

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: Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm

Other names/site number: Buddle Branch Heritage Farms; DHR ID# 098-5634

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: 531 Kohler Avenue

City or town: Austinville State: VA County: Wythe

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X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 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 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

		<u>9-5-2022</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____

Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

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

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
2	0	sites
5	1	structures
0	0	objects
11	3	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: waterworks

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Andrew and Sarah Fulton Farm, located at 531 Kohler Avenue in the Austinville area of southern Wythe County, Virginia, is a mid-nineteenth-century and later domestic and farm complex located on sloping ground above the New River. The farm features the Andrew and Sarah Fulton House, a two-story frame Greek Revival residence with an asphalt-shingled hip roof; a stone foundation; replacement doors, window sash, and porches; brick end chimneys; weatherboard siding; and modern end wings. The two-room-deep center-passage-plan interior has wood floors, plaster-finish walls and ceilings, and extensive Greek Revival trim and mantels. The house is adjoined by a relatively intact historic farm complex with a stock and hay barn and a corncrib and granary building that probably date to the 1850s-1870s period, as well as buildings from the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Also near the house are a cellar, the brick chimney of a former log dwelling, and the stone foundation of a former frame building. There is a total of 11 contributing resources consisting of 4 buildings, 2 sites, and 5 structures. The three noncontributing resources consist of a milk house, hay barn, and a pair of gateposts, all of which postdate the property's period of significance. The property's overall integrity of location and setting is excellent. The main dwelling's integrity of materials is somewhat eroded on the exterior due to the use of replacement porches, doors, and sash but the fenestration has not been altered. Integrity of design and workmanship are good for all resources. The farm has integrity of feeling and association as an evolved farmstead that historically included association with a leadworks operation on an adjacent property.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Narrative Description

Inventory

1. Andrew and Sarah Fulton House. Ca. 1855. Contributing building.
2. Cellar. Late 19th c./early 20th c. Contributing structure.
3. Chimney. 19th c. Contributing site.
4. Foundation. 19th c. Contributing site.
5. Stock and hay barn. Mid- to late 19th c. Contributing building.
6. Small barn. Early 20th c. Contributing building.
7. Corncrib and granary. Mid- to late 19th c. Contributing building.
8. Corncrib and pigsty. Early 20th c. Contributing structure.
9. Dickelman cornercrib. Ca. 1920. Contributing structure.
10. Milk house. Ca. 1940. Non-contributing building.
11. Hay barn. 2nd half 20th c. Non-contributing building.
12. Gate posts (historic). Ca. 1930. Contributing structure.
13. Gate posts (modern). Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
14. Race. Late 19th c./early 20th c. Contributing structure.

Setting

The property overlooks the New River and the New River Trail to the north. The trail occupies the bed of the Cripple Creek Extension of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The rolling 38.573-acre parcel is bordered on the west end by Buddle Branch, which flows into the New River a short distance away. Much of the acreage is cleared although there are also wooded areas and pine groves. The nominated area ranges in elevation from approximately 1,940 feet above sea level at its western tip on Buddle Branch to just under 2,200 feet above sea level on its south side.

House: Exterior

The **Andrew and Sarah Fulton House** (inventory no. 1) faces north-northwest but for the sake of simplicity is described as facing north with its other elevations facing the other cardinal directions (the other buildings largely align with the house and are described as though their elevations face the cardinal directions as well). The ca. 1855 main block is rectangular in plan with a symmetrical three-bay façade and a hip roof. The façade is dominated by a modern two-tier porch with smooth Doric columns in the first tier; shorter and narrower Doric columns on paneled pedestals in the second tier; railings with rectangular balusters and, in the center second-story railing, a sunburst pattern; and a concrete foundation with a brick paver floor. The porch shelters modern double-leaf wood and glass panel doors on both levels and is engaged by a hipped extension of the main roof. The porch is thought to date to ca. 2000, when the house was remodeled.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

The flanking windows have modern eight-over-eight sashes; the five windows of the rear south elevation also have modern eight-over-eight sashes; and the side elevation windows and the windows of the two-story end wings have modern six-over-six sashes. Some of the louvered shutters are original, others are modern reproductions. The window openings do not appear to have been altered when the replacement sash were installed ca. 2000.

The rear entry has a French door sheltered by a modern one-story porch with Doric columns and a low-pitched hip roof. The porch stands on a brick-paved patio partly defined by a concrete and brick retaining wall. The four exterior end chimneys, two on each end, are partly overlapped by the end wings. They are stretcher-bond brick with stepped shoulders, stepped caps (which are likely twentieth-century modifications), and stepped bases. The southeast chimney is known to be an entirely modern reconstruction, based on a historic photo that does not show it. The other chimneys appear to be original. The materials and design of the reconstructed chimney are complementary to the three historic chimneys.



Flanking the main block are two-story, hip-roofed lateral wings, each with a single bay on the façade and rear elevation, and three bays on their respective side elevations (see above). The double-pile additions have similar stone foundations, weatherboard siding, and asphalt shingled roofs. The window openings are slightly taller and narrower than those of the main block, evidenced by the use of six-over-six sashes instead of eight-over-eight. A plain frieze board that encircles the main block just beneath the eaves extends as a narrower band around each wing. The similarity in materials and design indicate that the wings were constructed not long after the main block, certainly by the end of the 19th century.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

House: Interior



The principal feature of the main block's wide center passage is a two-run stair at the back (at left). The stair has modern square newel posts and iron balusters with furled ornament, but it retains its historic treads and risers, spandrel with vertical molded panels, and under-stair closet with two-panel door (at bottom). From the central passage, wide cased openings lead to the flanking parlors. The central passage also leads to the rear hall and rear entry.



Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State



The baseboards and door and window trim are mostly or entirely original in the original rooms of the house. The baseboards are tall with molded upper registers. The first-floor door and window trim and the trim in the second-floor center passage are molded, the doors with angled foot blocks. The first-floor west room door and window surrounds are crosssetted (see top left). Throughout the interior are modern cornices with either cable moldings and dentil-like moldings or cove moldings. Doors are principally four-panel. The wide doorway between the two first-floor west rooms has modern paneled pocket doors that replaced the original pocket doors, which are stored on the property. At the middle of the second-floor center passage is a frame with curved corners that give it an arched appearance. The frame appears to date to the historic period but may not be original. The upstairs rooms have flat door surrounds with blank corner blocks (see top right). Interior finishes in the two lateral wings are similar in type, material, and design.

The mantels, all eight of which survive, are Greek Revival with pilaster and frieze forms, as shown in the image at left. Although most are relatively simple in detail, some are exceedingly plain, with block-like pilaster bases and fillet-molding pilaster caps. Others have more intricate pilaster caps with canted moldings and delicate fillet-molding neckings. A few mantels have shallow peaked backboards above the shelf, and one mantel has a shelf with rounded corners. The exception to the relative simplicity of the mantels is the one in the second-floor northeast room. The mantel has a frieze board with an elaborately sawn lower edge consisting of an ogee arch interrupted by pendant detail. The pilasters are symmetrically molded with a fluted appearance, and they support tablets at the ends of the frieze. The stack molding under the shelf has canted, cove, and convex moldings.

The attic reveals a mix of up-and-down sawn and circular-sawn material. The principal attic floor beams have unusual multi-tenoned joints with the tenons visible on the top and side surfaces of the male beams (only two surfaces of the joints were visible). The ceiling joists are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged to the principal beams. The common rafters are cut-nailed to a ridge board. Multiple cut nails projecting through roof boards suggest the former existence of wood shingle roofing. Corrugated metal roofing, probably from the early twentieth century, is preserved inside the attics of the two added wings. The house does not have a basement.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Secondary Resources

On the slope to the southwest of the house are the **cellar** (no. 2), **chimney** (no. 3), and **foundation** (no. 4), all of which are illustrative of historic construction methods and materials and are associated with historic activities that supported the domestic complex. The cellar (which may have functioned as an ice house at one point) is a small, gable-fronted, coursed-rubble limestone structure built into a bank. Evidence that the building was extended on the front includes a poured concrete front wall, a change in the rafters, and an inner gable end. Evidence that does not support an extension scenario is the apparent lack of a seam in the stonework. The roof, which is sheathed in metal, is supported over the original section by up-and-down machine-sawn rafters of slender dimension (some about two inches by three in section) which meet at a ridge board with an unusual v-shaped section. Some of the rafters are scored with Roman numeral builder marks including IV and IIIIV (the latter presumably an incorrect form of the numeral VIII). The inner gable has up-and-down machine-sawn horizontal board sheathing and a rectangular vent across which is nailed a batten (perhaps to block birds from entering). The outer gable has vertical board sheathing. The entry has a batten door hung on wrought strap hinges that are attached with hand-headed nails (other than the nails of this door only wire nails have been observed in the building's construction). Other features include a log stud in the back gable, at least one log rafter, an oddly shaped iron door handle, and at least one hewn plate.

The **chimney**, which formerly rose through the center of a double-pen v-notched log dwelling and is of brick construction, has three fireplaces, two back-to-back fireplaces on the lower level and one above. The north-facing first-floor fireplace is covered with concrete and has a stove flue above. The south-facing first-floor chimney is covered with concrete with a stove flue above. The fireplace above, which is open, has an iron lintel. The chimney is constructed of handmade bricks, some on the first-floor level painted white. The **foundation** is constructed of neatly coursed limestone blocks. The deteriorated sills of the frame building that formerly stood on the foundation survive. They are joined with a pegged mortise and tenon joint at the southwest corner (the other corners are missing) and there is a similar joint at the midpoint of the west end under what was formerly the gable end of the building. A 1999 survey referred to the building as a house but there is evidence to suggest it served an agricultural function, perhaps as a wagon shelter.

The mid- to late-19th century **stock and hay barn** (no. 5) is a large timber-framed building built in two phases, a cut-nailed original eastern section representing about two-thirds of the building and a smaller wire-nailed addition at the west end. The two-level barn has vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, a coursed limestone rubble foundation, and an engaged wagon drive-through on the south side. The metal roofing is applied over wood shingles that are visible through gaps in the roof boards on the interior. The westernmost bay of the addition has a hip roof and its west side has wood posts embedded in the stone foundation. The open south side of the drive-through is supported by tree trunk posts that have been squared by hewing at the top in order to attach to the dimensional framing members of the roof structure. A lower plate or girt is notched into the squared sections and a top plate rests on top, attached by mortise-and-tenon joints. The tree trunk posts rest on redone stone pedestals. The extension of the drive-through

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

where it crosses the south side of the addition has tree trunk posts with up-and-down-sawn squared tops and brick pedestals.

