

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Buchanan Historic District

other names/site number VDHR #180-28

2. Location

street & number portions of Albemarle, Boyd, Bridge, Culpepper, Fairview, Fifteenth, First, Fourth, Lowe, Main, Nineteenth, Parkway Dr., Pattonsburg Lane, Rabbit Run, Second St., Southview, Spotwood, Third, Thirteenth, Twelfth, Washington, and Water Streets. not for publication NA

city or town Buchanan vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Botetourt code 023 Zip 24066

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Matthew Slusser 12/8/98
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: removed from the National Register
 entered in the National Register other (explain):

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 277 </u>	<u> 207 </u>	buildings
<u> 5 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	sites
<u> 4 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 286 </u>	<u> 210 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: See attached Sub: _____
 continuation sheet

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: See attached Sub: _____
 continuation sheet

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

____ See attached continuation sheet_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ____ See attached continuation sheet

roof _____

walls _____

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See attached continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- TRANSPORTATION
- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- MANUFACTURING

Period of Significance __ 1818 - 1948 _____

Significant Dates __ 1850 _____
 __ 1882 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A
Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder __ Stanhope Johnson;
 Alba Simmons; Andrew Miller

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 370 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 17 615940 4154530 2 17 617170 4155470
3 17 617560 4153880 4 17 615850 4152820

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See attached map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: D. Darlene Richardson

Organization: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources/ Roanoke Regional Preservation Office date: July 13, 1998

Street & number: 1030 Penmar Avenue, SE telephone (540) 857-7585

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20501

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6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Multiple family dwelling
Hotel

COMMERCE

Business
Professional
Financial institution
Department store
Specialty Store
Warehouse

SOCIAL

Meeting hall

GOVERNMENT

Post office

EDUCATION

School

RELIGION

Church
Parsonage

FUNERARY

Cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Movie Theatre

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Barn
Agricultural Field
Agricultural Outbuildings

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Mill
Manufacturing facility

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HEALTH CARE

Doctor's office
Drug Store

TRANSPORTATION

Rail-related (railroad, tunnel/trestle)
Road-related (highway, bridge)
Water-related (canal)

CURRENT FUNCTIONS

DOMESTIC

Single dwelling
Multiple dwelling

COMMERCE

Business
Financial institution
Specialty store
Restaurant
Professional

SOCIAL

Meeting hall
Clubhouse
Civic (Fire & Rescue)

GOVERNMENT

Town Hall
Post Office

EDUCATION

Library

RELIGION

Church

FUNERARY

Cemetery

RECREATION & CULTURE

Park

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AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Agricultural field
Barn
Agricultural outbuilding

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Manufacturing facility
Telephone Company facility
Water gauging station

TRANSPORTATION

Rail-related (railroad, tunnel/trestle)
Road-related (road, bridge)
Pedestrian-related (bridge)

LANDSCAPE

Parking lot

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Italianate
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Colonial Revival
Dutch Colonial Revival
Art Deco

MATERIALS

FOUNDATION: Stone
 Brick
 Concrete

WALLS: Brick
 Wood
 Stone
 Metal
 Stucco
 Asphalt
 Asbestos
 Concrete
 Synthetics

ROOF: Metal
 Asphalt
 Ceramic

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Summary Description:

Situated on both sides of the James River where U.S. Route 11 intersects with State Route 43, at the bases of Purgatory and Cove mountains in the Blue Ridge mountains of northeastern Botetourt County, the Buchanan Historic District includes commercial, transportation-related, domestic, religious, and industrial resources associated with the community's development from the late eighteenth century through the late twentieth century. Originally established as two separate unincorporated villages—Pattonsburg (established in 1788) sat on the north bank of the James River—and Buchanan (established in 1811), sat on the south bank-- The present incorporated town of Buchanan was created in 1882 when the two separate communities merged into one. The historic district includes the former 1788 town of Pattonsburg which has preserved the original street grid as depicted in an 1818 map of the town. The Buchanan Historic District encompasses areas on both sides of the James River, to include those contiguous resources that represent the significant themes of the community's historic development for a period of significance that extends from the 1818 through 1948. There are a total of 496 resources in the Buchanan Historic District: Of the 496 resources, 314 are Primary resources and include 207 contributing buildings, 97 non-contributing buildings; 4 contributing sites, 2 non-contributing sites; 3 contributing structures and 1 non-contributing structure. Of the 182 Secondary resources, 70 are contributing buildings; 110 are non-contributing buildings; 1 is a contributing site; and 1 is a contributing structure.

ANTEBELLUM AND EARLY POSTBELLUM DEVELOPMENT

From earliest development, Buchanan and Pattonsburg were principal crossings at the James River via the Great Road and other regional transportation networks. Prior to the building of a bridge crossing c. 1830, ferries provided transportation across the river. The present day vehicular and pedestrian bridges are just east of the probable ferry crossing site. Covered wood bridges were built, washed away by floods, and rebuilt at the crossing numerous times in the nineteenth century, operating as toll facilities owned by various turnpike companies. The last wooden bridge was dismantled in 1897 and replaced by a steel multi-span truss bridge that rested on stone piers dating from the c. 1830 earlier bridge (180-28-69). Erection of a 1937 vehicular bridge (180-28-266) created a change in use for the old bridge, which has been used as a pedestrian bridge since the mid-twentieth century. Both bridges continue in operation today, serving to connect the north and south sides of Buchanan.

As early crossroads communities, Buchanan and Pattonsburg's built environment undoubtedly included taverns and ordinaries, blacksmith shops, wagon and carriage makers, and general merchandise stores to service travelers, teamsters, and producers of goods transported to external markets. A local post office, which generally operated out of a commercial establishment, was established at "Pattonsburgh" in 1805. The area's earliest industry, the Pattonsburg Mill (180-28-309), was built in 1838 by Silas and Thomas Rowland and served as a focus for agricultural processing, and probably also included a lumbermill. The mill's ruins and millrace still stand on Purgatory Creek near the 1837 Paine House.

During the antebellum period, the well-capitalized James River & Kanawha Canal project linked Buchanan with the port of Richmond and an influx of new development brought warehouses, hotels, and even docks to the riverside transportation hub. The canal was completed to Buchanan in 1851 and residences, stores, and churches were also constructed. A portion of the canal wall and gauge dock, which weighed boats for the assessment of tolls, was recently located along the James River and an initial excavation was begun by amateurs in the fall of 1997(180-28-169). The canal site is a vital piece of this region's antebellum transportation history, as the Kanawha and James River Canal was the longest canal built in the South. Proximity to the canal's gauge dock on the south side of the

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James River and the 1834 Wilson Warehouse facilitated Buchanan's commercial growth over that of Pattonsburg. Integrity of the Pattonsburg portion of the district preserves much of the town's layout as it existed in 1818 and many of its early resources.

Substantial Flemish bond brick buildings most typically survive from the antebellum period in remarkably good condition and are concentrated along Main (formerly High) and Lowe (formerly Water) streets. These include examples of Greek Revival style such as the 1845 Buchanan Presbyterian Church (180-28-97) and the 1842 Trinity Episcopal Church (180-28-1); hotels like the 1851 Hotel Botetourt (180-28-25); warehouses such as the 1839 Wilson Warehouse (180-28-30); and dwellings like the c. 1840 Douthat House (180-28-28), the 1830s H.L. Williams Apartment House (180-28-15), the 1840 Oak Hill (180-28-188), the 1850 Sorrell House (180-28-203), and the 1840 Anchorage (180-28-9). The two-story brick Zimmerman House (180-28-53) is one of few early brick domestic dwellings to survive in former Pattonsburg. Another is the Paine House (180-28-184), an unusual example of early antebellum domestic design built in response to the probability of flooding due to proximity to the James River; the extremely high English basement elevates the main living level of the house high above the river's floodplain. There are at least four extant log structures, two on each side of the James River: 1416 Lowe St. (180-28-29), 1650 Main St. (180-28-7), south of the James River; 5215 First St. (180-28-57) and the Keffer House at 5319 Main (180-28-274) on the north side of the James.

All cemeteries in Buchanan trace their origins to the antebellum period and fall into three distinct types: domestic, town/city, and church. The oldest is the abandoned Johnston-Boyd Cemetery (180-28-63) with burials dating from 1835-1906. Ornate and descriptive tombstones (a few by Gaddess and Hillerman) in this cemetery revealed that most of the interred were Scotch-Irish immigrants who were among Buchanan's earliest settlers. The Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery (180-28-2) dates from 1842 and is the burial site for John S. Wilson (owner of Wilson Warehouse) and several early clergymen. In 1854, two acres of land north of the James River and along the west end of Pattonsburg were set aside as the town's public burying ground and named Fairview Cemetery. Separate areas were designated for subscribers, owners of private burial lots, colored persons, and "stranger." The oldest dated markers date from the 1850s; in form they include tablet, obelisk, and mausoleum style monuments, and employ marble, limestone, sandstone, granite, concrete, or metal as primary materials. In 1924, wrought iron memorial gates were installed to honor the memory of World War I soldiers interred there. In the 1930s WPA funds were used to improve the landscaping features of the cemetery, including new gravel walks, a widened entrance, new brick columns at the exit, and plantings at all entrances and exits. Mountain View Cemetery (180-28-110), established in 1854 as a part of the umbrella Fairview Cemetery Association, has been a separate cemetery for African Americans since that time.

1870 - 1930 DEVELOPMENT: RAILROAD AND INDUSTRY

Most buildings and structures within the proposed district date from Buchanan's late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century periods of development following the arrival of railroad networks and other industries. The distinctive 1870s Stone Arch Tunnel and trestle built by the Valley Railroad (180-28-89) and the Richmond & Alleghany's 1880s station house, more commonly known as the C&O Foreman's House (180-28-52), remain essentially unaltered within the district, although most other railroad-related buildings, including the Chesapeake and Ohio depot (180-23) have been destroyed. The Richmond & Alleghany Railroad, later the James River Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, built its tracks through Buchanan upon the former towpath of the canal, taking advantage of the relatively easy slope that the river carved through the mountains on its journey to the Atlantic. The resiliency of Buchanan's economy during the Reconstruction period is demonstrated by the fact that by 1876, barely

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a decade following the deprivations of the Civil War, the Buchanan Baptist Church congregation could afford to build a new Gothic Revival style sanctuary on Main Street—a building that remains on its prominent corner location today (180-28-20).

Pattonsburg and Buchanan merged into one entity with the incorporation of the town of Buchanan in 1882 and the community was struck by a “boomtown spirit” that spurred new development. Main Street, south of the river, continued to be Buchanan’s principal commercial strip due to its high elevation above typical James River flood stages and its proximity to the community’s larger industrial sites. Single and multi-story commercial and mixed-use buildings with ornate pressed metal or corbelled brick facades in the Italianate fashion and storefronts with large display windows were erected throughout Buchanan’s commercial section during this period. Surviving examples include the 1884 James Evans Mason Lodge (180-28-18), a later Masonic Lodge/Town Hall building down the street (180-28-127), the T.M. Moelick Building (180-28-21), and the Hyde House and Store (180-28-17). Residential construction of this period ranged from traditional side-gabled I-houses to more fashionable Queen Anne and Italianate dwellings on Boyd and Main Streets. Examples of these include 19428 Main Street (180-28-182), 19450 Main Street (180-28-179), 19603 Main Street (180-28-68), 19718 Main (180-28-19), the Kneisley House (180-28-202), 210 Boyd Street (180-28-200), the 1880 Kelly House (180-28-5), and 377 Boyd Street (180-28-6). The homes of many of Buchanan’s prominent industrialists and leaders survive in excellent condition on Boyd Street, near the former depot site: examples are nineteenth century liveryman W.A. Ransone’s 1898 home and agricultural outbuildings (180-28-38), Buchanan News publisher, J.D. Buky’s brick Colonial Revival home (180-28-37), and telegraph operator turned banker, J.C. Dill’s Queen Anne-inspired home (180-28-39).

The industrial complex along Main Street, the 1903 Virginia Can Company (later the Hafleigh & Company Button Factory and now, the Groendyk Manufacturing Company), was begun in this period as well (180-28-93). Its collection of mid-sized, gable-roofed buildings with segmental arched openings and minimally detailed brickwork historically served as factory, warehouse, office, and showroom spaces and survive, to date in excellent condition with the addition of several new storage and shipping buildings.

African Americans neighborhoods developed in the postbellum era with Buchanan’s industrial and manufacturing growth. Three distinctive neighborhoods were associated with African American settlement: one located in north of the James River in former Pattonsburg and two in Buchanan. The earliest of the three neighborhoods is located at the south end of Lowe and Main Streets where two antebellum log structures still stand: the Toguri Lee House (180-28-7) and 213 Lowe Street (180-28-29). An early African American school was once located at the southern end of Lowe Street, but no longer stands. The second African American neighborhood is found in a small concentration of houses situated along the Norfolk & Western railroad tracks, behind the former Hafleigh Button Factory and the Williams Gatehouse (a nineteenth century farm), along a road called Rabbit Run. Five houses survive although two are in ruinous condition (180-28-137 & 180-28-138). The largest intact African American neighborhood continues along Third, Fourth, and Main Streets in former Pattonsburg. Only the older houses along Third and Main Streets are within the district boundaries. Typically these domestic dwellings are of frame construction and are modeled on the Greek Revival, I-house style, or bungalow style with gable roofs.

In the 1910s and 1920s, new buildings tended to be erected as infill rather than as part of a suburban-type expansion—topographic features essentially restricted the lands available for appropriate building sites to the existing town plan. Period revivals were commonly employed for many building types and for remodelings as well as new construction. The 1840 antebellum house “Oak Hill” (180-28-188), for example, was dramatically

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remodeled from its simple Greek Revival form to the ornate Classical Revival style in 1911 and the 1839 Wilson Warehouse interior was tastefully restored by Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson c. 1928. Other styles represented among the residential properties of the district include Colonial Revivals such as the two-story Mountcastle House (180-28-143) and smaller types such as the Dalton House (180-28-294) and the Max Walker House (180-28-109); and Bungalow/Craftsman homes in simple styles such as the Keith (180-28-3) and the Leighton (180-28-4) homes and decorative styles such as the Barley House (180-28-67) and the Gerald Hafleigh House (180-28-91). Several of these buildings were used as tourist homes or boarding houses, especially those in the vicinity of either of the town's early railroad depots. The c. 1925 Gothic Revival Trinity Methodist church (180-28-12) echoes the style of the Baptist church built about fifty years earlier.

Rarely, Buchanan's commercial architecture of this period also adopted a revivalist mode: the temple-form Bank of Buchanan (180-28-123) and the Town Hall Municipal Building (180-28-122), for example, exhibits features of the Classical Revival style. Most other commercial buildings were one or two-story, retail-oriented masonry structures with brick facades, flat or shed roofs with parapet walls, ground-level storefronts with copper or metal-framed, large display windows and glass transoms.

