

VLR-10/9/91 NRHP-10/15/92

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 HARSHBARGER HOUSE

other names/site number VDHR Fils No, 80-13

2. Location

street & number 316 John Richardson Road (County Route 7435 not for publication N/A  
city or town Roanoke vicinity x  
state Virginia code VA county Roanoke code 161 zip code 24011

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 statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Negh C. Miller  
Signature of certifying official Date 9/3/92

Director, Virginia Department 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 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature or Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   0  

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

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal  
OTHER: Single-room plan

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone  
roof WOOD: Shingle  
walls STONE: Limestone  
BRICK  
other WOOD: Weatherboard

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)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

Period of Significance 1797-circa 1825

Significant Dates 1797  
c1825

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(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
- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property  2 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	594105	4130890	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

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  Gibson Worsham

organization  Gibson Worsham, Architect  date  August 20, 1991

street & number  3145 Yellow Sulphur Road  telephone  703-552-4730

city or town  Christiansburg  state  VA  zip code  24073

=====  
**Additional Documentation**  
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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 Edward L. Truett

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Box 111 \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Cloverdale state VA zip code 24077

=====  
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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Harshbarger House**  
Roanoke County, Virginia

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### Summary Description

The Harshbarger House is a two-story dwelling consisting of a late-eighteenth-century, stone, one-room section with an early-nineteenth-century brick addition. A contemporary semi-detached, one-story, brick kitchen wing to the north was originally connected to the house by a breezeway that was later replaced by a frame hyphen. The house stands today on a lot near modern commercial buildings and parking lots, but faces the largely undeveloped old Hershberger Road, and is screened from the development to the rear by plantings.

### Architectural Analysis

The stone section of the Harshbarger House was constructed in 1797 on the north side of Carvin Creek near its confluence with Tinker Creek. The site was originally located in that portion of southern Botetourt County that was incorporated into Roanoke County in 1838. It was annexed by the city of Roanoke in 1949 and now lies in a commercial and industrial area. A loop of the old Hershberger Road (an alternate spelling of Harshbarger) runs immediately to the south of the house, retaining the appearance and feeling of a narrow country road, while a widened section of the road passes to the north. The site, consisting of two acres, is large enough to convey a sense of the original open setting.

The two-story stone section of the house was constructed in 1797 for Samuel Harshbarger. The two-bay gabled dwelling has a single room on the ground floor. A square, partially-exterior, stone chimney originally rose on the east end but has been obscured by the added brick section below the roofline. A window is centered in each floor in the west gable end. Entry to the house was gained through a door in the west bay of the north front. The coursed limestone rubble walls are finished with a buttered mortar joint that was recently restored.

The walls were originally crowned by a box cornice built around a large beam supported by the projecting ends of the garret floor joists. The box cornice trim elements were decayed at the time of the restoration and have not been restored to date, but the beam and the projecting joist ends remain. The box cornice apparently continued across the west end of the house as well, creating the effect of a pediment on that gable end. Projecting wooden elements remain at this location.

The window and door openings on the first floor and the second floor west end display splayed stone jack arches, while the remaining second-floor windows have no arches or visible lintels, with two courses of stone above them on the exterior and a concealed timber lintel on the interior. The windows and door have mortise-and-tenoned timber frames and sills with a simple bead and a quarter-round backhand. The garret is lit by a small square casement window in the center of the west gable. Immediately above is a small, inset, square, stone plaque inscribed SHB 1797. The windows throughout retain early iron pintles for now-vanished

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blinds. The north window is shorter than the south or west windows on the first floor, but in an unusual adaptation for the sake of regularity, takes its height from that of the adjacent door. The stone section is now roofed with wood shingles but was most recently covered with standing-seam metal.

The interior of the stone section features slightly splayed window openings with flush wooden jambs and narrow molded trim around the openings. A plain beaded chair rail forms the sill and stool of the windows. An enclosed stair rises in the northwest corner from beside the door to end over the west end window. The stair is enclosed with beaded vertical boards, but the original door is missing, as is the door of a low closet below the stair. The fireplace projects into the room on the east wall. The firebox is arched with stone voussoirs and is surrounded by a molded architrave with a high shelf above a double row of raised panels.

