NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

VLR-3/20/96 NRHP-6/7/96

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name **Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District**
other names/site number VDHR Site No. 33-393

2. Location

street & number Rt. 613 at US 220, peak of Cahas Mt. to near Roanoke Co. line N/A not for publication
city or town Boones Mill vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Franklin code 067 zip code 24065

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Julie V. Vosmik 4-18-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
VA. DEPT. OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

____ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register.
____ removed from the National Register.
____ other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

___ building(s)
X district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
33	27	buildings
10		sites
8	8	structures
		objects
51	35	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	*Subcategory*
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	storage
AGRICULTURE	agricultural field
AGRICULTURE	animal facility
FUNERARY	cemetery
COMMERCE	department store
TRANSPORTATION	road-related (vehicular)
LANDSCAPE	natural feature

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	*Subcategory*
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
AGRICULTURE	storage
AGRICULTURE	agricultural field
AGRICULTURE	animal facility
FUNERARY	cemetery
LANDSCAPE	natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
Late Victorian
Colonial Revival
Craftsman
Modern Movement

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	STONE
walls	WOOD
	BRICK
roof	METAL
other	EARTH
	ASPHALT
	CONCRETE

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

X 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.*

X 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.)

Property is:

___ A owned by a religious institution or *used for religious* purposes.

___ B removed from its original location.

___ C a birthplace or a grave.

X D a cemetery.

___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___ F a commemorative property.

___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

Ca. 1750-1945

Significant Dates

1820

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

(see continuation sheet)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **approximately 1,450 acres**

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	590740	4111110	3	17	591230	4110640
2	17	591050	4111040	4	17	591530	4109680

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization J. Daniel Pezzoni, Preservation Consultant date April 5, 1996
street & number PO Box 7825 telephone (540) 366-0787
city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24019-0825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name John G. and Jeanne H. Bernard on behalf of the property owners included in the district
street & number Rt. 2 Box 54 telephone (540) 334-5424
city or town Boones Mill state VA zip code 24065

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District encompasses approximately 1,450 acres of valley and mountain land in the Blue Ridge Mountains of north-central Franklin County, Virginia. Maggodee Creek, a tributary of the Staunton (Roanoke) River, crosses the district near its northern end. The alluvial fields and rolling upland on each side of the creek are used for fruit and row crop production and pasturage, and it is at these lower elevations (between 1,200 and 1,400 feet) that most of the district's historic residences are located. The district's south end is bounded by the ridge of Cahas Mountain, which rises to a height of 3,571 feet. Here the topography is mountainous and forested, with apple orchards occupying the lower mountain spurs. Highway 220 and the Norfolk Southern Railway skirt the district at its northeast corner. State routes 613 and 614 cross the north end of the district, as does the trace of the eighteenth-century Carolina Road. The district boundaries follow property lines, jurisdictional boundaries, and natural and man-made features such as ridgelines, watercourses, and roads.

Prior to the arrival of European and African agriculturalists, the district was utilized by Native American groups. Uninvestigated historic sites include cannery, apple packing house, and sawmill sites dating to the early 1900s. Oral tradition points to the existence of uninvestigated house and illegal still sites in the mountainous southern two-thirds of the district.[1] Most historic (above-ground) resources are associated with the four farms that comprise the district. The earliest of these is the Boon-Bernard Farm, the largest grouping of domestic and agricultural resources in the district. The architectural wealth and historic associations of this farm contributed to a recent determination of its individual eligibility for the National Register.[2] The principal resource on the farm is the 1820 John and Susan Boon House, a Federal two-story brick dwelling with a single-pile center-passage plan, a one-story dining room ell, and a (formerly) detached one-story kitchen now joined to the house by frame infill dating to the mid-1800s. Notable features include Flemish-bond brickwork, jack-arched nine-over-nine- and six-over-six-sash windows, and Federal mantels.

Near the John and Susan Boon House are an early weatherboarded frame meat house, historic and modern landscape features, and an extensive farm complex. Two farm buildings of note are an antebellum v-notched log granary and a 1917 frame barn with original metal siding and two sets of hay forks. To the south of the main house and farm complex stand three tenant houses. Two of these are metal-sided two-story frame dwellings erected in the 1930s; the third is a one-story, one-room log dwelling dating to the 1800s and occupied by the Wright family since the 1930s. Tenant House #3 (as it is referenced in the inventory) features a log purlin roof, a backcountry roof form now extremely rare in the eastern United States. Also on the Boon-

Description (continued)

Bernard Farm stands the Kinsey & Bernard Store, a weatherboarded frame building constructed in 1906.

Another early property in the district is the Taylor-Price House, a Federal-Greek Revival two-story brick dwelling built about 1821 and added to in the 1850s. Two principal dwellings are associated with grandsons of John Boon, the original owner of the Boon-Bernard Farm. The Washington and Rinda Boon House is a two-story frame dwelling dating to about 1889. The Boon-Garst House is a two-story frame dwelling built about 1902 and remodeled in the Colonial Revival Style in 1945-46. Also in the district are the Boon-Wiseman Farm, which includes log and frame buildings dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the present; a Colonial-Revival-Craftsman-style two-story brick and concrete-block house built in 1937; two post-World War II ranch houses; a number of abandoned log and boxed tenant houses dating to the late 1800s and early 1900s; two cemeteries associated with the Boon and Price families containing stylish marble and granite monuments and fieldstone markers believed to mark slave burials; and the well-preserved trace of the eighteenth-century Carolina Road.

Description (continued)

Inventory

The following inventory provides architectural and historical information on seventy contributing and noncontributing resources located in the Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District. The entries are organized according to farm, cemetery lot, or house lot by primary and tertiary numbers (the John and Susan Boon House, for example, appears as inventory no. 1.1). Each heading lists the name, date of earliest known construction activity, principal construction material, and contributing status/resource type ("C" for contributing, "N" for non-contributing, and "B" for building). The resource symbols on the partial district map that accompanies this nomination are keyed to the inventory.

1. Boon-Bernard Farm.

1.1. John and Susan Boon House. 1820. Brick. CB

Two-story Federal house with a one-room-deep center-passage plan, a symmetrical five-bay facade, and a slate-shingled side-gable roof. The house is constructed of Flemish bond brickwork on a fieldstone foundation and has exterior gable-end brick chimneys, an originally detached, gabled, one-story brick kitchen wing, and a one-story gabled brick ell. Nine-over-nine sash windows on the first story and six-over-six sash windows on the second story have jack-arched heads, and the front entry has a four-light transom. A one-story porch was built across the front in the 1920s or 1930s. The porch is supported by Craftsman brick and wood columns linked by balustrades and it has a hip roof with a center gable featuring an arched pierced vent. Other exterior features include six-light gable windows, a heavy wood cornice, a two-story weatherboarded frame addition linking the brick kitchen to the northwest gable-end of the main house, unobtrusive two-story frame additions to the rear, and a modern trellised patio.

The interior features plaster-and-lath and plaster-on-brick wall and ceiling finishes and wood floors. Rising in the center passage is a stair with turned newels. The rooms flanking the passage on the first and second floors have Federal mantels, molded door and window trim, six-panel doors (some with wrought iron hardware such as strap hinges, nails, etc.). The kitchen, with garret quarters above, retains beaded ceiling joists and a large walk-in cooking fireplace with arched iron lintels. (This room has been compatibly renovated to house a modern kitchen). The rear brick ell was apparently used as a dining room, as suggested by the pair of built-in linen presses or china closets that flank the fireplace. The original decorative finishes in the house included graining and marbling, vestiges of which survive. The roof is constructed of hewn

Description (continued)

common rafters lapped and pegged at the ridge. The basement door features a wood and iron lock box.

Sometime during the second half of the nineteenth century, several changes were made to the house, including the infill addition of a two-story frame wing that links the kitchen to the main dwelling. This addition contains a first-floor dining room, an enclosed recessed front porch, and a second-floor bedroom not accessible from other second-floor rooms. Childish graffiti on the walls of the bedroom suggest the addition was constructed in the late 1850s, 1860s, or early 1870s. Shortly after 1905, the wing was modified with a bay window added to the dining room and a sleeping porch added to the second floor room. Other minor twentieth century additions and alterations include a two-story, shed roofed frame ell behind the center passage and enclosures of several rear porches to accommodate modern plumbing facilities or additional living space. Limited modern interior alterations include the insertion of a bathroom and closets, improved mechanical systems, and built-in bookshelves.

John Boon (1783-1858), a veteran of the War of 1812, and his brother Daniel owned 582 acres on Maggodee Creek astride the Carolina Road in 1820, the year John and his wife Susan Fowler (1793-1884) built a substantial brick house on the property, as indicated by a date brick and suggested by tax records. In 1838, John Boon was licensed to keep a house of private entertainment, and it is likely he and his wife accommodated travelers at their residence earlier. The Boons were slaveholders; before the Civil War they employed their slaves and probably also free laborers to raise livestock and field crops including tobacco. The house and farm passed to Susan and her sons Henry (ca. 1837-64) and Thomas (1812-84) upon John's death in 1858. A fourth son, John (1820-87), appears to have cared for his mother and brother Thomas (who was an epileptic) after the Civil War, and he apparently acquired full control of the farm in 1884. Upon the second John's death in 1887, the farm passed to his second wife, Judia A. Moore (1845-98). It is uncertain who occupied the house from the time of Judia's death in 1898 until 1905 when the farm was sold to Silas W. Bernard (1876-1941) and Charles J. Kinsey (1864-1948). S. W. Bernard moved into the house with his wife, Julia Terry (1882-1982) in 1905. The Kinseys sold their interest in the property to the Bernards in 1939. During the Kinsey-Bernard and later Bernard ownership (the latter continuing to the present day), the farm's original complement of log farm buildings gradually gave way to frame barns and outbuildings. Corn, hay, and alfalfa are now grown on the farm, and beef cattle are raised there as well. (Sources: John and Jeanne Bernard, personal communication; Giles, Bernard, and Bernard, "Boon-Bernard Farm;" Bernard, "Old Homestead Farm;" Bernard, "Franklin County Bicentennial Driving Tour;" Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*; Edmundson, "Old

Description (continued)

Homestead;" Franklin County tax, deed, and will records; Wingfield, *Pioneer Families*.)

1.2. Meat House. Early to mid-19th c. Frame. CB

One-story meathouse with heavy frame construction, weatherboard siding, metal-sheathed front-gable roof with a latticed front gable, and a batten door. The front gable formerly extended to shelter a hand-dug well. A two-level chicken house and a carbide plant formerly stood near the meat house, and a one-story, nineteenth-century wash house with a large stone chimney formerly stood to the north, closer to Rt. 613. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

1.3. Propane Shed. Late 20th c. Frame. N Structure

1.4. Kinsey & Bernard Store. 1906. Frame. CB

One-story store with conventional gable-entry side-shed form, weatherboard siding, and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof with a false front. Appended to each side of the center gabled section are shed wings with four-panel front doors. A shed-roofed porch with rectangular-section posts and balusters extends across the front of the center section and shelters two large two-over-two-sash windows, double doors, and screen doors painted with the Rainbo Bread label. The store was built in 1906 for Silas W. Bernard and his brother-in-law, Charles J. Kinsey, by Kinsey's nephew, Charlie "Hub" Kinsey. The store operated as a branch of C. J. Kinsey's main store in Boones Mill. Scrip issued by the store was used to pay workers at the adjoining Old Homestead cannery, and tenant farmers on the Boon-Bernard Farm and neighboring farms paid for purchases with produce. C. J. Kinsey and his wife, Sallie Bernard (1868-1945), lived briefly in the north side shed, a room used at another time for drying chestnuts. The Bernard family operated the store until 1962 (a gas pump next to the front porch records the price of gas when the store closed--thirty-two cents a gallon). The building was remodeled as a dwelling in 1987; interior features such as original shelving and counters were preserved. (Sources: John Bernard, personal communication; Bernard, "Old Homestead Farm;" and Bernard Family papers.)

1.5. Garage. 1988 Frame. NB

One-story garage modeled after a 1908 one-room school that stood near the same location. The garage has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a gable-end garage door. The Kinsey & Bernard School, built in 1908, was demolished about 1930. The garage/replica was designed by present owner John Bernard, who attended the original school. (Sources: John

Description (continued)

Bernard, personal communication; Bernard, "Old Homestead Farm.")

1.6. Barn #1. 1917. Frame. CB

Two-level barn with original corrugated metal siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The barn features ridge-top ventilators, a hip-roofed garage wing on the northwest (front) elevation, large doors hung on tracks, and a poured-concrete foundation. The interior is divided by heavy frame bents into a center threshing floor (where a threshing machine was formerly stationed) and flanking hay mows. There are two hay forks: a "Clover Unloader" mounted on a track that runs along the ridge, and another installed in the mid-1940s by John Bernard to move hay laterally to a hay drier. Written on a panel of metal siding is "C. J. Kinsey Co.," indicating its source at the Boones Mill store of S. W. Bernard's brother-in-law. In the garage wing were parked the Bernard's Model-T Ford and Overland Touring Car. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

1.7. Dairy Barn. Ca. 1920. Frame. CB

One-story barn with metal siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a poured-concrete foundation. A glazed tile silo formerly stood off the southwest corner. S. W. Bernard quit the dairy business in the 1930s owing to the difficulty of getting help. (Sources: John Bernard, personal communication; Edmundson, "Old Homestead.")

1.8. Barn #2. Ca. 1940. Frame. CB

Two-level barn with vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gambrel roof with a hay bonnet and hay fork. Cattle were sheltered on the first level and hay was stored above. The barn stands in the general location of an antebellum log "cow stable;" when this building was demolished, some of the logs were reused as floor joists in the new building. (Sources: John Bernard, personal communication; Bernard Family papers; Franklin County will records.)

1.9. Corncrib #1. Ca. 1920. Frame. C Structure

Small one-story crib with slatted sides, stone footers, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a wire mesh inner lining.

1.10. Privy. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

Description (continued)

1.11. Barn Ruin. 1945. Concrete (poured). C Site

John Boon built a large double-crib log barn on a hillside south of his house during the first half of the nineteenth century, probably during the 1820s. Hay and grains were stored in the cribs and over the center threshing floor and cattle, horses, and mules were stabled in perimeter sheds. In 1945, Joe Lynch and other employees of the Bernards poured a concrete foundation along the northeast side of the barn; a concrete watering trough was built in the barn about the same time. The barn was torn down in 1967, leaving the 1945 foundation and watering trough and the below-grade stone foundations of the original barn. (Sources: John and Steve Bernard and Joe Lynch, personal communication.)

