OMB No. 1024-0018

NRHP Accepted: 5/26/2021

Date of Action

United	States	Department	of t	he l	nterior
Nationa	al Park S	Service			

Signature of the Keeper

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

		1	
Section number Additional Documentation	Page	1	
State/Federal Agency Certification			
As the designated authority under the National H	istoric Pres	ervation Ac	t, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X_ additional documentation)		mover	removal
meets the documentation standards for registering Places and meets the procedural and professional			
Julio & Sanaan			5/12/202
Signature of Certifying Official/Title:			Date of Action
Signature of Certifying Official/Title.			Date of Action
National Park Service Certification			
I hereby certify that this property is:			
entered in the National Register			
determined eligible for the National Register			
determined not eligible for the National Regis	ster		
removed from the National Register			
additional documentation accepted			
-			
other (explain:)			

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

Introduction

The North Fork Valley Rural Historic District was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1989 followed by National Register of Historic Places listing in 1991 under three criteria and areas of significance: Criterion A Agriculture, Criterion C Architecture, and Criterion D Archaeology: Historic—Non-Aboriginal. The original nomination was based on survey conducted in 1986 and 1990. The period of significance was defined as ca. 1745 to 1940 and the level of significance was defined as local.

This Additional Documentation, based on a resurvey conducted in 2020, extends the period of significance to 1970, provides more detailed information on the district's resources, and assigns updated contributing/non-contributing status to those resources. Updated sections include 5 (Classification, number of resources), 7 (Description), 8 (Statement of Significance), 9 (Bibliography), 10 (Geographical Data), 11 (form prepared by), and a photo log. Accompanying this additional documentation are a new location map with latitude/longitude location coordinates, an updated sketch map that reflects the current inventory, and a photo key for the updated photos. The historic district boundaries *have not changed* as a result of this nomination update.

Section 5. Classification

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing 179	Noncontributing 249	buildings
28	3	sites
27	11	structures
0	0	objects
234	263	Total

Section 7. Description

Summary Paragraph

The North Fork Valley Rural Historic District occupies approximately 10,200 acres in northeast Montgomery County, Virginia. The district embraces the valley of the North Fork of the Roanoke River and is principally defined on its south side by the ridge of Paris Mountain, which rises to a height of approximately 3,000 feet above sea level in places. The north side is principally defined by the 2,100

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

feet above sea level contour line. Other principal boundaries include Lusters Gate Road at the district's southwest end, the Montgomery/Roanoke county line at the northeast end, and several straight line segments, all of which is described in the boundary description of the original nomination and is visually represented on the map that accompanies this Additional Documentation. The valley floor rises from approximately 1,500 feet above sea level at the southwest end of the district to approximately 1,800 feet above sea level at the northeast end.

The district is largely rural and agrarian in character. Cleared land is generally used for pasture and hay production with very little crop production at the present time. The higher elevations are typically forested. The North Fork has a stream-like character owing to the fact that it enters the district not far from its source in Roanoke County's Catawba Valley (the western end of Catawba Valley is an extension of the North Fork Valley). Numerous small branches flow off of Paris Mountain to join the North Fork and several larger streams, such as Mossy Spring Branch, Mill Creek, Dry Run, and Gallion Run flow into it from the north, their sources in the Mount Tabor Valley and on the slopes of Brush Mountain located outside the district. The district is underlaid by limestone, sandstone, and shale.

The district's architecture is diverse in terms of function, date, construction material, and style. Most resources are farm-related and generally include a farmhouse and associated domestic and agricultural buildings. In the 1960s, at the very end of the period of significance (ca. 1745 to 1970), a few non-farm houses were built in the district, a trend that continued after the period of significance. Other, non-farm resource types include mills, mill dams, stores, churches, schools, a cheese factory, a quarry, a dam for a recreational lake, and cemeteries. The earliest known historic-period above-ground resource is the log core of the Hoge House (060-0378), with a reported dendrochronological date of ca. 1780. Construction has continued up to the present, with two houses under construction in the spring of 2020. Construction materials/methods for building superstructures include log, frame (both heavy timber frame and light nailed frame), poles, stone, brick, poured concrete (concrete stave silos), and concrete block (principally cinder block). Architectural styles visible on the exterior of buildings include Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Rustic. Historically the district included several hamlets, such as Lusters Gate. McDonald's Mill, Bennett's Mill, and a complex centered on the Dry Run School (demolished) and Hall's Store (060-0331). Today only Lusters Gate has a distinguishable village character.

Integrity Statement

The North Fork Valley Rural Historic District possesses good overall integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The district possesses high integrity of setting (an important aspect of integrity for a rural historic district) in that it retains the rural character it had during the historic period. Integrity of setting is most apparent as one drives though the district on its principal road, Catawba Road, from which the historic landscape of fields, woodlots, and forested mountainsides is visible. Integrity of setting is lowest in the modern Deer Run subdivision and other, smaller modern subdivisions, but these are generally sited in woods so that they are virtually invisible in the warm months and screened in the cold months, or they are screened by topography. Many individual modern

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

houses not part of subdivisions are also screened from view by foliage and/or topography. Many of the district's non-contributing buildings are agricultural outbuildings dating to after the end of the period of significance (or apparently dating after the period), but they are generally similar in form, construction, and finish to historic-period outbuildings and do not adversely affect setting. Through their function these outbuildings also help sustain the district's traditional agricultural focus. The Mountain Valley Pipeline currently under construction is an intrusion, though it is not readily visible from most of the district. The majority of historic resources possess integrity of design and workmanship in that their form, construction, and style and the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction remain evident. Integrity of materials is somewhat lessened by modern alterations such as vinyl siding and replacement windows, but these generally do not so compromise a resource's historic character as to render it non-contributing. The district as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The district possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it. The vast majority of resources appear to stand on their original sites.

Inventory

The following inventory is organized alphabetically by road name and numerically by address number within road groupings. Some resources located on roads do not have addresses; these are assigned addresses like "900 block Catawba Road (south side)." Other resources are located so far off roads that an approximate address is not possible. These are assigned to the road to which they most appear to belong and are listed at the head of the road grouping along with their county tax parcel in order to help locate them (the corresponding survey file has exact location information). Some recent (1985 or later) resources were not visible from a public thoroughfare or adjacent property and were not surveyed; these are listed by address and noted "Not inventoried." Permission was not granted to survey some historic resources that were not visible from a public thoroughfare or adjacent property. These are also noted "Not inventoried," although information may exist on them in the original nomination and the surveys upon which it was based.

