in the ell. One-story bulkhead shelters built of common bond brick extend from either end of the main block. These structures were apparently built contemporaneously with the ell. The house's porches are both of two-story height, with two floor levels. The pedimented front porch projects from the center bay in the principal facade's symmetrical five-bay design. The first story of the front porch is supported by four columns and two pilasters, the center pair of columns done in the Ionic order, the other verticals in the Tuscan. The second story is supported by six chamfered posts. The skirting on the first story consists of railing supported by plain balusters, that on the second story of ornamental cut boards between two rails. The rear porch occupies the inner angle of the house's two sections, extending almost completely across both elevations. This porch evidently dates to the construction of the ell. The window sash is mostly of the two-over-two type, that on the open northeast end of the main block's rear elevation being of six-over-six type. Common to all the main block window sash are splayed stone lintels, while the ell's window lintels are of splayed segmental brick form. Windows are flanked by louvered shutters. The principal entry is surmounted by a transom, flanked by sidelights. The eaves treatment, repeated on the ell, consists of an entablature of box cornice and frieze, embellished with crown and bed moldings, and with blocklike modillions embellished on the downward face with bull's eyes.

Interior Description: In plan, the main block is an example of the center-passage single-pile type. This essential plan extends both to the basement cellar, where there is, however, no access between the northeast end room and the center passage, and to the attic, where a large stairway landing intervenes between the two rooms. The stairway is open all the way to the attic. The landing and the northeast room in the attic are finished with plaster walls. The plan of the first floor of the ell is unevenly divided between the dining room and the kitchen, the former taking about two thirds of the space. (The second floor of the ell was not surveyed, due to the owner's wishes.) The ell's stairway is an enclosed one, located in a corner of the kitchen. Each floor of the linking addition is occupied by a long plumbing room, a small off-center passage and a closet. Wall treatment on the first floor of the main block consists of panelled dado. Elsewhere in the living area (apart from the ell kitchen) the treatment is baseboard and chair rail, wider and heavier on the Greek Revival-style second floor of the main block than in the ell's early Colonial Revival-style dining room. Doorways and mantels in the main block are characterized by reeding and corner blocks, typical Greek Revival elements, while those in the dining room bear relatively light moldings apparently suggested by those of the Federal period. The railing of the main stairway (main block center passage) is supported by slender balusters, and ends on the first floor in an unusual and graceful curved newel post seemingly intended to evoke the neck of a swan. In the northeast first-floor room, the formal parlor, is found the house's most imposing mantel, with engaged columns flanking the fireplace opening, as well as window frames with crossettes at the upper columns. A noteworthy aspect of the house's finish is the stencil paintwork found in the parlor and in the adjoining first-floor passage. This stencilling functions as cornice decoration in both areas, but in the parlor also forms a wide border to the dado. Well intact, the stencilling appears most likely to date to the period of the Hendricks family's ownership (from the house's initial construction circa 1848-1853 to 1884), an attribution based on its divergent character compared to the Colonial Revival flavor of the ell built by the Ayers family (owners 1890-1923). The kitchen at the end of the ell is dominated by a broad walk-in fireplace in which is mounted a pair of cranes; above are a plain board mantel and a unfinished brick chimney breast. The ell's stairway is located in the east corner of the kitchen within a box made of unplanned boards. The ceiling of the kitchen consists of the overhead floor boards.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1806

Architecture Summary: 3-bay facade with flanking 1-bay wings. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1863

2000: The Gibson House is a two-story house resting upon a full basement level. The house is covered with a gable roof with a boxed eave. The frame structure of the house is covered in board and batten. The basement walls are constructed from limestone. An impressive two-story, double-level porch spans the front of the house. The porch has a turned wooden balustrade on the second level. The porch is supported by delicate turned spindles. The upper cornice of the porch is also decorated with a line of spindle work. Nine paned windows light the top floor. A line of 12/12 windows light the first floor. The basement level is lit by side-by-side 9 paned windows, with a transom. The central front entrance is an elaborate paneled door with flanking wooden panels and window panes.

The house has been restored and rehabilitated in the past few years by the current owners. They stated the house

083-0008 **Route 615**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1863

has been allowed to deteriorate over the years and was in need of repairs. The exterior of the house was covered in vinyl siding that was made to fit the board and batten covering. A layer of plaster was removed from the limestone foundation and basement walls. The chimneys were rebuilt. A rear addition has been built onto the rear of the building, but does not effect the original section of the house.

The interior of the house has been rehabilitated and restored. The house has been decorated with antique pieces. Walnut trim decorates the house.

083-0009 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1830

Architecture Summary: Appears to have been built in two sections; a 3-bay, central hall plan, and a 2-bay section. The porch extends to half of the 2-bay section. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0010 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1830

Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0011 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1850

Architecture Summary: End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0012 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: , 1848

Architecture Summary: Smithfield consists of 980 acres of rolling farmland in the Elk Garden Creek Bottom. The nominated property slopes to the northwest from U.S. Route 19, which follows the course of the Elk Garden Creek, to the ridge of River Mountain at Smith Knob. It forms a large irregular trapezoid, with the narrowest part at the ridge of River Mountain to the northwest and widest portion along the road. An additional tract of 288 acres, located across Route 19, was historically part of the Smith property, but was recently re-acquired from a relative, and is not included in the nominated acreage. While the majority of the land is open, even when comparatively steeply sloped, there are small wooded tracts interspersed through the farm and a large wooded area on River Mountain to the northwest. This area of Southwest Virginia has historically been well-known for the unusually high quality of its Bluegrass grazing land. The main house is located 50 yards northwest of U.S. Route 19 in a small hollow. It faces the road from the center of a landscaped lawn, while a small field in front of the lawn provides a buffer from the highway. Trees around the house include a large willow, catalpa, and two hemlocks flanking an old entry to the large vegetable garden to the northeast of the house. In the field between the house and the highway, and located near the entrance to the farm road stands an enormous white willow tree that holds a state record for size and age. A modern swimming pool has been constructed southeast of the garden. The house is a 2-story, five-bay, central passage plan dwelling with Flemish bond brick walls, built in the late 1850s. It has a double-pile form, in that the passage is flanked by two rooms on either side, each served by an interior end chimney, a popular plan for substantial houses in the region during the mid-19th century (see Bland County's Mountain View Farm, NRHP, #10-39). The house sits on a slightly raised English basement of partially stuccoed Flemish bond brick. The exterior features nine-over-nine sash windows with wooden lintels carrying bull's-eye corner blocks, reeded surrounds, and early louvered blinds. The wooden box cornice surrounds the shallow hipped roof and carries densely-spaced blocks resembling triglyphs on the broad frieze. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An added early 20th century dormer is located in the center of the principal (southeast) facade. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0015 **Route 80**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Mill, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1900

1969: Currently in good to fair condition.

Architecture Summary, 1987: The mill extends over a cliff and is supported by stone piers; currently in deteriorated state. Built in the late 19th century or early 20th century, this vernacular board and batten wood frame mill with metal

083-0025

Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

spans the first-story façade. A large, shouldered chimney of ashlar limestone abuts the west east elevation. A plain frieze board embellishes the roofline, and cornice returns frame the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, wood-frame, gable-roof ell extends off the rear of the building. The ell is also sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the ell roof. An enclosed porch is located at the northeast junction of the ell and the main block. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the second story.

The porch on the façade of the dwelling is likely not original, and the rear porch was likely originally open. The bottom sashes on the second-story façade window openings were likely originally six-light.

083-0026

Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830**

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, side-gable, single-pile log building that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The hand-hewn timbers are squared, secured at the corners by half-dovetail notching, and sealed with mud chinking. A single-leaf door, which is covered with a wood storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. A one-story, shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the first story and vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second story. All window openings are covered with vinyl storm sashes. A large limestone chimney abuts the northerly elevation. The top of the chimney has been reconstructed in brick and has a corbelled cap.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl windows and storm sashes appear to be a fairly recent update.

083-0027

Route 80

Other DHR-ID: **083-0007**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1870**

2008 survey: This two-story house has been vacant for years and has fallen into very poor condition. Work to preserve the house is now getting underway. The house has a roughly square footprint. It has painted stretcher-bond brick walls on a limestone ashlar foundation, and a deck-on hip roof. Inside are 8 large rooms with fireplaces served by 4 massive interior-end brick chimneys. Most of the six-over-six-sash windows are missing, though a few sash remain. Many of the interior doors and mantels remain also, but some were lost. The fairly elaborate staircase in the central passage, with turned balusters and newel, remains in fair condition. The exterior brickwork and chimneys on the interior are in poor condition given a large proportion of under-fired bricks and exposure to weather from failed roofing and lack of gutters. The front porch is completely gone, with concrete block filling a large hole behind where the porch was. Stylistically, the house is characterized by Greek Revival and Italianate motifs. The wide, bracketed eaves comprise the primary surviving Italianate element.

1987 survey: This old Georgian mansion is now a tenant house. The former Georgian portico has recently been replaced with a small porch on the first floor, with the upper story door being replaced by a window smaller than other windows in the house.

1987: 2 story, 5-course American bond brick Italianate home, with 5 symmetrical front bays, composition shingle hipped roof, 4 brick chimneys, 6/6 windows. Built in the mid 19th century, the primary porch is now gone. Italianate brackets along cornice, transom, and side lights around door. Currently abandoned.

2006: The house is a large Georgian-plan brick structure with deck-on-hip roof and bracketed eaves. The exterior walls have been painted white.

July 2008: The Hendricks-Stuart House is a two-story, five-bay, hipped-roof, brick building that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The brick bond and the foundation are not visible. A single-leaf, wood door that is flanked with three-quarter sidelights, topped with a five-light transom, and covered with a wood, paneled, three-light storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The ghost outline of a hipped-roof portico is visible around the center three bay of the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are framed by wood architrave moldings. Window openings centered on the second-story façade are smaller and paired. A plain frieze board spans the eaves, and the overhanging cornice is supported by paired, scrolled brackets. Two interior-end, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from each of the northerly and southerly roof slopes.

083-0028

Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a limestone foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, flanked by three-quarter sidelights over recessed panels and covered with a wood, multi-light storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood portico, supported by turned posts, shelters the entry bay. Fenestration consists of vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are framed by vinyl architraves. A very small one-over-one window is centered on the second-story façade. Prominent, shouldered, brick, American-bond chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the side elevations.

Additions and alterations: Several large, two-story, wood-frame, gable-roof additions, all clad I vinyl siding and topped with standing-seam metal roofs, extend off the rear elevation of the main block. The vinyl siding, windows, and asphalt shingles all appear to be relatively recent updates.

083-0029

Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1916**

The Elk Garden Elementary School is a large square building with a hipped roof. The roof is broken on the front by a hipped gable dormer. The dormer is lit by a Palladian window. A flared roof bell tower rests on the front corner of the building. The bell tower cornice has curved cut out brackets. The base of the bell tower is shingled. The Palladian dormer window is reflected on the second and first floors. The second floor has a central Palladian window. The first floor has a Palladian double-door entrance. The center portion of the school is flanked by six windows, making the building seven bays wide. Each window is capped by a stone lintel. The central front entrance is sheltered by a small porch supported by triple wooden columns, resting on brick piers. The sides of the building have small central Palladian windows on the first and second floors. A watercourse runs around the bottom of the school.

Some of the windows have been removed from the school on the ground floor.

1987: Corner bell tower with pyramidal roof and pressed tin sides, stone lintels over windows, hipped dormer with lunette fanlights over door and 2nd story center window.

083-0030

1631 Elk Garden Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1860**

1987: Early- to mid-19th century vernacular frame house, clad with weatherboards; 2-stories; 3-symmetrical bays; side gable standing-seam metal roof; 1-story, 3-bay shed roof front porch with square posts; exterior end chimney; 6/6 double hung sash windows. Currently in good condition.

March 2008: 1631 Elk Garden Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a low foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, three-light door, which is framed by a wood architrave molding and covered by a wood storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roof, wood portico, supported by square posts, shelters the entry bay. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by wood architrave moldings, resting on wood sills, and covered with metal storm sashes. A boxed cornice spans the eaves and extends into the cornice returns on the gable ends. A prominent, shouldered, masonry chimney, which is laid in six-course, American-bond brick and is topped with a corbelled cap, abuts the east-facing elevation. A brick, interior-end chimney rises from the southwest corner of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell is attached to the west end of the rear, or north-facing, elevation. The ell is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof.

The metal storm sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The façade door also appears to date from this time period. The portico is likely not original to the dwelling.

083-0033

Route 632

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Mining Structure, , Style: ,**

Architecture Summary: Previous underground mining activity has left eleven open mine portals, six abandoned structures, and mine debris in area. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0033

Route 632

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Mining Structure, , Style: ,

Architecture Summary: Previous underground mining activity has left eleven open mine portals, six abandoned structures, and mine debris in area. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0049

Route 612

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Mill, Stories 3.00, Style: Other, ca 1877

Architecture Summary: Three-story mill, two-bays wide. Shed roof porch is a later addition. Building is deserted and in poor condition. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: Original structure contained 3 single room floors with two independent stairways leading to the second and third floors. A single story front storeroom and public access was later added. End Interior Description

083-0050

Route 612

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Dam, , Style: , ca 1877

Architecture Summary: Dam located just south of the apex of a large bend in Moccasin Creel. Race runs west/southwest to Mill some 600 feet to the southwest. About 15 feet of the wall has naturally eroded away. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0051

Route 612

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , 1912

Architecture Summary: Bridge with steel beams and steel pipe railing. Not built to standard design or specs. Horizontal pipe rails held by channels attached to vertical pipes which are riveted to beams. Bridge plate broken.

083-0052

Route 621

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1943

Architecture Summary: Large storage barn. Original central section is log construction. Attached to each side is a frame shed addition, covered with vertical board. Two double door entrances on each addition front wall. Attached to the rear of the barn (which was the original front entrance) is a shed roof addition. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0053

Route 621

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Corncrib, Stories 1.00, Style: , ca 1943

Architecture Summary: One-story small corn crib type structure. Central entrance, matches barn #083-0052. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0054

Route 621

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1920

Architecture Summary: One-story house, doors and windows are missing. T-Frame plan. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0055

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940

Architecture Summary: One-story house with additions. Front slope of roof serves as porch roof. House has L-shape plan. Attached to the front side is a one-story addition, attached to the other side of the house is another one-story addition. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0056

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, pre 1900

Architecture Summary: 1-1/2-story barn. Central section is original log. Attached to one side is a frame addition covered with vertical board siding. Double wide central entrance.

August 2008: The building is a one-story, double-pen, side-gable, log English barn. The logs do not appear to be hewn and are joined with a simple saddle notch. The roof, which is partially collapsed, is covered in standing-seam

083-0056

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Barn, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, pre 1900**

metal. A central threshing floor is flanked by two enclosed pens. The door is missing.

083-0057

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1920**

Architecture Summary: One-story house with two entrances. Shed roof porch. End Architecture Summary

Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0058

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890**

Architecture Summary: One-story house. Survey done from distance.

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-story, four-bay, single-pile, side-gable, roof-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors, both covered with aluminum storm doors, open into the center two bays of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows; those on the façade are flanked by shutters. A shed-roof porch that is supported by square, wood posts and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade spans the first-story façade. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof ell extends off the rear of the dwelling.

083-0059

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Barn, Stories 2.50, Style: Other, ca 1935**

Architecture Summary: 2-1/2-story barn with three side bays. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations:

End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0060

Chestnut Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1889**

1993: Two span metal Through Pratt truss bridge comprised of channels and laticing, eye bars are both die forged and loop welded. Two concrete gravity abutments; one concrete double-based pier.

Architecture Summary, 1994: Bridge 6096 is a two span, single lane steel Pratt through truss bridge, consisting of a pin-connected steel superstructure supported by reinforced concrete abutments and a central pier. Having an overall length of 224 feet, 8 inches, each span is 110 feet, 3 inches long. Spaced 13 feet, 1 inch on centers, each truss consists of seven panels, measuring 15 feet, 9 inches in length and 17.0 feet in height, top to bottom chord. The top chords and end posts are built-up members consisting of paired channels with cover plates at the top and laced on the underside; the verticals consist of channels with lacing bars; and the diagonals consist of loop-welded eyebars. Lateral rod bracing with turnbuckles connects the top chords. Lacing extends across the top of the portal and covers the portal bracing. The vertical clearance at the portal varies from 12 feet, 6 inches at the side to 14 feet, 7 inches at the center.

The floor system of each span consists of six 14.5-inch-deep built-up I-beam floorbeams with 14.5-inch deep webs; six 9-inch-deep stringers (single channels, back-to-back single channels, I-beams, and H-beams) spaced 2 feet apart; and a timber plank deck. Lateral bracing below the deck consists of rods with turnbuckles. The metal handrails consist of simple 2-pipe side railings supported by posts. The roadway is 11 feet, 2 inches wide. Resting on reinforced concrete abutments and a reinforced concrete central pier, roller bearings at the pier end of each span and sliding plate bearings at the approach ends allow for span expansion and contraction of the superstructure.

March 2008: Bridge #6069 is a two-span, Pratt through-truss structure that has a pinned steel frame. The span is supported by a central poured-concrete pier and poured-concrete abutments.

083-0061

Route 769

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bridge, , Style: , ca 1941**

Architecture Summary: Simple steel beam span bridge. Common bridge type throughout the state.

083-0062

Route 679

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bridge, , Style: , 1932**

Architecture Summary: Simple steel beam span bridge. Common bridge type throughout the state. End
Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior
Description

083-0065 Price Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880**

1994: This 2-story, eavefront, single pile house deviates somewhat from the norm with its 4-bay facade and off-center entry. Otherwise, it is typical of such houses, with its weatherboard siding, 1-story full length front porch, and 1-story, cross-gabled rear wing. The house rests on a low stone foundation, has mostly 212 sash windows, and a gable roof covered with strips of sheet metal embossed with a shield design (identical to the house next door, 83-6). The gable ends are pedimented, and the front entrance is flanked by half-length sidelights. These and the two corbeled chimneys amount to the only exterior stylistic elements found on this otherwise vernacular house. The stylistic elements and the overall construction suggest a late 19th century building date. The porch is 4-bays wide, with a replacement concrete floor, chamfered posts, and hipped roof. To the rear, a 1-story wing projects from the west end of the house, and a 1-story, 1-bay-wide shed extension covers the remainder of the wall to the west. These are both frame with weatherboard cladding. The outside wall of the rear wing is partially constructed of rusticated concrete blocks, which indicates some alteration (see above).

Additions and Alterations Description: Exterior alterations to this house are largely confined to the rear of the building. Alterations to the principal facade consist of the "new" front door (1930-40), and the porch's recently replaced wooden floor and concrete block foundation. The core of the rear wing is probably at least as old as the house, but it bears evidence of early 20th century modifications. The wing probably originally projected from the center of the rear house wall, and was extended eastward with concrete block and wood construction, though perhaps not all in one episode. A bathroom and partially screened-in porch now occupy the east side of the wing. The shed-roofed segment west of the wing may be another early 20th century addition.

083-0068 Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1940**

Architecture Summary: The house is a one-story, cross-gabled structure constructed of wood frame. The foundation is laid in concrete-block masonry, the walls of the original section in stretcher-bond brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle. The original section is built on a gable-front plan with a small side wing at the front. The window sash is of the six-over-one double-hung type. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0069 Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Service Station, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1925**

Architecture Summary: This small service station building, roughly square in plan, is built of frame and clad in weatherboard, although it is now in an advanced stage of deterioration. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0070 Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1912**

Architecture Summary: The house is said to have been built in 1912 as a replacement for an earlier house which had burned. The exterior end chimney at the northwest end of the house, a fine example of ashlar or cut stone work, survives from the earlier dwelling. The original section of the present house is a one-story, gable-roofed structure built of frame, roofed with standing-seam metal. In plan it is rectangular and of single-pile mass. Leanto additions extend across the northeast lateral and southeast end elevations, that on the southeast projecting well beyond the southwest wall. The northwesterly half of the addition along the northeast elevation represents an enclosed porch. This enclosed porch area, probably the latest addition, is clad in aluminum siding. The remainder of the house is clad in asphalt shingle. Two chimneys serve the house apart from the remnant one from the earlier dwelling. One is built of brick and situated in an interior position, the other of concrete block and located on the exterior at the southeast end. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0071 Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1941**

083-0071 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1941***

Architecture Summary: The house is a one-story, cross-gabled structure built of common-bond brick masonry on a foundation of poured concrete. It is built essentially on a massed plan with a small wing projecting forward. The front porch extends from the side of this wing across the remainder of the front of the main block. The foundation encompasses a raised basement. The house is roofed with pressed metal shingles. The gable-end eaves are elaborated with knee braces, conferring a modest measure of Craftsman stylistic influence. Three brick chimneys rise in interior positions. The window sash is of the three-over-one type. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0072 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1939***

Architecture Summary: The original section of the Belfast Elementary School building (which was enlarged after 1950 with two substantial, consecutive additions) is a one-story, hipped-roofed structure designed to represent the Colonial Revival style. It is built of common-bond brick masonry and roofed with asphalt shingle. The school as originally constructed is rectangular in shape, approximately 80 feet by 45 feet and facing northwest toward Route 19. Two short rear wings, about 25 feet broad, extend just 10 feet or so toward the southeast.

Numerous exterior elements exemplify the somewhat simplified late-period Colonial Revival style so often employed in America's local public buildings in the years around 1939, in which year Belfast School was built. These include the design of the principal or northwest facade, which is of three-part form with a formal entry area at center. This entry area, surmounted by a cross gable in the building's roof, projects forward by about one foot. The entry itself is recessed within an architrave incorporating pediment, frieze and molded pilasters. A double-leaf doorway fitted with nine-light fixed-sash doors is capped by a doubled transom. The entry is flanked by six-over-six double-hung sash under brick jack arches. Six-over-six double-hung sash composes most of the original section's fenestration, arranged in bands of sash flanking the front entry area or located on the remaining three elevations. Additional Colonial Revival stylistic touches include the raised basement, the course of vertical bricks simulating a water table to demarcate the basement, the projecting blocks composed of five courses of brick that trim the corners in the building's masonry so as to suggest quoins, the simply molded cornice, and the variant of common bond in which every fourth course of bricks alternates stretchers and headers. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0073 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1936***

Architecture Summary: The house is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed structure built of frame. It was moved circa 1975 from a position closer to Route 19 due to the pending highway improvement, and placed on a new foundation of concrete block that incorporates a raised basement. Apart from the new foundation, the house appears to be much as it was originally built, as the leanto along the rear, the enclosed front porch, the gabled dormer on the front roof slope and the weatherboard cladding were evidently elements in its initial construction. In plan the house is representative of the rectangular, massed form. Three brick chimney serve the house, two in interior positions behind the roof ridge and one exterior on the southwest end toward the front. Some influence of the Craftsman style is seen in the knee braces that elaborate the gable-end eaves and the revealed rafter ends on the lateral walls, these stylistic elements present along the roof of the dormer as well as themain house roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0074 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1930***

Architecture Summary: The original section of this much enlarged and altered house is a one-story, gable-roofed, rectangular structure built of frame. A brick chimney is situated in an off-center interior position. Alterations made circa 1975 more than doubled the size of the house, adding a leanto along the rear elevation and a large front-gabled section projecting forward toward the road. The house was also reclad with aluminum siding and refitted with modern metal one-over-one window sash. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0075 **Route 19**

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940***

Architecture Summary: The house is a one-story, gable-roofed frame structure of vernacular design. It is clad in vinyl siding and roofed with asphalt shingle, the foundation consisting of piers which are obscured to survey by a

083-0075

Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940

covering of aluminum sheeting. In plan the house is of the massed form. Window sash is of the two-over-two double-hung type. The simple wooden porch, supported by plain posts, appears to date to the house's original construction. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0076

Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1900

Architecture Summary: The house is a two-story, gable-roofed frame structure built on an ell-shaped plan. The main block is an example of the center-passage single-pile house type. The foundation consists of stone piers with concrete-block infill. The house is clad in aluminum siding and roofed with asphalt single. The principal or northwest facade is of three-bay symmetrical design. Window sash is of the six-over-six double-hung type. The simple wooden front porch, supported by plain posts, appears to have been an element in the house's original construction. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0077

Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1910

Architecture Summary: The house is a two-story structure built of frame on a cross-shaped plan. The house is aligned lengthwise northeast to southwest with its front facade facing northwest toward the highway. It is essentially a vernacular building in character, if of comparatively large scale and elaborate form for Russell County circa 1910. The cross-shaped plan, used in this house at a relatively late date, would seem to represent a stylistic element derived from the Italianate style of the mid nineteenth century by regional carpenters and preserved amidst their vernacular architectural repertoire. The house has received two one-story, rear leanto additions. The southerly of these serves to link with and thus incorporate into the house a formerly freestanding one-story kitchen building.

The roof of the main block is hipped, with cross gables sheltering the arms in the cross shape, while that of the kitchen section is gabled. The overall house, both main block and kitchen section, is clad in weatherboard, roofed with pressed metal shingle and fitted with one-over-one double-hung sash. The foundation of the main block consists of large stone piers with later brick infill, while that of the kitchen section is poured concrete. A one-story front porch, evidently original, occupies the northerly crook of the cross shape. It is supported by round posts with simply molded capitals and bases. The cornice of the porch as well as that of the house itself consists of a wide frieze board with a simple molding running along its upper edge. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-0078

Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1940

Architecture Summary: The house, a one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed structure built of frame, is representative of the Minimal Traditional style. Set on a foundation made of rockface concrete block, the house is clad in vinyl siding and roofed with asphalt shingle, having been extensively renovated in the early 1990s. Original elements include the projecting bay that shelters the front entry, the gabled dormers on the front roof slope and the exterior end chimney built of brick. A side porch along the northeast end has had its posts replaced. The house's plan is of the massed rectangular form. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

083-5001

Route 65

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Archaeological Site, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1769

Fort is no longer extant.

083-5011

Rt. 63

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , 1942

Architecture Summary: This is a 1 span 45 foot concrete t-beam (104) bridge single railings. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

November 2008: This is a 1 span, 45 foot concrete t-beam bridge with single railings. Located on the south bound side on the railing is the year 1942 stamped into the concrete.

083-5012

Fincastle Road

Other DHR-ID:

083-5014 **Tunnel Road**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

March 2008: Thompson Creek Tunnel #6 is a large, arched, masonry structure that passes through a steep, earthen railroad grade. The structure system is comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar. Numbers etched in the stone indicate blocks range in height from around sixteen to twenty-six inches, with the larger stones placed near the base of the structure. Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are also visible on most of the stones. The semi-circular arched openings measure eleven feet, six inches in height and are supported by stone voussoirs and prominent keystones. The angled wing-walls are stepped downward with the slope of the hill. A low, dry-laid, limestone retaining wall extends out from the right wing-wall on the south opening and helps buttress the steep grade along the side of the road. The interior walls of the tunnel are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vault is lined with hand-made brick. A low, dry-laid, limestone retaining wall extends out from the right wing-wall on the south opening and helps buttress the steep grade along the side of the road.

083-5015 **Tunnel Road**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

March 2008: Thompson Creek Tunnel #3 is a large, arched, masonry structure that passes through a steep, earthen railroad grade. The structure system is comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar. Numbers etched in the stone indicate blocks range in height from around sixteen to twenty-six inches, with the larger stones placed near the base of the structure. Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are also visible on most of the stones. The semi-circular arched openings measure ten feet, eleven inches in height and are supported by stone voussoirs and prominent keystones. The angled wing-walls, which rise sixteen courses in height at the junction with the face of the structure and only four courses in height at the tip of each wall, are stepped downward with the slope of the hill. The interior walls of the tunnel are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vault is lined with hand-made brick.

083-5016 **Thompson Creek Road**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

March 2008: Thompson Creek Tunnel #1 is a large, arched, masonry structure that passes through a steep, earthen railroad grade. The structure system is comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar. Numbers etched in the stone indicate blocks range in height from around sixteen to twenty-six inches, with the larger stones placed near the base of the structure. Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are also visible on most of the stones. The semi-circular arched openings measure ten feet, eleven inches in height and are supported by stone voussoirs and prominent keystones. The wing-walls to the left of both tunnel openings rise about fifteen courses in height, surpassing the height of the arched openings, and are reinforced by three, heavy, stone buttresses. The wing-walls to the right of both tunnel openings are stepped downward with the slope of the hill grade. All the wing-walls sit flush with the face of the tunnel. The interior walls of the tunnel are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vault is lined with hand-made brick.

083-5017 **Route 682**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Historic District, , Style: Other, ca 1895**

The Castle Run Historic District in Russell County contains two contributing primary buildings, the ca. 1895 Castle Run School and the ca. 1924 Castle Run Missionary Baptist Church. Both vernacular buildings have served the spiritual, educational, and social needs of this isolated far southwest Virginia community. Both buildings are visually linked as they are situated at the fork of Castle Run Creek on both sides of the narrow and winding State Route 682. The historic district also contains one contributing secondary resource, a ca. 1926 privy; and one non-contributing secondary resource, a modern privy. Both primary buildings rest on vertical wood piers, and are of frame construction with gable front façades and three windows lighting the side elevations. The Castle Run School has had few modern alterations; remains essentially unchanged and is the most intact one-room schoolhouse of the three remaining in Russell County. The frame privy is located down from the school near Castle Run Creek, and the modern, concrete-block bathroom was built at the rear of the school. The school closed in 1951 when a new bus route took the children to a new elementary school. The church was updated in the 1950s with vinyl siding and interior paneling but still serves this small but dedicated rural community along the hollows of Castle Run Creek.

Exterior and Interior:

083-5017

Route 682

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Historic District, , Style: Other, ca 1895**

Both buildings are similar in that they are gable fronted with steeply pitched roofs, three windows piercing side elevations that rest on vertical log piers. The buildings are visually linked as they are situated along Castle Run Creek and Route 682. Castle Run School was built ca. 1895 and remains essentially unchanged. Log piers, hewn beams, and planed (not milled) floor joists support the school that is covered in its original 3/8"x 5" wide weatherboard with cornerboards and wire nails. Milled studs are spaced 1'-6" on center. Standing-seam metal replaced the original wood roof shingles with exposed rafter ends in 1926 when a new schoolteacher took over.

A modern wooden deck was built at the school's front entrance overlooking Castlerun Creek. One-over-one wood sash windows taken from the church light the interior of the one-room schoolhouse, which measures approximately 20'x30' with a 12'-6" high ceiling. Simple, butt-lapped 4" boards trim the door and windows. The apparently original wood, six-panel front door enters into the open one-room schoolhouse. A tongue-and-groove floor was recently installed, while the original 2" wide beaded wood siding remains on the walls. Plywood boards cover the beaded siding on the ceiling.

The original (4'-8" x 4'-2") ca. 1926 frame privy still stands to the rear and below the school along Castle Run Creek. This vertical clad, shed roof privy is typical in design and construction to others remaining around the Southwest Virginia countryside. A small (12'-2" x 6'-8"), non-contributing, one-story, two-room, concrete block bathroom was built at the rear of the school.

Castle Run Missionary Baptist Church was built upon a rock outcropping on the east side of Route 682 facing the schoolhouse. The church was built in essentially the same manner as the school with log piers, frame construction, three windows piercing the side elevations, and a gable front entrance. Standing seam metal also clads this steeply pitched roof. A front deck composed of poured concrete was added to the building. Exterior modifications include the addition of vinyl siding over the original weatherboard, and new vinyl clad one-over-one sash windows. Interior changes involve new carpeting, new metal, six-panel, double-leaf front doors, new pews, and the application of vertical wood paneling over the walls. The ceiling was dropped to 10'-10" with acoustical tile. Two Sunday school rooms were extended off the rear elevation. A coal-stove once heated the 21'-6" x 33'-6" one-room church and oil lamps once lit it. The church continues to serve this rural southwestern community.

083-5020

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1865**

This house, although built in the mid 1800s, reflects the Federal Style of construction. The two-story structure is built from brick laid in a Flemish Bond pattern. The house has a rear ell which gives the building an "L" shape. The hipped roof

The house has changed from its original condition in several ways. The original exterior end chimneys have been clipped and covered by new roofing material. A more modern chimney was added to the western side of the house. The double-leveled porch has been reduced to a simple flat roof covering the front entrance. Four additions have been attached in the rear ell and end of the ell.

The entire house was not walked through, just a couple of the ground floor rooms.

083-5021

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, 9999**

Stuart's Chapel is a large block shaped building with a hipped roof covered in standing seam tin. The roof has a boxed overhang eave with no decorative cornice. The front entrances are sheltered by a central alcove. The alcove is three bays wide

The interior furniture is all hand-made.

083-5022

Quarry Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial, ca 1770**

083-5022 Quarry Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial, ca 1770**

The cabin consists of one square room, with open rafters. The building has wooden floors, and appears relatively sound.

083-5023 Abandoned 58

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Stick/Eastlake, 1859**

The Gibson House, although not an exact match, reflects the Stick Style, with a vernacular application. The original building was a log house built in 1859. The original portion was later covered in board & batten. This section of the house has

A rear ell was attached to the house. This probably holds the kitchen and bathroom.

083-5024 Private Drive Off 676

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1855**

The Shomaker House is a two-story, five bay wide building, resting under a gable-side roof. The house has a rear original brick ell. The cornice of the building is decorated with brick drop triangles. Exterior end chimneys embrace the front sec

The rear ell originally had a side porch, this porch has been built-in to create a sunroom/den and a bathroom. A rear addition was built onto the rear of the house to house the modern heating system. This also serves as storage and and a workshop area. This is a concrete block addition.