1.12. Gas Tank. Ca. 1970. Metal. N Structure

1.13. Shed. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

1.14. Corncrib #2. Late 20th c. Frame (pole). N Structure

1.15. Machinery Shed. Ca. 1945. Frame (pole). CB

One-story shed with linear form, metal siding, and a metal-sheathed shed roof. The shed was blown down in a wind storm in recent years but reerected using the original materials and form. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

1.16. Granary. First half 19th c. Log. C Structure

Two-level, single-crib granary with partial weatherboard siding, twentieth-century perimeter sheds on three sides, and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The v-notched logs are carved with builder's marks that count from I to IIII to the top of the front entry and I to IIIII from the top of the entry to the plate. The entry has a pegged jamb with iron pintels; inside is stored a batten door with long, plain strap hinges attached with cut nails. The interior also features a log beam that supports straight-sawn joists, and sawn rafters lapped and pegged at the ridge with evidence of former collar beams. Wide boards formerly used to partition off grain bins have been taken to form an interior sheathing of an enclosed back porch of the Boon-Bernard House. The granary may date to the 1820s. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

1.17. Trench Silo. Late 20th c. Concrete (poured). N Structure

Description (continued)

1.18. Barn #3. 1967. Frame (pole). NB

Large one-story barn with metal siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The barn is used for hay storage and was built by Ward Wray, foreman of Roanoke Wood Preservers, a business owned by John Bernard. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

1.19. Tenant House #1. 1937. Frame. CB

Two-story house with corrugated metal siding and some original brick-pattern asphalt-roll siding. Other features include a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a poured-concrete foundation, a rear shed wing, a one-story front porch supported by square wood posts with sawn brackets, six-over-six-sash windows, and a brick stove flue. The house was built in 1937 by Roy Sloan with help from carpenters Tom Cundiff and Elisha Hall and was first occupied by Tom and Mae Cundiff. A log tenant house formerly stood on the site. (Sources: John and Steve Bernard and Joe Lynch, personal communication.)

1.20. Tenant House #1 Machinery Shed. Frame. CB

1.21. Tenant House #1 Shed #1. Frame. CB

1.22. Tenant House #1 Shed #2. Frame. NB

1.23. Tenant House #1 Chicken House. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

1.24. Tenant House #1 Hog Pen. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

1.25. Tenant House #1 Greenhouse. Late 1980s. Frame. NB

1.26. Tenant House #1 Cellar. Frame. CB

1.27. Tenant House #1 Pump House. Frame. N Structure

1.28. Tenant House #2. 1937. Frame. CB

Two-story house with corrugated metal siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. Other features include a poured-concrete foundation, six-over-six-sash windows, reused four-panel

Description (continued)

doors, a small front porch engaged under a side shed, and an interior with a boxed stair and simple door and window surrounds. The house was built in 1937 by Roy Sloan with help from carpenters Roy Cundiff and Elisha Hall and was first occupied by Herman Hale and his family. Tenant House #3 formerly stood near the site of this house. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

1.29. Tenant House #2 Barn. Ca. 1937. Frame. CB

Two-level barn with vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The lower level was used to shelter cows.

1.30. Tenant House #2 Meat House. Ca. 1937. Frame. CB

1.31. Tenant House #2 Privy. Mid to Late 20th c. Frame. NB

1.32. Tenant House #3. First half 19th c. Log. CB

One-story with garret house with a one-room plan and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The most significant attribute of the house is its log-purlin roof (see architectural analysis). Other exterior features include gable-end shed rooms with asphalt-roll siding and six-over-six-sash and nine-light windows, a cinder-block and terra-cotta pipe stove flue, and a partially enclosed front porch with an early-nineteenth-century batten door reused from the log barn associated with the house. The interior is sheathed in celotex and features a boxed stair and wall shelving. The log roof purlins are visible in the garret. This tenant house formerly stood at the site of Tenant House #2; in the 1930s it was dismantled, moved a short distance, and reassembled as Tenant House #3 beside a branch and a hillside rhododendron thicket. . The well-ventilated north shed room was built for a Mrs. Hale, a tuberculosis sufferer. For many years the house was occupied by Foncie and Rena Belle Wright. Foncie worked for the Norfolk & Western Railroad and Rena once worked peeling tomatoes at the Old Homestead cannery. Their grandson, Eric Wright, presently occupies the house. (Sources: John Bernard and Eric Wright, personal communication.)

1.33. Tenant House #3 Barn. First half 19th c. Log. CB

Small, two-level barn with v-notched hewn wall logs and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The barn has hewn floor joists and uses cut and wire nails in its construction. The lower level served

Description (continued)

as an animal stall and the upper level apparently served as a granary and/or hay mow. The upper level doubled as a sleeping loft associated with the nearby tenant house during the mid-twentieth century. This barn was moved from its original site near Tenant House #2 along with Tenant House #3 in the 1930s. (Sources: John Bernard and Eric Wright, personal communication.)

1.34. Tenant House #3 Meat House. First half 20th c. Frame. CB

Small one-story meat house with vertical-board siding and a corrugated-metal-sheathed shed roof. Other features include an earthfast foundation of railroad ties and a four-panel door. The building was probably built by railroad worker Foncie Wright during the 1930s or 1940s.

1.35. Tenant House #3 Wood Shed. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

1.36. Tenant House #3 Poultry and Rabbit House. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

1.37. Hog Shed. Mid-20th c. Frame. CB

1.38. Tenant House Ruin. Early 20th c. Log. C Site

Collapsed one-story house constructed of v-notched hewn logs. The house formerly featured a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles and corrugated metal and supported by log pole rafters. The spaces between the wall logs are chinked with log poles, wire mesh, and concrete. The house is constructed entirely with wire nails and it was apparently heated by stove. The house was occupied by the Tom Mills family during the first half of the twentieth century. A chicken house, privy, and possibly a small cow barn formerly stood nearby. The ruins are situated beside a branch and a hillside rhododendron thicket. Further up the mountainside from this house site is the site of another tenant house (which was probably also of log construction) that was occupied by a member of the Lynch family during the first half of the twentieth century. (This house site could not be located during a reconnaissance of the district.) (Sources: John and Steve Bernard and Eric Wright, personal communication.)

1.39. Spring. 19th and/or 20th c. Stone. C Site

1.40. Spring Box. Early to mid 20th c. Concrete (poured). C Structure

Description (continued)

Main water supply for the Boon-Bernard Farm and the John and Susan Boon House.

2. Boon-Garst Farm.

2.1. Boon-Garst House. Ca. 1902. Frame. CB

Two-story Victorian-Colonial Revival house with a two-room-deep center-passage plan, weatherboard siding, and a metal-sheathed hip roof. Other original or early features include a gabled two-story ell and a stone foundation. The house originally faced northeast toward the Maggodee Creek valley but it was reoriented to the northwest as part of a 1945-46 remodeling. Other exterior features from the remodeling include a one-story wraparound porch supported by Ionic columns and partly glassed in, an Ionic entry porch with a metal roof balustrade on the northwest elevation, a two-story addition and sleeping porch in the reentrant angle of the house and ell, a hip-roofed one-story kitchen extension at the end of the ell, six-over-six-sash windows (most with louvered shutters), a small bay window on the northwest elevation, and an exterior brick chimney. The interior features plaster wall and ceiling finishes, a center-passage stair with a paneled spandrel and turned newels and balusters, four-panel doors with molded surrounds, and modern cornices and paneled wainscots in some rooms. The mantels are all from other houses; two have tripartite Federal compositions with reeding, the third appears more Greek Revival in inspiration. The house is surrounded by a landscape yard with outbuildings 2.2 through 2.5.

In 1900, the heirs of Judia A. Boon transferred 625 acres to her son, Gustavus D. Boon (1876-1902). Gus Boon married Sallie Montgomery about 1902 and constructed the core of the present house (as indicated by a jump in the value of buildings on the tract from $0 in 1901 to $550 in 1902). As originally constructed, the house featured a boxy two-room-deep form with a small gable on the front of the hip roof, a front entry porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, and a polychromatic paint scheme. In 1906, the Boons sold the farm to Jack (1861-1941) and Rosa Belle Angle Garst (1863-1948) for $5,000. The Boons and Garsts may have essentially swapped houses, the Boons moving to the Garst's house in the Angel & Garst's Addition in Boones Mill. In 1900, Jack Garst operated a roller mill in Boones Mill. By 1910 he had branched into the lumber business, owning sawmills and operating as a lumber dealer throughout Southwest Virginia. Garst specialized in furnishing 25'- to 30'-tall chestnut trunks for utility poles, but after the chestnut blight destroyed the region's mature chestnuts, he switched to supplying pine pulp wood to paper mills. Jack and Rosa's son, Arthur High Garst (1899-1977) acquired the property in the 1940s. "Buck" Garst worked with his father prior to the latter's death; after 1945 he established Occanneechi, Inc. apple orchards and packing plant,

Description (continued)

increasing the production of the apple orchards that had stood on the farm since before the Garsts' ownership. The original Occanneechi packing house stood to the southwest of the Boon-Garst House near the location of a cistern (outbuilding 2.9); the present packing and cold storage facilities, which post-date 1971, stand on Rt. 613 just west of the district. Today Occanneechi, Inc. is the largest orchard in Franklin County. With his wife Elva Ferguson Garst, Arthur engaged Roanoke builder Lewis Lionberger in 1945 to design a Colonial Revival remodeling of the Boon-Garst House; the remodeling and the construction of a stylistically harmonious garage (outbuilding 2.2) and servant's house (outbuilding 2.3) were completed in 1946. (Sources: John Bernard, Jack Garst, and Tom and Patricia Trostle, personal communication; Franklin County deed and tax records; U.S. census; Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 373.)

2.2. Garage. 1945-1946. Frame. CB

One-story Colonial Revival garage with three vehicle bays, weatherboard siding, and a metal-sheathed hip roof capped by a small louvered cupola.

2.3. Servant's House. 1945-1946. Concrete (cinder block). CB

One-story Colonial Revival servant's house with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof that engages a front porch and a brick stove flue.

2.4. Stable. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

One-story stable with board-and-batten siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof.

2.5. Gazebo. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

2.6. Tenant House #1. Early 20th c. Log. CB

One-story with garret house with a one-room plan and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The crudely hewn wall logs are joined with a v notch and are chinked with log poles and daubed with concrete. The house has stone footers, vestiges of six-over-six-sash windows, and a board-and-batten rear shed kitchen wing with a brick flue. The interior of the log section has un-whitewashed log walls covered with layers of wallpaper and magazine pages (earliest date observed: 1948), a celotex ceiling, and a boxed stair with risers painted orange and maroon and a storage compartment underneath with a beaded tongue-and-groove door. The garret has celotex

Description (continued)

walls and log pole rafters. The shed room has beaded tongue-and-groove walls and ceilings, an old stove, and Neil Young lyrics painted on the walls. The house stands in an overgrown thicket next to a branch lined with fieldstones. Everett and Dorothy Craighead lived in the house during the mid-twentieth century. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

2.7. Tenant House #2. Early 20th c. Log. CB

One-story house with an apparent one-room plan and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The crudely hewn wall logs are joined with a v notch. The house has board-and-batten frame side additions, a collapsed front porch formerly supported by square wood posts, and at least one six-over-six-sash window. The house stands near a branch. T. K. Moore lived in the house during the first half of the twentieth century. Moore worked in the Garst orchards and nearby packing house (the latter demolished). He framed up the additions to the house to provide room for his large family. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

2.8. Tenant House Ruin #1. 19th c. Log. C Site

One-story (formerly with garret) house with an apparent one-room plan, a collapsed asphalt-shingled roof, and hewn v-notched logs. A granite fieldstone chimney rises on the southwest end. The jamb of the front door (which faces southeast) is attached with cut and wire nails. The interior features a brick fireplace and evidence of celotex wall finishes, all dating to the mid-twentieth century. The house stands in the corner of two farm lanes near a branch. Riley and Julia Pugh Sloan lived in this house during the first half of the twentieth century. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

2.9. Cistern. Second half 20th c. Concrete (poured). N Structure

This cistern occupies the site of a spring that formerly supplied water to the nearby mid-twentieth-century apple packing house of Arthur H. Garst (demolished). The cistern now supplies water to the Occanneechi packing houses and to residences inside and adjoining the district. (Sources, John and Steve Bernard, personal communication.)

2.10. Tenant House #3. Early 20th c. Boxed construction. CB

Two-story house with an asymmetrical two-room plan and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The house has a one-story ell, a five-panel front door, stone footers, and is of circular-sawn

Description (continued)

construction (windows are missing). The walls are constructed of vertical boards nailed to plates, sills, and girts without studs. The interior has unfinished beaded tongue-and-groove walls, simple door and window surrounds, molded baseboards, and a stair in the smaller front room with rectangular-section balusters and newels. The house stands above a branch on a steep site; a collapsed outbuilding may be located a short distance to the north.

2.11. Tenant House Ruin #2. Ca. 1900. C Site

Before it burned in early 1995, this one-story or one-story with garret frame or boxed house featured an exterior brick chimney on a stone base, a front porch facing northeast, a rear shed room with a brick flue, and corrugated roofing. The house apparently had beaded tongue-and-groove interior walls similar to those in nearby Tenant House #3 (outbuilding 2.10). All that survive now are an earthen-walled root cellar and debris including a charred hewn timber studded with cut nails.

3. Washington and Rinda Boon Farm.

3.1. Washington and Rinda Boon House. Ca. 1889. Frame. CB

Two-story Victorian house with a one-room-deep center-passage plan, weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. Prominent exterior features of the northwest-facing house include a two-story, integral, gabled ell with one-story side porches supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets, a one-story front porch supported by tapered Craftsman wood columns and with a hip-and-gable roof and sawn cornice brackets, and exterior gable-end brick chimneys with pencilled mortar joints. The six-over-six-sash windows have louvered shutters and peaked lintels. Other exterior features include a front entry with sidelights, a stone foundation, and hip-roofed bulkheads to cellars under the main house and ell.
The interior features plaster-and-lath wall and ceiling finishes--some rooms with historic wallpaper--and four-panel doors. The stair in the center hall has a paneled spandrel, turned newels and balusters, and a curved well. An open stair also stands in a transverse passage at the juncture of the front of the house and the ell, and a boxed stair rises from the kitchen at the end of the ell. The first- and second-floor front rooms have decorative machine-made Victorian mantels with molded pilasters, sawn shelf brackets, and sawn frieze profiles. The south first-floor room was called the "parlor" and the north room the "sitting room" by the Boon family. The hand-made mantels in the ell are Greek Revival in inspiration. The second-floor room above the kitchen in the ell was only accessible from the kitchen originally, suggesting it was used by

Description (continued)

a boarder or servant. In the cellars may be observed the hewn sills and circular-sawn floor joists of the house above. The cellar under the ell has whitewashed walls and a concrete spring trough. The well-defined bed of the Carolina Road passes directly in front of the house, and nearby stand outbuildings 3.2 and 3.3.