Each property entry begins with a heading that notes the address, property name (historic or generic), approximate or exact date, DHR identification number (prefix 060), a secondary identification number if one exists (in parentheses), contributing/non-contributing status, and the resource type. Dates were determined or estimated by a number of means, such as historical records, oral tradition, architectural or constructional characteristics, and, for more recent resources, online Montgomery County Geographical Information System (GIS) records. Contributing resources are those that date or appear to date to the period of significance and possess sufficient integrity (see integrity discussion). Non-contributing resources are those historic resources that have lost integrity to convey their historic association or are resources dating to after the end of the period of significance in 1970. The majority of resources in the inventory are classified as buildings with fewer numbers of sites and structures and no resources classified as objects.

Inventory entries for both contributing and non-contributing primary resources that were resurveyed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

include a description that summarizes historic architectural features as well as alterations over time. Secondary resources are noted with an estimated construction date, contributing/noncontributing status, and a brief description.

The contributing or non-contributing status of the primary resource on a parcel is indicated on the Sketch Map that accompanies the nomination report. The Sketch Map is broken across four pages, with the first page beginning at the southern end of the district and pages two through four continuing in a generally north/northeastern direction. Names of roads within the district are shown on each page of the Sketch Map. The North Fork of the Roanoke River also is labeled, as are tributary streams. Due to the amount of acreage within the district, the maps are formatted for printing on oversized paper measuring 72" x 72". If viewing the map as a PDF, use the PDF viewing software to zoom into a particular part of the map page. For additional reference, both the Location Map and Photo Key that accompany this nomination show the district boundary in its entirety.

On the Sketch Map, locations of primary resources are noted according to either the 7-digit inventory number assigned at the time of original survey or the 11-digit inventory number assigned at the time of the original nomination's preparation. A unique inventory number is assigned to each resource to avoid repetition. The boundaries of each property with inventoried resources are shown on the Sketch Map; however, building footprints are not shown. Property boundaries are shaded according to whether the primary resource is contributing, noncontributing, not surveyed as part of the current nomination update, or demolished since the original nomination was prepared. Undifferentiated areas within the district boundaries that are shaded light gray do not have any surveyed resources. These undifferentiated areas make up the majority of the approximately 10,200-acre historic district. Extensive open space is a character-defining feature of rural historic districts. The North Fork Valley Rural Historic District's landscape includes very hilly and heavily wooded areas that encircle extensive open pastures and hay fields closer to the valley floor. Development is organized largely along or oriented toward the North Fork of the Roanoke River; this pattern is readily apparent on the updated Sketch Map and Photo Key as well as the district's original sketch map.

Acre of Rocks Road (parcel 002852). Hunting Lodge. Early 21st c. 060-0474-0191. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Rustic-style frame building has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof that engages front and rear porches with square wood posts and slatted board railings. Other features include an exterior gable-end stone-faced chimney without shoulders, an upper-level deck on the east gable end, a cinder block foundation, and a partial enclosure of the back porch. In front of the building is an area of exposed bedrock associated with the larger area known as Acre of Rocks just to the east.

a. Outbuilding. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

b. Generator shelter. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The tall open-sided structure has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof supported by square wood posts.

Acre of Rocks Road (parcel 015061). 19th c. Arnold Price House. 060-0412 (060-0574-0118). Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half or story-with-garret v-notched log house has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof that extends to cover a wraparound porch. The porch has rustic log posts with gravel instead of a floor on the front side of the house and sandstone flagstones on the west gable end. The flagstones adjoin a non-original sandstone or sandstone-faced chimney with a poured concrete hearth (but no fireplace), flat shoulders formed by stone slabs, and a square flue opening. To the rear extends a cinder-block shed addition with recently added board-and-batten siding. Other features include a system for collecting rain water from the roof, a sandstone-faced barbecue firebox and flue on the addition, a batten front door with square window, and one-over-one and three-over-one windows, the latter indicating alterations during the second quarter of the twentieth century. Arnold Henley Price (d. 2006) was a former owner. Price's wife was Betty Absher Price (d. 2015).

a. Privy. 3^{rd} quarter 20^{th} c. Contributing building.

The small frame building of conventional shed-roofed form has plywood siding.

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

The open-fronted pole building has a shed roof and metal siding.

c. Chalet hunting cabin. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small Rustic-style frame building, possibly prefabricated, has log siding and an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof. A name plaque on the eaves identifies it as "Chalet."

9093 Blacksburg Road. House. Ca. 2011. Not inventoried.

Catawba Road (parcel 002599). Brown Cemetery. 19th c. 060-0574-0179. Contributing site.

The rectangular cemetery occupies the crest of a bluff overlooking the North Fork of the Roanoke River. Most of the marked graves occupy the northwest corner and many of these, both headstones and footstones, have round-arched forms and distinctive ornament suggesting the were made by the same

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

stonecutter. Most of the headstones have fanfold carving in the tympanum. One has a frame with bands of furniture-like spool carving. The finest carving appears on the headstone of Thomas Brown "Senier" (ca. 1792?-1853) with has a delicate Federal-style fanfold or sunburst motif in the tympanum, a border with fine sawtooth edging, and bands of reverse diamond-point carving in the border. The footstones have low-relief carving with scalloped designs. Thomas Brown's footstone is carved with the initials T. B., the B to the right of a rectangular depression that erases a flawed or mistaken initial. Later monuments are more conventional in form and detail and include short obelisks and the headstone of Annie N. Bell (d. 1888) carved with a sleeping lamb. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence and has plantings of yucca.

Catawba Road (parcel 002599). Wells Cemetery. Early 20th c. 060-0574-0180. Contributing site.

The small cemetery occupies the knoll-like raised part of a ridge overlooking the main valley. Only two definite grave markers were identified, both toppled by cows and both professionally carved from marble. They are for Celestra P. Wells (1897-1901) and a female (possibly a child) named Beulah. Two posts on the east side of the area may indicate the entrance. They are notched at their bottoms, perhaps for a former rail that could serve as a stile for climbing over now-missing wire fencing. A post lying on the ground also has a notch. Also on the ground is a stone with a tapering end that may have once been a fieldstone marker.

Catawba Road (parcel 002599). Rhudy House. Ca. 1920. 060-0574-0182. Contributing building.

The abandoned and deteriorated one-story frame house has wire-nailed weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip (almost pyramidal roof), a crude pole shelter built on one side (perhaps as a cattle shelter), and a central interior brick flue. A brick on the ground, possibly dislodged from the flue, has a raised cross-in-circle emblem in the frog identified by architectural historian and brick specialist Michael Pulice as the rope-and-pulley emblem of the American Brick Manufacturers Association. According to the owner, Howe Brown, who grew up near the house in the 1950s, it was not occupied at the time but had been lived in by a man with the last name Rhudy.

a. Cemetery. 19th c. Contributing site.

