

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

VLR Listed: 12/12/2019

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Draper Historic District

Other names/site number: DHR ID# 077-0169

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Greenbriar Rd./ Old Baltimore Road and adjacent

City or town: Draper State: VA County: Pulaski

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>42</u>	<u>21</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>44</u>	<u>25</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution: bank

HEALTH CARE: clinic

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: school

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian-related

SOCIAL: meeting hall

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; Folk Victorian

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; ASPHALT;
CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Draper Historic District is located in the town of Draper in the Draper Valley of southwest Pulaski County, Virginia. (Although technically a town, Draper has a village-like character and will generally be described as a village throughout the report.) The approximately forty-acre district encompasses the majority of the concentration of historic resources that developed as the village beginning in the late nineteenth century. The principal organizing feature is Greenbriar Road (State Route 658), a pre-1886 road oriented at about forty-five degrees relative to north which passes through the town from its intersection with Old Route 100 Road at the northwest end of the district to its intersection with Old Baltimore Road at the southeast end. Old Baltimore Road runs more northerly-southerly and parallels a section of a former Norfolk Southern rail line which has been redeveloped as the New River Trail State Park. Of the district's twenty-eight primary resources, one has a French Lane address, two have Brown Road addresses, three have Old Baltimore Road addresses, and twenty-two have Greenbriar Road addresses. The district occupies a hillside that slopes from a high point of about 2,140 feet above sea level at the northwest end to a low point of about 2,030 feet at the southeast end. Cleared farmland, wood lots, and, to the north, the forested heights of Peaks (or Peak) Knob, a spur of Draper Mountain, are visible from the district. The district is adjoined by areas of mixed historic and modern residential development such as along Holbert Avenue, which parallels Greenbriar Road to the south. Due to a high proportion of contributing resources and rugged topography, the district

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possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

The Draper Historic District developed beginning in the late nineteenth century after the construction of the Norfolk and Western Railroad's Cripple Creek Extension in 1886. Historic photos and surviving resources indicate that early commercial and industrial development in the village clustered near the rail line at the south end of the district. Early industrial buildings such as the Rex Milling Company grist mill and two blacksmith shops are gone but commercial buildings such as the late nineteenth century Draper Mercantile at 3054 Greenbriar (077-0169-0001) and the ca. 1899 Bryson's General Store at 4297 Old Baltimore (077-0169-0005) survive from the period. Residential development occurred more peripherally, including a vector along Greenbriar Road which is represented in the district. Scattered among the houses are institutional buildings like the 1897 Draper Christian Church at 3091 Greenbriar (077-0169-0007), the ca. 1915 Draper United Methodist Church at 3080 Greenbriar (077-0169-0003; a converted commercial building), and the ca. 1960 Draper Valley Nursing Home at 3082 Greenbriar (077-0169-0014). At the northwest end of the district are buildings associated with Draper's public school at 3163 Greenbriar (077-0169-0026), including the 1938 Draper High School Home Economics and Shop Building and the 1949 Draper Cannery, the latter representing a rare historic building type/function, a community cannery.

Draper's houses run the gamut of styles popular during the period of significance (1886-1969), including representatives of the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch styles (another style, Colonial Revival, is represented by the Draper High School Home Economics and Shop Building). House heights are standard (one-story, story-and-a-half, two-story), as are building materials and construction techniques such as wood frame and brick. Several houses retain their historic wood weatherboard siding and one—the ca. 1930 Craftsman bungalow of Henry Johnson at 3096 Greenbriar (077-0169-0006)—has decorative wood shingle siding. Most non-veneered houses have vinyl siding. Foundations are typically constructed of brick, poured concrete, or cinder block, with a few parged (concrete stucco) foundations of unknown masonry material. Many houses retain brick flues and chimneys, several with decoratively corbeled caps. Most houses are accompanied by outbuildings, and many of the outbuildings date to the historic period. Garages and storage sheds are the most common types, but also included are barns, stables, and smokehouses. Historic hardscaping features such as retaining walls and fences are also present, and the district boasts two street-side concrete mounting blocks for use in mounting or dismounting horses, carriages, or automobiles.

The Draper Historic District has a high percentage of contributing resources. Of the twenty-eight primary resources, twenty-six (93 percent) are contributing. In actuality the ratio is higher since two important historic resources—the Brown Doctor's Office and the Draper Cannery—are classified as secondary resources because they stand on parcels with other important buildings. The overall contributing count is somewhat affected due to the presence of non-contributing secondary resources such as modern sheds, stables, and so forth. Of the sixty-nine total resources

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in the district, forty-four (64 percent) are contributing and twenty-five (36 percent) are non-contributing.

Integrity

The district possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, structure, and style. The district possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the character that developed during the period of significance. The majority of resources possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction and ornamentation remains evident. The majority of resources possess the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance and the area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it.

Inventory

The district's resources are described in the inventory that follows. The inventory headings provide (in order) the property address, name, construction date, style, Virginia Department of Historic Resources file number, and contributing/non-contributing status and resource type. The property name is generally the historic name (for example, Draper Mercantile) or references the early or original owners or occupants (for example, Arley and Anne O'Dell House). Other names are occasionally given in parentheses. Dates reflect the earliest surviving construction and are either exact or approximate. When approximate the date is sometimes preceded by the abbreviation ca., meaning *circa*, Latin for "about" (c. stands for century). Whether a property is classified as contributing to the historic character of the district or not depends on several factors. A building that dates to the period of significance (1886-1969) and retains sufficient historic character (i.e., retention of original massing and scale, character-defining stylistic elements, setback, and original fenestration) from that period is contributing. A building built after 1969 or a historic building that was greatly altered after 1969 is classified as non-contributing. Typical updates, such as replacement siding, window sashes, and/or doors, are not in and of themselves sufficient to warrant classifying a resource as non-contributing, as long as the above-mentioned historic elements are retained. On the accompanying Sketch Map, each property is labeled with its street address and a "C" to indicate contributing status or an "N" to indicate non-contributing status based on the classification of the property's primary resource. Footprints of primary resources are shown on the sketch map, but not locations of any secondary resources.

3012 Brown Road. Norfolk and Western Railroad's Cripple Creek Extension Rail Bed (New River Trail) at Draper. 1880s. No style. 077-0169-0009. Contributing site.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad developed its Cripple Creek Extension in 1886 to tap mineral resources and serve iron furnaces in the New River region of Virginia. The line was abandoned

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in the late twentieth century and the rail bed converted to a walking and biking trail in association with the opening of the New River Trail State Park in 1987. The Draper Historic District includes a small segment of the rail bed adjacent to other resources in the district.

a. Parking lot. Early 21st c. Non-contributing site.

This modern gravel parking lot has a turning loop. The original ca. 1896 Draper Methodist Church stood at this site. The church building may have been used by the Draper fire department in the 1940s.

b. Informational kiosk. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing structure.

This informational display consists of a metal-sheathed gable roof supported by a line of four square wood posts. A sign is supported by the two center posts and a sign reading "Draper" is in the gable. The shelter covers two picnic tables. Gravel parking lots flank the kiosk on both sides.

3016 Brown Road. Hattie Dalton House. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian. 077-5104 (077-0169-0008). Contributing building.

This two-story frame house has vinyl siding over weatherboard and a metal-sheathed triple-A side-gable roof. The center gable is decoratively sheathed with tongue-and-groove (probably beaded) with a sawtooth lower edge and an applied sawtooth band and vent-like diamond-shaped feature above. At the gable apex is sawn and pierced ornament with an arched motif, pendants, and quatrefoil and other cutouts. From the ridge behind project two interior brick flues. Scars in the vinyl show the removal of a one-story front porch that had a hip roof and what appear to have been square posts. The front entry has a single-pane transom and a wood and glass panel door. Other features include two-over-two and four-over-four wood sash windows, sawtooth board sheathing in the pedimented end gables, a cinder block foundation, and a one-story rear wing. In the second half of the twentieth century the house was occupied by teacher Hattie Dalton. The county property card date is 1901.

a. Shed. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

This one-story frame shed has vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and a poured concrete foundation. Next to the shed stands a parking fee station.

b. Restroom. Ca. 2014. Non-contributing building.

This small frame building has novelty weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a metal front door, and stone cladding on the foundation and on a flue-like exterior gable vent. The building evokes traditional regional outbuilding form.

3033 French Lane. Herbert and Sally French House. Ca. 1975. Ranch. 077-0169-0030. Non-contributing building.

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This one-story Ranch house has brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The house has two-over-two stack-pane windows, a picture window, a front entry panel door, and an interior brick flue. According to longtime neighbors Karen and Terry Bryson, the French House was not yet built when they were married in 1973. The address on the house is 4319, which relates to Old Baltimore Road.

3055 Greenbriar Road. Rotenberry Stable. No discernible style. Ca. 1900. 077-0169-0010. Contributing building.

This two-level barn-like frame building has vertical board siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. A batten door on the south end is hung on triangular butt hinges. The door may replace a sliding door which is suggested by what appears to be a track above. In the gable is a large opening for hay and above it a smaller opening that may have accommodated the end of a hay fork rail. A shed addition runs along the east side.

The Rotenberry House formerly stood between the stable and the street. According to Peggy Best, the house was occupied by Jim and Nebritta Jackson in the 1940s and later by the Neese family. Bill White, who recalls the frame house before it burned ca. 1973, remembers that its wall cavities were filled with bottles and that multiple nails were hammered into the sides of the studs in the stud cavities of the living room. Similar apparently non-function stud cavity nails have been observed in the 1763 Mead's Tavern in New London, Virginia, where they may have served a talismanic function. A blacksmith shop stood to the south of the other buildings. White identifies the building near the stable as a wellhouse. The house and stable and possibly the blacksmith shop appear to be shown in a pre-1911 panoramic view of Draper. Note that the address 3055 Greenbriar is assigned to the resource only for the purposes of this nomination; the resource does not have an address in county records.

a. Well house. First half 20th c. Contributing building.

This small frame building has vertical board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof. The building is constructed with wire nails and has a pair of window openings on the north side with one surviving four-pane window that appears to be a slider.

b. Smokehouse. First half 20th c. Contributing building.

This small frame building has vertical board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The building has a three-pane Craftsman window (probably reused) on the south gable end. Although the building appears to stand on this lot, its proximity to the D. G. and Lucretia Baker House at 3067 Greenbriar suggests it was originally associated with that building.

c. Mock privy. Ca. 2015. Non-contributing object.

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This tiny frame resource has vertical board siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A metal vent projects from the roof and the batten door has a crescent moon cutout. Size and function-wise the structure is on the order of yard art.