Multiple large and small rectangular window openings open into the drive-through, one with an inserted three-pane window frame (the glass removed) and another with iron rod bars. The vertical board siding inside the drive-through preserves whitewash. Siding boards on the barn's exposed elevations have been painted white. Large doors hung on strap hinges open into the end bay of the addition, the one on the south end slatted and the one on the north end solid board. Three diamond-shaped vents are cut into the sheathing boards of the two gables. Triangular brackets support the gable overhang on the east end. Three batten doors open into the east gable end, two on the first story and one above which serves the hay mow. A batten hay mow door opens in the second story of the addition inside the drive-through.

The structural framing is exposed on the interior of the barn. All joints are either pegged mortise-and-tenoned or nailed. The lower level is largely devoted to animal stalls. Names are painted in black paint on boards in the east-end space including Huston (with the N backward) and A Pircoski. An animal stall in the addition consists of logs, sawn on two sides, that form a framework with a skewed upper pair of logs where the stall attaches to the ceiling joists (the skewing may have been designed to resist racking forces from the animal kept in the stall). In both the original section and the addition are long mangers that open to the hay mows above. The mangers are fronted by sapling bars that are either nailed to or doweled into spanning members at top and bottom. The common rafters in the hay mows butt into ridge boards. Miscellaneous features of the barn include whitewash on the formerly exposed west gable end of the original section (visible inside the hay mow of the addition); wrought iron hooks for hanging tack and other objects; a water pipe in the drive-through that rises to a faucet on the interior; a tripartite Federal mantel stored in the work room on the north side of the original section; and turned balusters, a turned newel, and other elements from a late nineteenth-century stair stored in the original section hay mow (the mantel and stair pieces do not appear to have belonged to the house on the property).

The early-20th-century **small barn** (no. 6) is a one-story frame building with a corrugated-metal-sheathed front-gable roof and vertical board siding attached with wire nails. Batten doors access animal stalls on the south side, a feed aisle between the stalls on the east end, second entry on the east end, and the hay mow above the center east-end door. Two doors, including a clean-out door, are on the west end. A narrow ladder provides access to the mow and above the mow door are three diamond-shaped vents. Other exterior features include poured concrete footers and exposed rafter ends. The interior has stalls constructed of dimensional lumber and boards.

The mid-to-late-19th century **corncrib and granary** (no. 7) is constructed of mostly circular-sawn lumber with major framing members joined with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The two-level building consists of a corncrib with outward-leaning sides on the first level and a granary with plumb sides on the upper level. The corncrib level is clad with cut-nailed horizontal slats and the granary level has weatherboard siding. The front-gable roof, sheathed with corrugated metal, overhangs deeply on the east front elevation, supported by plate extensions and

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

reinforced with two exterior collars. The corncrib has a center batten entry flanked by high slatted hatches for loading corn cobs, all three hung on manufactured triangular hinges. In the gable above is a small door or hatch. On the inside surface of the center entry door is painted a monogram that appears to consist of the letters G and H.

The building stands on high, stacked, limestone piers with mostly overhanging narrow flat stones at the top that serve as rodent guards. Some of the piers have narrow continuations above the rodent guards, and one has a second rodent guard at the very top. An overhanging stone, larger and thicker than the rodent guards, projects below the center entry to provide a step. A deteriorated feed trough, constructed of wire-nailed boards, spans between two foundation piers on the rear west side. Two plates on the interior of the floor structure, that coincide or approximately coincide with the walls of the central work area above, are supported by an assortment of interior piers. Some of these interior piers are stacked; others incorporate long stones set vertically like columns, one on a base stone with an overhanging top stone. One of the stones of the perimeter piers has drill holes left over from quarrying. The foundation supports include a repurposed hewn timber with a mortise and peg hole.

The interior features a work area between two corncribs. Doorways between the cribs and the work area have rails attached to their jambs that allowed boards to be inserted across them to hold back the corn cobs piled in the cribs. At the rear west end is a two-run stair to the granary level, and projecting down from the granary are three grain chutes of square-section boxed wood construction. These are stenciled with the inscriptions No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5 and also have tally marks written in pencil and initials carved or written in pencil including AW, M, and a carved serif H. The ceiling beams have two notable construction details. Some are attached to the major uprights of the sides with iron straps, and diagonal braces project down from the granary level to connect to the beams with dovetail joints secured with cut nails with augmented heads.

The upper granary level has seven complete or partial garners constructed of cut-nailed boards that were formerly whitewashed (traces of whitewash survive). At the top of the stair is a small garner stenciled "No. 1/55." Across from it, above the stair well, is a somewhat larger garner stenciled "No. 2/85." The 55 and 85 designations may refer to capacity in bushels. Garners 3, 4, 5 and 6 occupy the sides of the space with garner 7 between them. The chutes described above connect to square holes in the floors of garners 4, 5, and 6. Garner 7's floor also has a square hole but is missing the chute below. Also visible in the upper level are a hewn plate, the tenoned ends of the wall studs (visible where a portion of plate has rotted away), circular-sawn rafters butted and nailed at the ridge, and wood roof shingles under the metal sheathing.

The early-20th-century **corncrib and pigsty** (no. 8) is a small frame structure with narrow vertical proportions, a front-gable roof, and a shed-roofed pigsty extension of pole construction (the roofing of both sections is corrugated metal). The crib section is sheathed with wire-nailed horizontal slats and has a wood post foundation, small exposed rafter ends, a batten door on strap hinges on the north end, two small slatted hatches high on the east side, a hatch in the south gable, and tie-rod floor reinforcement. The walls of the pigsty section are partly enclosed with vertical and horizontal boards.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

The ca. 1920 oblong **Dickelman corncrib** (no. 9) is constructed of corrugated metal with rounded ends. The conical-ended gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal and has four cylindrical ventilators with conical caps along the ridge. Doors at the north and south ends are also constructed of corrugated metal and bear signs that identify the Dickelman Company of Forest, Ohio, maker of "metal cribs and bins," as the structure's manufacturer. The north door is triple-latched and opens onto a landing-like stone platform. There are three small, single-latched, high hatches on the east side elevation for loading corn from a wagon or truck parked in the farm lane beside the structure. Narrow steel channel members are bolted to the sides of the structure for reinforcement. Some of the bolts are the ends of tie rods that project through the interior. The structure stands on a crudely coursed stone foundation and is roofed with common rafters; otherwise, framing is minimal. Two cylindrical metal flues with shafts covered with hundreds of small rectangular indentations rise through the interior to roof vents. Around the hatches is a tongue-and-groove lining, most of which has been removed.

The ca. 1940 **milk house** (no. 10) is a one-story concrete block building with a front-gable roof with modern metal sheathing. The roof projects on both ends, supported by triangular brackets, a Craftsman detail. Modern stone veneers the front west gable end and wraps partway around the north and south sides. The stone veneer and areas of exposed concrete block are painted white. On the north side projects a shed room that is probably original (its triangular bracket is similar to those on the rest of the building). Other features of the milk house include modern doors and window sashes, weatherboard siding (perhaps cementitious) in the gables, an interior concrete block flue, a poured concrete pad in front, and a small wood deck to the rear. The interior has been remodeled as an apartment. A farm bell on a post stands in front. The changed use and resultant interior alterations of the building, as well as its original construction postdating the farm's period of significance, render it noncontributing.

The mid-to-late-20th-century **hay barn** (no. 11; described as a hay barn in a 1999 survey) is a long one-story pole building with metal siding above a board skirt and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof with fiberglass skylights. The south side is open to facilitate loading hay and driving machinery in and out. The poles are treated with creosote. A cattle chute at the northwest corner suggests a livestock function in addition to hay storage. Wooden trusses with wire-nailed connections span the open interior. Architectural components from the house, such as the original pocket doors and porch column elements, are stored in the buildings, as are various components from other buildings. Although an example of 20th century construction methods and materials, the hay barn is noncontributing because it postdates the property's period of significance.

Two pairs of ca. stone **gate posts** (nos. 12 and 13) flank entries to the farm. The ca. 1930 pair at the turn-in above the house date to the historic period and consist of pillars and attached sections of stepped walling. The pillars and walls are constructed of river cobbles set in concrete mortar and the pillars have caps consisting of layered flagstones capped with pyramidal piles of cobbles. River-cobble construction of the type illustrated by the pillars was most common during the ca. 1910 to ca. 1950 period; the approximate date ca. 1930 is therefore proposed for them. The ca.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

2000 gate posts at the southern tip of the nominated area consists of thick square pillars with cobble facing at top and bottom and angular stone veneer between. Between the pillars are steel gates with a vine motif. Steel fence panels project to either side. The ca. 2000 gate posts postdate the farm's period of significance.

The late-19th-to-early-20th-century **race** (no. 14) consists of a section of Buddle Branch that has been straightened and lined with iron plate. The property line of the nominated area runs down the middle of the race, placing the east half in the nominated area and the west half outside it. The rim of the ironwork is reinforced by a poured concrete abutment or surface for at least part of the length of the race. An elevated flume presumably connected the north end of the race to the leadworks formerly located just northwest of the northwest corner of the nominated area. On the west side of the race/branch, outside of the nominated area, is a linear bench-like cut in the hillside that may represent a race, though one historic source identifies it as a railroad bed. The race is a contributing resource due to its association with a leadworks historically owned by the Fultons but now located on a separate parcel.