In the 1915-1940 period, two of the downtown's more substantial buildings, Ransone's Drugstore (180-28-118) and the 1919 Buchanan Theatre (180-28-117), were erected with two-story brick facades and handsome neon-accented Art Deco signage. In 1928, the modern brick Buchanan High School (180-28-272) building was erected near Lowe Street; a modern day fire destroyed the gymnasium roof, but the surviving brick buildings have recently been restored and given new commercial uses.

1930-1948: Depression and War

Less than twenty buildings were erected during this period, typically smaller scale frame in-fill houses of bungalow or Colonial Revival design were constructed. Two service stations, Wells Store (180-28-304) and L.C. Carter's Service Station (180-28-298) were built on the north side of the James River during this period, as was Dr. Stinnett's fine 1932 Tudor Revival home, designed by Roanoke architect Alba Simmons, at 19568 Main Street (180-28-86).

1948-1998: Modern Growth

While most of the buildings within the district predate World War II, some were built in later decades of the twentieth century. They are distributed throughout the district and are usually subordinate in scale and massing to the older structures around them. Nearly one hundred domestic buildings have been built within the district since 1948. The majority of the modern, non-contributing buildings are smaller in scale and massing to older buildings, are less decorative, and use inexpensive materials such as vinyl or aluminum siding. A small portion of new homes are manufactured "double wide" homes with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofs; while the majority are ranch styled homes of brick or frame or Colonial Revival homes of asbestos, vinyl or aluminum siding, or frame, and rarely, brick. Most of the modern Colonial Revival homes are simple one-story designs or one-and-a-half story "Cape Cods" with dormers.

Although Buchanan has endured periodic flooding of the James River, the town suffered devastating losses in the Flood of 1985. Among buildings destroyed were the C&O Depot, commercial buildings along Parkway Drive and Lowe Streets, and the home of famous nineteenth century author, Mary Johnston. Much of the land along Lowe

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Street's riverfront has been converted for use as various greenways and public facilities. They include the 1995 Toler Ransone Park (180-28-135) and the Carnival Grounds which has restroom, concession, and picnic facilities (180-28-74). The Town of Buchanan built a water gaging station along Parkway Drive in recent years.

Alterations to the historic fabric of the older buildings in the district have been minimal, restricted primarily to some modern sidings installed over original fabric. Replacement housing along Lowe Street, especially since the Flood of 1985, has been made with homes inferior in scale, massing, and materials to the large brick antebellum buildings.

An active Town Revitalization Program (modeled on the Main Street Program) is making incremental, but steady, progress in encouraging appropriate exterior and interior rehabilitation work and in augmenting other streetscape improvements.

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Architectural Inventory

Properties in the inventory are organized alphabetically by street and numerically by address. Entries list the name of the property (if known), the date or date range of construction, basic description and historical data. Virginia Department of Historic Resources site numbers for previously surveyed properties are included in parentheses at the end of each entry.

Special Note: Buchanan was in the process of converting their addresses to the 911 mile marker system during the survey and nomination preparation period. Most occupied structures were tentatively assigned new addresses at the end of June 1998. Vacant buildings, sites, and some new buildings were not yet assigned new addresses; therefore for inventory and identification purposes, these structures and sites will be identified with their existing addresses or real estate tax map number shown in parentheses.

Abbreviations used in the inventory include:

CB = contributing building	N = North
NB = non-contributing building	S = South
CS = contributing site	E = East
NC = non-contributing site	W = West
CSt = contributing structure	Ca. = Circa
NSt = non-contributing structure	

ALBEMARLE STREET

295: House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival has a gable roof, brick end chimney with shoulder and two secondary non-contributing outbuildings (180-28-239). **CB**

BEDFORD STREET

33-

55: Buchanan High School. 1927. 1-story brick former schoolhouse with a courtyard where the gymnasium (burned) once stood: Office, classroom, and shop buildings. A secondary non-contributing brick kitchen/lunchroom building is an associated non-contributing structure on this lot (180-28-272). **CB**

BOYD STREET

18: House. Early twentieth century. 1-story frame bungalow with metal roof (180-28-194). **CB**

36: House. Circa 1890. 2-story frame house has front gable wing, return cornice ends and gable roof and two secondary, non-contributing outbuildings (180-28-195). **CB**

54: House. Circa 1910. 1-story frame Queen Anne has hipped roof with lower gables, a front gable wing, 3-bay porch, and a rock wall borders the property. Secondary contributing garage at rear. House is situated near the former location of a railroad depot in Buchanan (180-28-187). **CB**

104: House. Circa 1910. 1-1/2 story frame bungalow with gabled dormers on s.w. side of house, brick porch with wood pilasters is situated near the former location of a railroad depot in Buchanan. Two secondary non-contributing outbuildings. (180-28-36). **CB**

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- 111: Mountcastle House. Circa 1910. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with stone foundation, gambrel roof, return cornice ends, and projecting pediment over a three-bay porch is situated near the former location of a railroad depot in Buchanan. One secondary contributing outbuilding (180-28-143). **CB**
- 120: J.D. Buky House. Circa 1900. 2-1/2 story brick front-gable vernacular Colonial Revival with frieze and full facade, one-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns. Home of Buchanan News newspaper publisher, J.D. Buky (180-28-37). **CB**
- 148: W.A. Ransone House. Circa 1890. 2-story frame vernacular Greek Revival has projecting bay on second story at front with decorative sawtooth wood shingles on front gable end. Local stone used for foundation, porch piers and associated front rock wall. Home of liveryman William A. Ransone who provided horse-and-buggy taxi service for railroad customers. Six secondary contributing outbuildings include a garage, chicken house, and storage sheds (180-28-38). **CB**
- 155: House. Circa 1920. 2-story frame foursquare with pyramidal asphalt shingle roof and a secondary non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-199). **CB**
- 167: House. Circa 1920. 1-story frame bungalow has cross-gable roof, exposed roof beams, concrete foundation (180-28-198). **CB**
- 182: J.C. Dill House. Circa 1890. Prominent 2-1/2 story Queen Anne dwelling has steep-pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables, front gable wing, and wraparound porch. Decorative iron fencing borders the yard. Home of prominent late nineteenth century Buchanan businessman, J.C. Dill (180-28-39). **CB**
- 183: House. 1998. 1-story vinyl-side ranch with gable roof (180-28-197). **NB**
- 207: Jon Brewbaker House. Late nineteenth century. 2-1/2 story frame Greek Revival has gable roof, brick end chimneys, return cornice ends, fanlights at attic level, and pedimented porch (180-28-40). **CB**
- 210: House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame house similar in design to the Kneisley House, but a plainer version. House has gabled front wing, turned balusters, metal standing seam roof, and brick chimney with shoulders and a non-contributing garage (180-28-200). **CB**
- 238: Kneisley House. Circa 1870. Decorative 2-story frame vernacular house with gabled front wing has decorative Italianate-inspired roof brackets and frieze, pierced wood balusters, transom and sidelights, coursed stone foundation, and a bay window on the front wing. One secondary non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-202). **CB**
- 243: Horn House. Late nineteenth century. 2-1/2 story frame, front gable Colonial Revival has frieze with return cornice ends, prominent interior end brick chimneys, and wraparound porch (180-28-42). **CB**

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- 274: Sorrell House. Circa 1850. 2-1/2 story, frame, side hall passage plan Greek Revival with paired end chimneys, transom and sidelights, and uncoursed stone foundation. Depicted in Ed Beyer's 1854 painting of Buchanan, this house survives in excellent condition from canal era days. One secondary non-contributing garage (180-28-203). **CB**
- 294: Watts House. Mid-to-late nineteenth century. Decorative 2-story brick Greek Revival features a hipped roof with frieze, soldier row of brick that traverses the second-story level (even in the end chimneys), masonry keystones and cornerblocks over front, first-story windows. One-story, one-bay porch has Doric columns, tripartite windows over porch, and sidelights at the front door. A secondary non-contributing shed is associated with the property (180-28-212). **CB**
- 317: Booze House. Early twentieth century. 1-1/2 story Craftsman-type bungalow has gable roof with front gabled dormer. Porch has brick piers, wood posts and turned balusters (180-28-43). **CB**
- 324: Harvey Ransone House. Circa 1930. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with side hall passage plan and wall dormers. Harvey Ransone is a son of W.A. Ransone, late nineteenth century liveryman. One secondary, contributing garage (180-28-213). **CB**
- 327: Boughman House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story frame bungalow situated beside the Hill House, with similar features (180-28-44). **CB**
- 335: Hill House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story frame bungalow with front gabled dormer and three-bay porch (180-28-45). **CB**
- 342: House. Circa 1900. 2-story frame foursquare dwelling with metal pyramidal roof and full-facade porch (180-28-214). **CB**
- 343: Keith House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame Dutch Revival bungalow has side gambrel roof and shed dormers. House identical to Leighton House which is located beside this structure (180-28-3). **CB**
- 355: Leighton House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame Dutch Revival bungalow has side gambrel roof with shed dormers (180-28-4). **CB**
- 370: Helmick House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof and secondary, non-contributing 2-bay brick garage (180-28-211). **NB**
- 371: Kelly House. Circa 1880. 2-story frame Greek Revival I-house faces and is situated close to railroad tracks. One of two houses on Boyd Street that faces the railroad tracks. Has one secondary non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-5). **CB**
- 377: House. Circa 1880. 1-story frame vernacular dwelling has front peak gable and metal roof. One of two buildings on Boyd Street that faces and is situated within feet of the railroad tracks. This building is associated with Buchanan's railroad boom days. One secondary, non-contributing storage building (180-28-6). **CB**

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- 398: House. Circa 1950. 1-1/2 story brick Cape Cod with two front dormers and a secondary, non-contributing 2-bay garage. (180-28-168) **NB**
- 403: Masonic Lodge Hall. 1976. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof is the meeting hall for the local Masonic chapter (180-28-163). **NB**
- 431: Boy Scout Hut. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof is used as a clubhouse and meeting place for the local Boy Scouts (180-28-162). **NB**
- 444: Craft House. Circa 1900. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with hipped metal roof (180-28-166). **CB**
- 481: House. Circa 1920. 1 story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof and two central interior brick chimneys (180-28-165). **CB**
- 496: House. Late 19th century. 2-story frame house with projecting front bay wing and porch. Entry has transom and sidelights. One secondary, non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-167). **CB**
- 497: House. Circa 1970. 1 story brick ranch with gable roof. (180-28-164). **NB**
- 506: House. Circa 1925. 1-1/2 story brick bungalow with front dormer and porch; has secondary, contributing garage. (180-28-193). **CB**
- 535: House. Circa 1930. 1 story frame vernacular dwelling with gable roof and a secondary, non-contributing garage. (180-28-192). **CB**

BRIDGE STREET (South of the James)

- 9: Multiple Family Dwelling. Late nineteenth century. 2-story Greek Revival with gable roof, return cornice ends, frame entablature with transom and sidelights has later-date front wing addition. Historically, this house was probably a single family dwelling. Has one secondary, non-contributing garage (180-28-64). **CB**
- 29: Beckner House. Circa 1930. 1-story frame Colonial Revival has front gable roof and three secondary, contributing outbuildings that include a privy, a chicken house, and a garage (180-28-65). **CB**
- 117-
183: Oak Hill. Circa 1840. Imposing 2-1/2 story high-style brick (now covered) Greek Revival dwelling with decorative pedimented dormers on all sides of attic level boasts prominent paired and corbelled brick chimneys, dentiled cornice with frieze, transom and sidelights, three-ranked window formation with paired center windows at front. This home, built for William Watson Boyd (1815-1866), son of early Buchanan Scotch-Irish settler Andrew Boyd, was occupied by Federal troops during the Civil War and used as a school during the 1890s. There is one contributing secondary building: a carriage house; and two non-contributing secondary buildings: a stable and a garage (180-28-188). **CB**

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- 174: Stull House. Early twentieth century. 2-story frame Colonial Revival has hipped roof, prominent brick chimneys, and wraparound porch. House has landscaping feature: a miniature railroad complete with tracks, wooden bridge, trestle, and train (180-28-189). **CB**
- 186: House. Circa 1970. 1-1/2 story frame A-frame house (180-28-314). **NB**
- 206: House. Circa 1950. 1-story frame bungalow with metal roof and a secondary non-contributing garage(180-28-161). **NB**
- 260: Locust Grove Farm. Late nineteenth century. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with metal hipped roof. Secondary buildings include one non-contributing garage, a contributing barn, and two agricultural buildings (180-28-190). **CB**
- 418: Morris House. Late nineteenth century. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with stone foundation, gable roof and a secondary, non-contributing shed. Property may have prior association with Locust Grove Farm (180-28-191). **CB**

(North of the James River)

- 21: C&O RR Foreman's House. Circa 1870. Decorative one-story board-and-batten dwelling located directly behind the former C&O Depot on the N. side of the James River. The pedimented and bracketed front porch features sawn tooth trim and is identical to a railroad building in Salem, Virginia (180-28-52). **CB**
- 66: House. Circa 1990. 1 story aluminum sided ranch with gable roof (180-28-317). **NB**
- 86: House. Circa 1960. 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival with porch and gable roof ; one secondary, non-contributing garage (180-28-250). **NB**
- 167: House. Circa 1920. 1-story frame Colonial Revival has front gable roof and front porch that has brick piers and wood posts; has one secondary contributing shed (180-28-260). **CB**
- 181: House. Circa 1960. 1-1/2 story Colonial Revival with gable roof (180-28-263). **NB**
- 197: House. Early twentieth century. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with gambrel roof and full facade porch at front (180-28-264). **CB**
- 220: House. Circa 1880. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with stone foundation and gable roof (180-28-251). **CB**

CULPEPPER STREET

SITE: This grassy, vacant lot on the corner of Culpepper and 19th Streets, was previously documented on a DHR Archaeological site inventory form and assigned the number 44BO85. There has been no subsurface testing and evaluation of this site and because no visible structure or building exists, the site is considered to be a non-contributing site in the historic district. **NS**