3054 Greenbriar Road. Draper Mercantile. Ca. 1887. Commercial Style. 077-0169-0001. Contributing building.

This two-story building of weatherboard-sided frame construction has a shed roof that slopes back from a tall front cornice. The cornice is sheathed with diagonal boards and has large, paired, ornately sawn brackets incised with ivy tendrils. In the second story below are two windows with replacement sashes (which are standard throughout the building). The one-story front porch is a replacement modeled on the original porch and has turned posts and balusters and a stone-pattern underpinning. Where the porch roof joins the building is a storefront cornice, which suggests the building lacked a porch before the earliest photos. On the north side is a false-fronted one-story shed-roofed wing and on the south side is a two-story shed wing. The false front is non-original but was in existence by 1985. At the south rear end of the building, connected by a hyphen, is a modern two-story warehouse addition with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and a wraparound two-story porch with turned posts and balusters. A tall poured concrete retailing wall extends across the front of the lot, painted with a modern mural depicting local and regional themes such as the New River Trail, a locomotive, and a metal microphone for the region's musical heritage. On top of the wall is a modern metal fence.

Early owners of the property included Jane C. Tate (1886), N. P. Oglesby (1886-1891), and E. C. Gannaway (1891 on). According to historian Conway Smith, the store was established about 1882, before the village formed, and was originally operated by Nicholas Oglesby and Samuel Tate, but the fact the building is not shown on an 1886 railroad map suggests it is later. Also, when Jane Tate sold a half interest in the property to N. P. Oglesby in October 1886 the value was \$50. When Oglesby sold the half interest to E. C. Gannaway in 1891 the value was \$1,200. Presumably the other half interest was retained by the Tate family. Draper's first post office, which opened in 1887, was named Tate, suggesting it was housed in this building, as the town's post office was for much of the twentieth century. The deed and post office information suggest the store opened in 1887. The business incorporated as the Draper Mercantile Company in 1897. According to land book (tax) records, Draper Mercantile was the town's most valuable building from 1895 through the construction of the Rex Milling Company mill about 1907.

D. G. Baker went to work at Draper Mercantile as a shipping clerk in 1921 and later managed the business for the Gannaway family for nearly sixty years. Baker said the store began as Tate & Oglesby Company in 1881, while another account states that the store began as a Pratt-Gilmer-Tate partnership. A ca. 1900 panoramic photo of Draper shows the store with more or less its current form, with a one-story shed wing along the south side of the two-story core section. In 1915 T. L. Tate was the company's president and E. C. Gannaway was its secretary-treasurer. A millinery shop is said to have operated in the upstairs, but according to another account the millinery shop, operated by Mattie Johnson, was at the back of the store, and Mattie's sister

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Mary Johnson operated a dressmaker shop in the upstairs. According to an advertisement in the 1953 edition of the Draper High School yearbook the *Valley Echo*, the company sold general merchandise, country produce, televisions, and live and dressed turkeys. The Draper Post Office was located in the building in the second half of the twentieth century and probably earlier. In the 1980s the building housed a woodworking shop. A survey photo of the building taken by Charlotte Worsham in 1985 shows a false front on the west shed wing but the east shed wing had not yet acquired its second story. The porch in 1985 had square wood columns with brackets and a simple cruciform railing. The two second-story windows had six-over-six wood sashes behind bars. William T. and Debora P. Gardner purchased the property in 2008 and transferred ownership to the Draper Mercantile and Trading Company LLC.

**3066 Greenbriar Road. Bank of Draper. 1911. Commercial Style. 077-0169-0004.
Contributing building.**

The property has two principal components: a west part centered on the 1911 Bank of Draper, and an east part centered on a ca. 1900 doctor's office. The Bank of Draper is a one-story common bond brick building with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof behind a tall false front. The false front has a pressed metal cornice with end brackets featuring stylized floral ornament and ogee finials. At the center of the front is a recessed signage panel painted with the words Fire Dept (for the building's later use) but presumably originally painted to reflect the building's bank use. The building's original storefront was removed in the mid-twentieth century and replaced with a garage door. A modern storefront with wood shingles and windows flanking a double-leaf entry has been inserted in place of the garage door. The storefront is sheltered by a Victorian-inspired porch with square posts and balusters and sawn brackets. The cupola on the roof ridge has a pyramidal roof and vinyl siding. In 1985, as shown in a survey photo by Charlotte Worsham, the cupola had louvered sides presumably related to use as a siren housing. On the east side is a bricked-up segmental-arched window, partly covered by a hyphen connection to the east building. On the west side is a one-story cinder block addition probably made in 1965 and originally used as a fire truck garage. It was remodeled in recent years as a store and has a modern false front modeled on that of the doctor's office in the complex. The weatherboard-sided front has a door flanked by windows and a cornice with curved brackets. The cinder block side elevation is painted with a mural depicting sunflowers and sky and a panel welcoming visitors to The Village Shoppes.

The Bank of Draper incorporated in 1911 with Dr. S. P. Conduff as president. A December 1911 deed refers to the "bank lot," indicating the building had been constructed by the end of the year. The bank consolidated with the National Bank of Pulaski in 1932. According to the February 29, 1976, *Southwest Times*, the Draper Fire Department acquired the bank building about 1951 for use as a fire hall. According to the August 12, 1991, *Southwest Times*, the fire department was formed in 1943 as a civil defense force and bucket brigade. It was originally housed in what was described as an old Methodist church building, possibly the original ca. 1896 Draper Methodist Church that stood at the site of the current parking lot for the New River Trail. An addition was constructed in 1965, and in 1976 the department acquired the Brown Doctor's Office next to the

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station which was to be converted into a meeting hall and office. The fire department moved out of its downtown Draper location in 1992. Currently The Curious Quill occupies the space.

a. Conduff-Brown Doctor's Office. Ca. 1905. Commercial Style. 077-0169-0002.
Contributing building.

The east part of the complex is a ca. 1905 frame building that served as the office of Dr. Simon Peter Conduff in the 1910s and Dr. Hugh B. Brown in the mid-twentieth century. The office was valued at \$100 in 1915. Originally (or early in its existence) the one-story frame building had weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof behind a tall false front, and a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets and pendant frieze detail. The building retains the false front, which is ornamented with curved cornice brackets, and its early or original porch. The porch retains its historic narrow frieze of beaded tongue-and-groove boards with dentils, but the posts and other ornament have been replaced by modern decoratively molded posts. The building preserves the same window-door-window front elevation, with a transom over the entry, but the window sashes are modern replacements. The lower gable-fronted addition on the east side, which was present by 1985, has a low-pitched roof, plate glass front window, and stone-pattern foundation. Currently the building houses the Draper Blooms.

An early panoramic photo of Draper which does not appear to show the bank does appear to show the doctor's office. Lois Jackson was Dr. Brown's receptionist about 1950. In 1976 the porch had a railing with cruciform panels which was gone by 1985. An undated but relatively recent photo attached to the county property card shows the bank and its addition with almost featureless facades.

3067 Greenbriar Road. D. G. and Lucretia Baker House. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian. 077-0169-0011. Contributing building.

This one-story Folk Victorian house of weatherboard-sided frame construction has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. Centered on the front of the roof is a hipped dormer with boarded-over windows or vents. In the gable ends are sawn and pierced cross-braced ornament and diamond-shaped pierced wood vents. The wraparound porch has replacement square posts, sawn brackets, and picket-like railing balusters with decorative tops. Other features include modern metal roofing, replacement windows with decorative board shutters with cutout designs, an ell, and a lower one-story north wing. Dailey Graham Baker was a longtime employee of the Draper Mercantile Company. His wife was Lucretia Gerberich Baker. The county property card date is 1918, however the house may appear in a panoramic photo that does not show the ca. 1911 Bank of Draper, which suggests the house predates 1911.

a. Garage. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

This one-story prefabricated metal garage has a peaked roof and panel door leaves hung on a track. Currently it functions as the Junction bike shop.

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3073 Greenbriar Road. Hugh B. Brown House. Ca. 1900. No discernible style. 077-0169-0012. Contributing building.

This two-story house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction has a metal-sheathed hip roof. The one-story porch has turned posts and shelters a replacement front door with a transom. Other features include replacement windows, a brick foundation, modern metal roofing, and a one-story ell. According to Lois Jackson, this was the home of Dr. Hugh B. Brown whose office was across the street. Jackson's family lived with Dr. Brown in the house, her mother providing Dr. Brown one meal a day as rent. According to Peggy Best, the house may have served as the Draper Methodist Church parsonage at one point. It was occupied by Posey William Duncan and Dora Jones Duncan in the 1940s. The county property card date is 1888, which is plausible, but the lack of visible early materials and details makes such an early date difficult to substantiate. According to current owner Todd Howard, a 1932 date is written on a wall of the one-story ell and a child's coat was found nailed to a rafter in the attic, presumably for some supernatural purpose. Adjacent to the ell is a mostly underground metal-lined brick cistern. A two-seat privy once stood behind the house. At one time medicine bottles associated with Dr. Brown's practice were scattered across the yard; these may survive archaeologically.

a. Shed. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

This one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

3079 Greenbriar Road. Johnson House. Ca. 1910. Gothic Revival. 077-0169-0013. Contributing building.

This story-and-a-half Gothic Revival-influenced house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent centered front gable. The one-story porch has decorative metal supports and shelters a replacement front door with a boarded-over transom. An off-center brick chimney with decorative corbeling rises through the roof ridge. Other features include replacement window sashes, a parged foundation, and an ell with a modern (possibly ca. 1980) shed addition on the north side. The house was historically associated with the Johnson family. The county property card date is 1910.

3080 Greenbriar Road. Draper United Methodist Church. No discernible style. Ca. 1915. 077-0169-0003. Contributing building.

This two-story brick building of commercial form has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof that steps down at the rear. Changes in brick and mortar type/color on the side elevations suggest a complex evolution, perhaps from one to two stories, although this may be the result of an interruption during initial construction or the use of disparate brick lots. Infilling under the side-

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elevation eaves suggest the building originally had a parapet shed roof. This, plus the embayed and corbeled double front elevation, suggest the building was built as a store. The first-story front, which has double front entries flanked by window openings (now boarded over) also suggest the double store form. The side and second-story front windows are segmental-arched and have replacement sashes. The first-story north side windows have inserted stained glass. The front porch, which has a cornerstone dated 1958, has a double bowed form, tall rough-textured block pillars (present by 1985 and said to be original), and lattice railings of the same block material. A one-story brick or brick veneer shed addition with loft projects on the east side. It, too, has evidence of substantial reworking of the brick. The wing has side and back porches on square wood columns and a parged or poured concrete foundation. The main roof has a vinyl-sheathed front gable and supports a modern prefabricated steeple. The building, at least its first floor, may have been built as a branch store for the Peoples Commercial Company, a Pulaski general merchandise store active in the 1910s and 1920s. The company purchased land at or near the location in 1910. According to Peggy Best and John Hawley, the building was the Alexander Store before it was converted to the Methodist church in the early 1940s (earlier the congregation worshipped in a white frame building located at the site of the New River Trail parking lot). Pulaski architect Tom Douthat designed the gable roof that was added ca. 2000.

