

Comprehensive Survey Report: Survey of Architectural Resources in Wythe County, Virginia



PREPARED FOR:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Wythe County Historical Society
Wythe County

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William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

Comprehensive Survey Report: Survey of Architectural Resources in Wythe County, Virginia

WMCAR Project No. 11-29

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ABSTRACT

In 2012–2013, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted architectural survey of historic resources across Wythe County, Virginia. This wide-ranging study was funded by (1) the Cost-Share Survey and Planning Program of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), (2) the Wythe County Historical Society, and (3) Wythe County. The study had several general objectives. First, the additional survey information and consultant recommendations would aid in the recognition and protection of significant historic properties in the context of planning. Findings from the study also would encourage preservation easements and land conservation, inform the public, and serve as an educational tool.

The study included survey of 376 properties at the reconnaissance level (exterior documentation through a description, site plan, location map, and photographs) and 20 at the intensive level (more detailed exterior and interior description, floor plan, site plan, photographs, and limited archival background research). The survey effort focused on the earliest significant resources that had not been documented through previous surveys as well as more recent properties of special significance or representative of the county's historical architectural trends. Other high-priority candidates for survey included resources with imminent impacts from development, deterioration, or other threats to their integrity. Previous surveys by various individuals and organizations provided only sporadic coverage of the county's historic architectural resources. Beyond the Wytheville Historic District (159 resources), only 357 resources had been documented when the survey began in early 2012. Through systematic survey methods, the WMCAR has more than doubled the number of resources recorded across the county, emphasizing

representation of areas outside Wytheville, which had been documented quite thoroughly.

The 376 resources documented at the reconnaissance level include only nine re-surveys of previously recorded resources. The survey selection provides a broad cross-section of building types, architectural styles, time periods, and geographic distribution, focusing on the significant themes in the settlement and development of Wythe County. The surveyed resources primarily relate to the domestic, agricultural, religious, commercial, educational, social, and industrial history of Wythe County and generally range from the Early National Period (1789–1829) through the New Dominion Period (1945–present).

In addition to documenting individual properties, the surveyors identified potential cultural landscapes, historic districts, and multiple property documentation resource types. Previously undocumented potential districts include the cores of the Cripple Creek, Ivanhoe, and Max Meadows communities. Important groups of non-contiguous resources that are thematically related are best nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as contributing elements of a multi-property document (MPD). Nineteenth-century iron furnaces, log houses, agricultural outbuildings, and small rural schools are categories suitable for MPDs. Thorough historical context for furnaces and mining history in the MPDs also would be useful in developing these resources' heritage tourism potential. Although perhaps not suitable for an MPD, the frequent encounter of rural dwellings with two front doors bears further research to address the potential eligibility of such resources, possibly through additional intensive surveys in order to document any floor plan similarities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We extend our thanks to the citizens of Wythe County and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for their joint sponsorship of this study, which was administered under the VDHR Cost Share Survey and Planning Program. Michael Pulice, architectural historian for the VDHR's Western Regional Office, helped with project coordination, offered suggestions on survey strategy—pointing out areas of particular potential for significant resources—and made instructive comments on the documentation materials and survey report. Mr. Pulice also took time to meet with the WMCAR team at the VDHR Archives at the beginning of the project to review existing records and help us assess the quality of previous survey coverage. We also thank Archivist Quatro Hubbard, Architectural Data Manager Carey Jones, and Data Sharing System (DSS) Manager Karen Hostettler, who facilitated background research and use of the DSS.

In Wythe County, numerous individuals contributed to the success of this study. County Administrator Cellell Dalton was responsible for the contractual arrangements with the WMCAR and participated in project meetings. Frances Emerson, Wytheville's Director of Museums, coordinated between the WMCAR, County Administration, and the Wythe County Historical Society. G. W. Catron, president of the Wythe County Historical Society, helped arrange meetings with the society members and facilitated contact with property owners. James Spraker shared his valuable knowledge of local history and significant historic resources in the county. Mary Kegley, the most accomplished and prolific historian of Southwest Virginia and Wythe County, provided insights into the general current condition of historic resources and pointed out

maps and other research materials compiled by F. B. Kegley at the Kegley Library of Wytheville Community College. In addition, Ms. Kegley's meticulously researched books on county history proved invaluable sources of information. Cathy Reynolds, archivist at the Kegley Library, provided an orientation to the library's materials and shared electronic versions of finding aids. Members of the Wythe County Historical Society should be recognized for instigating this study, their appreciation of the county's historic resources, and the enthusiasm they lend to their protection and documentation. We are especially thankful to Harry and Connie Midkiff for providing information on historic buildings in the Cripple Creek area. Last but not least, numerous property owners allowed the survey team onto their land and in some cases into their homes, shared useful historical information, and provided encouragement in this effort to document and help preserve the county's heritage.

At the WMCAR, Director Joe B. Jones and Project Manager David W. Lewes provided general project supervision. The survey was conducted by subcontracting architectural historian Mary Ruffin Hanbury, of Hanbury Preservation Consulting, and architectural historian Meg Malvasi. Ms. Hanbury and Mr. Lewes collaborated on compiling and writing the comprehensive survey report. Final map illustrations were prepared by Eric A. Agin. Assistants who helped research building locations on historic maps, print and organize photographs, prepare location maps, and assemble other survey materials include: Alex Brown, Amy Garrett, Oliver Mueller-Heubach, Leigh Sitler, Stephanie Smith, and Courtney Williams.

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1: Introduction

From December 2011 through March 2013, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted a survey of historic resources in Wythe County, Virginia. This study comprised reconnaissance-level architectural survey of 376 properties and intensive-level architectural survey of 20 properties. Wythe County sponsored the study, with the financial assistance from a 2011 Cost Share Survey and Planning Grant awarded by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR); the cost share agreement also involved technical oversight by VDHR staff. The current study entailed the re-survey of some previously documented resources but focused primarily on systematic documentation of previously unrecorded historic properties representing a broad range of types and time periods, with particular emphasis on the earliest surviving resources—often the most threatened by deterioration and/or vacancy.

The current study represents an important stride in documenting Wythe County's historic architecture. Prior to the current survey, the VDHR Archives possessed documentation for only 516 historic properties within the county. Almost half of these (261) fell below current documentation standards, providing only one photograph and brief survey form, or in some cases a photograph alone (Figure 1). Although 516 records may seem like a large number, many Virginia cities and counties have much larger samples of historic resources that have been recorded. In more heavily populated areas such as Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads, cultural

resources management surveys conducted in association with development tend to inflate the survey samples to the high four figures or even five figures. However, comprehensive surveys such as the present one in Wythe County are important in more rural counties. Although nearby Bland, Carroll, and Grayson counties are not directly comparable to Wythe County in terms of arable topography, location, amount of public land, and historic demographics, it is interesting to note that each has historic resources records totaling less than 500. On the other hand, adjacent Smyth County (with 960 surveyed historic properties) and Pulaski (with 1,295) are more typical of less developed areas of Virginia such as Wythe County. In short, this brief comparison of survey coverage underscores the importance of the current survey locally in identifying significant and, in some cases, threatened historic resources. The survey also provides a baseline against which planners and preservationists can assess the relative importance of historic resources affected by future development projects.

In the VDHR Archives, the earliest records documenting historic buildings in Wythe County include five entries recorded by workers of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) from 1935 through 1939. The information transcribed into the DSS is sparse, although descriptions and historical background for these resources and additional records written by WPA workers can be found in the Virginia Historical Inventory, accessible online from the Library of Virginia website.

Twenty-eight resources were recorded in 1958 and 1967 through the Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory. These sparse survey records typically consist of one or two photographs and a very brief description on a one-page form.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission documented a handful of the more architecturally striking historic resources in the county. However, between the 1960s and 1990s, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listings totaled only seven architectural properties. Currently, the county has 17 architectural resources with NRHP listings, representing a variety of properties that include cemeteries, churches, houses, farm complexes, historic industrial concerns, and two historic districts: Wytheville and Fosters Falls. Two other potential districts, Reed Creek Rural Historic District and Rural Retreat Historic District, have been determined eligible but not listed.

Beginning in the 1990s, National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) compliance surveys and survey efforts by the VDHR's Western Regional Preservation Office (WRPO) have

improved the quality of coverage with documentation consistent with current standards. A survey of the potential Crockett/Reed Creek Rural Historic District (determined not eligible in 1992) by the WMCAR in advance of a planned construction of a communication network (not built) recorded 16 properties in this rural western portion of the county. The WRPO followed up with survey of 85 resources in the 6,000-acre area. Other than the WMCAR survey, other cultural resources management compliance work have involved relatively small study areas such as short road improvement corridors. Besides these small projects, no other surveys occurred between 1994 and 2004. Since then, the WRPO has recorded a total of 43 properties.

Of the 413 records for properties outside Wytheville held by the VDHR Archives before the beginning of this project, 327 represent primary resources built before 1941, 176 built before 1901, and 134 built before 1891. Accordingly, the current survey emphasized as much as possible the documentation of the county's earlier resources, even if in some cases the architectural integrity was compromised by deterioration.

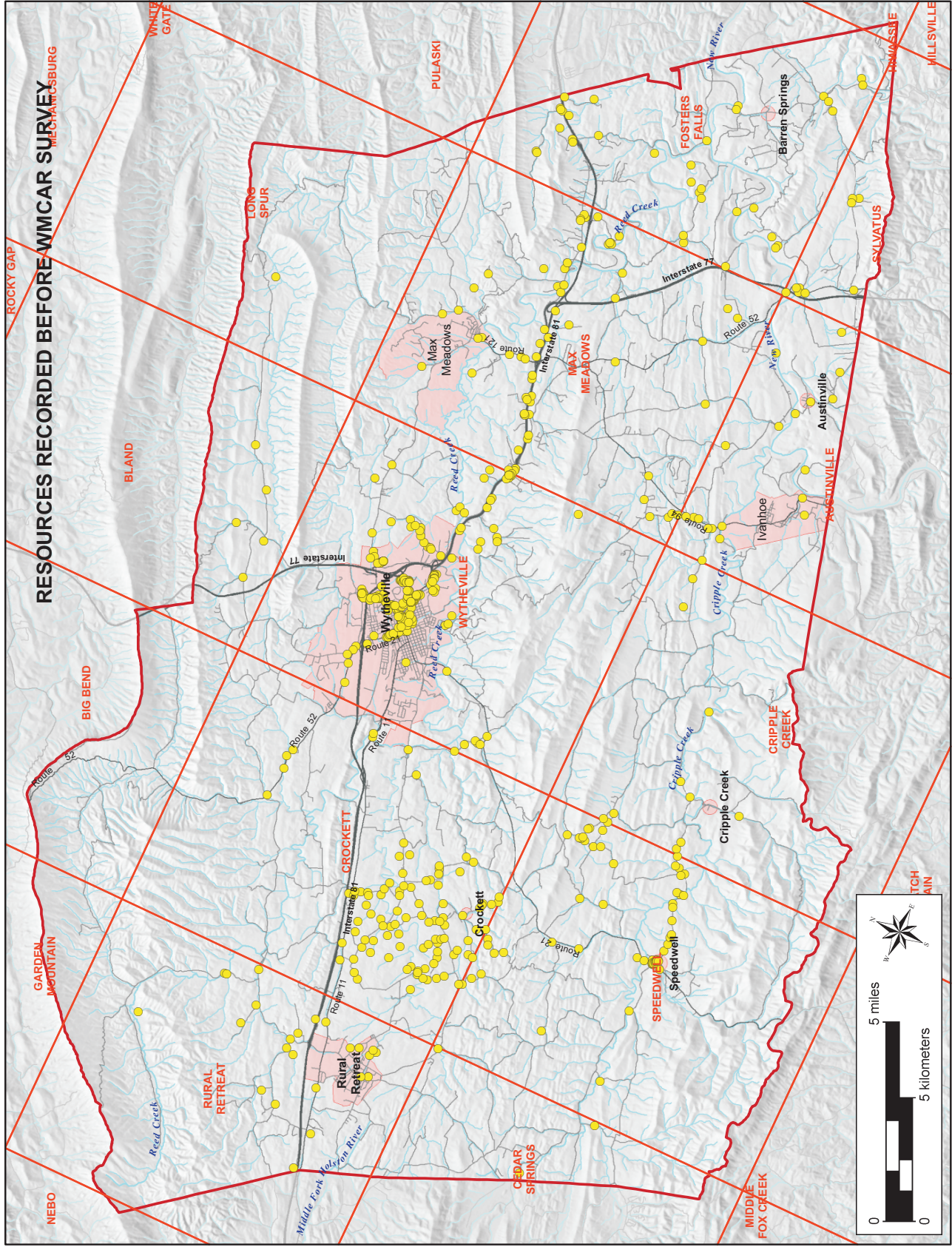


Figure 1. Distribution of individual historic resources recorded prior to WMCAR survey.

2: Geography

Much of Wythe County's development and history over the last two and a half centuries can only be properly understood with a brief orientation to geography and underlying geology. Topography, natural resources, and geographic location have shaped settlement patterns, agricultural and industrial activities, transportation networks, and the built environment. Combined, these geographic conditions have lent a distinctive character to the physical appearance and evolution of Wythe County's cultural landscape.

The vast majority of the county lies within the Valley and Ridge physiographic province, except for a narrow strip along the southeastern edge that falls within the Blue Ridge Mountains (Figure 2). The county's northwestern and southeastern boundaries follow the trend lines of the mountain ridges. Big Walker Mountain and Little Walker Mountain form a natural boundary with Bland County to the north (Figure 3). Wythe County's boundary with its southern neighbors, Grayson and Carroll counties, follows Iron Mountain and Poplar Camp Mountain. Both the eastern boundary with Pulaski County and the western boundary with Smyth County cut perpendicular to the mountain ridges (Boyd 1881:48).

Extending across the width of the Great Valley of Virginia, the area of Wythe County has been traversed by the transportation corridors of prehistoric Native Americans and later European settlers. Like the general orientation of the Valley, these corridors have trended northeast-southwest, resulting in closer cultural ties in those directions than to the populations to the east, across the rugged divide of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The

Great Warrior's Path carried Native American hunters and traders between groups in present Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. Likewise, the main migration route into Southwest Virginia led southwest from Pennsylvania up the Valley. Since this area of Pennsylvania tended to be of German and Swiss origin, early Wythe County's population makeup was skewed toward these ethnic groups rather than English families from Eastern Virginia.

Just as the topography of Wythe County favored northeast-southwest trending transportation routes during the prehistoric and early historic periods, later transportation routes have hugged the same corridors. In the 1850s, the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad dramatically increased commercial opportunities for farmers and industries in the region by following a route that passed near the old frontier wagon road and stage route. In the early twentieth century, improvements to the main northeast-southwest road through the county elevated its status to U.S. Route 11, part of a national road network. Largely constructed parallel to U.S. Route 11 in the 1960s, Interstate 81 through Wythe County was completed in 1987 with the opening of the section that runs along the same path as Interstate 77 from Wytheville to just east of Fort Chiswell.

Wythe County lies beyond the Chesapeake and Albemarle Sound drainage basins that carry the majority of Virginia's surface waters toward the Atlantic Ocean (Figure 4). Most of Wythe County's streams drain into Reed and Cripple creeks. Reed Creek cuts diagonally from west to east across the county, while Cripple Creek

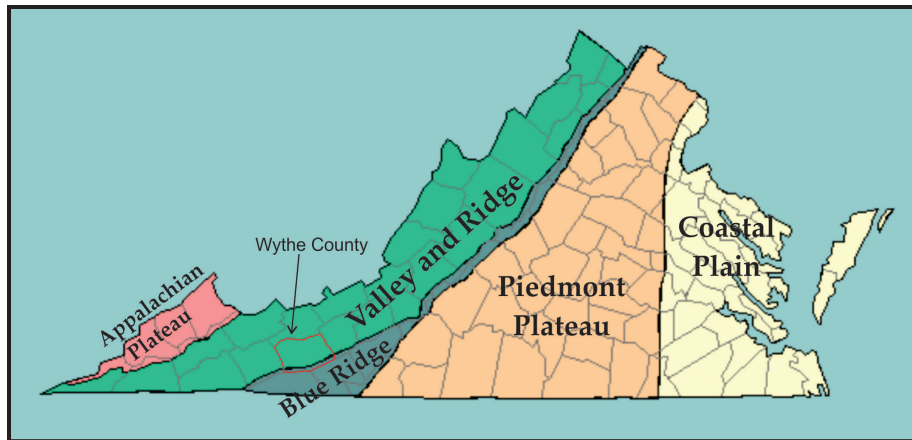


Figure 2. Wythe County's location within the Valley and Ridge and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces of Virginia.

runs parallel to the southeastern edge. Both flow into the New River as it flows inside the eastern corner of the county in a northeasterly direction. To the east in neighboring Pulaski County, the New River veers to the northwest and heads to the Kanawha in West Virginia, which empties into the Ohio River. At the extreme western end of the county, a small number of minor streams drain toward the Tennessee River basin.

Wythe County encompasses roughly 462 square miles with an average elevation of 2,200 ft. above mean sea level. Within this area, C. R. Boyd noted in 1881, “nature seems to have expanded herself to the full in a lavish deposition of some of the best and most useful ores” (Boyd 1881:50). Indeed, mineral resources have played a major role in the county’s development from the late eighteenth century. Because of the importance of mining and processing minerals such as lead, iron, manganese, and zinc, the county’s architectural heritage boasts a large collection of historic industrial buildings such as iron furnaces, forges, and associated support structures and buildings (Figures 5 and 6).

Along the southern portion of the county, the slopes of northeast-southwest-trending Iron Mountain include red slate formations interspersed with bands of productive brown iron and manganese ores; there are also occasional limited deposits of red hematite iron ores (Figure 7). North of the red slates, bands of variegated lime-

stones bear lead and zinc deposits in the vicinity of the New River. On the north side of Wytheville, limestone formations also include brown and semi-magnetic iron ore, along with marble. Along the northern edge of the county, south of the slopes of Little Walker Mountain, there are veins of semi-anthracite and semi-bituminous coal (Boyd 1881:50–51). These deposits mainly were consumed locally to power iron furnace and lead mining operations (Kegley 1989:362).

Despite the historical importance of Wythe County’s mineral industries, rural agriculture was the predominant economic sector during most of the county’s history until the late twentieth century. The most fertile areas occur in the Reed Creek and Cripple Creek valleys. Among the county’s agricultural products, livestock has been the most significant because local conditions are particularly suitable for grazing. The mountain valleys with limestone soils, the cool climate, and plentiful rain are especially suitable for the grasses and fodder crops needed to feed livestock. Historically, cattle and horses have been the most common livestock. Besides supplying dairy products and meat, cattle provided hides for a locally prominent tanning industry in the nineteenth century (Kegley 1989:277–278). Swine and sheep have made up a less significant portion of Wythe County’s livestock through its history.