The Shomaker House has a typical I-House design. The front door opens into the central hall containing the staircase. To the left of the door is an original parlor room. The room has a heavy built mantle around the fireplace. The mantle is decorated with raised columns. The room has a chair rail running around the wall. To the right of the central passage is the living room. The living room reflects the parlor with the chair rail and a heavy mantle. This mantle as well as all the others in the house are constructed in a similiar way with raised columns. Leaving the living room and entering the ell the dining room is entered. This room has a large fireplace and mantle. This mantle is heavily constructed with raised trim. The kitchen is the next room in the ell. This room has been remodeled. The large kitchen fireplace reflects the one in the dining room. This fireplace opening has been paneled with a matching wood. Going back to the central passage the double front doors are narrow with a central raised panel. The staircase has a nice flow. The staircase wall is paneled with a raised checkerboard pattern. The bannister is rounded and curved as it flows up the stairs. The handrail is made from cherry wood. The banister rails are simple square features. The stairs curve up to the second floor onto the landing. Two rooms on the second floor reflect the two lower rooms. The mantles on the second floor are decorated the same as the lower floor. The entire house has panel doors constructed with wooden pegs. Wooden floors run throughout the house. The interior of the house has its original 1855 appearance aside from the addition of water pipes that run along the corners of the central passage. The house has its original mantles, doors and wooden trim. The original fireplace crane still hangs in the dining room fireplace. Another interesting feature in the dining room is a Bee Palace. This is a upright double doored piece that bees would build a hive inside. The piece sat on the back porch and honey could be retrieved when needed from the Bee Palace. The interior of the house is original in appearance and does not have modern decoration or remodeling, except in the kitchen. One interesting repair is on the ceiling of the second floor. Apparently the family heard the Northern Troops were heading toward Russell County during the Civil War. They were hiding meat in the attic and a member of the family stepped through the ceiling. The repair can still be seen.

083-5025

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1850**

The Molls Creek Church is a log building that measures approximately 30 feet in width and 37 feet in length. The building is constructed from massive logs that are locked into place using half dove-tailed connectors. Some of the logs within the

As previously mentioned the ends of the building are covered and have been historically covered in siding. A photo from the early 1900s show the ends were covered with weatherboard. The steeple appears to have been replaced with the current rustic shingled structure. The church has undergone some alterations to keep it a functioning church. The front porch has been reconstructed using concrete and block. The foundation has also been reconstructed and

083-5025

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1850**

concrete block has been added to the runs of limestone. The original chinking was replaced by a concrete mixture in the 1950s. Within the last year the old wood and coal burner was removed and a heat pump was added. Not only did this provide a better heating system but the chimney was closed which had been leaking.

The interior of the church is one open room, with rows of pews and an elevated altar. The interior of the building measures approximately 28 x 35 feet. The altar is a two tiered wooden structure that measures 6 x 9 feet. The walls within the church are the exposed logs. The logs have been varnished and kept in excellent condition. The floors are hard wood tongue-in-groove, and the ceiling is covered in thin wood planks laid the length of the building. Each pew is dedicated to past members of the church.

083-5026

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This simple I-house designed house has a rear ell, with a gable roof. The two story house has a one level porch covered with a hipped roof. The central front door is flanked by sidelights.

Two concrete block chimneys have replaced the original brick structures.

083-5027

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Craftsman, 1916**

The Williams McReynolds House is a two story craftsman style house with a central front entrance. The structure is capped by a pyramidal roof covered in a standing seam tin roof. The roof has a wide eave overhang that's open with curved brackets.

According to the property owner the entrance to the structure was originally on the side of the house entering off of a wrap-around porch. A porch/mudroom has been added onto the eastern side of the building. A one-story addition has also been built onto the rear of the structure.

083-5028

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Stick/Eastlake, 1873**

The Gardner House is a large two story farmhouse built in the stick style. The structure has overhanging eaves with decorative carved brackets. The front gabled-dormer has a decorative truss in the gable. Along the midline of the house is a bel

Vinyl siding has been added to the structure, but was cut to fit over the original wooden diagonals and designs. The property owner said that they had to pay a large amount of money to get the specially fitted vinyl. A photo taken prior to the vinyl covering was examined and the original wooden design was visible. Most of the alterations to the house have been interior, including wall covering and the rear ell has been remodeled to serve as a kitchen and sun room.

The interior of the house has a central passage which enters into the foyer containing the staircase leading to the second story. A parlor lies off the central entrance to the east and a living room lies off the west, in a typical hall parlor design. The second floor mirrors the first floor. The rear ell is entered by passing through the living room to the rear.

083-5029

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1900**

Stony Point School was originally an one-room facility resting under a gable roof. The structure sits on top of limestone piers. The wooden frame is covered in board and batten. A central entrance opens in the gable end.

The current owners of the school building have completely remodeled the interior and turned a one-room space into a four room house. The side addition has been constructed on the northern side of the building which acts as a porch and possible bathroom. The windows have been replaced, and a porch has been added onto the gable end.

083-5030

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1890

This vernacular farm house is a two-story dwelling covered in a gable roof. The gable ends are pedimented with a boxed eave. A narrow frieze runs beneath the cornice. An impressive two-story, two-leveled porch sits in the front gable/ wing conn

A shed-roofed addition was built on the rear of the house. A large, nine-paned window has been added near the front entrance.

083-5031

Old Fincastle Road

Other DHR-ID: 083-5136

Primary Resource Information: Silo, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1930

2000: The silo is large ceramic tile structure topped with a shingled rounded cap. The walls of the silo are made from ceramic block with a shiny red-brown glaze. The structure is about three stories high.

March 2008: The silo is a tall, cylindrical structure that is clad in square, ceramic tiles and topped with a conical, metal roof.

083-5032

Old Fincastle Road

Other DHR-ID: 083-5136

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1884

The Munsey Chapel is vernacular styled country church, with Gothic Revival detailing. The frame structure lies beneath a gable roof that has enclosed rafters and boxed eave. The gable end has a single wooden truss with winged ends. The windows

A ramp has been added to make the church wheelchair accessible.

The interior and pews was built using yellow poplar, oak and chestnut.

March 2008: Munsey's Chapel is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-four-bay, gable-front, wood-frame church, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is framed by a vinyl architrave and flat pediment is slightly recessed into the center bay of the façade. The primary entrance is fronted by a wood deck that is enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade and accessible by wood steps and a wood ramp. Elongated, narrow, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, all framed by vinyl architraves and topped with flat pediments, are evenly spaced across the side elevations. A simple bargeboard adorns the façade gable peak. A brick chimney abuts the west-facing elevation and extends through the boxed eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding was likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard. The wood deck and steps do not appear to be original and were likely added in the late twentieth century, likely replacing an older set of stairs.

083-5033

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1914

This house is a large impressive structure, resting on a hand carved stone foundation. The stone work in the foundation and the wall at the front of the yard was constructed by Italian stone mason Cozzolino, who did much of the stone work in the

The roofing material and the windows have been replaced.

The ground floor of the Bundy house has a continuous flow with no hallways. Upon entering the front door a sitting room or foyer is entered. A parlor and living room lie to each side of the foyer. The rear of the house contains the kitchen and dining room. The kitchen has been updated and modernized. A pantry lies between the dining room and the kitchen. A rear staircase runs up along the side of the kitchen. The staircase is reached through a small hall. A bathroom and washroom lie off of the hall. The second floor is reached from the front stairs in the foyer or from the rear stairs near the kitchen. The front staircase is a large winding set of steps that are gracefully crafted. The stairs wind up to an open sitting area. Five bedrooms and a bathroom attach to this central sitting area. The upstairs reflects the ground floorplan. Most of the rooms in the house have fireplaces with carved cherry and oak mantles and ceramic tile inlays. Every door has a transom above. Swinging doors with glass panes, hidden pocket doors, built in closets, rich wood trim, solid paneled doors and wooden floors enhance the beauty of the this house. The spring box

083-5033

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1914

still remains in the basement. The basement walls consist of the cut stone. According to the property owner the house was built as is and has not changed structurally. The bathrooms were built and the sewage lines were laid in 1914 but the bathrooms were not fully functional for several years when the family put water in the house. The water lines are on the outside of the house as they were added later. The interior of the house is in excellent condition and maintains its original integrity.

083-5034

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1910

This two-story house is a beautifully built dwelling with classic Queen Anne stylings. The steeply-hipped, cross-gabled roof is covered in pressed tin shingles. A central interior brick chimney exits near the roof peak. The hipped-roof wrap-

The house does not appear to have any alterations aside from roofing material.

083-5035

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1880

The Grassy Creek Church has a steep gable-end roof covered in composition shingles. The gable end has a full pediment which contains two 2/2 stained glass windows, and a decorative vent. Decorative stick work surrounds the windows in the pediment

083-5036

Other DHR-ID:

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

The Salyer / Ryan House is a two-story I-house with gothic details. A large two-story, gable-roofed porch breaks the side gabled roof. The porch gable is decorated with mousetooth and dentils wood work and is broken by a gothic point, slat cover

083-5037

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

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

This structure is a cross gable-roofed house with a catslide roof. A rear porch lies under the overhang of the catslide. The roof is covered in standing seam tin and is broken by an exterior end stone chimney and a central interior brick chimney

083-5038

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.50, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1875

The Mason Store was built by Drewry Mason around 1875. The store is a gable-front building with a central entrance. The double-doored entrance is flanked by two large, 9/6 windows. Another door opens into the loft, and sits directly above the d

The double bay garage appears to be a later addition. The concrete block foundation and front entrance replaced an original material.

The property owner said the interior of the building has lost the floor and is in poor condition.

083-5039

Route 2

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1890

This two-story house has a typical I-House design with a cross-gable and rear ell. The house has some Folk

083-5039

Route 2

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1890

Victorian detailing, including a Gothic type window in the front gable pediment, and cutouts on the porch. The roof has a slight boxed eave

The house has had a porch constructed into the rear ell. The front porch appears to have been remodeled.

083-5040

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Other, ca 1780

The William Dorton Jr. Home is a two-and-a-half story tall log building that has been engulfed within a large three bay wide barn. The log house is large, and unusual in that it is 2.5 stories high. The logs that were used for this building are hu

See above

See above

083-5041

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1908

The Dorton Home was constructed in 1908 for Robert Clark Dorton, by a Mr. Patton. The vernacular I-House has a typical design with a rear ell. The two story house rests beneath a gable roof. The roof is broken by two central interior chimneys.

Two small additions have been built into the ell.

083-5042

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1910

The store is single story building covered in a gable roof, which is hidden by a flat parapet. The front entrance is a flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom. The entrance sits in an alcove. A central interior chimney breaks the roofline

A shed-roofed addition was constructed on the eastern side of the store. It appears to have been used for a garage, or workshop.

083-5043

Route 71

Other DHR-ID: 083-5136

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1830

2000: This brick home sits abandoned surrounded by what was the original homestead and farm. The house is a two-story building covered in a gable roof. The house is constructed from brick laid in a Flemish Bond pattern. The house has two exterior end chimneys. The foundation is constructed of cut limestone. A hipped-roof, one-story porch stretches the length of the house.

The house is five bays wide, and the windows are covered in wooden shutters. A rear ell runs off the back of the house.

The rear addition replaced an original detached kitchen. The porch has been enclosed with sheets of tin.

Interior Description: According to the Russell County Heritage book the interior of the house is beautifully finished. The interior walls are constructed of brick covered in plaster. The woodwork has artificial graining. The stairway is a copy of the stairs in the Old Lebanon Courthouse.

This Federal-style house was built circa 1800 and is currently in good condition.

2008: The house is still vacant. It is now in fair condition, and it appears to be circa 1830 construction.

083-5044

-Rt. 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1860

083-5044 -Rt. 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1860

2001: This two-story farmhouse is five bays wide and one bay deep. The gable roof is broken by two interior end chimneys. The boxed eave lies above a wide band of trim. The gable end, broken pediments also have wide trim boards. The cornice line is decorated with Italianate brackets. A two-story, two-level porch covers the central front entrance. The porch is decorated with convex cut trim boards and an intricately sawn balustrade. The rear ell appears to have been built in conjunction with the front.

Two shed-roofed porches were built into each side of the rear ell on the house. The shingles replaced the original cladding. Some of the porch detailing was probably added.

083-5045 Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1780

The original Aston House started as a log hunting cabin which was replaced by a log house. The log house has evolved in several stages and is now enclosed within telescoping additions. The entire house has a gable roof. The end sections of the

The house has gone through several transitions (see above). The original 1700s building was remodeled in 1805. In 1829 the home was remodeled again and a breezeway was added. The home has continued to evolve to its present appearance.

083-5046

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1861

This house is a common National Styled, Folk I-House. The gable roof is covered in pressed tin shingles and has a slight overhang boxed eave. The broken pediment has a closed cornice. A hipped-roof porch extends along the entire front of the ho

An addition has been built in the ell of the house. A sleeping porch with a folk styled balustrade was constructed on top of the addition. The original house was 1.5 stories high, however much of the house was destroyed by a tornado September 30, 1875 and had to be rebuilt. When the house was reconstructed a full second story was built.

The front entrance opens into a central foyer that holds the staircase. The foyer is flanked by sitting/living rooms. The second floor reflects the ground floor. The rear ell contains the kitchen and dining room. Two bedrooms lie above.

083-5047

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1880

This house is a two-story, three bays wide, double pile building, with a rear ell. The gable roof is broken on each end by a brick chimney. Each 1/1 sash window is flanked by shutters. The central front entrance is flanked by sidelights. The p

The rear ell was probably added as a kitchen. Another small addition was added to the rear of the ell. This may be the bathroom. One of the chimneys appear to have rebuilt.

083-5048 Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1850

Esther Memorial United Methodist Church is a large hipped-roof gothic revival building. The roofline is broken by three cross-gable dormers. The church is entered through the base of the square bell tower, which has a steep pyramidal roof. The

A stoop with a gable roof appears to have been added to shelter the bell tower entrance.

083-5049 Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1800

The Johnson Gross Cabin is a dog-trot structure originally built as a one-room, one-story cabin with a stone end chimney. The cabin was built with half-dovetailed notching and chinked with chunks of log and mud. A second room

083-5049 **Route 71**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1800**

and dog trot was add

The original stone chimney was replaced by a brick structure. A concrete pad was poured to act as a porch foundation, and replaced the original wooden support. The dog-trot was enclosed with board & batten to create another room.

The structure consists of two log pens connected with a board and batten enclosed dog-trot. The western, original pen, has a fireplace opening on the western wall. Hard wood floors run throughout the structure. Plasterboard covers most of the interior walls.

083-5050 **Route 3**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1870**

The Jasper Moore house was constructed in several stages starting with a log section that is now covered in poplar siding. It appears that another section was constructed in front of the log building and then both parts were connected with a bree

The building has been changed several times over the years. The log core had additions built on to it and then the whole building was covered in weatherboard. The exterior side chimney was added.

083-5051 **Intersection Of Routes 602 & 682**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1920**

Meade's Store is a small vernacular styled building facing the intersection of Routes 609 and 682. The store has a flat roof with a double-stepped false parapet. The front entrance of the store is a central, single-doored entrance flanked by bay

The store has a shed-roofed side addition that was probably used for storage. The front windows have been replaced.

083-5052 **Intersection Of Routes 602 & 682**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1920**

2001: Meade's Store is a small vernacular styled building facing the intersection of Routes 609 and 682. The store has a flat roof with a double-stepped false parapet. The front entrance of the store is a central, single-doored entrance flanked by bay style windows. The store is entered off of a simple shed-roofed porch, with diagonal support brackets that are tied back into the front facade. The structure and parapet is covered in horizontal weatherboard.

The store has a shed-roofed side addition that was probably used for storage. The front windows have been replaced.

083-5054

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1800**

The Jessee House was originally built as a log structure that has evolved into side-gabled house with a rear ell. The log has been covered with weatherboard. The roof is covered in standing seam tin, and has a plain cornice. One large limestone

Two shed roofed additions have been built onto the rear ell, one on each side of the ell. The house has been updated with new windows, shutters, and siding.

083-5055

Other DHR-ID:

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

The Jessee House is a vernacular I-House with a front gable extension. According to the owner the house has a log core that has been engulfed within a newer structure. The house shows no physical exterior evidence of the log core. The present b

An addition has been placed on the front corner of the house which probably contained the original bathroom. The

083-5055

Other DHR-ID:

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

house has been updated with modern windows, roofing material, shutters and siding.

083-5057

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1860**

The William Bracken House is an abandoned structure that is deteriorating. The two -story frame dwelling is clad in board & batten. The house is gable -roofed clad in standing seam tin. One of the interior end chimneys has fallen. The building is

A rear ell is attached to the house. It is not clear if this ell was original or added at a later date. It is probably original as it is clad in board & batten.

083-5058

Buffalo Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1830**

The George Gose House is a two-story large home, that is five bays wide and one bay deep. The house has a gable roof with a front gable that extends out over the two story, double level porch. The porch's gable center has a circular vent. The two

083-5059

Route 611

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1869**

The Artrip House was built in a "L" shaped design and is topped with a gable roof. The cornice has an open eave with exposed rafter tails. The front of the house, which faces away from the current road, is three bays wide, with a central entrance

A gable-roofed addition was built on the side of the house. This addition has a shed- roofed porch and a stoop type entrance.

July 2008: The Artrip House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The building is comprised of a three-bay side-gable block and a gable-roof ell that extends off the right bay of the main block. A curving, one-story porch that is supported by turned, bracketed posts, is located at the junction of the ells. Paired, wood, one-light casement windows line the first and second stories of the façade. Two large, shouldered, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the gable ends of the main block and the ell. A plain frieze board embellishes the raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear of the main dwelling. The ell is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A shed-roof porch that is supported by turned posts is located at the junction of the rear ell and the main dwelling. A brick, interior-end chimney that is topped with a ceramic pot rises from the west slope of the ell roof.

083-5061

Tunnel Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

This railroad tunnel passes through a mountain and allows access to a private drive. The wingwalls, opening arches, and tunnel walls are constructed from cut ashlar. The ceiling of the tunnel is constructed from brick. Route 646 actually passes through two larger tunnels constructed in the same pattern.

March 2008: Thompson Creek Tunnel #5 is a large, arched, masonry structure that passes through a steep, earthen railroad grade. The structure system is comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar. Numbers etched in the stone indicate blocks range in height from around sixteen to twenty-six inches, with the larger stones placed near the base of the structure. Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are also visible on most of the stones. The semi-circular arched opening is supported by stone voussoirs and a prominent keystone. The angled wing-walls are stepped downward with the slope of the hill. The

083-5061

Tunnel Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890

interior walls of the tunnel are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vault is lined with hand-made brick. The flattened bed of the creek suggests a wagon road at one time passed through the tunnel.

083-5062

Route 640 Scenic Byway

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1801

The Smith Cemetery has at least 15 graves enclosed within a wrought iron fence. The fence has a decorative wrought gate. The tombstones are made from marble, granite and possibly other stones. One grave is covered by a carved stone box with a s

The monument is a later addition to the original burial ground.

083-5070

Route-91 (In A Field)

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Shed, Stories 1.00, Style: , 1880

This late 19th to early 20th century, braced frame, agricultural building is of hewn-timber, with clay chinking and V-notched corner joints. The building has a gable-end, standing-seam, metal roof. Evidence of a chimney exists in a break at the

Evidence of fallen brick chimney and additional structure on right angle. Evidence also exists of a new roof built over an earlier cabin.

083-5072

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1840

The Barrett Home is a large, 13 roomed building with a hipped, cross-gabled roof. The original structure was constructed of log. That portion is completely enclosed within the current building. The house is four bays wide, and has an offset ent

The house is currently being restored by the current owners.

083-5073

Johnson Drive

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1818

The New Garden Regular Primitive Baptist Church is a simple, front- gabled building. The roof is covered in standing seam tin. The roof has a boxed eave and wide cornice, that continues in the pediment. The trim is divided into two parts. This

The windows have been replaced and the top section of the triple sash has been covered. The piers have been infilled with concrete. The steps and a ramp are added features. A concrete block chimney has been added to the side of the building.

083-5074

Route 645

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1910

The Munsey House is large, cross-gabled building. The front of the building has a front gable pediment and a cut-away bay. The pediment has a wide cornice with a central vent. the cut-away bay has a six-sided pyramidal roof. The house has a wr

083-5075

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Prairie School, ca 1920

This house is an example of the Prairie style. The frame building rests beneath a pyramidal roof. The roof line is broken by three dormers built in the through cornice manner. The dormers have a hipped roof. The front porch has a

083-5075

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Prairie School, ca 1920**

hipped roof s

The house has been sided with vinyl, and the roofing material has changed. Two side additions have been built onto each side of the house.

083-5076

Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Classical Revival, 1907**

The Stuart Home is a grand example of a Neoclassical styled home. The large 13 roomed home has a hipped roof with a boxed eave and decorative entablature. The cornice includes dentils and circular detailing. The entablature has a very wide frie

A rear addition was built into the rear ell.

The house was not viewed beyond the front parlor.

083-5077

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1874**

The Taylor House is a two-story, I-house type structure, but the upper floor does not reflect the ground floor. The ground floor has central entrance flanked by four windows. The upper floor has the typical three bay, I-House layout. The house

A rear ell was added to the front section. Another shed-roofed addition was built onto the rear of the ell. Another addition was constructed at the end of the front of the house.

083-5078

Poor Farm Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1795**

The Frances Browning House is a three bay wide, two bay deep structure. The gable-roofed building is flanked by large exterior end chimneys. The central front entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by simple round

A rear ell has been built onto the rear of the building.

083-5080

50 Maple Crest Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.50, Style: Prairie School, ca 1910**

2000: This very large building appears to have been one of several stores or mercantiles that existed in the coal mining town of Drill. This building is a 2.5 story building with full raised basement. The building has a central gable-end entrance that is flanked by large windows. The front entrance is sheltered by a hipped-roof porch that covers the entire length of the building end. The porch is raised and supported by piers. A row of vertical window panes lie directly above the porch roof. It appears the second floor was utilized for living area. A steep set of steps runs up the side of the building to the second floor. Dormers break the roof on each end of the building. In good condition at present and built circa 1910.

March 2008: Drill Store is a Prairie-style, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, wood-frame dwelling, constructed with the plan of an American Foursquare, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and raised on a foundation of random, quarry-face, ashlar limestone. Centered on the first story of the façade are elongated, double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, covered with wood storm doors and topped with a two-light transom. Large, wood, four-light, plate-glass windows flank the entry bay. An oversized transom light opens into the spandrel wall above the first-story storefront, allowing ample interior lighting to the commercial sphere. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, supported by rudimentary, metal pipes, spans the façade. Paired, two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows open line the second-story façade. A small, one-bay, hipped-roof dormer, which is missing its window, is centered on the front slope of the roof. Fenestration along the elevations primarily consists of two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows and six-light, casement windows. All window openings rest on wood sills and are framed by wood architrave moldings. A second-story, shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts and accessible via

083-5080

50 Maple Crest Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 2.50, Style: Prairie School, ca 1910

a wood staircase, spans the left three bays of the east-facing elevation. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the east slope of the roof. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the deep, raking eaves of the main roof and dormer roof.

083-5081

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1900

The Weaver Creek School is two room schoolhouse that rests beneath a side-gable roof. The cornice is open with exposed rafter ends. The school is built with a typical design being lit by a row of 6/6 windows that cover one side of the building. A

A shed- roofed addition has been built onto the end of the school to serve as an equipment shelter. Some of the windows are broken.

083-5082

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1893

The Combs School is a gable front building that is probably a one-room schoolhouse. The school has a central gable-end entrance. A row of three windows down each side light the building. These windows were probably 6/6 or 9/6 originally. A bui

The windows have been covered with boards, probably to protect the windows from vandalism. The building appears to be cared for.

083-5085

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Other, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1880

The Mill Creek Community Center was probably originally constructed as a dwelling. The building is a simple two-story flat-roofed structure. The feature that makes this building interesting is the large two-story, flat, dome covered portico. Th

The existing columns are replacement features. The marks for the original columns can be seen in the dome underside.

083-5086

Intersection Of Routes 645 & 614

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1826

The Candler House is a cross-gable house with a rear ell. The front entrance is covered by a gable extension. The gable peak is decorated with a vertical stick work and a curved vergeboard. The extension is a two-story, two-level structure deco

The building has probably changed quite a bit from its original appearance.

083-5087

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1825

Glenmary was originally built as a four room log house. The house may have been built with a dog-trot design. The house was later covered in siding and additional rooms were added in a rear two-story ell. The house is covered with a gable-roof.

See above. A rear addition was added to the ell in recent years.

The interior of the house has been modified over the years.

083-5088

Route 640

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1800

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1800

The Gose-Dickenson House is a large impressive two-story dwelling. The house has a side-gable roof with a rear gable- roofed ell. The house is quite large, being four bays wide and one bay deep. The original structure was constructed as two, tw

See above. Another built-in porch sits on the rear of the house.

The original dog-trot is entered through the front door. This area now acts as a foyer. The original exterior, flush clapboard still covers the walls in the dog-trot. A winding staircase leads to the second floor from the foyer. The side of the staircase is paneled in raised vertical woodwork. To the west of the foyer the parlor is entered. This parlor was one of the interior rooms that was updated during the Queen Anne remodeling. This room has the bay window and a ceramic tile inlay in the fireplace. The mantle has an intricate design which includes Ionic columns and a carved ribbon motif. To the east of the foyer the living room is entered. This room is a large room with side by side windows on the front wall. The room has a more rustic, heavy mantle with raised panels. The ceiling of this room was covered during the remodeling with pressed metal ceiling panels. These panels have a pressed design of grapes and vines and has a pressed metal classical molding at the ceiling and wall contact. This trim has an egg and dart design. A small room lies east of the living room. This room is used as a bedroom, and has none of the Queen Anne detailing. This room has simple fluted door jams with circle-within-blocks caps. The back stairs wind up over this room, creating a slanted ceiling in the corner. This entire front part of the house is constructed of logs internally. These log walls can still be seen in the foyer closet beneath the steps. Leaving the living room to the north is the dining room. The dining room rests within the ell addition. The dining room was updated during the Queen Anne remodeling, and a pressed metal ceiling was placed here as well. This ceiling has a more romantic design. The outer edge of the ceiling has alternating pictures of Greek influenced Griffins and the face of a goddess flanked by cornucopias. The edge is decorated with a egg and dart design and woven mat design. Moving further north from the dining room the kitchen is entered. This is a very simplistic room with an original fireplace. Moving back out to the front stairwell and foyer the stairs wind up to the second floor. The stair rail has turned spindles and urn shaped newel post to caps. The stairwell walls are paneled in the original exterior flush siding. The bedroom off the landing to the west was remodeled and has the bay window. The fireplace is decorated with spindle work, a mirror, and fleur-de-lais carved wood features. The bedroom to the east of the landing reflects the more simplistic appearance of the living room below. The mantle is a simple wooden structure with a heavy appearance. A bathroom sits in the small room east of the bathroom. A rear stairwell leads from behind the bathroom down the living room. This stairwell has been completely remodeled recently. The only other addition to the house was an early 20th century addition of the wrap-around sunroom/utility room on the eastern side of the house. This room has horizontal and vertical wall siding. Overall the interior of the house has a beautiful flow and represents two distinct periods of time, the original construction of the house and the Queen Anne remodeling. All the trim in the house is wood and wood floors lie throughout.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1939

The Dickenson House is a classic example of the Bungalow Craftsman styled house that was ordered from the Sears Company. The Dickenson Family had the house made to order and picked the detailing they wanted for the exterior and interior. The hou

Aside from the above mentioned recent siding and bracket additions the house does not appear to have changed much. The windows have been replaced with modern 1/1's.

The interior of the house was constructed with a special design and does not have the same layout as a typical Craftsman house. An older house sat on the site and some of the interior material was recycled from the old house. Doors, wall boards and some floor planks were from the original house. One interesting feature of the house is the extremely steep staircase. The stairs were built very steep in order to have enough room for requested French Doors that lead into the dining room.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1880

This house has a interesting roofline. The roof is hipped on each end, and on the cross-gable. A triangular cross gable rests on one side of the roof. The gable pediment has a flower shaped cutout. A hipped roof wraps around the house and follo

083-5090

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1880**

The house has a rear addition.

083-5091

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1910**

The Carterton School is a four room frame building covered with a hipped roof. The roof is broken on the front by a decorative bell tower with a pyramidal roof. The roof is topped by a sharp spire finial. The frame work of the bell tower is cov

The front shed-roofed porch is not original to the building. It appears to have replaced a larger feature. Most of the windows have been broken.

July 2008: Carterton School is a vernacular, one-story, three-by-one-bay, hipped-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on stone piers. A single-leaf door, which is sheltered by a shed-roof door hood, is centered on the façade and flanked by two tripartite window openings. Tripartite window openings also open into the side elevations. Little remains of the window sashes. A square, shingle-clad belfry is centered over the main entrance on the front slope of the roof. The belfry is topped with a pyramidal roof that boasts flared eaves and a tall finial.

083-5092

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1870**

The Dickenson House is a vernacular I-House design with a rear ell. The roof has a boxed eave and a gable front extension. this extension projects out to create a two-story, double-level porch. The porch has a delicate cutout balustrade on both

A new chimney has been added to the one side. Two porches have been built into the rear ell. One porch was later enclosed.

083-5093

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1862**

Grandview is a large side gabled house with a rear ell. The house is two stories high and topped with a gable roof. The central front entrance is flanked with side lights and it has a transom. The front entrance is sheltered by a two story, two

A rear kitchen and sunroom has been added by the current owners. They are remodeling the interior but not removing the original interior detailing.

Interior was accessed to speak to property owner, not to be recorded.

August 2008: The Harding House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a stone foundation. A large, two-story porch that is supported by square columns and enclosed by a decorative, milled balustrade spans the façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is flanked by three-quarter sidelights and topped with a transom light is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A matching door is centered on the second story of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings. Two shouldered, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof ell extends off the rear of the main block. A columned porch wraps around the ell.

083-5094

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1865**

Locust Hill was originally built as a brick two-story dwelling with a rear ell. The current owners have covered the brick in vinyl siding to protect it from weathering. The roofline has decorative dentils in the cornice. The central entrance is fl

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1865

The current owners placed vinyl siding over the brick structure to protect the fragile brick. They have been restoring the interior portion of the house for ten years. They intend on restoring the structure and returning it back to brick.

August 2008: The Fields House is a vernacular, two-story, five-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a stone foundation. A large, two-story, hipped-roof porch spans the façade. The porch is supported by wood posts and enclosed by a simple wood balustrade. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors are centered on the first and second stories of the façade. The first-story entry bay is covered by an aluminum storm door, flanked by sidelights and topped with a transom light. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are flanked by shutters and framed by wood architrave moldings. Two engaged, shouldered, brick chimneys, that are now clad in vinyl siding, abut the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations: A large two-story ell has been removed from the rear. A smaller one-story ell still remains but at the time of the survey appeared to be in the midst of demolition.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1860

2000: The Dickenson/Hancock House was originally built in a Federal style, and had the appearance of a typical Ante-Bellum plantation. The five bay wide house rests beneath a gable roof. The structure rests on a limestone foundation. The windows have stone lintels. In the 1910's, the house had a side music room added, and a front gabled Greek Revival pediment and double leveled porch. This gives the house a completely different look than its original construction.

Built circa 1860, and currently in excellent condition. The house was accessed to talk with the owner, and not to survey.

March 2008: The Dr. Robert C. Meade House is a two-story, five-by-two-bay, side-gable, masonry building, which exhibits elements of both the Greek Revival and Neo-Classical styles. The foundation and structural walls are laid in seven-course, American-bond brick, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A prominent, two-story, one-bay, pedimented, gable-roof portico dominates the symmetrically-ordered façade. Heavy, paired, round columns support the plain frieze, molded cornice, and pediment roof. The tympanum of the pediment is sheathed in weatherboard and adorned with a simple, floral medallion. A simple, matchstick balustrade encloses the second story of the portico. A one-story, five-bay, shed-roof porch spans the first story of the façade and passes beneath the portico. Heavy columns, matching, in style, those of the portico, support the plain frieze and molded cornice that embellish the eaves of the porch roof. A brick half-wall encloses the porch. A simple, matchstick balustrade encloses a balcony atop each end of the porch roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is topped with a broken, six-light transom, flanked by half sidelights, and framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the center bay of the first-story façade. The evenly-spaced window openings along the façade have been boarded over. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves of the main roof and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends. Engaged, shouldered, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the east- and west-facing elevations. Small, square, one-light casement windows flank chimneys in each gable peak.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, gable-roof, brick addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. The frieze and cornice of the main block carry over into the eaves of the rear wing. A bay window is centered on the first-story of the rear elevation of the wing. A large, two-story, shed-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition is attached to the west-facing elevation of the brick wing. Paired, vinyl, multi-light casement windows line the side elevation of the addition. A small, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition is attached to the east-facing elevation of the brick wing. A large, brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, abuts the east-facing elevation of the one-story addition. A partially-enclosed porch is attached to the rear of the one-story addition. A large, two-story, two-by-three-bay, flat-roof, brick wing is attached to the east-facing elevation of the main block. The frieze and cornice details extend into the eaves of the side wing. Vinyl, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows open into the second-story of the wing, while the first-story windows are boarded over.

Written data indicates the dwelling was originally constructed in the 1860s in the Greek Revival style and was updated in the Neo-Classical style in the early twentieth century. The updates likely included the façade porch and portico.

083-5095

Meades Road

Other DHR-ID: 083-5205

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1860

The window openings have been boarded over and the building appeared to be undergoing renovations at the time of the survey (March 2008).

083-5096

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1884

Walrose House is a two-story brick house building topped with a hipped-gable roof. The roof has triangular cross gables, with central pediment windows. The roof has a wide cornice line. Two bay window projections lie on the side of the house.

This house was rebuilt to its current appearance in the 1950s after a tornado destroyed half the house.

083-5098

Route 65

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1898

2000: The Dickenson-Griffith House is a large sprawling structure with a hipped, cross-gabled roof. The roof is broken by two gable-roofed dormers on the front side of the roof. Two triangular cross gables break the sides of the roof. A large impressive wraparound porch surrounds three side of the house.

The continuous cutout balustrade runs on both the bottom and upper levels of the porch. The porch is supported by spindle type columns. A row of spindle work decorates the porch cornice on both levels. This folk styled porch is a wonderful detail to the house. The house combines Queen Anne and Folk styles. A square dormer projects out on the east side of the house. A rear ell stretches out behind the house. The wraparound porch continues on the ell on the upper level. The central entrance is flanked by sidelights. Condition: Good. Threats to Resource: None Known.

Additions/Alterations Description:

A rear breezeway has been added onto the house and connects the house and original dairy/springhouse. The smokehouse serves as an additional room for the house.

