

# 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Craig County Poor Farm

Other names/site number: Craig County Almshouse; DHR ID# 022-5013

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: 630 Poorhouse Farm Run

City or town: New Castle State: Virginia County: Craig

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

## 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     C     D

	<u>10/22/2020</u>
<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <span style="float: right;">Date</span></p> <p><u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

FUNERARY: cemetery

AGRICULTURE: storage

AGRICULTURE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE: agricultural field (rock piles)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; METAL

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Craig County Poor Farm is located at 630 Poorhouse Farm Run in Craig County, Virginia. Now represented by a parcel of approximately 145 acres in extent, the farm occupies both sides of Sinking Creek, a tributary of the New River, at elevations of between 2,350 and 2,550 feet above sea level, with the lowest elevations along the creek at the eastern and southern edges of the parcel. The farm consists of historic contributing domestic and agricultural buildings, the earliest dating to 1892, which include a two-story poorhouse superintendent's house and a one-story poorhouse cottage, a stone cellar, a granary/corncrib, and barns and other buildings and structures. There are also a few modern non-contributing buildings such as an equipment shed and barn. On the hill above the farm complex is the County Farm Cemetery with an associated marble tombstone. The terrain is flat along the creek but otherwise hilly with steep slopes. Most of the acreage is maintained as pasture although the north end is wooded. From the higher elevations are visible the parallel northeast/southwest-trending mountains that define the Sinking Creek Valley, including Sinking Creek Mountain to the south, along the crest of which runs the Appalachian Trail, and Johns Creek Mountain to the north.

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

### *Inventory*

1. Poorhouse Superintendent's House. 1892. Contributing building.
2. Poorhouse Cottage. 1892. Contributing building.
3. County Farm Cemetery. 1892. Contributing site.
4. Cellar. Late 1800s or early 1900s. Contributing building.
5. Woodhouse/smokehouse. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.; late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.
6. Chicken house. Ca. 1930. Non-contributing building.
7. Granary/corncrib. Late 1800s. Contributing building.
8. Upper barn. Early 20<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing building.
9. Lower barn. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.
10. Equipment shed. 1980s. Non-contributing building.
11. Modern barn. Early 1990s. Non-contributing building.
12. Calf house/chicken coop. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.
13. Small barn. Early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing building.
14. Trailer. 2020. Non-contributing building.

### *Detailed Building Descriptions*

The **Poorhouse Superintendent's House** (inventory no. 1) is an east-facing two-story frame house with weatherboard and vinyl siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a stone foundation. The house would have existed by 1892, the year the poor farm went into operation, though it may have been completed in 1891. It has features consistent with a late 1800s date of construction such as a hall-parlor-like two-room plan, a vernacular Greek Revival mantel, and the use of cut nails in a construction context. The house has a one-story front porch with a shed roof with exposed rafter ends with beveled tips, a detail that suggests the porch was built in the 1920s or 1930s, perhaps soon after the farm passed from county to private ownership in 1921. Other porch features include square posts, a modern replacement balustrade and modern replacement wooden steps descending from the center bay (at the location of the historic steps), hooks for swings, cinder-block steps at the south end, and a cinder-block foundation. A hatch at the north end of the porch foundation provides a view of the mostly covered front of the stone house foundation, which consists of roughly shaped rectangular blocks of sandstone. The blocks at the north end of the section under the porch retain traces of whitewash, suggesting they were originally exposed outside an earlier, smaller porch. The wooden steps lead down to a patio-like poured concrete dance floor constructed in the 1980s by later owners Zane and Mildred Jones.

The porch formerly sheltered a four-bay window-door-door-window elevation. In recent decades the right-hand doorway was closed and sided over. The remaining doorway has a decorative replacement wood panel door with a small window with a decorative grate. The two windows have original/early six-over-six wooden sashes and are the only original/early window sashes to

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

survive in the house (several other window sashes may date to the mid-twentieth century). Positioned directly overhead in the second story are two window openings with modern replacement one-over-one vinyl sashes. On the north gable end rises a brick chimney with irregular (1:5, 1:8, and so forth) common bond brickwork and a foundation of large sandstone blocks. The brickwork rises to stepped shoulders and was rebuilt above in the mid-twentieth century with uniform red bricks and asymmetrical stepped shoulders that narrow the stack to flue width. On the south gable end is a bay window added in the 1980s or later. Originally there was no window on this elevation.

The gabled one-story ell incorporates an apparently original rear wing with a heavy sill that appears to be a continuation of the sill under the two-story section. The sill, visible through a hatch under a 1950s or 1960s addition to the north side of the ell, is supported under the northwest corner of the two-story section and under the ell by large unmortared sandstone block footers. The south side of the ell has undergone two or more modifications since 1950 including the removal of a brick stove flue present ca. 1980, the addition of a cinder-block flue for a wood stove on the gable end, and the creation of a shed-roofed entry porch.

The interior features cut-nailed wood floors, a mix of wall finishes including modern wall board and paneling, and paper tile or fiberboard and batten ceilings which, in the upstairs, are applied over the original wood ceiling boards which are attached with cut nails. A single-run stair with a hand-planed newel, a modern railing and rectangular balusters, and traces of blue paint on the risers and treads ascends in the south first-floor room. The closet under the stair is accessed from the main ell room through a batten door. In the closet are visible the cut-nailed construction of the stair and the backs of vertical boards which form or sheathe the partition between the two first-floor rooms.

At the base of the stair a four-panel door with a porcelain knob leads into the north room, which features a vernacular Greek Revival mantel. The mantel has narrow pilasters with caps and a stepped molding consisting of layered boards under the shelf. Originally the mantel surrounded a fireplace which has been covered over; in the wall above is a stove flue thimble. Over the doorway from the room into the ell is a gun rack made of forked branches. The second-floor north room has a stove flue thimble indicative of a former stove, but below it are floor boards that patch a hearth-shaped space suggesting the room originally had an open fireplace (the fireplace in the room below has similar hearth patching). Other interior features include butted common rafters in the attics of the main and ell sections, paint traces on the floor boards that indicate former floor mats (presumably linoleum) at the centers of some rooms, plain door and window trim, and a modern stone-lined corner in the ell which provides a base and backing for a wood stove.