3082 Greenbriar Road. Draper Valley Nursing Home. Modern Movement. Ca. 1960. 077-0169-0014. Contributing building.

This one-story Modern building has brick-veneer cinder block construction and a flat roof. The building is linear in form and stands well back from the street. The south end is fronted by a porch with a mix of brick pillars and steel pole supports. The north end has an entry with double-leaf wood and glass doors sheltered by a porch on square posts. Between the north and south ends is a cubical wing with relatively recent weatherboard siding on the front elevation. The wing may have been a hyphen and the siding may cover the gap left by the removal of the former front section. Other features include a recessed entry at the south end of the south-end porch with double-leaf wood and glass doors, a painted cinder block north end elevation, and two-over-two stack-panel windows with what appear to be metal frames. According to Peggy Best, the nursing home started in the Miller House, a large two-story brick house that stood in front of the currently surviving section, which was built as an addition in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Kate (or possibly Kaye) Owens ran the home.

3083 Greenbriar Road. Graham House. Ca. 1915. Queen Anne. 077-0169-0015. Contributing building.

This two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction has a high asphalt-shingled hip roof. There is a deck at the peak of the roof from which projects a corbeled brick chimney cap. Gables project on the front and sides of the roof; two of the side gables overhang angled two-story bay windows on the east and west elevations, whereas the other gables are purely decorative. The gables have semicircular lattice vents with keyblocks. The one-story front porch

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has classical wood columns. Other features include replacement windows, a parged foundation, and a one-story rear addition. Frank Graham, who owned the house for much of the twentieth century, served as Draper's mayor from 1928 until after 1976. Graham's parents were Calvin Sayers Graham and Fannie Miller Graham. The county property card date is 1910.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. or early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

This one-story building of vinyl-sided frame construction has a front-gable roof, multiple windows, and a side deck.

3090 Greenbriar Road. Boyd and Etta Chumbley House. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian. 077-0169-0016. Contributing building.

This two-story Victorian house of vinyl-sided frame construction has a metal-sheathed front/side-gable roof. The one-story front porch has classical wood columns that stand on a cinder block wall. Other features include wood sash two-over-two windows, a wood and glass front door, a cinder block foundation, and diamond-shaped gable vents or plaques with small diamond plaques instead of vent openings. Boyd Mac Chumbley Sr., a builder, was married to Etta Lyons Chumbley. Their son B. M. Chumbley Jr. later lived in the house. The county property card date is 1910.

a. Outbuilding. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

This one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The building has a shed-roofed wing, also board-and-batten, with a batten door. The gable of the main section is sheathed with vertical boards that appear slatted.

b. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

This one-story garage of cinder block construction has an asphalt-shingled hip roof and a vertical board door.

3091 Greenbriar Road. Draper Christian Church (The Village Chapel; Draper Chapel). 1897. No discernible style. 077-0261 (077-0169-0007). Contributing building.

This one-story nave-form church of weatherboard-sided frame construction has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The replacement windows have transoms, probably an original configuration, and the gable-fronted vestibule has double-leaf wood replacement doors. The vestibule has a poured concrete foundation whereas the church proper has a cinder block foundation. In the front gable is a kite-shaped louvered wood vent. Above is a belfry with a bell, square posts, sawn brackets, a tall pyramidal roof with flared eaves, and the bottom half of a finial post with annular detail.

According to a history of the church by B. M. Chumbley Jr., the Draper Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) congregation organized in 1896 and members of the congregation

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completed construction of the church in 1897. The ornamental wooden pulpit was carved by Samuel Temple Gerberich. In 1958 the original foundation of locust posts was replaced by the current cinder block foundation and classrooms and a fellowship hall were created in the new basement. A rear restroom addition was made the same year. In 1989 the steeple was removed, rebuilt, and reinstalled (the finial and post brackets appear to be original whereas the posts and railings and perhaps other elements appear to be replacements). In 2017 the church was purchased by Bill and Debbie Gardner and renovated for use as a wedding venue and for other functions.

- a. Picnic shelter and storage building. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building. This one-story building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, wood posts with struts, cinder block retaining walls, and a vinyl-sided storage enclosure.

3096 Greenbriar Road. Henry Johnson House. Ca. 1930. Craftsman. 077-0169-0006. Contributing building.

This story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of wood-shingled frame construction has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof is asymmetrical, extending farther on the front to engage a front porch, and it has a gabled front dormer. The house and dormer eaves have triangular brackets and exposed rafter ends. The front porch is supported at the corners by clustered classical columns on brick pedestals. The columns have unusual wedge-shaped wood corbels that support arched spans. Solid railings connect the pedestals to the house and to two brick bollards in line with the cheeks of the front steps. The railings, like the house proper, are sheathed with staggered square wood shingles. An exterior brick chimney with a single sloped and concrete-coped shoulder rises on the west side. The first-story front windows have one-over-one sashes with decorative glass in the upper sashes; other window sashes are modern replacements, except for a possible casement window on the east side. Other features include a parged foundation, brick lattice porch underpinning, and a cantilevered angled bay window on the west side.

According to local tradition, the house was a kit house shipped to Draper by a mail order firm identified by tradition as Sears Roebuck. In actuality, as research by architectural historian Michael Pulice has demonstrated, the house was supplied by the Harris Brothers Company of Chicago and is a design known as J-161 that was featured on the cover and inside the company's 1917 catalogue. According to longtime resident the late B. M. Chumbley Jr., the house was delivered to the site by truck and lifted off by crane.

- a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building. This small frame shed has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, lapped siding (possibly Masonite), and what appears to be a cinder block pier foundation.

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**3097 Greenbriar Road. E. T. Pratt House. Ca. 1905. Folk Victorian. 077-0169-0017.
Contributing building.**

This two-story Victorian house of vinyl-sided frame construction has an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof. A one-story porch wraps around the front wing, with rounded corners, turned posts and balusters, and sawn post and frieze brackets. The front gable is sheathed with narrow vertical boards with a scalloped lower edge and it has bracket-like ornament in its raking cornice. An angled two-story bay window with an overhanging gable projects on the east side. The wood and glass panel front door is early or original but the window sashes are modern replacements. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, replacement windows, and a one-story rear wing or addition with a diamond window. E. T. Pratt purchased a lot next to the Christian church from the Jordan family in 1900. The county property card date is 1905. A third trailer may have stood on the parcel until recent years but has since been removed.

a. Barbecue. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

This barbecue grill structure of parged masonry construction has a barrel-vaulted top and a space for wood storage underneath.

b. Garage. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

This one-story building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof and appears to be constructed partly of rockfaced concrete block and partly asphalt-sided frame. The front door leaf or leaves is wood and glass panel.

c. Trailer. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

This one-story prefabricated trailer has metal siding and a low-pitched side-gable roof. The trailer has the address 3095 Greenbriar but it occupies the same parcel as 3097 Greenbriar.

d. Trailer. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

This one-story prefabricated trailer has metal siding and a low-pitched side-gable roof. The trailer has the address 3095 Greenbriar but it occupies the same parcel as 3097 Greenbriar.

3103 Greenbriar Road. E. C. and Parke Gannaway House. Ca. 1929. Craftsman. 077-0169-0018. Contributing building.

This story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. On the front of the roof is a large stuccoed gable dormer. It and the main roof have triangular brackets and exposed rafter ends, and the main roof has stuccoed gables. The front porch has Craftsman tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals connected by solid wood railings. Rising up to the porch are concrete steps with stepped brick cheeks with concrete copings. At the east end of the porch is an original sunroom with tall narrow windows with leaded glass panes. Similar panes appear in the upper sashes of the triple

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one-over-one windows that flank the front entry and in the dormer. An exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder rises on the west side and there is also an interior brick flue. Most windows have three-over-one and four-over-one sashes. Other features include a parged or poured concrete foundation, a front entry with a wood and glass panel door and sidelights, a one-story wing on the east gable end, and a basketweave water table. The front of the lot is defined by a fence with brick bollards connected by lengths of metal pipe. The two tallest bollards flank concrete steps to the street and are capped by concrete urns. Next to the steps is a concrete mounting block set with an iron ring to secure the reins of a horse. According to Peggy Best, E. C. Gannaway lived here in the 1940s. Edwin Craig Gannaway was a partner in the Draper Mercantile store. His wife was Parke Anderson Gannaway. The county property card date is 1929.

a. Smokehouse. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

This small common bond brick building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a poured concrete foundation. The door is on the east gable end, and next to it is a cluster of what appear to be very thin vents made by omitting the vertical mortar joints between bricks. A hole made by an omitted brick on the north side may also be a vent.

b. Barn. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

This two-level barn of board-and-batten and slatted vertical board frame construction has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof and a large opening facing the street.

c. Garage. Early 20th c. Contributing building,

This one-story frame garage has vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and hinged vertical board doors facing the street.

d. Outbuilding. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

This one-story frame building of board-and-batten frame construction has a gable-fronted section facing west, a shed garage wing on the south side, and modern metal roofing.

**3112 Greenbriar Road. Graham House. Ca. 1941. Tudor Revival. 077-0169-0019.
Contributing building.**

This story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry is contained in a projecting vestibule with an asymmetrical front-gable roof and has a wood and glass panel door flanked by a small accent window. Adjoining the vestibule is an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder. A one-story wing, possibly a ca. 1950 addition, extends on the west gable end. Its door, like the principal entry door, has a half-round window with radial muntins. Other features include replacement windows and a cinder block foundation. According to local tradition, the house is a Sears Roebuck kit house. The house is similar in form to a mail order kit house marketed by Sears Roebuck beginning around 1930 but is not an exact match for published examples.

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According to Peggy Best, a Dr. Graham lived here in the 1940s. His office was in the basement. Harold and Ethel Armbrister were later occupants. The county property card date is 1941.

a. Stable. Ca. 2015. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame stable has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and metal siding.

3122 Greenbriar Road. Hunter and Shelva Earhart House. Ca. 1969. Ranch. 077-0169-0020. Contributing building.

This one-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. At the west end is a carport that has been converted to living space with vinyl-sided infill. Other features include a front picture window, a mix of replacement windows and original two-over-two stack-pane windows, and a replacement front door. Lois Jackson and her then husband Robert M. Surface gave the Earharts the plan for their house, which they built at 3154 Greenbriar in 1968, which was used by builder Harold Dalton to build the Earhart House.