July 2008: Brookhaven is a vernacular, two-story, three-by-two-bay, hipped-roof, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors, which are flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels, framed by wood architrave moldings, and covered with metal storm doors, are centered on the first and second stories of the façade. An ornate, two-story, hipped-roof, wood porch spans the façade and wraps around the side elevations. The porch boasts turned posts, milled balustrades, and delicate spindlework. The porch is raised on piers, which are concealed behind an apron of wood latticework. Wood steps provide access to the porch along the façade, but stone steps provide access at the rear of the westerly elevation. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, which are flanked by paneled, wood shutters, resting on wood sills, and framed by wood architrave moldings. Two one-bay, gable-roof, wood-clad dormers, also with two-over-two windows, open into the front slope of the roof. Cross-gables are centered on the easterly and westerly slopes of the roof. Small, wood, four-light, casement windows are centered on the cross-gables. A plain, wide, frieze board and molded cornice embellish the roof eaves.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear elevation of the main dwelling. The ell is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The porch from the main block extends around and joins the side walls of the ell.

083-5099

Route 682

Other DHR-ID:

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

The Gray/Robinson House was originally constructed as a log house with exterior end chimney. This section of the house was built around 1790. That section now serves as the rear ell of the house. The front portion of the house is a two-story, t

A side addition has been built onto the house. See above.

Only the front entrance and one room was accessed.

083-5099

Route 682

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1790***

July 2008: The Gray-Robinson House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a coursed rubble limestone foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade and is flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels and topped with a transom light. A two-story, shed-roof, wood porch spans the façade. The porch is supported by squared, bracketed columns and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade. Fenestration consists of narrow, paired, vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, which are flanked by faux vinyl shutters. An interior, brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the roof. A boxed cornice embellishes the eaves.

Additions and alterations: A very large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition is attached to the rear of the main dwelling. A smaller, one-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame addition, also clad in vinyl siding, is attached to the northerly elevation of the larger wing. A concrete-block chimney abuts the westerly elevation of the smaller wing. The vinyl siding, windows, and shutters on the main dwelling likely date from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

083-5100

Route 682

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1873***

The Brick Church is a front-gabled building with a square bell tower that dominates the front section of the building. The bell tower and steeple rests on a large heavy constructed gabled pediment. The steeple is vented on all sides. The steeple

A rear addition has been built onto the building and is probably used for Sunday School and meeting rooms.

July 2008: The Old Brick Baptist Church is a Greek Revival-style, one-story, two-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, masonry building, laid in six-course American-bond brick, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a parged, brick foundation. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors, both of which are topped with blind transoms and framed by wood architrave moldings, open into the façade. A large gable-roof portico, supported by heavy brick columns, spans the façade. The gable of the portico roof is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal. A prominent, square, vinyl-clad tower rises from the center of the portico roof and is partially recessed into the auditorium block. A narrow, conical roof caps the tower. Fenestration along the elevations consists of elongated, ornately-detailed, stained-glass windows, which rest on wood sills, are topped with splayed, brick lintels, and are framed by wood architrave moldings. A plain, wide frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves of the main roof, and cornice returns frame the gables of the main roof and portico roof.

Additions and alterations: A long, one-story, ell-shaped, gable-roof, wood-frame addition, which is clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation, extends off the rear elevation. The standing-seam metal roof of the main church appears to be a fairly recent replacement.

083-5101

Route 65

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1880***

The Quillian Home is a side-gabled structure that is two stories tall. Two brick exterior end chimneys rest at each end of the house. The front facade has a central entrance flanked by two windows. The central door has sidelights and a transom. The

The rear ell appears to be an addition to the original structure. The ell has a hipped roofed wrap around porch. Another small addition has been added on to the ell.

083-5102

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1840***

The house appears to have been built originally as a story and a half log dwelling, that was expanded into a three bay structure. The house sits under a gable roof that is broken by a central interior chimney. This chimney was probably on the end

See above.

Primary Resource Information: **Hotel/Inn, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1910**

2000: The Duff Hotel is a large rambling building constructed in the Queen Anne Style. The house is covered with a complex hipped roof with cross gables and dormers. The cornice of the house is decorated with wooden brackets. Three interior chimneys break the roof. The roof has a combination of gable front, pedimented extensions, triangular cross-gables, gable roofed dormers, and hipped roof extensions. The walls of the house extend forward in four different locations. These sections are two-stories high and are cut away to create three sided bays. The three sides of the bays are lit with 1/1 windows. The dormer rests on the front side of the house and is lit by three multi-paned windows. The triangular cross gables are lit by arched windows. The wrap-around porch is one-level high with a hipped roof. The porch roof is supported by rounded columns. A rear porch rests in the rear ell. The entire building sits on a partially raised foundation. The building overall is 3.5 stories high.

A small rear addition has been built onto the back of the building. The rest of the building appears original.

August 2008: The Duff House is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling that is sheathed in weatherboard, is topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and is resting on a parged, stone foundation. The main block of the building is roughly square and is topped with a hipped roof. Two prominent, two-story, hipped-roof, bay window pavilions project from the left bay and right bays of the façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, which is supported by Tuscan columns, spans the façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings. A large, one-bay, pedimented dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. The dormer features a tripartite window that consists of a central three-over-one sash and flanking two-over-one sashes. The tympanum of the dormer pediment is adorned with a decorative medallion. Pedimented cross-gables are centered the side elevations. The broad eaves of the main roof are supported by decorative, milled brackets. A brick, interior chimney, with decorative corbelled bands, rises from the north slope of the roof.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890**

The Porter House is three bay wide building resting under a hipped, gable roof. A front triangular cross gable rests in the center of the roof front. The gable is lit by a 6/6 window. The house has two chimneys, one interior, one exterior end. The front porch has a hipped roof and is supported by turned spindle type posts. The central entrance is flanked by sash windows. A rear porch rests in the ell of the rear of the house.

A small rear addition has been built onto the back porch of the building. This probably serves as a bathroom.

July 2008: The dwelling is a Folk Victorian, one-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a complex, standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a poured-concrete foundation. The massing of the building consists of a three-bay, single-pile, side-gable block and a large hipped-roof block that extends off the rear slope of the side-gable roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered with a metal storm door, is centered on the façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts, spans the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows that are framed by vinyl architraves. A pedimented cross-gable is centered on the façade slope of the main roof. A brick chimney abuts the easterly elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the roof. A shed-roof dormer opens into the westerly slope of the hipped roof.

Additions and alterations: A rear porch has been enclosed at the northwesterly corner of the building. A modern deck extends off the enclosed porch. The vinyl siding and windows replaced the original wood weatherboard and sashes sometime after the 2001 survey. The roof and porch were also replaced.

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**

The Farmer's Merchant Bank stands two-stories high and is topped with a front gable. Two central interior chimneys break through the roof. The building is lit with double sash windows with arched tops. The front of the building has alternating doors and windows. The southern entrance went into the bank while the northern entrance opened to a set of steps that went upstairs. According to Mr. Sam Porter, who lives across the street, a doctor's office was upstairs. The doors are decorated with wooden cutout ribbons, and each has a transom.

083-5105

Old Castlewood Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**

A metal awning has been added over the front entrances and windows.

July 2008: The commercial block is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, gable-roof, masonry building, laid in seven-course American-bond brick, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a brick foundation. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light doors open into the first-story façade: one on the right bay and one on the second bay from the left. The doors are topped with transom lights, adorned with swag and garland motifs, and recessed back into the brick wall. The other two bays of the commercial storefront hold oversized, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by wood architrave moldings. A bracketed metal awning shades the storefront. Fenestration on the second story consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows that are supported by wood sills and segmental, brick arches. The façade gable peak is clad in aluminum siding. Two interior-end, brick chimneys rise for the easterly slope of the roof. Double-leaf metal loading doors open into the right bay of the easterly elevation.

083-5109

Old Castlewood Road

Other DHR-ID: **083-5112**

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

2000: This small building has a shed roof, and appears to have been originally used as a store. The building has a central front entrance flanked by paired 2/2 windows. The central entrance is inset into the front of the building. The front is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The porch roof has scalloped wood trim in the cornice.

The building is currently being used as a rental home. It is in good condition and under no apparent threat.

July 2008: The Kiser Store is a vernacular, one-story, four-bay, shed-roof, wood-frame building, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf, metal, paneled door is recessed into the second bay from the left along the façade and is flanked between two canted walls. Fenestration consists of vinyl, four-over-four, double-hung sash windows. A shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts, spans the façade.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl siding, windows, and door were all added around the time of the survey.

083-5110

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

This small house is built in a very interesting way. Although the main structure is not very large, a extra large front gable extension projects out from the front of the house. The extension covers the front porch. The gable extension has a central four pane window. The front gable rests on rounded columns. The roof line of the house and front gable is decorated with scalloped wooden brackets. The central entrance is flanked by two windows. This building has a very unusual design and is the only building with this design that was recorded for this project.

The house is painted bright blue.

July 2008: The dwelling is a Folk Victorian, one-story, three-by-two-bay, side-gable, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, flanked by full sidelights, topped with a transom light, and framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the façade. A prominent cross-gable portico dominates the façade and shelters the entry bay. The portico is supported by Tuscan columns, with entasis, and enclosed by a simple, wood balustrade. The porch roof is embellished with a frieze board, molded cornice and decorative brackets. The gable peak is clad in weatherboard and boasts a small, square, wood, four-light casement windows. The brackets and cornice details from the portico roof continue around the eaves of the main roof. Fenestration consists of vinyl, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows. An interior, brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the rear slope of the roof.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl windows, the door, and the door surround appear to be fairly recent updates.

083-5111

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Lodge, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1890**

This building is a large two-story structure with a front-gable roof. The roof is topped with a cupola with a multi-pointed cap. The four points are pyramidal in shape, and gives the appearance of a crown. The central front entrance is flanked by two windows. A simple porch shelters the front entrance.

083-5111

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Lodge, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1890**

The building has been sided with vinyl. The windows have been replaced.

March 2008: The Castlewood Masonic Lodge is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, wood-frame building, suggesting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a clipped-gable, standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors are centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof portico, supported by square posts, shelters the entry bay. The portico roof is covered in standing-seam metal, and the portico rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Steps approach the left and right sides of the portico foundation. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by vinyl architraves. A roughly-square, vinyl-clad cupola rises from the front of the roof. Square, louvered lights open into each elevation of the cupola. The cupola is crowned by five pyramidal finials. A boxed cornice embellishes the eaves of the main roof. A brick, interior-end chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the west slope of the roof. A metal fire-escape is attached to the east-facing elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding and vinyl windows were likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl siding may cover the original weatherboard, and the vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes. Due to the poured-concrete foundation, the portico appears to be a twentieth-century addition.

083-5112

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Historic District, , Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), ca 1770**

The Town of Old Castlewood sits on the banks of the Clinch River in a beautiful river valley. Route 615 winds down to community. The railroad runs through the community.

August 2008: The district is clustered around the confluence of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and the Clinch River and consists of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings and commercial buildings. Once of bustling railroad boomtown, Castlewood retains a good collection of commercial buildings that, despite their neglected condition, encapsulate the town's historic character.

083-5113

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

The Sutton/Wells home is a large rambling building with a gable roof. The eave is boxed and the gable end has a cornice surround. The central front entrance is flanked by two windows. The door is sheltered by a small gable front porch. The po

The two-story sleeping porch on the rear of the buiolding has been enclosed to create more rooms. Vinyl siding has been added.

The building was accessed with the owner to talk not to record.

The Sutton/Wells House is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding, topped with an standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed, ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is covered with an aluminum storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The entry bay is sheltered by a portico that consists of Tuscan columns supporting a broken pediment roof. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by vinyl architraves and rest on wood sills. A molded cornice embellishes the eaves, and cornice returns frame the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell is attached to the rear elevation of the main block. The ell is also clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. An enclosed porch is located at the junction of the ell and the main block. A brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the ell roof.

083-5114

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1885**

The school is a large country facility that probably has at least four class rooms. The building rests under a front gable roof that is broken by an interior chimney. A cupola styled bell tower sits on top the building. The pyramidal-

083-5114

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1885

roofed bel

July 2008: Collingwood Academy is a large, vernacular, one-story, one-by-five-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and raised on a high foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in irregular courses. A single-leaf door opening is centered on the façade and is flanked by full sidelights and topped with a multi-light transom. The door is missing. A rectangular, louvered light is framed in the façade gable. Fenestration along the elevations consists of wood, six-over-six-over-six, triple-hung sash windows. A number of the glass panes are missing. A small ornate cupola is centered on the roof. The cupola is open on all sides, having once housed a bell, and is topped with a low-pitched, pyramidal roof. A small, brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof adjacent to the cupola. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves, and cornice returns frame the gable ends.

083-5115

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880

The Collingwood Institute is a large gable-roofed building with a wrap-around porch. The roof is broken by two interior chimneys. The front entrance is sheltered by the wrap-around porch. The porch has a rounded hipped-roof. The building is i

The building is now being used for a farm storage building.

July 2008: Collingwood Normal School is a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, ell-plan, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The massing of the building consists of a side-gable block and a gable-front ell that is attached to the easterly end of the main block. A shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts, is located at the junction of the two blocks. Entry bays are located on the façade of the main block and the westerly elevation of the ell; both open onto the porch but are missing doors. The window are also missing from their openings. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves.

083-5116

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1880

Bethany Methodist Church is a single room, clipped gable end building. The boxed cornice is decorated with cornice brackets in each corner. The weatherboard covered frame is broken by double hung sash windows capped in a gothic point. The church

A rear addition has been built onto the back of the building and probably serves as Sunday school rooms. There are no other apparent alterations.

July 2008: Bethany United Methodist Church is a vernacular, one-story, three-by-four-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, which exhibits the influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a V-crimp metal roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. Double-leaf, wood, one-light doors are centered on the façade and framed by a vinyl architrave. A one-story, gable-roof portico, which is supported by wrought-iron posts, enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade, and topped with a V-crimp metal roof, shelters the entry bay. The portico is raised on a concrete-block foundation and front by concrete-block steps. A circular light is centered in the gable peak above the entrance. The remaining fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows that are topped with peaked, two-light transoms on the façade and six-over-six windows with three-light transoms on the side elevations. A square belfry rises from the front peak of the roof, clipping the gable. Pointed-arch, wood, louvered lights adorn the four sides of the belfry. A tall, narrow, pyramidal roof, with flared eaves and pressed-tin shingles, caps the belfry.

Additions and alterations: A small, one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the rear of the main building. The vinyl siding and V-crimp roof on the main building appear to be fairly recent additions. The façade doors and portico also appear to be relatively new additions.

083-5117

Sawmill Hollow

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1945

The Arty Lee School is a long rectangular building with an entire side of windows. This simply constructed school has no outstanding architectural features. A large chimney rises from the center of the building.

083-5117 **Sawmill Hollow**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1945**

The school is abandoned and being used by locals for paint ball fights.

083-5118

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Boiler House, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1915**

The Steam Heat Plant is a one-story building with a gable roof. The roof is broken by several metal stacks. The bay openings for the building are arched. The building has three sides constructed from rough-cut stone. The arched bays are made f

The arched bays have been closed with concrete block walls.

083-5119 **Routes 608 & 627**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 1.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1915**

2001: The Dante Bank is a small square building with a flat roof. The building is three bays wide. The central entrance and the flanking windows are arched with a sunburst motif in the arch. The arch has a central keystone. The building sits on a concrete foundation. This building reflects the Classical style. This building served the community as a bank but was then transformed into a beer garden.

2003, PIF: The one story bank building is 33' x 33' on the exterior. The siding is brick. A concrete vault extends across the back. The wooden windows are topped by arched transoms that open inward. A block storage building was added on one side within recent years.

083-5120

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Depot, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1930**

The Dante Depot rests along the railroad area and now sits abandoned. The hipped roof building has an open eave with eave brackets. The brick work on the building is a varied combination, including Flemish Bond work on the foundation. The entran

083-5121 **Sawmill Hollow**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1906**

This house is one of several types within the Dante community. This is a single occupancy dwelling, with front corner porch. The porch is sheltered by a corner of the roof. The front entrance is in the porch alcove. This building has no outstan

Many of the homes in Dante have been altered through siding, roofing and small additions. This house has a small rear addition.

083-5122 **Sawmill Hollow**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1906**

This house is one of several types within the Dante community. This is a single occupancy dwelling, with front shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by square posts. The front central entrance is flanked by windows. This building has no outs

Many of the homes in Dante have been altered through siding, roofing and small additions. This house has a rear porch addition.

083-5123 **Sawmill Hollow**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This church was originally constructed as a simple shed-roofed building, with no outstanding details. A large

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1906

This house is one of several types within the Dante community. This is a two-story, multiple occupancy dwelling, with a front gable-end porch. The porch is supported by square posts and has a shed-roof. There is a door on each end of the buildin

Many of the homes in Dante have been altered through siding, roofing and small additions. This house has been sided and has a side deck.

083-5130 **Straight Hollow**

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1906

This house is one of several types within the Dante community. This is a one-story, single occupancy dwelling, with a front shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by square posts. There is a central entrance with flanking windows. This buildi

Many of the homes in Dante have been altered through siding, roofing and small additions. This house has been clad in brick-tex and has side addition.

083-5131

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Other, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1940

This large brick building is simplistically constructed with a box shape and flat roof. The building is two-stories high, and has a line of second floor windows. A metal awning covers the front entrance.

This building was originally a pharmacy with a doctor's office upstairs. It is now a grocery and post office.

083-5132

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Theater, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1915

This large brick building is simplistically constructed with a box shape and gable roof. The building is two-stories high, and has a line of second floor windows. A double door entrance opens on the gable end. The ground floor windows have been

See above.

083-5133

Bear Wallow

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1906

This house is one of several types within the Dante community. This is a one-story, single occupancy dwelling, with a front shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by wrought iron rails. There is a central entrance with flanking multi-paned wi

Many of the homes in Dante have been altered through siding, roofing and small additions. This house has been clad in siding and has a rear addition.

083-5135

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Other, 1860

The Fugate House is a large brick building built in a stylish way. The house has a rear brick ell. The building is three bays wide and two bays deep. The gable roof has a boxed eave, with a narrow cornice. A gable front extension extends out o

The current owners have remodeled the house to upgrade the heating system, insallation and windows. They said they had completed quite a bit of work on the interior of the house. A rear, two-story porch has been built into the ell. A square frame addition has been built onto the rear of the ell.

083-5136

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Historic District, , Style: , 1770**

Route 71 is a very old road and was used by early settlers to leave the settlements at Castlewood to settle the southwestern part of Russell County. People also used the route to travel into neighboring Scott County and on to Kentucky and Tennessee

See above. A part of Alternate Route 58 crosses the original path of Route 71. Route 71 runs on Route 58 for couple miles.

083-5137

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This house is a simple vernacular farm house with large limestone chimney and rough limestone foundation. The house is two-stories high and topped with a gable roof. The three bay house is lit with 2/2 windows. A hipped-roof porch shelters the

The building has been clad in brick-tex siding.

083-5138

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This five bay wide frame house is topped with a side gable roof. Two exterior end chimneys set on the ends of the building. A two-story, two-level porch extends from the front of the building. The porch has a front- gabled roof. The pediment h

083-5139

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**

This Queen Anne house is a 2.5 story building topped with a hipped, cross-gable roof. The cross gable pediments are lit by small, paired windows. Beneath two of the cross gables the walls exten forward into a cutaway bay with windows. A hipped

A rear addition was built onto the house and serves as a sheltered mud room. The house has been covered in a commercial siding.

The interior of the house was only accessed to speak to the renter.

083-5140

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This house is unusual, it has a square cupola, second floor. The roof is hipped with a square cupola sitting on the top. The cupola roof is pyramidal. The cupola is lit by four, small two paned windows. A window lies on each side of the cupola

A rear porch and room addtion has been built on the back of the house. A side addition has also been built on.

083-5152-0005 -Rt. 645

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, ca 1875**

The Jack Jessee House is a beautiful brick structure built utilizing different styles. The cross-gabled roof has a boxed eave, with a wide cornice fascia. Curved wooden brackets decorate the cornice. The brackets are bulky with a horizontal "S"

The current owners are trying to restore the house to its original appearance. Over the years several changes were made to the house, including an addition that was built into the rear ell. This addition has a gable roof and is constructed from wood. The other side of the rear ell has a patio enclosure, with a shed roof. Some of the windows have been replaced and changed.

The interior of the house has a nice flow upon entering the double front doors. The front doors are beautifully carved with raised oval and curved shapes. The door has an arched top lit with curved windows. The door is framed with a carved surround that is topped with flower styled motifs. A hall leads from the door to the rear of the house and the dining room. The staircase runs along the northern wall of the hall. The stairs are paneled with diagonal flush boards,

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, ca 1875**

with raised horizontal strips. The stair rail is a series of chamfered posts. A bulky turned newel post sits at the bottom of the stairs. A living room sits off the north side of the hall. This living room has the bay window, with an archway separating the bay from the rest of the room. The fireplace in this room has a beautifully carved mantle with a leafy vine motif. The door frame in the living room is topped with a carved cap. The carving includes raised ovals, and a center raised six pointed star. The doors and door jam is a raised panel style. Leaving the living room another arched door sits across the hall. This door is a side exit to the front porch. To the south of the hall is the parlor. The parlor is also decorated with detailed carving. This room has a fireplace with raised geometric designs and center glass that probably held a photo of the family. This room has a unique built in double-doored bookshelf, with lower drawers. This handmade piece is beautifully crafted. The top of the cabinet is decorated with scalloped woodwork. The cabinet has raised panels and raised panel drawer fronts. The shelves in the cabinet can be seen through six paned double doors. Leaving the parlor the dining room is entered. The dining room can also be entered from the end of the hall. The dining room is a large room with two oversized, built-in wall cabinets. These cabinets are constructed much like the cabinet in the parlor, except these are much larger. The double doors are broken by 12 glass panes. The cabinets are made from three different woods with different colored hues. This gives the cabinets a very stylish appearance. The raised ovals are repeated in the cabinet fronts. The kitchen sets of the rear of the dining room. The kitchen was remodeled in the 1950s and the owners actually placed sheetrock over a large built-in pie safe and cabinet. The very large cabinet has double wooden doors on top and double tin doors on the bottom. The tin doors have holes poked through the tin to create a design. This pie safe is masterfully designed. The current owners want to restore the kitchen to its original appearance, removing all the sheetrock and dropped ceiling. The walls of the kitchen are brick. The upstairs of the house is also done in detailed and beautiful wood work. The winding stairs flow up to the second floor with a continuous rail. A large newel post rests in every angle of the turning stairs. The second floor hall is lit with the arched, rose colored, stained glass window. The rooms upstairs also have raised panel door jams, mantles and detailed woodwork. The ceiling has been dropped on the second floor, and is scheduled to be restored. The interior of the house has beautiful woodwork, with detailed carving and design. The house is in the process of being restored to its original grandeur.

Primary Resource Information: **Historic District, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1903**

The town of Dante is a large sprawling community in the coalfields of Southwest Virginia. The town consists of several roads and hollows where coal mining camp houses were built by the Clinchfield Coal Company. The town has over 350 camp houses,

Once the mining company left in 1959 few changes occurred to the overall town of Dante. Individual property owners have remodeled the little camp houses, but many have remained as they were.

August 2008: The town of Dante radiates along the mountain hollows along the tracks of the Clinchfield Railroad. The entire town dates from the early twentieth century and consists of vernacular worker housing, a handful of churches, a depot, a bank, a school, and a couple commercial buildings. Much of the small downtown core is either abandoned or has been demolished, and a number of the dwellings stand vacant and deteriorated.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, pre 1880**

The Holbrook House, as it is now known, is a fairly large 2-story house consisting of an undated 2-story log section at the NW corner of the larger structure, a subsequent balloon frame addition to the east side of the log section that includes a central hall and a large room on each floor, and a frame rear ell that may have been added after the first frame addition. The log section has a basement in which the massive unhewn log floor joists can be seen. The entire exterior is covered with aluminum siding (presumably) over weatherboards, while the interior is clad entirely with flush boards painted white, beaded matchboard and modern materials. There are large fireplaces which have been either infilled with bricks, or converted to coal burning with iron fireboxes. Each is surrounded by plain Greek Revival-derivative mantels.

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

March 2008: 150 Triple Court Drive is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling, suggesting the influence of the Queen Anne style, clad in channeled, vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of brick piers with concrete infill. A one-story, two-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, is located at the junction of the two ells.

083-5157

150 Triple Court Drive

Other DHR-ID:

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

A single-leaf, paneled, one-light door, covered with a metal storm door and framed by a vinyl architrave, opens into the right bay of the side-gable ell and is sheltered beneath the entry porch. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all framed by vinyl architraves and flanked by false, vinyl, paneled shutters. A small, octagonal light opens onto the entry porch, and octagonal, louvered lights are centered in the gable peaks. The roof eaves are boxed.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the rear, or west-facing, elevation and wraps around the south-facing elevation. A single-leaf door opens onto a wood deck on the south-facing elevation. A brick chimney abuts the south-facing elevation of the rear addition.

The vinyl windows and siding likely replaced the original wood sashes and weatherboards in the early twenty-first century. The original weatherboard may still be present beneath the new siding. The asphalt shingles were likely added after 1920. The original roof may have been slate or standing-seam metal, both of which were popular at the time of construction.

083-5158

Triple Court Drive

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: The building is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling, suggesting the influence of the Queen Anne style, clad in channeled, vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of brick piers with concrete-block infill. A one-story, two-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts and enclosed by a turned balustrade, is located at the junction of the two ells. A metal awning shades the porch. Two single-leaf, wood, three-light doors, covered with decorative, aluminum storm sashes, open onto the porch: one on the right bay of the side-gable ell and one on the side elevation of the gable-front ell. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all framed by vinyl architraves and flanked by false, vinyl, paneled shutters. Octagonal, louvered lights are centered in the gable peaks. The roof eaves are boxed. A brick chimney abuts the rear, or west-facing, elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame addition, clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, is attached to the rear, or west-facing, elevation. A single-leaf door and vinyl, one-over-one windows line the rear elevation of the addition.

The façade doors and storm sashes appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. The vinyl windows and siding likely replaced the original wood sashes and weatherboards in the early twenty-first century. The original weatherboard may still be present beneath the new siding. The asphalt shingles were likely added after 1920. The original roof may have been slate or standing-seam metal, both of which were popular at the time of construction. The concrete-block infill between the original brick piers was likely added around the mid-twentieth century.

083-5159

Triple Court Drive

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: The building is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, tri-gable, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling, suggesting the influence of the Queen Anne style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of brick piers with latticework infill. A one-story, two-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts, enclosed by a turned balustrade, and adorned with an apron of spindlework, is located at the junction of the two ells. A single-leaf, wood, three-light door, framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the right bay of the side-gable ell and is sheltered beneath the entry porch. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings. A narrow frieze board lines the raking eaves. Two brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the roof: one on the ridgeline of the gable-front block and one on the ridgeline of the side-gable block. A second, one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts, is located at junction of the ells on the rear of the building.

Additions and Alterations:

The façade door appears to date from the mid-twentieth century. The asphalt shingles were likely added after 1920. The original roof may have been slate or standing-seam metal, both of which were popular at the time of construction.

083-5160

Liberty Drive

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910

March 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, four-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame duplex, clad in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a brick foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, supported by decorative, wrought-iron posts and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade, spans the first-story façade. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled, two-light doors, both covered with aluminum storm doors, open into the right and left bays of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows; several window openings are covered with aluminum storm sashes. A diamond-shaped, louvered light is centered in the gable peak. Two interior, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the east slope of the roof; and an exterior, brick chimney abuts the west-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the roof. The porch foundation is covered in wood latticework, and wood paneling covers the foundation of the main block.

Additions and Alterations:

A small, one-story, wood, lean-to carport is attached to the west-facing elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof addition extends off the rear, or south-facing, elevation.

The vinyl windows and siding were all added in the early twentieth century. The vinyl sashes have replaced wood sashes, and the vinyl siding has replaced or currently covers the original weatherboard. The asphalt shingles were likely added after 1920. The original roof may have been slate or standing-seam metal, both of which were popular at the time of construction; however, as this was constructed as worker housing, a cheaper material, such as wood shingles, may have been used. The wrought-iron porch likely dates from the mid-twentieth century, as do the aluminum storm sashes and doors.

083-5161

36 Liberty Drive

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910

March 2008: 36 Liberty Drive is a vernacular, two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame dwelling, clad in channeled, vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a brick foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, metal, paneled door, boasting an oval light, opens into the right bay of the façade, and double-leaf, wood, one-light doors open into the left bay. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. An octagonal, louvered light is centered in the gable peak. A concrete-block chimney, with a corbelled cap abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the roof. The porch foundation is covered in wood latticework, and wood paneling covers the foundation of the main block.

Additions and Alterations:

A wood porch is attached to the rear, or south-facing, elevation.

The vinyl windows and siding, the façade door, and the porch posts were all added in the early twentieth century. The vinyl sashes have replaced wood sashes, and the vinyl siding has replaced or currently covers the original weatherboard. The asphalt shingles were likely added after 1920. The original roof may have been slate or standing-seam metal, both of which were popular at the time of construction; however, as this was constructed as worker housing, a cheaper material, such as wood shingles, may have been used. The left-bay entrance has been expanded to accommodate double-leaf doors.

083-5162

36 Liberty Drive

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: This dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. The foundation is not visible. A hipped-roof porch that is supported by decorative, wrought-iron posts and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade is located at the junction of the two ells. A single-leaf, metal, paneled, one-light door, which is covered by a vinyl storm door and framed by a vinyl architrave, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, which are flanked by louvered shutters.

Additions and Alterations: The vinyl siding and windows appear to be fairly recent replacements. The wrought-iron porch posts and balustrade likely date from the mid-twentieth century.

083-5163

Liberty Drive

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910

March 2008: 54 Liberty Drive is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame dwelling, clad in channeled, vinyl siding, topped with a corrugated-metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A

083-5163

Liberty Drive

Other DHR-ID:

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

one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, metal, one-light door, flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels and framed by a vinyl architrave, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, framed by vinyl architraves and flanked by false, vinyl, paneled shutters; window openings flanking the primary entrance are narrower and paired. An octagonal, louvered light is centered in the gable peak. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A wood deck is attached to the rear, or south-facing, elevation.

The dwelling was originally constructed as a duplex and has recently been converted to a single-family use. The vinyl windows and siding, the façade door, the porch posts, and the metal roofing were all added in the early twentieth century. The first-story façade windows have filled in the original two entry bays, the vinyl sashes have replaced wood sashes, and the vinyl siding has replaced or currently covers the original weatherboard. The concrete-block foundation is likely infill between the original piers, which were likely brick.

083-5164

Route 637

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1902**

February 2008: Gardner Church is a one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame building, exhibiting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on foundation of paged, limestone piers with concrete-block infill. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors are centered on the façade and fronted by a wood deck. A diamond-shaped, nine-light, stained-glass window is centered in the façade gable peak. A steeply-pitched, one-bay, gable-roof pavilion is centered on the east- and west-facing elevations. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows, topped with peaked, multi-light transoms, line the side elevations. Narrow corner pilasters support the plain frieze board and boxed cornice that embellish the raking eaves of the roof. A paged, concrete-block chimney abuts the west-facing elevation and extends through the broad roof eaves.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, aluminum-clad addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation.

The façade doors were likely added in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century, replacing the original wood doors. Ghost outlines on the façade indicate there were originally two façade doors: one for men and one for women. The concrete-block infill was likely added to the foundation around the mid-twentieth century.

083-5165

Jackson Chapel Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

March 2008: Jackson Chapel is a one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame building, clad in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a limestone foundation. A smaller, one-story, gable-roof block, which is raised on a poured-concrete foundation, is attached to the façade of the auditorium block. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, framed by a vinyl architrave, opens into the façade of the smaller block. A one-story, one-bay porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, shelters the entry bay. Concrete steps approach the porch. A second, single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the northwest-facing elevation of the smaller block and lets out onto a wood deck that spans the entire side elevation. Wood, six-over-nine, double-hung, sash windows, framed by vinyl architraves, line the elevations of the main auditorium block, while small, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows open into the façade of smaller block. A simple spire rises from the front peak of the auditorium roof.

Additions and Alterations:

Photographs indicate the front block, the steeple, and the vinyl siding were added sometime after the 1970s. The original sheathing material was wood.

083-5166

Route 624

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1949**

March 2008: Drill Chapel Freewill Baptist Church is a one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame building, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a concrete-block

083-5166

Route 624

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1949**

foundation. A small, one-story, gable-roof entry block, flanked by smaller, shed-roof blocks, is centered on the façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the façade of the small gable-roof block and is sheltered by a gable-roof portico. A modest, pyramidal-roof tower rises from the gable roof of the small entry block and is slightly recessed back into the auditorium block. Rectangular, louvered lights open into all four sides of the tower, just below the eaves. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the raking eaves of the tower roof and entry-block roof. Vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, framed by vinyl architraves, line the façades of the main, auditorium block. The eaves of the main block are boxed.

Additions and Alterations:

Several, one-story, gable-roof additions extend off the rear, of north-facing, elevation. The rear-most addition is clad in vertical boards, while the other additions are clad in vinyl siding. All are topped with standing-seam metal roofs.

Historic photographs indicate vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and shed-roof wings that flank the entry bay were added after the 1970s. The original windows and sheathing material was wood.

083-5167

Thompson Creek Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

March 2008: Thompson Creek Tunnel #2 is a large, arched, masonry structure that passes through a steep, earthen railroad grade. The structure system is comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar. Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are visible on most of the stones. The semi-circular arched opening is supported by stone voussoirs and a prominent keystone. The angled wing-walls on either side of the tunnel opening are stepped downward. The interior walls of the tunnel are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vault is lined with hand-made brick.