The 1892 **Poorhouse Cottage** (no. 2) is a simple one-story frame building with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof (all the buildings that follow have metal roof sheathing unless otherwise noted). In 1921 or later it was converted to a chicken house, though it retains many of its original domestic features. The building is constructed of light, circular-sawn framing members joined with cut nails, construction that accords with a late 1800s date. The

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

siding retains traces of historic paint colors with the eaves, a stepped two-board frieze, and the door trim painted red and the weatherboards painted yellow. The window trim was also presumably formerly painted red, although traces of paint color have not yet been observed on this element.

The cottage has a two-bay form with two entries on the south-facing front elevation and two windows on the rear north elevation. The east gable end has no window or door opening and the same was probably originally true of the west gable end, although now that end has a wide opening through which cows could pass. The right doorway is open, with hinge evidence for a former inward-swinging door, and the left doorway has an inserted six-pane window sash. One of the rear window openings also has an inserted six-pane window sash, possibly original to the window but reworked. The building stands on stone footers with a continuous stone foundation under the east end. Roofing nails and pieces of roofing asphalt under the south eaves suggest a former shed roof on that elevation, presumably for a porch that may have been added or reroofed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The roof structure consists of butted common rafters.

The interior has a basic two-room plan created by a vertical board partition. By the north wall is a batten door with an opening cut in its corner like a cat door, but perhaps associated with the building's later use as a chicken house. The walls are sheathed with horizontal boards attached with wire nails, suggesting the sheathing is a later addition and the walls may originally have had no interior sheathing. The partition, wall sheathing, and ceiling boards have traces of whitewash. Several features at the center of the interior may relate to former stove heating (the building is known from a 1909 account to have been heated by stove). These features are a hole in the ceiling in both rooms, board patching in the partition, and a rectangular section of wood floor in the west room. Whether the features relate to a single centrally located stove or stoves in each room is unclear. Also unclear is the nature of the stove flue, whether it was metal or brick, though bricks scattered about the bank behind the cottage may be from a flue fall (or placed there for bank reinforcement, or for some other reason). At a later date, perhaps with the conversion of the building to a chicken house, the east room was divided by a vertical board partition. Other interior features include chicken nesting boxes in the northeast room created by the added partition, a chair rail-like feature in the southeast room, a manger in the west room, and a pencil scribble on the boards of the west wall of the west room (the only written or carved mark observed from the various openings).

The **County Farm Cemetery** (no. 3), located on the hill above the farm complex, was investigated by Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeologist Thomas Klatka in 2010. Klatka identified one tombstone, that of Benton Thomas, and several unmarked grave depressions. According to one source there are thirty-nine unmarked graves in the cemetery. Klatka identified grave depressions to the southwest of the Thomas tombstone, which is located in a small fenced enclosure. The small marble Thomas tombstone is of standard military form and is inscribed Co C 22 Regt VA Inf (a Virginia company active during the Civil War). According to a 2018 interview by Jane Henderson with Scott Jones, who grew up on the farm in the 1950s and 1960s, "The Benton Thomas marker is not at the grave site. At the time the Historical Society placed it, they were not allowed to put a single headstone in the middle of the

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

field, so it was placed near the fence. Also, there is some question about Benton being buried there or his brother who also served in the Confederate Army.” The cemetery is labeled “County Farm Cem[etery]” on the 1967 edition of the 1965 Craig Springs, Va. USGS topo map. The first deaths occurred at the poorhouse in 1892, therefore the first interments in the cemetery likely date to that year. The fate of any fieldstone or wooden markers that may have marked the graves, or even whether the graves were so marked, is unknown. Nearby field clearing rock piles were examined for evidence of inscribed markers but no such markers were observed. If the rock piles contain unmodified fieldstone markers from the cemetery, the markers would be virtually indistinguishable from ordinary fieldstones.

The remaining contributing and non-contributing resources on the property are clustered around the superintendent’s house and cottage and extending southward along Sinking Creek. On the north side of the ell, built into a bank, stands the **cellar** (no. 4), constructed of sandstone blocks with a front-gable roof. The cellar has a batten door with a modern reproduction-type pull and strap hinges that replace earlier, more utilitarian strap hinges indicated by their impressions and rust stains. The top part of the masonry has two courses of cinder blocks, probably added in the 1960s, and a row of perforated bricks above the door lintel laid on their sides so that their circular perforations provide ventilation for the interior. The roof and the boards that sheathe its gable ends may date to the 1960s.

The **woodhouse/smokehouse** (no. 5), dating to the middle decades of the twentieth century (probably the 1940s or early 1950s), is a long one-story building of pole construction with a shed roof and vertical board siding painted red. The woodhouse, for storing firewood, at the north end, is the original section and has a front door and (covered) window and a hinged flip-down opening to the rear for filling it with wood. The south end was added as a so-called smokehouse, although the addition was used for sugar-curing meat rather than smoking it. The south addition has a front door and poured concrete floor. Both sections have exposed rafter ends. The **chicken house** (no. 6), which probably dates to sometime during the period 1921 to about 1940, is located off the east end of the poorhouse cottage. It is a small frame building with vertical board siding, a shed roofed with exposed rafter ends, and a south-facing front with openings covered with wire mesh. On the east end is a flue hole for a stove used to keep chicks warm.

The **granary/corncrib** (no. 7) is the oldest farm building to survive on the farm, with cut-nailed frame construction suggesting it is contemporaneous with the superintendent’s house and cottage (1892) or slightly later, perhaps as late as the first decade of the twentieth century, though cut nails would have passed out of fashion for the construction of most buildings by that date. The one-story frame building has a gable roof, a mix of weatherboard and vertical board siding (the former cut-nailed) painted red, and footers consisting of stacked stones. The slatted corncrib occupies the west side and has studs that are mortised into the plate. A batten door with a cat hole, located on the north gable end, opens into an interior with cut-nailed grain bins. On the east side is an assortment of antlers nailed to the siding with a sign reading Little Antler Hunt Club. An addition or abutting building known as the stable formerly extended on the east side.



Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

The early twentieth century **upper barn** (no. 8) is located on the hilltop behind the lower barn, reached by a winding gravel farm lane. It is a two-level building constructed of heavy squared timbers with wire-nailed connections, similar to box framing. The barn has a front-gable roof, vertical board siding painted red, a poured concrete foundation, and ca. 1950 pole-framed shed wings on the south side and west gable end. Arched openings were created on the sides and gables in recent years. The interior has two parallel spaces that run front (east end) to rear, mangers, an inserted center pole, and a modern stair to the hay mow.