Integrity Statement

The Andrew and Sarah Fulton Farm retains good overall integrity. The buildings are in their original locations and represent an unusually intact and largely undisturbed collection of domestic and agricultural resources dating from the mid-1850s to ca. 1930. The farm setting remains rural with views of surrounding hills, fields, woods, and the New River. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic design, materials, and workmanship. The ca. 1940 concrete block milk house, though it dates to the historic period (before 1973), was modified internally and stone-veneered in the post-historic period and is therefore classified as non-contributing (the period of significance would have been extended to include it had it retained integrity). The Fulton Farmhouse has also undergone substantial modern exterior alteration; its interior, however, retains the original plan and many character-defining, original features in the Greek Revival style, including its symmetrical fenestration, fireplace mantels, door and window trim, baseboards, and four-panel doors. The nominated area as a whole conveys integrity of feeling for the particular period of time during which the farm was developed and gained its historic associations. The nominated area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

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

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1852-ca. 1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Fulton, Andrew Steele

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
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 Andrew and Sarah Fulton Farm in Wythe County, Virginia, is an architecturally significant collection of domestic and farm buildings spanning nearly a hundred years of development. The Honorable Andrew Steele Fulton, U.S. Representative (1847-49) and Virginia Representative (1840-41, 1844-45), was an attorney, judge, political leader, industrialist, and farmer who acquired a large acreage on the New River near the lead mining community of Austinville in 1852. With his wife, Sarah Kincannon Fulton, he erected a Greek Revival farmhouse with crosssetted doorways and pilaster-and-frieze mantels. Andrew S. Fulton operated a leadworks adjacent to the nominated area that produced \$9,000 worth of lead products in 1860, and he was an important figure in the area's industrial development. His farm, which included the rich bottomland known as Bingaman's Bottom, produced large crops of corn and wheat the same year. Farm buildings grew to include a large timber-framed barn with an integral wagon drive-through and innovative trough-form hay drops; a two-level corncrib and granary with canted and slatted sides, upper-level garner, and grain chutes; and a ca. 1920 Dickelman corn crib of steel construction. Andrew S. Fulton, who was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Whig in 1846, was according to his 1884 obituary "a prominent figure, not only in the history of Wythe county, but in the whole of Southwest Virginia." He experienced financial difficulties and was forced to sell his farm in 1875, leading to ownership by a succession of lead mining companies.

The Andrew and Sarah Fulton Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B in the Industry area of significance for its association with Andrew Steele Fulton, a Southwest Virginia industrialist and political figure during the antebellum period. Fulton lived in the house during the 1860s when his association with the lead industry is well documented, and the industry association presumably extends back to his purchase of the nominated property in 1852. The property is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance for the quality and diversity of its domestic and agricultural resources which together embody the distinctive characteristics of types, periods, and methods of construction from the 1850s through the first quarter of the 20th century. The period of significance extends from 1852, the year the property was acquired by Andrew Fulton, initiating Fulton's association with the property and setting the stage for the construction of the property's principal historic resources, to ca. 1930, the approximate period of construction for a pair of decorative stone gate pillars, concluding the property's significant architectural development. The Andrew and Sarah Fulton 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 B, Industry Area of Significance

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

The Fulton Farm nominated area is a portion of the 648-acre Bingaman's Bottom tract sold in 1824 to Washington County merchant/industrialist Col. James Lowery White (1770-1838) by William and Polly Saunders, also of Washington County. According to researcher Sheila M. Bingaman, a John Bingaman from Pennsylvania purchased 184 acres on the south side of Woods (New) River near Austinville in 1753. This tract presumably included the level low ground later known as Bingaman's Bottom. A John Bingaman, presumably the John who settled near Austinville, was killed in a skirmish with Native Americans in western Virginia in 1755 during the French and Indian War.¹

James White was an important figure in the economic development of Southwest Virginia during the early nineteenth century. According to researcher John White Stuart III, White was involved in forty-five "mercantile interests" in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. His industrial activities included an iron mine and furnace at Brumley Gap in Washington County, leasing of the saltworks at Saltville in Smyth County, and interests in several Austinville-area lead mining concerns (Wythe County was at the time and for much of the historic period the leading producer of lead ores in Virginia). White's Bingaman's Bottom tract lay near his lead mine interests and may have supplied the enterprises. The wording of the 1824 metes and bounds description for the tract begins "on the river hill a corner of the Lead Mine tract." The property was situated two miles upstream from the Shot Tower (NRHP 1969; DHR ID 098-0016), a stone structure built at Jackson Ferry in 1807 for the making of lead shot (the tower is now part of the Shot Tower Historical State Park). William Kohler, a leading figure in the local lead industry in the mid-nineteenth century, wrote that White "continued the manufacture of lead at the Buddles Furnace . . . with great success" (Buddles was in reference to Buddle Branch, which forms the west boundary of the nominated area). Of White's holdings, Stuart notes, "Col. James White amassed such wealth in the early nineteenth century that it took four decades after his death to settle his estate."²

After White's death in 1838, court-appointed commissioners determined that they could not equitably divide the Bingaman's Bottom tract among the heirs and decided instead to sell it at auction. On November 8, 1852, Judge Andrew Steele Fulton (1800-1884) purchased the 648 acres for \$9,000 payable in installments. Fulton, a native of Augusta County, Virginia, moved to Abingdon in 1826 where he entered legal practice with his brother John Hall Fulton (1792-1836), who was active in state politics and served in the U.S. House of Representatives from

¹ Wythe County Deed Book 12, p. 70; Bingaman, "Early Bingamans," 30-32. The 1824 deed refers to the entire 648 acres as "Bingamon's" Bottom but notes that the actual bottom tract was a 225-acre portion of the larger acreage. Preparation of this report was assisted by Fulton Farm owner and sponsor of the report David J. Forsyth, who shared historical information on the property and other information. The author was also assisted by Catherine B. Forsyth, Brenda Stroup with the Wythe County Historical Society, William Allen "Bill" Veselik with the Kegley Library, Wytheville Community College, and by Michael Pulice and Lena Sweeten McDonald of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

² Stuart, "Col. James Lowery White;" "Guide to the White Family Papers;" Wythe County Deed Book 12, p. 70; "Shot Tower;" Watson, *Mineral Resources of Virginia*, 531; Kohler, "Description, History and Recollections of the Lead Mines," 6. Extensive papers relating to White and his business activities are archived at the Library of Virginia in Richmond and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

1833 to 1835. Andrew married Sarah (Sallie or Sally) M. Kincannon in 1828 and the couple moved to Wytheville. At the time of her death on February 8, 1880, Sarah Fulton was described as being “upwards of 70 years.” Andrew Fulton represented Wythe and Pulaski counties in the Virginia legislature in 1840-41 and 1844-45 and was elected as a Whig to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1847, serving to 1849. An article in the October 20, 1848, issue of *The Campaign* newspaper described him making a speech “in an honest plain way, not common with whig speakers.” Fulton was a Wythe County Commonwealth Attorney and was elected Judge of Virginia’s Fifteenth Judicial Circuit in 1852. Sarah Kincannon Fulton, in addition to bearing nine children, presumably played an important role in the life of her community as the wife of one of its more prominent individuals, however little information has come to light on her activities. One of her children was John H. Fulton (1837-1907), who like his father Andrew was a judge.³

A chancery case involving the White estate suggests Fulton began to fall behind in his payments for the property about 1854. He still owed a small amount in 1863 yet the commissioner at the time confirmed the sale of the tract to him. Land book (property tax) records appear to be incomplete for Wythe County for the 1850s and the tract has not been located under Fulton’s name or under the White estate. Nevertheless, Fulton’s provisional ownership and the mature Greek Revival style of his farmhouse suggest he had the house built in the 1850s, with construction presumably commencing soon after the November 1852 purchase. Assuming the house took several years to build, a construction date of ca. 1855 is proposed. Fulton was identified as a resident of the Austinville post office area in a February 1860 subscription bill from the *Richmond Whig* newspaper, suggesting he lived in the house at the time. An 1878 deed described Bingaman’s Bottom as the “tract of land on which s^d Fulton then [1861] lived.”⁴

Fulton, like White before him, was an important figure in the area’s industrial development. In 1835 he acquired a twenty-eight-acre tract on Cripple Creek in Wythe County “on which stood the Forge and Furnace owned by Joseph Bell.” This was at the site of the later Raven Cliff Furnace (DHR 098-0214). Fulton’s purchase of the Bingaman’s Bottom tract put him in close proximity to the “lead furnace” that stood across Buddle Branch from the nominated area in the 1860s. It was presumably this furnace that is referenced in the 1860 industrial census, which lists Fulton as the proprietor of “Lead Mines.” The enterprise was capitalized at \$5,000 and processed 160 tons of ore to produce 80 tons of lead valued at \$9,000. Some or possibly most of the ore would have been mined on Fulton’s lands. The water-powered leadworks also consumed 10,000 bushels of coal, indicating a smelting operation, and employed forty workers. In 1853 Fulton partnered with New York City resident Henry Adams of the New York Exploring Association “for mining purposes on south side of New River.” Earlier, in 1836, Fulton partnered with

³ Wythe County Deed Book 22, p. 444; Eliza White etc. v. Margaret R. White etc. (1875-008), Washington County chancery case; *Valley Virginian*, December 4, 1884; *South West Virginia Enterprise*, February 11, 1880; Kegley, *Wythe County*, 256; “Fulton, Andrew S.,” Summers, *History of Southwest Virginia*, 758-759; Gray, *McGavock Family*, 73; *The Campaign*, October 20, 1848.

⁴ Eliza White etc. v. Margaret R. White etc. (1875-008), Washington County chancery case; Wythe County Deed Book 22, p. 444; Deed Book 26, p. 403; Fulton-Graham-Sanders Family Papers.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Wytheville business and political leader Thomas Jefferson Boyd and others for “entering locating buying and selling lands in the southwestern county,” an area rich in mining resources.⁵

Fulton belonged to a select group of regional entrepreneurs with the financial wherewithal for large-scale extractive industry. James White was a predecessor and George L. Carter, associated with the industrial development of the Foster Falls community in Wythe County at the turn of the twentieth century, represented a later generation. Three individually National Register-listed Wythe County houses are associated with county industrialists: the Major David Graham House (NRHP 1985; DHR #098-0008), the home of an iron producer; Loretto (NRHP 1994; DHR #139-0015), built for saltworks owner William A. Stuart (the older brother of Confederate General Jeb Stuart; and the house on the Sanders Farm (NRHP 2003; DHR #098-0192), built for iron producer John P. M. Sanders, who owned and operated the Bell/Raven Cliff furnace site after Fulton. While the three houses are associated with Wythe County industrialists, none was listed under Criterion B, although the nomination report for the Major David Graham House notes the property’s close association with David Graham the elder and David Graham the younger, both of whom were industrialists.⁶