3143 Greenbriar Road. Ross House (Seven Gables). Ca. 1915. Queen Anne. 077-0169-0021. Contributing building.

This two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction has an asphalt-shingled hip roof. At the top of the roof is a deck defined by a modern metal cresting (probably in place of an original metal cresting). Several gables project from the roof with elaborate milled ornament and half-round windows with radial muntins. Some of the gables are decorative but two, with flared eaves, overhang two-story angled bay windows on the front (north) and east sides. The gables are sheathed with fishscale shingles of modern material (possibly cementitious) which are also used as bands above the second-story windows and between the first- and second-story windows of the bay windows. The one-story front porch has turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets. A brick chimney with a modern corbeled cap rises from the interior and an interior brick flue rises from the two-story rear ell. Other features include replacement windows, a front entry with double-leaf wood and glass panel doors, and a one-story angled bay window on the west side. A decorative stone retaining wall runs along the street, with alternating raised and lowered rounded coping stones on the walling and on the piers at the ends and that flank the end of the front walk. Between the flanking piers are Stewart Fence Company or similar decorative metal gates. The walk ends at a raised stone and concrete platform with steps on each side which functioned as a mounting block. According to John Hawley, whose family is connected with the house, it was originally owned by a Ross. This may have been B. P. Ross who was mayor of Draper in 1925. The house is also identified with Bank of Draper president Dr. Simon Peter Conduff and his wife, Gertrude Menafee Alexander Conduff. According to Peggy Best, Sam O'Dell once lived in the house. The county property card date shows several outbuildings dated 2014. The current name of the property is Seven Gables.

a. Stable. Ca. 2014. Non-contributing building.

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This large, long one-story frame building has vertical wood or metal siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof with a monitor, and an open west end.

b. Building. Ca. 2014. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame building has vertical wood or metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

c. Building. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame building has vertical wood or metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

d. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame building has vertical wood or metal siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

e. Shed. Ca. 2015. Non-contributing building.

This one-story, open-fronted, frame shed has a metal-sheathed shed roof and metal siding.

3150 Greenbriar Road. Graham-Jackson House. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian. 077-0169-0022. Contributing building.

This two-story Victorian house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction has a metal-sheathed cross-gable roof. The front wing is wrapped on three sides by a one-story porch with turned posts and a concrete floor. From the center of the house rises an interior brick flue with a replacement corbeled cap. Other features include replacement windows, a replacement front door, a cinder block foundation, and a one-story shed wing across the back. John Boyd Jackson and his wife, Estelle Leona Funk Jackson, acquired the house from the Graham family in the 1930s or 1940s. The county property card date is 1905.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

This two-level frame storage building and lawn mower garage has a metal-sheathed front-gambrel roof, T1-11-type wood siding, and a temporary foundation.

3151 Greenbriar Road. Painter House. Early 20th c. Folk Victorian. 077-0169-0023. Contributing building.

This one-story Folk Victorian frame house of weatherboard-sided frame construction has an asphalt-shingled triple-A side-gable roof. In the front and end gables are milled ornament in an arched design and diamond-shaped vents, the end ones pierced and the front one boarded over. The house has an off-center Craftsman porch, probably added in the 1920s or 1930s, with tapered square wood posts on brick pedestals connected by brick railings with concrete copings.

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The porch shelters a projecting entry vestibule with a door with sidelights. Other features include one-over-one windows (probably replacements), a parged foundation, and a rear west-side wing, probably a modern addition, with modern octagonal windows. The county property card date is 1920, which is plausible but seems late given some of the Victorian-era features. According to Lois Jackson, Clint Painter and his wife lived in the house in the mid-twentieth century, although another family may have built it.

a. Building. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame building has synthetic siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof.

b. Building. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame building has synthetic siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof.

3154 Greenbriar Road. Robert and Lois Surface House. 1968. Ranch. 077-0169-0024. Contributing building.

This one-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The west end of the roof engages a carport with brick pillars and railings. Inside the carport and rising through the roof is a brick chimney. Other features include a bowed front picture window, replacement windows, and a wood-and-glass front door with a half-round window with radial muntins. The front entry platform has broken terra-cotta tiles laid in an irregular pattern. The house was built for Lois Jackson Surface and Robert. M. Surface in 1968, Lois recalls (the county property card date is 1969). The builder was Harold Dalton and the design was drawn by a local individual. Hunter and Shelva Earhart used the Surfaces' plan for their own house, also built by Harold Dalton, at 3122 Greenbriar. Prior to settling on the final design the Surfaces perused designs published by Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

3161 Greenbriar Road. Arley and Anne O'Dell House. 1911. Queen Anne. 077-0169-0025. Contributing building.

This two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction has an asphalt-shingled hip roof. On the front and side roof planes are gables with milled ornament and diamond-shaped vents with pierced inner panels of spoked circular design. The front gable is decorative; the side gables overhang two-story angled bay windows. The one-story front porch has turned posts, segmental-arched spans, and a modern wood balustrade. Other features include replacement windows, a replacement front door, interior brick flues with corbeled caps, a brick foundation, and a one-story rear wing (possibly the den addition said to have been made in the 1970s). The house is thought to have been built in 1911 and was the home of Arley O'Dell and his wife, Anne O'Dell.

a. Barn. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

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This two-level frame barn has vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and a shed wing.

b. Building. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

This one-story frame building has synthetic siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof.

c. Building. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

This one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and a side shed.

3163 Greenbriar Road. Draper High School Home Economics and Shop Building (The Cottage; Draper Community Center). 1938. Colonial Revival. 077-0169-0026. Contributing building.

This one-story Colonial Revival building of modified common bond construction (stretcher-header courses instead of header courses) has an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The building has a gabled front porch with square wood columns and cornice returns. The porch shelters an entry with a wood and glass panel door. The building has a mix of wood sash windows including nine-over-nine and what appears to be eight-over-eight (the windows are partly hidden behind screens). There are two entries on the east end, one opening onto concrete steps with a metal railing, the other under a shed roof supported by Craftsman-influenced triangular brackets and opening onto a modern deck. On the west side are several freight doors. Other features include a poured concrete foundation, an interior brick chimney for the boiler, and half-round louvered gable vents. The back part of the building was used as a school woodworking shop, which accounts for the wide entryways at the back. The building houses the Pulaski Grow Aquaponics and Youth Training Program. A driveway, parking lot, and basketball court have recently been created on the west side of the building. A sign announces the pending construction of the Draper Community Park, designed by Cunningham Recreation.

The building was built in 1938 to house the Draper High School home economics and shop programs and also contained a classroom. It stands on a campus established in 1920 that formerly featured high school, elementary school, and gym facilities. In 1953 the high school was merged with Dublin High School and the "Cottage," as the home economics building is now called, was repurposed as classrooms to service the adjacent Draper Elementary School. The elementary school closed in 2005. It was damaged by a tornado in 2011 and torn down in 2015.

a. Draper Cannery. 1949. No style. Contributing building.

This one-story building of concrete block (probably cinder block) construction has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. A monitor runs along the ridge line, and it and the main gables are sheathed with novelty weatherboard siding. The large window openings, which have concrete sills, are covered with plywood. On the front is a large freight opening with a metal door on a track. Other features include a cinder block boiler flue and exposed rafters in the main and monitor roofs. Construction of the cannery was

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approved in April 1949 and construction was underway in May 1949 with completion anticipated in June 1949 in advance of the canning season. The cannery was built to serve the public and housed a program that earlier operated in the basement of the adjacent high school. The program was begun during World War II to encourage people to grow and preserve food. Gene Gunter, who headed the program for one year in 1954, notes that vegetables and, in the fall, apple butter were canned using tin cans that were sold to customers (customers could also bring glass jars). Scaffolds for dressing hogs and an outdoor kettle for scalding them were also provided. Beulah Webb ran the program from about 1970 to the 1990s and recalls the steam table and pressure cooker in the building as well as large floor fans that augmented the natural ventilation of the windows and monitor during hot weather. Food stuffs canned at the facility included tomatoes, corn, peas, green beans, tomato juice, ketchup, pork, and cakes such as apple sauce cake and fruit cakes. Webb notes that interest in the program waned in the late 1980s as more local women worked rather than canning, although a history of the school campus states that the cannery closed in the 1970s.

b. Greenhouse. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.
Barrel-vaulted plastic greenhouse.

3182 Greenbriar Road. Baker's Garage (The White Front). Ca. 1927. No discernible style. 077-0169-0027. Contributing building.

This one-story building of common bond brick construction has a low-pitched asphalt-shingled hip roof. The roof engages a front drive-through where it is supported by two square brick pillars and one cinder block square pillar (the westernmost one). The pillars stand on concrete pedestals; the easternmost pedestal, which has a pointed end, is original; the others are replacements, as is the westernmost pillar. The façade inside the drive-through has a center French door with transom flanked by large two-over-two wood sash windows behind bars. To the rear is a lower gabled section with an interior brick flue. From the west side of the station projects a lower repair garage, also common bond brick, with a gable roof behind a gable parapet. The garage has a replacement garage door flanked by replacement windows and, in the gable, a Coca Cola sign and a faded sign that reads Baker's Auto Service/. . . Work & Engines (the sign may originally have included the word body as part of Body Work). The upslope side of the garage has a high poured concrete foundation; the downslope side has six-pane wood sash windows. The garage has an interior brick flue. To the east of the station is an outdoor concrete and steel oil change pit. The county property card date is 1927, which is plausible given the form and construction of the station. At the time the station was built, Old Route 100 Road, which the building faces, was US Highway 11, the Lee Highway. Deeds suggest the station may have been built by A. B. Alexander who purchased land at the intersection of "Draper Lane" (Possibly Greenbriar Road) and Highway 11 in 1923. Alexander operated a Nash automobile dealership in Pulaski in the 1920s. Prior to its acquisition by Thomas Graham Baker Sr. the station was known as The White Front. In 1953 the business advertised in the Valley Echo (Draper High School yearbook) as the Baker Service Station, providing "general repairs on all makes of cars/gas, oil, tires, and tubes."

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The garage faces Greenbriar Road, hence the Greenbriar Road address. Draper resident Todd Howard was told by the property's former owner, the late Tommy Baker Sr., that the building was built as a Studebaker dealership.

**4297 Old Baltimore Road. Bryson's General Store (C. O. Harper Store). Ca. 1899.
Vernacular. 077-0169-0005. Contributing building.**

This two-story frame store building has novelty weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The two-tier front porch has an open lower tier with replacement square wood posts and an enclosed upper tier with plate glass windows above weatherboard. The storefront inside the porch has an entry with double-leaf wood panel doors that appear to be original to the building, although the upper panels appear to replace glass. The entry is flanked by window openings covered with paper. To the left, at the front end of a two-story shed-roofed side wing, are two batten doors of a type that suggests the side wing was used for bulk items (the innermost of the two doors provides access to a stair to the second floor). Other features include a one-story rear shed addition, concrete foundation piers, and rectangular louvered vents.