In addition to livestock, Wythe County farmers have also raised a variety of cereal crops such

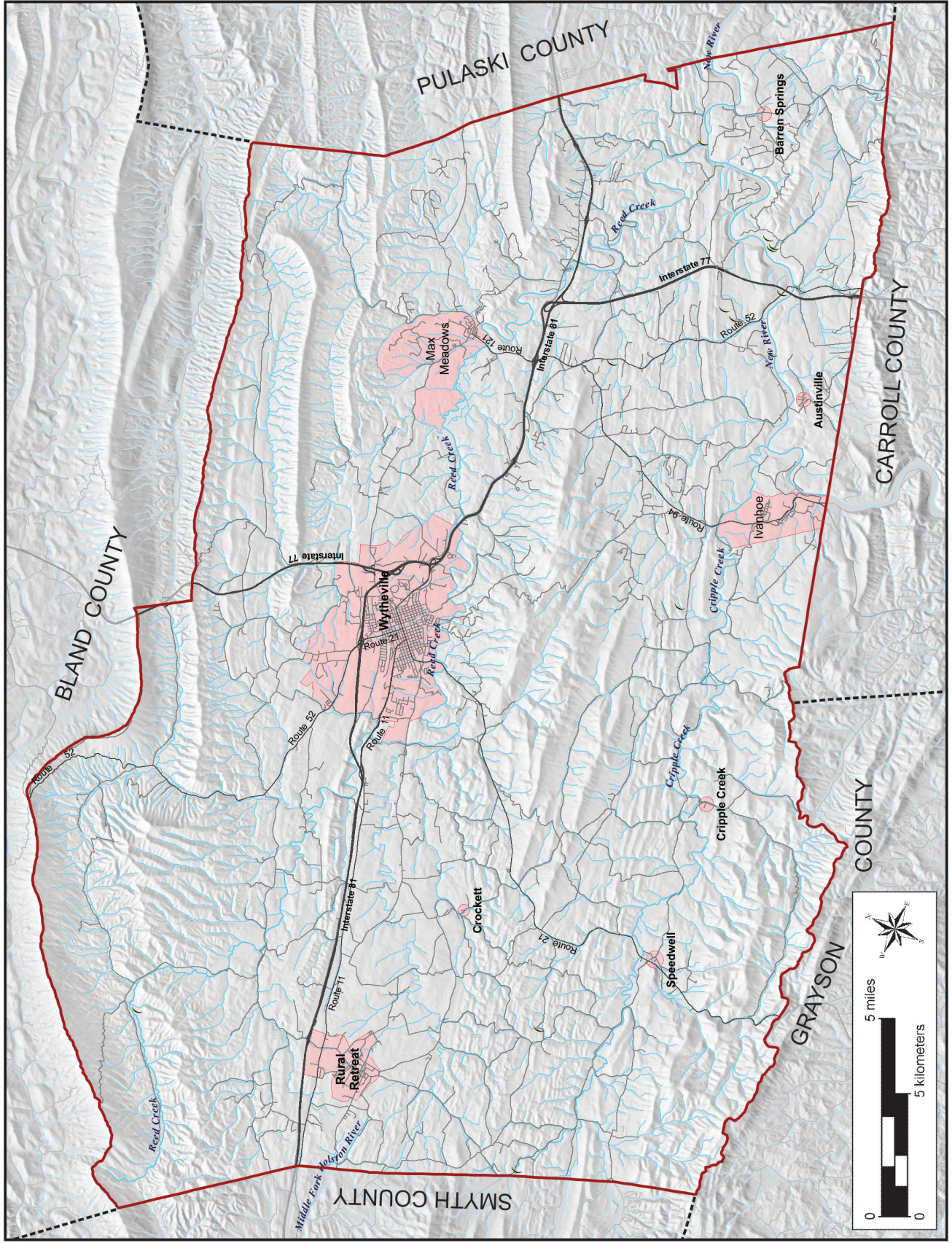


Figure 3. Map of Whyte County showing topography, political boundaries, major towns, and transportation routes.

as maize, wheat, rye, and oats, mostly for local consumption; hemp and flax also appear in historical farm data (Kegley 1989:283). The rolling topography and wide distribution of swift streams made most areas of the county suitable for generating water power, so that local farmers, even in isolated areas, had easy access to grist mills for grinding their grain crops (Boyd 1881:49).

Local climate and soils are also well adapted to growing cabbage. By the second half of the nineteenth century, farmers were able to take advantage of rail links to reach wider markets. In particular, Rural Retreat, with its rail link, became an important hub for cabbage growers in the western part of the county. Of 311 train car loads of cabbage shipped in 1887, 299 came from Rural Retreat. Cabbage was the staple that led to the economic growth of other communities such as Crockett, where farmers shipped their product out directly or supplied it to the Dix Kraut Factory to be processed into sauerkraut (Hudlow and

Downing 1992). The cabbage industry peaked from the mid-1910s to the early 1930s (Kegley 1989:287).

Typically, farms have been moderate in size and mostly worked by family labor and some hired hands, unlike the larger eastern farms and plantations that depended more heavily on slave labor until emancipation. Based on census records available from the mid- through late nineteenth century, the average Wythe County farm was about 400 acres. In the twentieth century, the average size decreased to 202 acres by 1982 (Kegley 1989:279–280).

Wythe County’s continental climate is relatively mild, lacking the seasonal temperature extremes found in other parts of the country. Monthly average temperatures are 73.7° F in summer and 37.3° F in winter. Rainfall is consistent through the year and averages 40 inches per annum, with rare periods of drought.

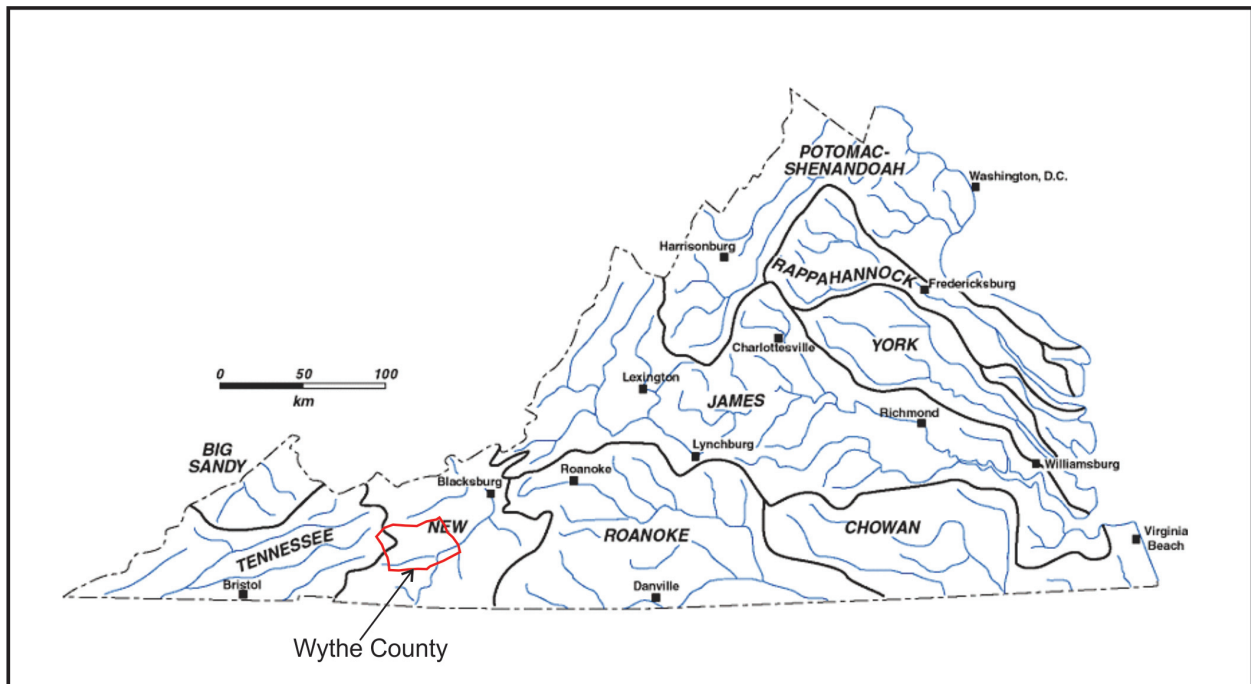


Figure 4. Watersheds map of Virginia showing Wythe County located within the New River watershed, with a small portion in the Tennessee River watershed.

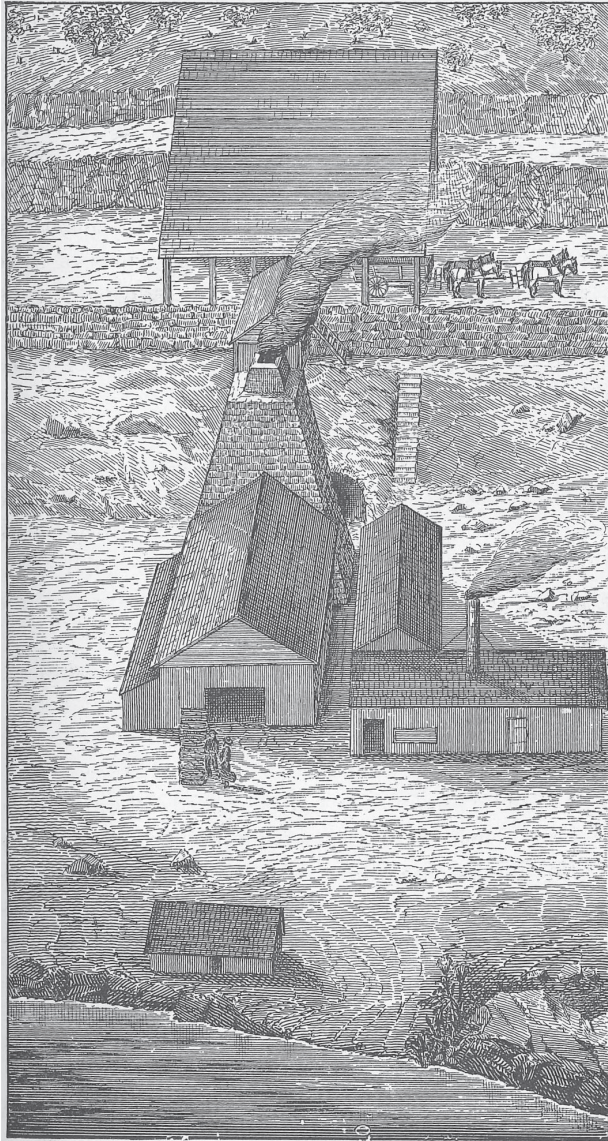


Figure 5. Illustration from C. R. Boyd's (1881) survey of natural resources in Southwest Virginia showing Brown Hill Furnace during the nineteenth-century heyday of Wythe County's iron industry.



Figure 6. Brown Hill Furnace (098-0041), one of the many resources related to Wythe County's industrial and extractive history documented during the current survey.

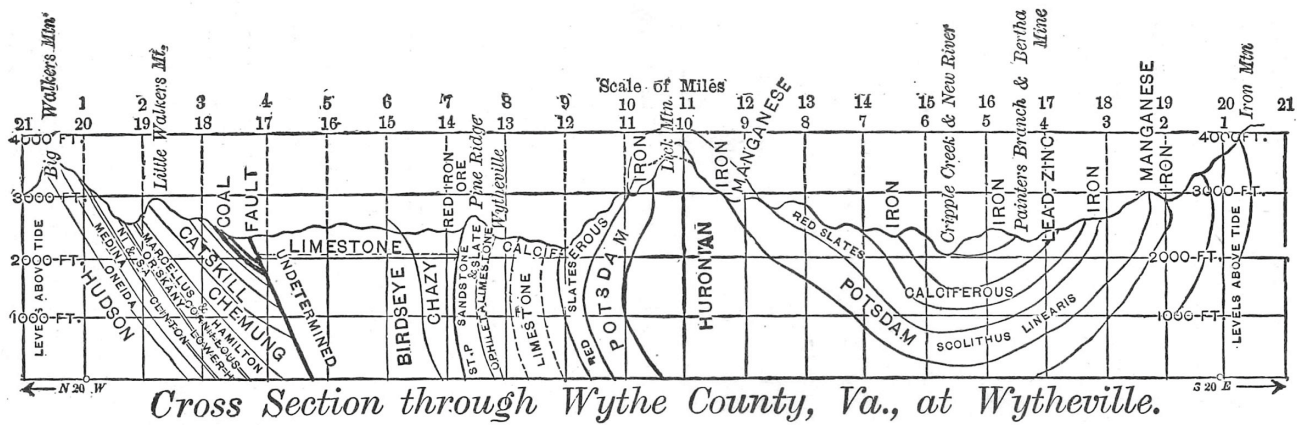


Figure 7. Schematic north-south cross section of Wythe County showing a variety of commercially viable mineral deposits.

3: Historical Context

SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODS

Portions of this general context have been borrowed from previous WMCAR reports of archaeological and architectural history research in Wythe County. Original repositories consulted during the course of these studies include the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Virginia State Library, the Virginia Historical Society, the VDHR, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives. Maps reproduced in secondary sources, such as *Kegley's Frontier Virginia* and *The Official Atlas of the Civil War*, also were utilized (Kegley 1938; Davis et al. 1983). Cartographic works were analyzed in chronological sequence so that patterns of local and regional development could be discerned. A map produced by J. R. Hildebrand (1974), projecting local land ownership traditions, shed light on Wythe County's early settlement patterns.

A review of published works included local and regional histories, and specialized references pertaining to the Revolutionary and Civil wars. U. S. A. Heavener's *German New River Settlement* (1928), F. B. Kegley's *Kegley's Virginia Frontier* (1938), and a Mary B. Kegley's *Wythe County: A Bicentennial History* (1989) were especially helpful. Richard Hofstadter's *America at 1750: A Social Portrait* (1973) provided useful data on the historical background of the region.

Court records of Wythe County and its antecedents are in a good state of preservation, having survived the usual hazards of fire and escaped depredations of war. A number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century narratives pertaining to the history of the region also are available.

The earliest dated maps that include what became Wythe County consist of schematic representations that provide very little topographic detail. Typical of eighteenth-century maps of Virginia's inland areas, many of these documents show major topographic features and the region's most important thoroughfares but few settlements. John Wood prepared the earliest map to depict a large number of individual properties labeled with owner names. This map was part of a series of county maps used as a basis for a statewide map published in 1827. In the mid-nineteenth century, several more detailed maps appeared, highlighted by the work of military engineers during the Civil War who depicted primary and secondary roads, towns, topography, and even labeled individual farms and buildings with the names of owners or residents. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the U.S. Geological Survey produced topographic maps at the 1:62,500 scale, followed by even more detailed 1:24,000 maps by the mid-twentieth century. One particularly useful map for researching historic architecture is a map of Wythe County prepared by historian F. B. Kegley and artist Elizabeth Waller Wilkins, located in the collections of the Kegley Library at Wytheville Community College (Kegley and Wilkins 1938b). The 1938 map depicts locations of numerous historic buildings labeled with names of their contemporary or earlier owners.

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607–1750)

The first English explorer thought to have reached the territory that eventually became Wythe

County was Abraham Wood. In 1654, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains through Wood's Gap, later known as Flower Gap. The explorers also found and named Wood's River, the stream later renamed the New River. By 1664, Virginia traders had become fairly familiar with the back country, and trade routes to the Indian tribes of the region were well established. In 1671, the Batts and Fallam expedition stimulated additional interest in the remote mountainous parts of the colony (Kegley 1938:7–16).

The Virginia Council began granting large tracts of land to specific individuals and groups of investors in the early eighteenth century on the condition that they would see that the acreage was seated. These massive land grants include Beverley Manor (1736), the Borden Tract (1739), and the 100,000-acre James River and Roanoke Grant (1739), all of which were in the Shenandoah Valley. Frontiersmen began moving to the southwest farther up the Valley of Virginia in significant numbers. These settlers included a large proportion of German and Scots-Irish immigrants who came to Virginia from Pennsylvania and Maryland. Typically, they settled on small subsistence farms (Kegley 1938:31–40).

During this period of westward expansion, Virginians also moved west into the territory that lay beyond the Allegheny Mountains. Syndicates acquired vast tracts in the western part of the colony and sold off smaller parcels to pioneers who wanted to move into the region. The Wood's River grant, issued in 1745 to a large group of investors, included 100,000 acres on Wood's (New) River, the Indian (Holston) River, and the Clinch River, with pay rights for tracts totaling an additional 100,000 acres. The Wood's River Company's agent, John Buchanan, traveled to Wood's River early in 1746 and began surveying by March 7. James Patton was the first settler to choose a tract, Long Glade, located in the western part of what is now Wythe County (Kegley 1989:18).

COLONY TO NATION (1751–1789)

In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker and five companions made an extended journey through the territory west of the Alleghenies. They visited Dunkard Bottom on the New River, then proceeded to Peak and Reed creeks, the middle fork of the Holston River, Reedy Creek (the north fork of the Holston), Holly Creek, the Clinch River, and Cumberland Gap (Kegley 1938:130). By the time of their visit, Ezekiel Calhoun had taken up land along the Reed Creek in what is now the eastern part of Wythe County (Kegley 1989:19). By 1755, James Patton had claimed 154 acres and William Foster 87 acres, both tracts on the south side of Cripple Creek. Colonel John Chiswell, who discovered lead on the New River, opposite the mouth of Cripple Creek, entered claims for five tracts of land of 400 acres each, all of which lay on the east side of the New River (Kegley 1938:127; Kegley and Kegley 1980–1982:I:8–11).

Settlers on the western frontier during the early 1750s found themselves at great risk, with the French and Indian War close at hand (Kegley 1938:31–40, 112–113). Prior to the onset of the Indian attacks, frontier families had established small clusters of homesteads in the vicinity of present Wythe County. These settlements were located at Drapers Meadows (Blacksburg), Buchanans Bottom, Dunkards Bottom, Harmons Bottom, and a site on the New River that became known as Ingles Ferry (later Radford) (Kegley 1938:112–113, 196, 206).

The map prepared by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1755 reveals that the Valley Road lay just to the east of the Allegheny Mountains. Prospective homesteaders could cross the James or Fluvanna River at Looney's Ferry in order to reach the land along the New River (Fry and Jefferson 1755). Frontier families constructed dwellings of hewn logs, typically electing to seat arable land near a water source. Some of these early cabins were fortified against Indian attack, particularly during the mid-eighteenth century.

Although early deeds, maps, and plats rarely provide specific locations of these settler cabins, the historical record indicates that people were living throughout the region, particularly along its watercourses.

During the 1750s and 1760s, settlers established farmsteads along Reed and Cripple creeks and their several branches. Typically, the quantity and quality of land acquired depended on personal wealth. The price of land depended on its location and the quality of its soil and timber. The most prized properties lay close to streams and included good springs. Roads between these early homesteads typically followed the backs of ridges rather than intruding on desirable agricultural land in the fertile stream bottoms (Kegley 1938:63).

A letter written by a clerk of the Augusta County Court in August 1753 describes the harsh frontier conditions along the New River and its tributaries during the French and Indian War:

Four families on their flight from a branch of New River this minute passed by my house, who say that five men were murdered at the house of Ephraun Vause on Roanoke, since the death of Col. Patton. 'Tis shocking to think of the calamity of the poor wretches who live on the Holston and New Rivers, who for upwards of a hundred miles have left their habitations, lost their crops and vast numbers of their stock. Could you see...the women who escaped, crying after their murdered husbands, with their helpless children hanging on to them, it would but wound your very soul (Kegley 1938:206).

In August 1755, Col. George Washington took command of the colony's forces protecting the frontier. He wrote that frightened settlers throughout the region could not cope with attacks by hostile Indians and that many families had fled their homesteads for more populous areas (Kegley 1938:222–234). In an attempt to protect the settlers, a series of forts were built from New York to Virginia. Some of these forts were erected at

government expense, while others were paid for by local inhabitants (Alexander 1755).