There is a built-in press in the alcove to the north side of the chimney breast. The opening is filled with a pair of glass doors above and a pair of panel doors below and surrounded by molded architrave trim. A deep molded cornice tops the press, ornamented with dentils.

A deep summer beam is bedded in the chimney breast and spans the room from east to west. The beam is ornamented with half-round beads on both edges of the bottom face. Joists are mortised into the upper half of the summer beam and are decorated with three-quarter-round edge beads on the lower corners. There is no cellar below.

The second-floor interior does not have a fireplace. The chimney rises on the east wall. A simple beaded base and chair rail surround the room. Window trim consists of a narrow quarter-round molding. The room is separated from a passage at the west end by a beaded board partition that was possibly added in the early nineteenth century when additions made by Samuel Harshbarger made it possible to create such circulation spaces. It is possible that the very small space was used as a sleeping room. The second floor has exposed joists with quarter-round corner moldings. Above is a common rafter roof with collar beams and lapped and pegged joints.

The stair rises in the center of the west wall, with a plain balustrade consisting of a rounded railing and square balusters. An early stair rises to the garret in the northwest corner. It is enclosed with plain tongue-and-groove boards and whitewashed on the originally exposed undersides of the treads. The stair door is missing. There is no plaster behind the stringer, indicating that either the interior plaster was added later than the stair, or that the stair is original to the house despite its difference in form and materials from the stair below.

In about 1825 a brick, three-bay, two-story addition was made by Samuel Harshbarger to the east end of the stone section. It was slightly higher in elevation, and the first-floor level was about 1 1/2 feet higher than that of the stone section. The new section, built entirely in Flemish bond, faced in the opposite direction from the

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stone section, effectively relegating the stone section to a secondary position. The addition, related in form and plan to regional houses of log, frame, and masonry during this period, features a symmetrically arranged facade and a hall-parlor plan. The early-twentieth-century brick Bungalow-style porch which sheltered the lower story of the south front has been recently removed. The foundation is of coursed limestone rubble.

The center door head on the south front is lower than the heads of the flanking windows. Both the first- and second-story windows have six-over-six double-hung sashes with ungauged splayed jack arches and mortise-and-tenoned frames with molded backhands. There is no evidence of pintles for blinds. The sashes throughout the entire house were damaged or missing and have been replaced. The north facade is nearly identical to the south, except for the absence of the second-floor center window. The south and north fronts are topped by a molded brick cornice with a cyma recta shape. The door openings have stone sills. The exterior doors are not extant, but have been recently supplied with old panel doors.

The brick section is built with four independent walls rather than being built with three walls butted to the stone section. The east end features a partially exterior chimney with stepped shoulders at the second-floor window head level. Garret casements flank the chimney. The rake boards were recently replaced, and a new standing-seam metal roof replaced the former similar roof.

To the north of the brick section stands an originally semidetached, brick, one-story, one-room kitchen. The kitchen, which had been damaged by neglect more than the main house, features a recently restored off-center window on the east side where there had been a door in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Doors are located in the west and south walls. A large, fully exterior brick chimney rises at the north end, flanked by unusual, small, square, attic vent holes. The molded brick cornice is identical to that of the main house.

A two-story, late-nineteenth-century, north addition to the main house once filled the space between the kitchen and the house and extended across the north side of the stone section. That addition was recently demolished, and the ghost of the early breezeway roof connecting the kitchen with the main house was fully revealed on the north wall of the house. The roof was apparently a continuation of the kitchen roof and sheltered the door and west window of the first floor of the brick section. The interior of the kitchen was largely destroyed and was partially restored in the recent repair work. The work includes new exposed ceiling joists, a rebuilt segmental-arched cooking fireplace modeled on the original, and a frame addition that fills the space between the kitchen and the house and contains a new bathroom.