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- 12-30: Culpepper Apartments (A-F). Circa 1970. One primary 2-story brick and frame apartment building and one secondary brick apartment building, both with gable roofs (180-28-98). **NB**
- 51: House. Circa 1910. Decorative 1-1/2 story classic Craftsman bungalow features a composite chimney of stone and brick, a stone porch with arches, exposed roof beams, and a front gable dormer (180-28-92). **CB**
- 60: Hafleigh House. Circa 1910. Decorative 1-story stick and stone front gable Craftsman features shake shingles trim on gable ends, exposed roof beams, multipane windows, cross-gable with hip roof. This home, built for the Hafleigh family, has a secondary, contributing stone garage with stick trim features (180-28-93). **CB**
- 81: Gerald Hafleigh House. Circa 1910. Decorative 1-story frame Craftsman features rows of decorative triple windows, exposed roof rafters, and gable roof. House built by Andrew Miller, who signed his name in the attic. A secondary contributing garage is associated with this house (180-28-91). **CB**
- 100: Orange House. Circa 1920. 1-story front gable bungalow with gable roof and a secondary contributing garage (180-28-112). **CB**
- 107: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof (180-28-92). **NB**
- 118: Shotwell House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story Colonial Revival with gambrel roof has shed dormer at center front, wrought iron porch supports. A secondary contributing outbuilding is clad in similar colors as the primary dwelling and has a gambrel roof (180-28-113). **CB**
- 130: House. Circa 1960. 1-story brick ranch with front gable addition (180-28-114). **NB**
- 143: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame bungalow has low-pitched gable roof with front shed dormer, central interior brick chimney, and 3-bay front porch (180-28-100). **CB**
- 146: Thomas House. Circa 1980. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof (180-28-115). **NB**
- 151: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame house with front gable roof, decorative knee brace roof brackets, and paired windows (180-28-99). **CB**
- 173: Goode House. Circa 1920. 2-story frame Colonial Revival has gambrel roof with a front shed dormer and paired brick chimneys on the N. side of house. Two secondary, non-contributing garages at rear (180-28-103). **CB**
- 176: House. Circa 1920. 1-story frame bungalow with front gable has gable roof and "Glasgo Company" brick porch supports. One secondary contributing garage (180-28-116). **CB**
- 186: House. Circa 1965. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof and non-contributing secondary shed (180-28-102). **NB**

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- 201: House. Circa 1920. 2-story gambrel roof Colonial Revival with gambrel roof, front shed dormer, and secondary non-contributing garage (180-28-107). **CB**
- 17: Max Walker House. Circa 1920. 1-story, front gable, frame bungalow featured paired windows and wrought iron porch supports (180-28-109). **CB**
- 220: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof and attached carport (180-28-108). **NB**
- 241: House. Circa 1920. 1-story frame bungalow has gable roof, paired brick chimneys and brick porch supports. One secondary, non-contributing storage shed (180-28-196). **CB**
- 242: House. Circa 1920. 2-story vinyl-sided frame Colonial Revival with gambrel roof and front shed dormer; one secondary, non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-235). **CB**
- 254: House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame Greek Revival has metal, gable roof, two interior end brick chimneys, and a hipped roof over the front porch; has one secondary, non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-234). **CB**
- 274: House. Circa 1960. 1-1/2 story frame ranch with clipped gable ends and a gable roof (180-28-230). **NB**
- 275: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof and attached carport (180-28-231). **NB**
- 280: House. Circa 1990. 1-story frame ranch with gable roof and pedimented porch (180-28-229). **NB**
- 289: House. Circa 1900. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with pyramidal roof and wraparound porch with turned posts and two secondary non-contributing buildings: a garage & a storage shed (180-28-227). **CB**
- 292: House. Circa 1890. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with front gable wing, wraparound porch that features turned wooden posts, and diamond-shaped accent windows on the second and attic levels; two secondary, non-contributing garages (180-28-228). **CB**
- 311: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch gable roof with secondary, non-contributing shed (180-28-233). **NB**
- 312: House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame Greek Revival has gable roof, frieze, interior end chimneys of brick, and turned balusters on the first story entry porch. This building is probably the oldest house on Culpepper Ave.(180-28-226). **CB**
- 323: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof (180-28-224). **NB**
- 330: House. Circa 1910. 2-story frame foursquare with pyramidal roof and hipped roof porch with brick piers and tapered wood supports (180-28-225). **CB**
- 346: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame Craftsman-type bungalow has gabled front dormer and full facade porch with wood post and balusters; one secondary contributing garage (180-28-223). **CB**

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- 349: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof (180-28-232). **NB**
- 356: House. Circa 1910. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with pyramidal roof (180-28-222). **CB**
- 380: House. Circa 1930. 1-story frame Colonial Revival has gable roof with decorative knee brace roof brackets and brick end chimney (180-28-221). **CB**
- 392: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof and attached garage (180-28-220). **NB**
- 416: House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival has cross gable roof, wall and gabled dormers and shed roof over a portion of the first level at front (180-28-219). **CB**
- 493: Shearry Stull House. Circa 1970. 1-story frame ranch with gable roof (180-28-241). **NB**
- 595: Tinney House. Circa 1990. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof (180-28-237). **NB**
- 641: Stull-Carson House. Circa 1900. 2-1/2 story brick Dutch Colonial Revival has a metal gambrel roof with flared eaves, half fanlight attic windows, and shed roof dormers. One secondary contributing garage (180-28-236). **CB**
- 710: House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival has a pedimented porch with wrought iron supports, gable front dormer and gable roof (180-28-238). **CB**

FAIRVIEW ROAD

SITE: Fairview Cemetery. 1854. This town cemetery, established during the Rural Cemetery Movement period and Canal Boom era, originally included burial areas for the interment of blacks and indigents. Numerous decorative, artistic headstones by stonecutters, John B. Gaddess and J.L. Hilerman, and iron fences for many of Buchanan's wealthy and early settlement families (180-28-66). **CS**

SITE: Mt. View Cemetery. 1854. This public African American cemetery adjoins and was originally part of Fairview Cemetery. Two older, abandoned and overgrown sections with many depressions lie laterally to a cleared and maintained section where a wide variety of markers have been used to mark gravesites (180-28-110). **CS**

- 36: Dalton House. Circa 1940. 1-story frame, front gable bungalow with gable roof (180-28-294). **CB**

FIFTEENTH STREET

- 33: Old Depot Store. Early 20th century. 2-story frame commercial building located across from the Old Depot site. Front gable buildings has parapet, bracketed awning, recessed entry and second-story domestic living space (180-28-141). **CB**

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FIRST STREET

- 214: Eubank House. Circa 1870. 2-story Greek-Revival inspired frame house has front gabled wing with decorative gable ends and return cornice ends, a wraparound porch, and metal, cross-gable roof; two secondary, non-contributing sheds (180-28-246). **CB**
- 228: House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame I-house has interior-end brick chimneys, stone foundation, metal gable roof, and four-bay front porch; two secondary contributing outbuildings (180-28-247). **CB**
- 240: House. Circa 1850. 2-story frame I-house has interior-end brick chimneys, stone foundation, metal gable roof, and three-bay front porch; one secondary non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-248). **CB**
- 266: House. Circa 1960. 1-story L-shaped ranch with gable roof (180-28-249). **NB**
- 275: Chester Wright House. Circa 1850. 2-1/2 story gable front, frame vernacular dwelling has brick end chimneys, stone foundation, and gable roof; non-contributing shed (180-28-47). **CB**
- 315: Hartman House. Circa 1850. 2-story frame I-house with front wing addition has gable roof with return cornice ends, two central interior brick chimneys, and a three-bay front porch (180-28-46). **CB**
- 357: House. Circa 1950. 1-1/2 story frame front gable roof bungalow. (180-28-312). **NB**
- 358: House. Circa 1850. 2-story Greek Revival-inspired I-house with gable roof, broken pediment door surround with sidelights, pedimented front porch, stone foundation; one secondary, non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-310). **CB**
- 377: Zimmerman House. Circa 1850. Believed to have been a former hotel, this 2-1/2 story brick Greek Revival once had a 2-story front portico and still has a door surround with transom and sidelights, and a gable roof. House was owned by J.J. Zimmerman, a German settler who lived in Pattonsburg (now Buchanan) during the canal boom era. One secondary, non-contributing shed (180-28-53). **CB**
- 395: House. Circa 1950. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with front gable roof (180-28-311). **NB**
- 396: Johnson House. Circa 1850. 2-story frame Greek Revival I-house has gable roof and stone foundation; secondary non-contributing buildings include a garage and a shed (180-28-149). **CB**
- 403: House. Circa 1940. 1-story front gable, frame Colonial Revival with 3-bay porch (180-28-54). **CB**
- 419: House. Circa 1940. 1-story frame bungalow with gable and shed roof (180-28-55). **CB**
- 453: House. Circa 1850. 2-story I-house with front bay and gable roof (180-28-56). **CB**
- 463: House. Circa 1850. 1-story log structure clad in Bricktex has a gable roof and one central interior brick chimney (180-28-57). **CB**

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- 481: Rickman House. Circa 1890. 2-story vernacular frame house has a brick foundation, gable roof and full-length front porch; one secondary, non-contributing garage (180-28-313). **CB**
- 488: Austin House. Circa 1940. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with hipped roof now has stucco finish and enclosed front porch and one secondary non-contributing garage (180-28-296). **CB**
- 509-
- 515: Ed Ayers Grocery. Circa 1930. 2-story pre-WWII concrete block neighborhood grocery store with upper-level apartments and one secondary contributing storage building (180-28-295). **CB**

LOWE STREET

- 158: House. Circa 1960. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof (180-28-155). **NB**
- 172: House. Circa 1950. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof (180-28-154). **NB**
- 199: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame Craftsman bungalow has low-pitched shed dormer at front, two central interior brick chimneys and a gable roof (180-28-31). **CB**
- 208: Multiple Family Building. Circa 1970. Five-unit duplexes within 2-story brick and frame, gable roof structure (180-28-153). **NB**
- 213: House. Circa 1840. Previously documented on a DHR Archaeological Site inventory form and assigned the site number 44BO250, this 1-1/2 story log house is being considered for its contributing architectural integrity. Log core is visible from cellar; house now clad in aluminum siding with gable, asphalt shingle roof, 2 end chimneys, and 2 rear room additions. This early log home has had at least one major addition which nearly doubled its size vis a vis the detectable sag at the front indicates the seams' proximity. This house may be associated with an early mill once located nearby (180-28-29). **CB**
- 225: Vince Williams House. Circa 1960. 1-story frame ranch with concrete block foundation and hipped roof (180-28-151). **NB**
- 255: House. Circa 1990. 1-story manufactured house has vinyl siding and gable roof (180-28-152). **NB**
- 262: House. Circa 1990. 1-story manufactured frame dwelling with gable roof and non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-150). **NB**
- 263: House. Circa 1950. 1-1/2 story frame, front gable Colonial Revival with gabled dormer on N. side (180-28-156). **NB**
- 289: House. Circa 1980. 1-story, frame, front gable roof dwelling with wood paneling (180-28-148). **NB**
- 290: Logan-Wade House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame Greek Revival I-house has a gable roof, two-story pedimented portico with turned posts and balusters, and two interior-end brick chimneys; one secondary non-contributing shed (180-28-32). **CB**

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- 310: House. Circa 1960. 1-story asbestos shingle sided Colonial Revival (180-28-147). **NB**
- 311: House. Circa 1950. 1-story, frame, front-gable roof bungalow (180-28-145). **NB**
- 322: House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame I-house has brick end chimneys, gable roof, and covered 2-story entry porch that features wrought iron railings; one secondary, non-contributing shed (180-280-271). **CB**
- 323: House. Circa 1950. 1-story, frame, front-gable roof bungalow (180-28-144). **NB**
- 334: House. Circa 1960. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof; one secondary non-contributing shed (180-28-146). **NB**
- 335: Douthat House. Circa 1850. 2-story brick side-hall passage Greek Revival built for merchant/teller William Douthat during the canal era. A secondary non-contributing garage is associated with this house (180-28-28). **CB**
- 346: Lowe Street Apartments. Circa 1980. 2-story frame multiple family housing unit has weatherboard siding and gable roof (180-28-76). **NB**
- 362: Hill House. Circa 1930. 1-story cross-gable frame bungalow features prominent brick chimneys with shoulders, decorative roof brackets, and metal roof (180-28-33). **CB**
- 363: Smith House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame I-house with 3-bay porch, metal gable roof with return cornices, one interior-end brick chimney, and one secondary, non-contributing 1-bay garage (180-28-27). **CB**
- 372: Stevens-Hodges House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame three-bay Greek Revival inspired I-house has interior-end brick chimneys, a metal gable roof, and a three-bay porch; one secondary, non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-34). **CB**
- 373: Meredith House. Circa 1940. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with pedimented 1-bay portico, gable chimney, and one secondary, contributing 1-bay garage (180-28-26). **CB**
- (1131): Huffman House. Circa 1870. Former residence of Oscar Huffman, who started the Virginia Can Co. and later became president of the Continental Can Co., this 2-1/2 story frame Greek Revival I-house has a steep-pitch gable roof with return cornice ends, a three-bay front entry porch, and stone and log foundation (180-28-35). **CB**
- 392: Mullins House. Circa 1920. Built on the former site of the Central Land Company's office, this decorative frame Colonial Revival features an arts-and-craft stone chimney, decorative roof brackets and windows, and has a gable roof (180-28-75). Two secondary, non-contributing outbuildings include a garage and a storage shed. **CB**

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- (1110): Hotel Botetourt. 1851. Reported to have been built on the site of a Revolutionary War era tavern, this 3-story brick hotel was built for hotel keeper Jacob A. Haney during the height of the canal era. One of Virginia's oldest hotels in continuous use notorious guests have included Jubal Early, Robert E. Lee, and Circus Operator John Robinson. The hotel was damaged by a fire in August 1997 with significant destruction to the third story floor and roof. The exterior and a major portion of the interior are intact and the building is currently under consideration as a rehabilitation project by a non-profit organization. A secondary, non-contributing garage survives unharmed and in good condition (180-28-25). **CB**
- 421: Wilson Warehouse. 1839. 2-1/2 story Flemish-bond brick Greek Revival warehouse and store with domestic space and attached contributing smokehouse/kitchen was once the center of trade for southwest Virginia and served as residence for John S. Wilson during the canal era. Restored in 1936 by architect Stanhope Johnson for owner Oscar Huffman, president of the Continental Can Co., Wilson Warehouse has served for more than 150 years as a prominent social and economic center for Buchanan (180-28-30). **CB**
- 455: Carnival Grounds. 1980. Modern aluminum building with garage bay doors and gable roof. Six secondary non-contributing outbuildings that include restrooms, vending booths, and picnic shelters (180-28-74). **NB**
- 546-
568: Painter Apartments. Circa 1940. 2-story, frame WWII-era apartment building features wall dormers and gable roof and a secondary contributing apartment building (180-28-125). **CB**
- 592: Glad Rags. Circa 1980. 1-story concrete block manufacturing building (180-28-73). **NB**
- (950): Toler Ransone Park. 1995. Public park established on former site of the Buchanan Graded School (180-28-135). **NS**
- Site: James River & Kanawha Canal (Gauge Dock & Canal Wall). Circa 1850. Formerly recorded on a DHR Archaeological Site Inventory Form and assigned the number 44BO231, a limited amount of uncontrolled excavation was begun at this significant, contributing site in 1997. While these excavations exposed a portion of the dry dock, unfortunately the excavations were not documented, so information regarding subsurface integrity is not available. The excavations may have caused a limited amount of disruption to the integrity of potential archaeological deposits associated with the canal dry dock (180-28-169). **CS**
- 630: Big Daddy's. Circa 1950. 1-story brick and frame tavern that was formerly a lumberyard (180-28-72). **NB**
- 640: Nex-Tech. Circa 1990. 1-story concrete block commercial building (180-28-70). **NB**
- 687: Buster's Car Wash. Circa 1990. 2-bay concrete block commercial car wash (180-28-71) **NB**.