The cemetery consists of about a dozen marked graves on a knoll with views of the valley uphill and to the west of the house. The markers consist of small tabular sandstone fieldstones, none of which were observed to have inscriptions or carved decoration. The largest stones rise about a foot above grade whereas the smallest rise about two to three inches above ground level. One possible headstone/footstone pair was observed and one stone, presumably a headstone, was lying on the ground. Stone forms vary, at least one each with flat or irregular tops and several, including, the smallest stones, with pointed tops.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

830 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1985. 060-0574-0006. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Split Foyer house has a brick-veneered lower story and a vinyl-sided upper story. The brick is variegated in shades of red, brown, and white. Other features include an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, brickwork that continues to the eaves over the front entry, which has sidelights, a brick and concrete steps and landing at the front entry, a one-car garage at the south end of the lower level, and an interior brick flue.

Page

852 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1985. 060-0574-0007. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Raised Ranch has novelty vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a basement level, and a wood deck and steps at the front entry. Note: 850 Catawba Road may be an alternate or additional address for this house but it does not appear in county GIS searches.

870 Catawba Road. Lusters Gate School. 1916. 060-0316 (060-0574-0094). Contributing building.

Though modernized, this one-story frame school retains its overall historic form. The rectangular building has a hip roof with the original hipped dormers and modern metal roofing. The north half of the façade is an engaged porch with modern turned posts and balusters. Other features include an interior brick flue, vinyl siding, a rear shed room (perhaps an addition when the school was converted to a house in the mid-twentieth century), and replacement windows.

a. Carport. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The carport, which stands close to the rear of the school but appears separate from it, has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, square posts, roof-mounted solar panels, and a Colonial Revival-inspired cupola.

b. Garage. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and a side wing which appears to house an office.

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

The small one-story frame building, which is a shed or possibly a privy, has a shed roof and board-and-batten siding (the boards may be plywood).

900 block Catawba Road (south side). Barn. Early/mid-20th c. 060-0574-0185. Contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

The two-level frame barn has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed gambrel roof. At the north end of the roof is a hay bonnet; at the middle of its ridge is a rectangular gabled monitor-type vent with louvers. Other features include a hay mow opening under the hay bonnet and a shed addition on the west side with crooked log pole supports.

940 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1940. 060-0574-0134. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half house, which combines features from the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, has brick veneer (probably over frame) and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof are two gabled dormers and on the rear are a large shed dormer and an interior brick flue. The full-façade front porch has tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals, brick pedestals without columns flanking the center entry bay, thick square balusters, and a parged concrete basement level (the same parged treatment continues to the house foundation). Other features include a one-story side sunroom with a hipped roof, replacement windows, and an enclosed rear porch. Note: In the original nomination this property was combined with 2838 Faulkner Road, 060-0317.

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

The one-story building is constructed with cinder blocks and has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with asbestos-shingle sheathing in the gable and a two-over-two window.

b. Barn. Late 20^{th} c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story barn, which possibly dates to the historic period (1950s or 1960s), has red-painted siding (either board-and-batten or ridged metal) and a front-gable roof. The barn is located on a separate parcel from the house but appears to be associated with it.

1123 Catawba Road. House. 2020. 060-0574-0135. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house has a high asphalt-shingled side gabled-hipped roof, wood or cementitious wood weatherboard siding, and a one-story side wing (perhaps a garage). The house faces south, away from the road. The house was under construction at the time of survey (April 2020).

a. Outbuilding. 2020. Non-contributing building.

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

b. Outbuilding. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building, which may be a lawnmower/garden shed, has a front-gable roof and what appears to be weatherboard siding.

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

10

1125 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 2011. 060-0574-0136. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house has two gable-fronted sections, metal roof sheathing, wood or cementitious wood weatherboard siding, and an assortment of windows.

a. Outbuilding. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building

The one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding and a gable roof. The building stands close to the house.

b. Barn. Early to mid-20th c. Contributing building

The two-level frame barn has a metal-sheathed gambrel roof and vertical board siding, much of it recent replacement in kind. In the front (north) end of the gambrel is a hay bonnet and in the boards below are two sets of three diamond-cut vents, the center vents larger than those above and below. The barn and adjacent silo stand beside Catawba Road, separate from the house.

c. Silo. Ca. 1950. Contributing structure.

The roofless cylindrical cinder-block silo stands next to the barn.

d. Willow Spring Lake Dam Ruins. Ca. 1930. Contributing site.

Willow Spring Lake was developed around 1930 as a swimming and boating lake with adjacent picnic grounds. The Rutledge House at 1141 Catawba Road was associated with it. The poured concrete dam ruins on the north bank of the North Fork of the Roanoke River are more continuous inland and more fragmented nearer the river. An inverted u-shaped iron object, probably a horseshoe, is embedded in the front of the dam (it appears to be a good luck talisman rather than reinforcing that was accidentally exposed). A portion of concrete pavement is visible in front of the dam and the dam is extended inland by a stone retaining wall. A boldly-flowing spring branch from the Rutledge House springhouse enters the river just downstream from the dam. Upstream from the dam is a large cubicle block of poured concrete, perhaps the base of a former structure.

1134 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1984. 060-0574-0137. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Neo-Eclectic frame house has wood or cementitious wood weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Other features include a front porch with square posts, two gabled dormers, two exterior brick chimneys, and an assortment of windows included a round-arched one on the south gable end. An outbuilding, possibly a garage, may stand to the south of the house but was not

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

visible from different vantage points.

a. Stable. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical boards siding, a stair-stepping two-part form, large front openings, and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

1141 Catawba Road (west portion). Rutledge House (Willow Spring Farm). Ca. 1798. 060-0318 (060-0574-0096). Contributing building.

The two-story v-notched log house with metal-sheathed side-gable roof was built in two or three phases beginning around 1800 or possibly earlier. The first story and a half of the three-bay left (west) section is the original section. The one-bay right (east) section is structurally distinct from it and presumably represents an addition, though the two sections are yoked together on the front by two continuous plate-like logs, suggesting a more complex evolution. The logs above, from the second-story window sills up, are different in color and character and represent a heightening of the house or replacement of an earlier second story. The house has a stone foundation, windows with six-over-six and other sash arrangements, traces of whitewash on logs, stone chinking with later concrete mortar, a modern one-story shed front porch, and a modern one-story rear shed wing. There is evidence for what appears to have been a front porch post or other feature projecting at the joint of the left and right sections of the house, as suggested by a vertical indentation on the log ends of the right-hand section and intermittent peg holes. Cut into the older boards of the gable to the left and right of the west chimney stack are heart-shaped vents.