The interior of the brick section of the main house is divided into two parts on the first floor, in the form of a hall-parlor-plan dwelling. The stone and brick sections are connected by an early doorway on the south side of the original chimney. The north and south doors now give access into the west room, but evidence indicates that the partition between the east and west rooms has been relocated. Ghosts and nail holes on the ceiling

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joists just to the west of the doors indicate that the partition was located west of the doors. In this arrangement the principal room in the brick section would have been the larger east room.

The present partition is built of the apparently reused early beaded board partition covered with plaster. It was probably moved in the mid- to late nineteenth century or later. The stair on the west side of the partition features turned balusters and an early-twentieth-century paneled newel. The skirt is faced with long vertical panels and conceals a closet. The door opening in the partition is surrounded by a mid- to late-nineteenth-century beveled architrave, but contains a reused door similar to others in the section. The doors are unusual in that they feature a flat five-panel arrangement with the single horizontal panel at the top.

The trim in the first floor consists of a simple beaded base and chair rail, and window and door trim with a cyma reversa molded architrave. The exposed joists show traces of whitewash and a later plaster ceiling (recently removed) and have cyma moldings on the edges. The east fireplace was narrowed in the mid-twentieth century, and little remained of the brickwork above the opening. The fireplace has been restored, and the original mantel features a reeded frame with carved sunburst corner blocks surrounded by a molded architrave. A molded shelf above is carried on a frieze ornamented with a reeded center block and reeded inset end blocks in the form of triglyphs. The inner opening is segmentally arched.

The location of the brick wing was previously occupied by a one-story frame addition. The chimney between the brick and stone sections clearly served the earlier frame wing. The stone opening, now located in the west room of the brick wing, was made smaller when the brick addition was made by inserting bricks and adding a mantel. The inserted bricks and the mantel have been removed, revealing a very large opening with a timber lintel. The large lintel was cut and infilled with brick at an early date. The entire arrangement, including the relatively small size of the fireplace in the adjoining stone room, suggests that this fireplace was the one used for cooking in 1797 or soon after.

The second floor features a similar plan to that of the original first-floor plan. A beaded board partition once divided the second floor into two rooms just west of the center window on the south front. Evidence on the joist at this point indicates that the north two-thirds of the wall was relocated several feet to the east when the present stair was added. Early door locations are found at both ends of the partition; the north opening connected the two rooms and the south opening apparently gave access to the now vanished garret stair which would have risen above the early stair from the first floor. There is a header where this stair would have ended in the same location in each floor's ceiling structural system, including that of the basement. The later stair from the first floor was enclosed on the east by a plastered stud partition.

The exposed joists above have cyma moldings on the corners. There is no fireplace in the west room. The off-center fireplace in the east room is small and segmentally arched. It was rebuilt in the same form in the

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recent restoration. The simple shelf-and-architrave mantel has a segmentally arched inner opening and a high, deeply molded shelf supported by a frieze decorated with inset grooved end blocks and a grooved center block that resemble triglyphs. Both rooms feature intermittent sections of edge-beaded pinrailing with regularly-spaced turned wooden pins. A section of similar beaded board forming an upside-down T shape is located on the wall to the south of the east mantel and was presumably used for hanging a mirror or attaching some other portable element.