A sense of the kind of industrial activity Fulton was engaged in comes from a detailed description of lead processing in the Buddle Branch valley during the nineteenth century contained in a 1930 report by mining engineer Walter Borchardt. Borchardt based his account in part on an interview he conducted with lead worker Matthew Crowder (b. 1836). Crowder came to the Austinville area from North Carolina in 1852. “During his first winter here,” Borchardt writes, Crowder “was sick a great deal and remained on [a] farm rented by Bob Sanders, owned by White, apparently part of the Fulton Farm, with a man named Edward F. McCrory . . . He then worked at the Buddle Branch Lead Plant for Alexander Pierce, shaking a stang, that is operating a hand jig, until on May 9, 1855, when Pierce sold out his interest to the other owners, and under the consolidation he [Crowder], with the greater part of Pierce’s employees, was laid off.” The leadworks where Crowder worked were powered by an overshot waterwheel at least thirty feet in diameter “which ran the stamps and rolls for crushing the ore.” The enterprise included a blacksmith shop, a wheelbarrow-making shop, and other facilities. This plant was apparently upstream from Fulton’s operation, of which Borchardt writes, “Judge Fulton washed ore from the branch on his own account. (Judge Fulton also mined ore across from the Fulton Farm house and smelted with roaster and slag furnace and during the war made shot at Jackson Ferry Shot Tower.)” Borchardt’s phrasing “on his own account” may reflect Fulton’s decision not to join the Wythe Union Lead Mine Company, a consortium incorporated in 1860 and described by historian Kenneth W. Noe in *Southwest Virginia’s Railroad: Modernization and the Sectional Crisis* (1994).⁷

⁵ Presgraves, *Wythe County Chapters*, 89-90; Crowl and Moffson, “Raven Cliff Furnace,” 9; Pezzoni, “Sanders Farm,” 11; U.S. census; Wythe County Deed Book 13, p. 399, and Deed Book 19, p. 360. The Henry Adams in the 1853 partnership would not have been historian Henry Brooks Adams, who was born in 1838.

⁶ Pulice, “Foster Falls,” 10; “Major David Graham House;” Pezzoni, “Loretto;” Pezzoni, “Sanders Farm.”

⁷ Borchardt, “Story of Austinville,” 36-45; Noe, *Southwest Virginia’s Railroad*, 62. The farm would not have been owned by White in 1852 but by his heirs. Pierce would have been mine owner Alexander

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Buildings related to Fulton's leadworks may have stood along Buddle Branch in the northwest corner of the nominated area, but the principal focus of the property would have been agricultural. The 1860 agricultural census records Fulton's farm as encompassing 400 improved acres and 300 unimproved acres, a total of 700 acres, which roughly equates to the 648 acres Fulton purchased in 1852. (Fulton bought and sold a number of parcels during the 1850s, so it is not inconceivable that the 700 acres listed in the census refers to another location, but it seems more likely Fulton's provisional ownership of the Bingaman's Bottom tract was sufficient for listing it under his name for the purposes of the census.) The cash value of Fulton's farm was given as \$25,000, and on it was the standard mix of livestock species (ten cattle, ten milk cows, six horses, four asses or mules, and seventy swine) plus six working oxen, which would have been used for heavy hauling perhaps associated with the leadworks. The farm produced 400 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats, and five tons of hay.

Much of the labor on the farm would have been performed by enslaved African Americans. The 1850 census, taken before Fulton acquired the Bingaman's Bottom tract, listed him as owning ten enslaved people. Sixteen individuals are referred to by name in an 1861 deed, and in 1857 Fulton emancipated "Adam, known & called Adam Edwards a slave formerly owned by Granville Henderson."⁸ Reliance on enslaved workforces was a mainstay for most large farmsteads and plantations in Virginia during the 19th century, although pockets of farmers with antislavery sentiments, such as Quaker communities, proved that slavery was not a necessity for successful farms. Slaveowners, however, benefitted from exploiting their unpaid workforce not only through their labor but selling and purchasing enslaved people as their personal financial needs required. Children of enslaved people routinely were sold, given as gifts to children of the slaveowner, or might be retained at the farm of their birth for inclusion in the workforce, thus offering several options that could maximize the slaveowner's financial return. Many slaveowners were content to hold the majority of their wealth in the bodies of the enslaved, but this tactic proved financially disastrous for many when the Civil War began and enslaved individuals by the thousands sought freedom in territory held by the U.S. military. The January 1, 1863, Emancipation Proclamation put an end to slavery in the states then in rebellion and, in 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibited slavery and enforced servitude (although its exclusion of convicted prisoners is widely considered to have been a loophole exploited nationwide into the 20th century). After the Civil War, landowners who no longer could use enslaved workers often had to scale back their operations and sell off land, neither of which always staved off accumulating debts and eventual sale of the entire property.

Like many of his peers, Fulton was adversely affected by the Civil War and its aftermath in a number of ways. In 1930 Walter Borchardt wrote about an incident late in the war that occurred

Pierce (or Peirce). Borchardt's account includes the note: "See Kohler's letter book for May 31st, 1864 – Outrage upon Judge Fulton." Historian Ralph W. Donnelly reports the tradition that Fulton manufactured shot at the Shot Tower during the Civil War (Donnelly, "Confederate Lead Mines, 402). Borchardt reported, based on Crowder's account, that a Confederate cavalry detachment briefly camped at the Fulton Farm in December 1864 during a period of Federal raiding in the region.

⁸ U.S. census; Wythe County Deed Book 21, p. 24; Deed Book 22, p. 156.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

in part at the “Fulton Farm House” during which a group of local men threatened Fulton with bodily harm (he was apparently unharmed in the incident). Fulton supplied the Confederacy with lead during the war and may have assisted it in other ways. In May 1868, while he conducted court at Bland Court House, Fulton received a summons from General John McAllister Schofield, then military governor of Virginia, ordering Fulton to appear before a military tribunal in Wytheville. According to a newspaper account, “The Judge [Fulton] at once adjourned his Court and resigned his office. He could not consent to proceed with the mockery of a Court for the administration of justice while its presiding officer was in the custody of the military power.”⁹

Fulton’s money problems continued after the war. An article on the Austinville lead mines which ran in the July 29, 1871, issue of the Wytheville *South West Virginia Enterprise* reported: “A man by the name of Fulton lived two miles from the mines . . . Has a son who is a judge, as he is. Was on the highest court of the Old Dominion. Was well off before the War but is now deep in debt.” Fulton’s debts forced him to sell the Bingaman’s Bottom tract in 1875. The *South West Virginia Enterprise* reported: “That valuable estate, formerly owned by Judge A. S. Fulton, containing 690 acres of land and adjoining the Lead Mine tract . . . was closed out to John C. Raper, Esq., for the Lead Mine Co., at \$30,520 . . . This land contains valuable lead and zinc deposits, partial developments having already been made.” The “Lead Mine Co.” was the Wythe Lead and Zinc Mine Company, of which Raper was the agent in 1895. Company letterhead from the late nineteenth century described the firm as “manufacturers of spelter, bar and pig lead, shippers of iron ore, and dealers in general merchandise.” Other period letterhead described the making of drop and buck shot in addition to other lead products. The 690-acre tract was referred to as the Fulton Farm for some time after the 1875 sale, though the Fultons apparently no longer lived on the farm. An 1881 newspaper notice referred to Sarah Fulton as residing “at her home a few miles below Wytheville.” Though the notice did not specify the location, the wording suggests a location closer to Wytheville than Austinville. The aforementioned 1871 article suggests the Fultons may already have moved away by that date. Andrew Fulton died in 1884. “For almost half a century,” his obituary stated, “Andrew S. Fulton was a prominent figure, not only in the history of Wythe county, but in the whole of Southwest Virginia.”¹⁰

Land book records suggest aspects of the evolution of the property during the late nineteenth century. The 1888 land book, which described the property as the 689-acre “Fulton Farm,” valued buildings on the tract at \$1,000. The value decreased to \$500 by 1895, perhaps reflecting depreciation, but increased to \$1,200 in 1896. The 1896 increase might reflect the barn addition, which would have been a costly improvement. (Land books occasionally note the reason for building valuation increases, though not in this instance.) The tract was presumably included in a 1904 sale of the Wythe Lead and Zinc Mine Company’s properties to the Bertha Mineral

⁹ Borchardt, “Story of Austinville;” *Richmond Dispatch* in the *Wytheville Dispatch*, May 29, 1868.

¹⁰ *South West Virginia Enterprise*, July 29, 1871, January 13, 1875, and January 24, 1881; *Valley Virginian*, December 4, 1884; Wythe County Deed Book 26, p. 403; Fulton-Graham-Sanders Family Papers.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Company and it apparently remained in corporate ownership for much of the rest of the twentieth century.¹¹

Little is known about individuals associated with the Fulton Farm for the period after Fulton's ownership, though initials painted and carved on surfaces in the farm buildings hint at their identities (and possibly to the identities of individuals who worked on the farm during the Fulton period). The name "A Pircosky," painted on the board of a stall in the stock and hay barn, probably includes a variant of the Polish name Perkowski. Individuals with the name are known to have lived in Southwest Virginia during the early twentieth century. For example, Polish immigrants Ben and Feliska Perkowski lived in Dante, Virginia, in 1922 (their son Harry Perkowski [1922-2016] was a baseball player).¹²

Criterion C Architecture Statement of Significance

Architectural and documentary evidence point to construction of the Fulton Farmhouse in the 1850s, with completion possibly ca. 1855. The evidence also points to the presence of an earlier dwelling or dwellings in or near the nominated area, as indicated by the Crowder account and as would be expected for prime farmland with European settlement at or near the location by the mid-1750s. The freestanding brick chimney above the house may predate ca. 1855. It belonged to a double-pen log house that stood as recently as 1999, though in deteriorated condition. Photos taken in the late twentieth century show a north pen of v-notched log construction with wood chinking and a gable roof with wood shake sheathing and weatherboard cladding in the gable. The south pen, covered by a metal-sheathed gable roof, may also have been v-notched. The form and construction of the house suggest it may have been built at any time in the early to mid-nineteenth century. The recovery of wrought-headed nails from the house site, with round shafts and cut-looking tips suggesting they were fashioned from rod iron and a wrought pintel spike with a serrated shaft to improve its grip on the log into which it was driven, suggest construction earlier in the nineteenth century, unless the pieces were fabricated at a blacksmith shop belonging to one of the nearby leadworks where wrought ironwork may have been produced in quantity into the cut-nail era. The character of the bricks used for the chimney and the chimney's construction, with moderately sized fireboxes spanned by iron lintels and lacking any definable brick bond, would be consistent with the 1850-1870 period, though the chimney may not have been original to the dwelling it served.¹³

The form of the Fulton Farmhouse, with its two-story height and two-room-deep center-passage plan, was typical of the houses of the region's antebellum elite, though the house's frame construction would have placed it a cut below the finest houses of the period, which were brick. A somewhat comparable house is the aforementioned Loretto, a two-story brick residence built in 1852 on a site now within the Wythe County seat of Wytheville but originally just outside the town. Loretto retains several of its original pilaster-form Greek Revival mantels, some with

¹¹ Wythe County land books and Deed Book 50, p. 171.