The house has limestone chimneys at both ends. The east chimney has roughly stepped shoulders and is built of brick from near the top of the gable upward. The right chimney is entirely stone with sloped shoulders and a detached stack. It features a decorative triangular stone that appears to be the trademark of the mason; a similar triangular stone is built into the adjacent springhouse. The stone has what appears to be carved hatchings in its left corner, like the fletching on an arrow, and perhaps traces of other carving (including possibly the letter R), although the lines may be partly or entirely natural, as suggested by three corner stones to the left which have what appear to be natural erosional hatching. (It is not impossible that all of these stones were selected for the visual appeal of their natural texture, and the triangular stone augmented with carved hatching.) In the mortar joint to the right of the triangular stone is a friable dark substance, perhaps burned or deteriorated wood, and possibly the remnants of a shelf or furring element. To the right and left of the lower part of the chimney are vertical posts at the junction of the house logs and the chimney, and near the ends of the logs are pegs. The pegs may have attached interior features like mantel jambs to the logs, although that would seem structurally excessive, or they attached vertical wooden members on the exterior, which would suggest the existence of a wooden chimney before the present stone one, though no other evidence for such a hypothetical original chimney was observed.

According to researcher Pearl Vest, writing in 1938, "the log house was built with shop made nails, and chinked with stones. The names, Nathan Worley and Thomas Rutledge are carved in the logs. It was

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

12

weatherboarded at one time many years ago. The weatherboarding was removed about five years ago." Vest dated the house to 1798 and noted that Edward Rutledge (d. 1821), whose wife was Ann, acquired the property that year. As to the property's later incarnation as Willow Spring Lake, Vest wrote: "The place, 'Willow Spring Farm', took its name from a large willow which stood at the spring. The waters of the North Fork are dammed up to form a lake, making this an ideal swimming and picnic ground. Campers flock here all during the summer . . . The road originally ran in front of the house." The Worley and Rutledge names were not observed on the house's exterior, nor were "shop made" i.e. wrought nails observed, though the triangular stone relates the west chimney to the springhouse which does have wrought nails consistent with construction in the late 1700s or early 1800s.

Willow Spring Lake is indicated on the 1932 Blacksburg quadrangle USGS map. The resort featured a swimming and boating lake formed by the damming of the North Fork and was accompanied by a tennis court and apparently at least one rental cabin. Two stories account for the end of the resort. According to a story heard by longtime valley resident J. B. Sutphin, the lake made it hard for families living in the hollows on the flanks of Paris Mountain to reach Catawba Road. Someone dynamited the dam to drain the lake and a hollow resident was suspected. According to a story heard by longtime valley resident James McPherson, someone dynamited the dam because they considered it sinful for men and women to swim together. The Rutledge House was researched by Virginia Tech graduate student Spenser Slough in 2014.

a. Springhouse. Ca. 1800. Contributing building.

The one-story whitewashed stone springhouse, which is built into a bank. has two compartments, each with an entry on the east side, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and vertical-board siding in the gables attached with wire nails and with a ground-level attic access on the uphill end. In the south gable end is a boarded-up window. The entries have original pegged wooden surrounds. The jambs and lintels of the north entry and possibly the south retain traces of beading. The south entry retains an early and probably original board-and-batten door with beaded battens with pointed upper ends and attached with wrought nails. The pointed ends mitered into a batten rail at the top to create a paneled effect with the panels outlined with beading. It is conceivable the door was reused from another context, perhaps the adjacent house, though it appears to fit the opening well and stylistically relates to the evidence for beaded lintels and jambs. Initials with serifs that appear to read LB and TB are carved on it. To the left of the south entry is a decorative triangular stone of tan coloration that contrasts with the gray color of the surrounding stonework. The stone is mostly covered with thick whitewash and no decorative carving or inscriptions were observed. The north entry lacks a door. Inside the north compartment is visible a poured concrete spring box and above it corbeled stonework in the corner. The corbeling suggests a supporting function for something heavy above, perhaps a corner chimney in a now-missing second story. The presence of a decorative triangular stone in the springhouse and the west chimney of the house suggests the two were built at the same time by the same mason.

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

13

Contributing site.

The house, demolished in recent years, is now indicated by a rectangular limestone foundation. The west end of the house appears in a ca. 1937 photo of the Rutledge House which stands next door and is viewable online at the Library of Virginia website. The Slusher House may formerly have had the address 1145 Catawba Road. The name may also have been spelled Slusser.

1145 Catawba Road. Kaknis House. 2006. 060-0574-0176. Non-contributing building.

The one-story house of brick-veneered frame construction has a full basement story, an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and an engaged front porch with a brick pillar. Other features include an interior chimney (stone-veneered above the ridge), a rear deck, a front entry with sidelights, and decoratively mottled red, orange, and olive brick. The house is located high on the side of Paris Mountain with views of Lusters Gate and the rest of the valley.

a. Garage. Ca. 2006. Non-contributing building.

The one-story garage of brick-veneered frame construction has a single wide vehicle bay, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and decoratively mottled red, orange, and olive brick matching the house.

b. Bowles Cemetery. Early 20th c. Contributing site.

The small rectangular cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence. A few marked graves are visible. The grave of Nannie Belle Bowles (1906-33) has a simple granite headstone and is framed by a pipe-metal railing added about 1975, according to current owner Chris Kaknis. Another visible grave is marked by a small rusted metal funeral home sign and a white rock. There may be four to six graves total including the grave of twins. The cemetery stands on a spur of the mountain. In the hollows to either side of the spur are homesites that may have used the cemetery. The home site to the north was occupied by the Dove family.

1210 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1948. 060-0574-0194. Contributing building.

The one-story frame house has vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. A shed-roofed extension on the front or east elevation is enclosed at the north end and has a porch with decorative metal supports on the south end. A seam at the roof ridge indicates a former interior flue; an interior brick flue survives at the junction of the back of the gable roof and the shallow-pitched shed roof of a rear shed addition. A metal-framed basement window above the poured concrete foundation is in keeping with a 1940s date. On the north side are two concrete-capped cisterns with terra-cotta standpipelike features and downspout connections (now disconnected) to the gutters of the house.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

14

ı age ____

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The mostly one-story frame building has a second-story loft-like element at the north end, a metal-sheathed shed roof, deteriorated T1-11-type wood siding, a vertical second-story window formed by two transom-like windows stacked end to end, a poured concrete foundation, and three vehicle bays, two of which have metal doors. The building appears to date to the 1980s.

b. Chicken house ruin. Mid-20th c. Contributing site.

The partly collapsed small one-story frame building has vertical board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

c. Ruin. Mid-20th c. Contributing site.