Early in 1756, companies of militia assembled at Fort Frederick, in Dunkards Bottom along the New River. Joined by a group of Cherokee Indians, the militias set forth on an expedition against the Shawnee Indians and the French. On their march to the New River, they passed by the head of Meadow Creek (the eastern branch of Stroubles Creek) where the north-south trail by Drapers Meadows intersected the trail that led out of the Roanoke River valley via Sulphur Spring (Kegley 1938:222–234).

In March 1756, residents of Augusta County petitioned the House of Burgesses to build a chain of frontier forts along the frontier to serve both for defense and as trade marts. This request was consistent with Governor Robert Dinwiddie's recommendation to the Lords of Trade that forts be built at passes along the ridge of the Allegheny Mountains. Dinwiddie noted that Virginia's vulnerable 300-mile-long western frontier lay some 200 miles from the more densely populated parts of the colony. The Virginia Assembly supported Dinwiddie's recommendation. George Washington, however, believed that it was futile to place the forts at such a great distance from what was then the outermost frontier. Finally, a council of war was held at Fort Cumberland, and sites were selected for the construction of the forts (Kegley 1938:234–245).

Entries in William Preston's 1756 diary reveal that the homesteaders who settled in what became Wythe County did so at the risk of their lives. On February 15, 1756, Preston wrote that James Buck had informed him that "Robt. Looney was kill'd nigh Alex. Sayers and that he had himself [his] Horse Shot and 5 tak'n away by ye Shanessee Indians." Alexander Sayers' cabin was located on Reed Creek, on the tract that later became the site of Fort Chiswell. Preston responded to the attack by dispatching troops from Fort Frederick "to range the woods about Reed Creek." The site at

which Robert Looney was killed lay near the present town of Wytheville (McCartney 1979:1).

In the summer of 1760, Colonel William Byrd III and a party of men under his command set out for the Big Island of the Holston River. By September, Byrd and his soldiers were encamped on Alexander Sayers' property. Having communicated his position to the Governor, Byrd was ordered to stop there unless he could advance in safety to a more secure position. He was still at his "Camp at Sayers" in November when he informed the Governor that the Indians had "agreed to suspend hostilities until March... provided that the Army proceeds no further." By February 1761, Byrd received permission to take a leave of absence. His replacement, Lieutenant William Fleming, referred to Byrd's "Camp at Sayers" as "Fort Chiswell" in his official correspondence, the first known use of that name. In March 1761 another military officer referred to Fort Chiswell as "the Advanced Post on our s. [southern] frontier" (McCartney 1979:2-5). A map prepared in 1766 shows the site of "Capt. Bird's Camp in 1760" in the same location as Fort Chiswell (McCartney 1979:4).

During the summer and fall of 1761, Colonel William Byrd extended the region's main east-west transportation corridor westward by clearing a road from Fort Chiswell to the Holston River. This enabled homesteaders who traveled up the Shenandoah Valley along the Great Road to penetrate much farther into the wilderness. Later, the Virginia frontier extended to the south, toward Flower Gap (McCartney 1979:4). During the 1760s, although relations with local Indians were tense, settlers continued to take up land along the New River and its tributaries (Kegley 1938:112-113, 206).

Many individuals had patented land along Cripple and Reed creeks and their branches by the 1750s (Kegley 1938:127). Montgomery County commissioners' certificates issued during the early to mid-1770s reveal that a number of families were then living along Cripple Creek and

the south fork of Reed Creek. The Housell and Cregar families owned land along the south fork of Reed Creek in 1782 (Kegley 1980-1982:37, 103).

By 1773, expansion of European settlement in western Virginia and into Kentucky led to renewed conflict with the Shawnees. Settlers in what is now eastern Wythe County took refuge in a fort at Bells Meadows (possibly present Radford). An expedition led by Virginia's governor, Lord Dunmore, in 1774 culminated with the battle at Point Pleasant in present West Virginia. On October 10, Col. Andrew Lewis and 1,000 militia defeated approximately the same number of Shawnees and their Mingo allies. Following this victory in what came to be known as Dunmore's War, security returned to local settlements (Kegley 1989:38).

Following the Intolerable Acts of 1774, dissatisfaction with the British Parliament spread across the 13 seaboard colonies. One of the most defiant responses to Britain's harsh posture toward Boston came from what is now Wythe County. The Fincastle Resolutions, named for the now defunct Fincastle County that encompassed present Wythe County during this period, were drawn up by the county's committee of safety meeting at Lead Mines (now Austinville). In their message to the Continental Congress, they vowed to "never surrender [their privileges as free men] to any power upon earth, but at the expense of our lives" (Kegley 1989:38).

During the American Revolution, the mines at Austinville provided a crucial source of lead for the manufacture of ammunition. The state of Virginia acquired control of the lead mines to ensure the supply to American forces (Anonymous 1978:1). Fort Chiswell, located at this hub, was also chosen as the seat of the new Montgomery County, formed with two other counties from Fincastle in 1777. Although no battles occurred in the bounds of what is now Wythe County during the Revolution, there were individual instances of

violence and vandalism between Tory and Patriot residents (Kegley 1989:40, 42–43).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789–1830)

During this period, Wythe County's population reflected the general ethnic makeup of the settlers that had moved up the Valley from Pennsylvania in the previous decades. When Wythe County was formed from Montgomery County in 1790, the majority of its residents were of German or Swiss ancestry, the highest proportion of any county in Virginia. At the time, only 28 percent of the white population of Virginia was of German or Swiss origin (Fischer and Kelly 2000:114).

The county seat was established at Evansham (later called Wytheville) near the geographic center of the new county. Situated along the Wagon Road that traversed the Virginia's Great Valley from northeast to southwest, the community also became the county's commercial hub.

As increasing numbers of frontier families settled in the region, the need arose for a network of roads to link the scattered homesteads and to provide access to marketplaces and local government. Most of Virginia's early roads were primitive trails maintained by local citizens (Kegley 1938:167–170, 237, 287). Eighteenth-century maps of southwest Virginia typically include only the region's major thoroughfares, if they show roads at all (Anderson 1799; Anonymous 1794; Jefferson 1787; Morse 1796).

After the American Revolution, Virginians sought to stimulate their state's economy by encouraging industrial development. Although a number of iron furnaces and forges were built soon after settlement had spread to the west of the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies, it was during the first quarter of the nineteenth century that iron manufacturing in Virginia achieved economic importance. Graham's and Wilkinson's forges in Wythe County were built by 1800, and in 1805 iron furnaces were in operation at a number of sites in southwest Virginia. In 1810, Virginia had a total of 28 forges, 16 blast furnaces, two air

furnaces, eight bloomeries, 10 trip-hammers, two rolling and slitting mills, and a steel furnace. An estimated 10,000 tons of pig and bar iron were manufactured in the state during 1809 (Bruce 1930:10, 132).

During the early to mid-nineteenth century, there was a surge of construction of public roads, turnpikes, canals, railroads, and other internal improvements. Bishop James Madison's map of Virginia (1807) indicates that Wythe County's main transportation corridor was the predecessor of U.S. Route 11 (Figure 8). This stage road ran east–west through Evansham (Wytheville's former name), following the track of the road that had been built by Colonel William Byrd's men in 1761. Madison's map also demonstrates that the forerunners of Routes 667 and 21 were then in existence and indicates that an iron furnace was located in the vicinity of Speedwell. Bishop Madison also labeled a site near Crockett where the "Bones of the Mammoth or of a huge carnivorous Animal" had been found. The work of other early nineteenth-century cartographers corroborates the road patterns Madison portrayed (Carey 1814; Finley 1825).

John Wood's 1821 map of Wythe County shows many of its major and minor thoroughfares and some of the buildings that were scattered along these roads. Wood depicted the forerunners of Routes 11, 21, and 690 and identified the site of the Speedwell Ironworks and a nearby residence (Wood 1821). Based on Wood's county maps, Herman Böye published a state map of Virginia in 1826 on which he depicted the forerunners of Routes 11, 21, 619, 667, and 65. Böye also identified the site of the Speedwell furnace and demonstrated that several well-traveled public roads converged at a site that developed into the community known as Crockett.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830–1860)

Construction of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad provided a significant boost to economic growth during this period. The first track was laid



Figure 8. Madison's (1807) map of Virginia showing Wythe County.

in Lynchburg in 1850, and by 1855 had reached Wytheville. A year later the line was completed when it reached Bristol, Tennessee. Crossing Southwest Virginia from northeast to southwest, the railroad allowed Wythe County farms and industries to reach broader markets and expand. The path of the railroad appears on the 1859 edition of Böye's official state map of Virginia (Figure 9).

CIVIL WAR (1861–1865)

During the Civil War, mineral resources crucial to the Confederate war effort made Southwest Virginia and particularly Wythe County a high-priority objective of Union raids, along with the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad that allowed efficient distribution of these resources across the Confederacy. Perhaps the most important of these resources were the lead mines of Wythe County. In the later part of the war, these mines constituted the South's principal source of lead for manufacturing ammunition. The lead deposits

occur in the vicinity of Austinville and Ivanhoe in the southern part of the county (Whisonant 1996:13).

Although the majority of Virginia's iron came from production centers in Botetourt, Alleghany, Rockbridge, and Augusta counties, the mining and furnaces along Cripple Creek and the New River in Wythe County also made a major contribution. During the war, it is likely that at least five Wythe County iron furnaces were in operation: Wythe, Raven Cliff, Eagle, Graham's, and Barren Springs (Whisonant 1998:25, 27). Together these furnaces supplied Richmond's Tredegar Iron Works, which manufactured nearly half of all Confederate cannons and as much as 90 percent of artillery ordnance. Besides producing a substantial amount of raw iron, Wythe County also contributed some finished iron products at a foundry in Wytheville (Whisonant 1996:25).

On July 13, 1863, Union troops from Fayetteville, West Virginia, set out on an expedition to destroy the railroad depot at Wytheville.

On July 17, several minor engagements, including a cavalry fight, occurred at Wytheville and the following day the Union Army entered the town. This engagement, commonly known as Toland's Raid, occurred at a time when few Confederate troops were on hand in Wytheville to mount an adequate defense. According to one contemporary account, a number of local citizens were killed or injured. On May 10, 1864, an engagement occurred at Cove Mountain or Grassy Lick, not far from Wytheville. Finally on December 16, 1864, Union forces under Gen. George Stoneman took the town before turning south and capturing the Confederacy's most important source of salt at Saltville in neighboring Smyth County. Several

months later, on April 6, 1865, a minor skirmish occurred at Wytheville (Long 1971; Campbell 1976:16–17).

Given the importance of local mineral resources to the Confederacy, commanders needed reliable mapping to effectively maneuver locally in the face of Union raids. In 1861, Confederate cartographer Walter Izard made a military field map that showed only the north half of Wythe County. For the area north of present U.S. Route 11, the map is remarkably detailed, showing road networks, streams, wooded areas, hachure topography, churches, mills, and locations of many homesteads labeled with the names of their owners or occupants (Figure 10).

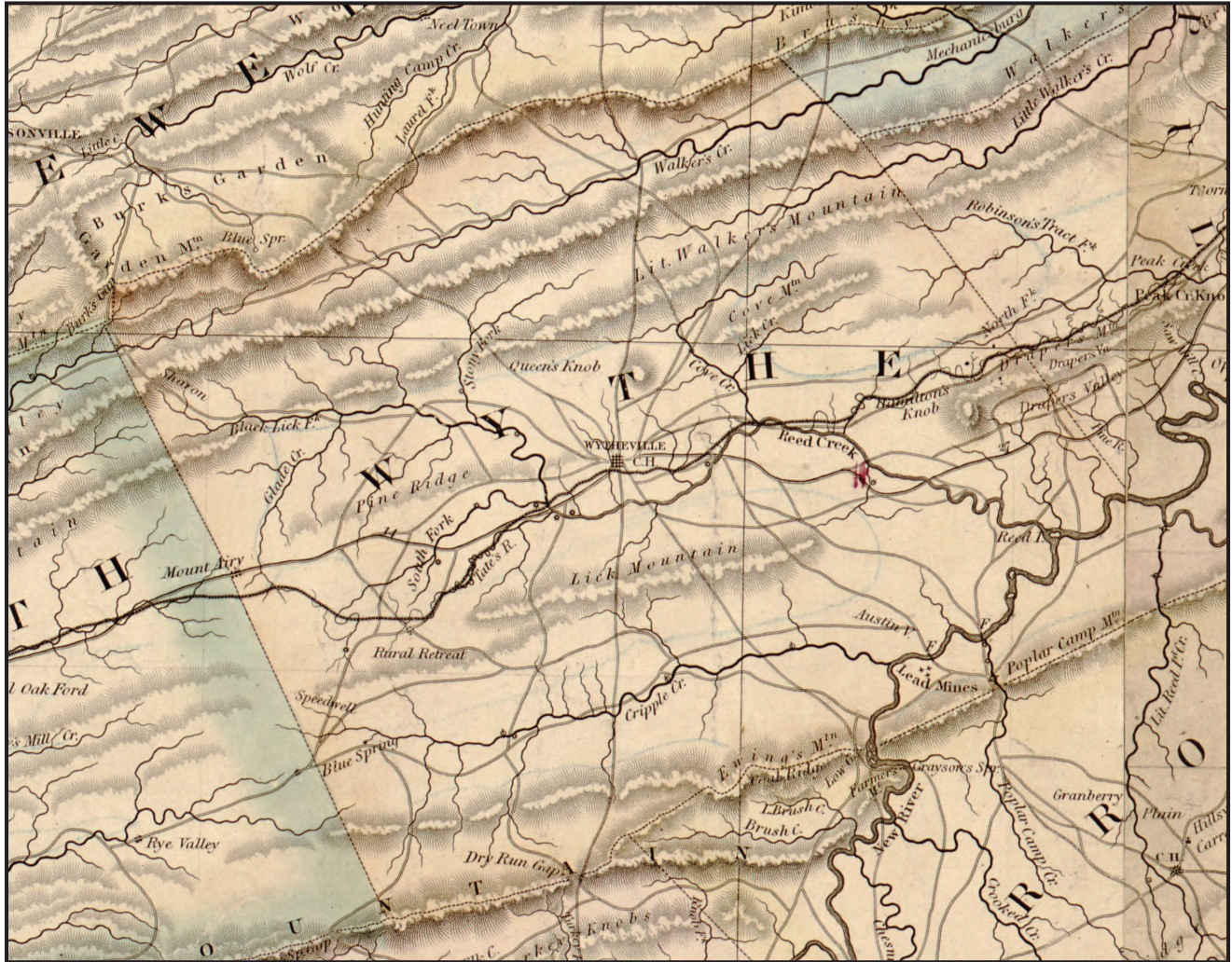


Figure 9. Wythe County as shown on an official state map of Virginia (Böje 1859).



Figure 10. Detailed map of the north half of Wythe County prepared by Confederate topographic engineers during the Civil War (Iszard 1861).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865–1914)

Following the disruption of the Civil War, Wythe County's economy slowly recovered. One of the main farm products that brought income to local farmers, especially in the Rural Retreat area, was cabbage. A Wytheville newspaper reported that in 1887 the crop took up some 6,000 acres across the county. That year local farmers shipped a total of 313 rail car loads of cabbage. Of these, 299 were sent from Rural Retreat (Kegley 1989:287). Farmers around Crockett also took advantage of the rail connection to ship cabbage. Although they sent much of the crop to a wholesaler in Memphis, cabbage was also processed locally at the Dix Kraut Factory.

Besides farming, Wythe County residents also developed a hospitality industry in the second half of the nineteenth century. Tourists from the Deep South flocked to the cooler mountain climate in the summers. Scenic beauty added to the destination's appeal, along with resorts located at the county's springs. The thriving commercial and administrative center of Wytheville included a number of large hotels in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. In the 1870s and 1880, the John A. Bellville Building, later called the Hancock House, included a telegraph office on the premises and mineral waters "within fifty yards of the front door." Relying heavily on summer tourists were the Mountain View Hotel near the station, the Fourth Avenue Hotel downtown at the intersection of Fourth and Main, the Crockett Hotel (established in the 1850s), and the Fleming K. Rich boardinghouse. Hotels in other communities included the Hotel Sprinkle in Rural Retreat and the sprawling Max Meadows Inn with 130 rooms (Kegley 1989:299–301). Near Crockett, Eli Wyrick drained the land surrounding a mineral spring on his property. In partnership with C. B. Thomas, he bottled and sold the water commercially. After M. S. Bennett acquired the property in 1911, he established the

Wyrick Spring Hotel and mineral bath (Kincer 1972:15–16).

When C. R. Boyd (1890) made a map of Wythe County in order to promote its wealth in natural resources, he identified mineral deposits and areas of high agricultural productivity. He also depicted the county's major and minor roadways and geographical features, along with many of the sites where dwellings, businesses, and industrial facilities were located (Figure 12).

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

During the period between the wars, the economy of Wythe County remained stable until the upheaval of the Great Depression was felt in the 1930s. An industrial survey completed in 1929 described a prosperous rural county, although the population had decreased by a few hundred since 1900 due to "the trend of rural population to urban centers" (Humbert et al. 1929:12). As throughout its history, the population was mostly white, with 8 to 9 percent African American.

The local economy benefitted from a good transportation system. By this time, the Norfolk and Western Railway owned the tracks that had been part of the earlier Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. Significant to the growth of the automobiles, which had become popular for tourism by the third decade of the twentieth century, three highways in the federal system crossed the county. Route 11 followed the old stage road through the Great Valley. Route 121 led southward from Route 11 (part of the coast-to-coast Lee Highway) near Fort Chiswell toward Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Finally, Route 21 was part of the "Lakes to Florida" highway that served as a major north-south corridor for tourists with motels and service stations to serve them along the way in Wythe County. By 1929, more than half of the state roads in the county were paved.

In 1938, with the assistance of artist Elizabeth Wilkins, F. B. Kegley produced a detailed map of

buildings in the county. Outside the densely built townscape of Wytheville, virtually every major building is labeled by owner, resident, or former owner (Figure 11). The map reflects Kegley's interest in local history, historic architecture, and preservation (for example, see his ground-breaking historical research on the area's early settlement: Kegley 1938b). As noted in Chapter 5 (Survey Methods) below, this map served as a valuable research tool during this survey and should continue to be consulted because even the contemporary

buildings shown on the map currently exceed 50 years of age. As an agricultural extension agent and owner of a historic farm, Kegley became intimately acquainted with historic houses, agricultural buildings, and other historic resources across Wythe County, even in its remotest areas. He also took a leading role in the WPA survey effort and was an accomplished photographer, who documented dozens of the most impressive buildings in the county.