The **lower barn** (no. 9), dating to the middle decades of the twentieth century (probably the 1940s or early 1950s), is a two-level pole building with a front-gable roof, vertical board siding painted red, and added side sheds. The heavy poles stand on stone footers. The upper siding boards appear to be original whereas the lower ones appear to have been replaced in kind. On the exterior and interior are various tracks for former sliding doors. The barn features an elevated hay mow with an opening on the front, and lower-level cattle loafing areas with provisions for cattle feeding. At the center is a pen with hinged doors and evidence for a former track-mounted door. A ladder, a shelf, and a wooden hook for track or other hanging item are other interior features.

The 1980s **equipment shed** (no. 10) is a long one-story pole building with a shed roof, vertical board siding painted red, exposed rafter ends, open equipment bays at the south end, and bays with z-braced barn doors at the north end. The **modern barn** (no. 11), built in the early 1990s, is located across the creek from the other buildings at the south end of the complex. It is a pole building with a front-gable roof, vertical board siding painted red, and a side shed. The **calf house/chicken coop** (no. 12) is a small wood-sided and shed-roofed frame structure with an attached chicken wire chicken run. It was created from a calf weaning pen that presumably dates to the late twentieth century. In a swale to the north of the farm complex is a **small barn** (no. 13) of modern frame construction with a shed roof and a paddock. The **trailer** (no. 14), placed between the farmhouse and the granary, was moved to the property in February 2020 to provide temporary housing for the tenant.

### *Integrity Statement*

The Craig County Poor Farm possesses good overall integrity. Individually, the historic-period resources possess integrity of design, workmanship, and materials to varying degrees. The 1892 Poorhouse Superintendent's House retains its overall form, front porch, brick and stone chimney, stone foundation, and some of its weatherboard siding and historic windows. Modern alterations include a bay window, vinyl and other replacement siding, replacement window sashes and front entry, and a sided-over second front entry. The ell is a composite of original/early construction, 1950s and/or 1960s additions and alterations, and more recent additions and alterations. Despite these alterations the superintendent's house retains sufficient integrity and character-defining features to be classified as a contributing resource. The 1892 Poorhouse Cottage, though deteriorated, retains many of its original/early character-defining features such as its overall form, weatherboard siding, stone foundation, window and door openings, and two-room interior with board wall and ceiling finishes. There is some evidence the cottage had a front porch, which

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

is now missing, and the conversion to a chicken house after 1921 resulted in some loss of integrity, but like the superintendent's house the cottage retains sufficient integrity and character-defining features to be classified as a contributing resource. The two buildings also represent a rare resource type in Virginia, and they are accompanied by two to three ancillary buildings from the poorhouse period: the stone cellar, the frame granary/corncrib, and possibly the upper barn. The property possesses high integrity of setting in that its agrarian surroundings are virtually unchanged from the historic period (albeit with less cultivation). The trailer moved to the property in 2020 is a temporary expedient. The survival of character-defining features and the high integrity of setting also contribute to the high integrity of feeling and association.

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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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

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1892-1921

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

**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 Craig County Poor Farm, located in the Sinking Creek Valley of Craig County, Virginia, illustrates an important but now rare resource type in Virginia: the nineteenth-century county poorhouse or poor farm. The county established the farm in 1892 to provide shelter and sustenance for needy persons. The poorhouse superintendent's house survives from 1892, a two-story frame house with vernacular Greek Revival detail that served as the home of the overseer of the poor and his wife (if he was married) who together operated the farm and cared for the residents. At the Craig County Poor Farm the first overseer husband and wife team was Josh and Rebecca Looney. Near the superintendent's house stands the 1892 poorhouse cottage, one of three residential cottages that stood on the grounds in 1909. The poorhouse cottage has a two-bay two-room form reminiscent of servants' quarters of the nineteenth-century era and was the standard poorhouse lodging form in Virginia at the turn of the twentieth century. Also from the poorhouse period are a stone cellar, a frame granary/corncrib, the County Farm Cemetery where residents of the poor farm were buried, and possibly a frame barn. Research has determined the names and sometimes the condition of some of the poor farm's residents, individuals like John F. "Cats" Myers, whose "mind never developed beyond that of a child," and "a one-legged white man, who is very nervous." In 1921 the county sold the farm to the Jones family who used the superintendent's house as their farmhouse and converted the surviving poorhouse cottage to a chicken house. The Craig County Poor Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the Social History area of significance for its association with efforts to promote the welfare of Craig County's poor and needy during the 1892-1921 period. The period of significance extends from 1892, the date of the poor farm's establishment and its earliest surviving resources, until the closing of the poor farm in 1921. Some evidence exists to suggest that one or more of the property's earliest buildings were completed by the end of 1891, but the poor farm went into operation in 1892 and that date is chosen as a more definite construction date and the beginning date for the significant historical associations. The Craig County Poor Farm is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

*Historic Context and Criterion A: Social Significance*

An 1864 map that shows the area where the Craig County Poor Farm would be established in the early 1890s does not indicate occupation at the site in 1864. In 1881 William L. and M. E. Farrier sold two parcels that would later contribute to the creation of the poor farm: 121.75 acres to John W. Troutt and 118.25 acres to Agnes Eakin. The 1880 census listed John William Troutt (1840-1911) as a farmer and head of a household consisting of himself, his wife, Mary Virginia (Eakin) Troutt (b. ca. 1844), four children, and a farm hand named James S. Howell. It is unknown whether the Troutts lived on the acreage, though it seems possible they did, perhaps in a rudimentary dwelling that no longer survives. Agnes Eakin, who was Mary Virginia (Eakin)

Craig County Poor Farm

Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia

County and State

Troutt's mother, may have lived with them. She was described as a widow in 1890. In November 1890 the Troutts and Eakin sold 240.75 acres on Sinking Creek to Craig County for \$9,000 payable in three installments through November 1892. The county purchased the tract "to provide a suitable farm as a place of general reception for the poor of said County." The deed noted that the grantors had received the land from the Farriers with a portion described as "a small strip . . . known as part of the Wiley lands." The 1891 land book (property tax record) valued the poor farm land at \$12 per acre but assigned no value of buildings. The \$2,889 total value of land and buildings for the 240.75 acres confirms that no buildings were valued. This can be interpreted two ways: either there were no buildings on the tract before the construction of the poor farm buildings, or improvements were present but they were considered too insignificant to value.<sup>1</sup>