The ruin consists of a standing corner and collapsed wall sections of a cinder-block building. The construction material and size of the former building and its location near other farm buildings suggest it may have served a dairy-farming function, perhaps a milk house.

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

The one-story pole building, which has an equipment shed-like form but may have been used as a cattle shelter, has a mix of vertical board, metal, and plywood siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and a four-bay open front.

e. Barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story pole building, which has an equipment shed-like form but may have been used as a cattle shelter, has a mix of vertical board and metal siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and a two-bay open front with an open-sided side section.

1260 Catawba Road. Ike Sutphin House. Late 1950s. 060-0574-0195. Contributing building.

The one-story frame house is Ranch-like in form and appearance, with board-and-batten siding (possibly plywood) and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. According to longtime neighbor J. B. Sutphin, his father Roy Sutphin built the house for J. B.'s uncle, Clarence A. "Ike" Sutphin, in the late 1950s. The room on the north end was added ca. 1984. The house stands on a hill formerly occupied by an orchard associated with 1279 Catawba Road. A cemetery (not visible/access not granted) is also located on the parcel.

1264 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1990. Not inventoried.

NPS Form 10-900-a (Rev. 8/2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

15

1279 Catawba Road. Still Meadow Farm. Ca. 1870. 060-0320 (060-0574-0099). Contributing building.

The two-story painted brick house, probably built before or shortly after the Civil War, is Greek Revival in style, as expressed on the exterior by the front entry surround with turned corner blocks and decorative muntin patterns in the sidelights and transom. The slightly tapered square wood columns of the one-story front porch are also Greek Revival in character. The porch has a board-and-batten ceiling, and a fillet molding on the soffit in the eaves echoes the striped effect. The house has a metal-sheathed hip roof, a limestone foundation, large six-over-six windows, an integral two-story ell, and brick chimneys at the ends of the main section and ell. A weatherboard-sided frame two-story addition, designed by Virginia Tech campus architect Warren Clark, was made to the rear in 1983 and includes a wraparound one-story porch with turned posts.

The name Henderson is shown at the location in an 1864 map. The bricks for the house, which is thought to date to about 1870 but may be earlier, are believed to have been made at a spot in the front yard now marked by a declivity (the Hendersons later overwintered apples in the declivity, covered with straw for insulation). Croswell Henderson (1854-1939), described in an obituary as "a prominent farmer and stockman of Roanoke Valley," lived in the house with his wife, Elizabeth Bennett Henderson (d. 1916). Croswell was the son of Giles Henderson (1819-1900), whose wife was Celinda Margaret Kyle Henderson (1822-81), and was the grandson of Jonas Henderson (1784-1875), whose wife was Elizabeth Thomas Henderson (1788-1863), all of whom are buried in the Henderson Cemetery nearby at 1422 Catawba Road. John William (JW) Sutphin and his son Roy Sutphin bought the farm in partnership in 1937. JW added a kitchen to the rear that was replaced by the 1983 addition. The Sutphins raised wheat, rye, oats, barley, and corn. Current owner John Brown (JB) Sutphin, son of Roy and his Roy's wife, Christine Sutphin, notes a number of interesting former and current features of the house. The house is said to have replaced a frame house (thought to have been built in the 1840s) that burned, and its foundation is said to have been built as a series of unconnected cellar spaces to prevent fire from spreading under the floors. The two first-floor rooms of the ell were originally separated by a wall with bifold doors. The doors were suspended from a latticework truss that spanned from outer wall to outer wall. Former buildings on the property included an earlier garage with a shed wing that served as a meat house near the location of the current garage, a stone hearth pit near the garage used for hog scalding, a coal shed to the east of the garage and a privy to the east of the coal shed, a washhouse for washing and canning, and a scales house below the barn.

a. Ice house and root cellar. 19th c. Contributing building.

The two-level building is constructed of reused timbers with mortises and peg holes that do not relate to the current structure. The upper ice house level had wall cavities packed with stones and clay for insulation and was constructed with a sloped floor that directed cold meltwater to a drain and then to a trough on the lower root cellar level. A historic photo shows the building with weatherboard siding, a small front porch with turned posts, and a side room since removed, both the main and side sections with side-gable roofs and gabled dormers. The building currently has

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

16

a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, modern siding, a stone chimney, replacement windows, and a back porch. The root cellar level is constructed of limestone. In the third quarter of the twentieth century the building was operated as an antique shop by Clarence "Ike" Sutphin.

b. Garage. 1985. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has an asphalt-shingled hip roof, modern siding, and two vehicle bays.

e. Granary and storage building. Early 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The building was originally a granary on the Sutphin Farm at 1351 Catawba Road, which the Sutphins own, and was moved by house mover David McPherson to its current location. JB Sutphin added the side sheds, one open and the other enclosed as a garage. The original weatherboard siding and batten door are visible inside the garage.

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

The two-level frame barn has vertical board siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a metal-sheathed gambrel roof. Openings on the ends allowed for filling the barn with hay using a hay fork (carrier), originally loose hay and later square bales (the opening on the west end is apparent). Other features include replacement lattice vent covers on the sides and in the apexes of the gambrel roof ends. Inside are animal stalls with hay mows above that flank a center drivein bay. Owner J. B. Sutphin replaced and supplemented siding and structural members ca. 2012. Next to the barn stand modern cow and calf sculptures made from oil drums and other metal scrap.

g. Silo. Early 20th c. Contributing structure.

The roofless cylindrical silo, which stands a few feet off the north side of the barn, is constructed of specially curved bricks and has silage drop ports and an exterior wood ladder.

h. Granary and corncrib. Early 20th c. Contributing structure.

The one-story frame building has two diagonally latticed cribs that flank a center drive-through that was enclosed for storage in the mid-1900s. The building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, stone footers, a batten door and shutters, and vertical-board siding on the un-latticed sections. A shed wing formerly contained a hammermill for grinding corn for feed. The mill was powered by a 1952 Ford 8N tractor that is currently stored in a shed wing of the granary and storage building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

17

1281 Catawba Road. Sutphin Tenant House. Ca. 1920. 060-0574-0013. Contributing building.

The one-story frame house has vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Two brick flues rise from the interior. The house has a locust post foundation, replacement windows, shed rooms across the back, and a large modern front deck. According to former resident J. B. Sutphin, his family acquired the property with the house and root cellar building on it in 1938 and his parents lived in the house in the early 1940s. It later served the family as a house for their tenants. The house stands on a foundation of locust posts and formerly had rough-cut oak board-and-batten siding.

a. Root cellar and storage building. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

The two-level building has a poured concrete root cellar with a frame storage level above with vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a batten door, and exposed rafter ends. The upper level overhangs the lower, supported at the west end by replacement log poles. The cellar has a small window and an entry with a reused four-panel door.