MAIN STREET (South of the James River)

- 19279: Toguri Lee House. Circa 1840. 1-story log dwelling with loft, now clad with Bricktex siding, features deep inset windows, low-pitch gable roof, an end chimney and foundation of river rock. Built into the bank of the road, this structure was an early settlement home along the Great Road and has two non-contributing sheds associated with it (180-28-7). **CB**

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19318-

19348: Hafleigh & Company. Circa 1900. Acquired from the Virginia Can Co., the original Hafleigh Button Factory consisted of six contributing structures that include one primary contributing office/showroom building, 3 secondary manufacturing buildings, and 2 storage buildings: the office and manufacturing buildings are the most distinctive. The brick manufacturing buildings are Italianate-inspired with double-pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, and segmental arch windows. The brick office building features a hipped roof, 8-over-1 windows, and transomed entry. Since becoming the Groendyk Co. in the 1960s, the factory has expanded and now includes three secondary non-contributing buildings: two concrete block buildings (one used for storage and one for shipping) and most recently, an adjoining former domestic brick ranch building which is used as additional office space (180-28-62). **CB**

19327: First Baptist Church. Circa 1890. Vernacular frame church has front gable roof with pinnacled tower at front, Gothic-inspired windows, and full basement (180-28-8). **CB**

19363: Shaver House. Circa 1960. 1-1/2 story brick Colonial Revival with gabled front dormers (180-28-242). **NB**

19834-

19386: Pat's Auctions. Circa 1980. 1-story brick commercial building with shaker shingle boxed cornice (180-28-142). **NB**

19391: The Anchorage. Circa 1840. 2-story, 3-bay brick Greek Revival features decorative crown molding and cornice, multi-light windows, interior brick chimneys, and a hipped roof. Property purchased by William Conway Whittle, from Norfolk, in 1851. Whittle went on to serve in the CSA Navy and was a commodore who fought at the Battle of New Orleans. Building was used as a tourist home in the early 20th century (180-28-9). **CB**

19413: Manley House. Circa 1920. 2-bay, 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival with front gable roof (180-28-10). **CB**

19418: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame bungalow has front shed dormer, a gable roof, an arched 3-bay front porch, and paired windows at front (180-28-181). **CB**

19425: House. Circa 1960. 1-1/2 frame Cape Cod with two gabled dormers and 3-bay porch at front (180-28-180). **NB**

19428: House. Circa 1890. 2-story frame Queen Anne with gabled and hipped roof, a front facing bayed wing, wraparound porch, transomed entry and central interior brick chimney. One secondary, non-contributing garage. (180-28-182). **CB**

19437: Tingler House. Circa 1880. 2-story Greek Revival I-house with central front gabled portico and gable roof (180-28-11). **CB**

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- 19450: House. Circa 1880. 2-story frame Queen Anne has cross gable roof with front facing gable wing and square tower with steep roof at front. Secondary non-contributing structures include a garage and an in-ground swimming pool (180-28-179). **CB**
- 19451: House. Circa 1950. 1-1/2 story brick Cape Cod with paired front-facing gabled dormers (180-28-177). **NB**
- 19467: House. Circa 1980. 1-story frame, vinyl-sided ranch with gable roof (180-28-176). **NB**
- 19468: House. Circa 1920. 2-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling of brick and frame features a cross-gambrel roof, grouped windows, and a brick porch; one secondary contributing garage (180-28-178). **CB**
- 19481: House. Circa 1930. 2-story, 2-bay frame, front gable Colonial Revival with decorative roof brackets and one secondary, contributing garage (180-28-175). **CB**
- 19482: House. Circa 1880. 2-story modified Greek Revival I-house with gable roof, brick interior-end chimneys, and 2-story square column supports. Secondary non-contributing garage and storage shed on property (180-28-173). **CB**
- 19490: House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame I-house with gable roof, enclosed porch, and contributing garage (180-28-174). **CB**
- (1337): House. Circa 1990. 1-story vinyl-sided frame house with gable roof (180-28-172). **NB**
- 19505: John T. Martin House. Circa 1870. Nineteenth century 2-story frame structure was bricked and modified in 1934 into a 3-bay Greek Revival with stone lintels, brick end chimneys, 1-bay porch, transom and sidelights. Grave marker footstones used for sidewalk in rear. Four secondary resources include a contributing storage building and well house; and two non-contributing garages (180-28-171). **CB**
- 19530: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story brick and frame Craftsman bungalow has front gabled dormer, arched porch with brick piers and tapered wood posts, decorative roof brackets, paired and grouped windows. One secondary contributing garage (180-28-87). **CB**
- 19541: House. Circa 1920. Decorative 1-story brick and frame Craftsman has low pitched, multi-gabled roof with exposed roof beams. Porch features brick piers with short, tapered wood porch supports, and decorative wood balusters (180-28-170). **CB**
- 19554: Stinnett House. 1932. Textured, classic 2-story Tudor Revival house designed by Roanoke architect, Alba Simmons, features multiple gables and gabled dormers, decorative half-timbering on upper story frame level, stone accents, brick chimney with decorative chimney pots, and gabled entry porches. One secondary contributing outbuilding (180-28-86). **CB**

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- 19559: Buchanan Presbyterian Church. 1845. Simple Flemish-bond brick church features gable roof with tower at center front and tri-part sash 12/12 double hung windows; 2 contributing secondary structures include a brick education building and tri-arch cloister erected in 1926. A non-contributing brick social hall and kitchen were added to the rear in 1956. A secondary, non-contributing granite marker commemorates Confederate soldiers (180-28-97). **CB**
- 19568: Dr. Stinnett's Office. Circa 1945. 1-story brick Colonial Revival building with return cornice ends and gable roof which was the office of long-time 20th century Buchanan physician, Dr. Stinnett (180-28-85). **CB**
- 19578: House. Circa 1890. 2-story frame vernacular house with front facing bay wing and cross gable roof features a projecting front bay on the bay wing façade; one secondary, non-contributing garage (180-28-84). **CB**
- 19583: Alderson House. Circa 1950. Decorative 1-1/2 story brick Colonial Revival with gable roof (180-28-215). **NB**
- 19602: Carson House. Circa 1850. 2-story brick-over-frame Colonial Revival house with gable roof. The original 19th-century frame dwelling exists at the core of this dwelling which was built-around, in brick, with modern additions in the mid-twentieth century (180-28-83). **CB**
- 19603: House. Circa 1890. 2-story frame house has front facing bay wing, wrap-around porch, metal, cross-gable roof, and one secondary, contributing 2-bay frame garage (180-28-68). **CB**
- 19617: Barley House. Circa 1920. Highly decorative brick Craftsman has Oriental features such as the low-pitch, multi-gabled "pagoda" style ceramic roof, grouped windows, exposed roof beams and rafter ends (180-28-67). **CB**
- 19618-
19626: Will Hylton House. Circa 1920. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with pyramidal roof, paired windows, and pediment gable roof over the front porch; one secondary, non-contributing garage (180-28-82). **CB**
- 19637: Trinity United Methodist Church. 1904. 2-story common-bond brick church with Gothic Revival features stained glass and castellated tower. (180-28-12) **CB**
- 19640: Trinity Episcopal Church. 1842. Flemish bond brick church features a central pavilion with wings, wood pilasters and wood trim at the pedimented front entry. Octagonal church tower has a louvered belfry. Social hall and office are late-nineteenth, early-twentieth century additions at church sides (180-28-1). A secondary contributing site is the Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery that was established in 1846. This antebellum church cemetery has 16 marked burials, the earliest being that of John S. Wilson, owner of the Wilson Warehouse, in 1846. Artistic headstones by makers: John B. Gaddess, J.W. Davies, and Roanoke Works (Salem, Va.) (180-28-2). **CB, CS**

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19645-

19655: Barger House and Grocery. Circa 1910. 2-story brick combination commercial and domestic structure has front facing bay wing with parapet, glass block transom and recessed entry with contributing attached gable roof, brick dwelling; secondary contributing outbuilding (180-28-13). **CB**

19663: Barger Brothers Grocery and Coal. Circa 1920. 1-story brick with shed roof situated beside the former Barger home & early grocery store. Associated poured concrete scales for weighing trucks filled with coal situated at N. side of building (180-28-14). **CB**

19670: Fire and Rescue Building. Circa 1990. 2-story front gable brick building used by the Buchanan Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad feature office areas and 5-bay garages (180-28-306). **NB**

19673: Buchanan Motor Co. Circa 1960. 1-story brick and concrete block commercial building with basement garages (180-28-215). **NB**

19689-

19695: H.L. Williams Apartment House. Circa 1850. 2-story brick Greek Revival with gable roof may have been an early tavern or hotel (180-28-15). **CB**

19698: Williams Building. 1976. 1-story brick modern post office has hipped roof (180-28-305). **NB**

19705: H.L. Williams House. Circa 1880. Prominent and decorative 2-story Classical Revival house of brick and frame with center front wing. Projecting pedimented portico has fanlight and is supported by paired, squared Greek-inspired columns. A highly ornate arched door surround features fanlight transom and decorative sidelights. Decorative wood trim over frame sides of house. Home of long-time Buchanan funeral director H.L. Williams; secondary contributing outbuilding (180-28-16). **CB**

19718: Baptist Church Parsonage. Circa 1890. 2-story frame vernacular house with front facing bayed wing has gable roof has return cornice ends, a gabled portico over the front 3-bay, 2-story porch. House associated with Buchanan Baptist Church and may have been an early parsonage house; includes a secondary non-contributing garage (180-28-19). **CB**

19721-

19727: Hyde House and Store. Circa 1900. 2-story commercial and domestic building has front facing bay wing with storefront windows and transoms, wraparound porch, and metal hipped roof (180-28-17). **CB**

19730: Buchanan Baptist Church. 1876. Gothic-Revival brick church features a center front Gothic steeple with wrought iron pinnacles, slate roof, stained glass windows and transom, double entry solid wood door and a two-story brick addition at the rear (180-28-20). **CB**

19733: Lodge Hall #1. Circa 1890. 2-story brick commercial building, initially used as a Masonic Lodge Hall (upper level), has decorative windows with keystones and segmental arches, and arched transoms. Building was later used for commercial & domestic purposes (180-28-18). **CB**

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-
- 19746: T.M. Moelick Building. Circa 1890. 2-story brick commercial building which operated as general merchandise establishment during railroad boom days has recessed entry, transom, and storefront windows. Second-story utilized for domestic housing and rear additions operated as separate business establishments (180-28-21). **CB**
- 19747: Bank of Buchanan. Circa 1910. 2-story brick Classical Revival financial institution features four Ionic columns that support a prominent front pediment and entablature. Multi-paned transoms and windows, decorative cornice with mutules further embellished this building (180-28-123). **CB**
- 19752: Clean Meat Market. Circa 1900. 1-story brick commercial building, once a butcher's shop ran by Barger Brothers, has decorative brick, recessed entry, transom and plate glass windows (180-28-22). **CB**
- 19753: Town Hall and Municipal Building. Circa 1940. 2-story brick Classical Revival-inspired government building features Ionic columns, entry fanlight, transom and sidelight door surrounds, pediment, frieze, and cornice decoration, and a 1-bay garage at the basement level (180-28-122). **CB**
- 19758: ABC Store. Circa 1900. 1-story brick commercial building with parapet at front, recessed entry, and boxed shaker awning addition ca. 1970 (180-28-23). **CB**
- 19762-
19766: Ford Motor Building. Circa 1920. 1-story brick building with attached garages is the site of Buchanan's first Ford dealership (180-28-24). **CB**
- 19771-
19783: Ransone Drug Store. Circa 1920. 2-story decorative brick commercial building features concrete cornerblocks, attached art deco signage, recessed entry, transom and storefront windows. Harvey Ransone operated this Buchanan drug store for nearly 50 years (180-28-118). **CB**
- 19772-
19778: Buchanan Theatre. 1918. 2-story brick front gable theatre has shake shingles trim on gable ends, front box office features art deco sign and marquee. Soda shop addition at front side ca. 1950 and rear section of theatre used for domestic housing purposes (180-28-117). Only extant theatre in town. **CB**
- 19785: Mick-or-Mack Grocery. Circa 1920. 1-story brick commercial building with recessed entry with double doors, transom, and plate glass windows (180-28-120). **CB**
- 19789: Thompson Seed Store. Circa 1920. 1-story brick commercial building with decorative brick, metal post sign, recessed entry with double doors, transom and plate glass windows (180-28-121). **CB**
- 19791-
19795: Barger Grocery. Circa 1920. 2-story brick commercial building has decorative brick, recessed entry with transoms, and plate glass windows (180-28-119). **CB**
- 19792: Central Fidelity Bank. Circa 1980. 1-story brick financial institution (180-28-130). **NB**

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- 19799: Henderson Hardware. Circa 1920. 1-story brick commercial building has decorative brickwork, parapet with stepped sides, transom over awning storefront, and recessed entry (180-28-124). **CB**
- 19800: Old Post Office Building. Circa 1920. 2-story common-bond brick commercial building with segmental arch windows and living quarters on the second-floor was the site of an early 20th century post office for the town (180-28-204). **CB**
- 19806: Frame Shop. Circa 1920. 2-story common-bond brick commercial building has multi-light transom over front awning and recessed entry (180-28-205). **CB**
- 19812: Buchanan Hardware. Circa 1970. 2-story composite building attached to Burris Building and with similar composite features (180-28-206). **NB**
- 19817: Texaco. Circa 1940. 1-story concrete block commercial building has brick facade, full basement and appears as a 2-story from the rear. Early 20th century gasoline station with attached storage and garage facilities at rear(180-28-131). **CB**
- 19818: Burris Building. Circa 1970. 2-story composite building features concrete block, cedar shingles, and stone components and plate glass windows (180-28-207). **NB**
- 19827-
- 19833: Lodge Hall #2. Circa 1900. 2-story frame commercial building that served as the second Masonic Lodge meeting hall in Buchanan (180-28-127). **CB**
- 19834: Kemble Building. Circa 1900. 2-story brick commercial building with living quarters on the upper level. The building served as the Buchanan Colored Oddfellows Lodge during the early 20th century (180-28-126). **CB**
- 19837: Rodgers House. Circa 1870. 2-story Greek Revival with full-facade pedimented 2-story porch, prominent corbelled interior-end brick chimneys, and a stone foundation. Building may have been an early hotel or boarding house (180-28-128). **CB**
- 19844: Hodges Mercantile-Ben Franklin. Circa 1890. 2-story brick commercial/domestic building has front parapet, inlaid terrazo tiles at recessed door entry, paired windows on the upper level. One secondary, non-contributing garage at the rear of property (180-28-208). **CB**
- 19854-
- 19858: Odd Fellows Lodge. Circa 1890. 2-story brick commercial building has side entry to upper level, transomed storefront, and recessed entry. Odd Fellows used upper level as a meeting hall for many years (180-28-209). **CB**
- 19857: James River Hydrate Office. Circa 1920. 1-story brick and stucco commercial building has parapeted front with gable roof at office entry, quonset-type metal roof at rear with garage bays (180-28-129). **CB**