According to tradition, Washington Shaver Boon (1850-1911), the son of John Boon (John and Susan Boon's son) and his first wife, Susan Catherine Shaver, built this house about 1889, approximately five years before his marriage to Rinda C. Montgomery (1870-1956) in 1894. Stylistic evidence, deeds, and tax records, although inconclusive, support a date of construction prior to the mid-1890s. (The bricks for the chimneys and foundation were made on the place, as suggested by a brick mold found in the basement.) The 1900 census lists Washington, Rinda, and two daughters as members of the household, as well as Washington's brothers John H., Edward P., and Gustavus D., Rinda's sister Lou E., and black and white boarders. By 1910 the Boons had added a daughter to the mix, but the number of boarders had decreased to two--John H. Boon and J. L. Fisher, the latter a part owner with Washington and others of the nearby Old Homestead Packing Company cannery. (Gustavus Boon had married and moved to the Boon-Garst House [2.1] around 1902.) Rinda taught school before her marriage; her daughters Judia and Kathryn, later owners of the farm, and her granddaughters, Nancy Huggett and Ann Long, present owners of the farm, also taught or teach school. Bathrooms and plumbing were added in the 1930s. A cluster of outbuildings including a smokehouse, buggy house, and two-level garage-workshop formerly stood behind (southeast of) the house next to a small branch. Log tenant houses formerly stood nearby. (Sources: Nancy Huggett and Tina Fisher, personal communication; Franklin County deed and tax records; Fisher, *Boons and Boone's Mill;* U.S. census.)

3.2. Corncrib. Early 20th c. Frame. C Structure

Small crib with slatted sides and a corrugated-metal gable roof.

3.3. Machinery Shed. Early 20th c. Frame. CB

One-story building with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof and vertical-board siding. Near this building and the adjoining corncrib stood the Boon's barn, a larger frame building that was torn down in recent years after storm damage. (Source: Nancy Huggett, personal communication.)

3.4. House Ruin. Ca. 1900. Concrete (poured). C Site

Description (continued)

All that remains above-ground of this two-story frame house are several tall concrete foundation piers and a scattering of apparently handmade bricks that may indicate a chimney or flue fall. The house was sheathed in unpainted weatherboards in the 1920s. The house stands halfway up Maggodee Gap on the Carolina Road trace. Another house formerly stood further uphill near the county line. The dwelling was probably built as a tenant house. (Sources: Nancy Huggett, Tina Fisher, and John Bernard, personal communication.)

3.5. Carolina Road Trace. 18th c. C Site

This well-defined road trace descends from Maggodee Gap at the northern tip of the district, passes in front of the Washington and Rinda Boon House, and continues as a farm lane through the fields on the north side of Maggodee Creek until it joins present-day Rt. 613. The road was established by Morgan Bryan in 1746 and served as the principal route for settlers traveling from Pennsylvania and the Valley of Virginia into the Carolina backcountry and beyond. In 1838 the route was improved as the Pittsylvania, Franklin & Botetourt Turnpike; Board of Public Works engineer Claudius Crozet, in his field notes for the Maggodee Gap section of the turnpike, noted the existence of an alternate route through Murray Gap a half mile to the southeast (the present route of Highway 220), but claimed that the Maggodee Gap route was the better of the two (see Exhibit B). The road served as the main link between Franklin and Roanoke counties until the 1920s when Highway 220 was hard-surfaced for automobile traffic. (Civil engineer Creighton C. Campbell, in charge of the Highway 220 improvements, boarded with the S. W. and Julia Bernard family during the course of the project.) The Maggodee Gap section of the Carolina Road continued in use as a state road until the World War II years, but because it involved a fording of Maggodee Creek, Highway 220 was preferred. Today the road on the south side of Maggodee Gap serves as a farm lane and walking path, whereas its extension into Roanoke County on the north side of the gap remains in use for local automobile traffic. (Sources: Nancy Huggett and John Bernard, personal communication; Amos, "Early Roads in Franklin County;" Board of Public Works Papers, Virginia State Library; Franklin County records.)

4. Taylor-Price Farm.

4.1. Taylor-Price House. Ca. 1821. Brick. CB

Two-story Federal house with a one-room-deep two-room plan and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The main house has Flemish bond walls with pencilled mortar joints, whereas the two-story ell has four-course English bond walls. Prominent exterior features of the main house

Description (continued)

include an asymmetrical three-bay front elevation (facing southwest), exterior gable-end chimneys, molded brick cornices and watertables, first-story nine-over-nine-sash windows with gauged jack arches and second-story six-over-six-sash windows, four-light windows in the gables, and beaded rake boards. The 1850s ell features an interior side chimney, 1950s twelve-over-twelve-sash windows, and a barred window lighting a basement kitchen. A brick hyphen constructed not long after the ell connects to the main house on the first story. The hyphen has entries surmounted by three-light transoms and Greek Revival lintels with faceted corner blocks. A weatherboarded frame second story was added above the hyphen in 1953. In 1952, a one-story classical porch was added to the southeast side of the ell--harmonizing with the earlier one-story front porch--and brick steps were added on the northwest side of the ell. The house is surrounded by deciduous and evergreen shade trees; a detached brick kitchen formerly stood behind the house.

Prominent Franklin County landowner Skelton Taylor (d. ca. 1831) purchased 260 acres on Maggodee Creek from the Teal and Hawkins families in 1806. About 1821, as indicated by tax records, Skelton built the original section of this house to serve as a dwelling for Polly Taylor and her children (Polly may have been Skelton's mother or sister-in-law). Skelton Taylor was licensed to keep a house of public entertainment at his main residence on Gills Creek in 1822; it seems likely his house at Maggodee served as lodgings too, for travelers on the nearby Carolina Road and its successor, the Pittsylvania, Franklin & Botetourt Turnpike. Polly and Mark Taylor's son Lewis B. (1813-80) acquired the property in the late 1830s; stylistic evidence and tax records suggest he built an ell on the house during the 1850s. Like their neighbors the Boons, Lewis and wife Harriet K. Carper (1810-81) relied on slave labor and probably also free white labor to farm their property before the Civil War. In 1882, Lewis Taylor's heirs sold the 284-acre farm to CSA veteran Showers L. Price (1833-1914), who lived there with his wife, Emma (1847-1909). Showers and Emma's son, Taylor (1874-1918), a partner in the nearby Old Homestead Packing Company cannery, and his wife Janie B. acquired the property in 1905, and it was probably Taylor who built the frame barn that stands to the northwest of the house (4.2.). Another family member, Dr. Robert L. Price (1879-1905), may have used the ell as his medical office during the early twentieth century, and the house may also have doubled as some sort of meeting hall. Silas W. Bernard and Jack Garst purchased and subdivided the property after Taylor Price's death; Bernard acquired the house, which he used as a tenant house. Among the occupants of the house in the 1920s and 1930s were a Mrs. Gillespie, a midwife. Roanoke architect R. Calvin Nelson (1907-90) of the firm of Eubank & Caldwell, and his wife Frances Thacker (1905-89) acquired the house and remodeled it in 1952-53. Nelson removed a frame lean-to kitchen on the northwest side of the ell, added a porch on the other side of the ell and

Description (continued)

a second story to the hyphen, and built a new stair in the hyphen, closing off the stairs in the main section and ell. (Sources: Pat Nelson Lucas and John Bernard, personal communication; Bernard, "Franklin County Bicentennial Driving Tour;" Franklin County deed, tax, and will records; WPA, "Price House;" U.S. census.)

4.2. Barn. Early 20th c. Frame. CB

Large two-level barn with vertical-board siding and a modern corrugated-metal-sheathed side-gable roof. A hip-roofed cow shelter extends along three sides of the barn. The structure consists of six circular-sawn timber-frame bents connected with mortise-and-tenoned and pegged joints. The rafters of the common rafter roof are butted and nailed at the ridge and support the remnants of a hay fork track. There is a partial second level used as a hay mow, reached by a ladder. Only wire nails have been observed in the construction of the building. Based on nail evidence, the barn appears to have been built after 1900, probably by Taylor Price. It was acquired along with the nearby Taylor-Price House by S. W. Bernard in the 1920s, and it remains in Bernard ownership. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication; Franklin County records.)

4.3. Corncrib. Early 20th c. Frame. C Structure

Large one-story crib with slatted sides and a corrugated-metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The crib has a poured concrete foundation and a wire mesh inner lining.

4.4. Trench Silo. Late 20th c. Concrete (poured). N Structure

5. William and Frances Price House.

5.1. William and Frances Price House. 1937. Brick. CB

Two-story Colonial Revival-Craftsman house with stretcher-bond walls and an asphalt-shingled front-and-side-gable roof. A one-story porch supported by square wood posts extends across the front. Other features include six-over-six-sash windows and an arched window in the front gable. The interior features concrete-block partition walls and Colonial Revival detail. William P. and Frances Bernard Price had the house built in 1937 after plans prepared by architect Charles Petersen of Roanoke. Frances's father, Silas W. Bernard, served as general contractor on the house, and her brother, John G. Bernard, assisted with the carpentry. Roy Sloan served

Description (continued)

as the head carpenter. (Source: John Bernard, personal communication.)

5.2. Play House. 1960. Frame. NB

6. Boon-Price Cemetery. Mid-19th c. *C Site*

A two-family plot located on the north side of Rt. 614. The Boon section is enclosed by a cast iron fence with picket-like vertical bars, corner posts with acorn finials, and gate posts with globe finials. Located inside and outside the section are fieldstone markers that may indicate the graves of Boon family slaves. Inside are several marble monuments dating to the second half of the nineteenth century (the inscribed markers in both sections of the cemetery face northeast). The headstone of John Boon (1783-1858) features a decorative top and a recessed panel with an open bible carved in bas relief flanked by Gothic motifs. Henry Boon's stone, which stands next to his father's, is identical to it except that it features clasped hands in the panel (Henry died in 1864). Another of John Boon's sons, John (1820-87), has a segmental-topped stone covered in a carved drapery and bearing the Masonic square and dividers in a circular panel (John was a member of Isaacs Lodge N. 29 in Boones Mill). The Price section is bounded by a cast iron fence of standard ca. 1900 design and contains the graves of S. L. Price, Jr. (1883-1907) and Dr. Robert L. Price (1879-1905), both marked by marble obelisks with urn finials, and the rough-hewn granite headstones of Showers L. Price (1833-1914) and his wife Emma (1847-1909). A marble obelisk marking the graves of Lewis B. Taylor (1813-80) and his wife Harriet C. (1810-81) features clasped hands and a poetic inscription. (Maker inscriptions have not been observed on any of the monuments in the cemetery.) (Sources: Bernard, "Franklin County Bicentennial Driving Tour;" Wingfield, *Franklin County*.)

7. Boon Cemetery. 1911. *C Site*

This mountain-top family graveyard overlooks Maggodee Gap and the farms of the Maggodee Creek valley. The roughly square plot is enclosed by a chain link fence erected in the mid-twentieth century. The inscribed sides of the marble and granite monuments in the cemetery face east. The earliest grave is that of Washington Shaver Boon (1850-1911), who requested that he be buried under a pine tree on the hilltop overlooking his farm. The marble headstone of Gustavus D. Boon (1876-1912, Washington's brother) depicts the gates of heaven, a crown with rays, and bears the inscription "Farewell my wife and children all/From you a father, Christ doth call." Two markers from the 1910s have peaked tops; a third is in the form of a broken column shaft. (Maker inscriptions have not been observed on any of the monuments in the cemetery.)

Description (continued)

(Sources: Nancy Huggett and John Bernard, personal communication.)

8. John and Jeanne Bernard House.

8.1. John and Jeanne Bernard House. 1951. Frame (brick veneer). NB

8.2. Carport. Ca. 1990. Frame. NB

8.3. Shed. Ca. 1960. Metal. NB

8.4. Garden Shed. Ca. 1990. Metal. NB

9. Yeuell and Mattie Bernard House.

9.1. Yeuell and Mattie Bernard House. 1958. Frame (brick veneer). NB

9.2. Shed. Late 20th c. Frame. NB

10. Boon-Wiseman Farm

10.1. Mark and Nancy Boon House. Ca. 1891. Frame. CB

Two-story Victorian house with a one-room-deep center-passage plan, weatherboard siding, and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The house stands on a terrace above a small bottom on Maggodee Creek. Prominent exterior features of the house include a one-story, integral, gabled ell with an enclosed side porch, a reworked ca. 1920 one-story front porch sheltering concrete steps to the front entrance, and brick chimneys rising on the interior gable ends. Other exterior features include a coursed rubble foundation, six-over-six-sash windows, and a front entry with sidelights, a transom, and a four-panel door. The interior has plastered wall and ceiling finishes, most with second-quarter twentieth-century wallpaper, and a center-passage stair with a chamfered square newel and vertical panels in the spandrel. The first-floor east room apparently functioned as the main parlor, as indicated by its stylish Victorian mantel with chamfering, reeding, and an incised floral pattern in the frieze. The other mantels are more Greek Revival in inspiration, with pilasters and segmental-arched friezes.

Markis De Lafayette Boon (b. ca. 1835) acquired the 300-acre M. D. L. Wright farm in 1884.

Description (continued)

Although simple log buildings probably stood on the farm in 1884, no buildings are indicated on county tax rolls until 1891, when a $150 improvement probably represents the construction of the house. Mark Boon and his wife Nancy M. (b. ca. 1846) added other buildings during the 1890s. In 1908, the Boons sold the farm to their son, Jubal Early Boon, reserving the right to live in the house until their deaths. A number of tenants and family members occupied secondary dwellings on the farm during the early twentieth century, including Susie Mills, who lived in a no longer extant house behind the Mark and Nancy Boon House, and the family of William amd Myrtle Wiseman, who in 1920 moved into a frame tenant house located in a high mountain valley to the south of the Mark and Nancy Boon House (Myrtle Wiseman was a grandaughter of Mark and Nancy Boon). Jubal E. Boon sold the farm to T. J. Sink in 1922, and the property remained in Sink family ownership until it was acquired by William Wiseman about 1940. Before World War II, the farm supported a herd of cattle and was used to grow hay, corn, and tomatoes (the latter may have been sold to the Old Homestead Packing Company cannery formerly located on Rt. 613). William Wiseman tended an apple orchard in the farm's high mountain valley, and he sold tomatoes, sweet corn, potatoes, and beans from stall no. 14 at the Roanoke City Market for many years. In later years, William Wiseman's son, Charles C. Wiseman, Sr. (b. 1913), and his son Charles, Jr., ran purebred cattle on the farm. (Sources: Charles C. Wiseman, Sr., Charles C. Wiseman, Jr., David Wiseman, and Carley Ellis, personal communication; Franklin County deed and tax records; U.S. census.)

10.2. Cattle Truck Shed. Ca. 1965. Frame (pole). NB

10.3. Shed. 1950s. Frame. NB

10.4. Stable. 1950s. Frame. NB

10.5. Machinery Shed. Ca. 1955. Frame. NB

10.6. Tractor Shed. 1950s. Frame. NB

10.7. Corncrib #1. Early 20th c. Frame. C Structure

Small crib with slatted sides; a log barn formerly stood nearby.

10.8. Cattle Scales. 1970s. N Structure

Description (continued)

10.9. Hay Barn #1. 1972. Frame. NB

Aluminum-sided barn replacing earlier barn in same location, built by Roanoke Wood Preservers.