An undated but early photo in Sydney Painter's *Early Schools in Draper's Valley* shows the same basic form as the current building but with more decorative Victorian-era features such as sawn porch posts, brackets, and balustrades. The storefront windows had large two-over-two wood sashes. The wraparound second tier of the porch is evoked by the current wraparound windows. A sign reads C. O. Harper. Painter's caption states that the store was originally a one-room school, meaning the building incorporates a small schoolhouse (of indeterminate age). Historian Conway Smith writes that C. O. Harper established the store about the turn of the twentieth century. Prior to that he had a store in Delton where he served as that community's first postmaster. The actual owner of the store was Josie U. Harper who acquired the site in 1895. In 1900 Harper was listed as owning two lots in Draper, one with a building valued at \$300 and another with a building valued at \$250. Josie Harper sold the property to Frank S. Harper in 1941. The store passed through several hands before it was purchased by Joseph J. and Lucille O. Bryson in 1954. A sign in front of the store reads Bryson's General Store "since 1954." Joseph and Lucille Bryson acquired the store in 1954. The county property card date is 1899.

a. Wood shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

This shed-roofed cinder block shed is built into a bank with a cinder block retaining wall. County GIS mapping suggests a portion of this building stands on the adjacent lot outside the district.

b. Wood shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

This shed-roofed shed has a storage compartment with a reused stack-panel door. County GIS mapping suggests a portion of this building stands on the adjacent lot at 4311 Old Baltimore.

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4311 Old Baltimore Road. Terry's Trapping Shack. Ca. 1974. No discernible style. 077-0169-0028. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame building has T1-11-like wood siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. On the front is a shed wing or addition with a porch on the south end that extends back under the gabled section, supported by square wood posts. Other features include a shed extension to the rear, an interior cinder block flue, and a modern door and window. The building was built by Terry Joe Bryson about 1973 or 1974. Hunters and trappers from Pulaski County and the nearby counties of Carroll and Wythe brought Bryson furs, Bryson recalls.

- a. Shelter. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
This is an open-sided prefabricated metal shelter.

4313 Old Baltimore Road. Store. Ca. 1915. No discernible style. 077-0169-0029. Contributing building.

This one-story (possibly with storage loft) frame commercial-type building has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The storefront has a panel door flanked by large two-over-two wood sash windows. Under the windows are apron panels with diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove boards and (in one apron) old red paint on the frame. Between the windows and door are strips of novelty weatherboard siding. The porch is sheltered by a one-story porch that has lost its former floor and posts and is supported instead by props. Other features include brick foundation piers, two interior brick flues, six-over-six side windows, a setback side porch with a shed roof and lattice front, and a modern shed-roofed side garage addition. According to Beulah Webb, the building was occupied as a dwelling in the 1940s but its form and detail identify it as a store building. The type and wear on the brick piers suggest the building has stood at its current location since the early twentieth century. The building does not appear in early photos dating mostly to before 1911, so it may have been built in the 1910s, or it may be an older building moved to the location during the period. The building stands near the site of the former Rex Milling Company, which was incorporated and probably built in 1907, but it is not known to have an association with the mill. According to Terry Bryson, B. P. Ross kept a store here in the early twentieth century. Ross later operated the store at 4297 Old Baltimore. The building was later used as a rental house. The store may stand on land purchased by Josie U. Harper in 1895.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1887-ca. 1969

Significant Dates

Ca. 1887

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dalton, Harold (builder)

Harris Bothers Co. (kit house supplier)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Draper Historic District, located in the town of Draper in Pulaski County, Virginia, is a significant assemblage of historic resources dating from the town's origins as a railroad depot community in the 1880s through its evolution into a small trade and services center serving southwest Pulaski County in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The district owes its existence to the 1886 establishment of the Draper Depot on the Norfolk and Western Railroad's Cripple Creek Extension, the bed of which survives as a recreational trail. The district's earliest surviving building is the ca. 1887 Draper Mercantile, which for two decades was also the community's largest building. Frame store buildings, a church, and houses in the Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles date to the early years. Later resources of note include the 1911 Bank of Draper, several sophisticated Craftsman bungalows, and buildings associated with the town's public school including a 1938 home economics building and 1949 community cannery. The construction of Ranch houses in the late 1960s rounds out the community's architectural development. The Draper Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the Commerce area of significance for its collection of early commercial buildings and buildings with commercial aspects, including general stores, a bank, a cannery, a nursing home, and a doctor's office, representing a relatively complete and diverse small-town commercial assemblage. The district is locally significant under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance for the distinctive characteristics of the types, periods, and methods of construction of its diverse small-town historic resources. The period of significance for the district extends from ca. 1887, the date of construction for the district's oldest known surviving resource and commercial building, the Draper Mercantile, to ca. 1969, encompassing architectural developments through the mid-twentieth century and the district's continuing, albeit diminished, status as a trade and services center serving its vicinity.¹

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context for Criterion A: Commerce and Criterion C: Architecture

Pulaski County's Draper Valley was settled in the eighteenth century and was almost exclusively rural in character for much of the nineteenth century. The county itself was largely rural during the first half of the century, but this began to change in the 1850s with the construction of the Virginia and Tennessee (V&T) Railroad through the county, resulting in the creation of railroad

¹ The Draper Historic District initiative was sponsored by Pulaski County and overseen by the county's Director of Planning & Zoning, Elaine R. Holeton, with assistance from Planning & Zoning Technical Assistant Markie Quensenberry and GIS Coordinator Andrew Foxx. Information and other forms of assistance were provided by Bill Alexander, Peggy Best, Karen Bryson, Terry Joe Bryson, Bill Gardner, Debbie Gardner, Gene Gunter, John Hawley, Lois Jackson, Regina O'Dell, Bob O'Neal, Carol Smith, Fritz Streff, Beulah Webb, and Bill White. Assistance was also provided by staff at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources including Michael Pulice, the author of the Preliminary Information Form which established the eligibility of the district, and Quatro Hubbard and Lena Sweeten McDonald.

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towns like Dublin and Martin's Tank (Pulaski). The V&T passed several miles north of Draper's Valley on the other side of Draper Mountain, but it created an outlet for local products and a portal for manufactured goods.² Draper Valley's first direct rail connection occurred in the 1880s with the construction of the Norfolk and Western (N&W) Railroad's Cripple Creek Extension. The N&W, formed in 1881, utilized the V&T as its trunk line through Southwest Virginia, but it desired a more direct connection to iron furnaces and ore beds along and adjacent to the New River which bounds Draper Valley on the south side. It acquired the rail bed of the New River Plateau Railroad Company, which had been constructed through the Draper location, and between 1883 and 1887 constructed nearly thirty miles of its Cripple Creek line, reaching the locations of Draper and nearby Fosters Falls in 1886.³

The "Map of the Cripple Creek Extension of the New River Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad," published in 1886, shows the location of Draper in detail. The map shows a single building located in the vicinity of Bryson's General Store at the south end of the district and situated on a road that followed the rail line southward—today's Old Baltimore Road. The building seems most likely to be the line's Draper Depot, although an early store (or combined store and depot) also seems a possibility. A road leading northward from just east of the depot or store coincides with the current Greenbriar Road.⁴ The map also indicates early property owners: Mrs. J. C. Tate on the north side of Greenbriar Road, Farris & Jordan on the south side, and Hiram Allison to the south (outside the district).⁵ Jane C. Tate is known to have been the owner of the site of the Draper Mercantile (077-0169-0001) at 3054 Greenbriar at the time.⁶

The 1886 map indicates that village development had yet to commence at Draper, although by 1900 development was well underway, as indicated by various sources. The Draper Mercantile Company was incorporated in 1897 and is said to have been operated by the partnership of Samuel Tate and Nicholas P. Oglesby, the former presumably related to Jane C. Tate and the latter owner of the property from 1886 to 1891. The dates of Oglesby's ownership, and the fact Draper's first post office, which opened September 20, 1887, was named Tate, suggests the core section of the store was built in 1887.⁷ The two-story building is distinguished by a cornice ornamented with diagonal boards and large sawn brackets incised with ivy tendrils. Bryson's General Store at 4297 Old Baltimore (077-0169-0005), formerly known as the C. O. Harper Store, is thought to date to 1899. The current two-story form of the store may be later, however,

² Blackford, "Map & Profile of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road."

³ Pulice, "Draper Historic District."

⁴ Greenbriar Road went by several names in the past. A 1900 deed referred to it as the Lead Mine Road. A 1910 deed termed it the "public road leading from Macadam Road [current Old Route 100 Road] to Draper Depot." (Macadam referred to the road being macadamized or paved with crushed stone.) A 1911 deed referred to it as Old Baltimore Road, the modern name for the road's extension southward from Draper. A 1923 deed suggests it may have been known as Draper Lane, although that may simply reflect lack of knowledge on the persons involved in the deed. Greenbriar was also spelled Greenbrier in some deeds.

⁵ "Map of the Cripple Creek Extension of the New River Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad."

⁶ "Chain of title for property located [at] 3054 Greenbriar Rd, Draper, VA."

⁷ *Ibid.*; Smith, *Land That Is Pulaski County*, 368. There were two Nicholas P. Oglesbys in the Draper area during the period, one with birth/death dates of 1837-1892, and the other, presumably a son, with dates 1874-1923. Presumably it was the elder Oglesby who was involved with the business.

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since photos from around 1900 show a small, one-story, false-fronted store at the location. This building may originally have been the one-room schoolhouse said to be incorporated into the current building, although in the photos it is not school-like in appearance. At a later date, perhaps around 1910, the Harper Store was enlarged to its current size and ornamented with a double-tier veranda with sawn porch posts, brackets, and balustrades (the veranda survives in altered form).

Historic photos show a large two-story store building (no longer extant) on Old Baltimore Road near Bryson's General Store. Another historic store building, though later than the first generation of stores, is the building at 3080 Greenbriar (077-0169-0003), which was converted to the Draper United Methodist Church in the early 1940s. The store may have been built by the Peoples Commercial Company, which purchased a lot at or near the location in 1910.⁸ The building appears to date to the 1910s and is constructed of brick with a double storefront form. Until a gable roof was added in recent decades it had a shed roof that sloped back from the front cornice, a common commercial roof form also shared by the Draper Mercantile. Possibly contemporaneous with this building is the store at 4313 Old Baltimore (077-0169-0029). The gable-fronted frame building has one of the best-preserved storefronts in the village, with a panel door flanked by large two-over-two windows with diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove apron panels underneath.

Draper's general store buildings were the online retailers of their day, selling staples, factory-made clothing, and luxury goods to local farm families and townsfolk. A 1953 advertisement for the Draper Mercantile listed general merchandise, country produce, televisions (Philco, Westinghouse, and Crosley), and live and dressed turkeys. The turkeys were a mainstay of Draper's export trade. As reporter Ben Critzer wrote in the 1970s, speaking of the early twentieth century, "Train loads of dressed hogs, turkeys, walnuts and butter would flow out of Draper bound for the coal fields of Virginia and West Virginia. In a good year, Draper Mercantile would ship 10,000 turkeys by rail. Hunters would bring in rabbit skins and earn about 10 cents a rabbit."⁹ In addition to its general mercantile business, the Draper Mercantile building housed two independent or quasi-independent businesses in the 1910s, the millinery (hat-making) shop of Mattie Johnson and the dressmaking shop of Mattie's sister Mary Johnson. The two shops were considered important enough to the overall business that Draper Mercantile listed them in its letterhead.¹⁰ Draper Mercantile functioned in its original capacity into the last quarter of the twentieth century. Reporter Helen Lou Black described the store's contents in 1975: "There are horse collars, bridle bits and harnesses on the walls, stoves, paint, extracts, lanterns, groceries, harrows, plows, and mowing machines sitting on shelves and on the floor. It still looks like a Norman Rockwell painting of early Americana."¹¹ The presence of plows and so forth in what was presumably the main sales space may have been a late development, since many general stores of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had side wings for bulk items like farm machinery and animal feed. Bryson's General Store has such a side wing, and one or both of

⁸ Pulaski County Deed Book 29, p. 337.