Overseers of the poor were appointed in the first year of Craig County's existence in 1851, and a "Record Book for the Overseers of the Poor of Craig County, Virginia" survives for the 1851 to 1869 period. The county's poor relief system was an outgrowth of developments reaching back to the colonial period in the South. Historian Charles Reagan Wilson writes that relief efforts began in the region in the 1700s and were based on English poor laws that required localities to appropriate funds for the needy. "Throughout most of the antebellum era the poor were dealt with through almshouses, poorhouses, work houses, charity hospitals, and orphan asylums," Wilson writes, and notes that the first almshouse opened in Charleston, South Carolina, before 1800. In Craig County, as elsewhere in western Virginia, "outdoor" relief at first prevailed, meaning the poor received support outside of a formal institution. Paupers were placed in the care of dispersed local citizens who were reimbursed for expenses, and physicians were paid for the care of paupers; for example, in 1868 a Dr. D. M. Phillipi (or Phillips) was reimbursed for medical attention to "various paupers and indigent families." In Montgomery County, which adjoins Craig County to the south, historian Jennifer Gallagher indicates that outdoor care was provided before the establishment of a poorhouse in 1830. "In Montgomery County," Gallagher writes, "the house was often referred to as a 'poor farm' since it was not just a residence, but an actual working farm. If the residents were physically able, they were expected to perform labor to help with household chores, farming, or tending the livestock." In actuality, a significant

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<sup>1</sup> "Map of Craig, Giles, Montgomery and Pulaski counties, Va.," Craig County Deed Book C, pp. 492 and 493; Deed Book G, p. 146; Craig County land books; *First Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, 52; Cottrell, *My Lashbrook-Taylor Lineage*, 373. The discrepancy in the 1881 and 1890 acreages is slight. The 1892 land book did not assign values to the poor farm's land and buildings, reflecting the farm's new status as untaxed county land. Land books for the 1880s or 1890 were not located at the courthouse and were not examined for clues to the existence of earlier buildings on the property. Land books from that period should survive at the Library of Virginia in Richmond.

A number of individuals contributed to the preparation of this report, foremost among them the sponsors of the nomination, Tracy and Bill Frist. Current resident Hilda Jane Henderson and Jones family historian Jerry Jones shared their research on the property, and Jones and his cousin Scott Jones shared their memories of the property extending back to the 1950s. Others who assisted included Craig County historian Jane Johnston, Rachel Braun, Elizabeth Coggins, and Michael Pulice, Tom Klatka, and Lena Sweeten McDonald of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Craig County Poor Farm

Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia

County and State

percentage of the Montgomery County poor house residents were incapable of performing work due to mental or physical disability. These individuals were of a class known at the time as the “deserving” poor, as historian John Salmon writes in the National Register nomination for the Frederick County Poor Farm: “those who could not work, whether because of age, physical disability, or mental condition.”<sup>2</sup>

Jones family historian Jerry Jones has reconstructed the names of the overseer of the poor, his family, and potentially some of the “inmates” of the Craig County Poor Farm during the first year of operation in 1892. Joshua “Josh” Day Looney (1860-1933) was listed variously as the “Overseer of the Poor,” “Steward of the Poor,” and “Supt. Co. Farm” in records. Living with him were his wife, Rebecca Ann (Hellems) Looney (1861-1924), and the couple’s young son, Levi Latham “Lee” Looney (1884-1947). Four recipients of assistance are known for 1892, all of whom died that year: William Caldwell (ca. 1827-1892), Delilah “Lila” (Hackett) Hughes (ca. 1812-1892), Eliza Reynolds (ca. 1852-1892), and a second William Caldwell (d. 1892). Reynolds and the first William Caldwell were African American; Hughes and the second William Caldwell (whose birth date is uncertain) were white. Eliza Reynolds may not have lived at the poor farm; her place of death, reported by Looney, was New Castle, suggesting she was receiving outdoor relief under Looney’s care. The elder William Caldwell’s death at Sinking Creek, reported by Looney, may indicate he was living at the poor farm—if so he is the only known African American resident—or it may be a coincidence; Sinking Creek was a large area and many others died there who did not live at the poor farm. This uncertainty has architectural ramifications. If there were three poorhouse residents of mixed genders and race in 1892, then it seems possible that at least two of the three poorhouse cottages were available; if there were only two whites, one male and one female, then a single two-room cottage would have been sufficient. It is important to note that these are only poorhouse residents who died in 1892—there may have been other residents who did not die. No poorhouse deaths were reported by Looney in 1893 or 1894. Two deaths were reported by him in 1895: Sarah J. “Sallie” (Ford) Sarver (b. ca. 1832) and Mary “Polly” Greenway (b. ca. 1805). The advanced ages of the majority of the known poorhouse residents during the 1890s suggest the principal reason for admission was infirmity due to old age. Rebecca Looney undoubtedly played an important role in the operation of the poorhouse, as suggested by the arrangement at the poor farm in neighboring Montgomery County. In 1908 Montgomery County had twelve poorhouse residents who were “looked after by the superintendent’s wife who does all the cooking, nursing, sewing, etc.” The wife received an annual salary of \$100 whereas her husband received \$300.<sup>3</sup>

Josh Looney was still the overseer in 1900, according to the federal census of that year. With him were listed his wife, Rebecca, their son Lee (old enough to work as a farm laborer), a day

<sup>2</sup> Wilson, “Poverty,” 1406; “Record Book for the Overseers of the Poor,” 67; Gallagher, “Life on Poorhouse Knob,” 42, 45; O’Dell and Salmon, “Frederick County Poor Farm,” 8.

<sup>3</sup> Jones, “Poorhouse Farm;” “Record of Births and Deaths, 1864-1897, Craig County;” *First Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, 52, 74; Givens and Givens, *1900 US Census of Craig County*, 8; Hale, *Craig County, Virginia, Marriages, 1882-1910*, 5. Levi Latham Looney’s 1904 marriage certificate is viewable online at the West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History website.