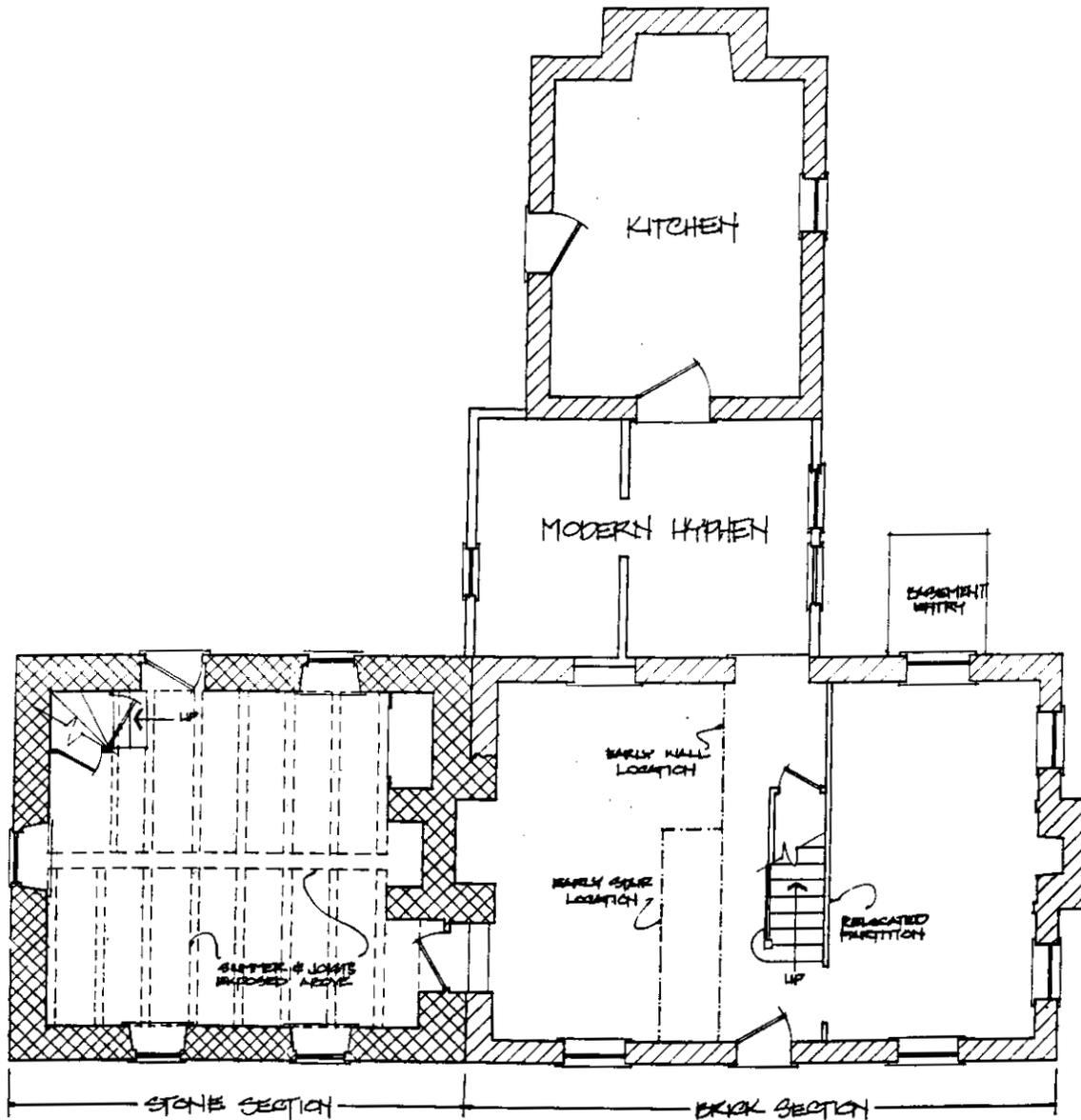
The garret is unfinished and features a common rafter roof structure with collar beams attached to every other pair of rafters and lapped and pegged joints. The basement is reached down an exterior set of steps located under a modern bulkhead below the east window on the north side of the brick section. The stone-walled cellar has a low ceiling and high vents on the south and east walls. There are several low alcoves in the stone walls, one below the east fireplace on the first floor and another in the south wall, presumably used for storage in what was apparently a food storage cellar. The earth floor steps up near the west end of the brick section, forming a deep shelf surrounding the base of the chimney. The walls and the peeled log joists above are whitewashed.