10.10. Hay Barn #2. 1960s. Frame (pole). NB

10.11. Charles C. Wiseman, Jr., House. 1965-66. Frame (brick veneer). NB

One-story ranch house with basement level and asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, built by contractor Glen Thomas.

10.12. Reservoir. Early 20th c. Stone. C Structure

10.13. Barn. Second half 19th c. Log. CB

Small saddle-notched log barn with animal stalls below and a hay mow with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof above. In the late 1940s, the Wisemans cut an opening in the logs of the west gable end and inserted a hay fork into the mow. The barn stands near a feature known locally as "Hemp Hollow," although hemp has not been cultivated on the farm in living memory. (Sources: Charles C. Wiseman, Sr., Charles C. Wiseman, Jr., David Wiseman, and Carley Ellis, personal communication.)

10.14. Tenant House. Early 20th c. Frame. CB

One-story house with a metal-sheathed gable roof, a rubble foundation, six-over-six-sash windows, a rear shed room, and hewn sills. A brick flue rises up a partition that divides the interior into two rooms. The interior is sheathed in beaded tongue-and-groove boards under layers of newspaper wallpaper. William and Myrtle Wiseman and their family moved into the house in 1920 when Mr. Wiseman returned to Virginia after working at a munitions plant in Ohio during World War I. In later years the house was occupied on a temporary basis by tenants and others needing shelter. It is now used for hay storage. A log dwelling and chickenhouse of unknown age and family associations stood near the present house until they were torn down about 1927. The log corncrib and springhouse described below were associated with this log dwelling. (Sources: Charles C. Wiseman, Sr., Charles C. Wiseman, Jr., David Wiseman, and Carley Ellis, personal communication.)

Description (continued)

10.15. Corncrib #2. Second half 19th c. Log. C Structure

Small, rectangular, saddle-notched corncrib with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, stone footers, and wood-shingle sheathing in the front gable held in place by retaining poles.

10.16. Springhouse Ruin. Second half 19th c. Log. C Site

Decayed remnants of a small, rectangular, v-notched springhouse, possibly with a rubble floor surface.

Description (continued)

Architectural Analysis

The earliest buildings in the Cahas district--the 1820 John and Susan Boon House and the ca. 1821 Taylor-Price House--are also its finest from an architectural standpoint (see Exhibit A). These substantial, Federal-style brick dwellings are representative of the plantation seats erected by the region's leading gentry during the early nineteenth century. Their refinement is something of a puzzle; two brick houses, separated by a scant third of a mile and located on a small creek bottom hemmed in by mountains, seem over-scaled and over-embellished for their context. The explanation probably lies in their location: they stand near the Carolina Road's principal passage through the Blue Ridge. The Carolina Road served as an important conduit for the settlement of the Carolina backcountry during the second half of the eighteenth century, and later it funneled settlers to the territories and states of the Old Southwest.[3] Oral tradition and documentary sources suggest both John Boon and Skelton Taylor (owners of the two Federal houses) catered to travelers.[4] This would have provided a double impetus for architectural display; spending by travelers would have supplemented the income of the two farms, and the wealthiest travelers would have required suitably genteel lodgings, giving Boon and Taylor the economic means and rationale for constructing costly houses.

Fired into a brick in the wall of the Boon House are the date "1820" and the initial "D." According to one account, the initial stands for the brickmason, H. C. Deyerle.[5] Several members of the Deyerle family living in the Roanoke area were engaged in construction projects during the mid-nineteenth century, among them Benjamin Deyerle (1806-83), David Deyerle, "Jake" Deyerle, James C. Deyerle, Joseph Deyerle (1799-1877), and Walter Deyerle.[6] H. C. Deyerle may have been an earlier member of the clan. The later stylistic development of houses in the district follows customary lines. Both the Boon and Taylor houses feature secondary Greek Revival attributes supporting the tradition that the houses were modified during the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

Washington and Rinda Boon's house, built about 1889, illustrates the transition from hand-crafted to machine-made ornament in the domestic architecture of the district. The fancy Victorian mantels in the front bedrooms and parlors of the house were purchased from an architectural millworks, probably in the nearby city of Roanoke, then experiencing its first decade of building activity. For the less public back rooms, the Boons apparently instructed their builder to make the mantels himself as a cost-saving measure. The kitchen mantel, with its plain pilasters and frieze and hand-beveled pilaster caps, is essentially Greek Revival in spirit, whereas the otherwise similar mantel in the dining room features a gently curved frieze profile that

Description (continued)

mimics in simplified form the complex jig-sawn friezes of the front room mantels. The Mark and Nancy Boon House, dating to about 1891, shows a similar stylistic and technological differentiation, with a heavily-machined, chamfered, reeded, and incised Victorian mantel in the main parlor, and simple Greek Revival-influenced mantels in the less formal rooms.

These later Boon houses provide insight into another technological transformation of the period. By the late nineteenth century, nail manufacturers had perfected a technique for making nails from steel wire, a more economical method than cutting them from plates of iron or steel. The changeover was swift. In 1886, only 7% of U.S.-manufactured nails were wire nails; by 1892 wire nail production exceeded that of cut nails, and market share increased to 90% by 1913.[7] The builder of the ca. 1889 Washington and Rinda Boon House used cut nails for the structure and interior woodwork of the house but opted for wire nails to attach the weatherboards. The ca. 1891 Mark and Nancy Boon House also has weatherboards attached with wire nails. The proximity of Cahas to the city of Roanoke and to the Roanoke & Southern rail line, constructed along the north edge of the district in the early 1890s, facilitated the introduction of wire nails to the area. Still, as the Washington and Rinda Boon House shows, cut nails remained popular for structural applications. Government tests conducted in 1884 suggested cut nails were superior to wire nails in "holding power," and local carpenters probably arrived at the same conclusion from hands-on experience.[8] Aesthetics may also have determined preferences. The unmistakable round heads of the wire nails, visible under a single coat of paint on the weatherboards, may have been perceived as imparting a subtle aura of modernity to the houses.

The Cahas district is also home to an impressive collection of log domestic architecture. Tenant House #3 on the Boon-Bernard Farm is the earliest surviving log dwelling. Built in the nineteenth century, probably during the antebellum period, the one-room house features a log purlin roof, with unhewn logs spanning between log gables as the roof support, rather than hewn or sawn rafters supported at the eaves. Log purlin roofs are now rare in the eastern United States, although they were often constructed in the South before the mid-1800s and in the West until the early twentieth century.[9] Because the technique minimized the use of nails, it was particularly suited to backcountry areas where ironmongery was scarce, and in the cheap construction of small farm buildings and dwellings such as Tenant House #3. Mass-production of nails and improvements in distribution eventually led to the demise of the log purlin roof tradition.[10]

Four other log dwellings survive in the district, one located near Tenant House #3 on the Boon-Bernard Farm and three on the Boon-Garst Farm. Three of these lack chimneys, having stoves

Description (continued)

with suspended flues instead, and they appear to have been constructed entirely with wire nails, suggesting they date to after 1890. They may be associated with the establishment of the Boon-Garst Farm by Gustavus and Sallie Boon after 1902, and the change of ownership of the Boon-Bernard Farm in 1905. Yet another building technique is illustrated by Tenant House # 3 on the Boon-Garst Farm, a two-story dwelling dating to the early 1900s supported by stud-less vertical board walls. The house uses a variant of boxed construction, described by one researcher as "a method of construction involving the placement of boards vertically between sills and plates to form both the interior and exterior walls, as well as the building's weight bearing supports."[11] Boxed construction was a normative building technique in areas of the Upland South where lumbering activity occurred during the late 1800s and early 1900s, including Southwest Virginia, but its occurrence in other areas of Virginia is poorly documented.[12] The use of the technique on the Boon-Garst Farm may be related to lumberman Jack Garst's ownership of the property after 1906.

In addition to the district's log houses are its five surviving log farm and domestic outbuildings. One of these, a two-level v-notched granary, stands behind the John and Susan Boon House and may be contemporary with the house. Another stands to the south of Tenant House # 3 on the Boon-Bernard Farm and is a small, two-level, v-notched barn that formerly featured a batten door with decorative strap hinges attached with wrought nails. In an elevated mountain valley of the Boon-Wiseman Farm stand three log outbuildings--a springhouse, corncrib, and small livestock and hay barn--the remnants of a tenant farm that formerly included a log dwelling. The Boon-Bernard Farm formerly boasted a large double-crib log barn and an adjoining one-crib cow stable, both antebellum in date.

Beginning in the early 1900s, the district's farmers switched from log construction to frame construction for their barns and other agricultural buildings. Two impressive heavy timber barns from the period survive, one on the Boon-Bernard Farm and the other on the Taylor-Price Farm.[13] The structure of these barns is formed by a framework of stout circular-sawn posts and beams, nailed or mortise-and-tenoned together, with common rafter roofs rising to hayfork tracks running under the ridge. The Boon-Bernard Barn #1, built in 1917, has original corrugated metal siding and roofing. Other farm buildings of note include the slatted corncribs on the Boon-Bernard, Boon-Wiseman, and Taylor-Price farms, and the ca. 1920 corrugated-metal-sided dairy barn and ca. 1940 gambrel-roofed Barn #2 on the Boon-Bernard Farm.

Landscape modification over the course of two centuries has left its mark on the district. The rich, low-lying bottomland along Maggodee Creek was presumably the first area to be cleared

Description (continued)

for agriculture. The first land acquisition in the district--William Machackey's 190-acre parcel, platted in the 1740s--embraces these bottoms and adjoining terraces.[14] The higher terraces have been used for field crops and pasture since the nineteenth century. Beginning in the early twentieth century, area farmers began to lay out extensive apple orchards at elevations of 1,500 and above, and apple trees continue to grow high on Cahas Mountain's side. The highest reaches of the mountain supplied a range of forest products to landowners and tenants: lumber, tan bark, chestnuts, ginseng, and wild game. Old (and new) logging roads criss-cross the mountain slopes; one located at the head of the hollow above the Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #3 is curbed with fieldstones.

Fieldstones presented a perennial nuisance to the district's farmers. Some farmers resorted to dumping the stones in piles just beyond the edge of cultivated fields. On the Boon-Garst Farm the stones were used to line the small branch that runs by tenant houses #1 and #2, perhaps to protect the banks from erosion as an added bonus to getting the stones out of the way. In this century, larger rectangular stones were placed under barb wire fences to serve as stiles, usually where a path leads to a spring or other frequented spot beyond the fence.

The district's domestic architecture continued to evolve during the twentieth century. Homeowners modernized their dwellings, adding Craftsman porches to two houses during the 1920s and 1930s, and calling upon professionals for design guidance from the 1930s on. William and Frances Bernard tapped Roanoke architect Charles Petersen to design their two-story brick Craftsman-Colonial Revival residence in 1937, and in the mid-1940s another Roanoker, builder Lewis Lionberger, designed a garage, servant's quarter, and main house remodeling plan in the Colonial Revival Style for Arthur and Elva Garst, owners of the Boon-Garst House. R. Calvin Nelson, an architect with Eubank & Caldwell in Roanoke, acquired the Taylor-Price House and undertook a sympathetic remodeling in 1952-53. Recent work in the district has followed along the same lines, generally respectful of the nineteenth-century architectural legacy of the area.

Integrity Statement

The Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District preserves the character of a historic farm landscape. Traditionally the area supported mixed farming--field crop and fruit cultivation, livestock rearing, and forest resource exploitation--uses that continue to the present day. Historic resources associated with this traditional farm economy include five farmhouses, eleven tenant houses or house ruins, four large barns, and numerous smaller agricultural and domestic outbuildings as

Description (continued)

well as cemeteries, a store, and a road trace. Modern intrusions are few; of the eight principal residences in the district, six are contributing, and all of the tenant houses and house ruins are contributing. (The number of noncontributing resources in the section 5 resource count is inflated by modern sheds and other outbuildings.) The forested mountain land surrounding the district and visible from it reinforces the historic character of the district.

Description (continued)

Endnotes

1. John and Steve Bernard and Eric Wright, personal communication.

2. Giles, Bernard, and Bernard, "Boon-Bernard Farm."

3. Amos, "Early Roads in Franklin County," 26-27; Clark, "Agriculture," 5.

4. Franklin County Order Book No. 8, p. 2; Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 116; and Edmundson, "Old Homestead." In 1822, Skelton Taylor was licensed to keep a house of private entertainment at his place of residence, which was on Gills Creek, but he later acquired other licenses, some of which may have applied to his Maggodee Creek property. 1838, the year the Pittsylvania, Franklin & Botetourt Turnpike was surveyed through the Boon property following the course of the Carolina Road, John Boon held a license for a house of private entertainment; later the Taylors added an ell to their house, perhaps to accommodate travelers passing along the improved roadway. Edmundson's WPA write-up on the Boon House notes: "Long before there were any railroads in this section . . . the stage-coach that took the passengers and the mail from Rocky Mount to Big Lick (now Roanoke) always stopped at this tavern."

5. Edmundson, "Old Homestead." A Henry Deyerle lived in Franklin County after the Civil War (Kagey, *When Past is Prologue*, 190-191). An undated newspaper clipping in the photograph collection of the Virginia State Library attributes the house to Benjamin Deyerle. A Benjamin Deyerle owned land in Franklin County and is believed to have built his own house in Roanoke County in 1853, but in 1820 he would have been 14 years old, too young to have built the Boon House (ibid.; Whitwell and Winborne, *Architectural Heritage of the Roanoke Valley*, 87).

6. Kagey, *When Past is Prologue*, 190-191; Whitwell and Winborne, *Architectural Heritage of the Roanoke Valley*, 87-89, 102, 107; and Worsham and Pezzoni, *Montgomery County Historic Sites Survey*, 119, 148.

7. Smith, "Chronological Development of Nails."

8. Priess, "Wire Nails in North America," 89.

9. Jordan and Kaups, *American Backwoods Frontier*, 166-173. Of the 4,000 or so buildings this consultant has examined in Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina since 1985, only two other houses were found to have log purlin roofs (one in Moore County, N.C., the other in

Franklin County, Va., both dating to the nineteenth century). Architectural historian Gibson Worsham, who has documented perhaps 5,000 buildings in Virginia and Kentucky, has yet to encounter a log-purlin-roofed dwelling, other than at modern reconstructions such as the Crab Orchard Museum in Tazewell County, Va. (Gibson Worsham, personal communication). A considerable number of log tobacco barns with log purlin roofs survive in Franklin County, and a double-crib barn with such a roof survives at Peaks of Otter in nearby Bedford County (Worsham, "Johnson Farm Historic Structure Report").

10. Pezzoni, *History and Architecture of Lee County*.

11. Hudson, "Identifying and Documenting the Kentucky Boxed House."

12. Winter, Pezzoni, et al, *Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory . . . Grayson County, Virginia*, 42. Boxed construction is virtually indistinguishable from frame construction when it is covered with weatherboards or asphalt siding, a fact that contributes to its misidentification.

13. A third example, located on the Washington and Rinda Boon Farm, was damaged in a windstorm and recently torn down (Nancy Huggett and Tina Fisher, personal communication).