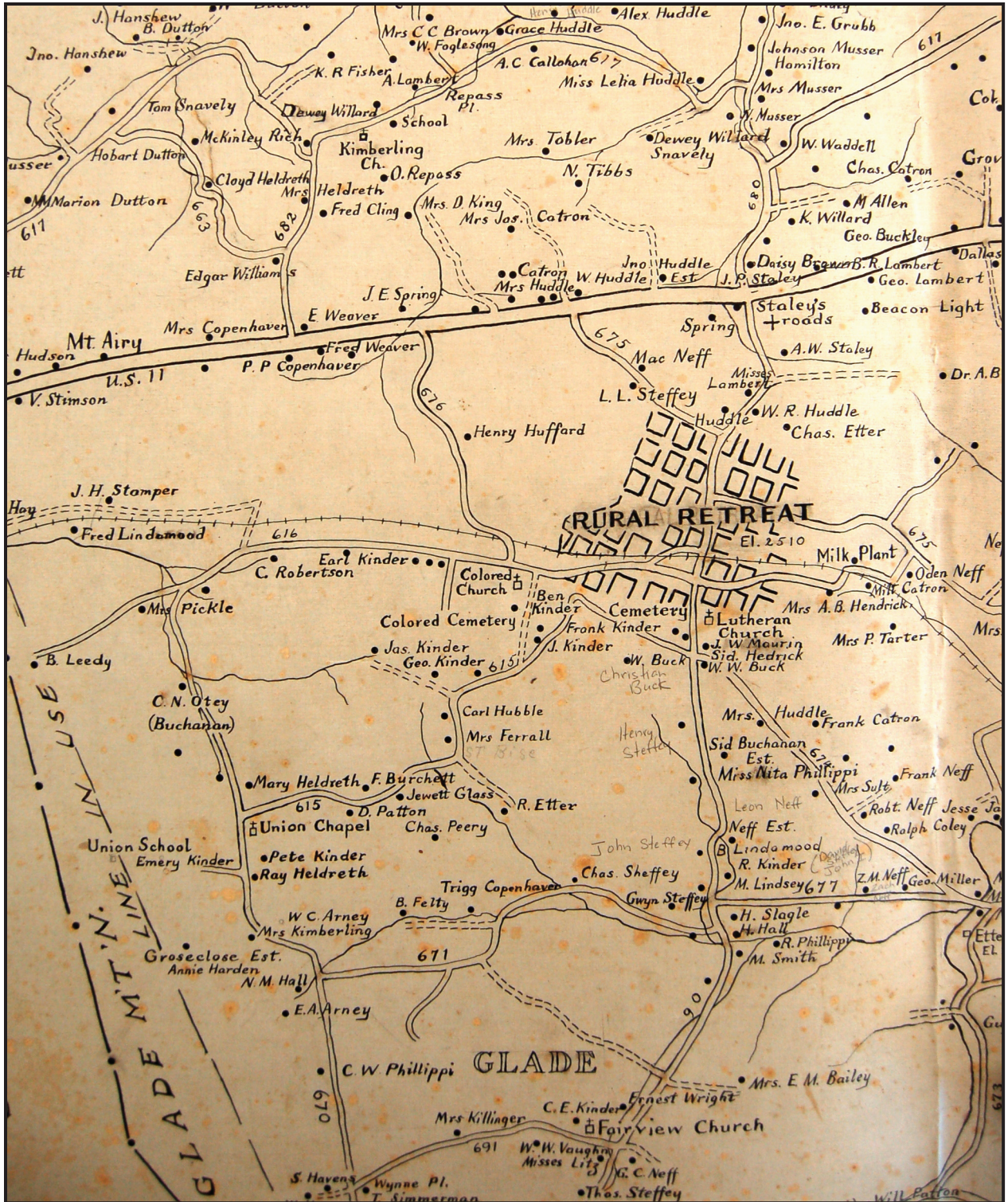


Figure 11. Detail of map of Wythe County, depicting a wealth of information on architectural resources (Kegley and Wilkins 1938a).

4: Thematic Contexts

COMMERCE/TRADE

Resources associated with commerce and trade documented during the current survey ranged in age from 1857 to ca. 1945 and were located across the county (Figure 12). Many were of frame construction and followed vernacular building styles and types.

Carpenter's Grocery (098-5302) remains in what was once a crossroads community (Patterson near Fosters Falls) and served as a company store for the local mines (Figure 13). While stylistically plain, the interior retains original shelving and counters, as well as large drawers and bins for storing dry goods (Figure 14).

Mom's Old Curiosity Shop (098-5361) in Max Meadows and the commercial building at 121 North Main Street (292-5013) in Rural Retreat are in still-viable small towns (Figure 15). The shop in Max Meadows is of frame construction with a parapet roof and a canted central entrance. It stands alone; although there may have been neighboring buildings, none appear to have been immediately adjacent. The commercial building on North Main in Rural Retreat is brick with Victorian trim and is part of a more densely built urban commercial block that originally may have included residential spaces on the upper floors (Figure 16). Indeed, there is a side porch entrance that serves the upper level from the exterior. This building has a zero lot line and abuts a sidewalk and a street with definite boundaries and setback thus defining the commercial corridor physically as well as by use.

A ca. 1910 blacksmith shop (098-5441) in the village of Cripple Creek hews to a timeless

vernacular building tradition and stylistically resembles earlier buildings (Figure 17). Indeed, as this resource represents a specific activity, its form is heavily dictated by the requirements for a fire and forge. The strongest architectural hint at modernity is the use of knee braces along the side-gabled roof.

Like 292-5013 in Rural Retreat, a bank in Crockett (098-5273) was intended to be part of a larger commercial block (Figure 18). The two-story brick building has a clipped corner entrance, a decorative brick cornice, and a large display window on the façade. The lack of fenestration or masonry openings on the north elevation indicates that an adjacent building either stood there or was anticipated.

An example of a commercial building from the Depression Era is Stoots Corner Convenience Store (098-5261) (Figure 19). While once a gas station as well as a store, the pumps have been removed. However, its crossroads location continues to serve the business well as a busy destination for a cold drink, a hot sandwich, or sundries. The store has a relatively small footprint in order to fit on its corner lot, while reserving as much area as possible for vehicular traffic.

A commercial building in the hamlet of Henley (098-5463) also reflects the growing influence of the automobile (Figure 20). Sited near but not within the core of a populated area, this store was intended to be reached by car rather than by foot.

A ca. 1930 commercial building (098-5471) on Pope Road (Route 642) near its intersection with Spring Branch Road would have been con-

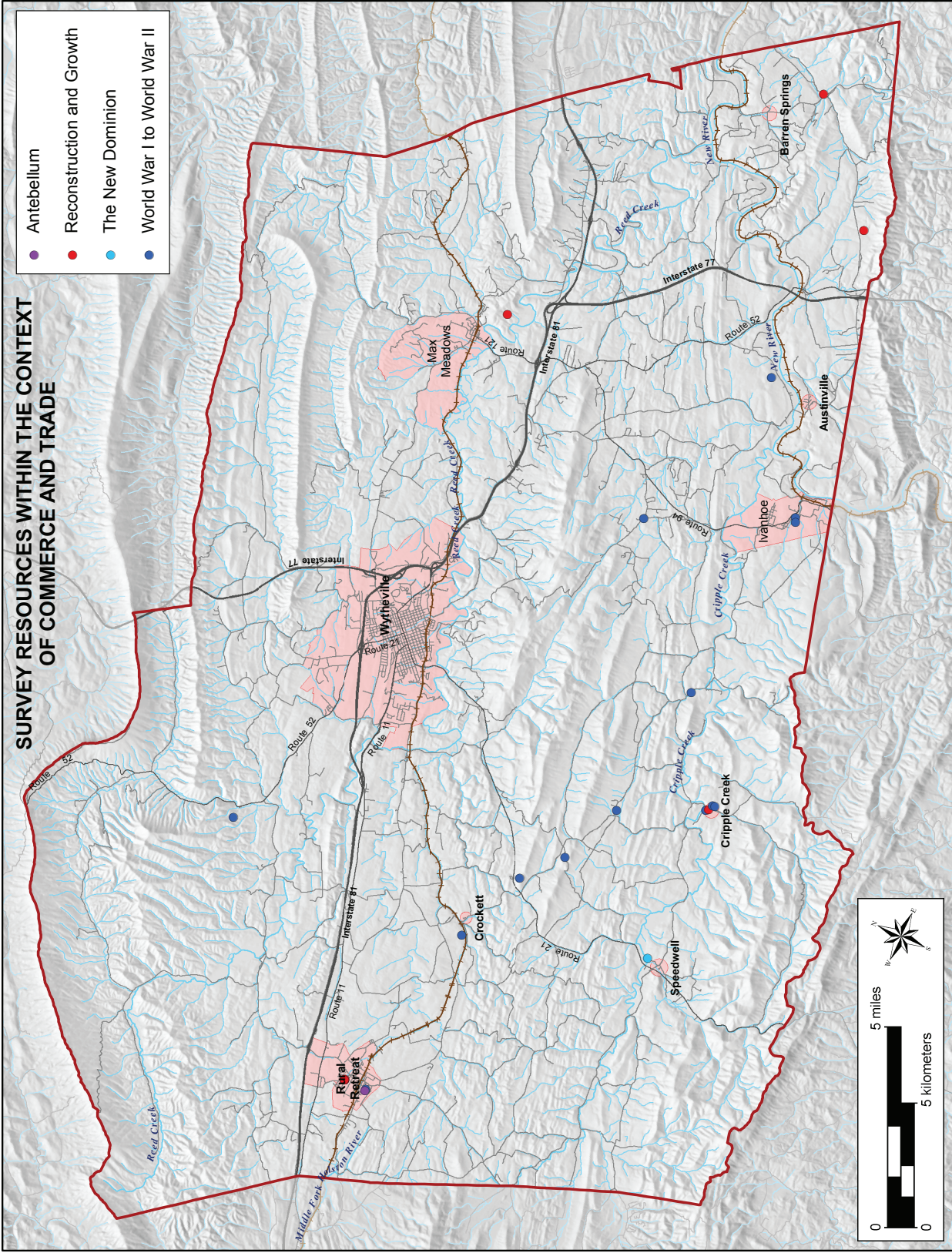


Figure 12. Distribution of Commerce and Trade resources.



Figure 13. Carpenter's Grocery (098-5302), north and west elevations.



Figure 14. Carpenter's Grocery (098-5302), original display and storage furnishings in primary room.



Figure 15. Mom's Old Curiosity Shop (098-5361) in Max Meadows, south and east elevations.



Figure 16. Commercial Building, 121 North Main Street (292-5013) in Rural Retreat, north elevation.



Figure 17. Blacksmith Shop, Francis Mill Road (098-5441) in the village of Cripple Creek, east elevation.



Figure 18. Commercial Building, 1163 Cobblestone Lane (098-5273), east elevation. This is one of the last remaining commercial buildings in the once-vibrant Crockett community



Figure 19. Stoots Corner Convenience Store (098-5261), south and west elevations.



Figure 20. Commercial Building, Slate Spring Branch Road (098-5463), south and east elevations.



Figure 21. Commercial Building, Pope Road (098-5471), south elevation.

venient for residents in the small community of Huddle and the surrounding area (Figure 21). This stylistically sophisticated store is sheathed with tin shingle sheets and a fairly elaborate entrance area. Its siting again speaks to the dominance of the automobile and the shift of many commercial centers from populated cores toward transportation routes.

DOMESTIC

The predominant theme represented in the survey is domestic, generally single-family dwellings (Figure 22). Two hundred and fifty-nine domestic primary resources were recorded for this study. Of these, 32 were masonry, 19 were log, and the remainder frame. Many of the high-style dwellings have been discussed elsewhere in this document. What follows is a discussion of prevalent types with examples.

Log Dwellings

The early settlers' most common building material for both dwellings and agricultural buildings was hand-hewn log. Log construction was known to the settlers of German and northern European origin who arrived in the Delaware Valley, and then ventured across Pennsylvania and eventually up the Great Valley of Virginia. Immigrants from the British Isles, particularly the Scots-Irish, who were the predominant settlers in western Virginia in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, adopted log building techniques as well. Log construction was well suited to the frontier, before the establishment of many sawmills and a developed road network needed to transport milled lumber to building sites. As transportation and access to milled lumber improved in the nineteenth century, frame construction quickly gained popularity. However, log construction remained a popular option in remote areas late into the nine-

SURVEY RESOURCES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC FUNCTION

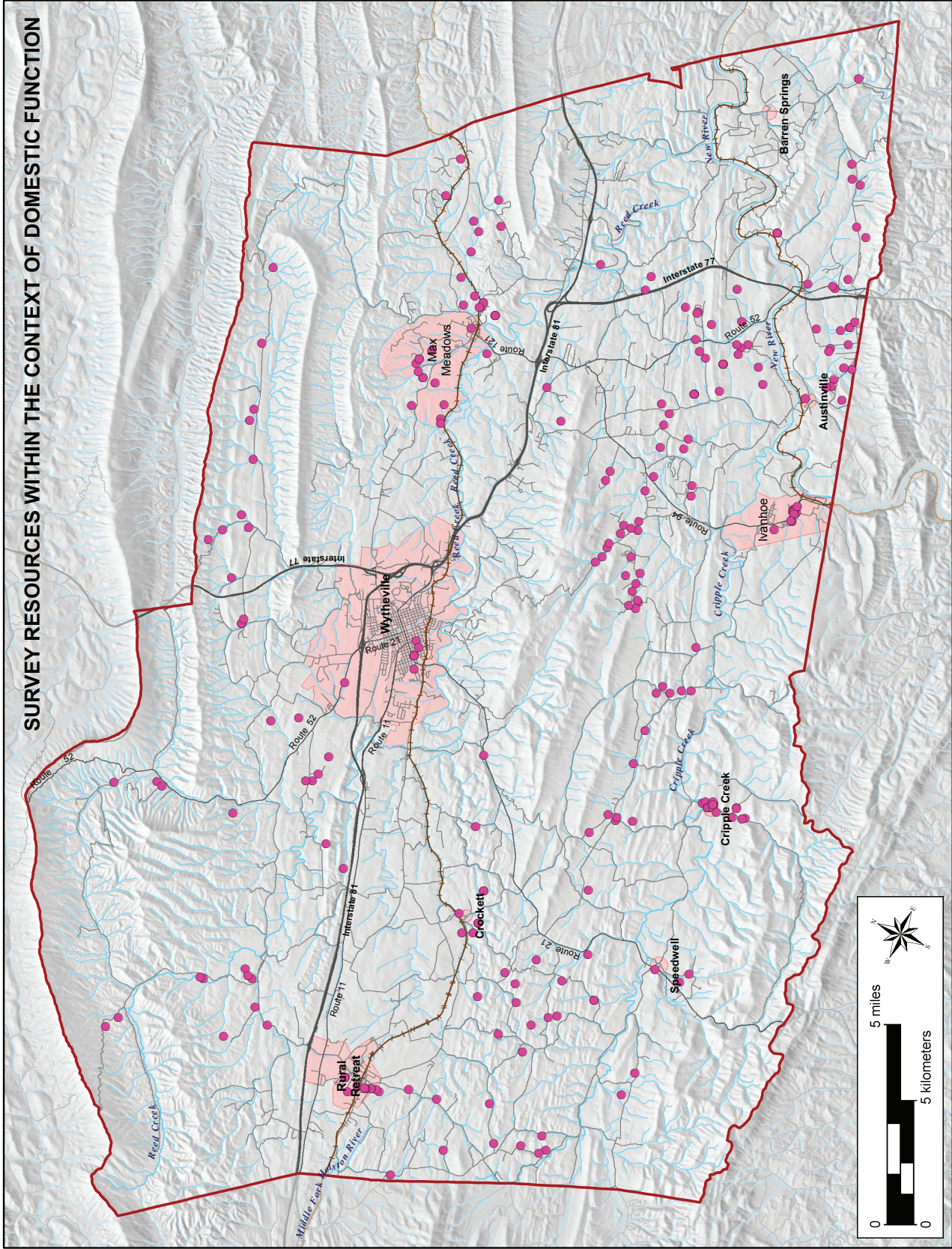


Figure 22. Distribution of Domestic resources.

teenth century. With extensive woodland available on most properties, log construction largely bypassed the expense of nails and milled lumber. With materials available at no cost, the property owner only had to hew and assemble the logs, and prepare chinking. Once the logs were prepared assembly was quick, requiring only about a day of work with the labor of a few family members, neighbors, and/or slaves (Jordan 1980; Kniffen 1965; Kniffen and Glassie 1966).

Log buildings in Wythe County typically utilize hewn rather than round logs. The resulting flat wall plane allowed for a more finished appearance on the interior and exterior. Gaps between the timbers were filled with chinking and daubing to form a tight seal. Although full-dovetail and half-dovetail notches joined the logs at the corners of some dwellings in the region, many Wythe County dwellings exhibit the simpler and more easily crafted V-notch. Indeed, the Wythe County survey revealed a trend weighted toward V-notch construction that contrasts with log buildings that WMCAR documented recently in Russell County, Virginia, located two counties to the west. During a similar comprehensive survey, the Russell County research team noted a variety of joinery techniques, including full-dovetail, half-dovetail, saddle-notch, and V-notch. Unlike Wythe County, most of the Russell County log dwellings were assembled using the more refined and tighter dovetail techniques, whereas saddle and V-notching was typically found on outbuildings (André and Moore 2008:44).

Settlers initially constructed simple one- or one-and-one-half-story, one-room structures with side-gable roofs, termed single-pen for the use of one length of logs. Distinctive from the more diverse floor plans possible with frame construction, log buildings were constructed according to the limitations of the material, so that buildings consisted of quadrilateral “pens” added onto one another. 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 was one method used to solve this problem. Second stories or additional pens were added as families grew and required more room. The most common roof structure found on log dwellings in the region is the gable roof with pegged rafters; the walls of the buildings are constructed of logs, and the roof rafters are notched into the top “plate” logs and covered with roofing boards and wooden shingles or shakes. The gable ends of the roof typically were sheathed sawn weatherboards. At one of the gable ends, a prominent stone chimney (or a brick chimney by the 1850s) provided both heat and a space for cooking; 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).

During the survey, 23 primary log resources (19 dwellings, two barns, and two solitary outbuildings) and 11 secondary log resources were documented. While this seems like a relatively large number, log houses were the predominant building type during Wythe County’s settlement period, and many remained in use through the first half of the twentieth century as indicated in WPA surveys of the 1930s. Currently, the surviving log buildings all likely date to the nineteenth century. Of the extant primary resources documented for this study, less than half are in good or excellent condition (only one is rated excellent); the others are rated fair, poor, or deteriorated.

The majority of these log buildings have gable roofs such as the house at 3096 Major Grahams Road (098-5362) (Figure 23). Some have later additions such as a house on Fox Den Road (098-5393) with its low, shed-roofed addition (Figure 24). While most feature V-notched construction, a few like a house on Felts Lane (098-5401) have dovetail joints (Figure 25).



Figure 23. House, 3096 Major Grahams Road (098-5362), east elevation (above) and detail of V-notch log joints (right).





Figure 24. House, Fox Den Road (098-5393) with shed-roofed addition.



Figure 25. House, Felts Lane (098-5401), east elevation; a rare surviving example of a Wythe County log dwelling with dovetail corner joints.

An unoccupied log house (098-5496) on Huckleberry Road is a curiosity, consisting of an I-house with a central cross gable, pressed metal shingle roofing, a fenestration pattern typical of the Federal style, and exterior end brick chimneys (Figure 26). A swath of weatherboard removed from the facade reveals log construction beneath. Without further demolition or interior access, it is impossible to accurately gauge the extent of the log construction; however, it does extend to the level of the second-story window sills. The house is an amalgam of log construction, presumably early, with Federal and later Victorian details, and the I-house form apparently superimposed on the earlier log form. The house is a good candidate for further research and intensive survey.

With few exceptions, the log buildings documented during the survey are not in use except as storage. Many have failing roofs and empty window casings, allowing moisture to infiltrate. Dampness and the possibility of termites and decay fungi encouraged by moisture pose a serious threat. Given the dwindling number of log buildings, they should be further documented, and measures for designation and protection should be explored.

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 transcends 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-passage, two-story, single-pile, side-gable form. It is typically three bays wide, occasionally five bays. Front porches spanning the façade are common.

Following initial construction, many I-houses were expanded with rear ell additions. The house is seen as an adaptation of frontier 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, which was considered crude.