Craig County Poor Farm

Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia

County and State

laborer named John Guy Lee (1874-1927), and a house maid named Ella Mae Craft (1876-1926). John Lee was listed as a “poor house laborer,” according to a census transcription by historians Clyde and Nathalie Givens, and Ella Craft was listed as “poor house/day maid.” The 1900 census listed eight poorhouse residents, six females and two males, a number and sex distribution that suggests all three cottages were present by 1900. The majority of the residents were over fifty years of age, one was eighty, and one, Alexander Sarver, born in 1815, was eighty-five. In 1910 the poorhouse had a new overseer, Charles Allen “Bub” Keffer (1866-1929), who lived there with his wife, Mary Ellen (Johnston) Keffer (1862-1942), a young daughter and son, and a farm laborer. Five poorhouse residents were listed in 1910, three females and two males.<sup>4</sup>

In 1907-1908 the Virginia legislature created the Board of Charities and Corrections. The board gathered information on Virginia’s 108 county and city almshouses and published the findings in its first annual report in 1909. The narrative portion of the Craig County Poor Farm report reads as follows:

Craig County Almshouse, Visited July 27, 1909, Population of county, 4,293. Thirteen miles from Craig courthouse, is located a superintendent’s building and three one-story wooden cottages of two rooms each, bought in 1892 for an almshouse. Capacity of institution, twelve. Heated by stoves; lighted by lamps. No water in these cottages, “creek near.” No recreation; those who are able are employed in house work; no religious services; “have taken paupers to church twice in seven months;” sexes are separated. The superintendent and his wife care for the inmates. In one cottage are housed two white women; in another, a one-legged white man, who is very nervous. The room of the latter was not in good condition. “This report (tabulated statement) imperfect. Items could only be approximated.” No records. The present superintendent has held his position nine months.<sup>5</sup>

Additional information in the report noted that five individuals were supported in the almshouse during the year, the superintendent’s salary was \$240, and the total expenses for the almshouse was \$1,380, an amount that did not include the rental value of the “superintendent’s house.” Of the 250 acres of land attached to the almshouse, 50 were cultivated, and stock and crops included three horses, five cows, twelve hogs, 500 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat, and \$50 worth of “truck” (vegetables and so forth). The value of farm products was estimated at \$1,000 and the estimated market value of the land and buildings was \$15,000. The reported use of the creek as a source of water for the poorhouse residents would have been unusual, since most other Virginia poorhouses listed in the 1909 report had safer water supplies like wells. In actuality the residents and the superintendent and his family likely used water from a spring located up the creek from

<sup>4</sup> Jones, “Poorhouse Farm;” Givens and Givens, *1900 US Census of Craig County*, 8.

<sup>5</sup> *First Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, 11, 15, 52. The quotations were from a report submitted by the poorhouse superintendent that apparently does not survive. Some have speculated there were two poor farms in Craig County. The authors of *In and Around Craig County: A History of the Founding of Craig County, 1851* suggest the second was located at “Bob Franklin’s farm on lower Craig’s Creek” in the eastern part of the county (Looney et al, *In and Around Craig County*, p. 25). Evidence of a second poor farm has not been found in the county records examined for this report.



Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

the house, which was the main source of drinking water for the residents of the farm into the mid-twentieth century. In 1909, Craig County's poorhouse oversight committee consisted of Dr. L. M. Abbott of Sinking Creek and Rev. H. A. Murrill of New Castle. The report probably involved a visit to the Craig County Poor Farm by Abbott and Murrill in the company of the secretary for the State Board of Charities and Corrections, Rev. J. T. Mastin.<sup>6</sup>

Later reports provide additional insights on the operation of the poor farm. In 1910 R. W. Farrier of Sinking Creek joined Abbott and Murrill on the county committee, which reported that a sheep shed had been added to the farm, which was in need of a "good barn." No barn had been added by the date of the third state report in 1911, but the surviving upper barn may have been built in the 1910s in response to the identified need, or it may be the sheep shed built in 1909-1910, though its hay mow would have been unusual for a sheep shed (most are single-level shed-like buildings). Eight poorhouse residents lived on the farm in 1910-1911. The 1920 census, the last to list the poor farm, identified Charles Mason Duncan (1883-1974), the farm laborer in 1910, as the overseer. With Duncan were his wife, Rennah V. (Reynolds) Duncan (1896-1987), and the couple's daughter, Lydah Bell Duncan (1917-2004). Seven residents were listed in 1920, four males and three females. One of the 1920 residents was John F. "Cats" Myers (1856-1926), whose "mind never developed beyond that of a child," according to Jerry Jones. Jones reports the tradition that one of the poorhouse cottages stood about twenty feet from the surviving one, and the cottages were segregated by sex.<sup>7</sup>

The 1892 superintendent's house and poorhouse cottage are rare survivors in Virginia. Architectural historian Jeff O'Dell, writing in the National Register nomination for the Frederick County Poor Farm, noted that only eight poorhouse buildings were known to survive in Virginia at the time of his writing in 1993. The superintendent's house is a fairly simple dwelling for its era, much plainer than some of the elaborate Queen Anne houses built in the Craig County seat of New Castle around the same time, yet larger than the one-story worker houses that populated many of the region's industrial and mining communities during the period. An overly elaborate dwelling would not have been justified for a county facility, built with taxpayer money, though the house had to be sufficient to attract a qualified overseer and his family. The house's sole surviving stylistic feature is the mantel in the first-floor north room, which has a simple vernacular Greek Revival form with a frieze visually supported by pilasters. The mantel has a stepped molding consisting of layered boards under the shelf; a similar treatment is used for the friezes on the front and rear elevations of the poorhouse cottage, and the stylistic coordination suggests the house and cottage were built in the same year (1892 or possibly 1891) by the same unknown builder.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *First Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, 5, 11, 15, 17, 39, 53; Jerry Jones personal communication.

<sup>7</sup> *Second Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, 5, 27; *Third Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, 61; Jones, "Poorhouse Farm;" Jane Henderson interview with Jerry Jones. The upper barn conceivably dates to the early years of the Jones ownership.

<sup>8</sup> O'Dell and Salmon, "Frederick County Poor Farm," 4; Kern and Giles, "New Castle Historic District (Boundary Increase)," 14-15. Whether the original front porch of the superintendent's house had some sort of stylistic treatment is unknown.