083-5168

Tunnel Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Tunnel, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

March 2008: Thompson Creek Tunnel #4 is a large, arched, masonry structure that passes through a steep, earthen railroad grade. The structure system is comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar. Numbers etched in the stone indicate blocks range in height from around sixteen to twenty-six inches, with the larger stones placed near the base of the structure. Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are also visible on most of the stones. The semi-circular arched openings are supported by stone voussoirs and prominent keystones. The angled wing-walls, which rise about nine courses in height at the junction with the face of the structure and only four courses in height at the tip of each wall, are stepped downward with the slope of the hill. A low, dry-laid, limestone retaining wall extends out from the left wing-wall on the south opening and helps buttress the steep grade along the side of the road. The interior walls of the tunnel are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vault is lined with hand-made brick.

083-5169

1383 Tunnel Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Barn, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1800**

March 2008: The barn is a small, one-story, one-bay, gable-roof building constructed of rough, hand-hewn logs. The logs are joined with full dove-tail notching. There is no chinking between the logs allowing ventilation into the interior. Riven clapboards sheathe the gable peaks, and standing-seam metal covers the roof frame. Small, rectangular window openings, supported by wood jambs, are cut into the log walls.

Additions and Alterations:

The standing-seam metal roof appears to be covering riven boards that were likely the original roof cladding. The standing-seam metal was likely added sometime during the late nineteenth or twentieth century.

083-5170

Redbud Highway

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930**

February 2008: Mount Zion Freewill Baptist Church is a vernacular, nave-plan, one-story, one-bay, gable-front, wood-frame building, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a corrugated-metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A smaller, one-story, gable-front, aluminum-clad addition extends off the façade of the building. A single-leaf, metal, paneled, one-light door opens into the façade. The side elevations are lined with aluminum, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows; several of the window openings are boarded over. A small, square cupola, topped with a pyramidal roof and a small finial, rises from the ridgeline at the front of the roof. Rafter-tails are

083-5170

Redbud Highway

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930

exposed beneath the deep, raking eaves of the main roof and the cupola roof. A concrete-block, interior-end chimney rises from the rear of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The aluminum-clad façade wing appears to have been added around the mid-to-late twentieth century. The aluminum window sashes on the side elevations of the original block likely replaced the original wood sashes around the mid-to-late twentieth century. The metal façade door likely replaced the original door in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl siding was also likely added at this time period.

083-5171

Fincastle Drive

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1912

February 2008: This church is a one-story, one-bay-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front building, suggesting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a pressed-tin shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. A prominent, square tower, topped with a steeply-pitched, conical roof, is located at the southwest corner of the auditorium block. A one-bay, pedimented pavilion projects from the center bay of the east-facing elevation. A small, octagonal light is centered in the tympanum of the pediment, which is clad in wood shingles. A hipped-roof, bay window graces the rear, or north-facing, elevation. Peaked window openings, framed by wood architrave moldings, line the window elevations. A plain frieze board runs beneath the raking eaves of the main roof.

083-5172

Route 651

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

March 2008: Hubbard Chapel is a one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave plan, gable-front, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf door, covered by an aluminum storm door, is centered on the façade. A concrete-block stoop, enclosed by a wrought-iron railing, fronts the primary entrance. Fixed, vinyl, one-light windows line the side elevations. Corner pilasters support the plain frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the roof eaves. A concrete-block chimney abuts the north-facing elevation and extends through the raking roof eaves.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The aluminum storm sash likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

083-5173

Arnold Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

March 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, which is sheathed in weatherboard, topped with pedimented, standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a stone foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, which is supported by Tuscan columns and enclosed by a simple balustrade, spans the three bays of the first-story façade. A single-leaf door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The window and door openings are all framed by wood architrave moldings. A brick, interior-end chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the east end of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear elevation of the main block. A brick chimney rises from the roofline of the ell.

083-5174

422 Pittston Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

February 2008: 422 Pittston Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, wood-frame I-house, displaying Queen Anne-style updates, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a complex, pressed-tin shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. The massing of the dwelling consists of three distinct components: the original, three-bay, side-gable, single-pile block; a pedimented, gable-roof pavilion that projects slightly from the right bay of the side-gable block; and a large, hipped-roof block that extends off the rear of the side-gable block. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by Tuscan columns and raised on a limestone foundation, spans the first story of the façade and wraps around the side elevations. The portion of the porch on the east-facing elevation is enclosed. A single-leaf door, covered by an aluminum storm door, topped with a transom light, and flanked by half

083-5174

422 Pittston Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

sidelights, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows; the window openings in the right bay of the first-story façade are paired. A plain frieze board and boxed cornice embellish the eaves and extend into the cornice returns in the gables. Two brick, interior chimneys rise from the front slope and east slope of the hipped roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The building was originally constructed as an I-house and was updated around 1900 to reflect Queen Anne and Colonial Revival trends. The vinyl siding and window sashes were likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The one-over-one sashes likely replaced six-over-six, wood sashes, and the vinyl siding either covers or has replaced the original weatherboards.

083-5175

1661 Route 654

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1898

February 2008: Mount Olive Christian Church is a one-story, two-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood frame building, suggesting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone piers with parged, concrete-block infill. A one-story, two-bay, gable-roof portico, supported by simplified, square columns and enclosed by an iron balustrade, spans the first-story façade. The oversized gable of the portico roof is clad in vinyl siding. Concrete steps approach the portico from either end. Two, single-leaf, paneled doors, each adorned with a fanlight, topped with a steeply-peaked, three-light transom, and framed by a vinyl architrave, open into the façade. Vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, topped with peaked transom-lights and framed by vinyl architraves, line the elevations. A small, diamond-shaped light is centered in the peak of the façade gable. A plain frieze board and boxed cornice embellish the eaves. A concrete-block chimney, much of which is clad in vinyl siding, abuts the south-facing elevation and extends through the roof eaves.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story side-gable, wood-frame, aluminum-clad wing extends off the rear of the south-facing elevation. The building likely houses classrooms or a fellowship hall.

The vinyl siding and windows and façade doors appear to have been recently added. The original sheathing material was likely weatherboard; the original windows sashes were likely wood; and the original doors were likely paneled wood. The roof also appears to be newly added. The concrete-block infill in the foundation was likely added around the mid-twentieth century.

083-5176

Willis Chapel Circle

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1900

February 2008: Willis Chapel United Methodist Church is a one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame building, clad in stone veneer, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a solid, parged foundation. An unassuming, gable-front tower is engaged on the façade of the auditorium block. A small, square cupola, with a pressed-tin, pyramidal roof, rises from the tower and is pulled slightly back into the massing of the auditorium. A one-story, gable-front, aluminum-clad entry block is centered on the façade of the building. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, fronted by brick steps, open into the small block. Peaked, wood, two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows, inspired by the double lancet windows of Gothic architecture, line the elevations. Stylized voussoirs and keystones, laid in the stone veneer, frame the peak of the windows. A parged, concrete-block chimney abuts the northwest-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the main roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A long, one-story, side-gable, aluminum-clad addition extends off the rear of the northwest-facing elevation. A single-leaf door opens into the façade of the wing. The addition likely holds Sunday school classes or a fellowship hall.

The stone veneer appears to date from the mid-twentieth century, as does the aluminum siding. The asphalt shingles likely replaced the original slate, tin, or standing-seam metal roof after 1920.

083-5177

33 Spring City Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

February 2008: 33 Spring City Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house,

083-5177

33 Spring City Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a parged foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts and raised on a concrete-block foundation, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf door, covered with a metal storm door and framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all framed by wood architrave moldings and covered with aluminum storm sashes; the window openings to the right of the primary entrance are paired. A brick chimney, with an arched, corbelled cap, is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, with a small, shed-roof porch on the east-facing elevation, extends off the rear of the main block. A brick chimney rises from the rear of the ell roof. The ell was likely added at or shortly after the time of construction of the main block. A smaller, gable-roof addition is attached to the rear of the ell.

The façade porch appears to have been added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The paired window openings on the façade were likely expanded sometime during the early twentieth century. The aluminum storm sashes and storm door appear to date from the mid-to-late-twentieth century.

083-5178

River Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1900**

February 2008: Oak Grove Baptist Church is a one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame building, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a parged, limestone foundation. An enclosed, shed-roof porch, with double-leaf, metal, nine-light doors and a bank of vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows, is attached to the first-story façade. Concrete steps approach the façade doors. A small, diamond-shaped light and a triangular, louvered light are centered in the gable peak of the façade. Wood, two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows, topped with peaked, two-light transoms, framed by vinyl architraves, and covered with metal storm sashes, line the elevations. A tall, narrow spire, with a finial, rises from the front peak of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, side-gable, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition extends off the southwest-facing elevation. Wood, two-over-two, windows open into the elevations, and standing-seam metal covers the roof. The building was constructed around 1950 to accommodate Sunday school classrooms. A second, small, one-story, shed-roof, vinyl-clad addition extends off the rear, or southeast-facing, elevation.

The vinyl siding, likely added in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century, has either replaced or is covering the original wood weatherboards. Old photographs indicate that the steeple and façade porch were added sometime after the 1970s.

083-5179

River Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

February 2008: The building is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, covered with a wood storm door and flanked by half sidelights, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by bracketed posts, shelters the entry bay. Wood, six-over-three, double-hung, sash windows line the second-story façade; the sashes are missing from the first-story window openings. A prominent, shouldered chimney, constructed of quarry-face, ashlar limestone, abuts the southwest-facing elevation. A plain frieze board runs beneath the raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The façade porch appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

083-5180

River Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930**

February 2008: The country store is a one-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard on the façade and pressed tin on the elevations, topped with a corrugated-metal roof, and resting on a poured-concrete foundation. A stepped, wood, parapet roof conceals the façade gable peak. A one-story, three-bay,

083-5180

River Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930**

shed-roof porch, supported by both wood and metal posts, spans the façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the center bay of the façade and is flanked by two window openings that are covered in wire mesh. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the northeast slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A small, one-story, shed-roof lean-to is attached to the northeast-facing elevation, and a long, shed-roof addition is attached to the southwest-facing elevation.

The pressed-tin sheathing may have been added in the mid-twentieth century.

083-5181

River Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**

February 2008: The Corner School is a one-story, two-bay, single-pile, hipped-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A small, square, pyramidal-roof cupola is centered on the roof. The right half of the façade is recessed, indicating that a porch was once present. An opening for a single-leaf door is located on the left end of the recessed wall. Tripartite window openings line the façade and elevations. At least one set of windows still retains wood, two-over-two, double-hung, sashes. All window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the deep, raking eaves of the roof.

083-5182

9589 New Garden Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

March 2008: 9589 New Garden Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, tri-gable, wood-frame I-house, suggesting the influence of the Greek Revival style, clad in vinyl siding, and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. The foundation of the main block is covered in wood lattice-work and is thus not visible. The massing of the building consists of two distinct blocks: a three-bay, side-gable block and a one-bay, gable-front block that crosses the right bay of the first massing. Each of the three roof gables is pedimented; small, rectangular, louvered lights are centered in the tympanum of each pediment. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts and ornately carved brackets and enclosed by a turned balustrade, is located at the junction of the two blocks and wraps around the façade, west-facing elevation, and rear of the side-gable block. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, multi-light door, topped with a transom light and flanked by three-quarter sidelights over recessed panels, opens onto the right bay of the porch. Parged, brick steps ascend towards the primary entrance. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, all of which are framed by vinyl architraves and flanked by false, vinyl, paneled shutters. Two brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the ridge of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A small, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an standing-seam metal roof, and raised on a high, concrete-block foundation, is attached to the rear, or west-facing, elevation of the dwelling. Despite the commonplace nature of rear ells on early I-houses, this ell appears to date from the early twentieth century and may be a replacement for an earlier ell.

The dwelling appears to have been originally constructed as a side-gable, single-pile I-house, with the wrapping porch and gable-front ell having been added around 1900.

The vinyl siding and windows likely replaced the original wood weatherboards and sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The original weatherboards may still be present beneath the synthetic siding. The original window sashes were likely six-over-six.

083-5183

582 Hubbard Town Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: 582 Hubbard Town Road is a vernacular, two-story, five-bay, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, suggesting the influence of the Greek Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of limestone piers. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered with a wood storm door and flanked by three-quarter sidelights over recessed panels, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Stone steps approach the primary entrance. A second, single-leaf, wood, paneled door, also flanked by sidelights, is centered on the second-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows,

083-5183

582 Hubbard Town Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings. A prominent, shouldered, brick chimney, which has been truncated above the roofline, abuts the north-facing elevation. A molded cornice embellishes the eaves and terminates in the cornice returns on the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear, or west-facing, elevation. The ell was likely added during or shortly after the time of construction.

083-5184

Route 651 and Route 652

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910

March 2008: Chestnut Ridge School is a one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on limestone piers. Three boarded window openings line the façade. Double-leaf, wood, diagonal-board doors open into the west-facing elevation. All window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the deep, raking eaves. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The building has been converted into a barn, and a shed-roof animal pen has been constructed on the south-facing elevation.

083-5185

Finney Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Culvert, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890

March 2008: The culvert is small structure that carries the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks over a branch of Thompson Creek. The abutments are constructed of quarry-face, ashlar, limestone blocks, which are laid in irregular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar, and capped with poured concrete. The tracks are carried by a riveted I-beam of iron or steel and a reinforced-concrete slab.

083-5186

Finney Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Culvert, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890

March 2008: The culvert is very small structure that carries a narrow drainage through an earthen railroad grade. A trabeated post-and-lintel system of roughly-dressed, dry-laid stone piers and a stone slab lintel comprises the supporting structure. Wooden railroad ties are stacked atop the stone culvert to provide additional support.

083-5187

61 Harris Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

March 2008: 61 Harris Road is a vernacular, two-story, five-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, exhibiting influence of the Greek Revival style, sheathed in wood weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid foundation. A one-story, five-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts and an enclosed with a turned balustrade, spans the first-story façade. The porch is raised upon a stretcher-bond brick foundation, and rafter-tails are exposed beneath the broad eaves of the metal-clad porch roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered by a wood storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The door is topped with a transom light and framed by half sidelights over recessed panels. The entire entry bay is framed by a wood architrave molding. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows; the window openings centered on the second story of the façade are paired. All window openings rest on wood sills and are framed by wood architrave moldings. A simple label-molding motif adorns each window architrave. Second-story window openings abut directly onto the plain frieze board and projecting, molded cornice that embellish the roofline and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends. Two prominent, shouldered, brick chimneys abut the side elevations.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear, or northwest-facing, elevation. A smaller, one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the northeast-facing elevation.

The façade porch was likely added in the early twentieth century.

083-5188

John Simms Hill Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930**

March 2008: McIntyre's Grocery is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, gable-front, concrete-block, commercial building, clad in pressed-tin sheeting, topped with a corrugated-metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A tin-clad parapet conceals the façade gable. A single-leaf, wood door; a single-leaf, metal door with quarreled lights; a garage door; and two, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows line the first-story façade. A large, six-light transom spans the garage bay, which has been partially filled in. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by bracketed, square posts, spans the façade. A vinyl window that slides horizontally is centered on the second-story façade. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the southwest slope of the roof; and a concrete-block chimney abuts the rear, or southeast-facing, elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

A small, one-story, shed-roof, concrete-block addition extends off the northeast-facing elevation. The vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The wide left bay has been partially enclosed. The pressed-tin veneer was probably added in the mid-twentieth century.

083-5189

3101 John Simms Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Rail-Related, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1890**

March 2008: The station agent house is a Folk Victorian, one-story, two-bay, tri-gable, wood-frame dwelling, clad in board-and-batten siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of stretcher-bond brick. The primary, side-gable façade is oriented towards the railroad tracks and was not accessible to the surveyor. The secondary gable-front façade, which is oriented towards John Simms Hill Road, features a one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch that is supported by square posts and enclosed by a boarded half-wall. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, topped with a transom light and covered by an aluminum storm door, opens into the right bay of the secondary façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, covered by aluminum storm sashes. All window and door openings are framed by shallow-peaked, wood, architrave moldings.

Additions and Alterations:

The aluminum storm sashes and storm doors were likely added in the mid-to-late twentieth century. The vinyl siding in the gable peak appears to be a recent addition.

083-5190

Breezer's Branch Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830**

March 2008: The building is a vernacular, two-story, five-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, suggesting influence of the Greek Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid foundation. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by turned, bracketed posts, spans the center three bays of the first-story façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens onto the right bay of the porch. All other openings on the first-story façade have been boarded over. A second single-leaf, wood, one-light door is centered on the second-story façade and opens onto the porch roof. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows, framed by wood architrave moldings, open into the left and right bays of the second-story façade. The remains of a prominent, shouldered, brick chimney abut the northwest-facing elevation. A second shouldered, brick chimney, which has been truncated above the roofline, abuts the southeast-facing elevation. The boxed eaves of the roof wrap around into the cornice returns on the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear, or northeast-facing, elevation. A porch is located at the junction of the ell and the main block.

The porch appears to be a late nineteenth or early twentieth-century addition. Several windows are missing, and the chimneys have been truncated.

083-5192

Route 640

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Railroad Bed, , Style: Other, ca 1890**

November 2006: This section of the Clinch Valley Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad consists of stone ballast, wood ties, steel rails, and a signal structure. The rail line is active.

083-5193

Route 640

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, , Style: Other, ca 1915

December 2006: The vernacular style cemetery features approximately 14 burials in a 25x40-foot burial ground. Modern metal fencing surrounds the cemetery. Ground cover includes periwinkle. The funerary features include carved granite tablets, a marble footstone, and an engraved granite obelisk.

083-5194

Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880

March 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, exhibiting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a corrugated metal roof, and resting on foundation of stretcher-bond brick. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by square columns and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, spans the first-story façade. The porch is raised on a concrete-block foundation, is fronted by a set of poured-concrete steps, and is covered with a standing-seam metal roof. The porch openings have been screened over, and the porch entrance is covered with screened, wood doors. A single-leaf door, which is covered by a metal storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration along the façade consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, which are covered with metal storm sashes. The window openings in the center bay of the second story are paired. The second-story façade window openings are engaged with three gable dormers that line the front slope of the roof. The center-bay gable peak is larger than the left- and right-bay peaks. Tripartite windows, consisting of fixed, plate-glass windows flanked by narrow, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, open into the first story of the side elevations. A parged, brick, interior chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof. A brick chimney abuts the rear, or south-facing, elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad ell extends off the east end of the rear, or south-facing, elevation. An enclosed, shed-roof porch is attached to the east-facing elevation of the rear ell.

The vinyl siding was likely added in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard. The tripartite windows on the elevations appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. The metal storm sashes and storm door also appear to date from this time period.

083-5195

Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1910

March 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-story, four-bay, gable-front, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a corrugated metal roof, and resting on stone piers. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts, spans the façade and wraps around the east-facing elevation. The east end of the porch has been enclosed. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the center bay of the main block, and another single-leaf wood door opens into the enclosed portion of the porch. The primary entrance is flanked by fixed, wood, four-light windows, which are covered in wire mesh. All window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. A rectangular, louvered light is centered in the gable peak of the façade. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the deep, raking eaves of the porch roof. A brick, interior chimney, with an arched cap, is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding likely dates from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard.

083-5196

Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880

March 2008: The Dr. Archibald Graham House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, exhibiting influence of the Queen Anne style, clad in aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid, brick-clad foundation. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by simple, round columns and ornate brackets, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf door, which is flanked by three-quarter sidelights, framed by a wood architrave molding, and covered with a metal storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings, resting on wood sills, and flanked by false, louvered, wood shutters. A small gable is centered on the front slope of the roof. The gable is adorned with patterned, sawtooth shingles; pierced, diamond-motif bargeboards; and bargeboards with false half-timbering.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, aluminum-clad ell is attached to the rear, or north-facing, elevation. A small,

083-5196

Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880

shed-roof addition is attached to the east-facing elevation of the rear ell.

The aluminum siding likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century and may cover the original weatherboard. The vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

083-5197

Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Foundation, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1800

March 2008: The mill foundation is constructed of coursed ashlar stone and rises roughly four courses in height. Only one wall of the foundation remains in tact. A few collapses stones are strewn around the preserved wall. Moss covers the top course of the foundation.

083-5198

4153 Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: 4153 Mountain Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, gable-roof, ell-plan, wood-frame I-house, suggesting the influence of the Queen Anne style, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a parged, stone foundation. The massing of the building is comprised of a three-bay, single-pile, pedimented, side-gable block, and a one-bay, pedimented, gable-front block that projects from the left bay of the side-gable block. A two-story bay window dominates the façade of the gable-front block. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts, spans the façade and unifies the two ells. The porch is raised on a parged, stone foundation and is fronted by a set of stone steps. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is covered by a metal storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by vinyl architraves, flanked by false, louvered, vinyl shutters, and covered with vinyl storm sashes. Small, rectangular, louvered lights are centered in the tympana of the gable pediments. An interior, ashlar, limestone chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the side-gable block; and a brick, interior chimney rises from the ridgeline at the junction of the two blocks.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad ell is attached to the rear, or south-facing, elevation.

The vinyl siding and windows were likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl siding may cover the original weatherboard, and the vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes.

083-5199

Route 642

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1890

March 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, wood-frame I-house, clad in aluminum siding, topped with a complex roof of pressed-tin shingles, and resting on a low foundation. A prominent bay window, which is topped with a hipped roof, dominates the south-facing elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts, spans the façade and wraps around the south-facing elevation. The porch foundation is clad in wood lattice-work, and the porch roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A set of wood steps approach the porch entrance. A single-leaf door, covered with a metal storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by aluminum architraves.

Additions and Alterations:

A very large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, aluminum-clad addition extends off the rear, or west-facing, elevations. An interior, concrete-block chimney rises from the north slope of the roof. A small, one-story, shed-roof, aluminum-clad addition is located at the junction of the main block and the rear wing.

The aluminum siding likely dates from the mid-twentieth century and may cover the original weatherboard. The vinyl windows likely date from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and likely replaced the original wood sashes.

083-5200

Route 642

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Culvert, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1900

July 2008: The two stone culverts are comprised of random rubble stone. One of the wing walls appears to be laid in mortar, while the remaining culvert walls appear to be dry laid. The retaining wall is constructed of dry laid rubble stone.

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890**

March 2008: Bradshaw Memorial Church is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on rubble-stone piers. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the façade. A gable-roof hood, supported by oversized brackets, shelters the entry bay. A sawtooth pattern adorns the ends of the vertical boards that sheathe the brackets and the peak of the hood. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the roof of the hood. A poured-concrete stoop fronts the primary entrance. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings, resting on wood sills, and covered with metal storm sashes, are evenly spaced across the side elevations. A large, brick chimney abuts the west-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the main roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The metal storm sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1800**

March 2008: The Charlie Bradshaw House is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, log and wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a low, rubble-stone foundation. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by heavy, square posts, spans the first-story façade. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the broad, overhanging eaves of the porch roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the façade and flanked by paired, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Very small, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows line the second-story façade and abut the boxed cornice that embellishes the eaves of the main roof. All window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings, resting on wood sills, and covered with metal storm sashes. A prominent, shouldered, concrete-block chimney abuts the east-facing elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the west end of the rear, or south-facing, elevation of the main dwelling. A brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the ell roof. A second brick chimney abuts the rear elevation of the ell. An enclosed, shed-roof porch is located at the junction of the rear ell and the main block. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door and metal, triple-hung sash windows line the porch. The rear additions are sheathed in weatherboard and topped with standing-seam metal roofs. Based on the door and window style, the enclosed porch appears to date from the mid-twentieth century.

Both physical and documentary evidence suggests this dwelling was originally constructed of logs. Written data indicates the dwelling was constructed in two sections with a dog-trot passageway. The concrete-block chimney likely replaced an earlier stone chimney around the mid-twentieth century. The façade porch and the paired windows along the first-story façade were likely added during the early twentieth century. The small second-story window openings likely originally held sashes with at least six-over-six lights.

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930**

March 2008: Hamlin Baptist Church is a vernacular, one-story, two-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame church, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A prominent, square tower rises from the southeast corner of the nave. Double-leaf, metal and glass doors open into the façade of the tower. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof portico, supported by wood posts and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade, shelters the entry bay. Poured-concrete steps approach the portico from the right, and a poured-concrete ramp approaches the portico from the left. The tower is capped with a flared roof and a tall spire. A stained-glass window is centered on the façade of the nave, and matching stained-glass windows line the side elevations. Square, louvered lights open into the elevations of the tower and are centered in the gable peaks of the nave.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, parapeted, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition is attached to the south-facing elevation. Paired, metal casement windows open into the façade and side elevations of the wing.

The vinyl siding was likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard. The glass and metal doors may also date from this time period.

083-5204

Route 628

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

March 2008: New Castlewood Baptist Church is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame church, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of stone piers with concrete-block infill. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors are centered on the façade and framed by a wood architrave molding. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof portico, supported by wrought-iron posts that are adorned by a floral motif and enclosed with a wrought-iron balustrade, shelters the entry bay. The portico is raised on a concrete-block foundation and fronted by a set of poured-concrete steps. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, framed by wood architrave moldings, line the side elevations. A brick, interior-end chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the east end of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The concrete-block infill along the foundation was likely added around the mid-twentieth century. The wrought-iron portico also appears to date from this time period.

083-5206

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830**

March 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a low foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels, and framed by a vinyl architrave, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories, respectively. Very small, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are centered in the gable peaks, which are framed by boxed cornice returns. All window openings are framed by vinyl architraves and covered with metal storm sashes.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad ell is attached to the rear, or west-facing, elevation. The ell roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A small, shed-roof addition is located at the junction of the ell and the main block.

The vinyl siding likely dates from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard. The asphalt shingles likely replaced the original roofing material, which may have been standing-seam metal, after 1920. The metal storm sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

083-5207

Red Oak Ridge Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1905**

March 2008: The railroad bridge is comprised of a four-span, riveted, steel, plate-girder deck that is supported by three battered, stone piers and two stone abutments. The masonry piers and abutments are constructed of quarry-face, ashlar limestone that is laid in regular courses.

083-5208

6374 Green Valley Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1850**

March 2008: 6374 Green Valley Road is a Greek Revival-style, two-story, three-bay, double-pile, hipped-roof, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a pressed-tin shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, six-light door, which is topped with a five-light transom, flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels, framed by a wood architrave molding, and covered with a wood storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The top light of each column of sidelights is crowned by a semi-circular arch. A wide, one-story, one-bay, hipped-roof, wood portico shelters the entry bay. Large, heavy, square columns support the plain, wide frieze and boxed cornice that embellish the broad, flared eaves of the asphalt-covered porch roof. The porch is raised on a poured-concrete foundation and fronted by a set of poured-concrete steps. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings and resting on wood sills. The window openings that are centered on the second-story façade are smaller and paired. Second-story window openings abut the plain, wide frieze board that spans the broad eaves of the main roof. A masonry, interior-end chimney, constructed of coursed ashlar limestone, rises from the west slope of the roof, and an interior, limestone chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof. Two concrete-block chimneys abut the east-facing elevation and extend through the roof eaves.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame ell, which is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the east end of the rear, or south-facing, elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof, enclosed porch

083-5208

6374 Green Valley Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1850**

is located at the junction of the ell and the main block.

The asphalt shingles on the porch roof were likely added after 1920. It is likely the entire porch was added at this time, possibly replacing an early porch. The paired windows on the second-story façade were likely added during the early twentieth century.

083-5209

Green Valley Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1902**

March 2008: Bascom Church is a Gothic Revival-style, one-story, one-by-two-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame building, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A square, tripartite tower rises along the northwest corner of the main block. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, which are topped with a triangular, stained-glass transom and framed by a vinyl architrave, open into the façade of the lowest tier of the tower, which rises almost the entire height of the building. A smaller, roughly square block comprises the middle tier of the tower, and a tall spire comprises the top tier. A large, peaked, stained-glass window dominates the façade of the nave block. The entire bay consists of stylized, paired, wood, double-hung sash lancet windows, each of which is topped with a triangular transom, and a diamond-shaped lozenge window. The windows are all adorned with small, square panes of stained glass. Stained-glass lancet windows, matching in size and style those on the façade, line the elevations.

Additions and Alterations:

A long, one-story, wood-frame addition is attached to the rear, or south-facing, elevation. The addition is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered with a metal storm door, and wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, covered with metal storm sashes, line the elevations of the rear wing. The addition appears to have been constructed around the mid-twentieth century.

The vinyl siding was likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard.

083-5210

Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, gable-roof, ell-plan, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on foundation of ashlar limestone. The massing of the building consists of a three-bay, side-gable ell and a one-bay, gable-front ell that projects from the right bay of the side-gable block. A two-story, two-bay, shed-roof, wood porch is located at the junction of the two ells. Square posts support both porches, and the second-story porch is enclosed by a turned balustrade. Two single-leaf doors, both of which are covered by wood storm doors, open into the center bays of the first and second stories of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the side-gable ell and gable-front ell, respectively. All window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. A large, brick chimney abuts the west-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof addition is attached to the rear, or north-facing, elevation of the dwelling. The walls are sheathed in weatherboard, and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal.

Based on the size and style of the window openings, it appears that the side-gable block is the original dwelling and that the gable-front ell was added during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The porch was likely also added at this time period.

083-5211

Route 667

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Barn, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1850**

March 2008: The barn is one-story, gable-front, log building that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof and resting on stone piers. The structural walls are comprised of rough, un-hewn logs that are secured at the wall junctions with V-notch joints. The frame of the gable roof is sheathed in vertical, riven clapboards. A shed-roof, lean-to addition is attached to the southeasterly elevation. The addition is sheathed in vertical boards and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. Large, double-leaf, wood doors open into the façade of the addition.

083-5212

Route 668

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1933**

March 2008: Adams Chapel is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame church, clad in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the façade. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof portico, supported by turned posts, shelters the entry bay. Brick steps and a wood ramp provide access to the primary entrance. Vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings and resting on wood sills, are evenly spaced across the side elevations. An octagonal, louvered light is centered in the gable peak of the façade. A simple, square, vinyl-clad cupola, topped with a pyramidal roof, is rises from the ridgeline at the front of the roof. A concrete-block chimney abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the boxed eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding was likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard. The vinyl windows also likely date from this time period and likely replaced the original wood sashes. The porch posts and balustrade appear to be fairly recent (ca. 2000) replacements.

083-5213

Route 58

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1911**

March 2008: Sulphur Springs United Methodist Church is a Gothic Revival-style, one-story, two-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame church, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of random, rubble limestone. A prominent square tower rises from the northwest corner of the nave block. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, which are topped with a large, pointed-arch, stained-glass transom-light open into the façade of the tower. The entry bay is accessible via a set of wood steps and a wood ramp. Peaked lights, protected by wood balustrades, open into all four sides of the belfry at the top of the tower. The entire tower is crowned by a pyramidal steeple. A large, pointed-arch, stained-glass window dominates the façade of the nave. Pointed-arch, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, which boast stained-glass panes in their upper sashes and are framed by vinyl architraves, are evenly spaced across the elevations. Two brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the north- and south-facing elevations and extend through the raking eaves of the main roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, two-bay, side-gable, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition is attached, via a small hyphen, to the rear end of the north-facing elevation. Paired, vinyl, one-light casement windows open into the addition, and a single-leaf, metal, paneled, two-light door opens into the connecting hyphen.

The vinyl siding was likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and may cover the original weatherboard.

083-5214

3384 Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1800**

March 2008: The Will Browning House is a vernacular, two-story, six-bay, double-pile, side-gable, log and wood-frame I-house, clad in aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a low foundation. A two-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts, spans the façade. The second-story porch is enclosed by an aluminum-clad half-wall and wood lattice-work and is accessible via a set of wood steps that ascend from the center of the first-story porch. Two single-leaf doors, both of which are covered by aluminum storm doors, open into the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the façade and elevations, respectively. Two prominent, shouldered, masonry chimneys, constructed of ashlar limestone laid in irregular courses, abut the north- and south-facing elevations.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is clad in aluminum siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, is attached to the rear, or west-facing, elevation. A one-story, shed-roof porch, supported by decorative, wrought-iron posts, spans the south-facing elevation of the ell. A single-leaf door opens onto the porch. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the ell. A prominent limestone chimney, matching those on the main block, abuts the rear elevation of the ell. A small, one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof outbuilding, sheathed in vertical boards and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, is attached to the south end of the rear elevation of the ell. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the broad eaves of the outbuilding's roof.

Both physical and documentary evidence suggests a portion of this dwelling was originally constructed of logs and later expanded. The small, deep window openings on the south-facing elevation indicate the southerly portion of the building was originally of log construction. The unusual width of the building façade may indicate a dog trot that

083-5214

3384 Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1800***

was later enclosed. The rear ell, a typical feature of vernacular I-houses, may have also been constructed at the time of expansion.

The aluminum siding likely dates from the mid-twentieth century and may cover the original weatherboard.

083-5215

Loop Road

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1850***

March 2008: Loop United Methodist Church is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame church, suggesting the influence of the Greek Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and raised on a foundation of stone piers with concrete-block infill. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, door, which is adorned with four arched lights, topped with a blind transom, and framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the façade and fronted by concrete steps with pipe railings. Wood, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows, all framed by wood architrave moldings and resting on wood sills, are evenly spaced across the side elevations. A wide frieze board and molded cornice embellish the roof eaves. The bed molding of the façade cornice is further enriched with dentils. A metal, exterior flue abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves. The base of the flue is clad in concrete block and the shaft of the flue is clad in brick. The brick has crumbled from the upper portion of the flue.

Additions and Alterations:

The concrete-block infill on the foundation and the concrete-block cladding on the chimney were likely added around the 1930s to 1950s. The concrete steps are also a twentieth-century addition.

083-5216

Loop Road

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880***

March 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone laid in irregular courses. A three-bay, shed-roof porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade, spans the first-story façade. A one-bay, gable-roof porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, is centered atop the first-story porch and shelters the center bay of the second-story façade. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled, nine-light doors, framed by a vinyl architraves, flanked by false, louvered, vinyl shutters, and covered with decorative, wrought-iron storm doors, are centered on the first and second stories of the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are covered with vinyl storm sashes and flanked by false, louvered, vinyl shutters. A prominent, shouldered, masonry chimney, constructed of ashlar limestone laid in irregular courses, abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the broad, raking eaves of the main roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad ell extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. A one-story porch is located at the junction of the ell and the main block.