¹² *Register Herald*, April 23, 2016.

¹³ Michael Pulice, personal communication with the author, February 2022; Scott, "Dixon Lumber Company." Some of the late-twentieth-century photos have an October 1999 development date.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

peaked boards above the shelves similar to those in the Fulton Farmhouse, though the Loretto mantels are generally more decorative than the majority of the Fulton Farmhouse mantels. The Loretto property includes a two-pen v-notched log dependency that is believed to have been built in 1852 for use by the original owners (the Stuart family) during construction of the brick house. Afterward it was used as a kitchen and slave dwelling. Kitchen use is possible for the former log house on the Fulton Farm, though the building stands far from the main house. Habitation for enslaved persons is a more likely possible function for the Fulton log house, assuming the house was built before the end of the Civil War.¹⁴

As an elite Greek Revival residence of the late antebellum period, the Fulton Farmhouse is relatively straightforward in plan and detail, with one important exception. An interior photo taken in the late twentieth century shows a secondary stair that rose in the first-floor northeast room, next to a set of pocket doors between the northeast and southeast rooms. The stair and pocket doors were removed in the remodeling of the house that occurred shortly afterward, but they related to an anomalous feature that survives—the mantel in the room above—which is considerably more decorative than the other mantels in the house, though still basically Greek Revival in character and therefore likely original (it is constructed with cut nails like other original features of the house). Secondary stairs typically provided upstairs access in areas of a house remote from a primary stair, or are evidence of sequential construction, neither of which appears to be the case for the Fulton Farmhouse. Secondary stairs also sometimes indicate a desire to control access, as for example a stair used by individuals other than family members such as guests or servants. This may have been the case for the Fulton Farmhouse, though it appears it would still have been possible for individuals using the stair to circulate freely through the rest of the house. The arrangement suggests the second-floor northeast room with its distinctive mantel was somehow special. Perhaps it functioned as Andrew Fulton’s office or private study, with a separate stairway for use by clients or employees who the family did not want using the main stair.

Other aspects of the Greek Revival character-defining details of the house are documented by historic photos and components in storage on the property. A photo from the late twentieth century shows the original front door surround. The first-story entry had a decorative transom with four narrow horizontal rectangular panes, the muntins between them forming a cross design. (It is unclear from the photo whether this entry had sidelights.) The second-story entry, which opened onto the roof of the one-story porch, had narrow sidelights and a transom of more typical form. The paneled square porch columns present at the time are stored in the hay barn. They are constructed with cut nails and have molded bases; these attributes and stylistic features such as their paneled form suggests they are the original porch columns. Flaking paint suggests a white to dark green to white sequence of paint colors. Whether the front porch had a second tier, or whether the second-story entry opened onto a balcony or simply onto the porch roof, is unknown. Also stored in the hay barn are paneled pocket doors from the house.

¹⁴ Pezzoni, “Loretto.”

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

The photos show other features of the main house and property. One of the second-story rooms in the main house retained vestiges of flamboyantly patterned and colored wallpaper that might have dated to the early twentieth century. The pattern consisted of alternating wide and narrow vertical stripes. The wide stripes consisted of chains of cartouches and connections in shades of green and red on an ochre ground. The narrow stripes consisted of smaller cartouches and dots in green and red. Flaking paint on the mantel in the photo shows layers of dark and light blue paint under later white paint. The frame house or possibly wagon garage that stood on the stone foundation (inventory no. 4) had unpainted vertical board or board-and-batten siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. A vertical-board-sided shed addition on the north side related to agricultural use. The milk house (inventory no. 10) had unpainted concrete block walls and green asphalt shingle sheathing in the west gable. The farm bell and post are not shown in the photo, indicating they are a ca. 2000 addition.

The Fulton Farm's architectural significance relies largely on the character of its agricultural buildings. Of these the earliest are the original section of the stock and hay barn and the corncrib and granary, both of which were built with cut nails indicating construction before about 1890. The corncrib and granary has cut nails with augmented (domed) heads suggestive of mid-19th-century construction. The building's heavy mortise-and-tenon pegged construction and large size are reminiscent of the corncrib on the Fort Lewis farm (NRHP 2019; DHR #008-0029) in Bath County, Virginia, which dates to the second half of the nineteenth century (possibly as early as the 1850s), though the Fort Lewis corncrib does not incorporate a granary. Like the large Fort Lewis corncrib, the large Fulton Farm corncrib and granary testifies to the magnitude of agricultural production on the farm it served, which for the Fulton Farm is also indicated by census statistics. The overhanging stone rodent guards at the tops of the foundation piers are similar to vermin-proofing strategies used in grain storage structures worldwide. The double-decker guards on some of the piers are an unusual added deterrent. Also of note are the three chutes that allowed bags or other containers to be filled from the upper-level garner by gravity. The chutes are similar in form to ones used in 19th-century flour mill construction. The numbers stenciled on the chutes and what appear to be bushel capacity numbers stenciled on two of the garner are features that suggest a desire for precise accounting and may relate to the provisioning of an industrial workforce, either during the Fulton period or later. The central work area into which the chutes descend probably also functioned for indoor corn shucking.¹⁵

The stock and hay barn's integral wagon drive-through provided a convenient easy-access sheltered area for farm machinery storage and for loading and unloading hay in inclement weather (the large hay mow door on the front of the barn demonstrates that this activity also took place in the open air). The barn lacks patent-type labor-saving innovations of the second half of the nineteenth century period such as a hay carrier system, though its unusual trough-form hay drops, which allowed hay to be forked directly from the mows into the mangers below, were labor-saving features that the author has not seen in other western Virginia barns, suggesting they are unusual. Hay drops themselves are common in the region's barns, though they are generally box-like constructions that dropped hay at specific locations; the hay still needed to be

¹⁵ Pezzoni, "Fort Lewis," 7, 22.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

delivered to the mangers, which required more work. Trough-form hay drops similar to those in the Fulton Farm stock and hay barn were built in nineteenth-century farm buildings at the Watervliet, New York, Shaker community, for example the South Family Horse and Wagon Barn and possibly also the South Family Cow and Hay Barn, though in the latter building the drops may have served for feed rather than hay. A 1907 section drawing of a gambrel-roofed barn in an article by barn researcher Lowell J. Soike appears to show a trough-form hay drop with a monitor-like superstructure at the hay mow level. These examples suggest the form occasionally figured in barn construction elsewhere during the general period. The fact that the trough-form hay drops were used in both the original section of the barn and the addition may indicate the two sections were built by the same builder.¹⁶

The Fulton Farm stock and hay barn also illustrates the continuation of heavy mortise-and-tenon pegged construction using multiple structural bents or framing units, the traditional form of barn framing. Heavy timber framing was standard for large frame barns in western Virginia in the nineteenth century, even after cheap wire nails became available at the end of the century when it is proposed the addition to the barn was made. Timber-framed barn construction continued in some areas of the state into the mid-twentieth century.

In contrast to the unusual though essentially vernacular form of the stock and hay barn is the prefabricated form and construction of the Dickelman corncrib. The Dickelman Company of Forest, Ohio, manufactured farm storage buildings in the early twentieth century. In a 1919 issue of the trade journal *American Cooperative Manager* it advertised the “Dickelman Oblong Corn Crib” which is the model that was purchased for the Fulton Farm. The ad made such claims as “More than 4,000 Dickelman Metal Cribs and Bins are in successful operation in all parts of the country. They save enough grain from rats, mice, weather, thieves, waste, the first year—to more than pay for themselves,” “Easy to erect—can be installed and ready for operation in a few hours,” and “The Dickelman Patent Ventilation system keeps your grain sweet and sound—in perfect condition indefinitely.” The oblong model illustrated is a close match for the Fulton Farm version, though it has three instead of four ridge vents and its sides appear to be constructed of the same indented metal as the interior ventilation shafts in the Fulton Farm version, rather than standard corrugated metal. A 1917 advertisement picturing the company’s products appears to show an earlier type of construction, which suggests the Fulton Farm version was manufactured around 1919 or the early 1920s. The milk house, another twentieth century farm building on the farm, combines such features as concrete block and Craftsman-style gable brackets that suggest construction in the late 1930s or early 1940s.¹⁷ Interior construction details, however, were either removed or concealed when the building was converted for use as a residential apartment.

¹⁶ Wands, “South Family of Watervliet Shakers Building No. 10;” Rawson, *Old Barn Plans*, 87-92; Soike, “Within the Reach of All,” 155.

¹⁷ *American Cooperative Manager*, July 25, 1919 (back cover); *Indianapolis News*, September 1, 1917.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

American Cooperative Manager (Chicago, Il.).

Bingaman, Sheila M. "The Early Bingmans in the New River Area." *Smithfield Review* 17 (2013): 27-42.

Borcherdt, W. [Walter] O. "The Story of Austinville, Va." Report (1930) at the Wytheville Public Library, Wytheville, Va.

Boyd, Charles Rufus. "Wythe County, Va., with part of Pulaski Co." Map, ca. 1888 (1888 is the copyright date; 1890 is the publication date).

The Campaign (Washington, D.C.).

Crowl, Heather, and Stephen H. Moffson. "Raven Cliff Furnace." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1999.

D'Invilliers, E. V. "Geological Map of the New River-Cripple Creek Region." Map, 1887.

Donnelly, Ralph W. "The Confederate Lead Mines of Wythe County, Va." *Civil War History* 1959: 402+.

Forsyth, David. Personal communication with the author, October and December 2021.

"Fulton, Andrew S." Article at the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress website.

Fulton-Graham-Sanders Family Papers, 1789-1962. Kegley Library. Wytheville Community College, Wytheville, Va.

Gray, Robert. *The McGavock Family*. Richmond, Va.: Wm. Ellis Jones, 1903.