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Roanoke County, Virginia



HARSHBARGER HOUSE  
ROANOKE CO., VIRGINIA  
G. WORSHAM, 1989 - FIRST FLOOR



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Harshbarger House  
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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harshbarger House is significant in local architectural history as a well-preserved example of a rare one-room-plan stone house that was built in 1797 by Samuel Harshbarger, a son of German immigrants, who came from Pennsylvania to settle in the Roanoke Valley during the late eighteenth century. Later enlarged with a Flemish-bond brick addition constructed around 1825, the house's evolutionary character illustrates the response of its owner to the economic and architectural changes and tastes of the early nineteenth century. One of the area's earliest documented dwellings, the Harshbarger House is also significant for its connection with German immigrants who settled in the Upper Shenandoah Valley during the eighteenth century. The use of stone in the original house suggests a German-influenced building tradition that has rarely survived in eighteenth-century houses of the area.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Samuel Harshbarger (born 1759), who is credited with building the Harshbarger House, came from Pennsylvania as part of a group of Swiss or German Brethren or Dunkards. His father and mother, Jacob and Marie Harshbarger, are said to have fled Basel, Switzerland, for Holland because of religious persecution, and to have left Holland in 1754 for Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup> The immigrants purchased land patented earlier, in the 1750s and 1760s, by Scotch-Irish and English settlers. They settled in the northern Roanoke Valley, in what was then Botetourt County, on the upper reaches of Peters Creek as well as Carvins and Masons creeks.<sup>2</sup> The settlers and their families continued to intermarry within the culturally-related group. Many of the settlers built large stone or log dwellings within a few years of their arrival.

Samuel Harshbarger brought with him his mother and his wife, Elizabeth Gish, and followed his brother Christian, who settled several miles to the north at Amsterdam, near the center of the Brethren community. Harshbarger purchased 504 acres at the point where Carvins Creek entered Tinker Creek in 1793. He received the land from Francis Graham, who had purchased 364 acres from his father William, adding an additional 140 acres at the southern end. Most of the desirable tract had been originally patented by John Mills in 1752.<sup>3</sup>

The house on Samuel Harshbarger's land was built in 1797, as is recorded on a tablet inscribed "SHB/1797" in the west gable. The house faced his land to the north and backed up on Carvins Creek. The house may have been built with a one-story kitchen wing on the east end, as is suggested by the architectural evidence.

Traditional sources say a three-room frame section was added to the house by Harshbarger and was later replaced by a brick wing in 1825, in order to alleviate overcrowding.<sup>4</sup> The house is said to have contained ten persons, Samuel and Elizabeth Harshbarger, his mother, their six children, and a black nurse.<sup>5</sup> In the

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census of 1810 Samuel is shown with a household of eight; in 1820, nine; and in 1830, only two, himself and his wife. The addition of 1825 incorporates planning and formal elements more typical of regional architecture at large than the earlier stone section, and may indicate a less insular Brethren community.

The two-part dwelling, composed of a main house and frame wing, recalls a number of slightly later houses found along Lapsleys Run and Pattersons Creek in northern Botetourt County. These log dwellings were built by German and Swiss settlers, and are one- or two-story houses with added or integral one-story kitchen wings that often share a chimney. Examples include the John Barger (III) House, reconstructed at the Museum of American Frontier culture in Staunton, Virginia.<sup>6</sup>

The house is one of a larger group of stone and log buildings in western Virginia built for and by persons with continental European origin or ancestry. The three-room house plan has been associated with German and Swiss settlers by some architectural historians.<sup>7</sup> The Harshbarger House has the two-bay asymmetrical facade and the stone building material often associated with these dwellings, but it has a more modest floor plan. The one-room plan is normally identified with small log dwellings, and is unknown in association with stone within the immediate region. Other stone houses in southern Botetourt County, including Stonelea, built for Edward Mitchell in the early 1820s, and the Bryan McDonald, Jr., House, built in 1768, are much larger hall-parlor-plan dwellings. Harshbarger's neighbors, Frederick Garst and Dunkard minister William Stover, built substantial log and stone dwellings that are now gone. A photograph of Garst's "Fort" shows a large two-story structure suggesting by its form elements of Continental-derived plan and details.<sup>8</sup>