14. Anne Carter Lee, personal communication. "Cahas Mountain" is a shortening of Machackey's Mountain.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

A motorist driving south on Highway 220 into Franklin County, Virginia, retraces the steps of the thousands of settlers who traversed the Carolina Road from Virginia into the Carolina backcountry and beyond during the 1700s and early 1800s. On horseback, wagon and foot, these settlers crossed the Blue Ridge at a low point known as Maggodee Gap and descended to a broad bottom on the headwaters of Maggodee Creek, a branch of the Roanoke River. As they continued south they skirted the flanks of 3,571-foot-high Cahas Mountain, Franklin County's highest peak and a landmark signaling the approaches to Maggodee Gap for miles around.

The Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District comprises the Maggodee Creek bottoms, the south approach to Maggodee Gap, and the northern flanks of Cahas Mountain, a total of approximately 1,450 acres in north-central Franklin County. Beginning in the early 1800s, the district was occupied by the Boon and Taylor families, who erected impressive Federal-style brick farmhouses. Over the following century, log and frame barns and tenant houses were constructed, cropland, pastures, and orchards filled the bottomland and rose up the flanks of surrounding hills and mountains, and a cannery, apple packing house, and store were established. Today, the district's rich architectural legacy illustrates the evolution of farming practices in a picturesque corner of Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains.

Justification of Criteria

The Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C in the areas of agriculture, commerce, transportation, and architecture. The district illustrates the evolution of local agricultural practices from the early 1800s to the present, and its farms include a rich assemblage of buildings and landscape features: farmhouses, tenant houses, barns, miscellaneous domestic and agricultural outbuildings, fieldstone walls and piles, cultivated fields, orchards, pastures, and forested mountainside, the latter historically used for lumber production and the gathering of forest products such as tan bark, ginseng, and chestnuts. Agricultural products were marketed through the 1906 Kinsey & Bernard Store, a one-story frame building that supplied goods to the area's farm owners and laborers. The district includes the well-preserved trace of the Carolina Road where it crosses the Blue Ridge at Maggodee Gap. The Carolina Road served as one of the Commonwealth's most important transportation routes during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the volume of travel along it appears to have contributed to the construction of the district's two 1820s brick residences, the John and Susan Boon House and the Taylor-Price House, the former and probably also the latter providing accommodations to travelers on a commercial basis. These two

Statement of Significance (continued)

impressive Federal-style residences, the Victorian houses of Washington and Rinda Boon and Mark and Nancy Boon, the Victorian-Colonial Revival Boon-Garst House, and a number of log, frame, and boxed tenant houses, including a nineteenth-century log house with a log-purlin roof (a once common backcountry roof form now virtually unknown in Virginia), constitute a resource of considerable architectural quality and rarity.

The period of significance for the district extends from ca. 1750, the approximate date after which the Carolina Road came into heavy use, until 1945, encompassing the two-century span of the district's historic agricultural, commercial, transportation, and architectural development. The district possesses statewide significance for its inclusion of the Carolina Road trace at Maggodee Gap--part of a transportation route important to the history of Virginia and the nation--and the log-purlin roofed tenant house--an architectural resource rare in Virginia and in the eastern United States. The district is also significant at the state level for the overall architectural quality and high integrity of its resources and setting.

Acknowledgments

A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. The project was sponsored by a group of property owners made up primarily of descendants of historic landowners in the district, including John and Jeanne Bernard, Jack and Barbara Garst, Nancy Huggett and Ann Long, Pat Nelson Lucas, Thomas and Patricia Trostle, and Charles C. Wiseman, Sr. and Jr. These individuals also contributed prior research and shared family traditions concerning the area. Others who assisted include Steve Bernard, Carley Ellis, Tina Fisher, Joe Lynch, David Wiseman, and Eric Wright; historians and architectural historians Francis Amos, Leslie Giles, Anne Carter Lee, Roddy Moore, John Salmon, and Gibson Worsham; and the staffs of the Franklin County Clerk of Court and Commissioner of Revenue offices, the Franklin County Library, the Virginia Room of the Roanoke Public Library, and the Virginia State Library.

Historical Background

Native Americans utilized the rich bottomland along upper Maggodee Creek for many thousands of years prior to the arrival of the first Europeans and Africans during the mid-1700s.[1] The district's first recorded European landowner was William Machackey (or McKaehay), who platted 190 acres along present-day Rt. 613 in 1747.[2] Machackey probably never lived in the district, but others soon did, attracted by traffic on the Carolina Road. From the mid-1700s until

Statement of Significance (continued)

the opening of the Kentucky and Tennessee country later in the century, the Carolina Road served as the principal extension of the Great Wagon Road from Philadelphia into the southern backcountry. Morgan Bryan, a prominent figure in the Pennsylvania-Virginia-North Carolina backcountry, cut the road through Franklin County in 1746; shortly thereafter, the young Daniel Boone--Morgan Bryan's future son-in-law--traveled the road when his family moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina.[3] Later Daniel Boone's cousin, Jacob Boon, would settle along the route at Boones Mill, and Jacob's descendants would settle in the district. The Carolina Road breached the Blue Ridge at Maggodee Gap on the district's northern edge (see Exhibit B). Travel on the road swelled during the second half of the eighteenth century, and the road emerged as a major vector of settlement in the backcountry. Traffic of a more settled character in goods, livestock, and stage passengers continued through the nineteenth century.[4]

The Boon family settled in the Boones Mill area by 1782, when former Revolutionary War soldier Jacob Boon constructed a mill on Maggodee Creek. Jacob Boon's descendants inherited and expanded their family holdings during the early nineteenth century. By 1816, Jacob's son, John (1783-1858), was paying taxes on 115 acres on Maggodee Creek; three years later, John, Daniel, and Isaac Boon paid taxes on approximately 1,500 acres of "Magoty Creek and Mountain land."[5] In 1820, John Boon and his wife Susan Fowler (1793-1884) had a substantial brick house built on John and Daniel's 582-acre core parcel, as indicated by a date baked into an exterior brick and as corroborated by county tax records, which show the presence of buildings valued at $900.[6] (The initial "D" is also evident upon close inspection of the brick, supporting the tradition that the house was built by H. C. Deyerle.[7])

Within a year, the Boon House was joined by another two-story brick dwelling constructed on the land of Skelton Taylor a third of a mile to the northwest. Taylor (d. ca. 1831), one of Franklin County's leading landowners in the early 1800s, purchased 260 acres on Maggodee Creek in 1806. Tax and will records suggest he had a house built on the property in 1821 for Polly Taylor, the widow of Mark R. Taylor, and her children.[8] Lewis B. Taylor (1813-1880) acquired the property in 1838 and occupied it with his wife Harriet C. (1810-81).[9]

Local tradition--supported by court records--suggests that the Boon House and probably also the Taylor House served officially or unofficially as way-stations for travelers on the Carolina Road.[10] John Boon and Skelton Taylor both received licenses to keep houses of private entertainment during the 1820s and 1830s.[11] Anecdotal evidence for the use of the Boon house as a stage stop and overnight accommodation is stronger for the mid-nineteenth century and later. According to one account, the residence was known as the "Midway House" for its location

Statement of Significance (continued)

halfway between Rocky Mount and Big Lick (Roanoke).[12] The WPA write-up on the farm notes, "Long before there were any railroads in this section, this old home was a tavern for travelers enroute to Roanoke." The account also relates a story about a stage driver who frequented the house in the 1870s.[13] That the houses would have been used for accommodations is not out of keeping with regional custom. Local farmers often provided room and board to travelers as a way to supplement farm income, or simply as a courtesy. Drovers were permitted to water their livestock and camp along the road at farms such as those of the Boons and Taylors. In addition to the commercial activity represented by the accommodation of travelers at Maggodee Gap, Claudius Crozet's survey of the route for the Pittsylvania, Franklin & Botetourt Turnpike in 1838 shows a store located at the southern foot of the gap near the location of the later Washington and Rinda Boon House (see Exhibit B).[14] Nothing else is known about this store, and no architectural fabric associated with it survives at the site today.

The Boons and Taylors employed slaves and probably also hired white laborers to cultivate their farms during the antebellum period. In 1831, at least seven slaves lived on the Taylor's Maggodee Creek property, and in 1860 Lewis B. Taylor reported owning twenty slaves.[15] When John Boon died in 1858, he willed his slaves "Old Robin," Greenville, and Eleanor and her children John and Ann to his wife and his slave Moses "also called Poss" to his son Henry. Boon's inventory mentions seven other slaves for a total of thirteen.[16] The 1860 census lists several landless white laborers and farmers living in the vicinity of the Boon and Taylor farms. One of these farmers was James Lynch, possibly a progenitor of the Lynch family that presently lives in Tenant House #1 on the Boon-Bernard Farm.[17] Landless white and black families continued to live in the area after the Civil War. In the early twentieth century, whites comprised most of the district's tenant farmers, whereas blacks were employed in domestic service.[18]

Census data also give some idea of the nature and magnitude of agricultural production in the Cahas district during the 1800s, and wills and inventories provide specific information on farm buildings and their uses. In 1850, as indicated in the farm schedules of that year, most acreage in the Boon and Taylor farms was unimproved mountain land, the province of free-range cattle and swine. The farms also supported horses, milk cows, and sheep, and they produced corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, and flax, among other field and garden crops. Anecdotal evidence suggests hemp was grown in the district in the nineteenth century or earlier; "Hemp Hollow" on the Boon-Wiseman Farm records this practice.[19] Unlike many of his Franklin County neighbors, Lewis B. Taylor did not harvest any tobacco in 1850, although the "one lot tobacco" and "one tobacco screw & frame platform" listed in an 1880 inventory of his estate indicate that

Statement of Significance (continued)

he did grow the crop and that he prized it on his farm for shipment.[20] John Boon harvested 2,200 pounds of tobacco in 1850 and upon his death in the summer of 1858 he possessed "4 houses tobacco," ie., four curing barns full of tobacco.[21] The Boons continued to raise tobacco after the Civil War--growing 7,000 pounds in 1880--and like their neighbors the Taylors they owned a tobacco screw and frame.[22] The inventory of John and Susan Boon's son John Boon (1820-87) details the use of the big double-crib log barn that formerly stood on the farm. In October 1887, the barn's south "pen" was used for keeping hay, its north pen for blade fodder, and oats were kept over the threshing floor between the pens. Eight yearling cows were listed after the accounting of the barn and its contents, suggesting they were housed in the barn's side sheds, and other cows were housed nearby in a smaller log "cow stable" over which hay was stored. Straw was kept in the form of a rick (an outdoor stack). Boon also had on hand 11,500 shingles (valued at $34.50) and 100 board feet of walnut lumber in 1887, materials no doubt supplied by the farm's forested mountain land.[23]

After the second John Boon's death in 1887, ownership of his farm passed to his widow, Judia A. Moore (1845-98), who managed farm operations with the assistance of her adult sons.[24] After Judia's death, the farm was subdivided and assigned to or purchased by her heirs. Washington Shaver Boon (1850-1911) acquired a tract on the north side of Maggodee Creek on which he had already constructed a two-story frame house. Gustavus D. Boon (1876-1912) acquired a tract on the flanks of Cahas Mountain where with his bride Sallie Montgomery he built a house about 1902. The "Mansion House" tract was purchased by Edward P. Boon (b. 1879) in 1904 and resold in January 1905 to Silas W. Bernard (1876-1941) and Charles J. Kinsey (1864-1948). S. W. Bernard soon moved to the district with his wife, Julia Terry Bernard (1882-1982).[25]

Kinsey and Bernard established a store and cannery on Maggodee Creek soon after acquiring the ancestral Boon farm. The store, a one-story frame building built in 1906 by Kinsey's nephew, Charlie "Hub" Kinsey, operated as a branch of Kinsey's main establishment in Boones Mill, C. J. Kinsey Company. A surviving inventory from 1909 lists a standard range of country store merchandise, including dry goods, ready-made clothing, hardware, and food. The store served as a collection point for the agricultural products of the district and surrounding area, and local tenant farmers kept running accounts there. For example, John Foley, a sharecropper who lived in a log house that stood on the site of the present Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #1, sold his "interest in tomato crop" to Kinsey & Bernard on October 2, 1907. $116.77 was credited to his account, covering his debt and putting $15.83 in his pocket.[26]

Statement of Significance (continued)

The Old Homestead Packing Company cannery opened a year after the store and operated in conjunction with it. In 1909, Old Homestead's partners comprised S. W. Bernard and C. J. Kinsey, Showers L. Price and his son Taylor, Washington S. Boon, and J. L. Fisher.[27] The long, one-story frame cannery building stood just south of the store along the Carolina Road (the present Rt. 613, also referred to as the "Roanoke Turnpike Road" by this time). Tomatoes, string beans, and apples were canned and packed in the building and shipped out from a nearby siding on the Norfolk & Western line. The cannery provided income for the district's tenant farmers and their families; Rena Belle Wright, who lived in Tenant House #3 on the Boon-Bernard Farm, peeled tomatoes at the cannery during the 1920s. Workers were paid in Kinsey & Bernard scrip--small cardboard discs--which they redeemed at the store. The Old Homestead cannery closed in the late 1930s, a victim of hard-surface roads like Highway 220 that made it easier for growers to truck their produce to large packers in Roanoke and elsewhere.[28] The cannery has been torn down, but its label--picturing the Boon-Bernard Farm with its nineteenth-century complement of log farm buildings--survives (see Exhibit C).

Large-scale exploitation of the area's forests commenced in the early 1890s with the completion of the Roanoke & Southern line along the north edge of the district.[29] A sawmill stood near the store and cannery in the early twentieth century; its product was loaded on cars at a siding located between the district and Boones Mill. Forest products in addition to lumber contributed to farm incomes. Tan bark was hauled by wagon to a tannery in Salem. Before blight destroyed the region's chestnut trees in the 1930s, local stands provided utility poles and pulp wood, and, in the fall of the year, a bountiful supply of nuts. (The north shed room of the Kinsey & Bernard Store was used to dry the nuts, which were piled a foot deep on the room's floor.)[30] Ginseng, gathered on the district's mountainsides, brought up to ten dollars per pound during the period.[31] Farm families supplemented their diet with game, including turkey and squirrel but rarely deer, which was scarce from over-hunting. Foncie Wright, who lived in Tenant House #3 on the Boon-Bernard Farm, hunted squirrels for sport and table, bagging over a hundred a year.[32] A farm economy similar to that of the Cahas Mountain district, one that was also partially reliant on the productive potential of forested mountain land, has been described for the Peaks of Otter area of neighboring Bedford County.[33]

The mixed farming of the nineteenth century continued into the twentieth. Several tobacco barns stood on the Boon-Bernard Farm during the period between the world wars, but tobacco cultivation later waned and the barns were torn down.[34] Added to the crops and livestock of earlier times were vegetables that could now be canned on site and shipped, and apples. In 1879, John Boon's six-acre apple orchard produced 400 bushels from 200 bearing trees and

Statement of Significance (continued)

ranked among the area's larger orchards.[35] Production expanded when the Roanoke & Southern line was placed in operation in 1892, and such was the area's output that the siding between the district and Boones Mill came to be called Apple Siding.[36] Jack and Rosa Garst acquired an orchard when they purchased the Gus and Sallie Boon farm in 1906. Over the years they enlarged the orchard to approximately fifty acres and built a packing house on the flanks of Cahas Mountain at the 1,500-foot elevation adjudged to be optimal for apple growing in Franklin County.[37] The Garsts' son Arthur took over the business after World War II. As Occanneechi, Inc., Arthur H. Garst's orchards grew to 300 acres, and the packing facilities were moved to Rt. 613 just west of the district for greater ease of trucking.[38]

The twentieth century saw the construction of new farm buildings throughout the district. Large post-and-beam frame barns were built on the Boon-Bernard, Taylor-Price, and Washington and Rinda Boon farms to provide additional shelter for cattle and hay. S. W. Bernard attempted dairy farming for a time, erecting a metal-sided dairy barn with tile silo about 1920, but by the late 1930s he had given up on dairying because of the difficulty of keeping experienced help. At mid-century another shift in building technique began as treated hole-set post structures replaced frame construction, and S. W. Bernard's son John, who began farming in the 1940s, later added trench silos to the district's complement of farm buildings. At the close of the twentieth century, vestiges of the district's antebellum farm building stock remain in use, the log granary on the Boon-Bernard Farm, for example, serving as a corncrib and for general storage.