The vinyl siding and windows likely date from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood, multi-light sashes, and the vinyl siding likely covers the original weatherboard. The asphalt shingles likely replaced the original roofing material, which may have been standing-seam metal, after 1920. The façade porches and wrought-iron storm doors appear to date from the mid-twentieth century.

083-5217

Loop Road

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850***

March 2008: The school house is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame building, suggesting the influence of the Greek Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and raised on a stone piers. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the façade and fronted by a small, wood stoop. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, framed by wood architrave moldings and resting on wood sills, are evenly spaced across the west-facing elevation. A wide frieze board embellishes the raking eaves of the roof. A small, wood-frame, gable-roof cupola rises from the ridgeline near the front peak of the roof. A brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, shed-roof, lean-to addition is attached to the east-facing elevation. The roof is covered in

083-5217

Loop Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

standing-seam metal, and the walls are clad in a combination of horizontal boards, vertical sheets of metal, and sheets of plywood.

The left-bay window on the west-facing elevation has been boarded over. Several of the clapboards on the façade have been replaced.

083-5218

Loop Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

March 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame building, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a low, rubble foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade and is flanked by wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The window and door openings are all framed by wood architrave moldings. Horizontal, metal bars protect the window openings. A brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the roof. Boxed, vinyl-clad eaves embellish the roofline.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding is a late-twentieth- or early-twenty-first-century addition, and it likely covers the original weatherboard. The roof also appears fairly new and is likely a replacement of the original standing-seam metal roof.

083-5219

Loop Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1820

March 2008: The barn is a one-story, one-by-one-bay, gable-front log building. The structural logs are hand-hewn and secured at the wall junctions with V-notch joints. Small pieces of chinking are still visible between some of the logs. Vertical, riven boards sheathe the gable peaks of the roof frame. The roof is covered in corrugated metal, and the building rests on a low, rubble foundation. A hinged, wood door, constructed of vertical boards, opens into the façade. A smaller, hinged, wood door, also constructed of vertical boards, covers a window opening on the north-facing elevation. Mortise-and-tenon joints are visible along the exterior log that runs just below the window opening on the north-facing elevation, suggesting the possibility of a raised log floor on the interior of the building.

083-5220

Loop Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930

March 2008: Snead Chapel is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-front, wood-frame church, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf, wood, one-light door, which is framed by a vinyl architrave and covered with a metal storm door, is centered on the façade. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof, wood portico, which is supported by square, wood posts, shelters the façade entry bay. The roof of the portico is covered in standing-seam metal, and the portico is raised upon a concrete-block foundation. Vinyl siding covers the gable peak, and rafter-tails are exposed beneath the raking eaves of the porch roof. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are evenly spaced across the side elevations. All first-story window openings are framed by vinyl architraves and covered with metal storm sashes. A cellar window opening is located along the foundation on the southeast-facing elevation. A small, square, gable-roof, vinyl-clad cupola is centered on the ridgeline near the front peak of the roof. Louvers provide ventilation into the cupola. The cornice on the raking eaves of the main roof is boxed.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding is likely a late-twentieth- or early-twenty-first-century addition, and it likely covers the original weatherboard. The porch posts also appear to be replacements, as they are unpainted and not secured to the foundation.

083-5221

1631 Elk Garden Road

Other DHR-ID: 083-0030

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1860

1987: Early- to mid-19th century vernacular frame house, clad with weatherboards; 2-stories; 3-symmetrical bays; side gable standing-seam metal roof; 1-story, 3-bay shed roof front porch with square posts; exterior end chimney; 6/6 double hung sash windows. Currently in good condition.

March 2008: 1631 Elk Garden Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a low foundation. A single-leaf,

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1860**

wood, paneled, three-light door, which is framed by a wood architrave molding and covered by a wood storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roof, wood portico, supported by square posts, shelters the entry bay. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by wood architrave moldings, resting on wood sills, and covered with metal storm sashes. A boxed cornice spans the eaves and extends into the cornice returns on the gable ends. A prominent, shouldered, masonry chimney, which is laid in six-course, American-bond brick and is topped with a corbelled cap, abuts the east-facing elevation. A brick, interior-end chimney rises from the southwest corner of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell is attached to the west end of the rear, or north-facing, elevation. The ell is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof.

The metal storm sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The façade door also appears to date from this time period. The portico is likely not original to the dwelling.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880**

March 2008: 7575 Green Valley Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a low foundation. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a turned balustrade, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels and framed by a vinyl architrave, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The top light of each column of sidelights is crowned by a semi-circular arch. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by vinyl architraves and covered with metal storm sashes. The window opening in the center bay of the second-story façade is smaller and is flanked by half sidelights that match, in style, those flanking the primary entrance. A large, brick chimney abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the main roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the east end of the rear, or south-facing, elevation. The ell is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof.

The window opening that is centered on the second-story façade appears to have replaced a door. The window appears to date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. Additional window or door bays have been boarded over on either side of the center bays of the first- and second-story façades. The vinyl siding likely dates from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and likely covers the original weatherboard. The metal storm sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The façade porch does not appear to be original to the dwelling and was probably added during the twentieth century.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1910**

March 2008: 7380 Green Valley Road is a Craftsman, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame bungalow, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A one-story, three-bay, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts, spans the first-story façade. A set of poured-concrete steps approaches the porch entrance. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, multi-light door, which displays Prairie-style detailing and is framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A large, one-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. Fenestration consists of paired and single, wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings, one the façade and elevations, respectively. The window openings on the dormer are smaller than those on the first story. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the deep, raking eaves of the main roof, porch roof, and dormer roof. A brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the rear slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A small, one-story, side-gable, wood-frame addition extends off the west-facing elevation. A small, one-story, shed-roof addition extends off the rear, or south-facing, elevation. Both wings are sheathed in weatherboard and topped with standing-seam metal roofs.

083-5223

7380 Green Valley Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1910**

The porch posts appear to be replacements. The original posts likely displayed Craftsman-style influence.

083-5224

7353 Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

March 2008: 7353 Mountain Road is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, suggesting the influence of the Greek Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a solid, metal-clad foundation. A one-story, three-bay, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is flanked by three-quarter sidelights atop recessed panels, framed by a wood architrave molding, and covered with a metal storm door, opens into the center bay of the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the second-story façade and one-over-one windows on the first-story façade and side elevations. All window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings and resting on wood sills. Second-story window openings about the plain frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the eaves of the main roof and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends. A prominent, shouldered, masonry chimney abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the roof eaves. The bulk of the chimney is constructed of coursed ashlar limestone, while the top of the chimney, past the roofline, is constructed of brick.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, clad in composition siding, extends off the east end of the rear, or south-facing, elevation. A parged, interior chimney rises from the ridgeline of the standing-seam metal roof. A small, one-story, shed-roof porch is located at the junction of the rear ell and the main block.

The metal storm door likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The porch is likely not original to the dwelling and may have been added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

083-5225

Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1935**

July 2008 - The Gent House is a simple Bungalow, without many exterior decorative components. The lower portion of the house is constructed from brick, and sits on a partially raised basement. The gable roof is broken by matching, front and rear gabled dormers. The front and back porches have been enclosed and the rear porch has been extended into a wrap-around sunroom. Some of the windows and the front enclosed porch is shaded by aluminum awnings. A bulkhead entrance accesses the basement on the western wall of the house.

083-5226

Route 841

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, which is clad in aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed, ashlar stone. A cross-gable opens into the right bay of the front slope of the roof. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, which is supported by decorative, wrought-iron posts and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by vinyl architraves and flanked by paneled shutters. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the roof. Cornice returns frame the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is also clad in aluminum siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear of the main block. A large, two-story, shed-roof, wood porch spans the north side of the ell.

The aluminum siding and wrought-iron porch posts likely date from the mid-twentieth century. The vinyl windows appear fairly modern.

083-5227

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1890**

July 2008: Springfield Church is a one-story, two-by-four-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, exhibiting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a poured-concrete foundation. A prominent square tower anchors the front right, or southeasterly, corner of the main block. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, which are topped with a triangular, multi-light, stained-glass

083-5227

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1890

transom, open into the façade of the tower. The entry bay is sheltered by an aluminum awning. Elongated, rectangular, louvered lights open into all four sides of the upper half of the tower. The tower is topped with a tall, pyramidal roof that is clad in pressed-tin shingles and boasts flared eaves and a small finial. Gracing the façade of the main block is a large, stylized lancet windows that consists of paired, peaked, multi-light, stained-glass, double-hung sash windows and a diamond-shaped, multi-light, stained-glass lozenge. Fenestration along the elevations consists of single windows that match those of the façade windows. A cross-gable wall projects from the easterly elevation.

Additions and alterations: A long, one-story, gable-roof, vinyl-clad addition extends off the rear of the main church. The aluminum siding on the main church likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

083-5228

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A one-story, two-bay, shed-roof, wood porch is located at the junction of the two ells. The porch is supported by turned, bracketed posts and enclosed by a turned balustrade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the center bay of the façade. A second single-leaf, wood, paneled, four-light door opens out onto the porch roof from the center bay of the second-story façade. Both doors are covered with metal storm doors. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two and vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Window openings on the gable ends are paired. A plain frieze board embellishes the raking eaves of the main roof. Pierced, quatrefoil motifs adorn the gable peaks. A brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear of the main block. The ell is also sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A small porch is inset into the second-story of the ell, and an enclosed porch extends off the rear of the ell. A brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the ell.

083-5229

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A single-leaf, wood, three-light door, that is covered with a metal storm door and flanked by three-quarter sidelights, opens into the center bay of the façade and is flanked by large, fixed, wood, four-light windows. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the second-story façade and the elevations. All window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. A one-story, shed-roof porch that is supported by metal posts spans the façade and wraps around the west-facing elevation. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the eaves of the porch roof. A plain frieze board embellishes the raking eaves of the main roof. A brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear of the west-facing elevation. The wrapping porch adjoins the side wall of this ell.

083-5230

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, six-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch that is supported by turned posts spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf door opens into the third bay from the right of the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings.

Additions and Alterations: A one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad wing extends off the rear elevation. A screened porch is attached to the rear of the wing.

The vinyl siding and windows appear to be fairly recent additions.

083-5231

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830

July 2008: The Jack Carter House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in aluminum siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. The foundation is not visible. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, which is supported by square, wood posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf door opens into the center bay of the symmetrically-ordered façade and is covered by a metal storm door. Large, fixed, plate-glass windows open into the left and right bays of the first-story façade, while wood, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows line the second-story façade. A brick, exterior-end chimney, with a corbelled cap, abuts the west-facing elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: Several one-story wings, all clad in vinyl siding and topped with asphalt shingles, extend off the west-facing elevation.

The vinyl siding and large windows appear to be fairly recent additions. The asphalt-shingle roof also appears to be fairly new. The porch appears to be a replacement.

083-5232

Route 614

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890

July 2008: The remains of the original bridge consist of a massive, rectangular pier that is constructed of quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. Wood cribbing reinforces the gap between the old stone pier and the abutment. A more modern steel deck spans the crossing.

083-5233

Route 640

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1891

July 2008: Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, suggesting a slight influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in aluminum siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on stone piers. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered by an aluminum storm door, is centered on the façade. A one-story, gable-roof, wood porch, supported by simple columns and raised on a brick foundation, spans the first-story façade. Wood, four-over-four, double-hung sash windows line the elevations. The top two lights up the upper sash are peaked to form a triangular shape. The window openings are all covered with aluminum storm sashes. A brick, interior-end chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the right slope of the roof. A metal cross hangs in the façade gable peak.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, aluminum-clad addition extends off the rear elevation of the church. The aluminum siding, storm sashes, and storm door likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The façade porch also appears to date from this time period.

083-5234

Route 640

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1890

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, four-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on foundation of ashlar limestone. A two-story, one-bay, cross-gable portico shelters the second bay from the left along the façade. Single-leaf, wood, paneled doors open onto the first- and second-stories of the portico. The gable roof of the portico is supported by simple wood posts, and the second story is enclosed with a decorative, milled balustrade. A floral motif adorns the gable, and bargeboards adorn the peak. Matching floral motifs adorn the gables on the side elevations. Fenestration consists of wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows; many of the windows are missing. A large, interior, brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear of the main block. The ell is also sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof.

083-5235

Route 640

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. The foundation is not visible. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch spans the first-story façade. The porch is supported by battered, wood columns that rest on brick piers. Two single-leaf doors open into the center bays of the first and second stories of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by vinyl architraves. Two prominent, shouldered, brick, exterior-end chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the side elevations and extend through the raking

083-5235

Route 640

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad ell extends off the rear of the main block. The roof is also clad in standing-seam metal, and wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows line the side elevations. A shed-roof porch supported by battered columns on brick piers spans the south elevation of the ell.

The vinyl siding appears to be a fairly recent addition. The Craftsman-style porches likely date from the early twentieth century.

083-5236

Route 58

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A cross-gable is centered on the façade slope and extends through to the rear elevation. The side walls of the second story of the north-facing gable end are canted, and the gable is pedimented. The tympanum of the pediment features a circular light. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings. A second single-leaf, paneled, one-light door opens into the left bay of the north-facing elevation and is sheltered beneath a small inset porch.

083-5237

Route 58

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1800

July 2008: The dwelling is a small, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gable log cabin. The hand-hewn logs are squared, joined with a full dovetail notch, and sealed with chinking. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal and the gables are clad in vertical boards. The door is missing from the façade. Two small windows, both holding two-over-two, horizontal, double-hung sashes, open into the left bays of the first and second stories of the façade. A brick, exterior-end chimney abuts the north-facing elevation. The ghost outline of a gable roof on the south-facing elevation indicates a small one-story wing was once present.

083-5238

Route 58

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, which is clad in aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed, ashlar limestone. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by bracketed posts, enclosed by a turned balustrade, and adorned with spindlework, is located at the junction of the ells. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, all of which are flanked by shutters. A brick, exterior-end chimney abuts the rear elevation and extends through the raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, aluminum-clad ell extends off the rear elevation. A brick chimney is located at the junction of the ell and the main block.

083-5239

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1890

July 2008: Oak Grove United Methodist Church is a one-story, three-by-four-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, exhibiting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A prominent square tower is centered on the façade and slightly recessed into the auditorium block of the church. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, which are topped with an arched transom that consists of two peaked lights and one lozenge, are centered on the façade of the tower. An aluminum awning shelters the entry bay, which is fronted by a set of poured-concrete steps. The tower is capped with a flared, pyramidal roof that is covered in pressed tin. A rectangular, louvered light is located just below the eaves of the tower roof. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are topped with peaked transoms and framed by wood architrave moldings. Cornice returns frame the façade gable.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl siding appears to date from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The awning appears to date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

083-5240

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The farm house is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is flanked by three-quarter sidelights over recessed panels, covered with an aluminum storm door, and framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, hipped-roof porch, supported by chamfered, wood posts, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories, respectively. The window openings on the first story are covered with aluminum storm sashes, and the window openings that are centered on the second-story façade are paired. All window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. A shouldered, brick chimney abuts the westerly elevation, and a prominent ashlar limestone chimney abuts the easterly elevation. A broad frieze board spans the eaves.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear elevation of the main block. An enclosed porch and a shed-roof carport are attached to the westerly elevation of the addition. The aluminum storm door and storm sashes are likely mid-to-late-twentieth-century additions. The one-over-one sash windows likely replaced the two-over-two sash windows that would've matched those on the first story.

083-5241

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920

July 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on stone piers. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, which are topped with a fanlight, are recessed into the center bay of the façade and are flanked by large wood display windows. The display windows consist of canted one-over-one sashes and front-facing two-over-two sashes. False, louvered, wood shutters frame the display windows. A stepped, wood parapet wall rises above the first-story façade and conceals the gable peak. A brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame wing is attached to the westerly elevation of the store. A wood batten door that is framed by shutters opens into the façade, and a parapet rises above the roofline.

083-5242

Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1900

July 2008: Cedar Grove Baptist Church is a one-story, one-by-two-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, suggesting the slight influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid foundation that is clad in pressed-tin sheeting. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors are centered on the façade. The entry bay is topped with a transom of peaked lights. Fenestration consists of wood, triple-hung windows that are topped with triangular transom lights. A brick chimney abuts the westerly elevation and extends through the molded cornice of the overhanging eaves, which terminate in the cornice returns on the façade.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl siding likely dates from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The foundation veneer appears to date from the mid-twentieth century.

083-5243

Clinch Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830

July 2008: 1544 Clinch Mountain Road is a vernacular, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, log dwelling, constructed of squared, hand-hewn timbers, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is covered by a wood storm door, is centered on the façade. A one-story, shed-roof porch, supported by square posts, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six casement windows. The gable ends of the roof frame are clad in board-and-batten siding. A prominent, shouldered, masonry chimney, which is laid in random ashlar limestone, abuts the westerly elevation and extends through the broad eaves of the low-pitched roof. The ends of the timbers are joined with V-notching, and the timbers are sealed with mud chinking.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, log ell is attached to the rear elevation of the building. The door, windows, and roof all appear to be fairly recent modern additions.

083-5244

Clinch Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

July 2008: The dwelling is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style two-story, three-by-one-bay, ell-plan, pedimented, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof,

083-5244

Clinch Mountain Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

and resting on stone piers. The massing consists of a side-gable block and a gable-front ell that extends off the right bay of the side-gable block. The entry bay is centered on the façade to the left of the gable-front ell; the door is missing. Most of the windows are missing from the openings, but remnants in at least one of the bays indicate that the fenestration consisted of two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. Diamond-shaped lights open into the tympana of the roof pediments. The remnants of a façade porch are visible at the junction of the ell and the main block. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the rear slope of the roof.

083-5245

Route 673

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1820

July 2008: The barn is a large, one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof, log and wood-frame building, which is sheathed in vertical boards, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of both random rubble limestone and concrete block. The original log structure, which consisted of squared, hand-hewn timbers joined with a half-dovetail corner notch, is visible along the façade. The original structure was expanded with a wood frame and covered with circular-sawn boards. The original stone foundation has been reinforced with concrete block. A large gated opening is located on the southerly elevation, and small window openings are located on the upper half-story loft.

083-5246

Route 657

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a stone foundation. A single-leaf door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade and is flanked by paired, wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Second-story fenestration consists of a wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash window that opens into the center bay and two wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows that open into the left and right bays. The remnants of a full, one-story, façade porch are piled on the ground at the front of the dwelling, and the outline of the original porch roof is visible in the missing weatherboards along the façade. A plain, wide frieze board and a molded cornice embellish the eaves, and cornice returns frame the gable ends.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear of the main dwelling. The ell is also sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A brick chimney is centered on the ell roof. The paired windows and three-over-one windows likely date from the early twentieth century.

083-5247

Route 657

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame building, which is sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and raised on concrete-block piers. A shed-roof porch, supported by square, wood posts, spans the façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the center bay of the façade. The entry bay is covered with a wood storm door and framed by a wood architrave molding. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings. A brick, exterior-end chimney abuts the south-facing elevation. A second brick chimney rises from the north end of the rear slope of the roof.

083-5248

Route 657

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, log building that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof and resting on a concrete-block foundation. The log structure is visible on the first story. The hand-hew logs are squared, joined with a half dovetail notch, and sealed with chinking. The second story is clad in vertical boards. A single-leaf door opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows that are framed by wood architraves. A one-story porch that is supported by rough log posts and raised on a concrete-block foundation wraps around the façade and south elevation. A brick, exterior-end chimney abuts the north-facing elevation. The chimney rests on a stone foundation.

Additions and Alterations: The roofing material, porch, window sashes, and second-story cladding are all later additions. The concrete-block foundation has either replaced or is covering the original foundation, which was solid stone or stone piers.

083-5249

Old Postal Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

July 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on stone piers. Double-leaf, wood, batten doors are centered on the façade and flanked by wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows that are framed by wood architrave moldings. A stepped, wood parapet wall rises above the first-story façade and conceals the gable peak of the roof. A parged, brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

083-5250

Old Postal Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1820**

July 2008: The farm house is a vernacular, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, log dwelling, constructed of squared, hand-hewn timbers, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the façade and flanked by wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Smaller, three-over-three windows line the upper half story. A one-story, shed-roof porch, supported by rough wood posts and enclosed by a simple, wood balustrade, spans the first-story façade. The gable ends of the roof frame are sheathed in vertical wood boards. A heavy chimney of ashlar limestone abuts the northerly elevation. The log timbers are secured with half-dovetail notching and sealed with mud chinking.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, log ell, matching the main block, is attached to the rear elevation. A prominent ashlar limestone chimney abuts the rear of the ell. The door, windows, and roof appear to be fairly modern replacements.

083-5251

Church Hill Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1908**

July 2008: Church Hill United Methodist Church is a one-story, three-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, exhibiting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a roof of pressed-tin shingles, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. A prominent square tower anchors the front left, or southwesterly, corner of the main auditorium block. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, topped with a semi-circular transom, opens into the façade of the tower and is sheltered by a bracketed gable-roof hood. The tower is topped with a wooden belfry, which features a conical roof that has flared eaves and is supported by paired, wood brackets. A small finial tops the cupola roof. Fenestration consists of stylized lancet windows, which have wood, double-hung sashes; and a simplified rose window, which is framed in the façade gable peak.

Additions and alterations: A large, two-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame addition, which is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an standing-seam metal roof, is attached to the rear elevation of the church. The vinyl siding on the main block was likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

083-5252

Old Postal Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: 835 Old Postal Road is a two-story, five-bay, wood-frame dwelling, exhibiting the influence of the Queen Anne style, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. A prominent, pedimented, bay window pavilion dominates the façade. The first-story bay window is flanked by two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors, which are adorned with oval lights. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows that rest on wood sills. The window and door openings are all framed by wood architrave moldings. A two-story porch, which is supported by turned wood posts and enclosed by a turned balustrade, spans the first story. The tympanum of the pavilion pediment is adorned with a diamond-shaped light. The side gables of the complex roof are also pedimented and featured rectangular louvered lights. A brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the front slope of the roof to the right of the pedimented pavilion.

Additions and alterations: A two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition, which is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, is attached to the south end of the rear, or westerly, elevation; a one-story addition is attached to the north end of the rear elevation. The vinyl siding, asphalt shingles, façade doors, and porch all appear to be fairly recent modern replacements.

083-5253

Route 67

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Tunnel, , Style: Vernacular, ca 1890**

083-5253

Route 67

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Tunnel, , Style: Vernacular, ca 1890

July 2008: The railroad tunnel is a large, arched, masonry structure that passes through a steep, earthen railroad grade. The structural system is comprised of dressed, quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses in a bed of lime-based mortar. Tool marks from the quarrying and dressing processes are visible on most of the stones. The semi-circular arched opening is supported by stone voussoirs and a prominent keystone. The wing-walls on either side of the tunnel opening are stepped downward. The interior walls of the tunnel are also laid in courses of ashlar limestone, while the interior vault is lined with hand-made brick.

083-5254

Route 634

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, five-bay, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade, covered by an aluminum storm door, and framed by a wood architrave molding. A one-story, shed-roof wood porch, supported by turned posts and resting on a concrete-block foundation, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are covered with aluminum storm sashes and framed by wood architrave moldings. Two brick, shouldered chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the side elevations and extend through the raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the rear elevation. The aluminum storm sashes and door likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The asphalt shingles likely replaced the original roofing material, which may have been standing-seam metal, after 1920.

083-5255

Route 634

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1934

July 2008: Pine Creek Community Log Church is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-five-bay, gable-roof log building, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof and resting on a concrete-block foundation. The logs are fairly uniformly rounded and joined with a saddle notch at the corners. What appears to be concrete chinking fills the space between the logs. The gable peaks are clad in vinyl siding. A single-leaf wood door, which is covered with a vinyl storm door, flanked by blind sidelights, and topped with a multi-light transom, is centered on the façade. Fenestration on the side elevations consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash, stained-glass windows. The window and door openings are framed with log architraves. A small, square, vinyl clad cupola sits at the front of the roof. The cupola is topped with a pyramidal metal roof and cross. A large set of poured-concrete steps provide access to the primary entrance. The raking eaves of the low-pitched roof are very broad and deep.

Additions and alterations: A small, one-story, side-gable, log addition, with matching roof style and fenestration, is attached to the rear of the church. The vinyl siding and storm door are likely late-twentieth or early-twenty-first-century additions.

083-5256

Route 634

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930

July 2008: Sword Creek School is a Craftsman-style, one-story, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a hipped and gabled asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation that consists of brick piers with poured-concrete infill. The primary massing of the building is topped with a hipped roof, and a cross-gable projects from the right end of the façade. The broad eaves of the cross-gable are supported by simple brackets, while the deep, raking eaves of the main block display exposed rafter tails. Double-leaf metal and glass doors open into the center of the façade, just to the left of the cross-gable. A bracketed shed-roof door hood, with exposed rafter tails, shelters the entrance, which is accessible via wood steps and a wood ramp. To the left of the primary entrance is a bank of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by wood architrave moldings. To the right of the entrance is a bank of windows that have been sealed over with wood. A rectangular, louvered light is centered in the peak of the cross-gable.

Additions and alterations: The doors appear to be a later twentieth-century replacement of the original wood doors. The steps and ramp were also likely added at this time.

083-5257

Route 634

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: School, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930

083-5257

Route 634

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930**

July 2008: Sword Creek School is a Craftsman-style, one-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a stone piers. A single-leaf wood door, which is topped with a blind transom, opens into the façade. A shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts, shelters the entry bay. A bank of wood, multi-light, double-hung sash windows lines the façade to the right of the entrance. Two of the original windows have been replaced with aluminum, one-over-one windows, and the upper half of the bank of windows has been covered over with sheets of wood. A concrete-block chimney abuts the westerly elevation and extends through the deep, overhanging, raking eaves of the roof. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the eaves.

Additions and alterations: A small, one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame addition, which is clad in vinyl siding, extends off the left end of the façade, to the left of the primary entrance. The shed-roof porch adjoins the side-wall of the addition. A secondary door opens into the addition from the small porch. A ramp leads to the porch from the parking lot.

083-5258

Route 661

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

July 2008: The David Musick House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, pedimented, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid, parged foundation. A single-leaf door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by battered wood columns and raised on a poured-concrete foundation, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are covered with aluminum storm sashes and framed by vinyl architraves. A large, shouldered, brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, abuts the easterly elevation. A smaller, brick, interior chimney, with an arched cap, rises from the ridgeline of the roof. Pediments frame the gable peaks on the side elevations.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is also clad in vinyl siding, extends off the rear of the main dwelling. The vinyl siding and aluminum storm sashes likely date from the late twentieth century. The Craftsman-style porch was likely added during the early twentieth century.

083-5259

Route 661

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930**

July 2008: Artrip Baptist Church is a Craftsman-style, one-story, one-by-three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, flanked by blind sidelights, topped with a four-light transom, and framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the façade. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, also framed by wood architrave moldings, line the side elevations. A square cupola, which is topped with a tall, tapering, conical roof, rises from the front gable peak of the wood. Rectangular louvered lights open into all sides of the cupola. A peaked louvered light is centered in the rear gable peak. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the raking eaves of the main roof and the flared, raking eaves of the cupola roof. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and alterations: The main door appears to be a fairly recent replacement of the original door, and the sidelights have been covered over.

083-5260

Route 658

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Other, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

July 2008: The remains of the bridge consist of two abutments and two massive rectangular piers that are constructed of quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. The deck of the bridge has been removed.

083-5261

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**

July 2008: The country store is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, shed-roof, wood-frame building that is sheathed in V-crimp metal. The roof and foundation are not visible. Small brackets support the boxed cornice that embellishes the roofline. Double-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light doors, which are topped with a large transom light, are recessed into the center bay of the façade and are flanked by canted display windows. The left and right bays are dominated by banks of large, fixed, wood, four-light display windows that rest on recessed panels. A wood arch spans the space between the banks for windows and frames the recessed entry vestibule. A bracketed, metal-clad, shed roof extends

083-5261

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**

over the first-story façade. Two small window openings, which are missing windows, line the second-story façade.

Additions and alterations: The metal cladding likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

083-5262

Route 678

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in aluminum siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A two-story, hipped-roof, wood porch wraps around the façade and east-facing elevation and is supported by battered, wood columns. Two single-leaf doors open into the center bays of the first and second stories of the east-facing elevation. A third single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is flanked by sidelights, opens into the right bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of paired, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The gable peaks are clad in wood shingles and feature small rectangular lights. A chimney of coursed, ashlar limestone is centered on the roof.

Additions and Alterations: The dwelling has been expanded on the west side, creating two bays on the façade instead of one. Historically, the house was oriented toward the east. The addition of a new door and the relationship with the roadway creates a new façade that faces north.

The aluminum siding likely dates from the mid-twentieth century and was placed over the original weatherboard, which is visible along the façade. The battered porch likely dates from the early twentieth century. The façade door and vinyl windows are new. Construction materials around the building indicate that a renovation is taking place.

083-5263

Route 678

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880**

July 2008: The N.S. Bostic House is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A two-story, shed-roof porch spans the façade. The first-story porch is supported by decorative iron posts and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade. The second-story porch is supported by square, wood posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade. The porch is raised on a concrete-block foundation. Single-leaf doors are centered on the first and second stories of the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are framed by wood architrave moldings, topped with crown moldings, and flanked by shutters. Two brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear of the dwelling.

083-5264

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, 1908**

July 2008: The Lakeview Church is a vernacular, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame church, which is clad in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of stone piers with concrete-block infill. A large gable-roof addition extends off the façade, greatly enlarging the length of the church. A square tower with a conical roof is located at the junction of the two blocks along the east-facing elevation. Double-leaf, metal, paneled, one-light doors open into the tower and are sheltered by a gable-roof portico that is supported by wood columns. A second set of double-leaf, metal, paneled, one-light doors open into the façade and are also framed by a columned, gable-roof portico. Fenestration consists of wood, pointed-arch, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. A semi-circular light opens into the façade gable peak.

Additions and Alterations: The vinyl siding, asphalt shingles, doors, and porticos all appear to be fairly recent additions.

083-5265

Route 682

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1810**

July 2008: The dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, single-pile, side-gable, log dwelling that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof and raised on stone piers. The roughly-square building is constructed of squared, hand-hewn logs that are secured with a half-dovetail corner notch and sealed with mud chinking. Riven clapboards sheathe the gable ends. A single-leaf, wood door opens into the center of the façade, and wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the side elevations of the first story. A small, wood, six-light casement window

083-5265

Route 682

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1810**

opens into the upper half-story loft. A prominent chimney of ashlar limestone laid in regular courses abuts the southerly elevation.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, log ell is attached to the rear of the main dwelling. The materials and construction techniques match those of the main block. A single-leaf wood door opens into the northerly elevation of the ell.

083-5266

Route 682

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Storage, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920**

July 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gambrel-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on stone piers. Double-leaf, wood doors are centered on the façade and flanked by large, fixed, four-light display windows. A large, rectangular opening that used to access the hay loft is centered on the upper half-story on the façade.

Additions and alterations: The store was retrofitted into a circa 1900 barn, at which time the windows and doors were added.

083-5267

Route 634

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830**

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, log building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The original structure appears to be log, as can be seen around the façade entrance. The timbers appear to be squared and hand hewn. A single-leaf, wood door is centered on the façade. A gable-roof portico has been removed from around the main entrance. Small, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the second-story façade and the side elevations.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, log ell extends off the rear elevation of the main dwelling. The logs and hewn square and secured with a half-dovetail corner notch. The ell roof is also covered in standing-seam metal.

083-5268

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

July 2008: The King Store is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, shed-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and raised on stone piers. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired, wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. A chimney abuts the easterly elevation and extends through the broad roof eaves. The bottom half of the chimney is concrete block, while the top half is brick. The chimney is topped with an arched, brick cap.

Additions and alterations: A small, wood-frame, shed-roof, lean-to addition, clad in board-and-batten siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, is attached to the westerly elevation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the façade of the addition.

083-5269

Route 613

Other DHR-ID: **083-5310**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890**

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on foundation that is clad in pressed-tin sheeting. A single-leaf door, which is covered with an aluminum store door, is centered on the façade. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch spans the façade. The metal-clad porch roof is supported by square posts, and the porch is enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The window and door openings are all framed by wood architrave moldings. A concrete-block chimney abuts the westerly elevation.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition, which is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear elevation of the main block. The aluminum storm door on the main dwelling likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

083-5270

Lick Skillet Hollow Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of stone piers with concrete-block infill. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door is centered on the first story of the symmetrically-ordered façade; a matching door is centered on the second-story façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts and raised on a concrete-block foundation, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The window and door openings are all framed by wood architrave moldings. A small brick chimney rises from the interior ridgeline of the roof. A molded cornice embellishes the eaves along the façade and side elevations.

Additions and alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the east end of the rear elevation. A two-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by turned posts and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, spans the rear elevation of the main block and wraps around the westerly elevation of the ell. The ell is also sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof.

083-5271

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the first-story façade. The opening for a second single-leaf door is centered on the second-story façade. Both entry bays are flanked by rectangular window openings. The window sashes are missing. The ghost outline of a two-story, cross-gable portico is visible on the center bay of the façade. Second-story window openings about the plain, wide frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the eaves. Cornice returns frame the gable ends. A shouldered, brick chimney abuts the westerly elevation.

083-5272

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The massing of the building consists of a single-pile, side-gable block and a double-pile, gable-front ell that extends off the right bay of the façade. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by wood posts, is located at the junction of the ell. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered with a wood storm door and framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the center bay of the façade. A second single-leaf, wood, paneled door is located on the westerly elevation of the ell and opens onto the façade porch. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings. Two interior, brick chimneys rise from the roof: one is located on the ridgeline of the main block and one is located at the roof junction of the main block and the ell. Ornate bargeboards adorn the raking eaves of the gables.

083-5273

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts, spans the façade. The porch is raised on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six and six-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Decorative bargeboards adorn the eaves of the roof. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A wood-frame, gable-roof ell extends off the rear of the dwelling. A small, shed-roof porch is located at the junction of the main block and the ell. A small, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame extends off the north-facing elevation.

083-5274

Route 679

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Agricultural Outbuildings, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

July 2008: The outbuilding is a very small, one-story, gable-roof, log structure that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The logs are round and secured at the corners with a saddle notch. A door of vertical boards opens into the façade. The rafter tails are exposed beneath the low-pitched roof.