1292 Catawba Road. Henderson-Moses Farm. Ca. 1921. 060-0574-0196. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame house has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof, and one- and story-and-a-half additions made in the 1980s and 1990s. The house has a prominent front gable with two interior corbeled brick chimneys behind and a one-story front porch with classical columns below. Other features of the original house include a poured concrete foundation, corner boards with pronounced molded caps, one-over-one windows (apparently original), and a glazed front door. The additions are in keeping with the original style of the house yet read as additions and are secondary. They are gabled and include side wings—the left wing with a large gabled dormer, the right wing with a pedimented front gable—a rear garage, a large shed dormer on the back of the original house roof, and an enclosed back porch. According to current owner Tim Pratt, the farm was in the Henderson family when in 1921 it was transferred to a Henderson son, possibly marking the construction of the house. The farm was foreclosed on and purchased by Early Moses in 1937. Moses used it as a dairy farm. The back porch was under construction in 1977 when Moses died. The Pratts acquired the property in the 1980s and began the additions in 1987. The right addition was framed in 1990 and finished on the interior by Tim Pratt in 1991.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has asbestos-shingle siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof with a weathervane, sliding vertical board doors, and a poured concrete foundation.

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

The one-story frame building has corrugated siding (possibly fiberglass), a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, an interior cinder-block flue with a terra-cotta cap, and two front entries which give it

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

18

the traditional two-bay domestic dependency form. One of the rooms was finished, suggesting the possibility of former dwelling use.

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

The one-story frame building has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof with exposed rafter ends. The front elevation with its z-braced door flanked by windows is relatively recent; the front was formerly open. The form of the building and its location next to a chicken house suggests it too originally served as a chicken house. There is evidence the interior was finished, suggesting the possibility of former dwelling use.

d. Chicken house. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof with exposed rafter ends.

e. Corncrib/wagon shelter. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and an asymmetrical form with a narrow slatted corncrib on the right, an open wagon shelter between, and an enclosed room on the right. Other features include a locust post foundation (some of the footers replaced with cinder blocks), wire-nailed construction, and side tractor sheds with vertical-board siding.

f. Barn. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.

The two-level frame barn has wire-nailed vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a large ca. 1950 shed addition on the south side. Under the original section is a limestone foundation. The shed addition has a cinder-block first story and a cinder-block half wall with metal-framed windows was inserted at the base of the north side elevation. The north cinder-block wall has small metal-framed windows and may have been related to a milking parlor function of the space within. According to current owner Tim Pratt, Woodie Mitchell, a dairy farmer at the nearby Johnston-Mitchell Farm, helped Early Moses build the shed side addition; he may also have assisted in the conversion of the barn to dairy use (in the late 1940s or 1950s). A cinder-block silo extends on the east end, linked to the barn by a two-story feed room and with a gable roof that overlaps onto the main barn roof. The barn has no evidence of a hay carrier.

g. Shed. Late 20^{th} c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has T1-11-stype siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

19

h. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and an open front related to its use in association with the adjacent horse barn.

i. Horse barn. 1999. Non-contributing building.

This large metal-sided building, which is of wood or metal frame construction, has a low-pitched gable roof and is prefabricated in appearance. The barn was built by Timothy and Margaret Pratt in 1999 and its interior fitted out in 2000. It formerly had the address number 1288. A gravel driveway connects to Deer Run Road and a riding rink exists nearby.

1351 Catawba Road. Sutphin Farm. Ca. 1920. 060-0574-0197. Contributing building.

The two-story frame house has vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The house's boxy form is akin to the Foursquare form popular in the 1910s and 1920s, a form generally detailed in the Craftsman style, though the house is more Colonial Revival in appearance due to its symmetrical three-bay front and the front-gabled entry porch on classical columns. Other features include a poured concrete foundation, one-over-one windows, a mid-1900s front door with arched window panes, and a one-story rear wing with glassed-in porch. According to former resident J. B. Sutphin, his family acquired the property in 1946 and has owned it since. Sutphin's father Roy Sutphin built the garage about 1950. A granary on the farm was moved across the fields to 1279 Catawba Road in the late twentieth century.

a. Barn. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

The two-level frame building has a metal-sheathed gambrel roof, slatted vertical-board siding, and a poured concrete foundation. On the roof ridge is a rectangular ventilation cupola with a gable roof. Other features include six- and four-pane windows that may be metal-framed and were probably inserted, and a hay bonnet with a projecting hay carrier track at the west roof tip.

b. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and a cinder-block foundation.

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

The small frame building has vertical-board siding, a wood post foundation, and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof with a gabled cupola-like feature that echoes the form of the barn roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional Documentation</u>

Page 20

$1422\ Catawba\ Road.\ Howery-Shotts\ Barn/House.\ Mid-20^{th}\ c.\ 060-0574-0045.\ Non-contributing\ building.$

The frame house, which has two living levels above a brick-veneered basement living level, was converted from a barn. The two upper living levels are contained in the asphalt-shingled gambrel roof. Other features include vertical-board siding, an interior brick chimney, sliding glass doors that open onto a front deck and a balcony above. According to longtime area resident J. B. Sutphin, the building was built as a barn and was owned by Fred Howery in the mid-1900s. Jim Shotts, formerly director of purchasing at Virginia Tech, acquired the property and converted the barn to a dwelling. The property was formerly used for hay fields and orchards. Note: 1420 Catawba Road is the address that appears on the garage/apartment. Note: The Henderson Cemetery (006-0574-0025) is located on the same parcel. The county GIS date for the property is 1981 which may represent the conversion of the barn into a house.

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

The roofless cylindrical cinder-block silo is painted red.

b. Garage/apartment. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame building has board-and-batten siding (the batten is similar to T1-11 material) and an asphalt-shingled front-gambrel roof.

1422 Catawba Road. Henderson Cemetery. 19th c. 060-0574-0025. Contributing site.

The rectangular cemetery is enclosed by a wall constructed of limestone blocks, some large and bearing the drill holes related to their quarrying. The wall has fallen in places. The cemetery is entered on its south side through an opening flanked by tall limestone posts, into one (on the left) is set hand-forged iron pintels for a gate constructed of rod iron with staggered and pointed tops between stiles with diamond-pointed tips. Most of the 1800s monuments are professionally-carved marble. The tombstone of Nancy Ann Henderson (1824?-59?) is more vernacular in character, with a pointed top, low-relief carving, hearts and frond-like "trees" in the tympanum, a border with diminutive sawtooth edging around the inscription panel, and a tableau of frond-trees and a center obelisk at the base. The same carver or workshop produced memorials in the Brown Cemetery. Later monuments include an obelisk with urn and a few granite memorials. Outside the east wall is a narrow addition defined by a chain link fence with several granite memorials, including one with a guitar inscribed on it. Note: The Henderson Cemetery was incorrectly identified as the Anderson Cemetery in a 1965 USGS map of the area and subsequently appears as such in the original nomination. Note: The Howery-Shotts Barn/House (006-0574-0045) is located on the same parcel.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

building.