The 30 I-houses documented during the survey range in date from 1850 to 1925, a testament to the endurance and popularity of the form. Many, such as the house at 271 Peridot Lane (098-5208) and the house at 1702 Crocketts Cove Road (098-5217) have later rear ells and additions built as needs and available resources drove the expansion of the dwelling (Figures 27 and 28). While some have one or more exterior end chimneys (155 Blair Road [(098-5405)], others have dual central interior chimneys (for example, 3563 Fairview Parkway [098-5224]) (Figures 29 and 30). Some even have a central cross gable, such as the house on Cripple Creek Road (098-5434) shown in Figure 31. Despite these variations, the common form remains apparent and is well represented in this survey.

Federal and Greek Revival Styles

A few examples of each of these formal styles were recorded during the survey. An early dwelling (ca. 1830) at 468 Ward Branch Road (098-5494) evidences the restraint and proportion of the Federal style (Figure 32). The house is symmetrical with graduated fenestration by floor. Similarly, the house at Huckleberry Road (098-5496), with its exposed early log core and later pressed metal roofing, also shows the Federal style in form and massing; like the house on Ward Branch Road, has graduated fenestration from the first floor to the second (Figure 26).



Figure 26. House, Huckleberry Road (098-5496), east and north elevations.



Figure 27. House, 271 Peridot Lane (098-5208), north elevation.



Figure 28. House, 1702 Crocketts Cove Road (098-5217), southeast corner.



Figure 29. House, 155 Blair Road (098-5405), east elevation.



Figure 30. House, 3563 Fairview Parkway (098-5224), southeast corner.



Figure 31. House, Cripple Creek Road (098-5434), south and west elevations.



Figure 32. House, 468 Ward Branch Road (098-5494), south elevation.

The dwelling at Fracture Creek Farm (098-5190) is an evolved I-house but retains the classic Greek Revival door surround with flanking sidelights and transom. Though largely obscured by vegetation, the dwelling at 669 Painters Hill Road (098-5240) has a broad cornice and gable end returns, as well as cornerboards that mimic pilasters (Figure 33). Though smaller and simpler, a house on Crocketts Cove Road (098-5383) also has deep cornice returns, a characteristic Greek Revival feature (Figure 34). A dwelling on Peppers Ferry Road (098-5386) is also overgrown, but the typical Greek Revival door surround with flanking sidelights and transom, and fine pedimented window surrounds are still visible on the east elevation of the house (Figure 35). The house at 408 Dunford Road (098-5404) is the only Greek Revival dwelling documented for this survey that is built of brick (Figure 36). Again it has a typical door surround at the entrance and the rear of the second floor, as well as moldings at the window lintels.

Victorian-era Styles

The survey documented many Victorian-era style houses. While most of the vernacular examples were frame, two masonry examples in and around Max Meadows are notable. Mill Creek Studio (098-5191) has an irregular footprint with a canted bay, cross gables, and complex roof form (Figure 37). Its porch has turned columns, balustrade, and brackets, and retains an ornate door surround with transoms, sidelights and carved, decorative trim. The house at 106 Delp Avenue (292-5017) in Rural Retreat borders on the Queen Anne with its projecting bays, oversized dormers, and leaded glass sidelights and transoms at the principal entrance (Figure 38). Other notable vernacular Victorian dwellings include 1702 Crocketts Cove Road (098-5217), with its particularly ornate porch with unusual carved brackets, pendant drops, and jigsaw balustrade (Figure 28). The canted, two-story pedimented bay of the house at 544 Painters Hill Road (098-5244)



Figure 33. House, 669 Painters Hill Road (098-5240), northwest corner.



Figure 34. House, Crocketts Cove Road (098-5383), southwest elevation.



Figure 35. House, Peppers Ferry Road (098-5386), Greek Revival entrance surround.



Figure 36. House, 408 Dunford Road (098-5404), southwest corner.



Figure 37. Mill Creek Studio (098-5191), southwest elevation.



Figure 38 House, 106 Delp Avenue (292-5017), northwest corner.

is consistent with the Queen Anne style, though the building lacks the customary trim embellishments (Figure 39). By contrast, the house at 4255 Fort Chiswell Road (098-5293) is simpler in form but has decorative shingle work in its gables and an ornate porch with a spindlework frieze (Figure 40). Just down the road, the vernacular form of the dwelling at 4512 Fort Chiswell Road (098-5296) is ornamented with Victorian vergeboard and porch trim consisting of pendant drops and a jigsaw balustrade (Figure 41).

Queen Anne

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 in Wythe County. Farmers began updating their dwellings with fashionable Victorian-era details, such as bay windows, turned porch elements, 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 roof-lines, 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.

A house on Austinville Road (098-5195), though undergoing renovation, exhibits many aspects of the Queen Anne style, particularly in its massing and roof shape (Figure 42). Characteristics of the style include the turret at the corner of the facade with witch's hat roof, the wraparound porch, and numerous dormers, hips, and gables on the roof. Likewise, the house at 745 Painters Hill Road (098-5235), which has been adapted for commercial use, has lost some details to renovation, but the striking tower with lancet windows and cross-gabled roof and the canted bay window on the street elevation are indicative of the Queen Anne style (Figure 43). The house at 152 Poplar Drive (098-5249) has a complex plan, a wraparound porch, carved porch brackets,

lozenge paneled doors, vergeboards, and a canted bay with multi-light sash windows (Figure 44). Though smaller than some of the other examples, the house at 136 Orphanage Road (098-5298) has remarkable integrity, with a pressed metal shingle roof, a pedimented dormer and canted bay and gabled projections from the hipped roof core (Figure 45). Despite the bungalow form of the house at 3945 Peppers Ferry Road (098-5331), the exuberant display of trim, knee brackets, half-timbering, multi-light sash windows, and cross gables reflects the Queen Anne style (Figure 46). Also on Peppers Ferry Road is 098-5342, which stands on a large lot at the edge of Max Meadows. Though it has lost a once-prominent porch, this house retains spindlework friezes and carved brackets on its miniature balcony, a complex roof form, decorative shingling, sunburst-pattern trim, a spindlework verge board, stained glass windows, a Palladian window, and canted bays (Figure 47). The dwelling at 3286 Austinville Road (098-5366), while slightly more modest, also has a complex roof form with projecting canted pedimented bays with spindlework verge boards, carved porch brackets, and a multilight entrance door with stained glass lights (Figure 48). Additional examples of this style can be found at 098-5425, 098-5443, 098-5502, 292-5007, 292-5008, 292-5012, and 292-5016.

American Foursquare

Built from the mid-1890s to the late 1930s, these frame, two-story, hipped-roofed houses have a floor plan consisting of four major rooms, each square in plan, on each level. The entrance leads into one of the four first-floor rooms that generally contains a stair; the other front room is generally a parlor, with a dining room behind it, and a kitchen behind the stair hall. The upstairs rooms are similarly arranged with occasional departures to accommodate baths. Only three houses in the survey were identified as having the American Foursquare form: 967 Crockett Road (098-5279); 142 Frog Leap Lane; and a house on



Figure 39. House, 544 Painters Hill Road (098-5244), south elevation.



Figure 40. House, 4255 Fort Chiswell Road (098-5293), south and east elevations.



Figure 41. House, 4512 Fort Chiswell Road (098-5296), east elevation.



Figure 42. House, Austinville Road (098-5195), south corner.



Figure 43. House, 745 Painters Hill Road (098-5235), southeast corner.



Figure 44. House, 152 Poplar Drive (098-5249), south elevation.



Figure 45. House, 136 Orphanage Road (098-5298), south elevation.



Figure 46. House, 3945 Peppers Ferry Road (098-5331), north elevation.



Figure 47. House, 5009 Peppers Ferry Road (098-5342), north elevation.



Figure 48. House, 3286 Austinville Road (098-5366), east elevation.

Pope Road (Route 642) (098-5470). Of the three documented, 098-5351 is the best example of the form (Figure 49).

Bungalows

Thirty-five bungalows were recorded as part of the survey, most of which were constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century during the heyday of the bungalow form. Many have been altered with new materials and/or additions; however, the prominent side-gabled form with low solid massing is still evident. Among some notable examples documented for the survey is the house at 1179 Cobblestone Lane (098-5274) (Figure 50). This brick bungalow with frame dormer and porch framing retains a remarkable degree of integrity, including original decorative brackets, Prairie-style windows, sidelights, transom, and door. Also notable is the house at 3945 Peppers Ferry Road (098-5331), described

at greater length above, in the section about the Queen Anne style (see Figure 46). The dwelling at 103 Mountainview Road (292-5002), another brick example of a bungalow, is more typical in that it has received additions while retaining some stylistic integrity. The house at 1219 Lead Mine Road (098-5202) is a typical frame example of a fairly large concentration of bungalows along that road (Figure 51).

Worker Housing

Worker housing for this survey fell into two categories: agricultural and industrial. Industrial worker housing is represented by the house at 450 Store Hill Road (098-5042-0013) (Figure 52). This dwelling is part of the proposed Newtown Historic District. According to a 2004 survey,

Newtown “was part of a planned community built by the New Jersey Zinc Company to



Figure 49. House, 142 Frog Leap Lane (098-5351), southeast elevation.



Figure 50. House, 1179 Cobblestone Lane (098-5274), south and east elevations.



Figure 51. House, 1219 Lead Mine Road (098-5202), southeast corner.



Figure 52. House, 450 Store Hill Road (098-5042-0013), southeast corner.

house workers. Koehler Street is the main road running through the community, with the residential side streets branching off. Most of the houses are still standing on the original lots laid out by the mine company in the 1920s and 1940s and face the narrow streets. Many of the houses have mature trees and bushes in the yards and a gravel driveway” (098-5042 DSS record).

In that many of the Newtown houses are built from standard plans, only one representative resource was documented in the proposed district as part of this survey. This district has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register, and designation would enhance the community and create opportunities for investment.

The other form of worker housing documented for the study consists of tenant houses. These modest dwellings, generally frame, were used to house tenant farmers or farm workers.

Good examples of the type include a tenant house on Walton Furnace Road (098-5423) and one on Peppers Ferry Road (098-5330) (Figures 53 and 54). As trends in housing and agriculture have shifted, there is less demand for worker housing on farms. Consequently, these resources are endangered for lack of viable adaptive uses.

Masonry Houses

Of the 278 domestic resources recorded, only 34 were masonry. They ranged in date from ca. 1820 to ca. 1950. Among these, the only one constructed of stone is the Repass Rock House (098-0033), built ca. 1820, a re-surveyed property on the outskirts of Wytheville.

Brick was by far the most common building material used in the masonry houses that were surveyed. The sample of brick houses ranges in date from ca. 1830 to ca. 1935 and exhibits an array of architectural styles, including Federal, Greek



Figure 53. Tenant House, Walton Furnace Road (098-5423), southwest corner.



Figure 54. Tenant House, Peppers Ferry Road (098-5330), south elevation.

Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival. Notable examples include the Federal dwelling at 468 Ward Branch Road (098-5494) (Figure 32); the Greek Revival house at 408 Dunford Road (098-5404) (Figure 36); and the Craftsman bungalow at 1179 Cobblestone Lane (098-5274) (Figure 50).

Only eight of the houses surveyed were built of concrete block. One curiosity of the study was the discovery of three concrete block dwellings built in a distinctive style that combined the use of brick as trim and accents (on Castleton Road [098-5290], at 1287 Sanders Mines Road [098-5373], and at 535 Parsonage Avenue [292-5005] in Rural Retreat) (Figures 55–57). All three are one-story, gable-roofed houses built of concrete block. What makes them similar and distinctive is the use of brick masonry to create quoins, sills, and lintels and, in two examples, quasi-Gibbsean window surrounds. The architect/mason is unknown, but it is likely they were built by the same person, a master mason with a fairly sophisticated architectural knowledge rendered with simple and inexpensive materials.

EDUCATION

All of the education-related resources documented for this project date to the first part of the twentieth century, from ca. 1905 to ca. 1935 (Figure 58). Yet within that narrow chronological range, there was a wide variety of resources.

The Cornith School (098-5187), while architecturally plain, stands on a handsome stone foundation and features the banks of windows that are a hallmark of new school design in the twentieth century, allowing for ample air circulation and natural light (Figure 59). The building had three rooms for instruction and retains original floors, some partitions, and chalkboards.

The two-story Ivanhoe School (098-5242), built of brick in a Classical Revival style, is a ruin with no roof and few interior features (Figure 60). Nevertheless, the striking exterior remains and

could be salvaged to house a new interior function. The size and sophistication of this building speak to the community's financial resources and the value it placed on the role of education.

The Speedwell Elementary School (098-5256) exhibits three distinct building campaigns—the original ca. 1935 Colonial Revival core, a 1950s addition, and a recent addition (Figure 61). As such, the evolution of the building shows changes in style and program, as well as the growth of the elementary school population by actual increase or consolidation. The value that the community placed on the original building is evident from the decision to retain the original construction and incorporate it into the current school. Jackson Memorial Elementary School (098-5294), likewise, is an evolved school that began as a Colonial Revival building and has later been expanded.

Several small frame schools dot the landscape and are abandoned or underutilized: the school on Old Bank Road (098-5267), the school on Fleming Road (098-5271), the Galena School (098-5363), the Matthews School (098-5432), Fairview Elementary School (098-5503), and New Hope School (098-5464) (Figures 62 and 63). It should be noted that while apparently not a Rosenwald school, the New Hope School served an African American population and is currently the subject of a restoration campaign by descendants of early pupils. Wythe County is notable for the number of these remaining small schools, mostly consisting of only four or fewer classrooms and of frame construction. An effort should be made to continue to seek out any remaining schools not covered by this survey and to create an expanded context for education in the county, perhaps an MPD, and to seek ways to stabilize and save these resources for adaptive uses and interpretation.

Funerary

Closely linked to the evolution of the church in Wythe County is the evolution of the cemetery. During the period of early colonial settlement, in-



Figure 55. House, Castleton Road (098-5290), south and east elevations.

Figure 56. House, 1287 Sanders Mines Road (098-5373), east elevation.



Figure 57. House, 535 Parsonage Avenue (292-5005), north elevation.

SURVEY RESOURCES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

- Reconstruction and Growth
- World War I to World War II

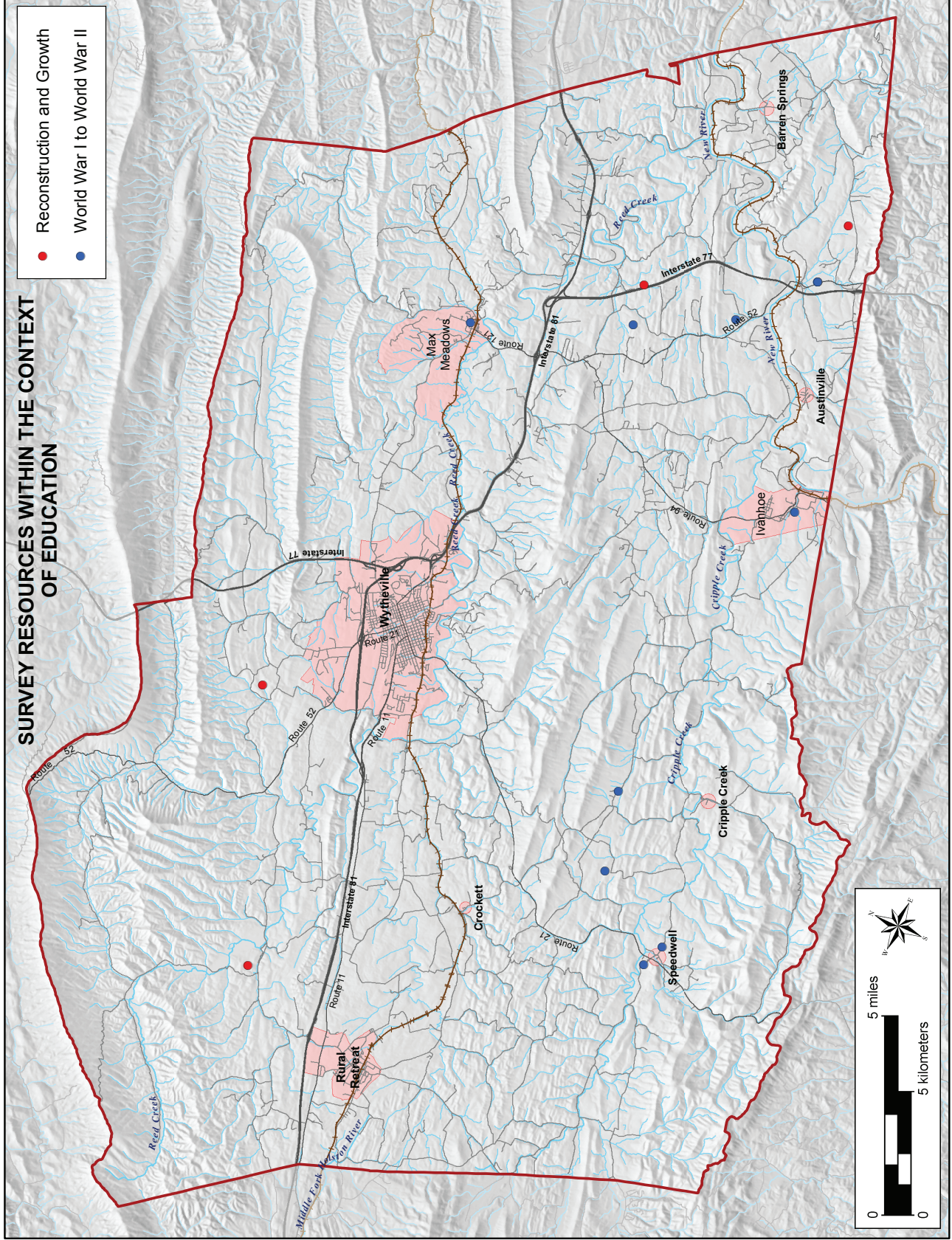


Figure 58. Distribution of Education resources.



Figure 59. Corinth School (098-5187), northwest elevation.



Figure 60. Ivanhoe School (098-5242), north elevation.



Figure 61. Speedwell Elementary School (098-5256), south elevation.



Figure 62. Fairview Elementary School (098-5503), south elevation.



Figure 63. New Hope School (098-5464), south and east elevations.

dividual family cemeteries were common in rural areas. As communities grew and became focused around the church as the center 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 few clusterings of a families to entire congregations. Unlike urban settings, in which cemetery layout is encumbered by the expanding fabric of the city, rural churchyard cemeteries typically lack formal landscape design elements (Jackson and Camilo 1989). 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.

This survey documented nine funerary resources, namely nine cemeteries. All but one, the ca. 1894 Davis Cemetery (098-5469), were associated with churches. The Davis Cemetery is an example of a small, rural memorial park cemetery with markers bearing common family names found throughout the Cripple Creek area (Figure 64). Of the church-related cemeteries, while many had a handful of notable carvings or monuments, none of the ones surveyed rose to the level of significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

It is worth noting that four cemeteries within the county have been listed prior to this survey, two of which are notable for Germanic funerary art—a major Wythe County historical legacy.



Figure 64. Davis Cemetery (098-5469), view east.

GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

This theme has only two building types represented: fire stations and post offices (Figure 65). Three of the four fire stations surveyed are similar, two-story buildings constructed of concrete block (Barren Springs Volunteer Fire Department [098-5303]; Speedwell Fire Department [098-5263]; and Ivanhoe Fire Department [098-5230] (Figure 66). The fourth example, Lead Mines Rescue Squad (098-5295), was not purpose-built as a fire station, but instead consists of a converted building that formerly was part of the adjacent Jackson Memorial Elementary School. Although the fire stations are not of particular significance individually, as a group they represent a county-wide campaign to increase the number and quality of public safety facilities and to decentralize into various parts of the county for expanded coverage and improved response times.