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19860: Robinsons Barbershop. Circa 1947. 1-story brick building in continuous use as a barbershop (180-28-210). **CB**

19872: Exxon Convenience Store. Circa 1990. 1-story masonry and vinyl convenience store with gasoline pumps (180-28-134). **NB**

19908-

19910: Mundy's Body Shop. Circa 1960. 1-story concrete block garage with office space. One concrete block addition on this building carries the address of 27 Parkway Drive (180-28-210). **NB**

Str: Swinging Bridge. Circa 1834. Built as a wooden bridge over the James River circa 1834, the original stone piers have survived nearly two centuries of flooding while the bridge trusses and appearance have changed with each rebuilding. Rebuilt as a covered bridge (on the original piers) ca. 1850 by the Buchanan Turnpike Co., the bridge was burned by the C.S.A. in 1864 to prevent Union troops from crossing it. Rebuilt, again, as a covered wooden bridge ca. 1870 until 1897 when it was dismantled and replaced by a steel structure (still on the original stone piers). In 1938, the bridge was given new wood decking, steel suspension support and redirected to connect with the new and modern U.S. 11 bridge built beside it. Used as a footbridge for pedestrians since the 1930s, the bridge was reconstructed after being destroyed by the Flood of 1985. Once again, the bridge was built on the original 1834 stone piers (180-28-69). **CStr**

Str: 1937 James River Bridge. 1937. Modern highway bridge over the James River has poured concrete piers, steel trusses, concrete decking, and pavement. Concrete bridge railings are decoratively pierced and have attached lampposts. The historic swinging pedestrian bridge attaches to the southwest side of this bridge. A dated marker is anchored to the southeast end of the bridge (180-28-266). **CStr**

Main Street [North Side of James River]

20125: House. Circa 1960. 2-story brick and frame Colonial Revival with secondary, non-contributing outbuilding and in-ground swimming pool (180-28-266). **NB**

20149: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof and attached carport (180-28-261). **NB**

20209: River Inn. Circa 1970. 1-story brick restaurant with fabric front awning and paved parking lot (180-28-283). **NB**

20241: Mallie Watkins House. Circa 1960. 1-story frame Cape Cod with gable roof (180-28-281). **NB**

20296: Ebenezer Methodist Church. Circa 1920. Originally a frame church, it burned and was rebuilt using concrete blocks which were handmade by Reverend Burks and several church members in 1947. The concrete blocks were mixed in the backyard of the adjoining property, where Rev. Burks lived. This decorative vernacular church features a front gable roof, rock-faced concrete block and brick facade, and Gothic-inspired windows and transom with brick trim. Brick trim at the front entry blends with concrete blocks for a quoining effect enhanced by the solid wood door (180-28-77). **CB**

20311: House. Circa 1980. 1-story frame ranch with gable roof (180-28-275). **NB**

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- 20314: Mabel Burks House. Circa 1870. 2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house, now clad with asbestos shingle siding, has a gable roof and frieze, stone foundation, a 3-bay, 1-story front porch and a central interior brick chimney. 20th century parsonage home for pastor of the neighboring church (180-28-78). **CB**
- 20332: Logan House. Circa 1980. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof (180-28-79). **NB**
- 20349: House. Circa 1955. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with front gable roof and addition (180-28-276). **NB**
- (5255): Uncle Charlie's. Circa 1920. 1-story front gable concrete block grocery store with shed roof addition at rear was associated with Buchanan's African American neighborhood (180-28-280). **CB**
- 20350: House. Circa 1850. 2-story Greek Revival has a stone foundation, a 2-story pedimented porch with turned posts, metal roof with return cornice ends, and 2 interior-end brick chimneys. House sits almost directly on Route 11 and has deep inset windows. 1-story gable roof wing addition at rear (180-28-80). **CB**
- 20374: Layne House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame bungalow with gambrel roof and front gabled dormer. Room addition at rear; two secondary buildings include a non-contributing garage and storage shed (180-28-81). **CB**
- 20392: Layman House. Circa 1900. 2-story large, frame Queen Anne-inspired building has hip and multiple-gable roof with a wraparound porch that has been enclosed (180-28-94). **CB**
- 20405: Lottie Burks House. Circa 1980. 1-story vinyl-side manufactured home with gable roof (180-28-278). **NB**
- 20423: Charles Perry Burks Homeplace. Circa 1850. 2-story frame Greek Revival with stone foundation and metal gable roof (180-28-267). **CB**
- (5386): House. Circa 1920. 1-story frame bungalow with gable roof, additions, and brick chimney is in ruinous condition (180-28-95). **CB**
- 20459: House. Circa 1990. 1-story vinyl-sided manufactured home with gable roof (180-28-318). **NB**
- 20480: Wells Store. Circa 1940. 1-story concrete block service station and neighborhood grocery store has a hipped metal roof. This old store has some local notoriety attached to it as the former owners were known to sell "bootleg" liquor which they made, then siphoned through tubing, from the basement. Current owner, a descendant, has removed the bootleg evidence. Secondary, non-contributing storage shed in rear (180-28-304). **CB**
- 20514: Purgatory Farm. Circa 1870. Stone foundation is original and agricultural outbuildings are older than dwelling. Original dwelling evidently burned or was destroyed. Rebuilt in the early twentieth century as a 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival with gable dormers and 2-story porch in the rear. Two secondary, contributing buildings include a barn and a shed (180-28-303). **CB**

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(5445): House. Circa 1900. 1-1/2 story frame building has 2 front entry doors and may have once served as an early Brethern meetinghouse or, according to local oral tradition, a toll house. Features include a stone foundation, central interior brick chimney and gable, metal roof. Evidence of addition/extension at front near chimney with a wing and porch addition at the rear (180-28-308). **CB**

20578: House. Circa 1990. 1-story vinyl-sided manufactured ranch with gable roof; has one secondary, non-contributing garage (180-28-301). **NB**

(5461): House. Circa 1930. 1-story frame and asbestos shingle sided Colonial Revival with gable roof, a rear wing addition, two central interior brick chimneys, and a porch addition (180-28-302). **CB**

20608: House. Circa 1850. 1-1/2 story frame Greek Revival with composite stone and brick end chimneys, pedimented entry porch, stone foundation, and gable roof (180-28-300). **CB**

20628: L.C. Carter Service Station. 1-story frame and asbestos shingle sided service station with full basement and living quarters. Structure is built into a rock wall embankment and has parapet and awning at front street level and a 2-story porch at rear. 2 secondary contributing buildings: a shed and a barn (180-28-298). **CB**

20639: House. Circa 1930. 1-story concrete block and stucco Colonial Revival features a pedimented porch, brick and stucco chimneys, decorative diamond patterns windows on the main structure with a shed roof addition at the rear. Has one secondary, contributing storage shed. House was built by L.C. Carter who ran a service station across the street (180-28-299). **CB**

NINETEENTH STREET

Str: Valley Railroad Stone Arch Tunnel & Trestle. Circa 1870. Limestone block arch and trestle constructed by the Valley Railroad provided tunneled access, under the railroad, between Route 11 and the agricultural areas of Buchanan. Stone trestle can be followed into the heart of Buchanan's commercial district. The tunnel continues to provide access from the highway to the residential district (180-28-89). **CStr**

103: House. Circa 1980. 1-story manufactured home with gable roof (180-28-96). **NB**

PARKWAY DRIVE

68: Mundy's Body Shop & Used Cars. Circa 1980. 1-story frame garage with attached office and associated parking lot (180-28-270). **NB**

120: Thompson's Building Supply. Circa 1970. 1-story commercial building, fenced lumberyard, and parking lot (180-28-269). **NB**

Str: Water Gaging Station. Circa 1970. Poured concrete structure with attached metal ladder and scientific devices (180-28-268). **NStr**

204: Frank Young House. 1948. 1-story frame, front gable Colonial Revival with additions. Secondary buildings include 4 contributing frame storage sheds (180-28-243). **CB**

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- 240: House. Circa 1955. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with hipped roof and secondary, non-contributing shed (180-28-244). **NB**
- 258: House. Circa 1960. 1-story frame ranch with gable roof (180-28-245). **NB**
- Site: Johnston-Boyd Cemetery. 1835-1906. Family cemetery of early Scotch-Irish settlers that made Buchanan their home: the Boyds and the Johnstons. 21 marked burials. Many decorative and descriptive tombstones: 2 by Gaddess & Sons; 1 by Fagan. This significant site and cemetery has been abandoned and is overgrown, occupying space in close proximity to a stone quarry (180-28-63). **CS**

PATTONSBURG LANE

(4888): Pattonsburg Mill. 1826. This 2-story brick Greek Revival mill and store was the earliest industry in antebellum Pattonsburg and remained in continuous operation for over 100 years. In ruinous condition since a 1970s fire, the water wheel, stone foundation and brick walls still stand and remain in fair condition. Secondary resources include a contributing stone canal, existing in good condition, that was once used to divert water from Purgatory Creek to the water wheel; and two non-contributing ruinous brick buildings once associated with the mill (180-28-309). **CB**

Lot 65A

- 37A: House. Mid-to-late nineteenth century. 1-story frame cottage has Greek Revival features: projecting pedimented 3-bay portico, 2 interior-end brick chimneys, 6/6 double hung windows, and rear wing addition. Remnants of an old road, brick walkway, garden space are still evident. House is situated at a right angle and to the rear of the Paine House (180-28-185). **CB**
- 95: Paine House. 1837. 1-1/2 story Flemish bond brick Greek Revival over a raised basement has gabled portico over 2-story frame porch (from basement to 1st story level) with two gable dormers at front and interior-end brick chimneys. A rock wall borders property at front. Additions at side and rear. Secondary non-contributing garage and shed lie across the lane from the dwelling (180-28-184). **CB**
- 124: Cleatus Newcomb House. Circa 1930. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof and enclosed front porch over a raised basement. 2 secondary, contributing barns are associated with the property (180-28-183). **CB**
- 139: Newcomb House. Circa 1980. 1-story vinyl-sided ranch with gable roof with a secondary, non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-186). **NB**

RABBIT RUN

- 59: Johnson House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story stucco and frame Colonial Revival has front gable roof, 3-bay frame front porch, interior-end chimneys of brick, exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets and frame trim on gable ends (180-28-111). **CB**
- 91: Miles House. Late 19th century. 2-story frame I-house with gable roof, exterior-end brick chimneys, and a 2-story addition at rear. 1-story front porch has been enclosed; 1 secondary, non-contributing shed (180-28-136). **CB**

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- (Lot 20): Rabbit Run Ruin #1. Late 19th century. Ruinous 2-story I-house with gable roof has surviving brick chimney at rear, indicative of an earlier rear wing addition (180-28-137). **CB**
- (Lot): Washington House (Rabbit Run Ruin #2). Late 19th century. 2-story frame I-house has gable roof, 1 bricked interior-end chimney, and a one story-porch. This house is located in a small row of houses near the railroad tracks and behind the Hafleigh Co. buildings and is associated with African American settlement (180-28-138). **CB**
- 165: House. Circa 1995. 1-story manufactured vinyl-side ranch with gable roof (180-28-139). **NB**
- 207: Arthur Davis House. Circa 1910. 1-story frame bungalow clad with Bricktex siding has a gable, metal roof with exposed rafter ends and a 3-bay front porch. Building has several shed roof room additions with various claddings (180-28-140). **CB**

SECOND STREET

- 215: Bell Atlantic. Circa 1980. 1-story brick industrial/communications building with garage bays (180-28-282). **NB**
- 233: Eubank House. Circa 1995. 1-story frame ranch with gable roof and secondary, non-contributing garage (180-28-285). **NB**
- 235: Sally Cash House. Circa 1990. 1-story aluminum sided mobile home (180-28-262). **NB**
- (5032): Building. Circa 1950. 1-story asbestos sided building with hip roof, once associated with a structure recently demolished and removed (180-28-286). **NB**
- 239: McDaniel House. Late nineteenth century. 2-story frame I-house with return cornice ends, gable roof, and 2 interior-end brick chimneys. 1-story frame wing addition to rear (180-28-284). **CB**
- 259: White House Lot. Mid-nineteenth century. 2-story, 2-bay Colonial Revival with gable roof, pedimented porch, stone foundation (infill-repaired with concrete block). 1-story, gable roof addition at rear. One secondary, non-contributing shed (180-28-287). **CB**
- 268: House. Circa 1930. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof and 2 interior brick chimneys. Shed roof room addition at rear and front porch has been enclosed. One secondary, contributing frame chicken house at rear of property (180-28-289). **CB**
- 279: McLendon House. Circa 1990. 1-story vinyl-side ranch with gable roof with secondary, non-contributing outbuilding (180-28-288). **NB**
- 284: House. Circa 1930. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with 3-bay pedimented porch, gable roof with return cornice ends, and shed roof room additions at rear. Secondary non-contributing shed and 2-bay garage associated with this property (180-28-290). **CB**

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- 300: Gilbert Stinnett House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story brick and shake shingle Colonial Revival with shed dormers, paired 6/6 front windows. Soldier row lintels and shake shingle trim at gable ends and dormers. Secondary, contributing brick garage with gable roof (180-28-291). **CB**
- 301: Stinnett-Child House. Circa 1930. 1-story brick bungalow with decorative roof brackets and brickwork. Associated contributing garage. This house was built by a Stinnett whose brother built the house across the street at the same time. One secondary, contributing garage on lot (180-28-49). **CB**
- 322: House. Circa 1930. 1-story frame bungalow with hipped roof, central interior brick chimneys, and shed roof additions at rear (180-28-292). **CB**
- 370: William Smith House. Circa 1870. 2-story I-house with gable roof, interior-end brick chimneys, 3-bay full facade front porch, and shed roof addition at rear. One secondary, non-contributing shed at rear (180-28-293). **CB**

SOUTHVIEW AVENUE

- (4976): Keeling House. Circa 1910. 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival has gable roof with slightly flared eaves, gabled dormers, and a central interior brick chimney. Large wing addition at rear (180-28-279). **CB**
- 27: House. Circa 1960. 1 story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof (180-28-316). **NB**

SPOTSWOOD AVENUE

- 29: Sanderson House. Circa 1930. 1-story brick Colonial Revival with gable roof, paired windows, has four secondary contributing structures that include a 3-bay garage apartment, a chicken house, and two sheds (180-28-101). **CB**
- Lot : Barn. Circa 1910. 2-story solid wood barn with gable and shed metal roof and 1-story addition at side (180-28-105). **CB**
- 179: Tuttle House. Circa 1996. 1-story manufactured home with vinyl siding and gable roof (180-28-104). **NB**
- 203: Everett Walker House. Circa 1880. 2-story frame I-house has 2 interior-end brick chimneys, gabled metal roof and 3-bay front porch. 1-story rear wing addition with another later addition; two secondary contributing outbuildings (180-28-106). **CB**