083-5275

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920

July 2008: Tumble Hollow Store #1 is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is clad in Bricktex, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on stone piers. The façade entrance has been boarded over. Two wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows flank the entrance. A shed-roof porch that is supported by metal poles shelters the façade. A wood parapet wall rises about the porch roof and conceals the gable peak of the façade. A small, interior-end, brick chimney rises from the northwesterly corner of the roof.

Additions and alterations: A small, one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame, lean-to addition is attached to the easterly elevation. The façade of the addition is sheathed in vertical boards, while the side elevation is clad in Bricktex.

083-5276

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

July 2008: Tumble Hollow Store #2 is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building, which exhibits a slight suggestion of the Greek Revival style. The walls are sheathed in board-and-batten siding, and the gable peak is covered in weatherboard. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal, and the building rests on stone piers. Double-leaf doors, which are constructed of vertical boards and secured with iron strap-hinges, are centered on the façade and flanked by two windows. The right-bay window is covered with paneled, wood shutters; and the left-bay holds the remains of a wood, multi-light, double-hung sash window. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves, and cornice-returns frame the gable façade. A metal flue rises from the southwesterly corner of the roof.

Additions and alterations: A small, shed-roof, wood-frame, lean-to addition, which is sheathed in vertical boards and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, is attached to the easterly elevation. A single-leaf door opens into the façade of the addition.

083-5277

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a pressed-tin shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of coursed, ashlar stone. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by Tuscan columns, spans the façade. A single-leaf door, flanked by sidelights, opens into the center bay of the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridgeline of the roof. One chimney has a corbelled cap and the other has partially collapsed.

Addition and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear of the main block. A brick, exterior-end chimney abuts the rear of the ell. A two-story porch is located at the southeast junction of the ell and the main block. A small, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame wing extends off the west side of the ell. A concrete-block, exterior-end chimney abuts the west-facing elevation of the wing.

083-5278

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a parged, stone foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is covered by a multi-light, wood storm door, flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels, and framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by Tuscan columns, with slight entasis, and enclosed by a wrought-iron balustrade, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, which are covered by aluminum storm sashes and flanked by false, vinyl shutters. Two interior chimneys rise from the ridgeline of the roof: one is ashlar limestone and the other is parged. The roof eaves are raking.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, vinyl-clad ell extends off the rear of the main dwelling. The vinyl siding and shutters and the metal storm sashes likely date from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The porch appears to be an early-to-mid-twentieth-century addition.

083-5279

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

083-5279

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame building that is sheathed in board-and-batten siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A single-leaf, wood door opens into the center bay of the façade. A shed-roof porch, supported by log posts, spans the façade. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the standing-seam metal porch roof. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows.

Additions and alterations: A small, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the westerly end of the rear elevation.

083-5280

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1830

July 2008: The dwelling is a one-story, six-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on stone piers. The massing of the building consists of a wide side-gable block and a long ell that extends off the right side of the rear elevation. Three single-leaf, wood, paneled doors are spaced along the façade and interspersed with wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The window and door openings are all framed by wood architrave moldings. A brick, interior-end chimney rises from the ridgeline at the rear of the ell.

083-5281

Route 606

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930

July 2008: Memorial Chapel is a vernacular, one-story, three-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, concrete-block building. The façade is clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A prominent, square, brick-clad tower is centered along the façade and is slightly pulled back into the main block of the church. The top tier of the tower is smaller and is clad in aluminum siding. A pyramidal roof caps the tower. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors are deeply recessed into the tower and framed beneath a segmental arched opening. Fenestration consists of metal, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows.

Additions and alterations: A small, gable-roof, concrete-block addition extends off the rear. The roof of the addition is covered in asphalt shingles. The outline of a former chimney is visible on the westerly elevation.

083-5282

Route 606

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by Tuscan columns, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are framed by vinyl architraves and flanked by louvered shutters. A prominent, exterior-end, limestone chimney abuts the north-facing elevation.

Additions and Alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear of the main block. The ell is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof.

The vinyl siding and metal roof appear to be very recent additions.

083-5283

Route 606

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid foundation that is clad in Bricktex. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, three-light door opens into the center bay of the façade and is covered with a metal storm door and framed by a wood architrave molding. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by wood posts, spans the façade. The porch foundation is also clad in Bricktex. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows and one set of paired, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that located on the right bay of the southerly elevation. All window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. An interior-end, brick chimney rises from the north end of the roof.

Additions and alterations: A small, one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame, lean-to addition, which is clad in board-and-batten siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, is attached to the northerly elevation. The Bricktex

083-5283

Route 606

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

cladding likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The two-over-two windows may have at one time been six-over-six to match the one on the southerly elevation.

083-5284

Route 606

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, also sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear of the main block. A porch is located at the junction of the ell and the main block. Three brick chimneys, all of which have collapsed, rise from the ridgeline of the roof: two on the main block and one on the rear ell. Many of the window sashes are missing, but a few wood six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung sashes are visible.

083-5285

Route 606

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1900

July 2008: Bridge #6011 is a single-span iron Pratt deck truss that has a riveted frame and rests on two heavy piers of quarry-face ashlar limestone that are laid in regular courses. Metal pipe railings span the inside of the truss frame along the roadway. The deck of the bridge is paved in asphalt.

083-5286

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 2.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1900

August 2008: The barn is a large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is sheathed in vertical boards and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. Three one-story, shed-roof additions are attached to the façade and the east- and west-facing elevations. Two small cupolas rise from the ridgeline of the roof.

083-5287

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the center bay of the façade and is flanked by three-quarter sidelights over recessed panels. Very little of the glass remains in the double-hung window sashes, but a few remnants indicate they windows were six-over-six. A one-story, shed-roof porch, which is supported by wood posts, spans the first-story façade. The left end of the porch has been boarded over.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl siding appears to be a fairly recent addition. The ghost outline of a cross-gable on the center of the façade slope of the roof suggests a two-story portico may have once been present.

083-5288

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1840

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-story, six-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The façade porch has collapsed obscuring much of the first story. There appears to be at least one single-leaf door, and the fenestration appears to consist of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. A shouldered, brick chimney abuts the southerly elevation.

083-5289

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, four-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The building is comprised of two, attached, two-bay blocks. It is unclear which block is the original and which is the later addition. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by wood posts, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. A parged, exterior-end chimney abuts the east-facing elevation.

083-5290

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: This dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, six-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The right three bays

083-5290

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

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

appear to be the original dwelling, while the left three bays appear to be a later addition. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch that is supported by Tuscan columns spans the façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, door, which is covered with an aluminum storm door, opens into the second bay from the right. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories, respectively. The second-story window openings are flanked by louvered shutters. A brick, exterior-end chimney abuts the east-facing elevation, and a concrete-block chimney abuts the west-facing elevation.

Additions and Alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear of the main block.

The vinyl siding appears to be a fairly new addition.

083-5291

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850***

July 2008: The Fugate House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a solid, brick-clad foundation. A single-leaf, metal, paneled door, framed by a vinyl architrave and topped with a broken, swan's neck pediment, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A single-leaf, wood, multi-light door is centered on the second-story façade and fronted by an iron balcony. A large, cross-gable portico, supported by heavy columns, dominates the façade and shelters the center entry bays. Ornate bargeboards adorn the gable peak of the portico. Fenestration consists of vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are flanked by false, vinyl shutters. A shouldered brick chimney abuts the westerly elevation.

Additions and alterations: According to the owner, the vinyl siding and windows, the asphalt roof, the portico, and the main door are all fairly recent updates. The new portico is supposedly a reconstruction of the original portico.

083-5292

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1820***

July 2008: The old post office is a vernacular, one-story, two-bay, side-gable, log building that is topped with a wood-shingle roof and rests on stone piers. The logs are hewn square, secured with a half-dovetail corner notch, and sealed with mud chinking. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens into the right bay of the façade and a wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash window opens into the left bay. A shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts, spans the façade. The gable peaks are clad in vertical boards. A prominent, shouldered chimney of ashlar limestone laid in regular courses abuts the westerly elevation. A second shed-roof porch is attached to the rear elevation. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the roof eaves.

083-5293

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900***

July 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building. The façade is sheathed in weatherboard, while the elevations are clad in board-and-batten siding. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors open into the center bay of the façade and are flanked by large, fixed, wood, display windows. A shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts, spans the façade. A small brick chimney is centered on the roof.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame lean-to addition is attached to the westerly elevation.

083-5294

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

*Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850***

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is framed by half sidelights over recessed panels and topped with a seven-light transom, is centered on the first story of the symmetrically-ordered façade. The entire entry bay is framed by a wood architrave molding. A single-leaf door opening, which is missing its door, is centered on the second-story façade. A large, two-story, shed-roof, wood porch spans the façade. The porch features turned, bracketed posts; a turned balustrade on the second story; and delicate spindlework. Fenestration consists of fixed, wood, plate-glass windows. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the roof eaves, and cornice returns frame the gable ends. An interior, brick chimney rises from the

083-5294

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and alterations: A large, two-story, two-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, also clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear elevation of the main block. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch is located on the northerly elevation the ell. An interior, brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof. Fixed, wood, plate-glass windows line the elevations. The vinyl siding, the windows, and the main door and sidelights all appear to be fairly recent updates, as the dwelling is currently undergoing a renovation.

083-5295

Route 612

Other DHR-ID:

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

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame, I-house, clad in aluminum siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf, metal, paneled door is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by battered columns and raised on a concrete-block foundation, spans the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, all of which are flanked by false, louvered, vinyl shutter; window openings on the first-story façade are paired. A small, ashlar, limestone chimney is centered on the roof. The eaves of the roof are raking.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, aluminum-clad ell extends off the rear elevation. A single-leaf, paneled, multi-light door, flanked by large picture windows, opens into the easterly elevation of the ell. The asphalt shingles, concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, vinyl windows and shutters, metal door, paired window openings, and façade porch are all later additions that are not original to the building; all these features likely date from between the mid-twentieth century and the early twenty-first century.

083-5296

Route 612

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame building, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A single-leaf, wood door, covered with an aluminum storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. A shed-roof porch, supported by square, wood columns, spans the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings. The window openings along the façade are paired. A prominent, shouldered, brick chimney abuts the westerly elevation.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, two-bay, gable-roof ell extends off the rear elevation of the main block. The ell is also clad in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. Paired, wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows line the elevations. A concrete-block chimney rises from the roof. The aluminum storm door likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

083-5297

Route 71

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1890

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, one-and-one-half-story, ell-plan, cross-gable, wood-frame building that is sheathed in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. The massing of the building consists of a three-bay, side-gable block and a one-bay, gable-front ell that projects from the right bay of the side-gable block. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch that is supported by bracketed, wood posts is located at the junction of the two ells. A large, pyramidal-roof dormer is located on the front slope of the roof atop the porch. The door is not visible, and the windows are missing. A partially-collapsed brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof.

083-5298

Route 604

Other DHR-ID:

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

August 2008: The Hartsock House is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch spans the façade and wraps around the side elevations. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and rests on a foundation that is clad in pressed-tin sheeting. A smaller, gable-roof, one-bay porch is centered on the second-story façade. The porch is supported by wood posts and enclosed by a milled, wood balustrade. Cornice returns frame the porch gable. Single-leaf doors open into the center bays of the first and second

083-5298

Route 604

Other DHR-ID:

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

stories of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. An interior-end chimney of coursed, ashlar limestone rises from the south end of the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear of the main block. An enclosed porch spans the south-facing elevation of the ell.

The vinyl siding appears to be a fairly recent addition.

083-5299

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1840

July 2008: This dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, four-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a stone foundation. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors open into the center two bay so the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The glass is missing on one of the second-story windows. All the window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. The ghost outline of a full porch is visible along the first-story façade. A plain frieze and molded cornice embellish the eaves. Cornice returns frame the gable ends.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear elevation of the main house.

083-5300

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

July 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building, clad in board-and-batten siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on stone piers. A door opening is centered on the façade and flanked by wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. A metal flue is centered on the ridgeline of the roof. Wood clapboards sheathe the façade gable.

Additions and alterations: A one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame, lean-to addition is attached to the northerly elevation. The addition is clad in board-and-batten siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof.

083-5301

Route 678

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850

July 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is flanked by half sidelights and topped with a round pediment, is centered on the facade. A prominent, two-story, shed-roof portico, supported by heavy, square columns, spans the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. A prominent, shouldered chimney, constructed of ashlar limestone laid in regular courses, abuts the westerly elevation.

Additions and alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the rear of the main block. The ell is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an standing-seam metal roof. The vinyl siding and windows and the door and door surround appear to be fairly recent alterations. The large portico does not appear to be original to the dwelling.

083-5302

Route 605

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1950

July 2008: Mountainview Church is a vernacular, one-story, three-by-three-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building that is clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on stone piers. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door is centered on the façade. An aluminum awning that is supported by wrought-iron posts shelters the entry bay. Fenestration consists of both metal, four-light, casement windows and vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. A small cupola with a pyramidal roof sits atop the front peak of the roof. An interior-end, concrete-block chimney rises from the southerly slope of the roof.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl siding and windows appear to be a fairly recent alteration.

083-5303

Bearwallow Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1930**

July 2008: Bearwallow Church is a small, vernacular, one-story, one-by-two-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, clad in vinyl and aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. Double-leaf, wood doors, sheltered by a bracketed, flat-roof hood, are centered on a gable-roof entry block that projects from the façade of the main block. The entry block is clad in vinyl siding, while the main block of the church is clad in aluminum siding. A ramp approaches the main entrance. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. A small, square, gable-roof cupola sits on the roof peak. A concrete-block chimney abuts the southerly elevation.

Additions and alterations: A very small, gable-roof, wood-frame, aluminum-clad addition is attached the rear elevation. The aluminum siding likely dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century, while the vinyl siding and windows likely date from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

083-5304

Route 603

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1910**

July 2008: Union Baptist Church is a vernacular, one-story, three-by-six-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A prominent, square tower that is topped with a gable roof, dominates the façade of the building and is slightly recessed into the auditorium block. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors are centered on the façade. A gable-roof portico, supported by wood posts, shelters the entry bay. Fenestration consists of ornate stained-glass windows, which are covered with vinyl storm sashes and framed by vinyl architraves. The window openings on the façade are square, while those on the elevations are rectangular. Pointed-arch louvered lights open into the façade and side elevations of the tower, just below the roof.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl siding and storm sashes likely date from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

083-5305

Route 603

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1955**

July 2008: Dingus Memorial Freewill Baptist Church is a vernacular, one-story, one-by-four-bay, nave-plan, gable-roof, concrete-block building that is topped with a standing-seam metal roof. Double-leaf, wood doors, adorned with square panels and bull's-eye motifs, are centered on the façade. The entry bay is rusticated by brick quoins and sheltered by portico of heavy, brick columns. A square, vinyl-clad tower with a pyramidal roof sits atop the portico roof. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. A brick chimney abuts the northerly elevation.

Additions and alterations: The vinyl siding likely dates from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The roof also appears to be new.

083-5306

Route 615

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920**

July 2008: Hamlin General Store is a vernacular, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame building, clad in aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a concrete-block foundation. A wood, metal-clad parapet wall rises above the first story façade and conceals the façade peak of the gable roof. The façade porch has been enclosed and covered with aluminum siding. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, two-light door opens into the right side of the enclosed porch. Two more wood, single-leaf doors open into the northerly elevation of the main block. Two large window openings that have been sealed over flank the rightmost door on the elevation.

Additions and alterations: A shed-roof, wood-frame, aluminum-clad addition extends off the southerly elevation. A second flat-roof, concrete-block addition extends off the southerly elevation of the shed-roof wing. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door and two boarded window openings line the façade of the concrete-block wing.

083-5307

Route 628

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1860**

August 2008: The dwelling is a vernacular, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house that is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. The foundation is not visible. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch, which is supported by iron posts, spans the façade. A single-leaf door open into the center bay of the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that are framed by wood architrave moldings. A small cross-gable is centered on the front slope of the roof. Cornice returns frame

083-5307

Route 628

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1860

the gable ends. A brick chimney that is partially collapsed is centered on the roof.

Additions and Alterations: A large, two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell, which is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a standing-seam metal roof, extends off the rear of the main block.

The vinyl siding appears to be a fairly recent addition.

083-5308

Reeds Valley Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Store, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900

July 2008: The country store is a vernacular, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building, sheathed in board-and-batten siding, topped with a corrugated metal roof, and resting on a poured-concrete foundation. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors are centered on the façade and flanked by wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings. A diamond-shaped light is centered in the gable peak. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the broad, raking eaves of the roof.

Additions and alterations: There appears to have once been a porch that has been removed.

083-5309

Routes 656 and 657

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Historic District, , Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), pre 1800

August 2008: The district focuses around the site of the former Elk Garden Mill, the foundation and mill dam of which still remain, along Elk Garden Creek and also encompasses the associated early nineteenth-century dwellings.

083-5310

Route 613

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Historic District, , Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), pre 1800

August 2008: Bound by Clinch Mountain on the south and Moccasin Ridge on the north, the Moccasin Valley is a broad, fertile, agricultural valley fed by the waters of Moccasin Creek. Sprawling farmsteads with broad fields of crops, particularly burley tobacco, and fenced pasturage characterize this cultural landscape. The valley floor has been cleared of trees, while the slopes remain forested. The farmsteads are characterized by dwellings, barns, outbuildings, and often a country store. A church and school located at the --- end of the valley establish the community. The resources are relatively old, with a number dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The conditions vary between excellent and deteriorated.

083-5311

Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Historic District, , Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), pre 1800

August 2008: The district follows Route 80, which was an early trade route that passed through Hayter's Gap into the salt regions of Washington County, south from Route 19 and encompasses late-eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century dwellings, farm buildings, churches, schools, taverns, and country stores. The district also encompasses the agricultural fields that comprise the cultural landscape within the valley.

193-5001

Route 82, Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1900

The building is a two-story structure with a cut back bay that fits the corner. The roofline has a wide tiered cornice. The windows on the second floor are capped with a rock lintel. The windows on the ground floor have stone arches. The window

See above.

193-5002

Route 82

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1900

This store is a common style sitting several bays wide with two central front entrances. The building has been covered in pressed ashlar tin. The second floor of the building has two doors flanked by windows. The ground floor has two front entrances recessed between large window panes. This building was probably two separate commercial establishments under the same roof at one time. Built circa 1900 and in good condition.

193-5007

Cleveland Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, ca 1920**

of the bays from the first story to the knee-wall at the roofline; and the horizontal rhythm is emphasized through the evenly-spaced pilasters that march across the façade and demarcate the three bays. Three distinct storefronts, each consisting of large, fixed, wood, plate-glass windows and recessed, wood, one-light doors, topped with transom lights, comprise the first-story façade. A brick stringcourse and recessed panels in the spandrel wall delineate the first and second stories. Three recessed wall planes, each framed by brick pilasters and corbelled cornices are evenly spaced across the second story in the same rhythm as the first-story bay. Each wall plane features two paired, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, all resting on brick sills and topped with blind transoms. The corbelled cornice delineates the second story from the knee wall, which is adorned with recessed panels. Concrete coping caps the stepped, parapet roof. A metal fire-escape is attached to the southwest-facing elevation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door exits onto the fire-escape.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl window sashes likely replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

193-5008

Cleveland Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Rail-Related, Stories 1.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1890**

February 2008: The station agent house is a one-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling, exhibiting the influence of the Gothic Revival style, sheathed in board-and-batten siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and raised on a foundation of brick piers with concrete-block infill. A one-story, flat-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts and enclosed by a balustrade of diagonal cross-bracing, spans the first-story façade. Wood steps approach the porch on the right end, and pressed-tin cladding covers the porch foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, topped with a three-light transom, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows flank the center-bay entrance. The window and door openings are framed by wood architrave moldings and topped with shallow-peaked lintels. Peaked, vertical-board shutters flank the window openings. A gable dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof and extends onto the porch roof. Pierced, diamond-pattern millwork adorns the gable peak. Rafter-tails and joists are exposed beneath the broad, raking eaves of the main roof, porch roof, and dormer roof. A brick chimney, with an arched, corbelled cap, is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

At the time of this survey, this circa 1890 Gothic Revival style resource was in fair condition and under no apparent threat.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition, clad in board-and-batten siding, extend off the rear, or southeast-facing, elevation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door and wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the elevations.

The pressed-tin cladding on the porch foundation was likely added around the mid-twentieth century.

July 2008 update: The resource is no longer extant.

193-5009

Cleveland Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1890**

February 2008: The building is a one-story, three-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, wood-frame dwelling, exhibiting the influence of the Italianate style, topped with a corrugated-metal roof, and resting on a solid foundation. The façade is sheathed in vinyl siding, while the elevations are sheathed in weatherboard. The foundation is parged on the elevations and clad in an asphalt, faux-stone veneer on the front. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, covered with an aluminum storm door, topped with a blind transom light, and framed by a vinyl architrave, is centered on the façade. A wood deck fronts the primary entrance. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, covered with aluminum storm sashes and framed with vinyl architraves. An enriched entablature embellishes the parapeted roofline. A mold of simplified triglyphs and metopes adorns the frieze; dentils line the bed molding; and milled brackets support the corona.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, one-bay, flat-roof, wood-clad addition extends off the southeast-facing elevation. A wood deck is attached to the side elevation of the wing.

193-5009

Cleveland Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1890**

The vinyl siding was likely added to the façade in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century, either replacing or covering the original weatherboards. The aluminum storm sashes and door likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The asphalt veneer on the foundation also likely dates from this time period.

193-5010

237 Riverview Terrace Drive

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1790**

February 2008: 237 Riverview Terrace Drive is a vernacular, two-story, four-bay, tri-gable, ell-plan, wood-frame I-house, displaying early twentieth-century updates, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. The massing of the building is comprised of a gable-front block and two side-gable ells extending off either side of the gable-front block. A one-story, two-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch is located at the junction of the gable-front block and the northwest ell. Ornately-carved, Roman Ionic columns, with slight entasis, support the plain frieze and molded cornice of the porch roof. The column capitals boast turned volutes, acanthus leaves, and egg-and-dart molding. A second, one-story, one-bay, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by square posts, is located at the junction of the gable-front block and southeast ell. The porches pull together and balance the disparate massings of the building. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, four-light door, covered with an aluminum storm door, opens onto the northwest porch; and two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors, also covered with aluminum storm doors, open onto the southeast porch. Fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows, all framed by vinyl architraves, flanked by false, louvered shutters, and covered by aluminum storm sashes; window openings on the gable walls are paired. A small, fixed, diamond-shaped, four-light window is centered in each gable peak. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the ridgeline of the northwest ell; and a brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline of the gable-front block. A third porch is recessed into the first story of the rear, or northeast-facing, elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

The original building likely consisted of the northwest, side-gable block and was expanded with the addition of the ells and porches in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The vinyl siding has either replaced or currently covers the original weatherboards and likely dates from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The aluminum storm doors and sashes appear to date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

193-5011

Riverview Terrace Drive

Other DHR-ID:

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

February 2008: The dwelling is a Craftsman-style, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame bungalow, clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a poured-concrete foundation. The brick veneer covers the first-story frame, while octagonal, asphalt shingles cover the second-story gable ends. A deep, one-story, three-bay, shed-roof brick porch spans the first-story façade. Heavy, brick columns, with corbelled capitals, support the porch roof. The porch is enclosed by a brick half-wall that is adorned with diamond-pattern brickwork. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, three-light door, boasting a decorative, dentil motif and topped with a brick lintel, opens into the center bay of the façade. The entry bay is flanked by oversized, wood, three-over-one windows. A large, hipped-roof, shingle-clad dormer, lined with a bank of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, is centered on the front slope of the roof. A shed-roof bay window is centered on the northwest-facing elevation. Paired and tripartite, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and square, wood, multi-light casement windows line the elevations. All first-story window openings are supported by wood sills and rectangular, brick lintels; second-story windows are framed by wood architraves and crown moldings. A brick stringcourse encircles the building just above the water table. An engaged, shouldered, brick chimney abuts the northwest-facing elevation and extends through the broad, raking eaves of the main roof. The roof eaves are supported by decorative, milled brackets. A screened porch is inset into the rear, or northeast-facing, elevation.

239-5001

Route 82

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Historic District, , Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), ca 1780**

The town of Honaker consists of a variety of architectural styles and time periods. The town grew during different periods of time, with an exceptional boom in the late 19th/early 20th century. Honaker is historically related to the development

239-5002

614-616 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 3.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, ca 1915**

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 3.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, ca 1915**

The Honaker Harness and Saddle Shop is a three story brick building topped with a stepped roof. The building has a Flemish Bond veneer. Near the roof the bricks are in a diamond shape design. A majority of the front facade is window openings.

March 2008: 614-616 Main Street is a three-story, eight-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry, commercial building that exhibits elements of the Renaissance Revival and Art Deco styles. The structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick, while the façade is treated in a Flemish-bond veneer. The first-story façade is comprised of two distinct storefronts, each consisting of a single-leaf, metal and glass door, topped with a transom light, and banks of fixed, metal, plate-glass windows. A shed-roof, shingle-covered roof delineates the street-level façade from the upper stories. Framed over each of the two storefronts, on the second and third stories, are large, recessed wall planes that are framed by brick pilasters and corbelled cornices. Each wall plane features four metal, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows on each story. The window openings are supported by brick sills and brick lintels. A row of decorative, diamond-pattern brick adorns the frieze below the corbelled cornice. Metal coping caps the parapet walls. A brick, interior-end chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the west end of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The street-level storefront and shed-roof awning likely date from the mid-twentieth century, as do the metal window sashes in the upper stories. The original windows and doors were likely wood; the uppers windows may have held multi-light sashes.

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, 1902**

2000: The Ball's Cash Store is a two story building with a flat roof. The building is a simple brick box except for the front finishes. The front of the building has five brick columns running up the front facade. The columns have white ceramic capitals at the top of each floor. White ceramic lintels cap the windows. The ground floor is four bays wide that includes two windows and two doors. One door enters the lower building while the other door leads to stairs that go up to the second floor.

Alterations and additions: The building was originally utilized as a bank but was then turned into a store. It now stands abandoned, and is in fair condition.

March 2008: Ball's Cash Store is a two-story, four-bay, stepped-parapeted, flat-roof, masonry commercial building that rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick, while the façade is clad in a stretcher-bond veneer. The arrangement of elements along the façade exhibits the rhythmic order of Renaissance-inspired architecture and the vertical organization of three-part commercial block design. The verticality of the building is expressed in the clearly delineated tripartite form of base, shaft, and capital and the decreasing size of the bays from the first story to the knee-wall at the roofline; and the horizontal rhythm is emphasized through the evenly-spaced pilasters that march across the façade and demarcate the four bays. The brick pilasters are accentuated by molded, concrete bases and capitals and frame each of the two stories and the upper knee wall. The capitals of the topmost pilasters are slightly gorged and support a projecting cornice at the roofline. Two large, fixed, plate-glass windows, resting on wood sills, open into the two left bays of the first-story façade. Two single-leaf doors, one metal and glass and one wood, open into the right two bay. All first-story window and door openings are topped by oversized transoms and molded, concrete lintels. Second-story façade fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, supported by wood sills and molded, concrete lintels. Four recessed panels, adorned with rows of corbelled brick and brick dentils, line the knee-wall; and a corbelled, brick cornice embellishes the roofline. An engaged, brick chimney abuts the west-facing elevation.

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian, ca 1895**

This brick building was built on the corner in a V shape. The diagonal walls meet at the corner of the building at a flat wall. The building is two-stories high and was lit by arched windows. The front entrance also has an arched cap, as well a

The building has had all the windows boarded up and the entire building has been painted brick red.

March 2008: The Zed Slaughter Building is a two-story, five-by-one-by-four-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry commercial building that exhibits the influence of the Renaissance and Romanesque Revival styles. The foundation

239-5004

Main Street & North Railroad Avenue

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian, ca 1895**

and structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick. Double-leaf, wood doors open into the first story of the canted façade. The window openings on each door have been boarded over. The doors are topped with a blind, semi-circular transom light. The entire recessed entry bay is supported by a semi-circular, corbelled, brick arch. All the window openings along the façade and elevations are boarded over. Flanking the primary entrance are two large window openings that are also topped with blind, semi-circular transom lights and corbelled arches and rest on concrete sills. Large storefront openings are located in the right bay of the east-facing elevation. The remaining window openings are long and narrow and are topped with segmental, brick arches and rest on concrete sills. Two single-leaf, wood, paneled doors, also topped with segmental, brick arches, open into the first story of the south-facing elevation. The roofline of the building is embellished with a brick entablature that consists of a simple architrave, a frieze of canted bricks, and a dentillated cornice. Concrete coping caps the roof parapet.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, four-bay, flat-roof, brick addition is attached to the north-facing elevation. Double-leaf metal and glass doors are centered along the façade. Vinyl siding fills what appears to have been a larger storefront window opening. Three smaller, vinyl, double-hung sash windows now open into the façade of the wing. Metal coping caps the roof.

239-5005

Main And North Railroad Avenue

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Hotel/Inn, Stories 2.50, Style: Classical Revival, 1904**

The Honaker Hotel is a large building with a hipped-cross gable roof. The cross gables have large pediments that reflect the Greek Revival Style. The pediments of the cross-gables have horizontal siding covering it. The building has a boxed eav

See above. The windows have probably been replaced.

239-5006

Private Drive Overlooking Honaker

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1910**

The Gent house is an interesting structure. Built in a Neoclassical design the building has a prominent front gable with large support columns. The heavy front gable has a pediment with a wide cornice board. The hipped/cross-gabled roof has a

The windows have been replaced.

239-5007

101 Fairmont Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**

The Dr. John Lockhart House is a large hipped roof dwelling built in the Queen Anne style. The hipped roof has a cross gable design. The gable pediments are closed with no decoration. The eave is boxed around the roof line. A two-story tower s

March 2008: The Dr. John Lockhart House is a Queen Anne, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a complex, standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of American-bond brick. The primary massing of the building is comprised of a roughly square, three-bay, steeply-pitched, pyramidal-roof block. A pedimented, bay-window pavilion projects from the left bay of the façade; a pedimented, cross-gable block extends from the right bay of the west-facing elevation; and a pedimented, cross-gable block extends from the right bay of the rear, or north-facing, elevation. A prominent, round tower, topped with a conical roof, rises from the southwest corner of the main block and balances the massing of the dwelling. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch wraps around the first-story and unifies the disparate blocks. Simplified columns support the plain, wide frieze and molded cornice that embellish the roofline of the porch. A small pediment tops the porch entrance, which is fronted by a large set of brick steps. A smaller conical roof tops the southeast corner of the porch, echoing the roof of the tower. A single-leaf, wood, one-light door, which is framed by a wood architrave molding and covered by a metal storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings and covered with metal storm sashes. Several window openings on the side and rear elevations are paired. The eaves of the main roof are enriched with a plain frieze and a molded cornice. A brick, interior chimney rises from the east slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

239-5007

101 Fairmont Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**

A one-story, gable-roof porch is under construction on the rear, or north-facing, elevation. Simple posts support the porch roof, and a brick chimney extends through the west slope of the porch roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door opens onto the porch. A small, one-story, gable-roof addition is also under construction on the rear elevation, just to the left of the porch. Paired, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows open into the addition.

It appears that the porch floorboards have been replaced and the balustrade has been removed.

The metal storm door and window sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely standing-seam metal, after 1920.

239-5008

101 Fairmont Street

Other DHR-ID:

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

The Wallace/Busic House was built with cross-gabled design. The gable ends have closed pediments with a boxed eave. The roof has a boxed eave. The house has a simplistic design, with the most decorative feature being the wrap-around porch. The

A bathroom was added to the house after its original construction.

The house was accessed to speak to the owner, not to record the interior.

March 2008: The Wallace-Busic House is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, three-bay, pedimented, cross-gable, wood-frame dwelling, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of six-course, American bond brick. The massing of the building consists of two distinct blocks. The front block is roughly square and boasts two pedimented cross gables: one atop the east-facing elevation and one atop the left bay of the of the façade. The rear block is rectangular and boasts two pedimented side gables. A hipped-roof, wood porch wraps around the first story. The porch is supported by turned posts and ornate, milled brackets, is enclosed by a turned balustrade, and is fronted by a set of stone steps. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is framed by a vinyl architrave and covered by an aluminum storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by vinyl architraves and covered with aluminum storm sashes. Window openings in the left bays of the façade are paired. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves. Two brick, interior chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the east and west slopes of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A two-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. An enclosed porch spans the east-facing elevation of the ell.

The vinyl siding likely dates from the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl siding probably covers the original wood weatherboard. Concrete block has replaced some of the original brick along the east side of the foundation. The concrete block likely dates from the mid-twentieth century. The aluminum storm sashes and storm door also likely date from the mid-twentieth century.

239-5009

Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Theater, Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, 1914**

The Jefferson Theatre was constructed with a simple stretcher bond masonry. The building is built in a "V" shape to curve around the corner. The two-story building was at one time lit with numerous windows but many of them have been blocked.

See above. The building now serves as a Christian Center.

March 2008: The Jefferson Theatre is a two-story, two-by-one-by-seven-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry commercial building that is clad in a brick veneer; the underlying masonry bond is not visible. The building forms in unusual shape as it curves around the street corner. A single-leaf, metal and glass door, topped with a transom light, opens into the rounded corner. The arrangement of elements along the façade exhibits the rhythmic order of Renaissance-inspired architecture and the vertical organization of three-part commercial block design. The verticality of the building is expressed in the clearly delineated tripartite form of base, shaft, and capital and the decreasing size of the bays from the first story to the knee-wall at the roofline. Banks of fixed, metal, plate-glass windows open into

Primary Resource Information: **Theater, Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, 1914**

the street-level façade, while metal, multi-light, casement windows open into the second-story façade. The bays are delineated by brick pilasters with concrete bases and capitals. The knee wall above the second-story bays is adorned with brick panels and corbelled, brick motifs that together suggest stylized triglyphs and metopes. A corbelled, brick cornice spans the eaves. Metal, triple-hung sash windows line the side elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

A very small, one-story, shed-roof addition extends off the rear, of south-facing, elevation. An addition has been constructed atop the roof of the main block to allow additional space on the upper story.