The two post offices surveyed are no longer used for their original purpose. The ca. 1925 Speedwell Post Office (098-5265) and ca. 1920 Foster Falls Post Office (098-5300) are both small, gable-roofed frame buildings, presumably with a one-room plan (Figure 67). Both were built in small villages and, like the fire stations, were part of a movement to expand local access to government services. As in many other regions, this outreach has been reversed with consolidation of postal services into smaller numbers of large, monolithic structures that are oriented to automobile, rather than pedestrian, traffic. As such, these small local post offices represent a distinct era of postal facilities planning that is coming to an end. Prior to the current survey, the only other post office building recorded in the county was the county's main branch (139-0026) in Wytheville. This slightly earlier example, built in 1916, is a

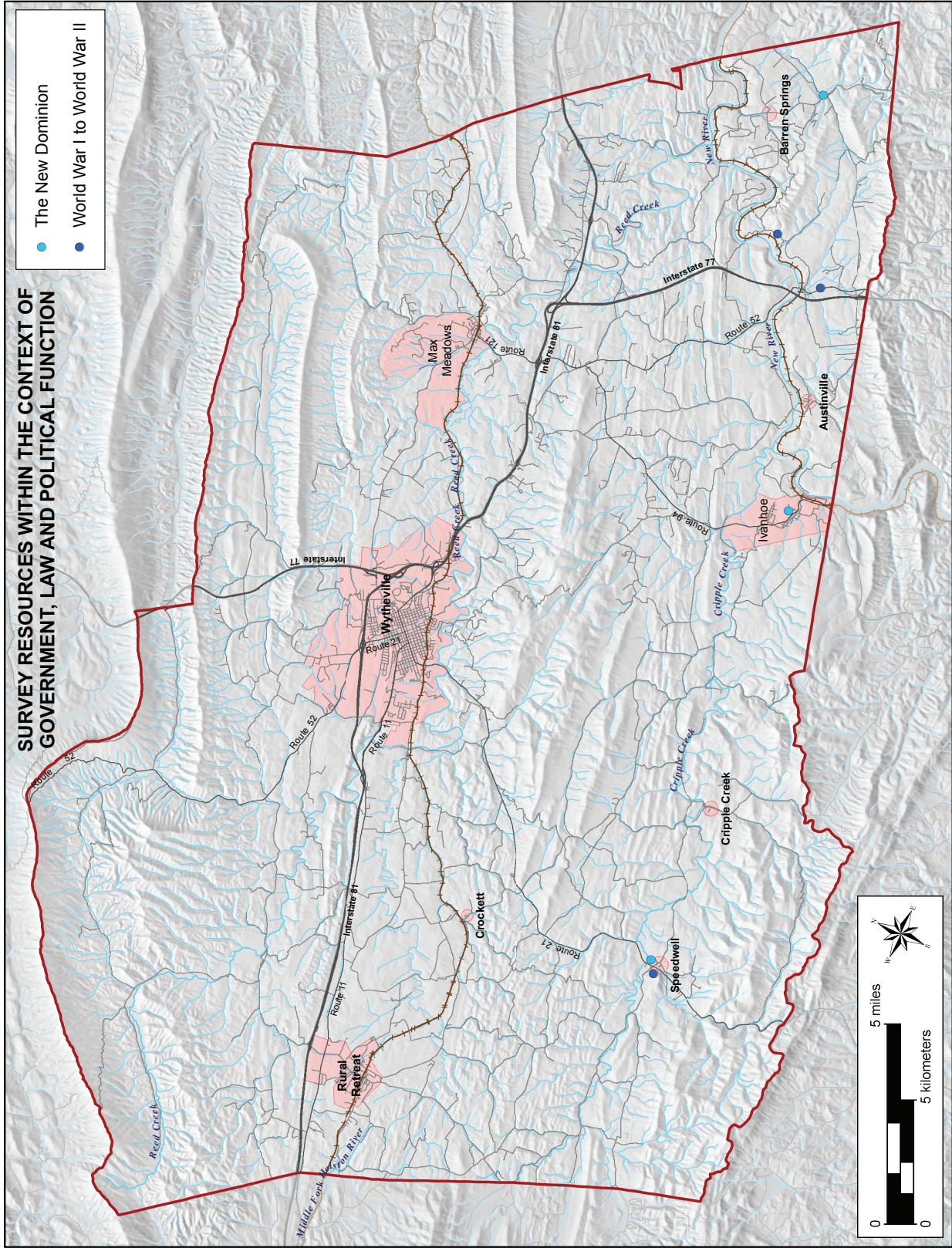


Figure 65. Distribution of Government/Law/Political resources.



Figure 66. Ivanhoe Fire Department (098-5230), northeast corner.



Figure 67. Foster Falls Post Office (098-5300), south and east elevations.

more imposing two-story English-bond brick building with a parapet and Neo-Classical pilasters, cornices, and pediment. The interior features barrel-vaulted and coffered ceilings.

HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE

One resource surveyed was associated with health care and medicine: Dr. Grubb's Office (098-5445) in Cripple Creek (Figure 68). According to local residents, this small vernacular building formerly served as an office for the local physician. The ca. 1910 vernacular building rests on masonry piers. It is front-gabled with decorative carved brackets at the cornice and has a central interior chimney. A sign on the building reads "DR. A. B. GRUBB 1909-1959."

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Eight resources documented during the survey fall under this theme, including resurveys of three furnaces and a mill (Figure 69).

Extraction-related Resources

As shown on an exquisitely illustrated map in the Kegley Library at Wytheville Community College, historic resources related to the iron industry are concentrated in the southeastern portion of the county along the Cripple Creek and New River valleys (Kegley and Wilkins 1938b) (Figure 70). The Irondale Furnace (098-0040), the Brown Hill Furnace (098-0041), and the Walton Furnace (098-0044) date from the end of the nineteenth century (Figures 71 and 72; see Figure 6). These



Figure 68. Dr. Grubb's Office (098-5445), east and north elevations.

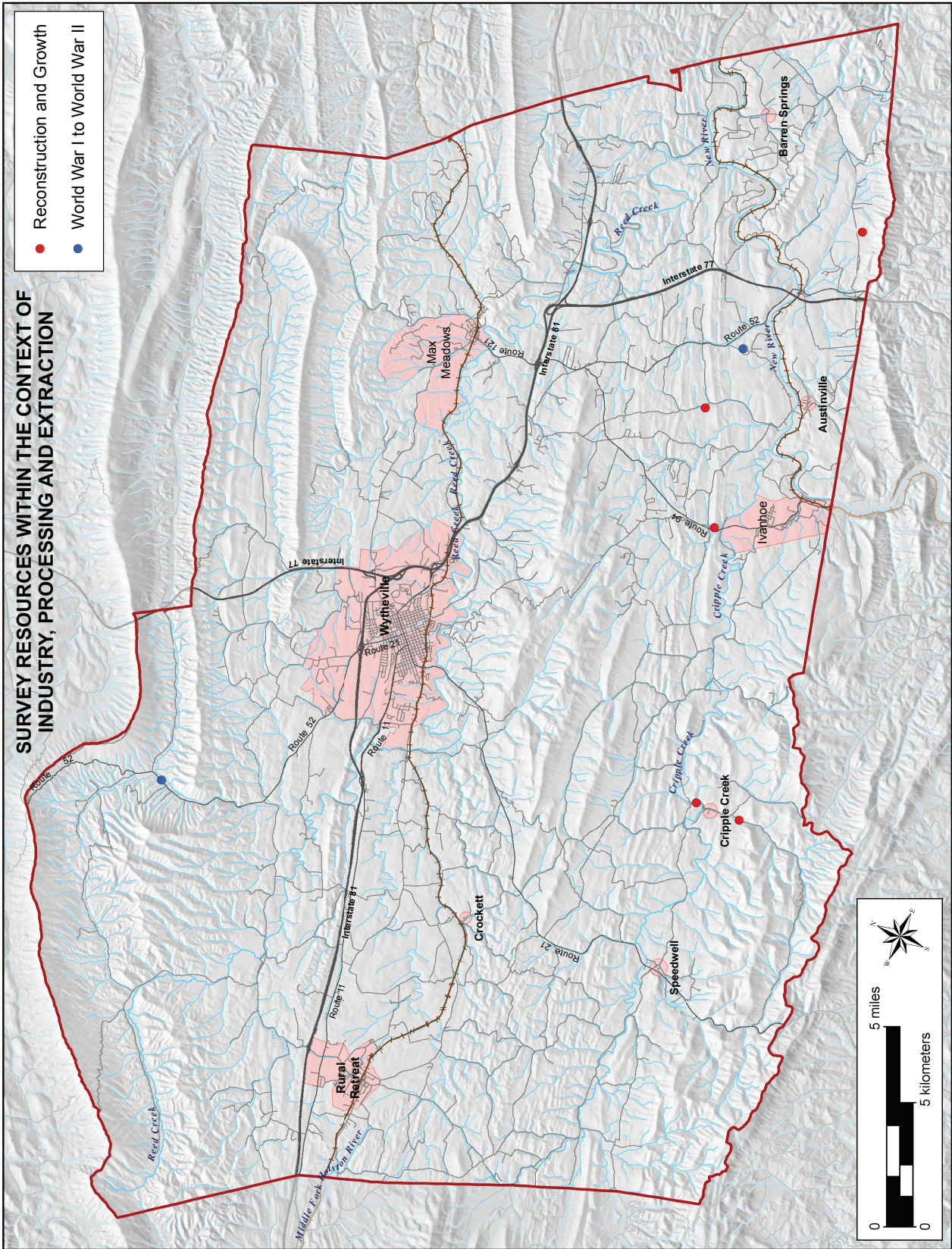


Figure 69. Distribution of Industry/Processing/Extraction resources.



Figure 70. Map showing locations of furnaces and ore deposits in the Cripple Creek and New River valleys of Wythe and Pulaski counties (Kegley and Wilkins 1938b).



Figure 71. Noble Furnace (098-0040), south and east elevations.



Figure 72. Walton Furnace (098-0044), east elevation.



Figure 73. Store/House, Castleton Road (098-5289), west and south elevations.

masonry giants, now largely overlooked and set in grazing pastures, tell a remarkable story of the county's history in ore extraction and processing into metals. While in relatively good condition, removal of nearby vegetation, maintenance, and protection from livestock are recommended. Additionally a multiple property document for these and other mining resources could lay the groundwork for both National Register nomination and heritage tourism efforts.

Carpenter's Grocery (098-5302) and a store/house on Castleton Road (098-5289) are both former company stores associated with the mining companies that ran them for their employees (Figure 73; see Figure 14).

Thompson Coal Yard (098-5370) has retained its scales, though the business is currently abandoned (Figure 74). Stoney Fork Lumber (098-5215) appears to be abandoned as well (Figure 75). Though industry and extraction remain in the county, the traditional mining and lumber

industries have changed and contracted, leaving these resources underutilized.

Water-Powered Mills

In Southwest Virginia, the harnessing of water power was a key contribution to the local economy by the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Small gristmills, sawmills, and other types of mills driven by waterwheels along the numerous streams supported the early subsistence farming and small-scale commerce. The first water-powered sawmills appeared by 1815. Raw materials, primarily wheat and corn, could be processed on a small scale for either home use or local trade. Mills played a vital role in the 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).



Figure 74. Thompson Coal Yard (098-5370), southeast corner.



Figure 75. Stoney Fork Lumber (098-5215), west elevation.

Evident within the construction techniques of these modest buildings is the evolution of milling technologies, specifically the harnessing of water power and the methods for processing of raw materials. Production efficiency led to an increase in prosperity; and, in the case of sawmills, led to improved building construction techniques. Typically of log or timber-frame construction, mills rested on stone foundations and rose up to two stories in height. Beginning with the introduction of roller equipment in the 1880s, some mills reached three or four stories. Stone foundations were important for protecting the more vulnerable wood materials from water damage. Wood or iron wheels attached to exterior foundation walls powered the interior machinery (Hunter 1979).

The Beverly Mill (098-0050), located on the outskirts of the Cripple Creek community, is in good condition. However, resurvey of this example of a historically important industrial building

type revealed that this resource has lost integrity due to extensive remodeling (Figure 76).

RECREATION/ARTS

Mill Creek Studio (098-5191), surveyed primarily as a residential property with Victorian architecture (discussed above, under Domestic context), also includes a contemporary weaving studio on the property.

The Big Walker Lookout Tower (098-5209) was built as a tourist attraction by Stuart Kime along U.S. Route 52, after he saw a similar tower in Arkansas (Figure 77). He constructed the first 50 feet himself in 1952 and hired contractors to build an additional 50 feet. Various other tourist diversions on site, including a restaurant, are no longer standing. The store on site replaces one from 1947 that had burned. The tower is a significant tourism resource from an era when automobile-based tourism was beginning to accelerate.



Figure 76. Beverly Mill (098-0050), north and west elevations.



Figure 77. Big Walker Lookout Tower (098-5209), northeast corner.

RELIGION

At the time of Wythe County's formation in 1790, religious institutions were not yet well-established, so settlers still depended largely on home worship and itinerant ministers. In 1769, Presbyterians established the first congregations at Boiling Spring (42 families) and Unity (45 families). Neither of those early meeting houses survives (Kegley 1989:209-210). Three years later, settlers at Fort Chiswell began to organize a congregation of the Established (Anglican) Church (Whitman 1939:2). Over the course of the next 60 years, German Lutheran, German Reformed, and Methodist congregations dominated the religious makeup of the county (Kegley 1989:209).

The survey documented 28 resources associated with religion, all Christian churches ranging in date from ca. 1830 to 1950 (Figure 78). They are constructed of frame and masonry, some small and simple, others large and ornate.

Built in 1909, Grace Lutheran Church (292-5003) in Max Meadows is one of the largest churches surveyed; it retains an active congregation (Figure 79). Though altered, expanded, and re-oriented to serve a surface parking lot, the original brick core is still evident. The former façade retains its dual towers and lancet stained glass windows.

In contrast, Mount Zion Church (098-5180), built in 1936, is a simple, front-gabled frame church set back slightly from a road in an isolated portion of the county (Figure 80).

Trinity Church (098-5042-0012) was built in 1938 to serve the spiritual needs of the workers in the mines near Austinville, underscoring the influence of the mines and mining companies within the larger communities that sprung up around them (Figure 81).

Free Will Holiness Church (098-5269) (ca.1915) represents a number of small, predominantly frame churches that no longer have congregations, but continue to provide a testament to historic religious life through their presence on the landscape (Figure 82). Charity Primitive Baptist Church (098-5305) is an excellent example (despite the addition of later siding) of the building style favored by this denomination, with its dual entrances, utterly simple interior appointments, and lack of plumbing and HVAC systems (though it does have an interior stove for heat) (Figure 83). Saint Patrick Catholic Church (098-5257), built in 1906, also lacks modern systems (lights in the interior are powered by a generator) (Figure 84). The building retains remarkable exterior integrity, with original siding and a stone foundation. Some interior appointments also remain, such as the Stations of the Cross. However, without an active congregation, Saint Patrick as well as Free

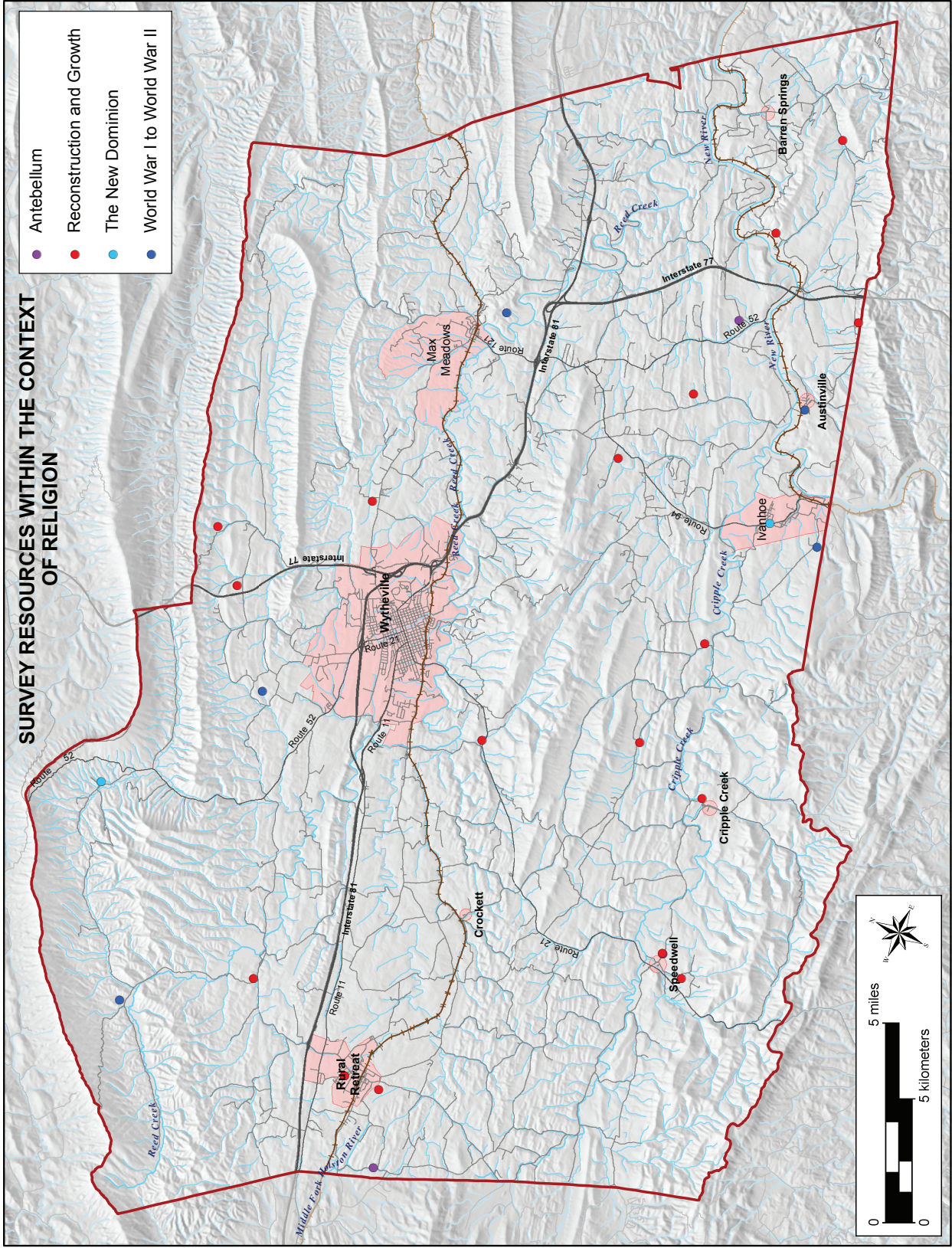


Figure 78. Distribution of Religion resources.



Figure 79. Grace Lutheran Church (292-5003), southwest corner.



Figure 80. Mount Zion Church (098-5180), southeast corner.



Figure 81. Trinity Church (098-5042-0012), southwest corner.



Figure 82. Free Will Holiness Church (098-5269), south and east elevations.



Figure 83. Charity Primitive Baptist Church (098-5305), south and east elevations.



Figure 84. Saint Patrick Catholic Church (098-5257), north elevation.

Will Holiness Church are threatened by potential neglect.