⁹ Critzer, "Draper Mercantile."

¹⁰ Account of Henry Slaughter, November 12, 1915, Draper Mercantile Collection.

¹¹ Black, "General store in Draper is an institution."

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Draper Mercantile's two shed-roofed side wings may have served a bulk storage function, although one of them may also have housed the post office for a time.

Other, more specialized commercial buildings were built in Draper during the historic period. Like the general stores, most of these clustered near the railroad depot at the south end of the district. The Bank of Draper was incorporated in 1911 and built its building at 3066 Greenbriar (077-0169-0004) the same year. The one-story brick building has a front-gable roof behind a tall false front crowned by a pressed metal cornice.¹² Next door is the office (same address but file number 077-0169-0002) apparently first occupied by Dr. S. P. Conduff, which predates the bank by a few years. Similar in form to the bank, though frame, the one-story false-fronted office retains the roof and decorative frieze of its original Victorian-era porch, which formerly featured complexly chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and pendant frieze detail. The bank was remodeled as a fire station in the 1950s and its storefront replaced by a garage door, and the doctor's office later served as an office and meeting hall for the fire station and the lower part of its porch was replaced. Both buildings have been restored to more of their original appearance.

Draper compares favorably to Pulaski County's other towns and villages with commercial components. Newbern, an 1809 turnpike town and later county seat, includes three early nineteenth-century buildings of domestic form and character that were operated wholly or in part as taverns or inns, one of Southwest Virginia's largest concentrations of the building type. The district also features the log and frame Vermillion & Stone Store and several small offices. Dublin, like Draper a product of the railroad (though the antebellum Virginia & Tennessee line rather than a late nineteenth-century railroad), retains the 1871 Darst Building, a brick double-store building described in the National Register nomination for the town's historic district as "a rare surviving example of mid-nineteenth-century commercial architecture in the region." Dublin had in 1929 the county's only other small-town bank, the 1909 Bank of Dublin. It also has several commercial buildings dating to the first two decades of the twentieth century, a larger contingent than Draper's owing to Dublin's larger size. A third historic Pulaski County community, the village of Snowville, had at the time of its 1980s National Register listing a single commercial building, a store and post office described as abandoned and partially ruinous.¹³

Draper's initial orientation was to the railroad, but for a brief period in the 1920s and early 1930s it was situated on the Lee Highway (US Highway 11), the principle automobile route linking Southwest Virginia to areas to the south and north. The national highway followed present-day Old Route 100 Road, which touches the district at its northwest end. The principal architectural response to the national highway was the construction of the service station originally known as The White Front and later as Baker's Garage at 3182 Greenbriar (077-0169-0027). Built about 1927, the station has the characteristic form of its type and period, with a brick office joined to a

¹² Smith, *Land That Is Pulaski County*, 369.

¹³ Upton, "Newbern Historic District;" Kern and Giles, "Dublin Historic District," 7-8, 28-29, 34; Hightower and Mack, "Snowville Historic District," 1; Humbert, *Industrial Survey, Pulaski County*, 56. The city of Pulaski, which has a commercial historic district, is omitted from the comparison owing to the fact that it is a city rather than a town or village comparable in scale and character to Draper.

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front drive-through and pump zone under a single hipped roof. The drive-through has front pillars of brick and concrete in various combinations, a legacy of rebuilding probably resulting from periodic vehicle collisions. Lee Highway was rerouted in 1931 and Old Route 100 Road went back to country road status.¹⁴ A repair garage was added to the station, sustaining it as a viable business afterward.

Draper also hosted an industrial component in its early years. The Rex Milling Company, a steam-powered gristmill incorporated in 1907, stood at the south end of the district. In 1910 the mill was the town's most valuable building and in 1929 it was listed as one of four mills in an industrial survey of the county, presumably an indication that it was one of the county's largest milling concerns.¹⁵ The three-story metal-sided mill closed in the 1940s but lingered into the late twentieth century before it was finally torn down.¹⁶ Near it, on the parcel on which currently stands the Rotenberry Stable (077-0169-0010), stood a blacksmith shop, and another, larger blacksmith shop stood just southeast of the Draper Mercantile and possibly on the same lot. Although sawmilling is not currently known to have occurred in Draper, forest products were touted as an important export: a photo in the booklet *Pulaski County, Virginia: A Historic and Descriptive Sketch*, prepared for the 1907 Jamestown Exposition, depicts "logs ready for shipment, scene at Draper Depot."¹⁷

These early industrial buildings are gone, but a later one survives: the Draper Cannery on the grounds of Draper's former public school at 3163 Greenbriar (077-0169-0026). The Draper Cannery was begun during World War II to encourage food production and preservation. It was originally housed in the basement of the adjacent high school but in 1949 moved to the current building, a cinder block structure with large windows (now replaced or covered by plywood) and a ridge monitor for exhausting heat during the summer canning season. Foodstuffs canned at the facility included tomatoes, corn, peas, green beans, tomato juice, ketchup, pork, and cakes such as applesauce cake and fruitcake. Hogs were butchered outside the building, apparently using water supplied by the boiler inside, and apple butter was made in the fall. The earliest remembered manager of the cannery was Ellen Watson in the 1950s and 1960s. Gene Gunter, also Draper's longtime postmistress, managed the facility in 1954 and Beulah Webb managed it from about 1970 on.¹⁸

Next to the Draper Cannery stands the 1938 Draper High School Home Economics and Shop Building, the sole school-related resource from a once impressive complex (a 1950s main school building was irreparably damaged in a 2011 tornado and torn down). The brick building with its gable-fronted front porch is Draper's only Colonial Revival building. The school and two churches represent Draper's small contingent of historic institutional buildings. Draper Christian Church at 3091 Greenbriar (077-0169-0007) was built in 1897 and is a frame building with the

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.; Pulaski County 1910 land book; Humbert, *Industrial Survey, Pulaski County*, 14.

¹⁶ Smith, *Land That Is Pulaski County*, 369.

¹⁷ *Pulaski County, Virginia: A Historic and Descriptive Sketch*, 64. Unfortunately, the view does not show any currently standing buildings in detail.

¹⁸ Gene Gunter and Beulah Webb, personal communication with the author, August 2019.

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gable-fronted nave form that was typical of rural churches during the period. A belfry with sawn details perches on the front roof ridge above a kite-shaped gable vent. The church was recently renovated and is used as a wedding venue and for other functions. Catty-corner across the street stands the aforementioned Draper United Methodist Church at 3080 Greenbriar (077-0169-0003). In its conversion into a church and subsequent alterations the building received stained-glass windows, a side wing for offices and classrooms, and an unusual front porch with a double bowed form, added in 1958. In 1900, an African American Methodist congregation acquired a lot in Draper and built a church (the church stood outside the district).¹⁹ Next to the Draper United Methodist church stands Draper's principal Modern building, the Draper Valley Nursing Home at 3082 Greenbriar (077-0169-0014). The flat-roofed one-story building of cinder block and brick veneer construction was built about 1960 as the rear annex of the earlier Miller House, which was subsequently torn down.

The majority of Draper's historic resources are residences. The period of the village's initial development in the late 1880s and 1890s falls squarely within the era of popularity for the style known colloquially as Victorian or Folk Victorian and the related Queen Anne style. The Victorian and Queen Anne styles were characterized by adventurous forms and compositions and frequently used machine-produced ornament such as turned posts, sawn brackets, and decorative wood shingles to create visual interest. Houses in the styles were often pointedly asymmetrical, a trait that derives from the generally earlier Gothic Revival style. Draper has a Gothic Revival-influenced house: the Johnson House at 3079 Greenbriar (077-0169-0013), which features a prominent center gable on its side-gable roof, a hallmark of the style. Gothic Revival's popularity waned in the last decades of the century, so the Johnson House's style may indicate that it is one of the oldest houses in the village, perhaps built around 1890, although a somewhat later date around 1900 is not improbable.

Draper's three Queen Anne houses are the ca. 1915 Ross House at 3143 Greenbriar (077-0169-0021), the 1910s Arley and Anne O'Dell House at 3161 Greenbriar (077-0169-0025), and the ca. 1915 Graham House at 3083 Greenbriar (077-0169-0015). The houses share a number of similarities: each is two stories high, frame, with one-story front porches, two-story angled bay windows, and hip roofs with multiple gables. Except for the O'Dell House, which family tradition dates to 1911, the dates of the houses are approximate, but all appear to have been built within a ten-year span. The houses differ in detail. The most ornamented is the Ross House, which has elaborate scrolling millwork in its gables that feature an arched motif with a center spear pendant. The house has bands of modern simulation fishscale shingles that may occupy the place of original wood fishscale shingles. The O'Dell House also has milled gable ornament, but it is simpler than that of the Ross House. The distinctive decorative details of the Graham House are its half-round latticed gable vents, each topped by a keyblock (a wooden keystone-like element). Such latticed vents are rare in Queen Anne houses but common in Craftsman houses of the late 1910s and 1920s, which suggests the Graham House is the last of the trio (a ca. 1915 date has been assigned to it based on this feature).

¹⁹ Smith, *Land That Is Pulaski County*, 467.

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Milled ornament is an attribute of other houses in the district that may be considered Victorian or Folk Victorian. The ca. 1910 D. G. and Lucretia Baker House at 3067 Greenbriar (077-0169-0011) has cross-braced gable ornament with pointed pendants and piercing consisting of vertical lines with drill holes at the top. The house also has decoratively pierced diamond-shaped gable vents. The early twentieth century Painter House at 3151 Greenbriar (077-0169-0023) has milled gable ornament in an arched design in front of diamond-shaped vents. The Baker and Painter houses are one story; two story Victorian houses include the ca. 1900 Hattie Dalton House at 3016 Brown (077-0169-0008), the ca. 1905 E. T. Pratt House at 3097 Greenbriar (077-0169-0017), the ca. 1910 Graham-Jackson House at 3150 Greenbriar (077-0169-0022), and the ca. 1910 Boyd and Etta Chumbley House at 3090 Greenbriar (077-0169-0016). The Pratt House retains a dramatic wraparound one-story porch with rounded corners, turned posts and balusters, and sawn post and frieze brackets. The Dalton House features gable sheathing with sawtooth patterns.