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

The poorhouse cottage shares similarities with two nineteenth-century Virginia building types: the servants quarter and springs cottage. Servants quarters (or slave houses during slavery times) were often built with a two-bay two-room form. Chimneys were either located at both ends or between the two rooms. The poorhouse cottage has this traditional two-bay two-room form with evidence for a central shared stove flue. The building's linear one-room-deep form is also reminiscent of the guest cottages built at the region's springs resorts during the nineteenth century. The apparent end-to-end placement of at least two of the cottages is also reminiscent of springs resort practice. The springs resort similarities may be coincidental, however, for two-room poorhouse cottages were found throughout the state in 1909 and appear to have been the most common form of resident housing, and the end-to-end placement at the Craig County Poor Farm may have been dictated by site considerations. The two-room form dates back at least to the mid-1800s in Virginia; Smyth County's three one-story two-room wooden poorhouse cottages were built "forty to sixty years ago" according to the county's 1909 report. The compilers of the 1909 state board report commented that the "cottage plan" or "cottage system" of resident housing was "best for our State" because it allowed for "race separation." Whether segregation was a consideration in the planning of the Craig County Poor Farm is unknown, in part because it is unknown for certain whether African Americans resided at the farm. This is discussed above, as is the question whether all three cottages described in 1909 were completed by 1892 or construction was staggered as need required and funds allowed. It is not inconceivable that the third two-room cottage on the farm was a simple hall-parlor-plan log or frame house surviving from the Troutt/Eakin period. The two or three other buildings surviving on the farm from the poorhouse period, the cellar and granary/corncrib and possibly the upper barn, are not atypical of such buildings built in other rural contexts during the period in the region.<sup>9</sup>

The Board of Charities and Corrections came to disapprove of city- and county-run almshouses. The board's thirteenth annual report, published in 1921, argued for the establishment of district facilities to take the place of locally controlled almshouses where it was claimed "the inmates merely exist; and, in a great many cases, exist surrounded by filth and degradation." By 1921 eleven Virginia localities had discontinued their almshouses; by 1926 thirty-three had. In Craig County, the county supervisors considered selling the poor farm in 1916, although the intention, at least at first, was to purchase another property to serve as the poor farm in its stead. No additional discussion of the disposition of the poor farm has been found in the supervisors minutes until May 2, 1921, when it was reported that 146 acres of the farm had been sold to Tracy M. Jones for \$19,698.07.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *First Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, after 74, 89.

<sup>10</sup> *Thirteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections*, 11; Craig County Supervisors Record No. 4, pp. 105, 276; O'Dell and Salmon, "Frederick County Poor Farm," 11. Tracy Jones was Tracy Miller Jones (1884-1973). After the sale of the poor farm the county reverted to outdoor relief, as indicated by a record at the courthouse entitled "Record of Insane, Epileptic, Inebriate & Feeble-Minded Persons, No. 2, Craig County," which contains references to such care from the 1930s onward.

Craig County Poor Farm

Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia

County and State

The 1921 sale was recorded in a June 1929 deed which noted that on April 9, 1921, the board of supervisors had sold lot number 1 of a division of the farm to Jones. The deed also makes reference to payment in installments and to Tracy's brother Denny Winfred Jones (1897-1983). A 1921 supervisors record refers to the lot being sold to "Jones Bros" and includes a schematic plat that seems to show a road crossing Sinking Creek at or near the location of the superintendent's house and continuing westward up the draw in which is located the surviving poorhouse cottage. Denny purchased his brother's interest in "part of what is locally known as the Poor House Farm" in July 1929. Denny's wife was Emily Echols Jones. A son, Zane Miller "Chick" Jones Sr. (1924-2000), assisted his father in farming operations and afterward owned the farm. Zane married Mildred Annajane Sublett (1924-2009) in 1946, and the couple were known to younger generations of the family as Papa Chick and Millie or Pee Wee. Considerable construction occurred on the farm in the late 1940s and 1950s, a period when Zane came of age and took an active role in the operation of the farm. Zane served on the Craig County Board of Supervisors for over forty years beginning in 1956 and was its chairman for thirty-six years. Virginia House Joint Resolution No. 846 (2001) praised Jones for his involvement in school construction, wastewater treatment facility construction, road improvements, and the conversion of a former high school into a child care and elderly housing complex. Mildred Jones worked at the county office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) for many years.<sup>11</sup>

Younger generations of the Jones family recall the Zane and Millie period fondly. Of the concrete dance floor in front of the house, Jerry Jones recalls: "Uncle Zane built the concrete patio, probably in the 1980s, because he and Aunt Millie loved to dance. At every family get together local musicians would sit on the porch and play and sing old country favorites. Led by Uncle Zane and Aunt Millie, everyone would eat, drink, sing, and dance until dark. As the whiskey and moonshine got consumed in the barn the singing, playing, and dancing got better and better." A gabled smokehouse stood near the south rear corner of the house until about 1980, near it a grape arbor. George Jones, a younger brother of Denny Jones, "liked to draw" and painted figures on the smokehouse along with his name and the date 1922. The red and yellow paint on the poorhouse cottage may have been his doing. A building known as the shop stood between the cellar and the creek on the north side of the house. Near the granary stood a pig pen. The granary had an attached wing on the east side, stopping just short of the driveway, that the family called the stable. Behind the equipment shed was a small field known as the potato patch which produced a "huge crop of potatoes [that] was stored all winter in the root cellar." Sugar maples, tapped by the Jones family, stood near the bridge in the second quarter of the twentieth century, and an apple orchard, probably established during the poorhouse period, was located on the hill above the house. Its trees were old and decaying by the 1950s and 1960s and used for firewood. The property was purchased by the current owner, Tracy Frist, in 2010.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Jerry Jones personal communication; Craig County Deed Book X, pp. 140, 142; Craig County Supervisors Record No. 4, p. 392; *Craig County, Virginia, Heritage Book*, 94; Virginia House Joint Resolution No. 846; Huffman, "Our Life with Pee Wee."

<sup>12</sup> Tracy Frist and Jerry Jones personal communication. The farmhouse was brown in color in the late 1920s; by the 1950s it was white, though it may have been white before it was painted brown.

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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*Record of Births & Deaths, 1864-1897, Craig County.*

*Second Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to the Governor of Virginia for the Year Ending September 30, 1910.* Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1910.