Architect/Builder

The following list gives the names of architects, builders, contractors, and carpenters active in the district before 1960. The list also gives the builder's place of residence and describes his or her work.

Angel, George W.
Franklin Co., Va.
Early-20th-century sleeping porches added to back of John and Susan Boon House (builder)

Bernard, John G.
Franklin Co., Va.
1937 William and Frances Price House (carpenter)

Statement of Significance (continued)

Bernard, Silas W.
Franklin Co., Va.
1937 William and Frances Price House (general contractor)

Cundiff, Tom
Franklin Co., Va.
1937 Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #1 (carpenter)
1937 Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #2 (carpenter)

Deyerle, H. C.
Franklin Co., Va.?
1820 John and Susan Boon House (attributed builder)

Fralin, Grover
Roanoke, Va.
1951 John and Jeanne Bernard House (contractor)

Hall, Elisha
Franklin Co., Va.
1937 Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #1 (carpenter)
1937 Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #2 (carpenter)

Kinsey, Charlie "Hub"
Franklin Co., Va.
1906 Bernard & Kinsey Store (builder)

Lionberger, Lewis
Roanoke, Va.
1945-46 remodeling of Boon-Garst House (builder)

Lynch, Joe
Franklin Co., Va.
1945 foundation for antebellum barn on Boon-Bernard Farm (builder)

Martin, Frank W.
1958 Yeuell and Mattie Bernard House (contractor)

Statement of Significance (continued)

Nelson, Calvin R.
Roanoke and Franklin Co., Va.
1955-58 remodeling of ca. 1821 Taylor-Price House (architect)

Peterson, Charles
Roanoke, Va.
1937 William and Frances Price House (architect)

Rothrock, Carl E.
Reidsville, N.C.
1951 John and Jeanne Bernard House (architect, revised stock plans)

Sloan, Roy
1937 William and Frances Price House (head carpenter)
1937 Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #1 (contractor)
1937 Boon-Bernard Farm Tenant House #2 (contractor)

Statement of Significance (continued)

Endnotes

1. Giles, Bernard, and Bernard, "Boon-Bernard Farm;" Steve Bernard, David Wiseman, and Charles C. Wiseman, Jr., personal communication. Investigated archaeological sites in the district include 44FR27, 44FR28, 44FR29, 44FR30, 44FR54, 44FR55, 44FR56, 44FR57, 44FR58, 44FR59, and 44FR60, which have yielded material culture dating from the Archaic and Woodland periods. Several of these sites were identified by Tom Klatka, an archaeologist with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Although they have been surface collected only, these sites appear to indicate the presence of campsites, reduction stations, and a small village site in the district. Additional uninvestigated prehistoric and historic sites exist on the Boon-Wiseman Farm in the district.

2. Anne Carter Lee, personal communication. "Cahas Mountain" is a shortening of Machackey's Mountain.

3. Amos, "Early Roads," 26.

4. Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 24; Meinig, *Shaping of America*, 160; and Edmundson, "Old Homestead."

5. Giles, Bernard, and Bernard, "Boon-Bernard Farm;" Wingfield, *Pioneer Families of Franklin County*, 6-9.

6. Bernard, "Old Homestead Farm," 6; Franklin County Land Books. The tax records for John Boon's farm are not by themselves conclusive. 1820 was the first year the county enumerated the value of buildings separately from the total value of land. The year also marks a substantial revaluation of Boon's property, from $1.82 per acre in 1819 to $9.00 per acre in 1820 for the 582-acre parcel. John and Susan married in 1811 (Franklin County Marriage Bond Book 1, p. 11).

7. Edmundson, "Old Homestead."

8. Franklin County Land Books; Will Book 3, p. 508. The value of buildings on Taylor's tract jumped from $300 in 1820 to $1,000 in 1821.

9. Franklin County Land Books; Will Book 18, p. 406; 1870 Franklin County population schedules; and "Price House."

10. The Saunders family of Bleak Hill, located in northwest Franklin County, also provided food and lodging to travelers on an informal basis during the mid-nineteenth century. As one family member wrote, "In those days there were no Inns or houses of entertainment in that isolated section, so travelers always asked for a night's lodging at private homes, where the ear marks seemed favorable for a good feed for man and beast" (Taylor, "Some Childish Recollections," p. 7).

11. Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 116; Franklin County Order Book No. 8, 2. Taylor was licensed in 1822 to keep a house of private entertainment "at his place of residence," which appears to have been on Gills Creek during the period.

12. Bernard, "Old Homestead Farm."

13. Edmundson, "Old Homestead."

14. Crozet, "Turnpike Survey," maps 22 and 23.

15. Franklin County Will Book 3, pp. 466 and 508; 1860 Franklin County slave schedules.

16. Franklin County Will Book 10, pp. 449 and 491, and Will Book 11, p. 465. The 1850 Franklin County slave schedules are illegible; the 1860 schedules apparently do not list slave owners Susan Boon and her sons Henry and Thomas.

17. John Bernard, personal communication.

18. John Bernard, personal communication.

19. Carley Ellis and David Wiseman, personal communication.

20. Franklin County Will Book 18, p. 406.

21. Franklin County Will Book 10, p. 491.

22. 1880 Franklin County agricultural schedules; Franklin County Will Book 20, p. 450.

23. Franklin County Will Book 20, p. 450. John's son Washington purchased the walnut lumber at the estate sale; in 1889, Washington built a house at the north end of the district.

24. John's first wife, Susan Shaver, died in 1865 (Bernard, "Old Homestead Farm").

25. Bernard, "Old Homestead Farm;" U.S. census, Franklin County population schedules. Bernard and Kinsey were brothers-in-law through Kinsey's wife, Sallie Bernard (1868-1945).

26. John Bernard, personal communication; Bernard Family papers; *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917,* 388. Poultry bartered for merchandise was kept in a coop that stood behind the Kinsey & Bernard Store.

27. Franklin County Deed Book 58, p. 438. Fisher, who lived in Washington Boon's household in 1910, left the partnership in 1909 to establish his own cannery.

28. John Bernard, personal communication.

29. The Roanoke & Southern Railway was absorbed into the Norfolk & Western system shortly after it was completed (Claiborne, *Franklin County*, 8-10).

30. John Bernard, Carey Ellis, and David Wiseman, personal communication. John Bernard's brother Yeuell remembered the nuts being dried in the store. Mast from chestnuts, oaks, and other nut-producing trees also provided forage for free-range livestock.

31. Ibid.; Speer, Russell, and Worsham, "Johnson Farm," 52.

32. John Bernard, personal communication.

33. Speer, Russell, and Worsham, "Johnson Farm," 52-54.

34. Ibid.

35. U.S. census, 1880 Franklin County agricultural schedules.

36. John Bernard, personal communication. "Apple" appears as the name of the siding on Rand McNally's 1928 Virginia road map.

37. Claiborne, *Franklin County*, 11. This packing house, abandoned by the late 1940s, stood near the cistern (outbuilding 2.9) on the Boon-Garst Farm (Jack Garst, personal communication).

38. Jack Garst, personal communication.

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5. E590530 N4109050
6. E590640 N4109050
7. E589850 N4107980
8. E588670 N4107430
9. E587260 N4108120
10. E588830 N4109940
11. E589460 N4109610
12. E590160 N4110690
13. E590430 N4110990

Verbal Boundary Description

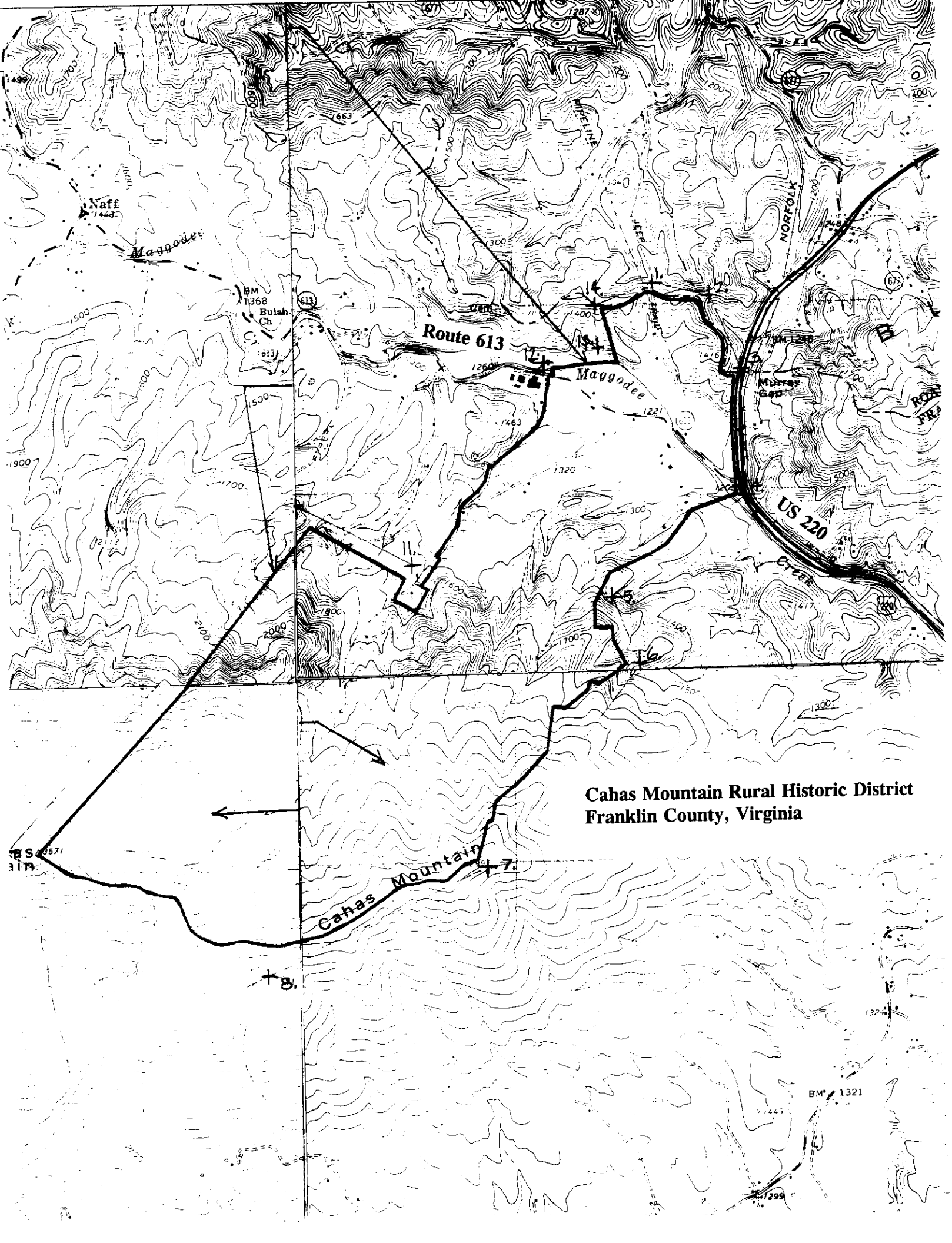
The boundaries of the Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District are portrayed on the USGS Bent Mountain, Boones Mill, Callaway, and Garden City quadrangle maps and the two 1:600-scale district maps that accompany this nomination. The boundaries may be described as follows. Beginning at the point (on the Garden City quad) where a property line of Franklin County Tax Map 19 parcel no. 5.3 intersects the west shoulder of Highway 220 approximately 200' south of the junction of Highway 20 and Rt. 613, then follow the west shoulder of the highway southward and eastward approximately 1,700' to a point due north of the peak of a 1,417'-elevation mountain spur, then follow a line due south across the peak of the spur approximately 1,900', then follow a line due west approximately 1,400' to a corner of Franklin County Tax Map 26 parcel no. 1, then follow the boundaries of this parcel northward and then southward and westward to its southern corner, then follow property lines southward and westward up hill to the point (on the Boones Mill quad) where a property line reaches 2,992' in elevation (the eastern peak of Cahas Mountain), then follow the ridge of the mountain westward to a point (on the Callaway quad) on the highest point of Cahas Mountain (its western peak at 3,571' in elevation), then follow a property line northeastward down hill (through the Bent Mountain quad) to a point (on the Garden City quad) at UTM coordinate E588900 N4109820, then follow a line southeast to the north corner of a 2.61-acre parcel (Franklin County Tax Map 20 parcel no. 116), then follow the northwest, southwest, southeast, and part of the northeast boundaries of the 2.61-acre parcel (thereby excluding the parcel and a modern house that stands on it) to the midpoint of a drive (an extension of Rt. 614) where it intersects the northeast boundary of the 2.61-acre parcel, then follow the drive northeastward approximately 600' to a point where a farm lane branches off from it to the northwest, then follow the farm lane approximately 200' across a branch to a point 100' from the branch, then follow a line northeastward that parallels the branch 100' from its northwest bank to the point where this line intersects the southwest boundary of a 2.04-acre parcel (Franklin County Tax Map 20 parcel no. 115), then follow the southwest boundary of the 2.04-acre parcel 100' southeastward to where it intersects the west bank of the aforementioned branch, then follow the west bank of the branch northeastward to the point where it intersects the south shoulder of Rt. 613, then follow the south boundary of Franklin County Tax Map 19 parcel no. 5.2 and the north bank of Maggodee Creek eastward

Geographical Data (continued)