Perhaps the most remarkable religious resource is the Quaker Meeting House (098-5266) on Old Bank Road (Figures 85 and 86). Though abandoned, unsecured, and with a failing floor system, this Greek Revival masonry church exhibits architectural sophistication. The stuccoed masonry is scored to appear as stone and the Greek temple form is intact, as are the large window openings, some of which retain multi-light window fragments. This sort of architecture would be typical in the South Carolina low country. For Wythe County it is unique, and measures should be taken to secure and protect it from further damage and deterioration.

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

The 58 resources related to the Subsistence/Agriculture theme reflects the significant role agriculture has played in the region since its settlement. Many of the resources are associated with primarily domestic resources, emphasizing the historical and continued prominence of small non-commercial farming for limited or personal use.

Some examples of surveyed dwellings with at least an associated barn include: 1216 Pauley Flatwoods Road (098-5198); 961 Smith Hollow Road (098-5219) (Figure 87); and Ogle Farm (098-5286). A property on Odell Road (098-5227) has a barn with a silo; the house appears to be abandoned and the land around it turned over to grazing pasture land. Likewise a farmstead on Sharons Drive (098-5493) has a house that is abandoned and deteriorating but also contains agricultural buildings that are in better condition (Figure 88). A varied assemblage of outbuildings is found at a farm on Mule Hell Road (098-5476), including a small gambrel-roofed barn (Figure 89). Other primarily domestic complexes have smokehouses, such as a house on Peppers Ferry Road (098-5386) and a farm complex on Cripple

Creek Road (098-5433); or poultry houses such as the property at 528 Piney Mountain Road (098-5379); or springhouses, such as a property on Rickey Road (098-5406) and a farm complex on Cripple Creek Road (098-5433) (Figures 90–92). One complex (098-5404) features a curious building of uncertain function (Figure 93). The walls are ventilated with a row of lattice and feature areas of decorative shingles; there is also an interior brick flue. One architectural historian suggested it may have served as a building for cheese processing (Daniel Pezzonni, personal communication 2013).

In addition, several properties with dwellings have a predominantly Subsistence/Agriculture theme due to the significance of the agricultural buildings. Fracture Creek Farm (098-5190), for example, is notable for its massive ca. 1850 log barn (Figures 94 and 95). Huddle Farm (098-5474) has an impressive house and an equally impressive barn with a stone foundation (Figures 96 and 97).

Other agricultural resources stand independent of domestic components such as a barn on Stony Fork Road (098-5214); a dairy barn on Red Hollow Road (098-5429); and a log barn at Thorn Creek Farm on Saint Peter's Road (098-5173) (Figures 98 and 99). These resources may have had a residential component at some time, but no doubt were always agriculturally focused, demonstrating that in addition to small farmsteads, large farming operations, including dairy operations, continue to play an important role in the region's culture and economy.

TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING

The New River Gauging Station at Ivanhoe (098-5246) is the sole resource surveyed in the Technology/Engineering category (Figure 100). Jointly operated by the U.S. Geological Survey and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, the station consists of a concrete structure with equipment that records hydrological



Figure 85. Quaker Meeting House (098-5266), south and east elevations.



Figure 86. Quaker Meeting House (098-5266), west elevation showing scoring of stucco.



Figure 87. House, 961 Smith Hollow Road (098-5219), barn.



Figure 88. Farmstead, Sharons Drive (098-5493), barn.



Figure 89. Farm, Mule Hell Road (098-5476), barn.



Figure 90. House, Peppers Ferry Road (098-5386), smokehouse.



Figure 91. House, 528 Piney Mountain Road (098-5379), poultry house.



Figure 92. House, Rickey Road (098-5406), springhouse.



Figure 93. House, 408 Dunford Road (098-5404), outbuilding.



Figure 94. Fracture Creek Farm (098-5190), log barn.



Figure 95. Fracture Creek Farm (098-5190), log barn interior.



Figure 96. Huddle Farm (098-5474), south elevation.



Figure 97. Huddle Farm (098-5474), barn.



Figure 98. Dairy Barn, Red Hollow Road (098-5429), north corner.



Figure 99. Log barn at Thorn Creek Farm, Saint Peter's Road (098-5173), east elevation.



Figure 100. New River Gauging Station (098-5246), northeast corner.

data through a pipe extending from the base of the tower into the river. Data is transmitted by satellite to provide real-time discharge data. This is one of twelve stations that provide real time streamflow data in the Kanawha River Basin.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION

E. T. Lures (098-5380), ca. 1930, was the only primarily transportation/communication re-

lated resource documented in the survey (Figure 101). Though currently a commercial building, it was originally a service station and probably a gas station. It remains a good example of a transportation-related and commercial resource. The ca. 1930 Stoots Corner Convenience Store (098-5261) also originally had an associated gas station (see Figure 19). Both resources underscore the growing importance of the automobile during the early twentieth century.



Figure 101. E. T. Lures (098-5380), southeast elevation.

5: Research and Survey Methodology

The survey project began with a public meeting at the Wythe County Historical Society. Among the parties represented were the WMCAR (Project Manager David Lewes and Architectural Historian Mary Ruffin Hanbury), Wythe County administration (County Administrator Cellell Dalton and the county's Public Information Officer and Grant Coordinator, Jenna Coleman), Wythe County Historical Society (President G. W. Catron, as well as numerous members), Wytheville Museums (President Frances Emerson), the VDHR's WRPO (Architectural Historian Michael Pulice), and members of the public. This meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the survey methods, objectives, and deliverables; raise public awareness of the project; announce channels available for the public to provide information to the research team; and hold a forum to allow public feedback on areas of historical interest that could be emphasized through the choice of survey approach.

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 a historic context for the county. Of particular importance was a meeting between the WMCAR team and the VDHR's Michael Pulice at the VDHR Archives in Richmond to assess the overall quality of existing survey records for Wythe County. A record by record review identified resources with minimal documentation that would be candidates for re-survey, depending on the availability of suitable previously unsurveyed resources accessible during the current study. The VDHR provided

GIS data and shape files for all previously recorded resources, which allowed the WMCAR architectural historian to quickly verify whether a resource identified in the field had been previously recorded. The shape files and data were imported into Google Earth, which was accessed in the field through tablet technology. Unfortunately, Wythe County was unable to grant the WMCAR full access to GIS data for tax parcels and addresses (available for preservation research in other nearby jurisdictions), which could have been used to identify addresses and facilitate more efficient and accurate drawing of site plans that are required for each resource surveyed.

In order to provide a representative sampling of historic resources in all areas of the county, the WMCAR architectural historians divided the survey universe geographically. Using U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles (1:24,000 scale), they proceeded one quadrangle at a time. (Figure 102). This involved driving along virtually all accessible public roads in an effort to identify any historic resources present. As expected based on experience and quickly confirmed in the field, the number of historic architectural resources in Wythe County greatly exceeded the survey parameters of providing documentation on a total of 375. Therefore, the architectural historians used their judgment, combined with input from the major parties and local citizens, to document a variety of architectural properties in terms of function or "theme" (as the VDHR terms it), geographic location, and time period. However, certain areas were emphasized including a focus on older resources, as these are typically the most

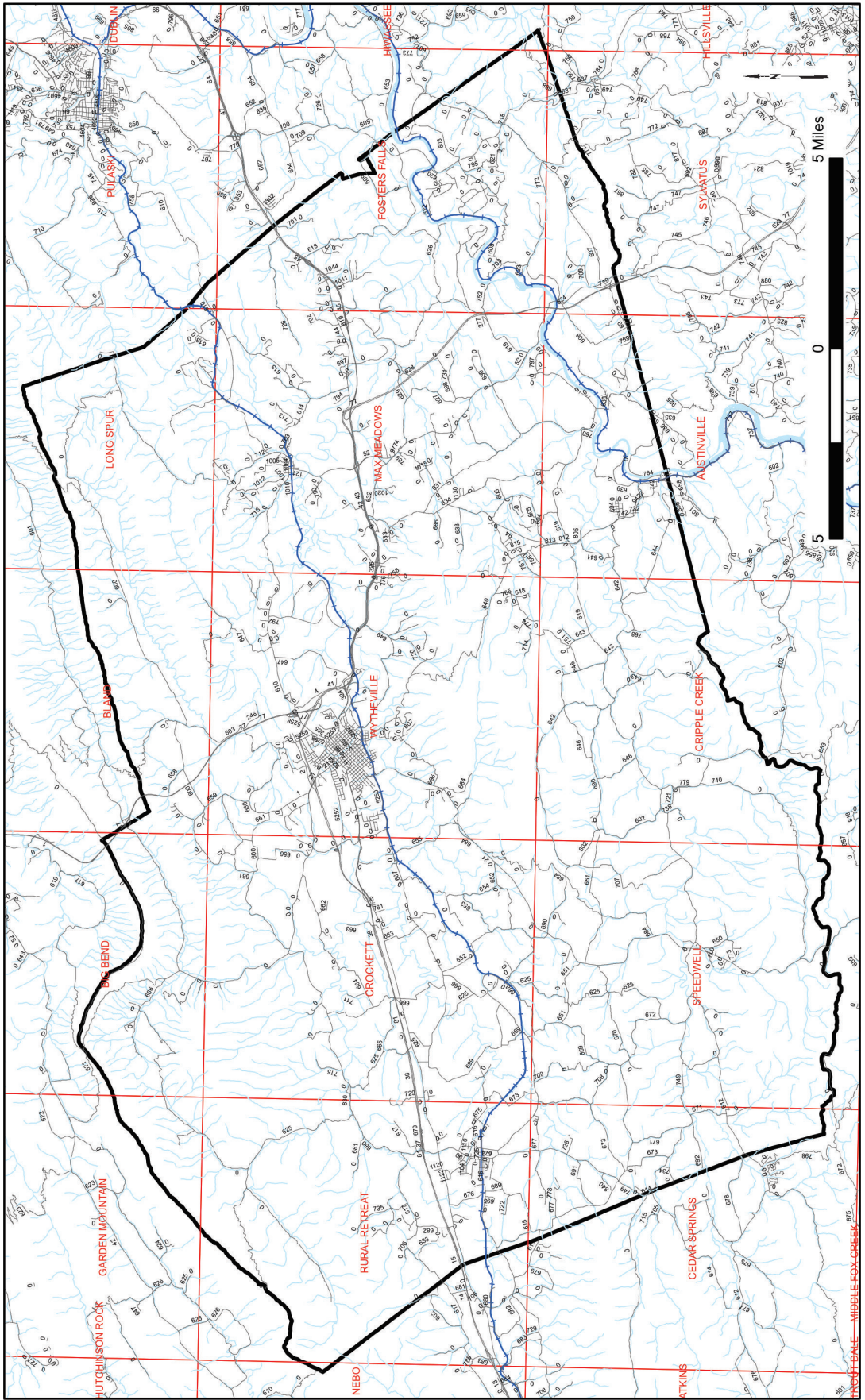


Figure 102. Locations of USGS quadrangles used as survey units (quadrangle outlines and names in red).

threatened by deterioration and/or vacancy. For earlier resources, the survey utilized a lower threshold of architectural integrity (meaning generally, the degree of preservation, structural soundness, and the extent to which the original building form and materials survive). Likewise, log buildings were not held to as high a threshold of architectural integrity in order to be documented. This wider net cast to document log buildings is due to the local and regional importance of the construction method from the earliest years of settlement (for dwellings and outbuildings) into the late nineteenth century (usually confined to agricultural outbuildings). Moreover, based on discussion with local historians, the rapid loss of log buildings to deterioration over the last four decades underscored the need to more thoroughly document these threatened buildings.

A brief 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 Wythe County. Research focused on the settlement patterns, vernacular building traditions, farming, and especially the county's early industrial development. 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 Kegley Library at Wytheville Community College, and the library of the Wythe County Historical Society.

One particularly useful historical document that came into service of the survey was F. B. Kegley's detailed 1938 map of historic buildings in the county, labeled with contemporary or historic owners' names. This map was photographically scanned and geo-referenced to Google Earth imagery of the county. Assistant researchers then compared the buildings shown on Kegley's map

to locations of buildings previously documented in the VDHR's records and against the modern aerial photographs to determine whether a historic building (sometimes labeled on Kegley's map with such descriptive names as "log house") was still standing and therefore potentially a candidate for field survey. In some cases, map information was supplemented by Kegley's early- to mid-twentieth-century photographs on file at the Kegley Library. Published collections of historic photographs in the Albums of Wythe County series by Mary Kegley and Dr. W. R. Chitwood proved useful for comparing the earlier materials and configurations of buildings with their current appearance.

Reconnaissance-level field work (of 376 primary resources) involved documenting the exterior features of the selected historic resources and any secondary resources associated with those properties. Only exterior elevations and secondary resources that were visible from the public roadway were surveyed and photographed unless the owner happened to be present during the survey and allowed closer access to the property. 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 floor plan. When possible, intensive-level surveys were supplemented with additional background information on the succession of property owners and associated history that would enhance the property's significance.

In tandem with field work, data was entered into the Data Sharing System (DSS) database 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 376 resources were recorded during the survey, nearly doubling the number of resources in Wythe County, outside Wytheville, that had been documented prior to this survey project (Figures 103 and 104). Following is a summary of the survey findings by historic time periods and thematic contexts.

HISTORIC TIME PERIODS

Five resources are estimated to fall within the **Early National** period (1790–1829). Though all domestic (one as part of a larger farm complex), they run the gamut in terms of style and material from three log structures (two of which have later weatherboard cladding), to a frame house, to a stone house. Four have stone foundations, and two have stone chimneys. All have been expanded, altered or re-clad in some form. Their condition ranges from fair to good.

Thirty-four resources are estimated to fall within the **Antebellum** period (1830–1860). Most of these are single dwellings, although eight are farmsteads and include domestic and agricultural aspects. One, the Hotel Sprinkle (292-5011), also includes commerce and trade. There are two barns and three churches from this period. Of those with a discernible style, one is Federal, seven are Greek Revival, and twelve are vernacular. Three have an I-house form. Of the thirty-four, most are in good or fair condition with two remodeled extensively, four in poor condition, one in deteriorated condition and one, a single dwelling, in ruinous condition.

Only one resource is estimated to fall within the **Civil War** period (1861–1865)—Turnfield, an I-house with later additions and alterations in fair condition.

One hundred and seventy-nine resources are estimated to fall within the **Reconstruction and Growth** period (1866–1916). Though the majority are domestic single dwellings or farmsteads, there are three (possibly) four schools from this period, one doctor's office, three iron furnaces, a mill, five stores, eighteen churches, one cemetery, one hotel, a community center (that very likely at one point was a school), two agricultural buildings, and a blacksmith's shop. The majority are in fair, good, or excellent condition. Four have been extensively remodeled, 17 are in poor condition, four are deteriorated, and two are ruinous.

One hundred and forty-six resources fall within the **World War I to World War II** period (1917–1945). Again, though the majority are dwellings or dwellings with farmsteads, there is great diversity in this period. Resources include a coal yard, five churches, a barn, six stores, one lumber yard, three lodges/social halls, nine schools, nine commercial buildings, a gaging station, two post offices, a rescue squad, two gas stations, a cemetery, and six agricultural outbuildings. Most resources are in good or fair condition with eleven in poor condition, two in a deteriorated state, and one ruinous.

Eleven resources are estimated to fall within the **New Dominion** period (1945–present). They include two churches, three fire stations, a lookout tower, an outbuilding, a commercial building, and three houses. It should be noted

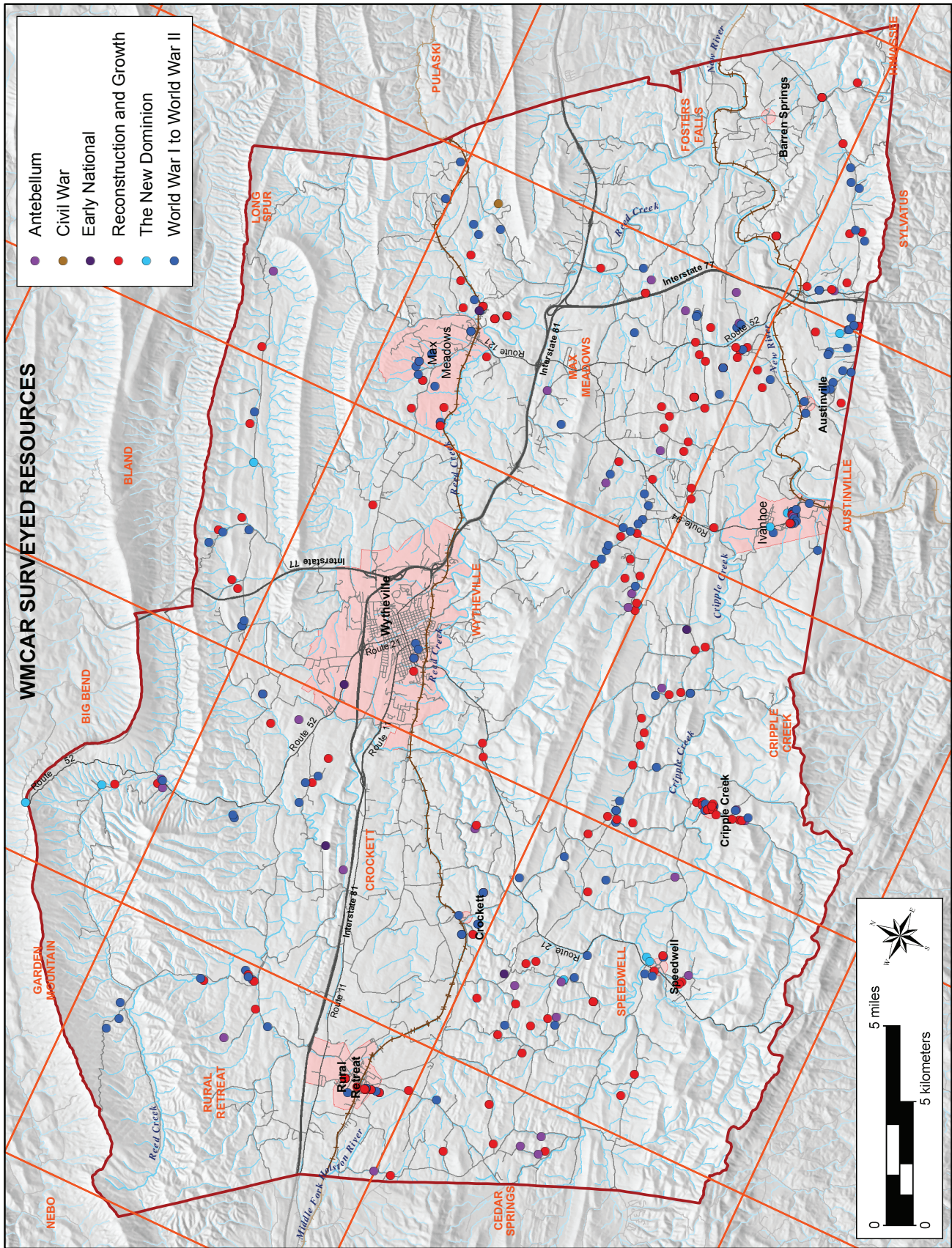


Figure 102. Distribution of historic architectural resources surveyed by WMCAR in 2012–2013.

that the survey design discouraged resource survey from this era.