Harshbarger built a nearby stone mill that was destroyed in 1877. His son Jacob settled nearby on Tinker Creek soon after his marriage, building a now-vanished brick house and mill. The principal early road in the area of the house was known as the Carolina Road; it connected Pennsylvania through the Shenandoah Valley to North Carolina. It passed the Harshbarger tract a short distance to the east of Tinker Creek. The road going past both mills is said to have been created by Samuel Harshbarger to give access to the mills and provide a route between the Carolina Road and the Wilderness Road or Great Road which led west into Kentucky.<sup>9</sup>

According to family tradition, the Harshbargers were rigorous in their use of German ethnic customs and language. Family descendants are fortunate to have preserved a remarkable amount of material about Samuel Harshbarger and his relations. According to tradition, Harshbarger was deeply prejudiced against English-speaking people and their language, and against all religions other than the Brethren. He retained all the beliefs and practices of a European peasant, including planting by the signs of the Zodiac.<sup>10</sup> The Harshbargers, as Brethren, were opposed to slavery on principle. Fearing he would be unable to compete any longer with slave labor in the Roanoke Valley, Jacob Harshbarger (Samuel's son) sold his property in 1831 and moved to Indiana. His father eventually followed him, selling his land to John Jeffries in 1837. He died in Indiana in 1849. The mill and house were later owned by John Richardson, who bought the property in 1866.<sup>11</sup>

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The property was owned by several families after Richardson, including the Stone family, who were the latest former owners. Few damaging changes have been made to the house, although it suffered from neglect for many years during the mid-twentieth century until it was purchased by the present owners, Delores and Edward Truett, in 1989. They have carefully restored the house, saving all significant elements of the fabric, rebuilt the kitchen wing, and added new services in the modern hyphen connecting the kitchen to the main house.

### Endnotes

1. Olga Gish Durr, *Family History of the Harshbargers*, p. 55ff.
2. Clare White. *Roanoke: 1740-1982*, p. 27.
3. Helen R. Prillaman, *A Place Apart: A Brief History of the Early Williamson Road and Northern Roanoke Valley Residents and Places*, Roanoke, Virginia, privately printed, 1982, pp. 32-33.
4. Prillaman, 1982, and Durr, p. 51.
5. Durr, p. 51.
6. Gibson Worsham, *Botetourt County Reconnaissance Survey Report*, Staunton, Virginia: Museum of American Frontier Studies, 1988, p. 23.
7. Edward A. Chappell, "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement", *Proceedings*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, v. 124, no. 1, February 1980.
8. Prillaman, 1982.
9. *Ibid.*
10. White, p. 27.
11. Confederate Engineers Map, 1864.

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- Chappell, Edward A. "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement." *Proceedings*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, v. 124, no. 1, February 1980.
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- Durr, Olga Gish. *Family History of the Harshbargers*.
- Kelly, Sandra Brown. "History's in the Design". *Roanoke Times and World News*. 8 April 1990.
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- National Archives, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Third Census (1810), Fourth Census (1820), Fifth Census (1830), Sixth Census (1840), Seventh Census (1850), and Eighth Census (1860), Virginia.
- Prillaman, Helen R., "Fire Damages Historic Cabin". *Williamson Road Forum*. Roanoke, Virginia: May 1, 1986.
- Prillaman, Helen R., *A Place Apart: A Brief History of the Early Williamson Road and Northern Roanoke Valley Residents and Places*. Roanoke, Virginia: privately printed, 1982.
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- White, Clare. *Roanoke: 1740-1982*. Roanoke, Virginia: Roanoke Valley Historical Society, 1982.
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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the property correspond to tract # 38.16-1-6 as recorded on the tax maps of Roanoke County, Virginia.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries were selected to enclose the Harshbarger House and its immediate domestic-related space as defined by the present property lines.