"A Guide to the Inventory and Appraisal of the Estate of Colonel James White, 1839-1873." Finding aid, Library of Virginia website.

"A Guide to the White Family Papers." Finding aid, University of Virginia Library website.

Indianapolis News (Indianapolis, In.).

Kegley, Mary B. *Wythe County, Virginia: A Bicentennial History*. Wytheville, Va.: Wythe

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

County Board of Supervisors, 1989.

Kohler, William. "Description, History and Recollections of the Lead Mines." Typescript of a ca. 1868 manuscript in the Kegley Library. Wytheville Community College, Wytheville, Va.

"Major David Graham House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1984.

"Map of Part of Wythe County, Va." Map (1860s), Library of Congress website.

Noble, Allen G., and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, eds. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.

Noe, Kenneth W. *Southwest Virginia's Railroad: Modernization and the Sectional Crisis*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1994.

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "Fort Lewis." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2018.

_____. "Loretto." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1994.

_____. "Sanders Farm." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2003.

Presgraves, James S., ed. *Wythe County Chapters*. Wytheville, Va.: 1972.

Pulice, Michael. "Foster Falls." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2009.

_____. Personal communication with the author, November 2021 and February 2022.

Rawson, Richard. *Old Barn Plans*. New York: Bonanza Books, 1979.

Register Herald (Beckley, W.V.).

Richmond Dispatch (Richmond, Va.).

Scott, David B. "Dixon Lumber Company, Inc." Survey, 1999.

"Shot Tower." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1969.

Soike, Lowell J. "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected." In Noble, Allen G., and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, eds. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995.

South West Virginia Enterprise (Wytheville, Va.).

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Stuart, John White III. "Col. James Lowery White of Abingdon (1770-1838): Great X4 Grandfather." *Historical Society of Washington County, Va. Newsletter* 25:3 (October 2013).

Summers, Lewis Preston. *History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786, Washington County, 1777-1870*. Richmond, Va.: J. L. Hill, 1903.

United States Census agriculture, free population, industrial, and slave population schedules. *Valley Virginian* (Staunton, Va.).

Wands, L. G. "South Family of Watervliet Shakers Building No. 10." Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawing (1941) at the Library of Congress website (where it is also titled "Shaker South Family Horse & Wagon Barn").

Washington County (Va.) chancery records. Library of Virginia website.

Watson, Thomas Leonard. *Mineral Resources of Virginia*. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell, 1907.

Wythe County chancery, deed, land book (property tax), and will records. Wythe County Courthouse, Wytheville, Va., and Library of Virginia website.

Wytheville Dispatch (Wytheville, Va.).

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

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 098-5634

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 38.573 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: 36.864450 | Longitude: -80.901350 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.861480 | Longitude: -80.898130 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.860850 | Longitude: -80.902530 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.856760 | Longitude: -80.904930 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.860660 | Longitude: -80.904520 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.861450 | Longitude: -80.906020 |

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

The historic boundary corresponds to Tax Parcel 75-5-41C as recorded by Wythe County, Virginia, and as shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the modern tax parcel which encompasses the domestic and agricultural core of the historic property as well as its historic setting.

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: February 7, 2022

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

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: Andrew and Sarah Fulton Farm
City or Vicinity: Austinville County: Wythe State: Virginia
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Photo 1 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0001
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Andrew and Sarah Fulton House. View facing southeast.

Photo 2 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0002
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Andrew and Sarah Fulton House. View facing northeast.

Photo 3 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0003
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Andrew and Sarah Fulton House, first-floor center passage.

Photo 4 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0004
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Andrew and Sarah Fulton House, crosssetted door surround in first-floor southwest room.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Photo 5 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0005
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Andrew and Sarah Fulton House, mantel in first-floor southeast room.

Photo 6 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0006
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Andrew and Sarah Fulton House, second-floor center passage.

Photo 7 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0007
Date Photographed: December 2021
View: Andrew and Sarah Fulton House, mantel in second-floor northeast room.

Photo 8 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0008
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Farm building group to west of house with (left to right) small barn, stock and hay barn, corncrib and granary, and corncrib and pigsty. View facing northwest.

Photo 9 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0009
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Corncrib and granary with stock and hay barn beyond. View facing west.

Photo 10 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0010
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Corncrib and granary lower-level central work area.

Photo 11 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0011
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Farm building group to west of house with (left to right) stock and hay barn, house (in distance), corncrib and granary, and corncrib and pigsty. View facing east.

Photo 12 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0012
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Stock and hay barn wall inside wagon drive-through. View facing northwest.

Photo 13 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0013
Date Photographed: December 2022
View: Stock and hay barn, view from hay mow of addition into hay mow of original section.

Photo 14 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0014
Date Photographed: October 2021
View: Storage structure. View facing west.

Photo 15 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0015

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm
Name of Property

Wythe County, VA
County and State

Date Photographed: October 2021

View: Cellar (possibly a former ice house). View facing east.

Photo 16 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0016

Date Photographed: October 2021

View: Freestanding brick chimney. View facing north.

Photo 17 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0017

Date Photographed:

View: Foundation. View facing southeast.

Photo 18 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0018

Date Photographed: October 2021

View: Hay barn (left) and milking parlor (right). View facing east.

Photo 19 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0019

Date Photographed: October 2021

View: Gate posts (modern). View facing north.

Photo 20 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0020

Date Photographed: December 2021

View: Gate posts (historic). View facing north.

Photo 21 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0021

Date Photographed: October 2021

View: Race. The right side of the race is located in the nominated area. The elevated left side is located outside the area. View facing north/northwest.

Photo 22 of 22: VA_WytheCounty_AndrewandSarahFultonFarm_0022

Date Photographed: December 2021

View: Stock and hay barn, looking down into a trough-form hay drop into the manger below from the hay mow in the original section.

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.).

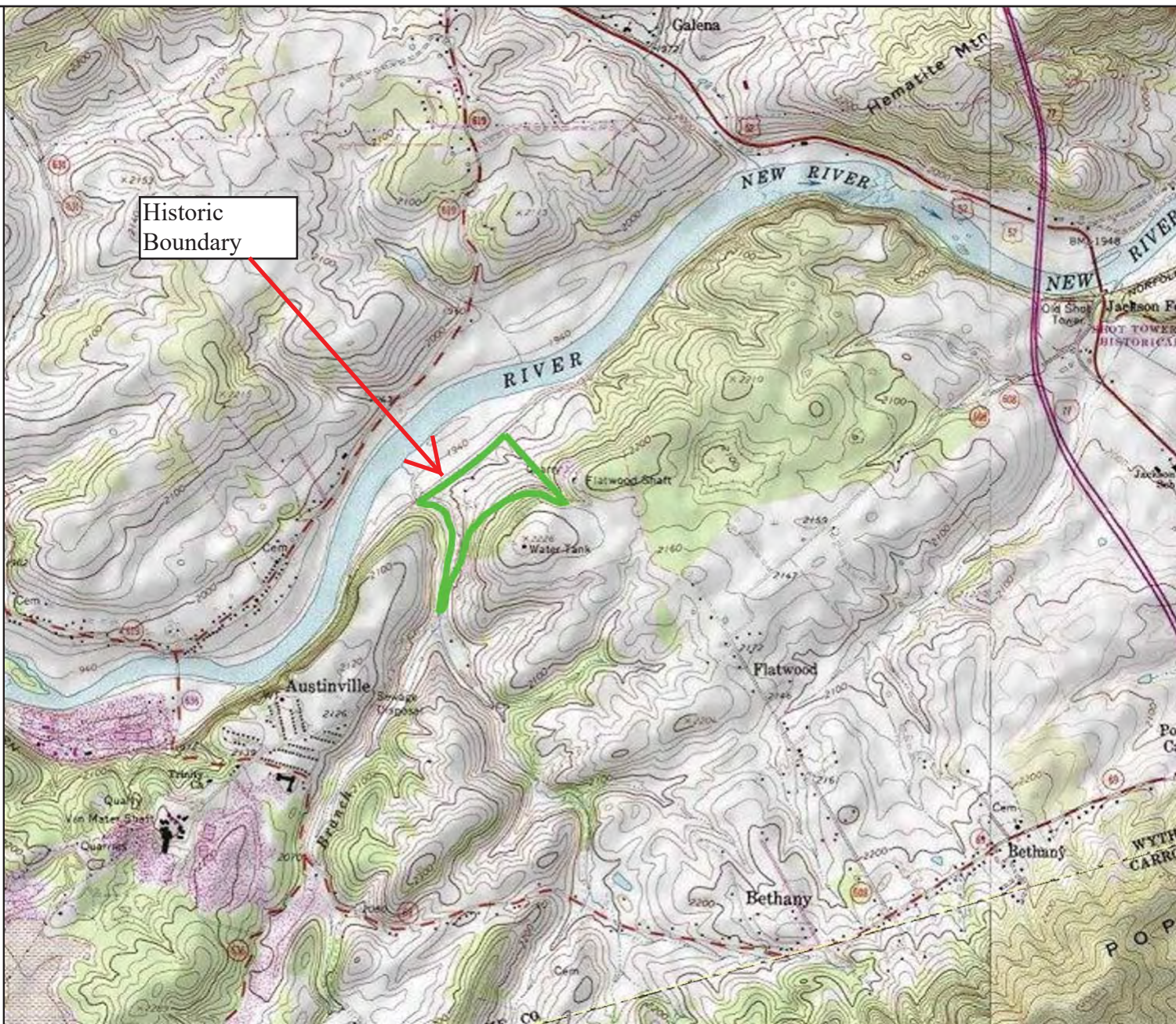
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm

Wythe County, VA

DHR No. 098-5634



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

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

Title:

Date: 3/22/2022

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 to 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.



ROAD MAP - VICINITY

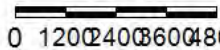
Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm

Wythe County, VA

DHR No. 098-5634



Feet



1:72,224 / 1"=6,019 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/22/2022

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.



AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm

Wythe County, VA

DHR No. 098-5634



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

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

Title:

Date: 3/22/2022

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.