The one-story nave-form frame church has vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The three-stage front tower, added in the twentieth century, has a spire with a ball and cross finial. The lowest, vestibule section of the tower has double-leaf panel doors under a circular window. Two-bay side elevations, replacement windows, a cinder-block foundation, and a rear gabled extension containing a library and session room are other features. A basement entry on the west side is sheltered by a porch on decorative metal supports. According to a history on the church website, William Lewis donated the land for the church on which construction began in November 1877 and was completed in early 1879, the first Sunday school in the new building held on April 6, 1879. Though the church was built it appears the congregation was not officially organized until 1889. The minister of the Blacksburg Presbyterian Church served both congregations for a time. The church was formerly known as the North Fork Church and was also referred to as The White Church. The current name was adopted in 1895.

1532 Catawba Road. House. Mid-20th c. 060-0574-0031. Contributing building.

The one-story frame house of gable-fronted form (deriving from the gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow form) has asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch stands on decorative metal supports. On the west side is a shed wing, probably an early addition, with a cinder-block foundation, T1-11-type siding, and stack-pane two-over-two windows. The wing and the main house have cinder-block flues.

a. Shed. Mid- 20^{th} c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame shed has asbestos-shingle siding.

a. Shed. Mid- 20^{th} c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame shed has vertical board siding.

1534 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 2010. 060-0574-0138. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame Neo-Eclectic house has novelty vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, three gabled dormers on the front plane of the roof, a front porch on square wood posts, and a parged masonry foundation (probably cinder-block).

a. Garage/apartment. Ca. 2010s. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame building has T1-11-type siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, two large shed dormers on the sides of the roof, and four garage bays.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

1797 Catawba Road. Willard Dooley House. Early 1940s. 060-0574-0042. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame house has aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The style is a simplified version of Colonial Revival with shed extensions over a front (south-facing) porch and rear shed room that may originally have been a pantry with a porch that was later enclosed. The front porch has decorative metal supports, a metal railing, and a similar railing for the steps. Other features include a brick-veneer foundation, replacement windows, a wood and glass panel front door, and an adjacent walkway with sandstone flagstones set in concrete. According to Frances Parsons, who has lived next door since the 1940s, the house was built by the federal government as housing for workers at the Radford Arsenal. Willard Dooley bought it in 1944. Dooley was an auto mechanic who worked at Wright's Garage (now The Bug Shop) located between Lusters Gate and Blacksburg. Leroy Price, whose name appears on the mail box at the road, was a later owner. The house faces away from the road because at the time it was built it was anticipated that the road would be straightened and pass to the south of the house, faced by the front porch.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are two vehicle bays on the front and a rear shed room that probably originally contained a workshop. Other features include a cinder-block foundation and interior flue, early or original wood and glass panel garage doors, and one-over-one windows.

1814 Catawba Road. Bennett's Mill. 1880s. 060-0322 (060-0574-0101). Contributing building.

Bennett's Mill is a three-story building of 1:6 common-bond brick construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The brick preserves traces of penciling and has a number of carved names and initials including CFS, bavib [David], and P [or B] Lewes [Lewis]. The southwest-facing front elevation has a stepped limestone foundation and a single door which enters into a semi-subterranean first level. This door and others are batten in heavy wood frames. The window openings have soldier lintels and a mix of six-over-six and replacement one-over-one windows. Vinyl siding was recently installed over the gable weatherboards to protect them. On the northeast elevation is a Dutch door at the second-story level. It is reached by a short wooden bridge that spans an area dug out to ameliorate water penetration into the mill. The waterwheel is believed to have stood on the southeast gable end, which has a small rectangular opening through which a shaft may have entered the building. The interior is reported to retain mill-related features and has a corner post office with mail pigeonholes or other post office-related furnishing.

According to Frances Parsons, whose family has lived at Bennett's Mill since the 1940s, and other family members, the mill was built in the late 1880s (there is an 1880s date on an interior beam). It superseded a two-story log mill that stood up Mill Creek, above the current dam (foundation stones from the earlier mill were used to build a retaining wall at a family residence in Blacksburg). A Mr. Robinson is said to have built the mill, though whether this was the actual builder or the original owner is unclear.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

23

A Giles Bennett who lived in the area may have been associated. Montgomery County Chancery Case 1881-027, available online at the Library of Virginia website, records that in 1869 the earlier mill was known as Johnston & Keggy's Mill and included a sawmill operation. Keggy was Christian Keggy (also spelled Keagy) and Johnston was William Johnston (d. 1865). An 1864 map of the county labels the mill Johnson's [sic]. Another case, 1899-068, records that a half interest in the mill was purchased by Mathew D. Bennett in 1881. Bennett's (or Bennetts) Mill Post Office existed from 1876 to 1906 (suggesting an earlier association of the Bennett family with the mill). A shooting is said to have occurred on the grounds and the deceased buried in the cemetery on the hill to the west. A Mr. Salmon lived in a dwelling on the grounds in the 1940s. Woodie Mitchell, owner of the Johnston-Mitchell Farm across the road, bought the mill property in 1948. A frame building with vertical board siding formerly stood in front of the mill. Two siding boards from the building survive in storage: one is carved with a star design and the inscription "Star of Mill Creek"; the other is carved with the profile of a man smoking a pipe in a heart with an arrow through it.

a. Mill Dam. 1880s. Contributing structure.

The dam is constructed of large limestone blocks and has a battered (sloped) downstream face. Woodie Mitchell, who acquired the property in 1947, dynamited the dam in order to breach it and correct a problem upstream (perhaps flooding related). There is also a second breach.

b. Ram box. Early 20^{th} c. Contributing structure.

A modern Rife ram is contained in a poured concrete box in the ground between the dam and the mill. The current ram replaces an earlier Rife ram, manufactured by the Rife ram or hydraulic engine manufacturing company of Waynesboro. The ram supplied water from a spring near the dam to a cistern that supplied the Johnston-Mitchell House and other nearby dwellings.

c. Silo. Ca. 1950. Contributing structure.

The cylindrical cinder-block silo has remnants of a rectangular frame feed drop on the side and a small frame feed room with a gable roof and vertical board siding at the base. A long frame feed bunk where the feed was wheeled out in a buggy for consumption by cows once extended from the feed room. Carl Dove may have built the silo.

d. Barn. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.