*Third Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to the Governor of Virginia for the Year Ending September 30, 1911.* Richmond: Davis Bottom, 1911.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**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# 022-5013

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** approximately 145 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: 37.430676 | Longitude: -80.291809 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.430676 | Longitude: -80.279707 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.420384 | Longitude: -80.277132 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.419157 | Longitude: -80.281467 |

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

The boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map/ Photo Key. The boundary corresponds to the modern tax parcel (82-A-9) on which the poor farm resources are located.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the contributing resources associated with the poor farm, principally the superintendent's house, the poorhouse cottage, and the poorhouse cemetery, as well as the property's historic setting, including open fields, and all known historic resources.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni  
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: May 5, 2020

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

- **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: Craig County Poor Farm

City or Vicinity: New Castle County: Craig County State: Virginia

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni unless otherwise noted

Date Photographed: varies

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

1 of 18

Date Photographed: July 2018

View of farm and Sinking Creek Valley from vicinity of County Farm Cemetery, view facing east.

2 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Farm core (far; house in foreground on separate parcel), view facing north.

3 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Farm core (near), view facing north.

4 of 18

Photographer: Tracie Hoprich



Craig County Poor Farm

Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia

County and State

Date Photographed: April 2020

Poorhouse Superintendent's House front elevation and north gable end, view facing southwest.

5 of 18

Date Photographed: July 2018

Poorhouse Superintendent's House and wood house/smokehouse, view facing north.

6 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Poorhouse Superintendent's House with cellar (left) and wood house/smokehouse and trailer (right), view facing southeast.

7 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Poorhouse Superintendent's House stair and entry.

8 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Poorhouse Superintendent's House first-floor north room mantel.

9 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Chicken house (left) and Poorhouse Cottage (right), view facing southwest.

10 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Poorhouse Cottage, view facing north.

11 of 18

Photographer: Jacob Dellinger

Date Photographed: April 2020

Poorhouse Cottage west room.

12 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Poorhouse Cottage east room looking into west room.

13 of 18

Date Photographed: July 2018

Benton Thomas cenotaph near County Farm Cemetery, view facing west.

14 of 18

Date Photographed: March 2020

Craig County Poor Farm  
Name of Property

Craig County, Virginia  
County and State

Cellar, view facing northwest.

15 of 18

Date Photographed: July 2018

Equipment shed (left), lower barn (middle) and granary/corncrib (right), view facing south.

16 of 18

Date Photographed: July 2018

Upper barn, view facing east.

17 of 18

Photographer: Tracie Hoprich

Date Photographed: April 2020

Poorhouse Cottage, view facing west.

18 of 18

Photographer: Tracie Hoprich

Date Photographed: April 2020

Poorhouse Cottage, view facing east.

**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.

# Craig County Poor Farm

630 Poorhouse Farm Run

Craig County, Virginia

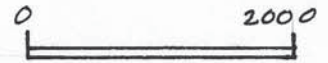
DHR ID# 022-5013

National Register of Historic Places Location Map

Boundary projection approximate

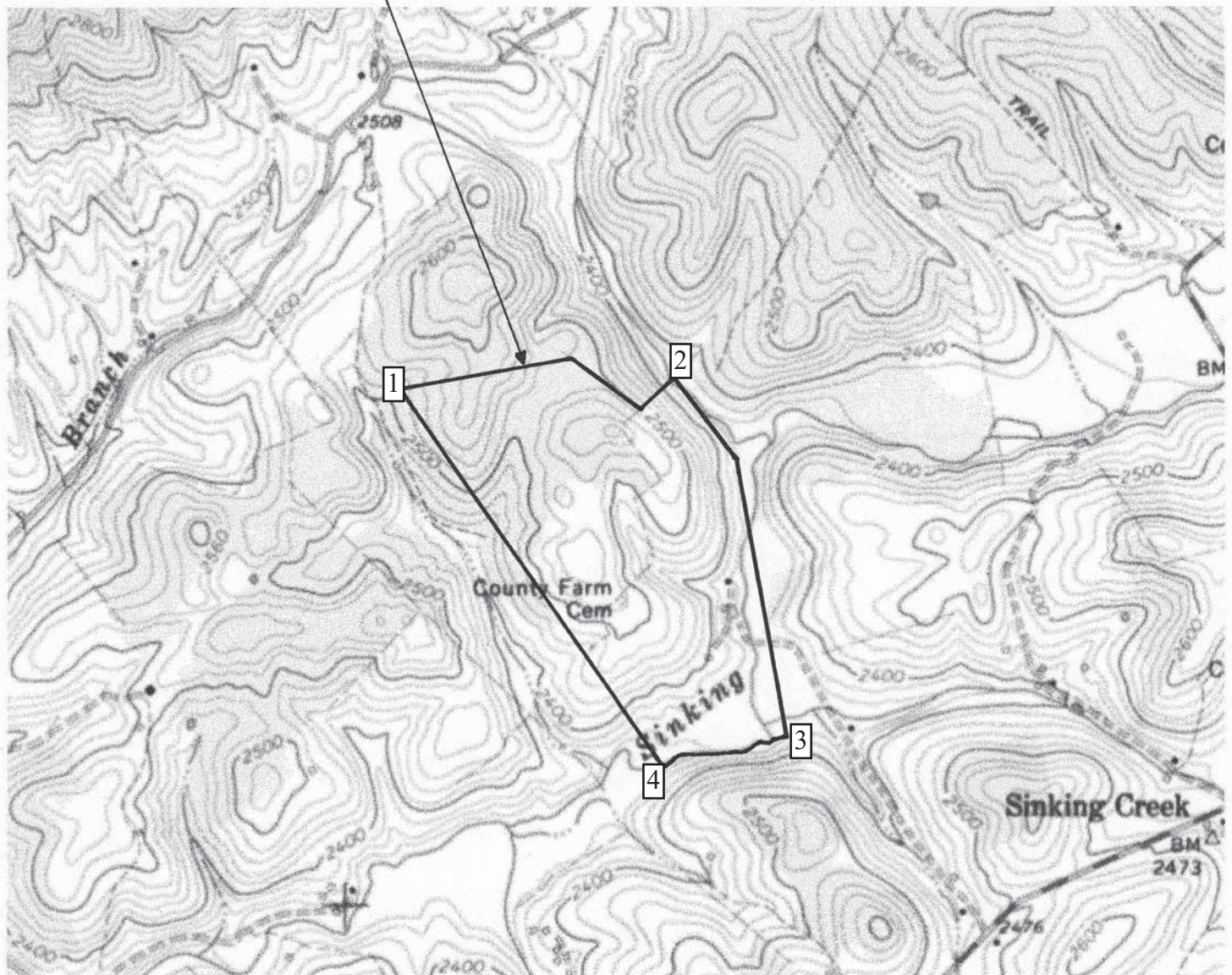
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| 2. Latitude: 37.430676 | Longitude: -80.279707 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.420384 | Longitude: -80.277132 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.419157 | Longitude: -80.281467 |



scale in feet  
(approx.)