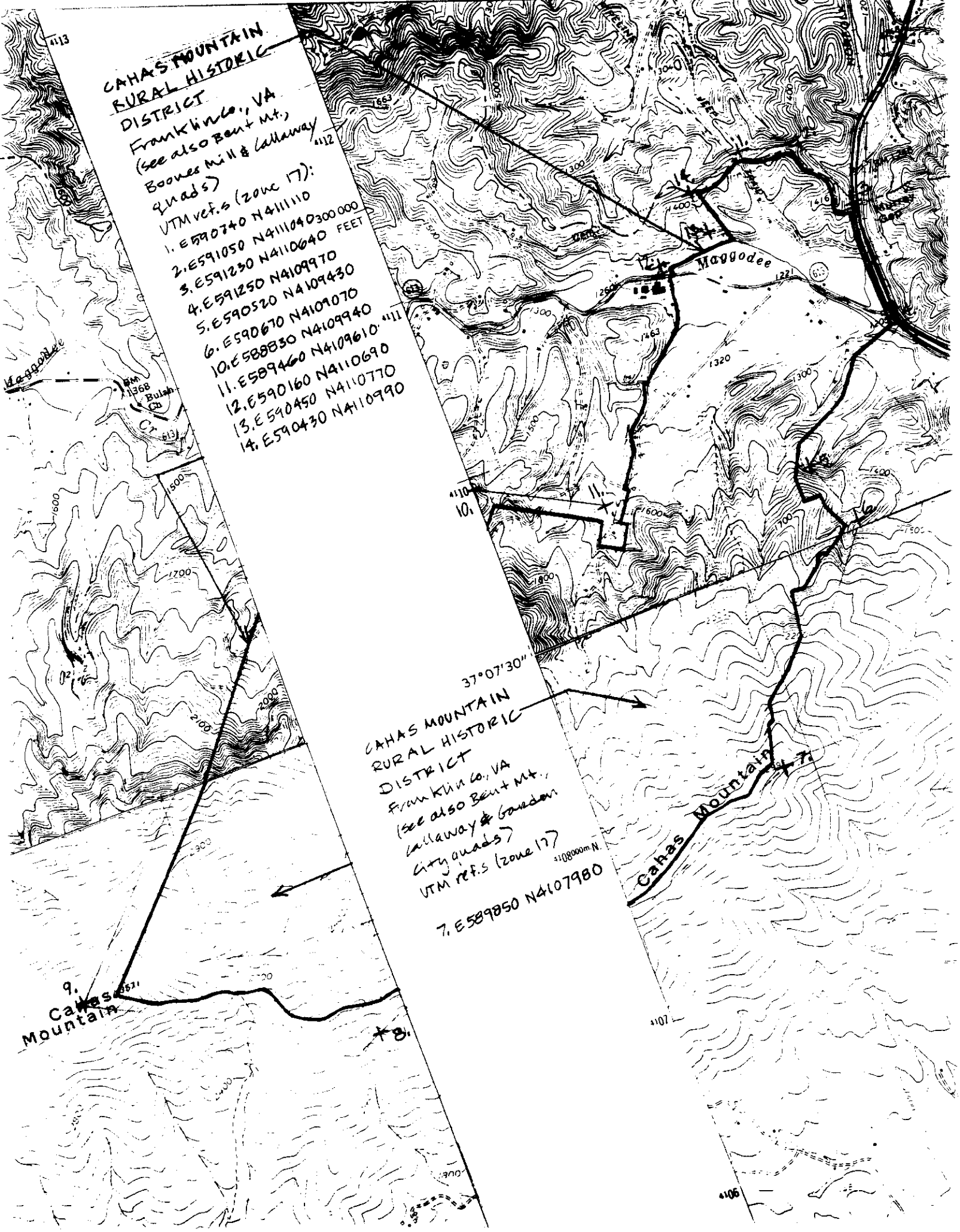
(crossing Rt. 613) to the point where a property line intersects Maggodee Creek at approximately UTM coordinate E590550 N4110690, then follow the property line northwest to a point 25' south of where it intersects the Franklin-Roanoke county line, then follow a line eastward and then southward that parallels the county line at a distance of 25' south of it (including the Boon Cemetery) to a point where the line intersects the west shoulder of Highway 220, then follow the west shoulder of Highway 220 southward to the beginning. These boundaries encompass an area of approximately 1,450 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District are defined so as to include the five historically and proximally related farms discussed in the body of the report, plus historically and presently associated fields, pastures, orchards, and forested mountain land. For the most part, the boundaries follow the modern property lines of the included farms. In cases where there are no suitable property lines, political boundaries, or natural features such as ridgelines and creeks to follow, the boundaries follow lines designed so as to include historic resources and exclude adjacent modern resources. This is especially so in the case of the boundary that parallels a branch on the north side of Rt. 614, which includes in the district a log tenant house on the northwest bank of the branch but excludes a modern pond and dam further downstream.



Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District
Franklin County, Virginia


CAHAS MOUNTAIN
RURAL HISTORIC
DISTRICT
Franklin Co., VA
(see also Bent Mt.,
Boones Mill & Callaway
quads)
UTM ref.s (zone 17):
1. E590740 N4111110
2. E591050 N4111040
3. E591230 N4110640
4. E591250 N4109970
5. E590520 N4109430
6. E590670 N4109070
10. E588830 N4109940
11. E589460 N4109610
12. E590160 N4110690
13. E590450 N4110770
14. E590430 N4110990
300 000 FEET
37°07'30"
CAHAS MOUNTAIN
RURAL HISTORIC
DISTRICT
Franklin Co., VA
(see also Bent Mt.,
Callaway & Gordon
City quads)
UTM ref.s (zone 17)
7. E589850 N4107980
4108000m N.
Maggodee
Cahas Mountain
9.
8.
10.
11.
7.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs of: Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District, Franklin Co., Va., VDHR # 33-393

1. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: The district as seen from its northeast tip; view facing southwest. Rt. 613 and the bed of Maggodee Creek are in the middle distance with the Boon-Bernard Farm beyond, Rt. 614 and orchards to the far right, and Cahas Mountain in the background.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 1 of 18

2. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Rt. 614 with the Boon-Garst House and Cahas Mountain in the distance; view facing southwest.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14145 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 2 of 18

3. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Rt. 614 with the Taylor-Price House on axis in the distance, Maggodee Gap beyond to the left, and the Peaks of Otter in the distance; view facing northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14145 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 3 of 18

4. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: John and Susan Boon House, northeast elevation; view facing southwest.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14145 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 4 of 18

5. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: John and Susan Boon House, mantel in first-floor southeast room.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14145 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 5 of 18

Photographs (continued)

6. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Boon-Bernard Farm, Garage (left) and Kinsey & Bernard Store (center); view facing northeast. Note logging activity on hillside behind store.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14145 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 6 of 18

7. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Boon-Bernard Farm, farm buildings; view facing northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 7 of 18

8. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Boon-Bernard Farm, Barn #1 interior.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14145 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 8 of 18

9. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Boon-Bernard Farm, Tenant House #3 showing log gable and purlin ends; view facing east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 9 of 18

10. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Boon-Bernard Farm, Tenant House #3 Barn; view facing east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 10 of 18

Photographs (continued)

11. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Taylor-Price House, southwest elevation; view facing northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 11 of 18

12. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Washington and Rinda Boon House, rear elevations; view facing northeast.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 12 of 18

13. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Washington and Rinda Boon House, mantel in second-floor south room.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14161 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 13 of 18

14. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Washington and Rinda Boon Farm, Carolina Road Trace at Maggodee Gap; view facing south.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14162 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 14 of 18

15. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Boon-Garst House, northwest elevation; view facing east.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 15 of 18

16. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Boon Cemetery; view facing west.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 16 of 18

Photographs (continued)

17. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: William and Frances Price House as seen from driveway of John and Susan Boon House; view facing northwest.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14145 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 17 of 18

18. CREDIT: J. Daniel Pezzoni DATE: 1995
NEGATIVE FILED: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
VIEW OF: Principal noncontributing resources in district, the Yeuell and Mattie Bernard House in the middle distance and the John and Jeanne Bernard House beyond.
NEG. NO.: VDHR # 14146 FILE NO.: VDHR # 33-393
PHOTO 18 of 18

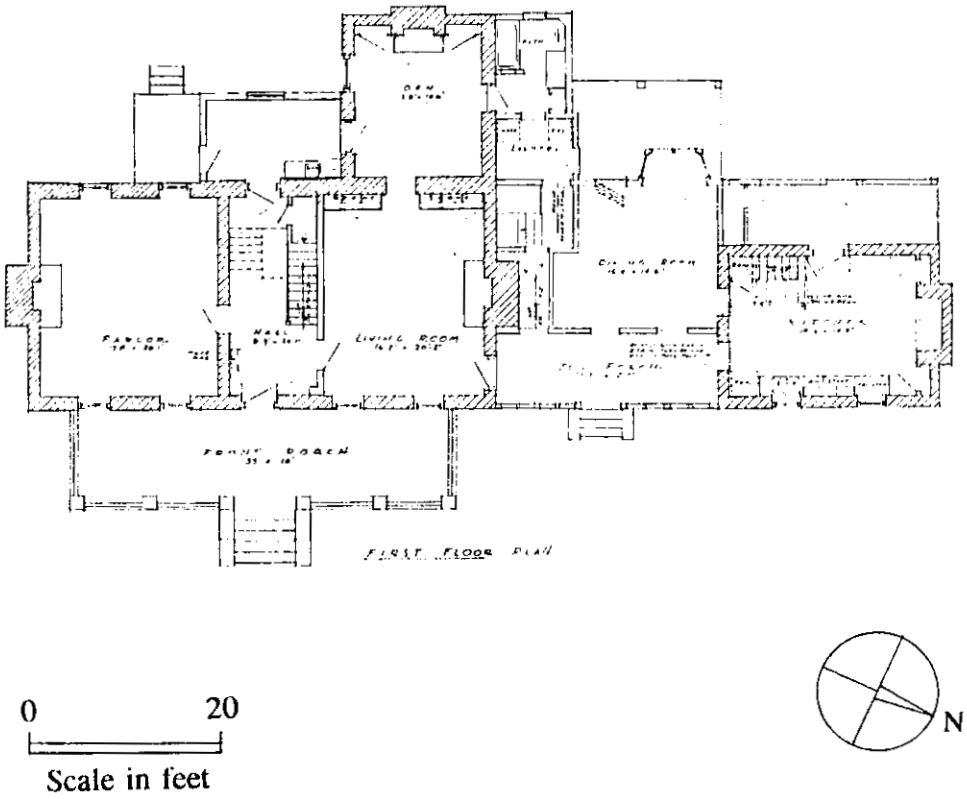


Exhibit A. John and Susan Boon House first-floor plan. Hatched areas indicate brick construction. Adapted from a plan by R. Calvin Nelson.

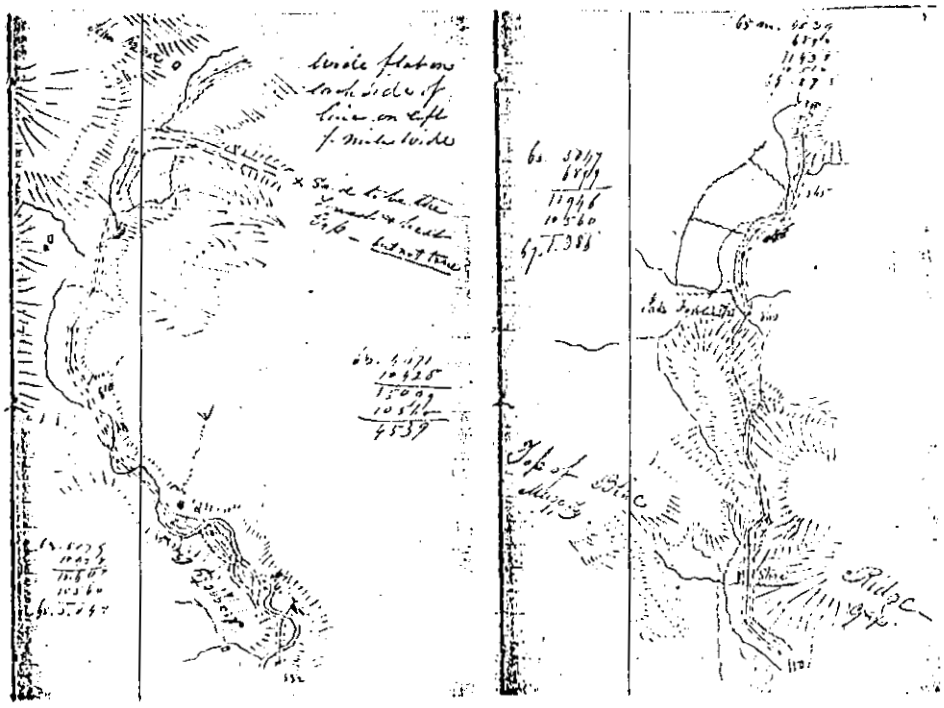


Exhibit B. Two pages from Claudius Crozet's 1838 field book no. 2 for the survey of the Pittsylvania, Franklin & Botetourt Turnpike. The pages show the course of the Carolina Road as it was in 1838. John Boon's house is indicated at the top of the first page accompanied by the notation, "Wide flat on back side of line on left 1/2 mile wide," a reference to the pocket of bottom land at the north end of the district. The page also shows an alternate route leading through Murray Gap, of which Crozet remarked, "Said to be the Lowest & best Gap - but not true." The second page shows "Maggoty Gap" and a store located in the vicinity of the later Washington and Rinda Boon House. Original in the Board of Public Works papers (box 309) at the Virginia State Library, Richmond.

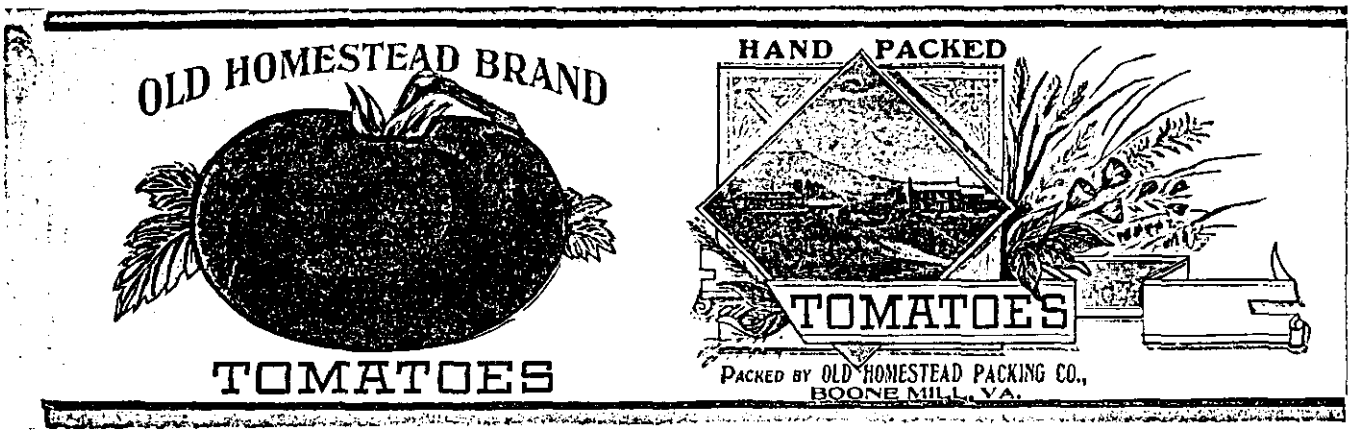


Exhibit C. S. W. Bernard and C. J. Kinsey's Old Homestead Packing Company label, ca. 1910.