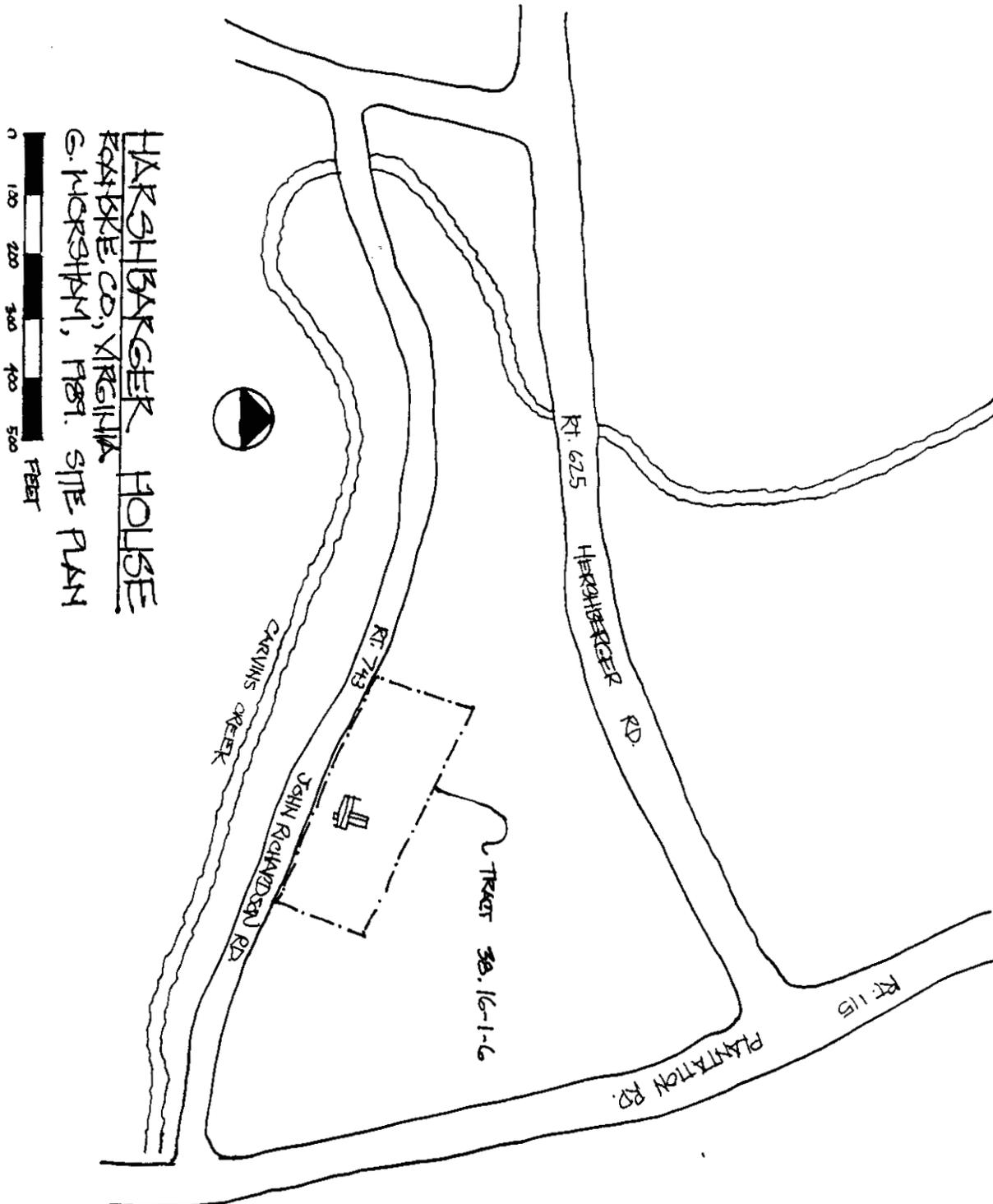
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