Location of NR property





AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

Craig County Poor Farm

Craig County, VA

DHR No. 022-5013



Feet



0 120 240 360 480  
1:72,224 / 1"=6,019 Feet

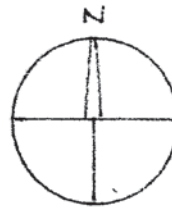
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Date: 10/15/2020

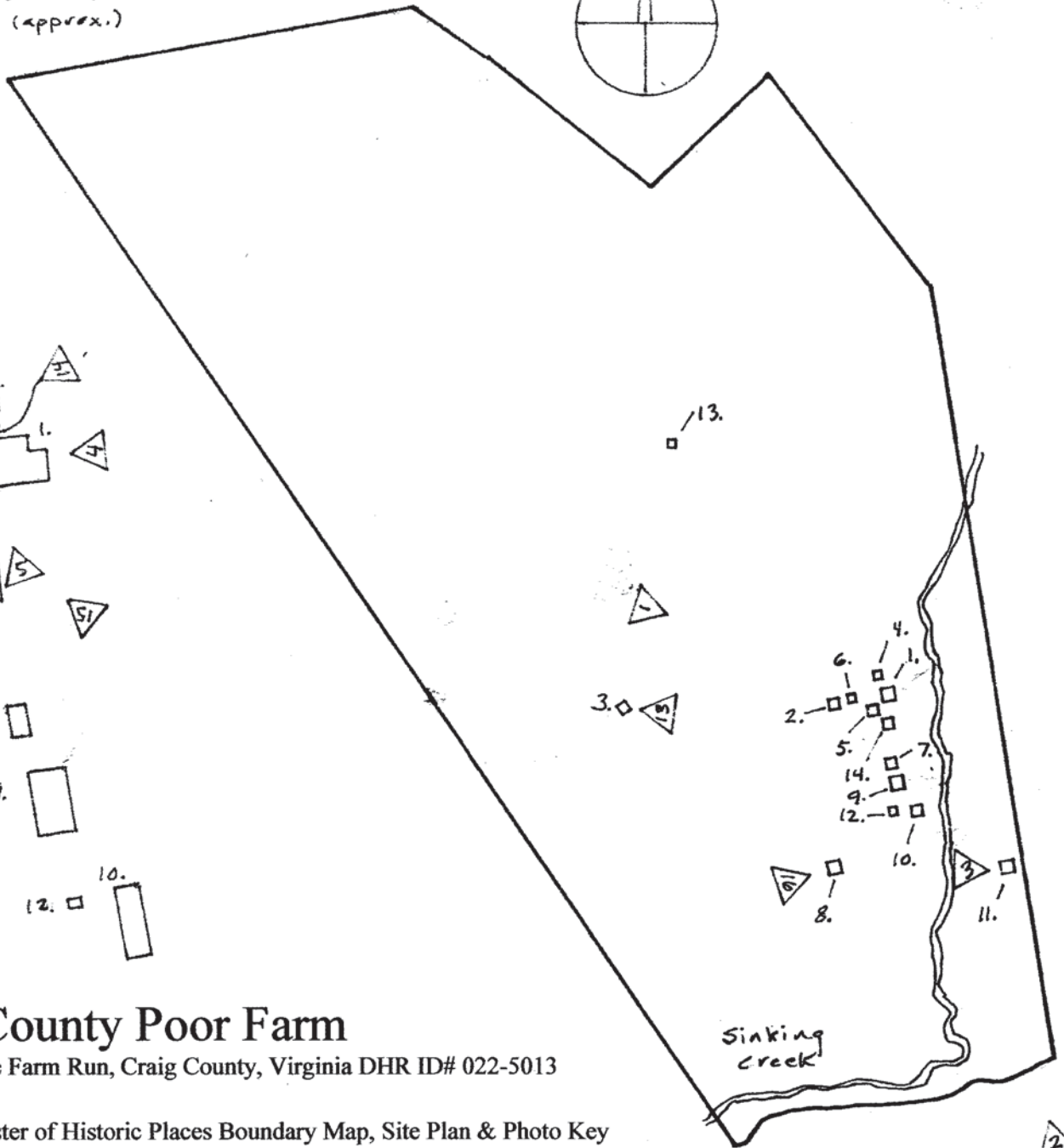
*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information 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.*

0 550  
 Scale in feet  
 (approx.)



SKETCH MAP/ PHOTO KEY



## Craig County Poor Farm

630 Poorhouse Farm Run, Craig County, Virginia DHR ID# 022-5013

### National Register of Historic Places Boundary Map, Site Plan & Photo Key

Triangular markers indicate number and direction of view of nomination photos and are keyed to the photo log in the nomination.

Scale and placement of resources approximate.

#### Inventory

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Poorhouse Superintendent's House. Contributing building. | 11. Modern barn. Non-contributing building.              |
| 2. Poorhouse Cottage. Contributing building.                | 12. Calf house/chicken coop. Non-contributing structure. |
| 3. County Farm Cemetery. Contributing site.                 | 13. Small barn. Non-contributing building.               |
| 4. Cellar. Contributing building.                           | 14. Trailer. Non-contributing building.                  |
| 5. Woodhouse/smokehouse. Non-contributing building.         |  |
| 6. Chicken house. Non-contributing building.                |  |
| 7. Granary/corncrib. Contributing building.                 |  |
| 8. Upper barn. Contributing building.                       |  |
| 9. Lower barn. Non-contributing building.                   |  |
| 10. Equipment shed. Non-contributing building.              |  |



Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

**AERIAL VIEW**

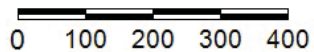
Craig County Poor Farm

Craig County, VA

DHR No. 022-5013



Feet



1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 10/15/2020**

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