The Victorian-Queen Anne styles were succeeded by the Craftsman style and its distinctive house type, the bungalow. The bungalow form principally originated in California in the first decade of the twentieth century and its one-story to story-and-a-half height, general lack of historical references, and snug appearance evoke the greater informality associated with the Golden State. A notable Craftsman bungalow in the district is the ca. 1929 E. C. and Parke Gannaway House at 3103 Greenbriar (077-0169-0018), a story-and-a-half brick-veneered house with a front porch with character-defining Craftsman supports consisting of tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals. (The aforementioned Painter House has similar porch supports, either an early addition to the house or an indication that the otherwise Victorian house is late.) An appealing feature of the house is the sunroom at one corner of the porch with its narrow windows of leaded glass (leaded glass also appears in the upper sashes of other windows). Other Craftsman features are the triangular brackets in the gables of the main roof and a front gabled dormer.

An especially interesting Craftsman bungalow is the Henry Johnson House at 3096 Greenbriar (077-0169-0006). The story-and-a-half house with its staggered square wood-shingle siding, arched porch spans, and clustered classical porch columns was a mail-order kit house supplied by the Harris Brothers Company, a Chicago firm that got its start in 1893 as a house-wrecking and debris removal company. The specific design is "Harris Home No. J-161," which was featured inside and on the cover of the company's 1917 catalog or "plan book" (the J-161 design may have appeared in catalogs from other years as well). Promotional copy extolled the house as "strikingly handsome" and urged homeowners to use native stone for the chimney and porch (Johnson used brick). The total cost of the J-161 model was stated as \$1,089.²⁰ According to longtime resident the late B. M. Chumbley Jr., the Johnson House kit was delivered to the site by truck and lifted off by crane. There is some suggestion that the district has a second kit house. The ca. 1941 Graham House at 3112 Greenbriar (077-0169-0019), a cottage-like Tudor Revival house with a juxtaposed gabled entry vestibule and chimney is said to have been supplied by Sears Roebuck, a leading kit house supplier of the era. The house is similar to ones pictured in

²⁰ Thornton, "Those Darn House-Wreckers: Harris Brothers."

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Sears house catalogs beginning about 1930 but is not an exact match of published examples. Other mail order house suppliers of the era, such as Aladdin, Gordon Van Tine, or Montgomery Ward, are possibilities, or the Graham House is simply the creation of an area carpenter inspired by one of the many Tudor Revival cottage designs built in the Pulaski area or available from plan books, magazines, and other mass media sources.

After a lengthy pause that included World War II and the subsequent years of general economic prosperity, the last phase in the district's domestic architectural development during the historic period occurred in the 1960s with the introduction of the Ranch house form. The linear one-story Ranch type, another California import, was popular in Virginia's postwar suburbs, small towns, and rural areas. In 1968 Lois Jackson and her first husband, Robert Surface, hired homebuilder Harold Dalton to build a Ranch house at 3154 Greenbriar (077-0169-0024). With its brick veneer, engaged carport, and chimney rising through the carport the Surface House inspired the admiration of neighbors Hunter and Shelva Earhart, who used the Surfaces' house plan and the same builder to build their ca. 1969 Ranch house at 3122 Greenbriar (077-0169-0020). The Surface and Earhart houses have low-pitched side-gable roofs, which was the most common Ranch roof form, whereas a third Ranch house in the district, the ca. 1975 Herbert and Sally French House at 3033 Old Baltimore (077-0169-0030), has a hip roof. These Ranch houses distinguish the Draper Historic District from the county's other Register-listed historic districts, which do not list Ranch houses as contributing resources. All in all, the Draper Historic District is similar to the county's other small-town historic districts, namely districts in Dublin, Newbern, and Snowville, in the richness and diversity of its architectural resources.

Draper's historic houses are often accompanied by historic outbuildings. Some of these appear to date to the first decades of development, such as the Rotenberry Stable (077-0169-0010) across Greenbriar Road from the Draper Mercantile (provisional address 3055 Greenbriar). The gable-roofed barn-like building of vertical-board frame construction has a hayloft above a lower level for the animals. The building appears to be shown in a pre-1911 panoramic photo of the village. Other buildings of agricultural demeanor stand behind the E. C. and Parke Gannaway House at 3103 Greenbriar (077-0169-0018), a two-level barn, a garage, and an unidentified outbuilding, each of frame construction with vertical board siding. The Gannaway House is believed to date to 1929 and the outbuildings may date to the same general period, or they may be associated with an earlier house. Also on the property is a small brick building that appears to have been a smokehouse, one of two in the district (the other stands near the Rotenberry Stable where it served the D. G. and Lucretia Baker House at 3067 Greenbriar). A smokehouse function is suggested by the building's size, placement, fireproof brick construction, and a cluster of slit-like vents created by omitting the vertical mortar joints between bricks, an unusual vent form. Garages were a common outbuilding type in small-town Virginia from the 1910s on, though historic examples are rare in Draper. One of the few is the ca. 1960 cinder block garage behind the Boyd and Etta Chumbley House at 3090 Greenbriar (077-0169-0016).

Also important in defining Draper's historic character are hardscape features like walls and fences. A decorative stone retaining wall runs along the front of the Ross House lot at 3143 Greenbriar (077-0169-0021). The wall and the piers that flank the gate and stand at the end of the

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wall are coped with alternating raised and lowered rounded stones that create a decorative effect. The gate opens to a stone and concrete platform with stone steps on the sides and a drop off on the front. The platform likely served as a mounting block for assisting people in mounting and dismounting horses or getting in and out of carriages and automobiles. Another likely mounting block, in the form of a cubical concrete block, stands next to the gate through the front fence of the E. C. and Parke Gannaway House at 3103 Greenbriar (077-0169-0018). The block is set with an iron ring to secure the reins of a horse. The fence itself is formed by brick bollards connected by lengths of metal pipe.

Draper incorporated as a town in 1924, but as historian Conway Smith notes, “Not long after Draper became an incorporated town, with high hopes for the future, her fortunes began to wane.” Smith notes several factors, including the loss of its direct connection to the Lee Highway (US Route 11) in 1931 and the closing or consolidation of the Bank of Draper the following year.²¹ Around the same time, in 1929, economist R. L. Humbert produced an industrial survey of Pulaski County that included observations about Draper. Because of its small size (150 to 200 inhabitants) and its proximity to Pulaski (four miles away), the life of the village was “closely connected” to that of the larger community, the county’s seat. Capital assets for the Bank of Draper, \$21,100, were 14 percent of the capital assets of the county’s largest bank, the Pulaski National Bank. Humbert stated that Draper “has experienced no material growth in recent years,” although the statement is hard to reconcile with evidence that some buildings were built in the town during the 1920s (though perhaps mostly after Humbert collected his material). Surviving historic buildings in the Draper Historic District bear out Humbert’s observation in a broader sense, since most houses appear to have been built in the first decade and a half of the century with more modest construction after, though the dates and ratios of construction outside the district area but associated with Draper are unknown. The number of retail and wholesale businesses in the community in the late 1920s was four, compared to fifteen in Dublin and 117 in Pulaski. Passenger service on the Cripple Creek Extension ended in 1951 but limited commercial-industrial traffic continued into the 1980s, well after the end of the Draper Historic District’s period of significance.²²

Draper lost its high school in 1953 and by the mid-1970s newspaper accounts painted a picture of a community that modern life had passed by.²³ Conway Smith wrote in 1981: “Today Draper is a quiet, peaceful village—a pleasant place to live . . . The only sound which now breaks the quiet of the peaceful village is the occasional whistle of the Cripple Creek’s lone freight as it passes by without stopping.”²⁴ It is this bygone quality that is an important component of Draper’s historical and architectural significance, since it has encouraged the retention of historic buildings rather than their replacement with modern designs. Those historic buildings have attracted new owners interested in their preservation. In 2008 William T. and Debora P. Gardner purchased the Draper Mercantile and transferred ownership to the Draper Mercantile and Trading Company LLC. The building and the adjacent Bank of Draper and Conduff-Brown

²¹ Smith, *Land That Is Pulaski County*, 369.

²² Humbert, *Industrial Survey, Pulaski County*, 10, 56, 74; “A Brief History.”

²³ Black, “General store in Draper is an institution;” Critzer, “Draper Mercantile.”

²⁴ Smith, *Land That Is Pulaski County*, 370.

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Doctor's Office have been converted to a shops complex that include a restaurant, tearoom, and gift shop. In 2017 the Gardners purchased the 1897 Draper Christian Church which has been renovated for use as a wedding venue and for other functions.²⁵ A major stimulus for these and other efforts has been the redevelopment of the Cripple Creek Line as the New River Trail State Park, which opened to the public in 1987.²⁶

²⁵ "Purchase and Plans for the Church."

²⁶ Pulice, "Foster Falls Historic District," 12.

Draper Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Virginia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Chumbley, Boyd M., Jr. "A Brief History of Draper Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)." Report, n.d. (ca. 1990?).

_____. "Draper Christian Church." Preliminary Information Form (submission to Virginia Department of Historic Resources), 1993.

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Humbert, R. L. *Industrial Survey, Pulaski County, Virginia*. Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1929.

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Draper Historic District
Name of Property

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Smith, Conway Howard. *The Land That Is Pulaski County*. Pulaski, Va.: Edmonds Printing, 1981.

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Valley Echo (Draper High School yearbook).

Worsham, Charlotte. Survey photos of Draper, 1985. Originals at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond.

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 # _____
- ____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Draper Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Virginia
County and State

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, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 077-0169

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 40 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.005556 | Longitude: -80.749942 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.005840 | Longitude: -80.747142 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.999592 | Longitude: -80.739649 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.999577 | Longitude: -80.742884 |
| 5. Latitude: 37.004770 | Longitude: -80.749360 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map/ Photo Key.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary embraces the core historic area of Draper and is determined at its ends by key historic properties including Draper Mercantile, Bryson's General Store, and the Draper public school complex. The district's historic setting as well as all known associated historic resources are encompassed by the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Draper Historic District
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Virginia
County and State

organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: October 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Draper Historic District
City or Vicinity: Draper County: Pulaski County State: Virginia
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: June-August 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 30. Bryson's General Store. View facing northwest.

Photo 2 of 30. Norfolk and Western Railroad's Cripple Creek Extension Rail Bed (New River Trail) with Bryson's General Store and the non-contributing Terry's Trapping Shack in the distance. View facing south.

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Photo 3 of 30. Bank of Draper (left) and Conduff-Brown Doctor's Office (right). View facing north.

Photo 4 of 30. Draper Mercantile. View facing east.

Photo 5 of 30. Draper United Methodist Church. View facing north.

Photo 6 of 30. Hugh B. Brown House at 3073 Greenbriar Road. View facing southeast.

Photo 7 of 30. Contributing shed at Hugh B. Brown House. View facing southeast.

Photo 8 of 30. Johnson House at 3079 Greenbriar Road. View facing southeast.

Photo 9 of 30. Draper Valley Nursing Home at 3082 Greenbriar Road. View facing northeast.

Photo 10 of 30. Graham House at 3083 Greenbriar Road. View facing south.

Photo 11 of 30. Boyd and Etta Chumbley House at 3090 Greenbriar Road. View facing north.