The metal storefront windows, the façade entrance, the metal casement windows, and the rooftop addition likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. Many of the original window openings have been bricked over or partially enclosed to accommodate smaller windows. The original window sashes were likely wood multi-light.

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 3.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1910**

The Honaker High School is a large hipped roof building constructed from brick. The roof is covered in pressed tin shingles. The roof has exposed rafter ends. The large three-story building is lit by 4/4 sash windows. The windows have an arch

A rear, double-gabled entrance was constructed onto the back of the building. A large side extension was built onto the school. This extension was not constructed in the original style of the building. It is a simple flat-roofed extension.

March 2008: Honaker School is a Craftsman, three-story, eight-by-four-bay, hipped-roof, masonry school building. The foundation and the structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick, and the roof is covered in pressed-tin shingles. A large, three-bay, pedimented, cross-gable pavilion is centered on the south-facing elevation. Fenestration consists of elongated, wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are topped with segmental, brick arches and resting on wood sills. A small, round-arch, casement window is centered in the tympanum of the cross-gable pediment. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the broad, raking eaves of the roof. A brick, exterior chimney abuts the east-facing elevation of the pedimented pavilion; a brick, interior-end chimney rises from the south slope of the roof, just to the right of the pavilion, and is topped with a concrete cap; and a brick, interior-end chimney rises from the north slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, eight-bay, wood-frame, brick-clad addition spans the first story of the north-facing elevation. The center two bays of the addition are topped with a shed roof, while the three bays on each end are topped with gable-front roofs. Large, triangular, wood brackets support the wide eaves of the gable roofs. An opening for a single-leaf door, which is topped with a transom and a brick lintel, opens into the center bay beneath the right gable. The entry bay is flanked by large, rectangular window openings that are also topped with transoms and brick lintels. A round-arch window opening is centered in the right gable peak. Three elongated, wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, matching those of the main block, line the wall beneath the left gable. The roof of the left gable is partially collapsed. Opening into the center two bays of the addition, beneath the shed roof, are a large, round-arch window and a two-over-two, double-hung sash window. The principal façade of the building has been reoriented with the construction of the later addition. It appears that the south-facing elevation was originally the principal façade. However, there is no longer access to the south-facing elevation. The north-facing elevation is now the principal façade. This addition appears to have been constructed around 1930.

A second one-story, eleven-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, wood-frame, brick-clad addition extends off the west-facing elevation. A paneled, wood, overhead garage door opens into the left bay of the north-facing elevation. Fixed, metal, multi-light windows, resting on concrete sills, open into the remaining bays. Metal coping caps the parapet. This addition appears to have been constructed around 1950.

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1915**

The bank is a two-story brick building with flat roof. The roof is shielded on the front by a parapet. The parapet is a low stone castle type wall, with center eagle plaque. Moving down the building a line of horizontal rough rock is flanked by

239-5011

Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1915**

The columns apparently were added at a later date, as the original bank columns are on the front of the Honaker Hotel.

March 2008: The First National Bank is a two-story, five-bay, parapeted, flat-roof commercial building that exhibits elements of both the Neo-Classical and the Romanesque Revival styles. The structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick, and the upper portion of the façade is treated in a stretcher-bond veneer. Five, heavy, square, brick columns march across the façade. Each column boasts a base of quarry-face, ashlar stone; a brick shaft adorned with molded, ceramic panels; and a brick capital that is offset by ceramic bands. The two-story columns support the large overhanging knee wall. The façade of the large knee wall is broken down into three parts that mimic the components of an entablature. Adorning the architrave are marble panels that feature the name of the building and a row of semi-circular, stone arches, with keystones, that frame intricate, molded, ceramic, floral motifs. A recessed panel, framed by rusticated stone blocks and large, ceramic, floral medallions line the frieze. A heavy, rusticated stone balustrade, framing a carved, ceramic eagle, lines the roof cornice. Opening into the first-story façade are double-leaf, metal and glass doors. Large, wood, plate-glass windows flank the entry bay. All first-story bays are topped with large transoms of prism glass. Wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows line the second-story façade. All window openings rest on stone sills. Running molds adorn the slightly-vaulted ceiling within the recessed portico.

Additions and Alterations:

A very small, one-story, gable-roof addition extends off the rear, or south-facing, elevation.

The original classically-inspired columns were removed and relocated to the old Honaker Hotel. The current brick columns are the replacements.

239-5012

392 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 3.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915**

This building is a three story brick structure with a flat roof. A balustrade parapet runs along the roofline of the building. The building front is dominated by double palladian windows on the second and third floors. A lighter brick trim surr

March 2008: 392 Main Street is a three-story, two-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry, commercial building, exhibiting elements of the Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles. The façade is clad in a stretcher-bond brick veneer; the structural bond is not visible. An entry vestibule, lined with large, wood, plate-glass windows over stone and wood panels, is recessed into the street-level storefront. Mosaic terrazzo tiles adorn the floor of the vestibule, and prism glass lines the oversized transom above the storefront that allows light to penetrate the deep interior spaces of the commercial sphere. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered by a metal storm door and topped with a transom light, opens into the left bay of the façade and provides access to the second-story domestic space. The upper two stores are framed by brick pilasters with stone capitals and a corbelled cornice. Paired, wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows, topped with large fanlights, open into the second and third stories. Each window bay is further framed in bands of stone that are etched with an egg-and-dart running mold, rusticated stone sills, and brick stringcourses. All double-hung sash window openings are covered by aluminum storm sashes. A smaller band of stone lines the roof cornice, upon which sits a false stone balustrade. Patterned brickwork adorns the spandrel wall between the first and second stories.

Additions and Alterations:

The aluminum storm sashes were likely added in the mid-to-late twentieth century.

239-5013

Corner Of Parr Circle & Cedar Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

The Hartsock/Johnson House is a large Queen Anne styled building with hipped, cross-gable roof. The gable ends have scalloped verge boards and the front gables have a clover cutout with a floating spindle. The cutouts in the gables are very intr

The building has been covered in vinyl siding. The siding was specially ordered to fit the existing woodwork and decoration.

The house was accessed with the owner to discuss the house, not to record it.

239-5014

North Railroad Avenue

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1900

The Masonic Lodge is a simplistic rectangular building with a gable roof. The two-story building is lit by sash windows, the front windows are paired. The front entrance is recessed and was originally flanked by windows.

The windows on the front of the building have been boarded up.

239-5015

Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Other, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1910

This shed-roofed building once served as the Honaker Haberdashery. The building is simplistically constructed. The roof has exposed rafter ends. The central front entrance is double -doored. The building is lit by 2/2 windows.

The building has had several windows boarded up and the building has been covered with bricktex siding.

239-5016

Route 80

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Bridge, , Style: , 1948

This is a 2 span 87 foot concrete t-beam (104) bridge single railings. End Architecture Summary Additions and alterations: End Additions and alterations Interior Description: End Interior Description

239-5017

A.P. Baldwin Drive

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Classroom Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1950

March 2008: The Agriculture Building is a Colonial Revival-style, one-story, three-by-ten-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame building, clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid foundation. A single-leaf, wood, one-light door opens into the center bay of the façade. A bracketed, gable-roof door hood shelters the entry bay. Large, paired, wood, multi-light, casement windows flank the façade door and are evenly spaced across the side elevations. A wood, paneled, overhead, garage door is centered on the rear, or east-facing, elevation. Window openings directly abut the plain frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the roofline and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends. A brick, interior chimney, with a concrete cap, rises from the north slope of the roof.

239-5018

802 Tunnell Hill Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Rail-Related, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1890

March 2008: The station agent house is a one-story, cross-gable, wood-frame dwelling, suggesting influence of the Gothic Revival style, sheathed in board-and-batten siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and raised on brick piers. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof porch, supported by square, wood posts and enclosed by a lattice-work balustrade, spans the first-story façade. The left bay of the porch has been enclosed and clad in aluminum siding. A second, one-story, two-bay, shed-roof porch, also supported by square, wood posts and enclosed by a lattice-work balustrade, is located at the southeast junction of the side-gable block and the rear ell. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, four-light door, covered with an aluminum storm sash, topped with a transom light, and framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the center bay of the façade. A second, single-leaf, wood, paneled, nine-light door opens into the right bay of the side porch. Fenestration primarily consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all framed by wood architrave moldings; aluminum sashes fill the window openings on the enclosed porch wing. Pierced millwork adorns the façade gable, and a plain frieze board spans the broad, raking eaves of the main roof. Two interior, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the roof; one is centered on the ridgeline of the rear ell and the other is located on the rear slope of the main block.

Additions and Alterations:

The aluminum storm door and sashes and the aluminum siding likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. This is most likely the timer period when the left end of the façade porch was enclosed.

239-5019

404 Tunnell Hill Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: 404 Tunnell Hill Road is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-roof, wood-frame bungalow, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid foundation that is clad in pressed tin. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof porch, supported by square, wood posts, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered by a metal storm door and framed by a wood architrave molding,

239-5019

404 Tunnell Hill Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of both single and paired, wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows, resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings. Milled, wood brackets support the broad, raking eaves of the main roof. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the eaves. An interior, brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the east slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

The pressed-tin cladding on the foundation was likely added around the mid-twentieth century. The metal storm door was likely added in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

239-5020

608-612 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, ca 1915**

March 2008: 608-612 Main Street is a two-story, six-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry, commercial building. The structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick, while the façade is clad in a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The arrangement of elements along the façade exhibits the rhythmic order of Renaissance-inspired architecture and the vertical organization of three-part commercial block design. The verticality of the building is expressed in the clearly delineated tripartite form of base, shaft, and capital and the decreasing size of the bays from the first story to the knee-wall at the roofline. Two distinct storefronts, each comprised of double-leaf, metal and glass doors, topped with transom lights, and fixed, metal, plate-glass windows, open into the first-story façade. The street-level storefront is demarcated by a polychromatic brick veneer, a metal awning, and parging in the spandrel wall below the second story. Two recessed, wall planes, framed by brick pilasters and a brick corbel table, are evenly spaced above the two storefronts on the second story. Three vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, topped with brick lintels, resting on stone sills, and topped with blind transoms, line each of the wall planes. A corbelled cornice embellishes the roofline, and concrete coping caps the parapet wall.

Additions and Alterations:

The storefront appears to be a mid-twentieth-century alteration to the original first-story façade. The vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

239-5021

606 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915**

March 2008: 606 Main Street is a two-story, eight-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry, commercial building that exhibits influence of both the Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles. The structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick, while the façade is treated in a stretcher-bond veneer. Double-leaf, metal and glass doors, topped with a transom light, open into the right bay of the first-story façade, while a single-leaf, wood door, also topped with a transom light, opens into the left bay. Six fixed, vinyl, multi-light windows, all resting on brick sills and topped with fanlights, line the center bays of the first story. A wood, asphalt-covered, shed roof demarcates the street-level storefront. Panels of vinyl siding fill what were likely large transom lights over the shed roof. A brick stringcourse adorns the spandrel wall below the second story. Four window openings line the second-story façade. Two of the openings hold, paired, wood, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows; and two are filled with vinyl siding. All second-story window openings are supported by wood sills and brick lintels. The muntins on the six-over-six windows are vinyl. A concrete signboard in the knee wall over the second story boasts the building's name. A corbelled, brick cornice spans the eaves, and a stepped parapet is centered over the façade.

Additions and Alterations:

The metal doors on the storefront were likely added in the mid-to-late twentieth century, along with the shed-roof awning, while the vinyl windows probably replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl infill in the window openings likely also dates from this time period.

239-5022

Fairmont Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Rail-Related, , Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1890**

March 2008: The remains of the railroad consist of nine evenly-spaced limestone piers. Each pier is constructed of two large rectangular stones stacked atop one another and is banked into the slope of the hill. The stones show signs of significant cracking and spalling and are heavily covered in moss and lichens. The piers at one time supported a railroad trestle that crossed Route 80.

239-5023

317 Fairmont Street

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: 317 Fairmont Street is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a metal-clad foundation. The massing of the building consists of a large, roughly square, pyramidal-roof block and three pedimented, cross-gable pavilions that project from the right bay of the façade, the left bay of the north-facing elevation, and the right bay of the south-facing elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch wraps around the northwest corner of the building, pulling together the main block, the façade pavilion, and the northerly pavilion. The porch is supported by turned posts and enclosed by a turned balustrade. The northeast corner of the porch has been enclosed. Concrete steps front the porch. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door opens into the center bay of the façade. A small, square, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash window is located to the right of the entry bay. The remaining fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The door opening and all the window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings and topped with subtle crown moldings. The door is covered with an aluminum storm door, and several window opening are covered with aluminum storm sashes. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves of the main roof and the raking cornices of the pediments. A brick, interior chimney rises from the center of the roof. The foundation is clad in sheets of pressed metal that simulates rock-faced blocks. A one-story, hipped-roof, enclosed porch is attached to the rear, or east-facing, elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

The aluminum storm door and storm sashes likely date from the mid-twentieth century. The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely standing-seam metal, after 1920.

239-5024

Putnam Road & Springbrook Lane

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: The dwelling is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, two-bay, wood-frame building, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a solid foundation. The massing of the building is comprised of a large, roughly square block that boasts three pedimented cross-gables: one atop the pavilion that projects from the left bay of the façade, one atop pavilion that projects from the left bay of the west-facing elevation, and one atop a pavilion that projects from the right bay of the east-facing elevation. The three cross-gable pediments are adorned with intricately-carved bargeboards. The east-facing pavilion boasts bay windows on both the first and second stories. Oversized, milled brackets, which are further adorned with drop pendants and spindlework, support the overhanging corners of the east-facing pediment. A small spindle also adorns the pierced quatrefoil motif of the bargeboards on the east-facing pediment. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch wraps around the first story and further unifies the primary massing and the projecting pavilions. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns, with slight entasis, that rest on incised, wood piers and enclosed by a turned balustrade. A small pediment crowns the porch entrance, which is also fronted by concrete steps. Wood lattice-work sheathes the porch foundation. A small, one-bay porch, supported by Tuscan columns and enclosed by a vinyl-clad half wall, is located atop the first-story porch and shelters the right bay of the second-story façade. The second-story porch is topped with a semi-circular fan molding that boasts a small, relief urn motif. An eyebrow dormer with matching fan and urn motifs is located on the east slope of the main roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, adorned with an oval light and framed by a vinyl architrave, opens into the right bay of the first-story façade; and a single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, framed by a vinyl architrave and covered by a metal storm door, opens onto the second-story porch from the right bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by vinyl architraves, covered with metal storm sashes, and flanked by false, louvered, vinyl shutters. The roof eaves are embellished by a molded, dentillated cornice. The corona and cymatium of the cornice are supported at each corner by a pair of milled, drop-pendant brackets. Two brick, interior chimneys, both with corbelled, dentillated caps, rise from the roof: one on the front slope and one on the rear slope.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding and windows were likely added in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl siding likely covers the original weatherboard, and the vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes. The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely standing-seam metal, after 1920. The storm sashes and storm door appear to date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

239-5025

Pinewood Lane

Other DHR-ID:

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

March 2008: The dwelling is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-style, two-story, three-bay, wood-frame building, clad in vinyl siding, topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a brick foundation. The massing of the building is comprised of a large, roughly square, hipped-roof block and four, pedimented, cross-gable pavilions that

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

project from the left bay of the façade and each elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch spans the first-story façade and wraps around the east-facing elevation. Tuscan columns, with entasis, support the narrow architrave, plain frieze, and molded cornice that embellish the eaves of the main roof. The span of the porch along the east-facing elevation is screened. Two single-leaf, wood doors, which are adorned with oval lights, intricately-carved millwork, and small spindles, provide access to the front and rear of the screened porch. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, three-light door, which is topped with a transom light, framed by a vinyl architrave, and covered by an aluminum storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. First- and second-story fenestration consists of both single and paired, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all or which are framed by vinyl architraves. A small, semi-circular, one-light, casement window is centered in the tympanum of each cross-gable pediment. A molded cornice embellishes the roof eaves. Two brick, interior chimneys rise from the roof: one on the east slope and one on the west slope. An enclosed, one-story, hipped-roof porch spans the first story of the rear, or south-facing, elevation. Banks of vinyl, multi-light, casement windows, which are shaded by an aluminum awning, line the rear porch.

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl siding and windows were likely added in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl siding likely covers the original weatherboard, and the vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes. The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely standing-seam metal, after 1920.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850**

March 2008: The Baldwin House is a vernacular, two-story, five-bay, single-pile, pedimented, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, clad in aluminum siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of stretcher-bond brick. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch spans the first-story façade and wraps around the side elevations. Tuscan columns, with entasis, support the plain frieze and molded cornice that embellish the porch roof, and a simple, matchstick balustrade encloses the porch. The rear ends of the porch, along the side elevations, have been enclosed. A large set of concrete steps approach the porch entrance. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is framed by an aluminum architrave and covered by a wood storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A second, single-leaf, wood, multi-light door, exhibiting Prairie-style detailing, opens into the left bay of the first-story façade. First- and second-story fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by vinyl architraves and covered with metal storm sashes. The window openings on the westerly end of the enclosed porch are paired, and the window openings on the easterly end of the enclosed porch are tripartite. Wood, three-light, casement windows line the foundation. A molded cornice embellishes the eaves of the main roof. Two parged, brick, interior chimneys, with corbelled caps rise from the roof: one on the front slope and one on the rear slope.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, wood-frame, aluminum-clad addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation.

The porch appears to date from the early twentieth century. The Prairie-style detailing on the westerly door suggests the ends of the porch were enclosed either at the time of construction of the porch or shortly thereafter. The aluminum siding and metal storm sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. The aluminum siding likely covers the original weatherboard. The asphalt-shingles likely replaced the original roofing material, which may have been standing-seam metal, after 1920.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

March 2008: The dwelling is a Folk Victorian, one-story, four-bay, side-gable, wood-frame building, exhibiting the influence of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a solid, shingle-clad foundation. A deep, one-story, shed-roof, wood porch spans the façade and wraps around the east-facing elevation. The porch is supported by battered columns and enclosed by a wood, weatherboard-clad half-wall. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the broad, overhanging eaves of the porch roof. The rear end of the porch along the east-facing elevation has been enclosed, and the west end of the porch has been enclosed along the façade. A large set of poured-concrete steps approach the porch entrance. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, which is framed by a wood architrave molding and covered by an aluminum storm door, is centered on the façade. A second single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the right bay of the façade, into the enclosed end of the porch. First-story fenestration consists of single and paired,

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings and resting on wood sills. Wood, six-light, casement windows open into the foundation. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves of the main roof and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends. A concrete-block chimney abuts the west-facing elevation and extends through the broad eaves of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A small, one-story, one-bay, wood-frame, side-gable addition extends off the rear of the west-facing elevation. The walls are sheathed in weatherboard, and the roof is covered in standing-seam metal. Paired, wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows open into the façade of the wing. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the broad, overhanging eaves of the roof.

The aluminum storm door and the concrete-block chimney appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. The Craftsman-style porch was likely added in the early-to-mid-twentieth century.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

March 2008: The dwelling is a Folk Victorian, one-story, four-bay, wood-frame building, exhibiting the influence of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of stretcher-bond brick. The primary massing of the building is roughly square and topped with a pyramidal roof. Three cross-gable pediments project from the slopes of the pyramidal roof: one atop the left bay of the east-facing elevation, one atop the left bay of the façade, and one atop the left bay of the west-facing elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch spans the façade and wraps around the east-facing elevation. Tuscan columns, with entasis, support the plain frieze and molded cornice that embellish the eaves of the porch roof. The porch has been enclosed along the east-facing elevation. A large set of stone steps approach the porch entrance. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is topped with a transom light, framed by a wood architrave molding, and covered with an aluminum storm door, is centered on the façade. A second single-leaf, wood, paneled, three-light door opens into the west-facing elevation of the enclosed end of the porch. Fenestration on the façade and west-facing elevation consists of single and paired, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Fenestration on the east-facing elevation consists of wood, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows. All window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings and rest on wood sills. A plain, wide frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves of the main roof and extend into the raking cornices of the pediments. Two brick, interior chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the roof: one at the center and one on the rear slope.

Additions and Alterations:

The aluminum storm door likely dates from the mid-twentieth century. The asphalt-shingles likely replaced the original roofing material, which may have been standing-seam metal, after 1920. The three-light door and three-over-one windows that open into the enclosed porch suggest the porch was enclosed during the early twentieth century.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

March 2008: 1433 Thompson Creek Road is a Folk Victorian, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling, exhibiting the influence of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of rock-faced concrete block. A one-story, shed-roof, wood porch, which is supported by turned posts and enclosed by a wood half-wall, spans the first-story façade. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, framed by a wood architrave molding and covered by a metal storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings, resting on wood sills, and covered by metal storm sashes. A large, one-bay, gable-roof dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. The window opening that is centered on the dormer façade has been boarded over. Rectangular, louvered lights are centered in the gable peaks of the side elevations. A plain, wide frieze board and molded cornice embellish the broad, raking eaves of the main roof and dormer roof. A brick, interior chimney is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, weatherboard-clad addition is attached to the rear, or north-facing, elevation. A concrete-block chimney rises from the roof of the addition.

239-5029

1433 Thompson Creek Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

The metal storm door and storm sashes likely date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

239-5030

Thompson Creek Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

March 2008: The dwelling is a Folk Victorian, one-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame building, exhibiting the influence of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a corrugated-metal roof, and resting on a foundation that is clad in wood on the façade and pressed tin on the side elevations. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, which is framed by a wood architrave molding and covered by a wood storm door, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A one-bay, pedimented, gable-front, wood portico shelters the entry bay. Turned posts and decorative, milled brackets support the plain, wide architrave, plain frieze, and molded cornice that embellish the porch roof. A second set of decorative, milled brackets support the projecting corona and cymatium of the cornice. The tympanum of the pediment is sheathed in very thin weatherboards and adorned with false half-timbering. The rear wall of the porch is also sheathed in very thin weatherboards. A turned balustrade encloses the porch, and a set of poured-concrete steps approach the porch entrance. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, which are framed by wood architrave moldings and resting on wood sills. A plain, wide frieze board and molded cornice embellish the eaves of the main roof and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition, sheathed in weatherboard, is attached to the rear, or north-facing, elevation. An enclosed, shed-roof porch spans the east-facing elevation of the addition. A parged, interior chimney is centered on the roof of the addition, and a concrete-block, interior-end chimney rises from the roof of the enclosed porch.

239-5031

440 Hilltop Lane

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**

March 2008: 440 Hilltop Lane is a Queen Anne, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with a complex, cross-gable roof, and resting on a solid, brick foundation. The massing of the building is comprised of a large, roughly square block that boasts three pedimented gables, one atop the left bay of the façade, one atop a pavilion that projects from the left bay of the west-facing elevation, and one atop a pavilion that projects from the right bay of the east-facing elevation; and a large, round tower that rises from the southeast corner of the building. The walls of the main block are clad in horizontal siding, and the walls of the tower are clad in vertical siding. The main roof is covered in asphalt shingles, while the tower roof is clad in pressed tin shingles. A large, round finial adorns the peak of the conical tower roof. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch wraps around the first story and pulls together the main block and the corner tower. The porch roof is supported by Tuscan columns that rest on brick piers, and the porch is enclosed with a half-wall of stretcher-bond brick. The piers and half-wall are capped with concrete coping. A large set of brick steps fronts the porch entrance along the façade. Small, wood, six-light, casement windows are recessed into the brick foundation along the base of the porch. A single-leaf, wood, multi-light door, which is flanked by full sidelights, framed by a wood architrave molding, and covered with a metal storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all of which are framed by wood architrave moldings, topped with crown moldings, flanked by false, vinyl, louvered shutters, and covered with metal storm sashes. The window openings in the tympana of the pediments and the upper half story of the tower are very small, and the window openings on the first and second stories of the west-facing pavilion are paired. A plain frieze board and a molded cornice embellish the roofline. Two brick, interior chimneys rise from the west slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A two-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-clad addition is attached to the rear, or north-facing, elevation.

The vinyl siding and windows were likely added in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The vinyl siding likely covers the original weatherboard, and the vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes. The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely standing-seam metal, after 1920. The storm sashes and storm door appear to date from the mid-to-late twentieth century.

252-0001

113 West Main Street

Other DHR-ID: **252-5021**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1852**

1958: 2-1/2-stories, brick dwelling built circa 1850 in the Greek Revival style.

252-0001

113 West Main Street

Other DHR-ID: **252-5021**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Greek Revival, 1852**

1967: Brick, 2 stories, gable roof. Mid 19th century (1852).

February 2008: The Dr. Chris Alderson House is a Greek Revival-style, two-story, three-bay, side-gable, masonry dwelling, topped with a standing-seam metal roof and resting on a foundation of American-bond brick. The structural walls and laid in six-course American-bond brick, and the façade is clad in stretcher-bond brick. A single-leaf door, flanked by sidelights and heavy, fluted, Doric columns, is centered on the first-story façade. A flat-roof, wood porch, accessible from the right side by a set of wood steps, shelters the primary entry bay. Tuscan columns, with entasis, support both the full entablature of the porch roof and the base of the porch, thus providing a colonnaded walkway at the street level. The street-level columns stand on brick piers. A turned balustrade encloses the porch. A second, single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered by a metal storm door, is centered on the second-story façade and opens onto the flat roof of the entry porch. Fenestration on the first and second stories of the façade consist of vinyl, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, sash windows, resting on wood sills, topped with wood label moldings (without the label stops), and framed by wood architrave moldings. Metal, plate-glass windows open into the basement level along the street. A full entablature of a narrow architrave, plain frieze, and boxed cornice embellishes the roofline. Small, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows are framed by cornice returns in the gable peaks. Two interior-end, parged, brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the east and west ends of the roof. Metal and cloth awnings shade the porch and several of the window openings.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, side-gable, metal-clad addition, with a plate-glass, storefront window, extends off the east-facing elevation. Two gable-roof, brick clad additions extend off the rear, or north-facing, elevation.

The façade portico appears to date from the early twentieth century. The basement-level storefront windows appear to date from the 1950s. The vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

252-0002

165 West Main Street

Other DHR-ID: **252-5021**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1832**

1958: Two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, built circa 1830 in the Early Republic style. Currently in good condition. Very awkward spiral stair.

February 2008: The G. Garrett/David B. Alexander House is a Federal-style, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, masonry dwelling, laid in six-course American-bond brick, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a parged, limestone foundation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, two-light door, topped with a transom light and framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Paneled reveals adorn the door architrave. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof, wood portico, supported by battered columns and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, shelters the center-bay entrance. The portico is raised on a brick foundation and accessible via a large set of stone steps. A single-leaf, wood door opens into the east-facing elevation of the raised porch foundation. First and second-story fenestration consists of wood, eight-over-twelve, double-hung sash windows, all resting on wood sills. First-story window openings are topped with splayed, brick lintels, while second-story window openings directly abut the plain frieze board and boxed cornice of the raking roof eaves. Wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows, resting on wood sills and topped with rectangular, brick lintels, open into the façade foundation. A single-leaf, wood, multi-light door, also topped with a brick lintel, opens into the foundation on the east-facing elevation. Two shouldered, engaged chimneys, laid in six-course, American-bond brick, abut the side elevations and extend through the roof cornice.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame, brick-clad addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. A long, shed-roof dormer opens into the roof. Double-leaf, metal, nine-light doors open into the east-facing elevation. The Craftsman-style portico was likely added in the early twentieth century. The brick porch foundation and stone steps suggest the current portico replaced an older portico.

The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely slate or wood shingles, after 1920.

252-0003

Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Courthouse, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1874**

252-0003 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Courthouse, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1874

1967: Brick, 2 stories, gable roof with cupola and central projecting two-story pedimented Ionic portico. Late 19th century.

2000 photographs (cost share intensive survey not found): Mid 19th century brick structure with 20th century additions, including portico and possibly cupola.

252-0003-0001 Russell County Courthouse, Main Street.

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Sculpture/Statue, , Style: No Discernable Style, 1914

2001: The Confederate Monument is a carved figure of a confederate soldier carrying a gun on his shoulder. The soldier is wearing a simple uniform, consisting of pants, coat and a slouch hat. He carries his bed roll and ammo bag over his shoulder. The statue is carved out of marble and has the following message on the base: "TO THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF RUSSELL COUNTY. A LOVING TRIBUTE TO THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE." The base of the statue is decorated with cannon balls and crossed swords. Another monument has been placed on the site in memory of the Russell Countians that gave their lives during World War I and II.

The monument has been moved from its original location. The monument was first placed in the middle of Main Street but had to be moved when it was struck by several cars.

1995: There are many broken places in the base, and lichen and black fungi are growing all over the base, pedestal and soldier. A flat portion that is visible in an older photo and lying in front of the pedestal is missing at this survey. Spalling and sloughing is very evident.

This monument has many chips and cracks on the cement base. There is much black discoloration all over the pedestal and the soldier proper, easily visible from street level. The 6-foot-tall soldier is dressed in field uniform with a slouch hat, and his stance is on the march. A rifle rest on PR shoulder with PR hand supporting the rifle butt. A canteen is on his belt, PL side waist, and a blanket is tied over PL should to PR waist. A haversack is on his back waist, and a standing tree stump is hard behind his PR leg. His PL foot is to the rear as though in movement. There are 2 columns of each PR and PL sides of the pedestal about 3 feet tall. The monument was moved from the middle of Main Street many years ago according to a man on the street, and now rests in the middle of Church Ave. beside Main St.

252-0004 309 Old Fincastle Road

Other DHR-ID:

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

February 2008: The Waggoner House is a vernacular, two-story, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame I-house, exhibiting influence of the Greek Revival style, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a corrugated-metal roof, and raised on a concrete-block foundation. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch spans the façade and wraps around the east-facing elevation. A single-leaf, metal, paneled, nine-light door, framed by a wood architrave molding, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A set of stone steps approach the primary entrance. Fenestration consists of evenly-spaced, wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings. Square, louvered lights are framed in the gable ends. Second-story window openings directly about the plain frieze board and boxed cornice that embellish the roof eaves and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends. Two brick, interior chimneys, both the arched, corbelled caps, rise from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame ell extends off the west side of the rear, or north-facing elevation. The ell is clad in weatherboard and topped with a standing-seam metal roof. A shed-roof porch, supported by turned posts, spans the east-facing elevation of the ell. Two single-leaf doors are sheltered beneath the porch. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, is centered on the ridgeline of the roof.

The turned porch was likely added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The metal door appears to be a recent, that is late twentieth or early twenty-first century, replacement of the original wood door. The concrete-block foundation was likely added during the twentieth century, replacing what may have been brick or stone piers. Many of the window sashes boast the original cylinder glass.

252-0008 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1915

252-0008 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Barn, Stories 1.50, Style: No Discernable Style, 1915**

1994: With the loss of the farm house, this barn becomes the primary structure among the former farm buildings. This is a typical 1.5-story, gable front, frame barn built on a foundation of coursed rubble. The barn is constructed of machine milled, dimension lumber, with 8x8 timbers at the corners and studs in between. Wire cut nails are evident in profusion. The frame is sheathed in vertical boards, and the truss roof covered with standing seam metal. The eastern bay is a drive through, and the western bay contains a row of mangers. An extra shed was later attached to this side. The gable ends hold pass doors. Two small rectangular openings are in the gable peaks.

252-5004 Sword Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1950**

This is a one-and-a-half-story, 1950s, common bond, brick bungalow with a cross-gabled roof and an engaged porch supported by three piers. The bungalow has one interior brick chimney, roof vents, and wooden window sills and lintels. A gable-end c

A rear porch has been added.

252-5005 Sword Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1950**

This is a single-story, traditional, common-bond brick bungalow with a gable-end roof. It has a single-bay, shed-roofed, entrance porch, which is supported by four round posts and raised on a brick platform with four steps leading to a front path

The house features a small rear, 1-story, one bay addition.

252-5006 Sword Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial, 1915**

This two-story, frame, American folk house has a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. Four square posts support a hipped-roof, three-bay, entrance porch situated on a concrete platform. The asymmetrical facade features a central doorwa

Exterior vinyl siding and a rear 1-story shed-roofed addition.

252-5007 Sword Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1930**

This is a one-and-a-half-story, gable-end, frame folk bungalow house. It has a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by six rusticated concrete piers and enclosed by a low, waist-high wall sheathed in vinyl siding. Details include paired, 3/1-

252-5009 300-A Corner Fields Avenue

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: , ca 1940**

This two-story, eight-bay commercial building dates to the mid 20th century. The common-bond brick walls topped by a flat roof form a rectangular block with a walk-out basement. The four westernmost bays are coated with stucco, distinguishing t

252-5011 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1910**

Two rusticated concrete columns, flanked by an ivy-covered wall herald the entrance to the yard of this late 19th century, two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house. It has a cross-gabled, pyramidal roof with wide eaves, nine 1/1-sash windows, and a

252-5011 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1910

A rear porch addition has been added to the house. Vinyl siding covers the entire exterior, as well as the porch columns and facing.

252-5012 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Craftsman, 1910

This early 20th century, two-and-a-half-story, brick American four square constructed on a limestone foundation, has a hipped roof, with wide, overhanging eaves, and three hipped-roof dormers. A one-story, flat-roofed, wrap-around porch is support

Two rear one-story additions have been added.

252-5013 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Tudor Revival, 1900

This early 20th century brick Tudor-revival house has a gabled roof with clipped gables on the east facade. It has a limestone foundation that extends in front of the house to incorporate a raised patio enclosed by a low, patterned, brick wall in

The house has a single-story, shed-roofed, rear, enclosed porch.

252-5014 235 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1949

Steep steps rising above a below-ground, concrete framed garage lead up to this 1940s, porcelain-enameled, steel, prefabricated house. It has a gabled, steel roof, exterior steel shingles, coated with porcelain enamel, and steel frame casement windows with metal awnings, and integrated, covered entrance with steel-paneled door, and one interior concrete chimney. The rear has a flat-roofed, steel porch supported by two paired metal posts and a vinyl siding two-door shed. According to Mike Hillamn, the house was constructed in 1949 by Guy Finney, the only Lustron house in Lebanon. The house appears to be a Westchester Deluxe edition with the recessed porch and original front bay window. All of the windows are original. The roof, tiles and gutters are original, and the only exterior change is the addition of a roof over the concrete patio.