33- 393

PROPERTY NAME, LOCATION and FILE NUMBER:

Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District, Franklin County_____

	Date	Initial
Date received:	**04-27-95**	**_JCH_**
Acknowledgement letters sent: (06-02-95)	**06-07-95**	**_JAE_**
Review Team Recommendation: Action: **eligible, local, agriculture, architecture and commerce (35)**	**06-13-95**	**_JCH_**
Review Team Recommendation Reported:	_____	_____
Notification of Upcoming State Review Board Review:	**07-10-95**	**_JAE_**
State Review Board Recommendation: Action: **eligible**_____	**08-15-95**	**_JCH_**
State Review Board Recommendation Reported:	**08-25-95**	**_SDM_**

Cahas Mountain Rural Historic District, Franklin County
submitted by Dan Pezzoni

Owners:

John and Jeanne Bernard
Route 2 Box 54
Boones Mill, VA 24065

Bernard Farms LLC
c/o John Bernard, Manager
Route 2 Box 54
Boones Mill, VA 24065

Thomas Victor and Mary Boitnott
Route 2 Box 62
Boones Mill, VA 24065

Washington Boone
c/o Ann H. Loud and Nancy H. Huggett
3012 Woodlawn Ave., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015

William M. and Mary Ficklin
Route 2 Box 58
Boones Mill, VA 24065

Pat Nelson Lucas
3019 Corbeshaw Rd., SW
Roanoke, VA 24015

Occanneechi, Inc.
PO Box 87
Boones Mill, VA 24065

Frances B. Price
Route 2 Box 57
Boones Mill, VA 24065

Patton B. Saul
3112 Allendale St.
Roanoke, VA 24014

Robert D. Saul, Jr.
2127 Broadway, SW
Roanoke, VA 24014

Thomas F. and Patricia C. Trostle
Route 2 Box 59
Boones Mill, VA 24065

copy to consultant:

J. Daniel Pezzoni, Preservation Consultant

P. O. Box 7825
Roanoke VA 24019-0825

Officials:

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Franklin County Board of Supervisors
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Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Macon C. Sammons, Jr.
Franklin County Administrator
108 East Court Street
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Timothy J. Krawczel, Director
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Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Edward G. Goode, Chairman
Franklin County Planning Commission
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Robert W. Dowd, Executive Director
West Piedmont Planning District Commission
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Martinsville, VA 24114

Dr. Francis Amos
109 Maple Avenue
Rocky Mount VA 24151

Homer G. Murray
Franklin County Board of Supervisors
Route 2, Box 33
Boone's Mill VA 24065

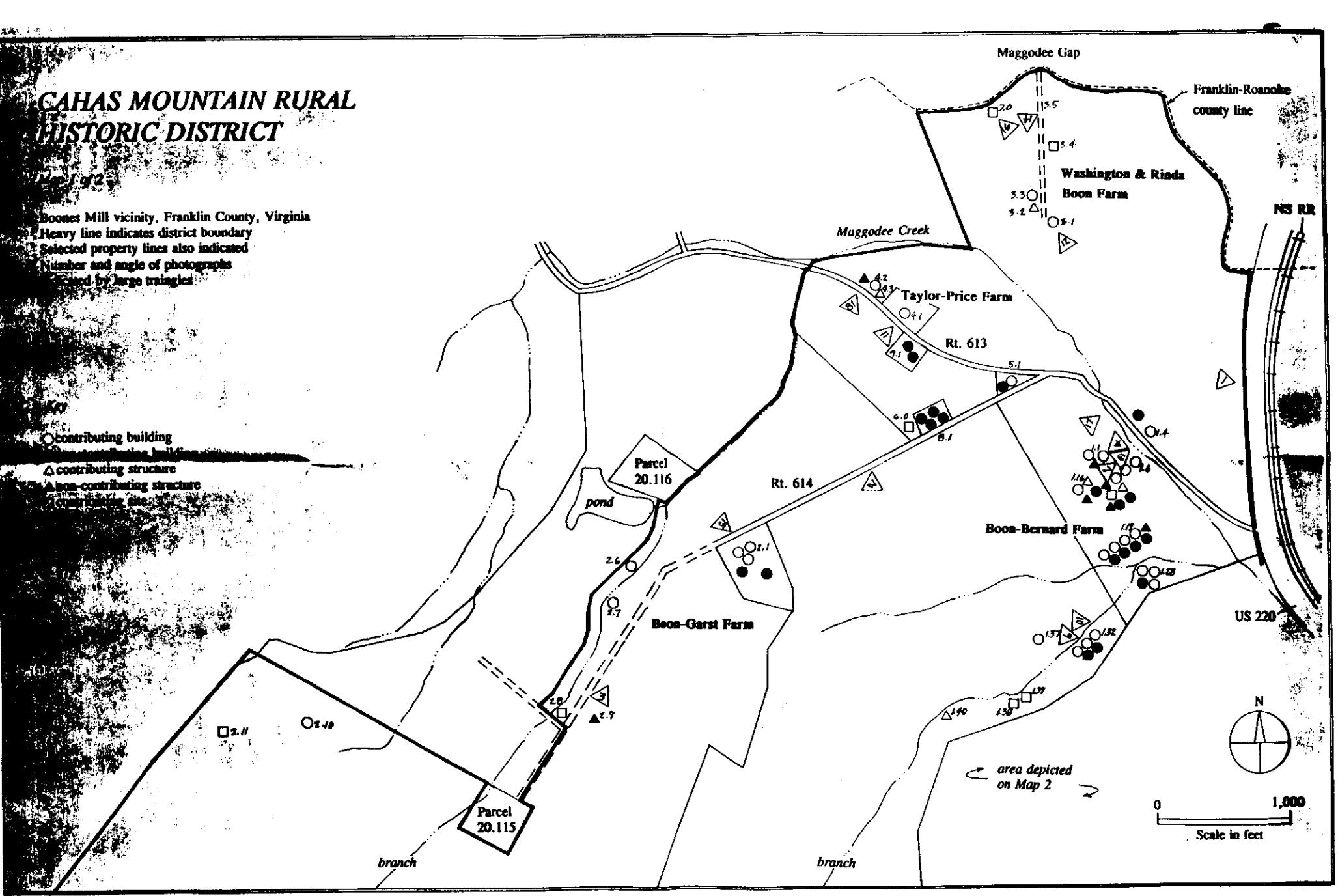
CAHAS MOUNTAIN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Map 1 of 2

Boones Mill vicinity, Franklin County, Virginia
Heavy line indicates district boundary
Selected property lines also indicated
Number and angle of photographs
indicated by large triangles

Key

○ contributing building
[illegible] contributing building
△ contributing structure
▲ non-contributing structure
[illegible] contributing site



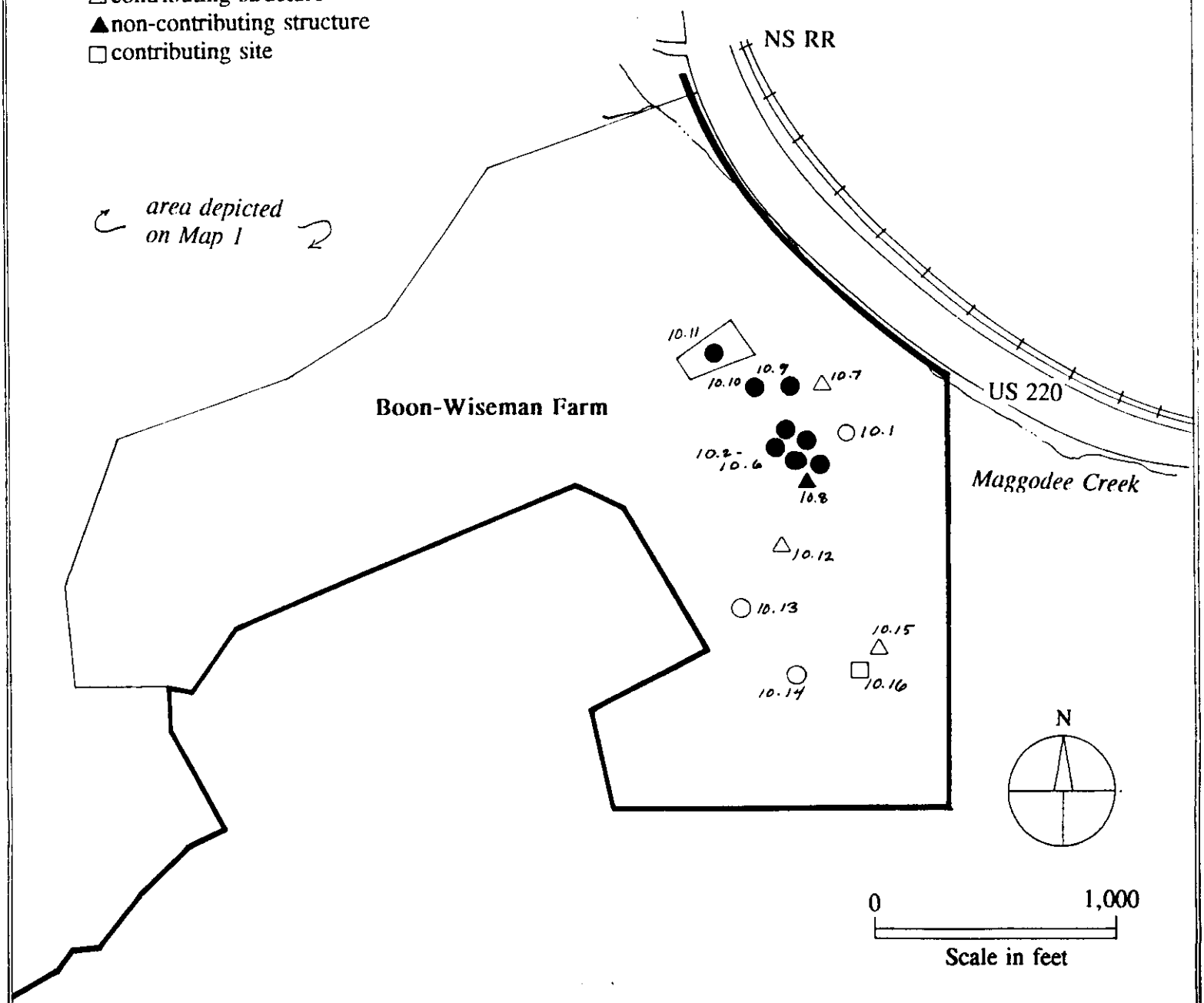
CAHAS MOUNTAIN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Map 2 of 2

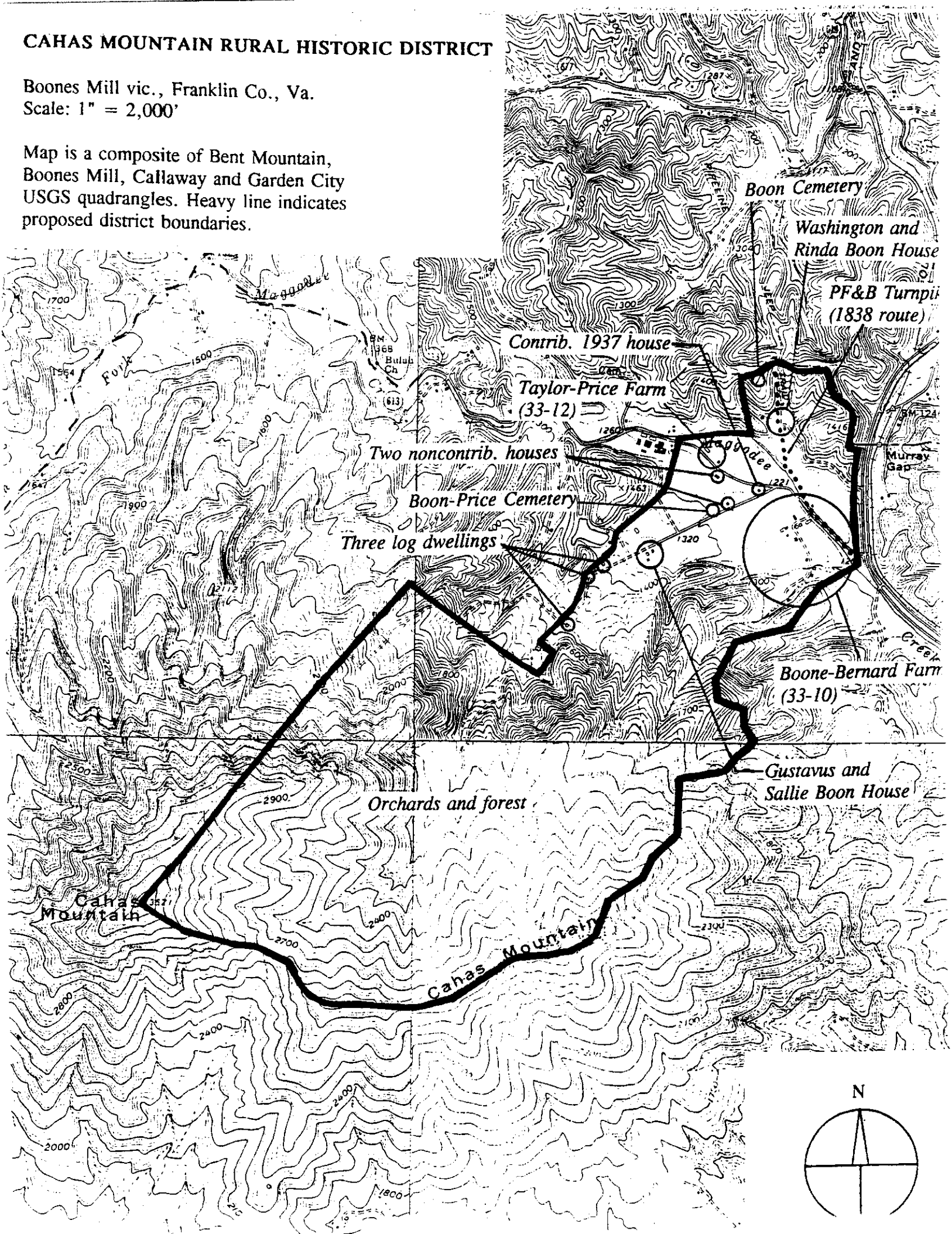
Boones Mill vicinity, Franklin County, Virginia
Heavy line indicates district boundary

Key

○ contributing building
● non-contributing building
△ contributing structure
▲ non-contributing structure
□ contributing site



CAHAS MOUNTAIN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boones Mill vic., Franklin Co., Va.
Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Map is a composite of Bent Mountain, Boones Mill, Callaway and Garden City USGS quadrangles. Heavy line indicates proposed district boundaries.