THIRD STREET

- 212: Keffer House. Circa 1850. 2-story log dwelling, now clad in weatherboard, has a stone foundation, gable roof, central interior brick chimney, 3-bay porch with turned posts, and a gabled roof addition at the rear (180-28-274). **CB**
- (5320): House. Circa 1870. 2-story, 2-bay, frame Colonial Revival has front gable roof, brick foundation, and associated rock wall at front of property. Believed to have been a 19th century mercantile establishment, the building is now used as a church (180-28-273). **CB**

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- 223: House. Circa 1920. 1-story L-shaped Colonial Revival with clapboard siding, cross-gable metal roof, and shed roof addition at rear is associated with African American settlement. Front porch features glazed ceramic block piers and wood posts to support hipped roof. Shed roof carport addition on N. side (180-28-259). **CB**
- 237: House. Circa 1960. 1-story concrete block house with gable roof. (180-28-256) **NB**
- 238: Harvey House. Circa 1950. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof (180-28-258). **NB**
- 248: Old Store. Circa 1950. 1-story concrete block and frame building that served as a neighborhood grocery store (180-28-257). **NB**
- 260: House. Circa 1870. 2-story frame I-house with gable roof, central interior brick chimney, enclosed front porch, and 1-story rear wing addition (180-28-253). **CB**
- 261: House. Circa 1980. 1-story brick and frame ranch with gable roof (180-28-255). **NB**
- 274: House. Circa 1998. 1-story manufactured home with gable roof and vinyl siding (180-28-254). **NB**
- 279: House. Late nineteenth century. 2-story frame I-house with gable roof and 2-story, 3-bay front porch. 1-story wing addition at rear with enclosed porch (180-28-252). **CB**
- 290: Nowlin House. Circa 1950. 1-story frame Colonial Revival with gable roof and shed roof additions (180-28-280). **NB**

THIRTEENTH STREET

- 32: House. Circa 1996. 1-story frame ranch with gable roof (180-28-307). **NB**
- 35: House. Circa 1910. 2-story frame Colonial Revival with front gable roof (180-28-315). **CB**
- 55: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival bunaglow with gabled front dormers, enclosed porch, and gable metal roof (180-28-41). **CB**
- 134: House. Circa 1960. 1-1/2 story brick Colonial Revival has a gable roof and brick end chimney (180-28-218). **NB**
- 135: Ryder House. Circa 1930. 1-1/2 story frame house with gable roof and wall dormers with non-contributing garage (180-28-217). **CB**
- 185: House. Circa 1930. 2-story frame Colonial Revival has front gable roof with exposed rafters and central interior brick chimney (180-28-240). **CB**

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TWELFTH STREET

- 49: Munson-Tolley House. Circa 1920. Decorative 1-1/2 story frame bungalow has hipped roof with hipped and shed dormers, shed roof roof addition, central interior brick chimneys, and bayed addition in the rear. Secondary buildings include a contributing carriage house and non-contributing storage shed (180-28-201). **CB**

WASHINGTON STREET

- 29: House. Circa 1920. 1-1/2 story brick and frame Craftsman bungalow features a 3-bay porch with short brick piers and tapered wood posts, a gabled dormer in the front, pair and grouped windows, and 2 central interior brick chimneys and one exterior-end brick chimney. Additions include a shed roof, frame carport and wood deck (180-28-157). **CB**
- 44: House. Circa 1960. 1-1/2 story brick Cape Cod with gabled front dormers and a gable roof (180-28-158). **NB**
- 57: Welch House. Circa 1940. Unique two-faced dwelling is 1-story, half log, half stone ranch-type house with a gable roof and one secondary non-contributing garage (180-28-160). **CB**
- 60: House. Circa 1970. 1-story brick ranch with gable roof (180-28-159). **NB**

WATER STREET

- 11-35: Apartment Buildings. Circa 1980. 2-story frame, gable roof apartment buildings with parking lot: one primary and two secondary non-contributing buildings (180-28-297). **NB**
- 91: Spangler House. Circa 1920. 2-story frame Colonial Revival features a pyramidal roof with central interior brick chimney, with a 3-bay front porch and gabled 2-story extension on the N.W. side. This house was moved 100 feet east, to its current location, for construction of the Route 11 Bridge during the 1930s (180-28-88). **CB**

WILLIAMS LANE

- 93: Heartland. Circa 1920. 2-story, multi-gabled Dutch Colonial-inspired house features clipped ends gable roof, boxed cornices, diamond window trim, a wraparound porch, and a bayed addition on the north side. Two secondary buildings include one contributing shed and one non-contributing storage building (180-28-61). **CB**
- 119: House. Circa 1940. 1-1/2 story frame Colonial Revival with gabled front dormers has 3-bay porch with brick piers and tapered wood posts and 1 secondary non-contributing shed (180-28-60). **CB**
- 162: Wallace Muterspaugh House. Circa 1930. 2-story gambrel roof Colonial Revival with paired windows, a rear wall dormer, and 2-bay front porch. Decorative coursed Arts and Craft stone chimney features a floral design (180-28-59). **CB**

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178: Williams Gatehouse. Circa 1870. 2-story frame Greek Revival with gable roof, ghost of former 2-story porch, and 2 brick exterior-end chimneys with shoulders. Front door surrounds feature fluted pilasters and bull's eye corner blocks, transoms, and decorative sidelights. 2-story wing addition at rear with 1-story room addition. Five secondary contributing structures include 3 sheds, 1 garage, and a barn that is situated across the street on Route 11 (180-28-58). **CB**

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Buchanan Historic District embraces both north and south sides of the James River and encompasses most of the former town of Pattonsburg as it stood according to an 1818 map and the town of Buchanan as platted also in 1818. The district includes commercial and industrial properties, several residential streets, cemeteries, and significant transportation structures that served to connect the two early communities. Situated along the Great Wagon Road, both towns became significant antebellum communities as early settlers had to cross the James River to travel further down the Valley of Virginia. The earliest industry, a flour mill, was built in 1826 in Pattonsburg alongside Purgatory Creek. A large stone and frame bridge was constructed to cross the James River in 1834 and has been in continuous use since that time. As canals became popular in facilitating water travel in the early nineteenth century, the James River and Kanawha Canal was constructed and Buchanan became its westernmost terminus. The flat topography of the south side riverbank aided in Buchanan becoming the preferred site for the gauge dock and other commercial development. Buchanan became a major transportation center in western Virginia and consequently became the locale for antebellum hotels, warehouses, commercial establishments, and industrial mills. As people settled permanently in the two communities, residences, churches, and cemeteries were also established. The close of Reconstruction coincided with the advent of steel rail transportation down the Great Valley and along the James and with subsequent development of industrial manufacturing. In 1882, an Act by the General Assembly merged the 1788 town of Pattonsburg, situated on the north bank of the James River, with the 1811 town of Buchanan. Most of the districts' commercial, domestic, and civic buildings date from the years between Reconstruction and the Great Depression. Commercial buildings for this period feature Italianate, and later Art Deco detailing, while residences were designed in the Italianate, Queen Anne, and later Colonial Revival and Bungalow/Craftsman styles.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Buchanan Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A with three pertinent Areas of Significance: for transportation as evidenced by the survival of significant bridges, a railroad tunnel and trestle, and the site of the c. 1850 James River and Kanawha Canal (wall and gauge dock); commerce with the survival of an antebellum warehouse, flour mill, and little changed late nineteenth century commercial district; and for industry as evidenced by the survival of an early twentieth century button factory. The Buchanan Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its association with architecture as evidenced by the survival of at least four log buildings, nearly forty antebellum buildings, one restoration by architect Stanhope Johnson, one highly ornate Oriental-influenced Craftsman building, and one Tudor Revival dwelling designed by Alba Simmons, a Roanoke architect

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

By John R. Kern, Ph.D.

Transportation routes and changes in modes of transportation have had primary influence on Buchanan's history. People settled in Buchanan because of the town's location at a major intersection of transportation routes. Commercial and manufacturing enterprises located there because of the town's advantageous location for transport of raw materials, goods, and products.

Since the 1740s, the area now encompassed by the town of Buchanan has always been distinguished as the point of intersection between two principal transportation corridors: the great northeast-southwest overland route west of the Blue Ridge Mountains between Pennsylvania and the old Upland south; and the James River, the principal river system of central Virginia that provides an east-west route for transport of goods from the Mountain and Valley Region, through the Piedmont, to the Tidewater and Chesapeake Bay.

Changes in modes of transportation along these two great corridors have shaped Buchanan's periods of growth in commerce and manufacturing. Internal improvements in roads and canals led to a boom in commerce and artisan manufacturing between 1830 and 1860. The town's economy slumped between the Civil War and 1880 as most of the canal traffic on the James River from Buchanan to Lynchburg and points east was replaced by railroad traffic from Salem to Lynchburg. Steel rail era transport revived the town's commercial activity and created new industrial jobs, particularly in tin can manufacturing, between 1890 and World War I. Industrial manufacturing in Buchanan increased between World War I and World War II as improved local and state roads brought more laborers to limestone and bone button factories. Since the 1960s Interstate 81 has provided for increased truck traffic that has supplied materials for new textile plants in Buchanan.

Exploration and Early Settlement 1740-1780

Robert Looney pioneered the first recorded Colonial American settlement along the James River south of Purgatory Mountain around 1740. In 1742 Looney received three grants totaling 863 acres on the James River and Looneys Mill Creek. Looney, one of the first settlers to establish a homeplace south of the James, lived on the north bank of Looney Creek at its mouth on the James River. There he operated a mill on the creek and ran a ferry that crossed the James, approximately two miles upriver from the mouth of Purgatory Creek. Looney's Ferry provided the earliest crossing of the James River on the Great Road that brought settlers by the thousands from Pennsylvania west of the Blue Ridge Mountains into western Virginia and North Carolina.

Frontier land speculators and political leaders James Patton and John Buchanan marked the path of the Great Road to Looney's Ferry in 1745. Patton obtained lands at the Great Road crossing of the James and at his death in 1755 willed those tracts to his son-in-law John Buchanan. Buchanan's heirs the Andersons and Boyds subsequently founded the towns of Pattonsburg and Buchanan.

James Patton, born in Northern Ireland, and John Buchanan, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, received orders from the Orange County Court in 1745 to blaze the path of the Great Road from the Shenandoah Valley to Looney's Ford on the James River and points beyond. Patton had already received a commission in 1740 from the Virginia Council to head a land company empowered to survey and deed a tract of 100,000 acres on the James and

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Roanoke rivers. In 1746 and 1747 he obtained grants for tracts of land totaling 775 acres on both sides of the James River between Purgatory Creek and Looney's Ferry. Patton had purchased building supplies from the Looney family in the mid-1750s and probably would have settled on the Cherry Creek Bottom tract on the north side of the James River across from the mouth of Looney Creek had he not been killed at Drapers Meadow in a raid that marked the onset of hostilities which preceded the French and Indian War.

John Buchanan married Patton's daughter Margaret in 1749, and received title to the Patton lands between Looney and Purgatory creeks after Patton's death in 1755. Thereafter John and Margaret Buchanan lived on this land, and by 1762 Buchanan established a ferry across the James River just upstream from the mouth of Purgatory Creek. His ferry was located approximately at the present Town of Buchanan's Main or Bridge Street crossing of the James River.

Andrew Boyd married Mary Buchanan, daughter of John and Margaret Buchanan, and inherited Buchanan's Ferry and land on the south side of the James River sometime after Buchanan's death in 1769. In 1773 Andrew Boyd received a license to operate a tavern at his ferry. William Anderson married John Buchanan's widow Margaret in 1773 and in turn inherited Patton's 70 acre tract on the James River immediately upstream from Purgatory Creek. Anderson also received a license to keep a tavern at his ferry.

Town Formation 1780-1830

In 1788 the Virginia General Assembly established the town of Pattonsburg by authorizing William Anderson to lay out 50 acres of half-acre lots on land adjoining Anderson's Ferry. Purchasers of lots in Pattonsburg were to build dwelling houses 16 feet square, with brick or stone chimneys, and the dwellings were to be completed for occupation within three years of lot purchase. The earliest known plat of Pattonsburg in 1818 shows the town laid out in 76 half-acre lots north of the James River and west of Purgatory Creek. F.B. Kegley's map of Pattonsburg prior to 1804 shows the Great Road passing through town on Main Street. The 1818 Pattonsburg grid of Main or Bridge street and First and Second streets and lot enumeration conforms with present tax maps.

Andrew Boyd's son James in 1812 secured permission from the Virginia General Assembly to establish the town of Buchanan. An 1811 Botetourt County survey described Buchanan's location on the south side of the James River at the "Main Road to the Western Country." The 1811 survey showed the Great Road crossing the James River from Pattonsburg and running west through Buchanan on Water Street. Lots 1 through 55 each contained a half-acre of land. Lots 56 through 67 were not rectangular and contained varying acreage. An 1818 survey of Buchanan enlarged the town by adding lots 68 through 95 on Boyd Street and lots 96 through 113 on River or East Water Street. By terms recorded by the Botetourt County Court in 1818, purchasers of town lots in Buchanan had five years to build a brick, stone, frame or log house 32 feet by 20 feet with a stone or brick chimney on each house or kitchen. The 1818 Buchanan grid of High, Water, Boyd, Bedford, Washington, and Pine streets and enumerated lots 1-28 and 56-81 conforms with present tax maps.

In addition to the acts and court orders that laid out the core town plats for Pattonsburg and Buchanan and specified building construction guidelines, General Assembly Acts in 1819 attempted to provide for uniform tobacco and flour inspection in both towns. An act passed in early February 1819 authorized inspection of tobacco and flour at Andrew Boyd's Warehouse in Pattonsburg. An act passed two weeks later authorized establishment of John Woods' Union Warehouse in Buchanan for similar inspection of tobacco and flour, cash crops grown in Western Virginia and collected at the Great crossing of the James for river transport to the Tidewater.

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Internal Improvements 1830-1860

Two major Virginia internal improvement projects, the Cumberland Gap Turnpike and the James River and Kanawha Canal, contributed substantially to the growth of Buchanan and Pattonsburg between 1830 and 1860. Authorized by the Virginia General Assembly in 1831 and completed by the mid-1830s, the Cumberland Gap Turnpike brought wagon traffic in agricultural produce from Kentucky and the far southwest Virginia counties of Lee, Russell, Tazewell, and Giles into central Botetourt County and thence to James River navigation at Buchanan. Also incorporated by the Virginia General Assembly in 1831, the James River and Kanawha Canal promised canal and river towpath transport of goods from west of the Blue Ridge to Richmond, the fall-line city on the James. The canal was completed from Richmond to Lynchburg by 1840 and from Lynchburg to Buchanan by 1851.