Photo 12 of 30. Contributing garage at Boyd and Etta Chumbley House. View facing northeast.

Photo 13 of 30. E. T. Pratt House at 3097 Greenbriar Road. View facing west.

Photo 14 of 30. Henry Johnson House at 3096 Greenbriar Road. View facing east.

Photo 15 of 30. Houses and Draper Christian Church on south side of Greenbriar Road. On the right is the E. C. and Parke Gannaway House (3103 Greenbriar) with its fence and mounting block. View facing southeast.

Photo 16 of 30. E. C. and Parke Gannaway House at 3103 Greenbriar Road. View facing southwest.

Photo 17 of 30. Contributing outbuilding at E. C. and Parke Gannaway House. View facing

Photo 18 of 30. Hunter and Shelva Earhart House at 3122 Greenbriar Road. View facing north.

Photo 19 of 30. Ross House (Seven Gables) with wall and mounting platform in foreground. View facing southwest.

Photo 20 of 30. Painter House at 3151 Greenbriar Road. View facing southwest.

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Photo 21 of 30. Graham-Jackson House at 3150 Greenbriar Road. View facing northeast.

Photo 22 of 30. Draper Cannery at 3161 Greenbriar Road. View facing southwest.

Photo 23 of 30. Draper High School Home Economics and Shop Building. View facing southwest.

Photo 24 of 30. Robert and Lois Surface House at 3154 Greenbriar Road. View facing east.

Photographer: Michael Pulice Date Photographed: February 2018

Photo 25 of 30. 3182 Greenbriar Road. View facing northeast.

Photo 26 of 30. 3090 and 3080 Greenbriar Road. View facing southeast.

Photo 27 of 30. Draper Christian Church. View facing west.

Photo 28 of 30. Intersection of Brown Road and Old Baltimore Road. View facing south.

Photo 29 of 30. Streetscape along Greenbriar Road. View facing north.

Photo 30 of 30. Streetscape along Old Baltimore Road. Viewing facing southwest.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



LOCATION MAP

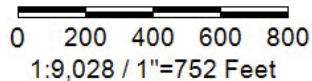
Draper Historic District
Pulaski County, VA
DHR File No. 077-0169

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:

- 1. Latitude: 37.005556
Longitude: -80.749942
- 2. Latitude: 37.005840
Longitude: -80.747142
- 3. Latitude: 36.999592
Longitude: -80.739649
- 4. Latitude: 36.999577
Longitude: -80.742884
- 5. Latitude: 37.004770
Longitude: -80.749360



Feet



Title:

Date: 11/18/2019

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Sketch Map/ Photo Key

Draper Historic District

Pulaski County, Virginia

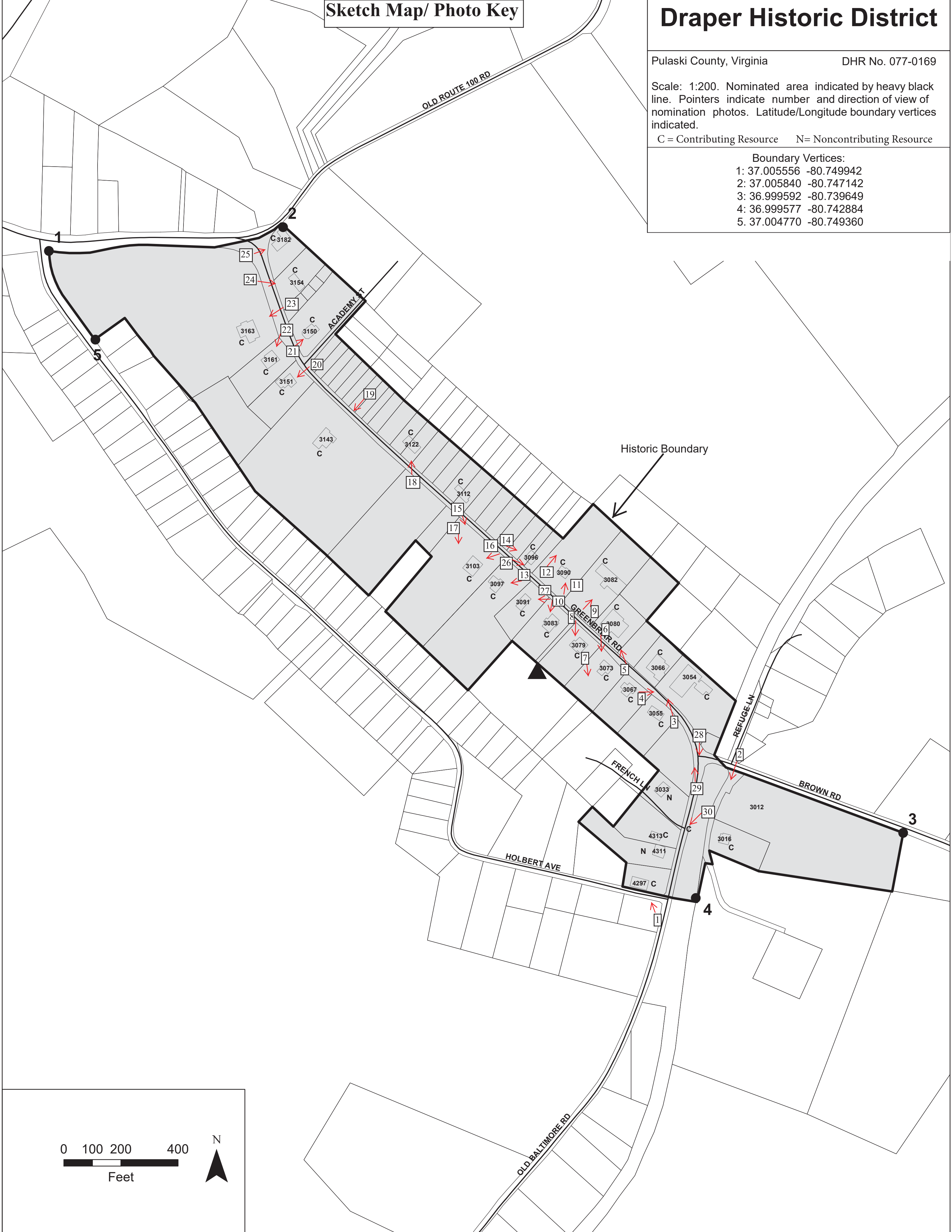
DHR No. 077-0169

Scale: 1:200. Nominated area indicated by heavy black line. Pointers indicate number and direction of view of nomination photos. Latitude/Longitude boundary vertices indicated.

C = Contributing Resource N = Noncontributing Resource

Boundary Vertices:

- 1: 37.005556 -80.749942
- 2: 37.005840 -80.747142
- 3: 36.999592 -80.739649
- 4: 36.999577 -80.742884
- 5: 37.004770 -80.749360



AERIAL VIEW

Draper Historic District
Pulaski County, VA
DHR No. 077-0169



Feet

0 200 400 600 800

1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

Title:

Date: 10/8/2019

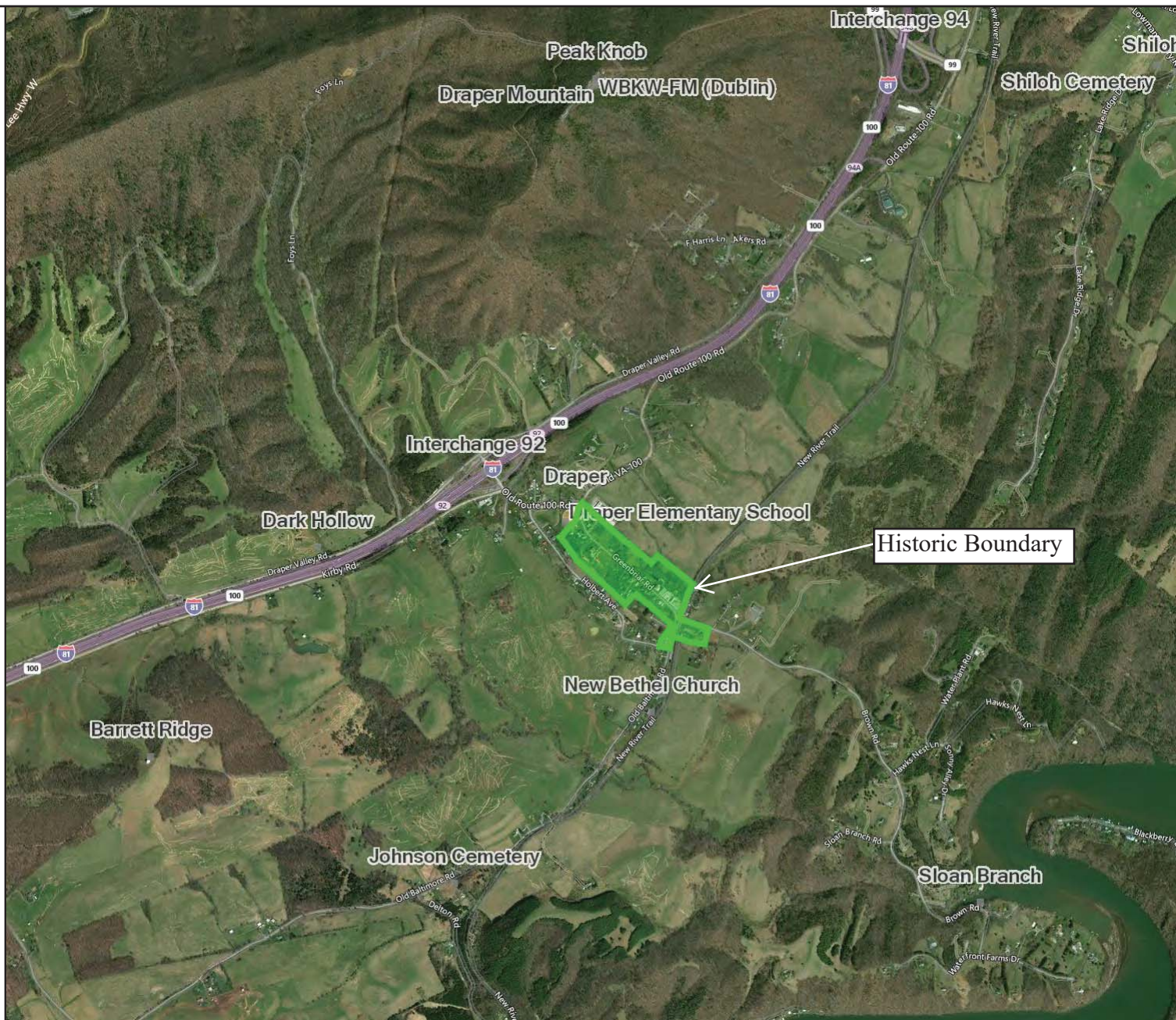
DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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AERIAL VIEW OF VICINITY

Draper Historic District
Pulaski County, VA
DHR No. 077-0169



Historic Boundary



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 9/24/2019

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