THEMATIC CONTEXTS

Twenty five resources fall within the **Commerce/Trade** context. They include stores, commercial buildings, a hotel, a convenience store that once sold gas, and a blacksmith shop. Though most are in good or fair condition, the store on Castleton Road is severely deteriorated. At least two appear to have been company stores for mining concerns. Most of these resources are stores and commercial buildings within town centers and hamlets, though some are more isolated. Most are still in some commercial use. Of those with a discernible style, 13 were commercial, one vernacular, two Folk Victorian, and one Greek Revival. More than half fall in the **World War I to World War II** period (1917–1945), with one in the **Antebellum** period (1830–1860), one in the **New Dominion** period (1945–present), and the remainder in the **Reconstruction and Growth** period (1866–1916).

Two hundred seventy-eight resources fall within the **Domestic** context. Forty-five also have an agriculture component meaning they are part of a farmstead or have notable agricultural out-buildings. Nearly all of the domestic resources are single dwellings. While many have no discernible style, there are examples of the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Tudor Revival, Vernacular, and both Folk and Queen Anne Victorian. Some of the domestic resources also reflect vernacular building traditions of log construction and I-house form. Domestic resources were found in all seven of the time periods represented in the survey, including 82 from the **World War I to World War II** period (1917–1945); 29 from the **Antebellum** period (1830–1860), and 141 from the **Reconstruction and Growth** period (1866–1916). Two hundred and thirty-six are in excellent, good, or fair condition, while nine are deteriorated or ruinous.

Fourteen resources fall within the **Education** context. All of the resources under this theme date from the first half of the twentieth century. Several have been re-purposed (as a rescue squad, a Head Start center, or car repair shop) and several small frame schools of the one- to four-classroom size are vacant. The shell of the Ivanhoe School is a ruin though a large and impressive one. Three still serve as active elementary schools. The active and re-purposed schools are in better condition than those that are vacant. Styles represented are vernacular, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival. Many of the smaller, earlier frame schools reflect the influence of the Rosenwald designs and other advances in education design with large banks of multi-light windows.

Nine resources fall within the **Funerary** context. The earliest dates to the Antebellum period, six to the Reconstruction & Growth period, and two to the World War I to World War II period. Seven of the nine cemeteries are associated with churches.

Six resources fall within the **Government/Law/Political** context: two post offices and six rescue squads. One of the rescue squads is a re-purposed academic building (possibly a shop building), and the other three are part of a mid-twentieth-century expansion of public safety services. The two post offices are small gabled frame buildings in crossroads communities. All are in good or fair condition and in current use of some sort except for the Speedwell Post Office.

Dr. Grubb's Office is the sole resource in the **Healthcare/Medicine** context. This vernacular **Reconstruction and Growth** period (1866–1916) resource is in excellent condition.

Six resources fall primarily within the **Industry/Processing/Extraction** context: a mill, three furnaces, a lumber yard, and a coal yard, ranging in date from 1872 to 1940; only the Walton Furnace is classified as being in poor condition. Other associated resources, though not classified under this context directly, include worker housing and company stores.

Two resources fall within the **Recreation/Arts** context, one as a secondary resource, Mill Creek Studio (a house which has an on-site weaving studio), and the other as a primary resource, Big Walker Lookout Tower. The tower dates from 1952 and is in good condition.

Twenty-eight resources fall within the **Religion** context, all churches. The majority of these resources date from the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century; however, two date from 1830 and 1840, respectively. Styles include Vernacular, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Romanesque. Seven have associated graveyards on site. The four churches that appear to be abandoned are in poor condition.

Four 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 early twentieth century and represent folk and commercial styles. They appear to be in use and stand in good condition.

Twelve resources fall primarily within the **Subsistence Agriculture** context with an additional 44 as **Domestic** with a secondary attribute of **Subsistence Agriculture**. The primarily

Subsistence Agriculture resources include one farm, three barns, and numerous outbuildings, some of which are of log construction. Only one is in poor condition; the rest rate fair or good. Construction dates range from ca. 1850 to ca. 1955. Though not the largest thematic sample, it is large enough to emphasize the historic and continued importance of agriculture in the region.

One resource falls within the **Technology/Engineering** context. The New River Gaging Station at Ivanhoe dates from ca. 1925 and continues to be used for its historic purpose: to collect data on stream flow and water levels of the New River. Enhanced technologies now allow the equipment in the station to transmit the collected data so it can be accessed by researchers online.

One resource falls within the **Transportation/Communication** context primarily, and a second falls in this context secondarily. E. T. Lures was a gas station and garage, now converted to commercial use. Stoots Corner Convenience Store at one point was a gas station. Both resources provide evidence of the increasing use of the automobile as a means of transportation during the first half of the twentieth century. Both of these ca. 1930 resources are in good condition.

7: Evaluation

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

The distribution of historic resources can be misleading based on the survey evidence alone, given the parameters of the project. As the survey was limited to 375 resources (a total of 376 were surveyed), it allowed for limited re-survey of previously documented resources, it largely excluded the town of Wytheville, and it was weighted toward documenting as many of the county's earliest extant resources as possible. However to some extent it can still speak to the settlement patterns and economic development of the various areas within the county.

The majority of the resources surveyed are in the lower portion of the county south of present day Interstate 81. As would be expected, there are clusters in and around the town and hamlets of Rural Retreat, Crockett, Speedwell, Cripple Creek, Ivanhoe, Max Meadows, and Austinville (see Figure 102). These and additional groups of resources suggest settlement patterns associated with transportation routes, fertile soils, and commerce. Other patterns speak more directly to topography and hydrology with resources found near bodies of water and in low-lying areas away from steep slopes, (many of which are found in the northern section of the county).

AGE OF RESOURCES

Given the survey study parameters, the age distribution of surveyed resources is misleading. Later twentieth-century resources are much more widely represented within Wythe County than survey results would indicate (see Figure 103).

Earlier resources that are still extant are local bellwethers for increased later development through the Antebellum period. The Reconstruction and Growth period shows a sharp increase in construction and settlement in established areas. New modes of transportation and trends toward urbanization also fueled growth and expansion in town centers. However, traditional modes of industry still directed growth even into the twentieth century with the development of Newtown as a mining community in Austinville.

CONDITION OF RESOURCES

There are no notable geographic or temporal patterns in the range of conditions observed during the survey. Likewise, it is difficult to distinguish any meaningful patterns in the conditions of various building types. For example, since 259 of the resources surveyed were domestic, we can expect to see a bias toward domestic resources in the overall distribution of resources in below-average condition. However, this does not necessarily mean that domestic resources are more prone to deterioration or neglect.

On the other hand, the survey results do indicate that buildings with limited uses and for which adaptive uses have not been developed are most likely to be in poor condition. Buildings that no longer serve their historic purposes such as log agricultural outbuildings are often in poor condition. Likewise, domestic buildings that are vacant or that are too large for contemporary use and maintenance are generally also deteriorated. Other influences such as overall historic economic

data and changes in agricultural production may also contribute but are beyond the scope of this study.

BUILDING TYPES

Subsistence farming and small-scale farming have been common in Wythe County from its initial settlement through the current day. Thus the single dwelling with agricultural outbuildings remains a significant building type as reflected in survey results.

Given its population, the county has a significant number of Christian churches of various denominations, predominantly Protestant, that dot the landscape. Though some can be found in town centers, many are more isolated, serving dispersed farming populations with limited access to the town centers. Most are in relatively good condition and continue to serve active congregations with a few notable exceptions.

Schools as well are found throughout the county, though many have been abandoned as transportation and administrative policies have favored larger, centralized facilities. Those still in use remain in good condition.

CONDITIONS

This being the first survey covering the entire county, re-surveys of previously documented resources were limited; therefore, no previously recorded resources were noted as **demolished**.

Only four resources recorded in this survey are in a **ruinous** state. Those consist of two houses, a farmstead, and a school. All of these deteriorated resources stand vacant and suffer from neglect. Ranging from the mid-nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century, these deteriorated resources reflect both vernacular building traditions and display details of the Greek Revival or Classical Revival styles.

Seven are in a **deteriorated** state and all are primarily domestic in nature, with one farmstead and one mixed use building. They range from ca.

1850 to ca. 1920 and include Greek Revival and Colonial Revival styles.

Thirty-eight resources are in **poor** condition. Those resources that have fallen into poor condition are generally houses, but also include one commercial building, a furnace, several outbuildings, four schools, and four churches, all of which appear to be vacant. Ranging from the Antebellum period through the New Dominion, these resources reflect both vernacular building traditions and display details of the Greek Revival, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Commercial, and Queen Anne styles.

Six domestic resources from the mid- to late nineteenth century have been largely remodeled. They reflect vernacular building traditions, as well as Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles.

One hundred seventeen 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.

Two hundred four resources are in **good** or **excellent** condition. These resources range from the early nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century and encompass a wide range of building types and architectural styles.

In addition, the condition of six resources was listed as **remodeled**, indicating considerable changes to the form and/or architectural treatments.

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 frame dwellings and church buildings. The synthetic siding likely either covers or has replaced the original weath-

erboards and often obscured decorative shingle work and casework.

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.

Asphalt and Composite Roofing

Asphalt and composite roofing, having replaced what was likely standing-seam metal, was found on a large number of dwellings and church buildings.

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 dwellings that were later expanded into larger dwellings. As the underlying structure is typically not visible, it is impossible to determine the number of 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.

Mining Town

The Newtown area in Austinville is composed of worker housing for the local mines. This residential development in conjunction with the mining operation itself and the institutional buildings erected to support the community (school, church) constitute a discrete cultural landscape. Though mining operations continue, the adjacent

housing may no longer be inhabited by the mine workers.

Agricultural Mountain Hollows

Located in the northern region of the county, mountain hollows were formed from creeks and streams cutting through the mountain terrain. The agricultural mountain hollow settlements are characterized by linear farmsteads established along the lower, flatter topography. Associated institutional buildings such as a church or school, are located along principal roadways.

Towns

MAX MEADOWS

The town of Max Meadows is clustered in a flat area east of Wytheville along the Norfolk Southern Railroad line. The major thoroughfares are Peppers Ferry and Max Meadows roads. Though some resources appear to have been demolished, a cluster of residential resources with a few commercial and institutional buildings at the crossroads remains. Most buildings are in good to fair condition, and the sense of a small village settlement remains.

IVANHOE

The town of Ivanhoe is closely linked to the mining and processing operations in the vicinity of the west bank of the New River. The town is oriented around Painters Hill Road, which runs roughly parallel to the larger Ivanhoe Road (Route 94). Though mainly residential in character, some commercial buildings, re-purposed or vacant, remain. The residential buildings range from poor to good condition, and most are occupied.

RURAL RETREAT

The Town of Rural Retreat is one of the larger communities in Wythe County, centered along the Norfolk Southern Railroad and the former Norfolk & Western depot. The town has an active commercial core, though development north of

the historic town center pulls some commercial development closer to Route 11. There is a large residential component from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, mostly in good condition and occupied.

THREATS TO RESOURCES

Following is an assessment of the major threats to the resources in Wythe 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-intensive 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 is not always the case. A number of inhabited buildings were found to have

suffered deterioration. When property owners cannot continue 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, or neglected state highlights the significance of this threat. Whereas some areas show a higher concentration of threatened resources, the problem is fairly widespread.

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 result 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.

8: Recommendations

FURTHER COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

Further comprehensive survey of Wythe County is recommended to achieve complete coverage of the county. There are additional resources beyond the 376 surveyed for this study, particularly those more recent in age, as the survey parameters focused on documentation of earlier buildings.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

One important step toward preservation is the designation of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR). Listing on the NRHP can boost tourism and revitalization efforts and make tax incentives and preservation grants available to certain property owners (localities and non-profit organizations, not private individuals). 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 VDHR; and, upon recommendation and comment from VDHR staff, the preparation of a formal nomination form, which is typically completed by a preservation consultant.

INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

SURVEYED AT INTENSIVE LEVEL

Twenty resources were surveyed at the intensive level, entailing interior as well as exterior documentation. The following 13 resources were recommended **eligible** for National Register listing:

- Graystone (098-0033)
- Corinth School (098-5187), Blacklick
- Saint Patrick Catholic Church (098-5257), Speedwell
- Stoots Corner Convenience Store (098-5261)
- Quaker Meeting House (098-5266), Speedwell
- Barn, Saint Peters Road (Route 619) (098-5270) near Speedwell
- Carpenter's Grocery, Brim Lane (Route 718) (098-5302), Foster Falls
- Charity Primitive Baptist Church, Castleton Road (Route 607) (098-5305), Foster Falls
- House, 1078 Ramsey Mountain Road (Route 614) (098-5359), Max Meadows
- House, 3096 Major Grahams Road (Route 619) (098-5362), Max Meadows
- Huddle Farm (098-5474), near Cripple Creek
- House, 468 Ward Branch Road (098-5494), near Speedwell

- House, 301 West Baumgardner Avenue (292-5011), Rural Retreat

The following eight resources were surveyed at the intensive level but recommended **not eligible** for National Register listing:

- Mill Creek Studio (098-5191), near Rural Retreat
- House, 152 Poplar Drive (098-5249), Ivanhoe
- House, 106 Brown Town Road (Route 700) (098-5292), near Sylvatus
- House, 6464 Peppers Ferry Road (Route 610) (098-5350), near Max Meadows
- Huddle Memorial United Methodist Church (098-5473), near Cripple Creek
- Rural Retreat United Methodist Church (292-5018), Rural Retreat
- Living Hope Bible Church (292-5019), Rural Retreat

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The following districts are recommended for potential listing to the NRHP and VLR. Districts include communities, transportation corridors, and rural cultural landscapes.

Rural Retreat (292-0006). Based on a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) prepared by Anne Stuart Beckett in 2001, this district was found eligible for listing on the National Register at the local level under Criteria A (Transportation; Commerce) and C (Architecture). According to the PIF,

Rural Retreat was originally known as Mount Airy before its name was changed in 1871. Mount Airy was a primarily German and Scots-Irish community that was settled approximately one mile north of present-day Rural Retreat along the Old Wilderness Trail, the predecessor of Route 11... This area attracted a mostly German immigrant population from

Pennsylvania because of its fertile farmlands and potential commerce along the Wilderness Road. When the railroad rolled in, most overland travel switched to this faster and safer means of travel, leaving the Wilderness Road for more local traffic. Shortly after the completion of the railroad in 1855, the community shifted to its present location in the western part of Wythe County, with the opening of the Mt. Airy depot coming a year later.

Survey work completed during his project confirms the need for designation and that a reconfirmation of possible boundaries, additional survey as needed, and nomination should proceed.

Ivanhoe. This small mining town near the New River has a residential core of early buildings augmented by later dwellings that extend into the first half of the twentieth century. A lodge, a rescue squad, a school ruin, and currently underutilized commercial buildings complete the potential district, which clusters primarily along Painters Hill Road (Route 742). Survey work completed during this project confirms the need for designation. Comprehensive survey, boundary delineation, the development of a historic context, and the preparation of a PIF should proceed.

Newtown (098-5042). This area was surveyed in 2004, and in 2005 the VDHR recommended it eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criteria A (Industry) and C (Architecture) with a period of significance of 1922–1940. The survey record for the district notes:

The community of Newtown was created ca. 1922 by the New Jersey Zinc Company as worker's housing. The community was called Newtown to distinguish it from the existing board and batten company houses along the river. There was an expansion program at the company in the 1940s, and larger houses on Staff Street were constructed to house the additional management staff. Other improvements included the addition of some wings on the older dwellings to house interior plumbing. There are approximately 80 dwellings

that still survive in this community. When the mine closed in 1981, the tenants of the houses were given the opportunity to purchase them. Two corporations were formed, and the company transferred the houses to the corporations which then sold the houses. Most of the houses were purchased by the tenants in residence at the time of the transfer. Some houses were not sold, and they are managed as rentals by the two corporations.

Survey work completed during this project confirms that there is a critical need for designation. Reconfirmation of possible boundaries and nomination should proceed as soon as feasible.

Max Meadows. Though not as densely populated as some of the other proposed/potential districts, this community east of Wytheville and north of Fort Chiswell has a cohesive collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century dwellings with some institutional and commercial buildings as well. Survey work completed during this project confirms the urgent need for designation. Comprehensive survey, boundary delineation, the development of a historic context, and the preparation of a PIF should proceed.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTS

Multiple Property Documents (MPDs) are another vehicle for assessing a group of resources for National Register eligibility. This format, which includes an abbreviated significance statement, is used to document resources that are thematically connected but disparately located. Two resource types emerged from the study as good candidates for MPDs.

Iron Furnaces. Three furnaces were re-surveyed as part of this project. These resources are magnificent examples of engineering and of masonry construction. They are a testament to the early mining, extraction, and processing operations in the region that provided an impetus for settlement, created wealth, and promoted commerce. An MPD would distill the existing research

on these resources, and map and document any others remaining to establish the groundwork for future nomination to the National Register.

Schools. Another set of important but disparate resources in Wythe County are schools. That so many early schools remain (though often abandoned) creates an opportunity to study and document formal education as it was established, grew, and evolved in the county. An MPD would distill the existing research on these resources, and map and document any others remaining to establish the groundwork for future nomination of individual schools to the National Register.

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. Income-producing establishments may be able to take advantage of the maximum tax credits of both the state and federal incentives. One way for non-profit organizations and localities to access tax credit benefits is through syndication.

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. 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 ease-

ment 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. A full-fledged Heritage Tourism Plan for the county can use the data collected about individual resources, resource types, and potential districts to create texts for driving and walking tours and expanded interpretive displays and programs. Using historic resources as a product and as an additional tourism draw can augment the established programs in the region such as The Crooked Road, The Artisan Trails of Southwest Virginia, The New River Trail, and the interpretive programming at Foster Falls State park, among others. Additionally, promoting and interpreting districts such as those mentioned above in addition to Wytheville itself can have significant economic impact for secondary tourist amenities such as hotels and restaurants.

Walking Tours

Of the areas surveyed in this project, Ivanhoe, Newtown, and Rural Retreat have the resources, the story, and the density required to create and sustain a walking tour. Visitor amenities such as convenient parking, restrooms, shops, and restaurants would need to be considered. If these were not available near the tour route, the tour information could include guidance to the nearest communities with these amenities.

Driving/Biking Tours

The resources recommended for MPDs, such as Iron Furnaces and Schools, could create opportunities for biking and driving trails. The furnaces, in particular, given their impressive stature and the

unique history of mining, could be a remarkable opportunity for a driving tour with signage and/or internet-enabled interpretative data.

Farm Tours

A number of Wythe 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, fishing, 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

RURAL REVITALIZATION

Rural revitalization is an important component to the long-term protection of Wythe County's resources. Whereas urban areas and towns are few, the economic stimulus offered through rural revitalization programs is key to the preservation of valuable heritage, particularly the county's great agricultural history.

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 non-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 become or continue to be usable and sound.

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 a 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 may receive federal and state tax credits.

Because of the fairly large number of abandoned and deteriorated resources in Wythe 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 Standards for the Rehabili-*

tation 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 a 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 Wythe 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 Wythe 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 Wythe County retains a number of buildings that pre-date 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 a 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 Wythe County place this category on a high-threat list. Windows are one of the primary character-defining features of a 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 a 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 a historic building's appearance. 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 Wythe 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 a 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 Wythe 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 deteriorated buildings that are either eligible for or listed on the VLR and NRHP, 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>

CLG STATUS

Wythe County should consider applying for Certified Local Government designation to facilitate participation in state and federal historic preservation programs. Further information about the program is available on the VDHR website (<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/clg/clg.htm>). As explained on the website, the purposes of the program are to: “promote viable communities through preservation; recognize and reward communities with sound local preservation programs; [and] establish credentials of quality for local preservation programs.”

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