Prospects of increased agricultural traffic carried by the Cumberland Gap Turnpike to improved river navigation on the James coincided with General Assembly appointment in 1833 of trustees to the Towns of Buchanan and Pattonsburg, respectively headed by James Cartmill and John F. Wood. Prospects of increased road and river traffic probably also contributed to platted enlargements of the Town of Buchanan in 1833 and to the town of Pattonsburg in 1837. In 1834 the General Assembly authorized first-named Buchanan and Pattonsburg Trustees Cartmill and Wood to build a bridge across the James with a carriage way width of 16-1/2 feet. In 1836 Cartmill and Wood owned a commercial building in Buchanan at the east end of High or Main Street valued at \$4,100. Joseph Martins' 1836 Gazetteer of Virginia reported the toll bridge in place between Buchanan and Pattonsburg. Together the two towns contained about 50 dwellings, about 350 inhabitants [not including slaves], a warehouse for inspection of tobacco and flour, 8 stores, a brick church, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 tobacco factories, a cordage and bagging factory, foundry, shoe factory, and several tailors, wheelwrights, carpenters and brick layers.

In 1838 the Virginia General Assembly authorized incorporation of the Buchanan and Pattonsburg Savings Bank. One of its members, Jacob A. Haney, soon owned the hotel, built by 1840 and valued at \$1,500, which still stands in Buchanan at the northwest corner of Water and Washington streets. In 1838 the General Assembly also authorized incorporation of the Buchanan Manufacturing Company. By 1840 one of its superintendents, John S. Wilson, built the dwelling, store, and residence, valued at \$7,000 and now known as the Buchanan Community House, which still stands at the north east corner of Water and Washington streets. Wilson was also a director of the Buchanan and Salem Turnpike Company, incorporated by the Virginia General Assembly in 1838 and 1840; a director of Buchanan, Fincastle, and Blacksburg Turnpike Company, established by the General Assembly in 1838; and a director of Junction Valley Turnpike to Lexington and Staunton, established by the General Assembly in 1849. By 1850, located at the junction of roads: to Salem and points west, to Fincastle and the Cumberland Gap Turnpike, to Staunton and points north, and at the head of navigable waters of the James, the towns of Buchanan and Pattonsburg enjoyed a position of commercial and mercantile preeminence in southwest Virginia. By 1850 Pattonsburg had 19 lots with buildings valued an average of \$560 per lot. Pattonsburg had one hotel, two merchants, a lawyer, and a Baptist clergyman. Fourteen Irish stone workers lived there and probably worked on the James River and Kanawha Canal. The town had two carpenters, two chairmakers and a number of other artisans: wagonmaker, shoemaker, saddler, and stone cutter.

In 1850 Buchanan had 50 lots with buildings valued an average of \$1,500 per lot. The higher average building value in Buchanan suggests that more commercial establishments operated there. The Buchanan Bank building was valued at \$6,000. Wilson's warehouse, store and residence was still valued at \$7,000. Nine merchants including Wilson lived in Buchanan. John Harvey's store was valued at \$2,400. Bank teller William H. Douthat's house built in 1850 was valued at \$2,300. Buchanan had two hotels, two lawyers--attorney W.W. Boyd's real estate was valued

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at \$30,000--a school teacher, and three physicians. Buchanan artisans included six carpenters, four tailors, four saddlers, three blacksmiths, two brick masons, two cabinet makers, shoemaker, cooper, tinner, rope maker, and wagonmaker. Buchanan had 10 people employed in transportation: a wagoner, and nine boatmen, 8 of them free blacks. Town merchants, hotel keepers, lawyers and bank officers owned about 50 slaves; town artisans owned about 25 slaves.

All told in 1850 Pattonsburg and Buchanan together had about 70 town lots with buildings on them, about 110 households, about 650 free inhabitants including about 20 free blacks, and about 250 slaves, giving the combined towns a total population of about 900 inhabitants, 28% of whom were black. Fincastle in the mid-nineteenth century had about 630 free inhabitants including about 50 free blacks and about 230 slaves for a total population of about 860 inhabitants. No other towns on the James or Roanoke rivers west of the Blue Ridge counted as many inhabitants on the eve of the Civil War.

During the 1850s Pattonsburg and Buchanan prospered as they were first reached by James River and Kanawha Canal packet boats from Richmond. Correspondents in 1851 and 1852 reported that "the boats have got up to Buchanan. The place has come out so you would not know it. . . Buchanan has got to be a very lively place. . . the ladies intend on giving the gentlemen a ball at Garst's Hotel in Pattonsburg." Botetourt County Clerk Robert Stone recounted his father's stories from the 1850s when as a boy he saw men drive herds of livestock to Buchanan from western farmlands and remembered the streets of Buchanan lived with mule-drawn wagons. Downriver freight at Buchanan also included pig iron from Botetourt and Alleghany county furnaces. Finished products shipped up river from Richmond included medicines, oils and retail goods. John S. Wilson in 1853 received an 1100 pound shipment of such retail goods that he store and sold at his warehouse and store on Water Street near the James.

Civil War 1860-1865

During the Civil War Buchanan served as an important Confederate supply depot for shipment of agricultural produce and pig iron to Richmond via the James River and Kanawha Canal. Buchanan farmers George Alphin, John Anderson, and Samuel Obenchain, provided the Confederate quartermaster with beef, cotton yarn, and corn. By 1860 Samuel Obenchain also owned a building in Buchanan valued at \$2,700.

Buchanan also provided troops for the Confederate war effort, most notably for the Botetourt Artillery, a unit that distinguished itself in the defense of Vicksburg. John W. Johnston headed the Botetourt Artillery in January 1863. Buchanan banker William Douthat's sons Henry and William served as Second Lieutenants in the Botetourt Artillery. William Douthat died in the defense of Vicksburg in May 1863 and was succeeded by Frances Obenchain, son of merchant Thomas Obenchain. Enlisted men from Buchanan in the Botetourt Artillery included Oliver Haney, son of hotel keeper Jacob Haney; Ferdinand Woltz, son of tailor William Woltz; and J. Zimmerman, son of saddler John Zimmerman.

Federal General David Hunter marched through Pattonsburg and Buchanan in June 1864 on his ill-fated raid in Lynchburg. On June 13, 1864 General Hunter ordered his subordinate General A.N. Duffie to join him in Buchanan [Pattonsburg] on the north side of the James River so they could march on Lynchburg. The following day Confederate General J.D. Imboden reported that Hunter had driven Confederate troops under McCausland's command out of Buchanan. No other official military accounts of the engagement in Buchanan have been found, but local residents recounted that McCausland burned the covered bridge over the James River before he left town and that the fire destroyed perhaps 30 buildings.

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Reconstruction, Steel Rails, and Economic Recovery 1865-1920

After the Civil War commerce and manufacturing declined in Buchanan and Pattonsburg until the 1880s when the two towns were reached by two major new railroad lines. Between the Civil War and 1880, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad from Richmond to Lynchburg and Salem carried far more freight than the James River and Kanawha Canal from Richmond to Lynchburg and Buchanan. Reflecting the changes in transportation routes between the Civil War and 1880, Salem's population doubled to 1750 inhabitants, while the combined population of Buchanan and Pattonsburg dropped from 900 to 600 inhabitants and white population dropped almost 50% from 630 to 320 inhabitants.

In 1880 Pattonsburg had 20 lots with buildings on them valued at an average of \$530 per lot. Pattonsburg in 1880 had one hotel and one merchant. The town had four carpenters, two moulders, and iron founder and a blacksmith. One man managed hands on a railroad crew.

In 1880 Buchanan had 46 lots with buildings on them, four fewer than in 1850. Buildings were valued at an average of \$530 per lot, a marked drop from the average building value of \$1,500 per lot in 1850. In 1880 no building in Buchanan was valued more than Jacob Haney's hotel assessed at \$1,600. The 1880 census listed only two merchants in Buchanan, as opposed to nine in 1850. Whereas Buchanan had 25 artisans in 1850, in 1880 the town had only five: two carpenters, a cabinetmaker, a shoemaker, and a tailor.

All told Pattonsburg and Buchanan had 66 town lots with buildings on them valued at an average of \$530 per lot, and about 600 inhabitants 47% of whom were black. The number of white merchants and artisans in Buchanan dropped sharply as James River canal traffic slacked and Salem surpassed Buchanan as a rail-serviced trade center 30 miles to the southwest.

Buchanan and Pattonsburg began to prosper again in the 1880s when what would become the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad reached Pattonsburg in 1881, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad reached Buchanan in 1882. The C&O line along the James River had its origins in the 1870s when John W. Johnston, formerly commander of the Botetourt Artillery, was president of the Buchanan and Clifton Forge Railway Company. Johnston's railroad built track upstream from Buchanan, but was forced to sell its line to the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad in 1880. The Richmond and Alleghany completed track from Buchanan to Clifton Forge in 1881 and in turn sold the line to the Chesapeake and Ohio in 1889. When consolidated under C&O ownership, the river track through Pattonsburg followed the course of the James River and Kanawha Canal right of way and became a major trunk line because it could haul coal and lumber from Appalachian mines and forests along the James at favorable grades to the Tidewater. The N&W followed the overland route of the Great Road from Pennsylvania and connected at Roanoke with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which it absorbed. N&W soon built a New River line and also began to haul coal and timber profitably from the Appalachian Highlands to Tidewater ports.

Just as the two towns were reached by steel rails, a General Assembly Act of 1882 consolidated Buchanan and Pattonsburg into the single town of Buchanan, with provision for three members of the town council to reside on each side of the James River. Mayor Charles Wilson owned the Wilson Warehouse, then valued at \$1,500. Councilor Moncure Rogers owned the Pattonsburg Mill on Purgatory Creek value at \$2,600, and councilor Henry Felix owned the Felix Hotel valued at \$1,500. Buchanan town councilor William Boyd in 1885 helped build the frame James Evans Masonic Lodge, which still stands on the west side of Main Street three lots south of the James

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River. By 1890 Masonic Lodge member John Hyde operated a frame furniture store, which still stands on Main Street (180-28-17). All told in 1890 Buchanan had a total of 90 lots with buildings, 26 more than in 1880. Average building values per lot were \$660 in 1890, 25% more than in 1880. Within the district boundaries, eighty primary contributing buildings survive from the nineteenth century.

Buchanan's industrial capacity expanded after the arrival of the C&O and N&W railroads in the 1880s because the new rails could supply Buchanan with heavier freight in raw materials and finished products faster and more cheaply than the wagons and canal boats used at mid-century. The Buchanan Brass Hardware Company opened in 1892 and employed between 10 and 30 people from then until 1895 when the plant closed, doubtless in part because of the economic depression following the Panic of 1893. Tin can factories began in Buchanan in 1903; under the management of Oscar Huffman the Virginia Can Company employed as many as 38 people by 1906. In 1910 the Virginia Can Company owned buildings in Buchanan valued at \$16,000.

By 1910 Buchanan had 110 white-owned lots with buildings on them valued at an average of \$640 per lot with buildings, and 25 black-owned lots with buildings on them valued at an average of \$200 per lot with buildings. By that date Buchanan had a population of 800 inhabitants, 200 more than in 1880. By 1910 three hundred Buchanan residents were black and black residents comprised 38% of the town's population. Sixteen Buchanan heads of household were employed by the railroads. Seven heads of household worked in tin can factories. Thirteen other heads of household, 10 of them black, worked as laborer's in stone quarries and mines. By 1910 Buchanan had only nine artisans, six of them blacksmiths. Clearly by then factory jobs had replaced artisan labor as the principal means of industrial production.

In 1920 Buchanan's population remained at 800 inhabitants and industrial employment occupations changed little. But by 1920 Buchanan's black population had dropped to 190 inhabitants, 24% of the town's total population. Black outmigration from Buchanan reflected a national trend that began during World War I for black labor to migrate to larger industrial centers. In 1920 most Buchanan blacks lived on Water Street south of the James River and on Natural Bridge Road north of the river. By 1920 Buchanan had 14 merchants, two banks, two hotels, two restaurants, three doctors, two jewelers, three blacksmiths, four churches, a high school built in 1916, and an automobile garage and service station. Steel rail industrial employment increased as 20 Buchanan heads of household worked for the railroad, 19 worked in tin can factories, and eight worked in stone quarries. In 1920 new retail and service jobs provided employment for a garage mechanic, a telephone company lineman, an electric power company lineman, and a movie operator.

Between the Wars 1920-1940

Industrial employment in Buchanan increased between 1920 and 1940. The Liberty Limestone Corporation located near Buchanan in 1930, began production of crushed stone, railroad ballast, and limestone, and employed 240 workers by 1940. Hafleigh and Company purchased the Continental Can Company property in Buchanan in 1930, employed 240 workers by 1940 to manufacture buttons and bone meal for feed and fertilizer, and on the eve of World War II owned buildings in Buchanan valued at \$12,500.

The 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Buchanan reported that the town had a gravity water system supplied by a 350,000 gallon reservoir. The town fire department had a half-ton hose truck and 26 volunteers. The Hafleigh and Company bone button factory was 300 feet long; half of the concrete-floored building housed the button factory; the

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remainder was divided into rooms for sorting, scouring, and polishing. The town had a planing mill, a flour and feed mill on Purgatory Creek, a locust pin mill, two tourist homes, two hotels, a gas station, two garages, a bank, 26 stores, six churches: four white and two black, a grade school and a high school and 200 dwellings.

Limestone and bone product industrial employment during the 1930s meant that Buchanan did not lose population during the Great Depression. By 1940 Buchanan had 870 inhabitants, 70 more than in 1910. Whites owned 160 lots with buildings on them, 50 more than in 1910, with buildings valued at an average of \$1,000 per lot with buildings, a \$360 increase over 1910. Blacks owned 35 lots with buildings, 10 more than in 1920, with buildings valued at an average of \$350 per lot with buildings, a \$150 increase over 1910. The Bank of Buchanan owned three lots with buildings valued at a total of \$8,800. Hafleigh and Company owned buildings valued at \$10,000. The Buchanan National Bank owned the Buchanan Hotel, valued at \$2,500, and the Town Improvement Company owned the John Wilson warehouse, store and residence. Black property owner William Barnett owned a building on Third Street in North Buchanan [formerly Pattonsburg] valued at \$1,850.

After World War II 1940-1990

Industrial employment continued to provide jobs for Buchanan residents during and after World War II. Hafleigh and Company converted to military production during the war and sold out to Groendyke Manufacturing Company in 1965, an operation that by 1980 employed 125 workers in the manufacture of silicone and rubber products. The James River Limestone Company employed 125 workers in Buchanan in 1980. Buchanan's textile industry employed between 130 and 200 workers from the 1950s through the 1970s. Since the 1960s, truck traffic on Interstate 81, the latest upgrade of the great overland route west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, shipped precut and finished garments to textile manufacturers in Buchanan: to the Kenrose Company in the 1960s; and to Glad Rags, Inc. in the 1970s. Following recent annexations, Buchanan's population in 1990 had grown to 1,200 inhabitants, 5% of whom are black.