The kitchen has been remodeled, but still occupies the original space and orientation, the original Luston houses had a radiant heat system with a hanging oil furnace in the utility room and pipes in the attic crawl space. A heat pump now heats the house via unobtrusive circular vents in the ceiling. The utility room has been remodeled, however the steel panels survive behind new wall studs. The electric wiring has been replaced, but the new box is replaced in the location of the old electrical box.

The interior of the house has enameled metal paneling. According to the owner, all interior elements are original except the kitchen which has been remodeled and updated. The built-in bookshelf in the living room survives behind teh free standing bookshelf. The dining room is original with the exception of the replacement of the old tile flooring with new tile. Other original features include all the interior pocket doors and the hallway light fixture. The built-in closets, vanity and cupboards in the master bedroom are also still intact.

The non-contributing metal shed is located directly behind the house. The inground garage is located along the road southeast of the house.

252-5015 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial, ca 1890

This is a 1890s Colonial I-house with considerable alterations and additions. It has a cross-gabled roof with wide eaves, and cornice returns. Five classical columns support a single-story, flat roofed, full-width porch with a brick pier foundat

At the rear is a single-story, shed roof addition, a two-story enclosed porch, a single-story three-bay side addition,

252-5015 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial, ca 1890
and a rear single-story concrete block addition.

252-5017 The Cemetery Sits On Hill With No Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, , Style: , ca 1800

This cemetery is a large site that spreads up the side of a hill overlooking the town of Lebanon. This cemetery is very early and is probably the original cemetery for the town.

252-5018 140 Old Fincastle Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, 1917

The Easterly-Owens House was built in 1917 by Nathan Easterly, an architect. He combined the Prairie & Craftsman styles and created the large brick home that demands attention sitting high on a hill overlooking Route 71 and the Town of Lebanon.

February 2008:

There is a rear side addition constructed of brick and wood.

The owners of the house were both sick when the house was surveyed and only the front living room was entered.

February 2008: 140 Old Fincastle Road is a Craftsman-style, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, wood-frame bungalow, clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. A deep, one-story, three-bay, brick porch is inset into the first-story façade. Heavy, paired, brick columns support the porch. Segmental, brick arches spring from the column pairs and frame the porch openings. A brick half-wall encloses the porch. A single-leaf, wood door, flanked by full sidelights and topped with a rectangular, wood lintel, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The door and sidelights boast Prairie-style detailing in the glazing pattern. Oversized, tripartite, wood windows, consisting of a fixed, plate-glass pane flanked by narrow, double-hung, sashes, open on either side of the entry bay. A large, shed-roof dormer, with tripartite, wood, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows, is centered on the front slope of the roof. Wood, six-over-six and nine-over-nine, double-hung, sash windows line the elevations. All window openings on the first-story façade and the elevations are supported by wood sills and rectangular wood lintels. Two engaged, brick, shouldered chimneys, with corbelled caps, abut the east- and west-facing elevations and extend through the deep, raking eaves of the roof. Double-leaf, wood, paneled, six-light doors open into the west-facing elevation of the porch foundation.

Additions and Alterations:

A small, one-story, shed-roof, vinyl-clad addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation.

The vinyl window sashes likely replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

252-5019 Old Fincastle Road

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Vernacular, 1917

The Wolfe-Arrington House is a large handsome that embodies the architectural characteristics of the Neoclassical Style. The brick house lies beneath a hipped roof that is covered in diagonal tiles. The rear of the roof is broken by a hipped roof

A two-story frame addition has been built in the rear ell.

Details of the interior were not gathered during the survey.

252-5020 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1908

This two-story building is constructed of rough-cut limestone, and reflects the many stone walls in Lebanon. The building has a nice appearance and the limestone is a light grey color. The windows are capped contrasting darker stone lintels. T

252-5020 Main Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1908**

252-5021 Route 19

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: **Historic District, , Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), post 1816**

The architecture of central Lebanon is a variety of 19th and early 20th century styles, both commercial and domestic buildings. Most of the commercial buildings on Main Street are multiple-storied, with businesses on the lower floors and storage and apartments on the upper floors. Most of the buildings are brick, but there are also stone and frame commercial structures. The dwellings surrounding the central business area also vary in styles, including Queen Anne, Craftsman, Richardsonian Romanesque, Chateau, Gothic, and vernacular turn of the century buildings. The houses are well maintained, as is the landscape.

See PIF for additional architectural information.

252-5025 278 West Main Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, ca 1910**

February 2008: 278 West Main Street is a Neo-Classical, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, masonry dwelling, laid in regular courses of quarry-face, ashlar limestone, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a limestone foundation. A prominent, two-story, pedimented, wood portico dominates the façade. Heavy, paired, columns, with entasis, support the full entablature and broken pediment of the porch roof. The Roman Composite capitals boast turned volutes and acanthus leaves, and the plinths rest on wide, limestone piers. The full entablature consists of a plain architrave; a plain frieze; a bed molding enriched with dentils; a bracketed, projecting corona; and a molded cymatium. The dentils and brackets continue into the raking cornices of the broken pediment. Acanthus leaves adorn the curved brackets. The tympanum of the pediment is sheathed in wood, fish-scale shingles, and an oval light, with four keystone motifs, is centered in the tympanum. The bracketed cornice of the portico continues into the broad eaves of the main roof. Spanning the center and right bays of the first and second stories of the façade is a second porch. Paired, Composite columns and a full, dentillated entablature, matching that of the portico, support the porch deck, and a turned balustrade encloses the porch.

Centered on the first-story façade, and sheltered beneath the portico, is a single-leaf, wood, one-light door, which is covered by an aluminum storm door. The door is flanked by oversized, three-quarter sidelights, resting upon recessed panels, and topped with an elliptical fanlight of leaded-glass tracery. An elliptical, stone arch frames the entire entry bay. A second entry bay, matching in size and style that of the primary entry bay, is centered on the second-story façade and opens onto the second-story porch beneath the portico. To the left of the primary entrance is are tripartite, wood, one-light casement windows, which rest on a stone sill and are topped with an elliptical fanlight of leaded-glass tracery in a floral motif. The window opening is supported by an elliptical, stone arch. To the right of the primary entrance are tripartite bays that consist of two, wood, one-light casement windows and a single-leaf, wood, one-light door. The windows open over recessed panels, and the entire bay is topped with an elliptical fanlight and stone arch that match those of the left-bay windows. Wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, resting on stone sills and topped with rectangular, stone lintels flank the second-story entrance. A small, one-bay, hipped-roof dormer opens into the west slope of the roof.

A two-story, pedimented, bay-window pavilion graces the east-facing elevation of the dwelling. Oversized, milled, wood brackets support the pediment roof. Arched, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, resting on stone sills and topped with semi-circular, stone arches, open into the first story; and simple wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels open into the second story. Three, limestone, interior-end chimneys, all with corbelled caps, rise from the roofline: one on the east slope, one on the west slope, and one on the rear slope.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, pedimented, gable-roof, brick-clad addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. Paired casement windows line the elevations and abut a plain frieze board and molded cornice. A stone chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the roof. A smaller, one-story, shed-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the rear of the first wing.

The asphalt shingles were added sometime after the 1920s and likely replaced a slate or standing-seam metal roof. The aluminum storm door was likely added during the second half of the twentieth century.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

February 2008: 167 West Main Street is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a limestone foundation. The massing of the building is comprised of three distinct components: a two-story, central, square, pyramidal-roof block; a two-story, pedimented pavilion that projects from the right bay of the central block; and a two-story, hipped-roof wing that extends off the left side of the central block. A one-story, one-bay, screened, shed-roof porch is located at the junction of the pavilion and central block and balances the disparate building masses. A single-leaf door opens into the porch, which is enclosed by a wood-clad half-wall and screened window. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the shed roof of the porch. Two large, wood picture windows, flanked by narrow, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, open into the left bays of the first and second stories of the façade; a wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash window is centered over the entry porch; paired, wood, two-over-two, windows open into the first and second stories of the pedimented pavilion. Centered in the tympanum of the pediment, which is clad in diagonal boards, is a square, wood, four-light, stained-glass casement window. All window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings and many are covered with aluminum storm sashes. A wide frieze board and bracketed, projecting cornice embellish the roof eaves. Small, pierced, scrolled ancones support the enlarged brackets at the wall junctions. A large, brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the front slope of the pyramidal roof; and a concrete-block chimney abuts the west-facing elevation of the hipped-roof wing.

Additions and Alterations:

Based on the roofline, the cornice details, the fenestration pattern, and the concrete-block chimney, it appears that the hipped-roof wing is a later addition that was likely constructed around the middle of the twentieth century. The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely slate or standing-seam metal, after 1920. The metal storm sashes were likely added in the second half of the twentieth century.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1860**

February 2008: The Arthur Garrett House is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, single-pile, side-gable, masonry dwelling, suggesting the influence of the Greek Revival style, laid in six-course American-bond brick, topped with a corrugated metal roof, and resting on a brick foundation. A one-story, two-bay, shed-roof, wood porch, supported by battered columns and enclosed by a simple, matchstick balustrade, spans the first-story façade. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the raking eaves of the porch roof. Two, single-leaf, metal, paneled, nine-light doors open into the left and right bays of the façade. Fenestration consists of vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, all resting on wood sills and framed by vinyl architraves. A plain frieze board and boxed cornice embellish the roofline and extend into the cornice returns on the gable ends.

Additions and Alterations:

Historic photographs indicate the current building was originally the rear ell of a larger dwelling. The Craftsman-style porch appears to date from the early twentieth century. The vinyl windows and metal doors likely replaced the original wood sashes and doors in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

Primary Resource Information: **Lodge, Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, ca 1910**

February 2008: Lebanon Lodge is a two-story, three-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry building, suggesting the influence of the Renaissance Revival style, laid in six-course, American-bond brick, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone laid in regular courses. The façade of the building is framed by brick corner pilasters, which are adorned with bands of terra cotta egg-and-dart molding. The corner pilasters support a brick cornice and corbel table that embellish the roofline. The street-level storefront is treated with parging, and the three bays are delineated by wood moldings. Double-leaf, wood, one-light doors open into the center bay of the storefront, while fixed, metal, plate-glass windows open into the end bays. Two fixed, wood, plate-glass windows open into the second-story façade. All window and door openings are topped with splayed, concrete lintels and keystones; second-story window openings rest on concrete sills. The window openings along the elevations have been bricked over. Concrete coping caps the roof parapet. Two, brick, interior-end chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the west end of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, gable-roof, concrete-block addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation.

The street-level storefront appears to have been recently renovated with new windows and doors. The second-story

252-5028

46 West Main Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Stories 2.00, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, ca 1910

windows are also likely replacements of the original, which were likely multi-light, double-hung, sash.

252-5029

106 West Main Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Theater, Stories 2.00, Style: Art Deco, ca 1930

February 2008: The Russell Theatre is an Art Deco, two-story, three-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry, commercial building. The foundation and structural walls are laid in six-course, American-bond brick, and the façade is clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick. An entry vestibule is recessed into the street-level façade. A ticket window projects from the rear wall of the vestibule and is centered between two single-leaf, wood, one-light doors. The doors are topped with blind transoms and framed by wood architrave moldings. A prominent marquee is cantilevered out over the vestibule. Incandescent bulbs frame the two converging faces of the metal and wood marquee. A vertical signboard stands on the peak of the marquee and is supported by metal rods that are attached to the building façade. Three paired, metal, eight-light, casement windows, supported by brick sills and lintels and flanked by false, louvered shutters, line the second-story façade. Elongated panels of patterned, textured brickwork extend out from the top and bottom edge of each window opening. Corbelled, dentillated brickwork adorns the stepped parapet that rises from the façade. A stringcourse spans the spandrel wall between the first and second stories of the façade. A blind colonnade of brick pilasters marches across the west-facing elevation. Concrete coping caps the façade parapet, while metal coping caps the stepped parapet on the side elevations.

252-5030

Church Avenue and Virginia Street

Other DHR-ID:

Primary Resource Information: Church/Chapel, Stories 1.50, Style: Gothic Revival, 1953

February 2008: The Lebanon Memorial United Methodist Church is a Neo-Gothic, one-and-one-half-story, three-by-six-bay, gable-front, wood-frame church, clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a solid, brick-clad foundation. Double-leaf, wood, batten, one-light doors, which form an ogee arch, are centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Each door is ornamented with a small, square, quarreled window and three, decorative, wrought-iron strap-hinges. A protruding, limestone-clad entry vestibule frames the double-leaf doors. The vestibule consists of a molded ogee arch; two recessed lozenges; and narrow, flanking, pointed-arch abutments and is topped with a slate-covered shed roof. Brick steps approach the entry bay. Centered atop the primary entrance is a prominent, pointed-arch, stained-glass window, which is subdivided by five lancet windows and five elongated lozenges. Limestone mullions demarcated the individual panes, and a molded, limestone architrave rusticates the entire window opening. Six stained-glass lancet windows, each rusticated by limestone architraves and sills, are evenly-spaced across the east-facing and west-facing elevations and delineated by brick buttresses with stone caps.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, side-gable, brick-clad addition is attached to the rear, or south-facing, elevation. A tall, narrow cupola, with louvered lights and a cross-shaped finial, rises from the junction of the main block and the rear addition.

252-5031

44 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2.00, Style: Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian, ca 1900

February 2008: 44 East Main Street is a two-story, seven-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, masonry, commercial building, exhibiting the influence of the Renaissance Revival and Romanesque Revival styles, laid in six-course, American-bond brick, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. The arrangement of elements along the façade exhibits the rhythmic order of Renaissance-inspired architecture and the vertical organization of three-part commercial block design. The verticality of the building is expressed in the clearly delineated tripartite form of base, shaft, and capital and the decreasing size of the bays from the first story to the knee-wall at the roofline; and the horizontal rhythm is emphasized through the repetition of window openings across the façade. The façade is anchored by corner pilasters that are further divided in a tripartite form by bands of terra-cotta egg-and-dart molding. The center bays of the first and second stories are framed by another set of brick pilasters, also with terra-cotta bands. A single-leaf door, topped with a transom light and a fanlight; and a large, multi-light, storefront window, topped with an ornate, stained-glass fanlight, with floral motifs, open into the two left bays. Semi-circular arches, inspired by Romanesque architecture, spring from terra-cotta bands and frame the two bays. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors and banks of vinyl, multi-light, storefront windows open into the expanded bays on the right end of the first-story façade. Six fixed, vinyl, multi-light windows, all topped with fanlights and semi-circular brick arches, flank the center bay of the second-story façade. The arches also spring from terra-cotta bands. A frieze of recessed panels spans the knee wall below the roof. Window bays along the side elevations are delineated by a blind colonnade of brick pilasters.

252-5031

44 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2.00, Style: Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian, ca 1900

Additions and Alterations:

The vinyl windows likely replaced the original wood sashes in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. The right half of the street-level façade was likely expanded in the second half of the twentieth century; it likely once closely resembled the left half.

252-5032

Mill Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920

February 2008: The Old Mill is a vernacular, two-story, two-bay, pedimented, flat-roof, wood-frame, commercial building, sheathed in board-and-batten siding and resting on a parged, concrete-block foundation. A one-story, three-bay, wood porch, supported by bracketed, square posts and enclosed by a simple, wood balustrade, spans the first-story façade. A second-story balcony is located atop the porch roof. A single-leaf, metal, paneled, one-light door opens into the center bay of the façade. Fenestration consists of small, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. All window and door openings are framed by stylized, wood, architrave moldings. The side elevations are framed by a wood baseboard atop the water table, a wood frieze board at the cornice, and a wood stringcourse that spans the spandrel wall between the first and second stories. A wood balcony spans the second story of the east-facing elevation. A wood staircase provides access to the balcony.

Additions and Alterations:

The metal door was likely added during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

252-5033

21 East Main Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 3.00, Style: Italianate, ca 1880

February 2008: 21 East Main Street is an Italianate, three-story, seven-by-three-bay, hipped-roof, masonry, commercial building, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof and resting on a foundation of American-bond brick. The structural walls are laid in seven-course, American-bond brick, and the façade is clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick. A metal canopy is cantilevered over the first story, demarcating the street-level storefront from the upper stories. Brick piers delineate three storefronts along the first-story façade. Banks of large, metal, plate-glass windows and both single-leaf and double-leaf doors, all topped with one-light transoms, open into the storefronts. Fenestration on the second and third stories primarily consists of segmental-arch, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Centered on the second story are wood, tripartite, six-over-six and four-over-four, double-hung sash windows. A second wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash window opens to the left of the tripartite sashes. All second and third story window openings are framed by wood architrave moldings, rest on wood sills, and are topped with corbelled, brick, hood moldings. An entablature of a narrow architrave, plain frieze, and molded cornice, supported by paired, scrolled brackets, embellishes the roof eaves. The square heads of iron tie-rods are visible on the façade and the east-facing and west-facing elevations.

Additions and Alterations:

Two one-story, gable-roof, brick additions extend off the rear, or north-facing, elevation.

The storefront was likely altered during the mid-to-late twentieth century, with the addition of large, metal, plate-glass windows and cantilevered awning. The original street-level façade likely boasted smaller, wood windows and wood doors. The one-over-one windows on the upper stories may have originally held six-over-six sashes. The asphalt-shingle roof likely replaced slate or standing-seam metal after 1920.

252-5034

68 North Church Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

February 2008: 68 North Church Street is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, four-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in aluminum siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of stretcher-bond brick. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by simplified, fluted columns, is located at the junction of the ells. A single-leaf door, covered by a metal storm door, topped with a transom light, and flanked by three-quarter sidelights over recessed panels, opens into the left bay of the side-gable ell and is sheltered beneath the porch. A prominent bay window is located on the first-story façade of the gable-front ell. Elongated, vinyl, nine-over-nine and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the three sides of the bay. A small, quatrefoil window is centered in the gable peak. The remaining façade fenestration consists of vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. All window openings are framed by vinyl architraves. A brick,

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the side-gable ell.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the rear, or east-facing, elevation. Two gable-roof dormers, with paired, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, are set into south slope of the roof. A tall, brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the roof. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch is attached to the rear of the wing. A second one-story, flat-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the south-facing elevation. Both additions are clad in aluminum siding and topped with asphalt shingles.

The aluminum siding was likely added in the mid-to-late twentieth century and either covers or has replaced the original wood weatherboards. The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely slate or standing-seam metal, after 1920. The vinyl windows replaced the original wood sashes during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, ca 1885**

February 2008: The Ira M. Quillen/Judge T.M. Alderson House is a Gothic Revival-style, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable, wood-frame dwelling, clad in aluminum siding, topped with a standing-seam metal roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, flanked by three-quarter sidelights over recessed panels and topped with a transom light, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. A vaulted, gable-roof hood, supported by simple, wood, triangular brackets, shelters the entry bay. A small, wood, three-over-three, double-hung sash window is centered over the primary entrance. The remaining façade fenestration consists of wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. All windows are covered with aluminum storm sashes. Three steeply-pitched gable dormers line the front slope of the roof, framing the three façade bays. The center gable is large than the left- and right-bay gables. Boxed eaves embellish the roofline, and a brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the rear, or west-facing, elevation. The walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the roof is topped in standing-seam metal. A single-leaf door and paired, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows open into the south-facing elevation of the wing. A brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof.

Historic photographs indicate the original door hood brackets were scrolled. The current brackets may be replacements, or the aluminum siding may cover the original brackets. The aluminum siding was likely added in the mid-to-late twentieth century and either covers or has replaced the original wood weatherboards. The aluminum storm sashes were also likely added at this time. The window openings on the south-facing elevation were expanded to accommodate paired sashes likely during the twentieth century.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

February 2008: 168 North Church Street is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, three-bay, ell-plan, gable-roof, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in vinyl siding, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of stretcher-bond brick. A one-story, two-bay, hipped-roof, wood porch, supported by bracketed, wood posts, is located at the junction of the ells. Double-leaf, wood, paneled doors, covered with metal storm doors, open into the left bay of the side-gable ell and is sheltered beneath the porch. Fenestration consists of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, framed by vinyl architraves. Window openings on the façade of the gable-front ell are paired. A square, louvered light is framed in the gable peak. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the raking eaves of the roof. Two brick, interior chimneys, with corbelled caps, rise from the ridgeline of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the rear, or east-facing, elevation. A gable-roof, wood carport, supported by wood posts, is attached to the south-facing elevation of the rear wing.

The vinyl siding was likely added during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century and either covers or has replaced the original weatherboards. The metal storm doors were also likely added at this time. The asphalt shingles

252-5036

168 North Church Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

replaced the original roofing material, which was likely slate or standing-seam metal, after 1920.

252-5037

185 North Church Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, 1788

February 2008: The Combs-Collenbach/Samuel Heaberling House is a vernacular, two-story, seven-bay, hipped-roof, log and wood-frame I-house, displaying early twentieth-century updates, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an steeply-pitched, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A prominent, two-story, pedimented, bay window pavilion projects from the right three bays of the façade. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch spans the first-story façade, pulling together the hipped-roof block and the pavilion. Tuscan columns, with entasis, support the plain frieze and molded cornice that embellish the broad, flared eaves of the porch roof. A turned balustrade encloses the porch. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, adorned with an oval light, opens into the center bay of the façade. A wood storm door, boasting decorative, scrolled millwork, covers the main door. The entry bay is flanked by half sidelights over recessed panels, topped with a transom light, and framed by a wood architrave molding. A heavy set of stone steps approach the entrance. A second, single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered with a wood storm door and topped with a transom light, opens into the second bay from the left on the first-story façade. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings. Second-story window openings directly abut the frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the main roof eaves. A brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the east slope of the roof; and a shouldered, exterior-end chimney, with a limestone base and brick flue, abuts the west-facing elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

Local history reveals that the original, three-story, log structure is present beneath the west end of the dwelling. The fenestration pattern suggests that the left three bays of the first story and the left two bays of the second story comprise the original structure. The alleged third story is thus concealed within the roof framing. The building appears to have thusly been expanded several more times. It is likely that the log structure was sheathed and expanded into a more fully developed I-house during the late eighteenth or nineteenth century. The bay window pavilion and Colonial Revival-style porch were likely added around 1900. A large, two-story, hipped-roof addition extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. The banks of window openings suggest this rear wing was added during the twentieth century.

The asphalt shingles were likely added to the roof after 1920. The original roofing material was likely wood, while the roofing material at the time of the circa 1900 updates was likely slate or standing-seam metal.

252-5038

36 Lively Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1925

February 2008: 36 Lively Street is a Craftsman-style, one-story, gable-front, wood-frame bungalow, clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a solid, brick-clad foundation. A small, one-story, gable-front block projects from the left bay of the façade. A deep, one-story, shed-roof porch, supported by squat, battered columns on brick piers and enclosed by a simple, wood balustrade, is located at the junction of the two blocks and wraps around the façade and east-facing elevation. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, covered with a wood storm door, opens into the center bay of the façade. Brick steps approach the façade entrance. Tripartite, wood, double-hung sash windows, resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings, flank the primary entrance. A rectangular, louvered light is centered in the primary gable peak, which is clad in large, diamond-shaped shingles. A wide frieze board and molded cornice embellish the broad, raking eaves of the low-pitched roof. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the eaves of the main roof and porch roof. A brick sill wraps around the top edge of the water table. A brick chimney, with a corbelled cap, abuts the east-facing elevation and extends through the porch roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A one-story, side-gable, wood-frame, brick-clad addition extends off the west-facing elevation. Banks of wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows open into the wing. A wrought-iron porch is attached to the rear of the wing.

252-5039

176 Lively Street

Other DHR-ID: 252-5021

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1915

February 2008: 176 Lively Street is a Craftsman-style, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, masonry

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1915

bungalow. The foundation and structural walls are laid in regular courses of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof porch spans the first-story façade. Tuscan columns, with entasis, rest on stone piers and support the plain frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the broad eaves of the low-hipped porch roof. A single-leaf, wood, paneled, one-light door, covered with a wood storm door and topped with a rectangular, stone lintel, is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Flanking the primary entrance are two large, wood, plate-glass windows that are topped with transom lights of leaded-glass tracery and supported by stone sills and rectangular lintels. A bay window, with wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, opens into the right bay of the west-facing elevation. Centered on each slope of the asphalt-clad roof are large, two-bay, hipped-roof dormers. Each dormer boasts two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, the top sashes of which are adorned with quarreled panes. Rafter-tails are exposed beneath the deep, raking eaves of the dormer roofs. A brick, interior chimney, with a corbelled cap, rises from the rear slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, wood-frame addition, clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. A single-leaf door opens into the west-facing elevation of the rear wing. A brick chimney rises from the east slope of the roof.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

February 2008: The building is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, three-bay, tri-gable, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch wraps around the façade and side elevations of the central, gable-front block. Tuscan columns, with entasis, support the plain frieze and molded cornice that embellish the broad, flared eaves of the porch roof. A turned balustrade encloses the porch. A single-leaf door, covered by a metal storm door and framed by a wood architrave molding, opens into the right bay of the façade, at the rear of the porch. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, framed by wood architrave moldings and flanked by false, louvered shutters; the window openings in the center bay of the first-story façade are tripartite. A rectangular, louvered light is centered in the gable peak of the façade. A plain frieze board and molded cornice embellish the raking eaves of the main roof. A brick, interior chimney, with a metal cap, rises from the west slope of the roof.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof, wood-frame addition, sheathed in weatherboard and topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, extends off the rear, or north-facing, elevation. A frieze board and molded cornice embellish the roofline. One-bay, gable-roof dormers open into the slopes of the roof. A wide, brick chimney rises from the roof. The enclosed portion of the wraparound porch extends around to the rear elevation. A concrete-block chimney abuts the rear elevation of the wing and extends through the roof of the enclosed porch.

The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely slate or standing-seam metal, after 1920. The vinyl windows replaced the original wood sashes during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century. At the time of the survey, the porch steps were new, and the foundation of the porch was undergoing alterations.

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900

February 2008: 88 Banner Street is a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional-style, two-story, two-bay, wood-frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, topped with a complex, asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a foundation of quarry-face, ashlar limestone. The massing of the building is comprised of two components: a large, square, hipped-roof block; and a pedimented, gable-roof, pavilion that projects from the left bay of the hipped-roof block. A one-story, hipped-roof, wood porch is located at the junction of the two blocks and wraps around the façade and east-facing elevation, pulling together the two disparate blocks. A single-leaf, wood, paneled door, boasting an oval light, opens into the right bay of the façade. A wood storm door, adorned with decorative millwork and spindlework, covers the main door. A prominent bay window opens into the left bay of the first-story façade, on the gable-front pavilion. Fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, all resting on wood sills and framed by wood architrave moldings. Second-story window openings directly abut the plain frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the roof eaves and extend into the cornice returns on the façade gable. A brick, interior-end chimney rises from the west slope of the hipped roof.

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Folk, ca 1900**

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the east side of the rear elevation; and a one-story, hipped-roof, wood-frame addition extends off the west side of the rear elevation. The wings are sheathed in weatherboard and topped with asphalt-shingle roofs. A two-story, hipped-roof porch is attached to the east-facing elevation of the two-story wing. The first story of the porch is open and lined with Tuscan columns, and the second story of the porch is enclosed.

The asphalt shingles replaced the original roofing material, which was likely slate or standing-seam metal, after 1920. The vinyl windows replaced the original wood sashes during the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Art Deco, 1937**

February 2008: 32 East Main Street is an Art Deco, two-story, three-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, commercial building that rests on a solid foundation. The façade is treated in a veneer of limestone; the elevations are clad a veneer of stretcher-bond brick; and marble covers the foundation. Centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade are recessed, double-leaf, metal and glass doors. The façade entrance is framed by a blind, semi-circular arch and a stepped wall surface that extends the length of the façade culminates in the stepped parapet at the roofline. Elongated, fixed, metal, one-light windows, shaded by cloth awnings, flank the primary entrance. A ripple motif carved into the limestone radiates from the top of each window opening. Large, multi-light, glass-block windows, resting on brick sills and topped with semi-circular, brick arches, line the east-facing elevation.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, two-story, parapeted, flat-roof addition, dating from circa 1950, extends off the west-facing elevation of the main block. The first story is clad in limestone, while the second-story is clad in a brick veneer. Five vinyl, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, sash windows line the second story and are framed by a molded, concrete surround that features recessed panels, blind arches, and stylized medallions. The window openings are supported by a corbelled, brick sill. A recessed spandrel panel adorns the wall between the first and second stories. Two paired, fixed, metal, one-light windows, open into the left two bays of the first story; a drop box is located in the recessed right bay of the façade. The stone veneer of the first story is treated with a ripple pattern that matches that of the main block.

A large, two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad addition extends off the rear, or south-facing, elevation of the main block.

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 3.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1830**

2008: This 3-story, weatherboarded frame building, fronting on Main Street, is built into a hill so that the rear wing is only 2 stories tall. The both wings have gable roofs with old standing-seam sheet metal. The lowest level has a store front that has been altered over the years. Over the storefront is a tacky shingled canopy dating to the 1970s or 1980s. The first story of the Main Street façade is covered with vinyl siding around the storefront windows, but the rest of the building retains original weatherboards, uncovered. The interior space was is one open room, occupied many years ago by a saddle shop. It has since seen other commercial uses. It has an old door on the west elevation that is curiously short. The placement of the door did not disturb the ashlar-cut limestone foundation. Unfortunately, a large hole was cut into the door for an air conditioner. Above the storefront are 2nd and 3rd-story original, 8-over-8, double-hung wood-sash windows. The muntins are delicate and glass panes very thin and wavy. Identical windows are found on the west elevation, one per 2nd and 3rd floors, but there is no fenestration on the east elevation of the front wing. The east elevation also has a 6-light, fixed sash window lighting the garret. On the second floor of the front wing is a single room, now used by a consignment shop. The room has impressive Federal-style woodwork including the original mantel, wainscot and paneled cabinetry, all beautifully faux-grained. The floors are very old, wide yellow-poplar boards. The rear wing has an interior brick chimney serving fireplaces in two rooms on each floor, and heavy, Greek Revival-style mantels with fluted half-columns. The fireplaces themselves and brick hearths remain fully intact. The difference in styles suggests the front wing pre-dates the rear wing by a decade or two. Two-story porches line the east and west elevations of the rear wing. The upper-level porch on the east side has been enclosed and is used for storage. The rear wing's windows are original 6-over-6 wood sash. Three-panel doors throughout the building date to the mid-19th century at latest, and most retain their original box locks. A small, one-story, one-room kitchen wing was added to the rear elevation of the two-story rear wing in the mid-late 19th century. It has a gable roof with V-crimp sheet metal. Though altered inside and out, the wing retains its original doors, brick chimney and fireplace.

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**

March 2008: Lebanon High School is a Colonial Revival-style, two-story, nine-bay, hipped-roof, wood-frame building, clad in a veneer of stretcher-bond brick, topped with a slate-shingle roof, and resting on a solid, brick-clad foundation. A large, two-story, one-bay, pedimented, gable-roof portico is centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. Fluted columns, resting on brick piers, support the plain architrave; plain, wide frieze; molded cornice; and full pediment of the portico. A small compass window is centered in the tympanum of the pediment. Double-leaf, wood, fifteen-light doors, topped with an oversized, multi-light transom, open into the center bay of the first-story façade. The entry bay is flanked by fluted, square, engaged columns that support a full entablature and broken pediment. The bed molding of the cornice is enriched with dentils. A sculptural urn motif adorns the opening between the raking cornices of the broken pediment. A large, tripartite window is centered on the second-story façade atop the entry bay. The window consists of wood, eight-over-eight sashes flanked by four-over-four sashes. The three windows are topped with multi-light transoms. The remaining façade fenestration consists of paired, wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows all topped with eight-light transoms. Each window opening is supported by a concrete sill and a splayed, brick, keystone lintel. Brick corner quoins rusticate the wall junctions and support the plain frieze board and molded cornice that embellish the eaves of the main roof. Centered atop the main roof is an ornate, tripartite cupola. The base of the cupola is rusticated by corner quoins and topped with a molded cornice. The middle tier of the cupola boasts sculptural urns atop recessed panels, corner pilasters, and a full entablature enriched with modillions. The top tier also boasts sculptural urns and is crowned by an octagonal belfry that features round-arch, louvered lights and a dome-shaped roof with flared eaves.

Additions and Alterations:

A large, three-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, brick-clad wing is attached to the east-facing elevation of the main block. The fenestration pattern of the easterly wing matches that of the main block. A one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, brick-clad wing is attached to the west-facing elevation of the main block. Three single-leaf, wood, multi-light doors, all framed by flat pilasters and topped with flat entablatures, line the façade of the wing. The center-bay entrance is topped with a pediment.

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940**

July 2008: Lebanon Elementary School is a Colonial Revival-style, two-and-one-half-story, twenty-bay, hipped-roof, wood-frame building, clad in a stretcher-bond veneer, topped with an asphalt-shingle roof, and resting on a low, brick-clad foundation. Double-leaf, metal, multi-light doors that are topped with a transom of leaded-glass tracery are centered on the symmetrically-ordered façade. The entry bay is recessed into a vestibule that is framed by paneled reveals. The entire vestibule is flanked by flat, fluted pilasters and topped with a full, flat entablature. The cornice bed molding of the entablature is adorned with fret molding. A small iron balcony sits atop the entablature. The façade is lined with wood, four-over-four-over-four, triple-hung sash windows. The window openings are supported by wood sills and splayed, brick lintels with prominent keystones. A plain frieze board and a molded cornice that is enriched with modillions embellish the roofline. Small, one-bay, gable-roof dormers, with louvered lights, march across the front slope of the roof. Brick quoins rusticate the wall junctions. Two matching, four-bay, hipped-roof wings extend off the northerly and southerly elevations of the main block. Wood, four-over-four-over-four, triple-hung windows line the wings. Brick chimney rise from the rears slopes of the two wings.