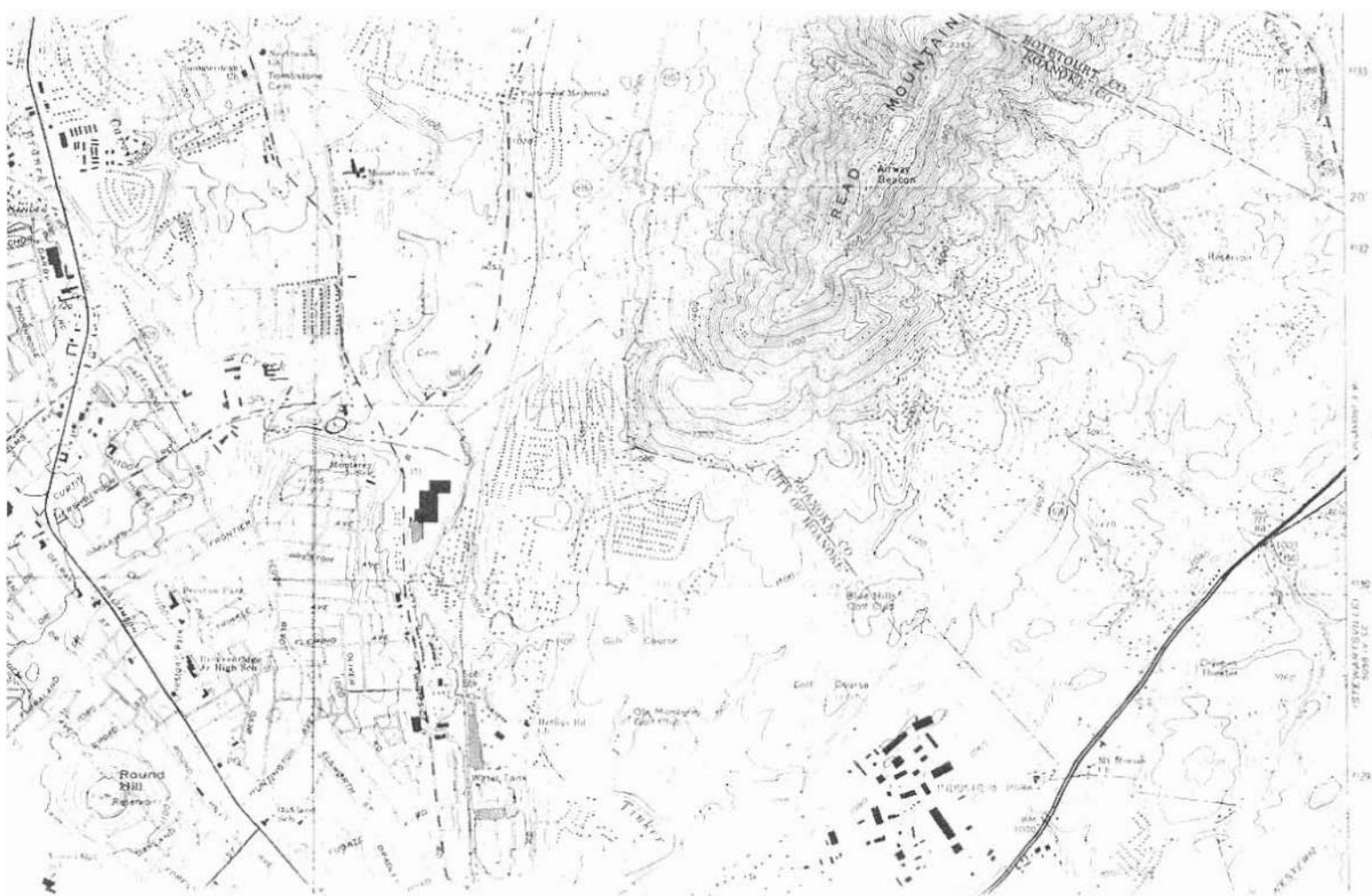
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Harshbarger House  
Roanoke County, Virginia



HARSHBARGER HOUSE  
KAYBE CO, VIRGINIA  
G. WICKHAM, 1987. SITE PLAN



HARSHBARGER MOUNT  
ROANOKE COUNTY, VA  
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