Today at least 10 structures in Buchanan survive from the 1850s; 15 additional structures survive from the 1890s; and a total of 200 structures are more than 50 years old. Buchanan residents have renewed interest in their town's heritage as an important transportation center, as a focal point for commerce, artisan, and industrial manufacturing, as Virginia's "Gateway to the Southwest."

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Acknowledgments

Numerous people have provided great assistance to me in the preparation of this nomination report for the Buchanan Historic District. Roanoke Regional Preservation Office architectural historian (1991-1996) Leslie Giles conceived the plan for an architectural survey of Buchanan, initiated communication with the town, and provided me with information she had already gathered for the Preliminary Information Form. Giles also wrote the first draft of the architectural description in 1996. Dr. John R. Kern of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office drafted the historic context for the Preliminary Information Form and the final nomination report. RRPO Architectural Historian Anne Beckett (since 1996) provided technical and photographic assistance. RRPO Archaeologist Thomas Klatka provided technical assistance on archaeological resources within the district. Buchanan's Downtown Revitalization Program Manager Harry Gleason generously shared his knowledge of the town's historic resources, gave me and Leslie Giles a windshield tour of historic properties in Buchanan, provided us with maps of historic properties, photocopied the 1890 Buchanan Land Company map, and keyed it with extant structures depicted in Beyer's 1855 painting and with additional extant structures surviving today. Mr. Gleason also lent us town copies of Fulwiler's history of Buchanan and Watkins' history of the Buchanan Masonic Lodge. Most of all, Mr. Gleason secured town support for this historic research and for the architectural survey of Buchanan. Wanda Smith at Buchanan's Town Hall provided crucial address identification assistance before the 911 addresses were issued.

Numerous volunteers donated time and services in assistance: Hollins College intern Susan Marshall provided Giles conscientious assistance in conducting research in Botetourt County land records, manuscript census, Civil War, and industrial history. Mary Washington College intern Heather Proffitt and preservation consultant Molly Meredith provided me with invaluable survey and photographic assistance. At the Botetourt County Circuit Court, Dottie Kessler helped find deed book references that pertained to surveys of town plats. Charles Ayers of Fincastle shared his research on Buchanan cemeteries. As always, Carol Tuckwiler, Virginia Room Librarian for the Roanoke City Public Library, helped located pertinent primary and secondary sources for this study. Dr. Ruth Doan at Hollins College provided an invaluable learning opportunity by supporting my graduate independent study of canals last year, which provided me with a greater appreciation for Buchanan's significant history. Dr. William Trout, of the American Canal Society, provided me with key maps and information on the James River & Kanawha Canal. Spencer Suter, of the Botetourt County Engineer's office provided invaluable maps and the latest 911 address information in time for this nomination report submittal.

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Unpublished Sources

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1880. Tenth Census. Manuscript Schedule, Botetourt County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1910. Thirteenth Census. Manuscript Schedule, Botetourt County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1920. Fourteenth Census. Manuscript Schedule, Botetourt County, Virginia. Microfilm.

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1850. Seventh Census. Manuscript Schedule, Botetourt County, Virginia. Microfilm.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for the Buchanan Historic District are portrayed on the map accompanying the nomination. (1" = 200')

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries for the Buchanan Historic District are drawn so as to include the antebellum town of Pattonsburg, that is now part of Buchanan; the central commercial area, significant 19th century transportation, industrial, and domestic sites and structures, two significant antebellum cemeteries, and early 20th century domestic buildings following natural or political boundaries.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of the Buchanan Historic District (Botetourt Co.), VDHR file No. 180-28.
All negatives filed are at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

1. CREDIT: Molly Meredith DATE: January 1998
VIEW OF: Mill ruins, north elevation. View looking south east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16062 PHOTO 1 OF 22
2. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Railroad tunnel, east elevation. View looking north.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16500 PHOTO 2 OF 22
3. CREDIT: Leslie Giles DATE: March 1996
VIEW OF: Bridges, south elevation. View looking northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #14482 PHOTO 3 OF 22
4. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Manufacturing facility, west elevation. View looking south.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16504 PHOTO 4 OF 22
5. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Overview of District on the south side of James River, north elevation. View looking south.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16499 PHOTO 5 OF 22
6. CREDIT: Leslie Giles DATE: March 1996
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Main Street (north, former Pattonsburg), north elevation. View looking east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #14482 PHOTO 6 OF 22
7. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Second Street (north, former Pattonsburg), north elevation. View looking east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16063 PHOTO 7 OF 22
8. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Third Street (north, former Pattonsburg), north elevation. View looking east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16063 PHOTO 8 OF 22
9. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Main Street, south elevation. View looking north.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16061 PHOTO 9 OF 22

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10. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: May 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Main Street, west elevation. View looking east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16061 PHOTO 10 OF 22
 11. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: May 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Bridge Street at Main Street, north elevation. View looking southeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16061 PHOTO 11 OF 22
 12. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: May 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Lowe Street, north elevation. View looking south.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16061 PHOTO 12 OF 22
 13. CREDIT: Leslie Giles DATE: March 1996
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Boyd Street, east elevation. View looking north.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #14482 PHOTO 13 OF 22
 14. CREDIT: Leslie Giles DATE: March 1996
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Boyd Street, east elevation. View looking south.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #14482 PHOTO 14 OF 22
 15. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: March 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Boyd near former depot site, west elevation. View looking southeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16063 PHOTO 15 OF 22
 16. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Streetscape of Culpepper Avenue, south elevation. View looking northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16062 PHOTO 16 OF 22
 17. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Houses facing railroad, on Boyd Street, north elevation. View looking southeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16062 PHOTO 17 OF 22
 18. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Stull-Carson House, 641 Culpepper Avenue, north elevation. View looking east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16662 PHOTO 18 OF 22
 19. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Church, Buchanan Presbyterian Church, east elevation. View looking southwest.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16659 PHOTO 19 OF 22
 20. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: House, 238 Boyd Street, west elevation. View looking east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16659 PHOTO 20 OF 22

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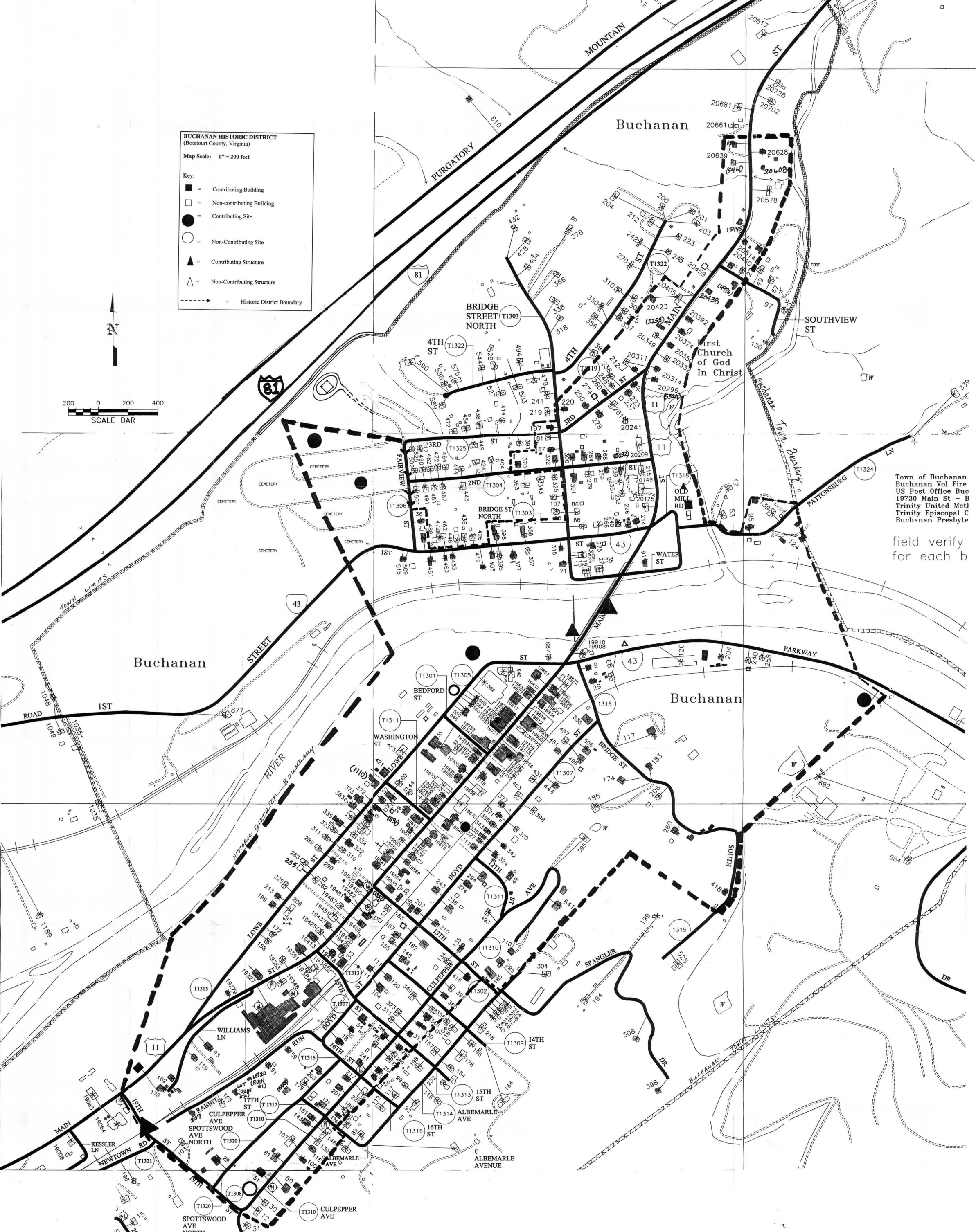
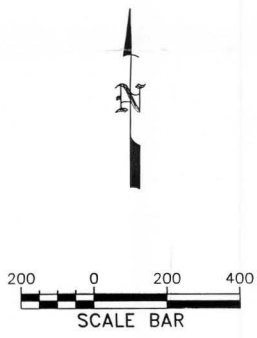
-
21. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Barley House, 19617 Main Street, east elevation. View looking west.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16499 PHOTO 21 OF 22
22. CREDIT: Darlene Richardson DATE: April 1998
VIEW OF: Hafleigh House, 60 Culpepper Avenue, west elevation. View looking east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR #16500 PHOTO 22 OF 22

BUCHANAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
(Botetourt County, Virginia)

Map Scale: 1" = 200 feet

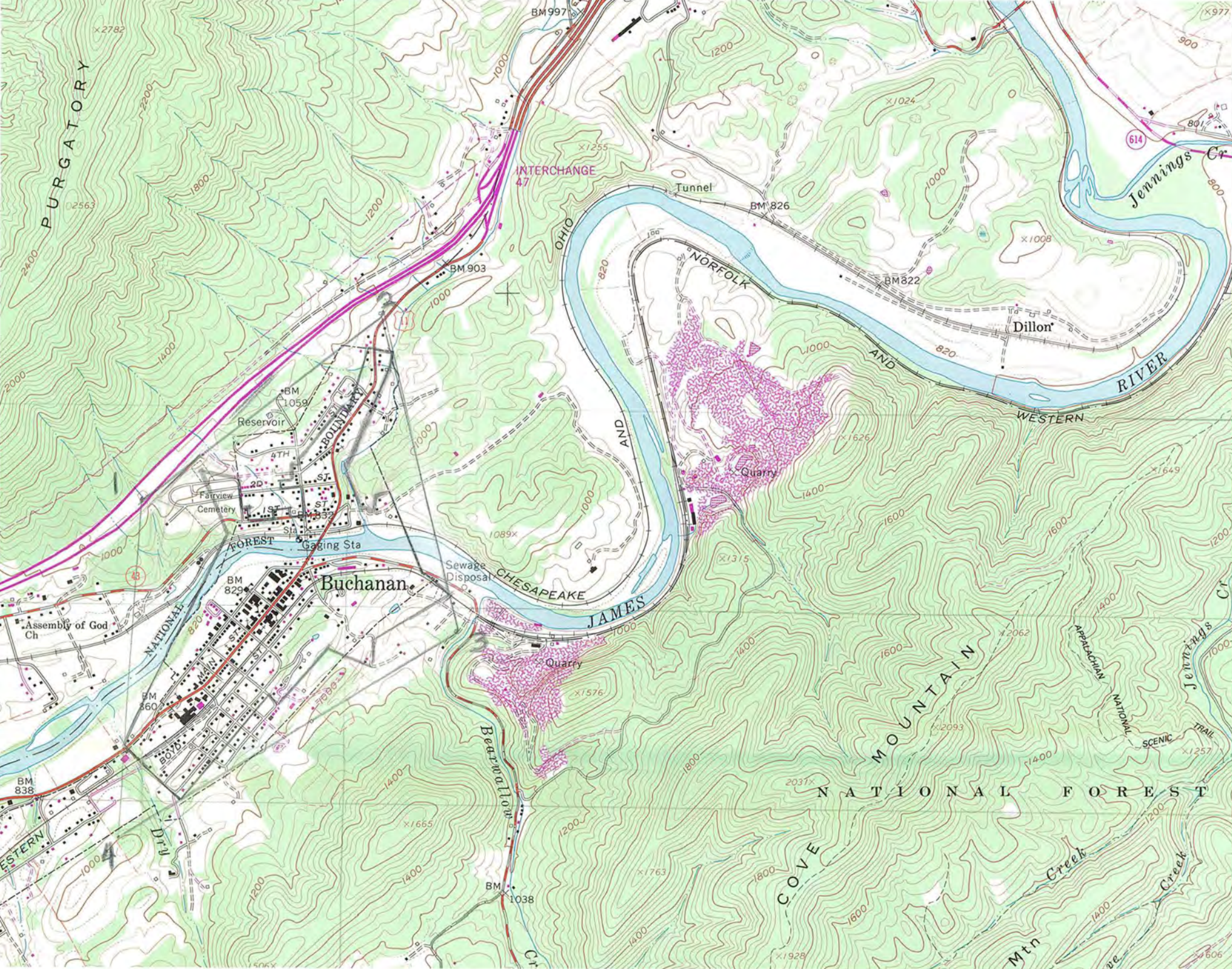
Key:

- - Contributing Building
- - Non-contributing Building
- - Contributing Site
- - Non-Contributing Site
- ▲ - Contributing Structure
- △ - Non-Contributing Structure
- - - - Historic District Boundary



Town of Buchanan
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Trinity Episcopal C
Buchanan Presbyte

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32'30"
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4154
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Buchanan Historic District
Botetourt Co, VA

- UTM references:
1. 17/615940/4154530
 2. 17/617170/4155470
 3. 17/617560/4153880
 4. 17/615850/4152820