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm

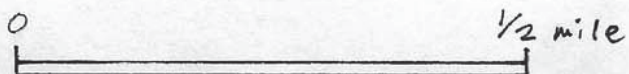
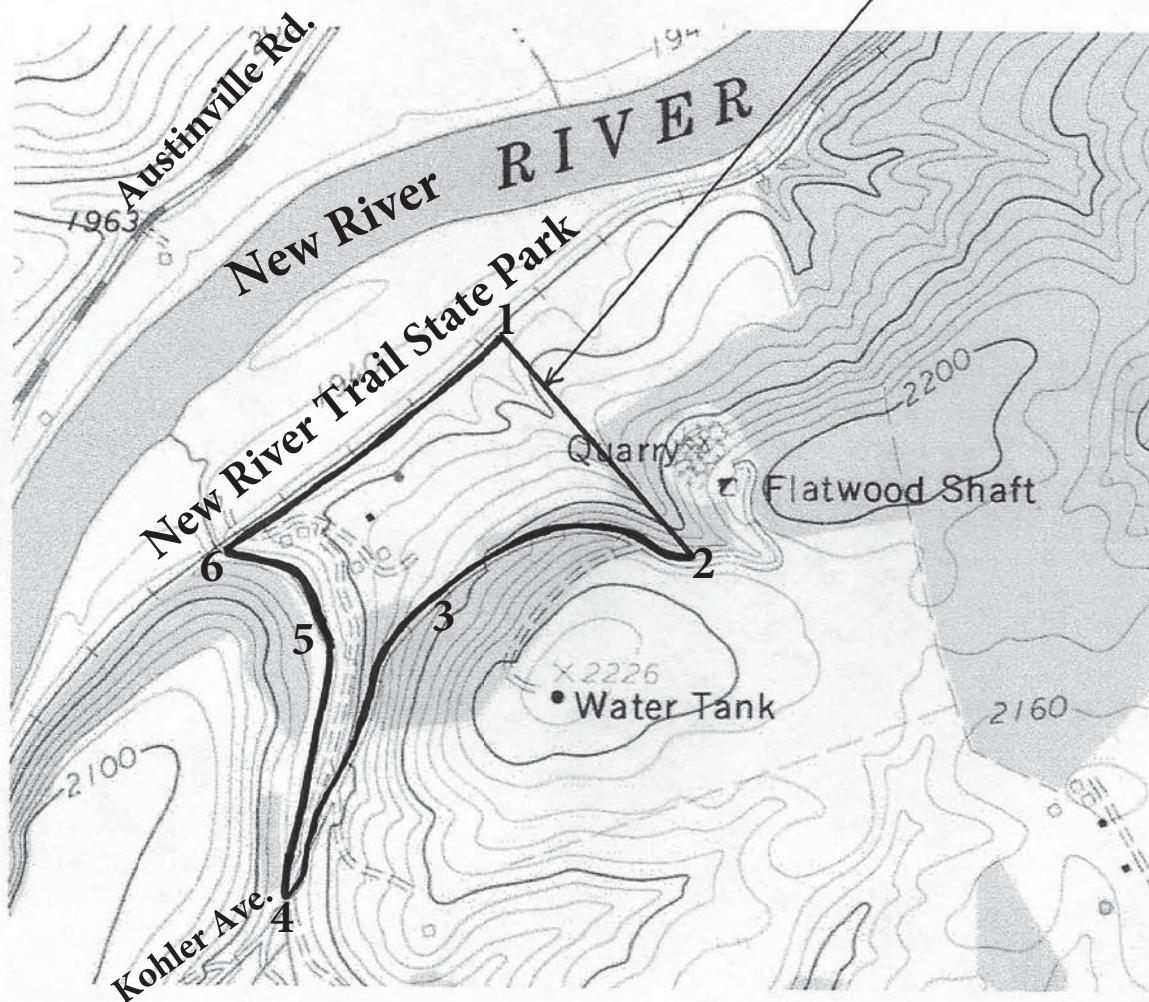
Wythe County, Virginia

DHR ID# 098-5634

National Register of Historic Places Location Map

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.865325 | Longitude: -80.900963 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.861102 | Longitude: -80.897165 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.856037 | Longitude: -80.905469 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.861788 | Longitude: -80.906800 |

nominated property





Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

AERIAL VIEW

Fulton, Sarah and Andrew, Farm

Wythe County, VA

DHR No. 098-5634



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

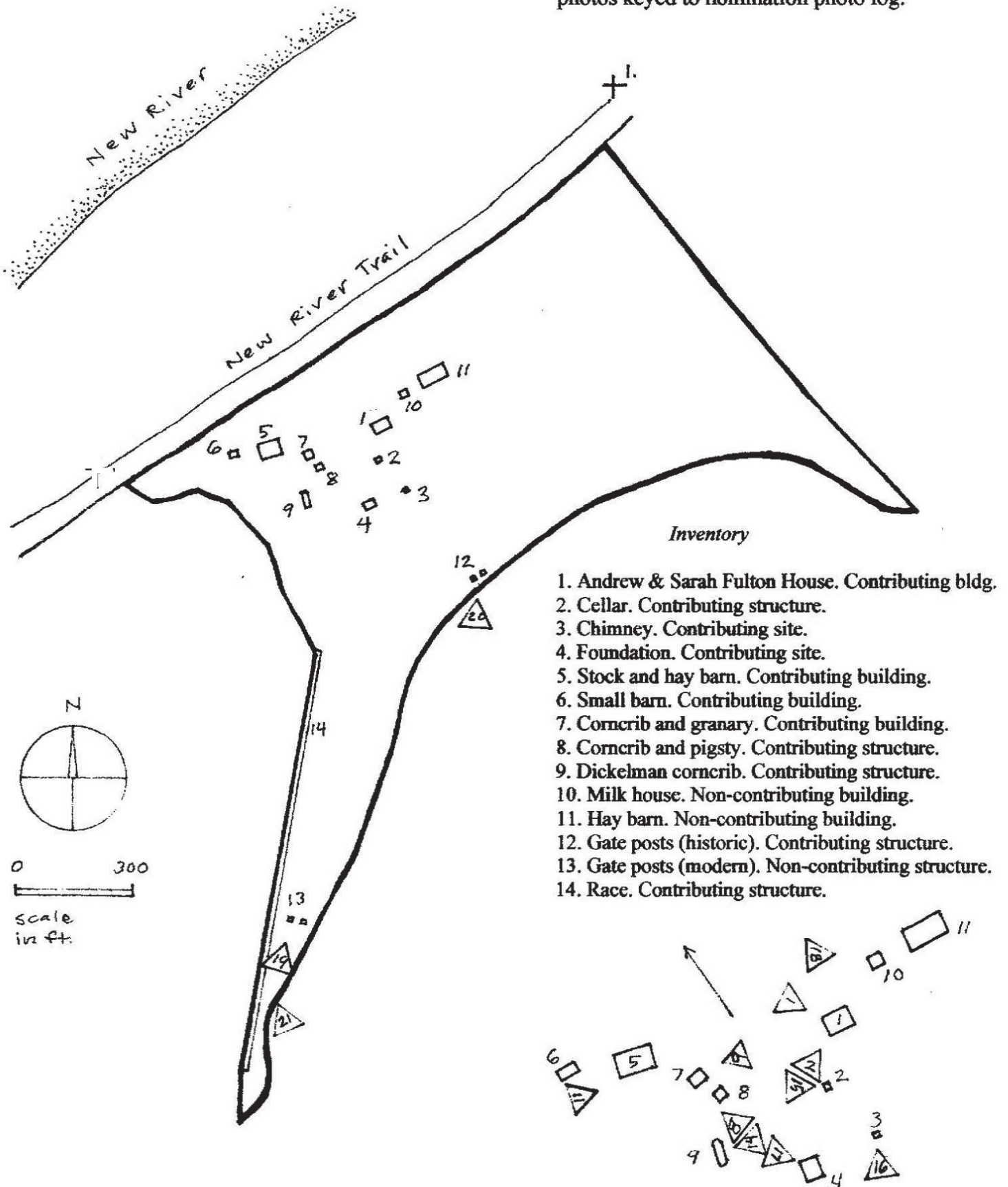
Title:

Date: 3/22/2022

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 to 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.

Photo number and direction of view
 indicated by triangular markers;
 photos keyed to nomination photo log.





Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

**AERIAL VIEW - DETAIL OF
DOMESTIC AND
AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX**

Fulton, Andrew and Sarah, Farm

Wythe County, VA

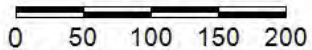
DHR No. 098-5634



Historic Boundary



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/22/2022

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 to 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.

Tax Parcel Map; Fulton, Sarah and Andrew, Farm; Wythe County, VA; DHR No. 098-5634

215

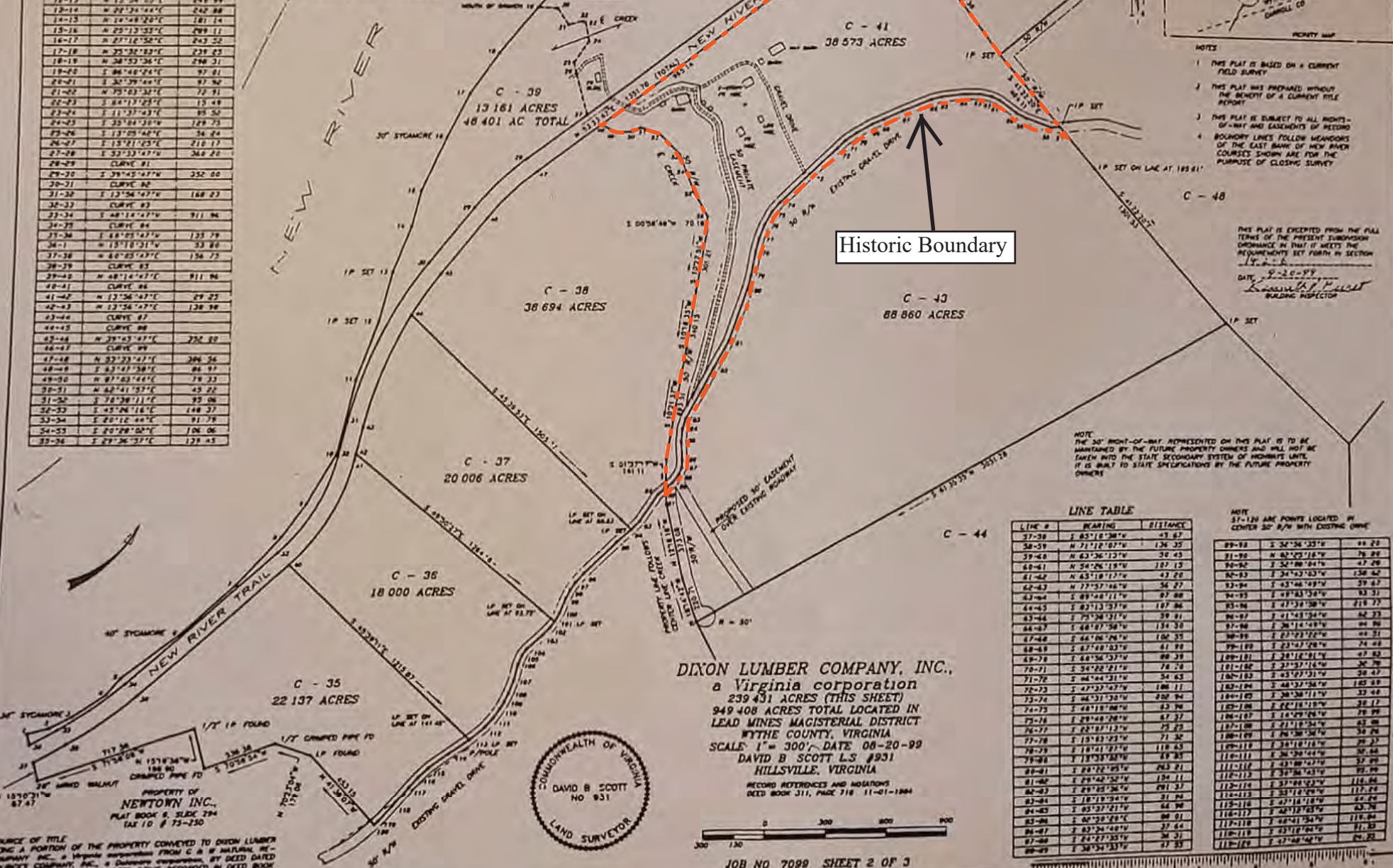
PROPERTY OF COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPT. OF CONSERVATION AND HISTORIC RESOURCES
DEED BOOK 331, PAGE 843



LINE #	BEARING	DISTANCE
1-2	N 75°53'46"E	90.79
2-3	N 62°48'28"E	107.15
3-4	N 55°23'23"E	175.79
4-5	N 38°13'18"E	98.65
5-6	N 56°25'24"E	327.97
6-7	N 43°42'48"E	241.13
7-8	N 42°33'37"E	394.55
8-9	N 25°45'44"E	222.92
9-10	N 20°25'12"E	278.20
10-11	N 13°25'24"E	371.18
11-12	N 01°15'24"E	343.11
12-13	N 15°54'25"E	242.99
13-14	N 22°24'42"E	242.88
14-15	N 24°42'27"E	181.74
15-16	N 25°13'55"E	299.11
16-17	N 27°16'52"E	243.52
17-18	N 35°28'29"E	225.25
18-19	N 38°52'36"E	298.31
19-20	S 06°48'24"E	97.81
20-21	S 30°29'44"E	97.50
21-22	N 75°33'37"E	73.91
22-23	S 88°13'25"E	15.49
23-24	S 11°33'43"E	95.52
24-25	S 33°04'30"E	129.75
25-26	S 13°25'44"E	34.24
26-27	S 15°21'23"E	210.17
27-28	S 32°33'47"E	364.20
28-29	CURVE #1	
29-30	S 39°45'47"E	352.00
30-31	CURVE #2	
31-32	S 13°54'47"E	168.23
32-33	CURVE #3	
33-34	S 48°14'47"E	911.96
34-35	CURVE #4	
35-36	S 8°25'42"E	123.79
36-37	N 57°18'31"E	53.80
37-38	N 80°25'43"E	156.73
38-39	CURVE #5	
39-40	N 48°14'43"E	911.96
40-41	CURVE #6	
41-42	N 13°56'47"E	29.25
42-43	N 13°56'47"E	138.98
43-44	CURVE #7	
44-45	CURVE #8	
45-46	N 29°43'47"E	252.20
46-47	CURVE #9	
47-48	N 52°33'43"E	306.54
48-49	S 63°41'38"E	86.97
49-50	N 07°03'44"E	38.23
50-51	N 62°41'52"E	45.22
51-52	S 78°38'11"E	95.06
52-53	S 45°26'16"E	148.27
53-54	S 20°12'44"E	91.79
54-55	S 20°28'02"E	106.06
55-56	S 29°36'33"E	129.43

CR	BEARING	RADIUS	ARC	CHORD	TANGENT	CHORD BEARING
1	13°48'00"	1472.68	354.79	352.84	178.21	S 46°28'47"E
2	25°49'00"	1950.87	879.67	871.26	446.92	S 26°01'17"E
3	34°18'00"	915.36	547.98	539.63	282.47	S 31°05'47"E
4	11°56'52"	1723.18	326.32	325.68	178.79	S 54°10'13"E
5	11°51'00"	1883.18	372.94	372.27	187.13	N 54°10'17"E
6	34°19'00"	995.36	595.87	587.01	307.16	N 31°05'47"E
7	18°08'12"	1818.67	592.58	592.07	298.75	N 23°01'23"E
8	07°39'44"	1870.87	258.12	249.94	123.25	N 53°35'33"E
9	3°46'00"	1592.88	325.43	324.63	169.52	N 46°29'47"E
10	04°11'00"	2749.83	431.32	431.20	215.76	N 51°29'17"E
11	25°13'00"	1950.87	178.88	178.62	89.40	N 46°29'17"E

Admitted to record Oct 21
1999
2:52 P.M.
D.B. SCOTT
9
215



Historic Boundary

- NOTES
- 1 THIS PLAN IS BASED ON A CURRENT FIELD SURVEY
 - 2 THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A CURRENT TITLE REPORT
 - 3 THIS PLAN IS SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND EASEMENTS OF RECORD
 - 4 BOUNDARY LINES FOLLOW MEANDERS OF THE EAST BANK OF NEW RIVER COURSES SHOWN ARE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING SURVEY

THIS PLAN IS EXEMPTED FROM THE FULL TERMS OF THE PRESENT SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE IN THAT IT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN SECTION 19-2-2

DATE: 5-20-99
DAVID B. SCOTT
LAND SURVEYOR

NOTE: THE 30' RIGHT-OF-WAY REPRESENTED ON THIS PLAN IS TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE FUTURE PROPERTY OWNERS AND WILL NOT BE TAKEN INTO THE STATE SECONDARY SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS UNLESS IT IS BUILT TO STATE SPECIFICATIONS BY THE FUTURE PROPERTY OWNERS

LINE TABLE

LINE #	BEARING	DISTANCE
57-58	S 85°18'38"E	43.67
58-59	N 71°18'07"E	136.35
59-60	N 63°36'12"E	30.43
60-61	N 54°26'18"E	107.13
61-62	N 45°18'12"E	43.20
62-63	N 27°57'16"E	56.27
63-64	S 09°46'11"E	87.88
64-65	S 02°13'53"E	107.86
65-66	S 75°34'31"E	39.81
66-67	S 68°07'58"E	154.50
67-68	S 64°06'26"E	106.35
68-69	S 67°48'03"E	61.90
69-70	S 68°54'33"E	88.39
70-71	S 54°22'21"E	78.78
71-72	S 06°04'21"E	54.63
72-73	S 47°53'42"E	106.11
73-74	S 46°51'52"E	202.94
74-75	S 48°18'08"E	63.90
75-76	S 29°48'28"E	67.37
76-77	S 02°07'13"E	25.23
77-78	S 15°03'23"E	71.30
78-79	S 18°41'27"E	118.63
79-80	S 17°33'43"E	59.85
80-81	S 22°25'28"E	154.11
81-82	S 29°42'52"E	691.57
82-83	S 18°19'24"E	31.94
83-84	S 03°37'21"E	64.98
84-85	S 02°34'48"E	37.64
85-86	S 24°27'23"E	34.31
86-87	S 38°34'53"E	97.59

NOTE: 57-126 ARE POINTS LOCATED BY CENTER 30' R/W WITH EXISTING DRIVE

89-90	S 34°26'35"E	88.20
90-91	N 80°45'18"E	76.80
91-92	S 52°50'04"E	47.28
92-93	S 24°43'23"E	158.62
93-94	S 43°46'49"E	39.67
94-95	S 49°43'54"E	93.31
95-96	S 47°38'58"E	218.77
96-97	S 41°43'54"E	62.23
97-98	S 26°14'49"E	44.86
98-99	S 27°23'22"E	44.21
99-100	S 23°47'28"E	25.68
100-101	S 20°18'20"E	30.76
101-102	S 27°57'14"E	50.76
102-103	S 43°03'31"E	50.47
103-104	S 48°52'56"E	165.89
104-105	S 30°38'11"E	53.48
105-106	S 62°18'12"E	38.17
106-107	S 18°29'28"E	78.99
107-108	S 21°19'54"E	63.28
108-109	S 27°57'14"E	50.76
109-110	S 30°50'44"E	56.68
110-111	S 43°03'31"E	50.47
111-112	S 48°52'56"E	165.89
112-113	S 30°38'11"E	53.48
113-114	S 62°18'12"E	38.17
114-115	S 18°29'28"E	78.99
115-116	S 21°19'54"E	63.28
116-117	S 27°57'14"E	50.76
117-118	S 43°03'31"E	50.47
118-119	S 48°52'56"E	165.89
119-120	S 30°38'11"E	53.48
120-121	S 62°18'12"E	38.17

DIXON LUMBER COMPANY, INC.,
a Virginia corporation
239.431 ACRES (THIS SHEET)
949,408 ACRES TOTAL LOCATED IN
LEAD MINES MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
WYTHE COUNTY, VIRGINIA
SCALE 1" = 300' - DATE 08-20-99
DAVID B SCOTT L.S. #931
HILLSVILLE, VIRGINIA
RECORD REFERENCES AND NOTATIONS
DEED BOOK 311, PAGE 718 11-01-1884



SOURCE OF TITLE BEING A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY CONVEYED TO DIXON LUMBER COMPANY, INC., a Virginia corporation FROM C & W MILLERS, INC. - COMPANY, INC., a Virginia corporation FROM C & W MILLERS, INC. - SOURCE COMPANY, INC., a Delaware corporation, BY DEED DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1884 SAID DEED BEING RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 311, PAGE 718 IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF WYTHE, VIRGINIA