The frame barn has a metal-sheathed gable-on-hip roof and vertical board siding attached with wire nails (wire nails are used throughout the construction of the barn). The barn is surrounded on all four sides by shed extensions, two with square posts, indicating they are original or early, and two with pole posts indicating they were added or replaced around the middle of the 1900s. The front (southeast side) shed was added by Woodie Mitchell in the late 1940s or 1950s. The barn's front elevation has three large openings with a center, taller opening with doors on manufactured strap hinges. Other features include lower-level animal pens, an upper hay mow,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

24

and cutout diamond vents in the gables.

e. Equipment shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

The large shed has a gable roof, metal siding and roofing, and is open on the front.

f. Cemetery. Mid-19th c. Contributing site.

On the hill top to the west is a cemetery marked by a cedar. At the base of the cedar, perhaps moved to the location, is a broken, professionally carved ledger tombstone with a molded edge. The last three lines of the inscription read (first line uncertain): "the day willing and surety are . . / you'll see your dear Ellen again / Husband [?]." The identity of Ellen is unknown, although she may have been related to former owners of Fotheringay who came to see the grave in the mid-1900s. Other graves are believed to lie nearby. An 1864 map of the county shows a church near the location.

1814 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1950. 060-0574-0139. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house has vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, replacement windows, an interior brick flue, and engaged front and rear porches. The front porch has modern square posts and a decorative railing with a sunburst baluster design in the center panels.

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

The one-story frame building has what appears to be vinyl siding, a front-gable roof, and a single vehicle bay with a wood and glass overhead door flanked by a wood and glass pedestrian entry door.

1831 Catawba Road. Johnston-Mitchell Farm. Ca. 1890. 060-0574-0043. Contributing building.

The two-story frame Johnston-Mitchell Farmhouse has aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house may originally have had simple Victorian detail. Currently its single stylistic feature is the one-story Craftsman porch supported by tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals. The front entry has a replacement door and replacement decorative glass in the sidelights and transom. Other features include an integral two-story ell with one- and two-story infill in the angle, a limestone foundation, replacement windows, an engaged rear side porch with decorative metal supports, and a sunroom-like rear elevation. A modern flagstone patio with a limestone foundation and rounded extension projects to the rear. In the yard beside the house are two millstones from Bennett's Mill. According to Frances Parsons, her father, Woodie L. Mitchell (1909-96), purchase the property in 1944 and with his wife, Myrtle Thompson Mitchell (1907-2004), and family moved in in December 1945. Mitchell, who operated an Esso station at the intersection of Route 8 and US Highway 11 in

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

25

Section number Additional Documentation Page

Christiansburg, had gone to an auction at the farm intending to buy a grain drill but ended up buying the farm, which was a division of the George Grice farm. Earlier the Johnston family owned the farm, and Parsons associates Marion Johnston with it. There was an H. Marion Johnston (1872-1933) who is buried in Blacksburg and an H. M. Johnston from Bennett's Mill Post Office who was a student at VAMC (Virginia Tech) in 1892-93. According to a date on a beam uncovered during rehabilitation, the house dates to the 1880s (possibly 1885 or 1889). A Mr. Kabrich, presumably one of the carpenters, signed his name on the beam. An 1864 county map shows a dwelling at the location, possibly that of William Johnston (d. 1865). Marion Johnston's father was Samuel L. Johnston. More about the Johnston family is contained in Montgomery County Chancery Case 1899-068, available online at the Library of Virginia website.

a. Barn. Ca. 1948. Contributing building.

The cinder-block dairy barn has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. Two silos, connected to the barn by cinder-block feed rooms, rise at the front (north) corners. The right-hand silo is cinder-block and the slightly taller left-hand silo is concrete stave construction. The milking parlor occupied the front part of the barn. A milk room wing with three batten doors under a cantilevered porch roof extends to the rear. A change in block color indicates the wing was extended at the end. Other features include replacement windows, vinyl siding in the gables, and decorative vinyl barn-type doors at the front. Woodie Mitchell had the barn built in 1947 or 1948 so that he could produce Grade A milk. His builder was a Mr. Gillispie (or Gillespie). Previously he produced Grade C milk for the Lusters Gate cheese factory using an older barn. This barn has been converted to a workshop.

c. Garage. Ca. 1949. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Other features include a cinder-block foundation, replacement windows, and double vehicle bays with decorative vinyl doors. Woodie Mitchell had the garage built to replace a one-car garage, which he tore down.

d. Equipment shed. Late 1960s. Non-contributing building.

The one-story building has a side-gable roof, metal siding and roofing, and three vehicle bays (two open, one with door). The shed was remodeled by Terry Sink after a fire and has a modern appearance.

e. Bull Lot shed. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building with vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and an open front was used for cattle. It stands in a field the Mitchell family referred to as the Bull Lot.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 26

1900 block Catawba Road (north side). Shed. Mid-20th c. 060-0574-0140. Contributing building.

The one-story pole building has vertical-board siding, a shed roof with exposed rafter ends, and an open, south-facing front. The building may have been built in two phases. The building stands on parcel 012874.

1900 block Catawba Road (south side). Shed. Late-20th c. 060-0574-0141. Non-contributing building.

The one-story pole or frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof. The building stands on parcel 012878.

2020 Catawba Road. Cave Hill Farm. 1866. 060-0323 (060-0574-0103). Contributing building.

The two-story frame farmhouse, built in 1866, has vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof. The house is Greek Revival in style, expressed on the exterior by the form of the front entry and windows which have post and lintel surrounds. The first-story entry has sidelights, a transom, and a panel door; the first-story windows have pilasters extending to the floor and apron panels at the base. The two-tier front porch has square columns encased in aluminum, square balusters, a house wall sheathed in board-and-batten, and a basement level with a modern vinyl-sided enclosure. The one-story back porch has similar columns and house wall treatment and a board-and-batten ceiling. The house has a limestone foundation with brick chimneys on each gable end on stone bases. The two-story ell, believed to be later than the front of the house, has a remodeled wraparound one-story section. Other features include replacement windows, traces of penciling on the west chimney, a hip roof on the ell, and an interior brick chimney in the ell.

According to historian John Miller, George Robinson built the house but because of a \$200 debt he owed for building supplies his creditors foreclosed and the family never lived in the house. Hassell Green (Hack) Thompson (1911-2010) owned the farm in the 1940s and built the barn about 1947 or 1948, the same time his brother-in-law Woodie L. Mitchell built a dairy barn at the adjoining Johnston-Mitchell Farm (1831 Catawba Road). Hack's wife was Judith Shelton Thompson (1914-91). According to current owner David Hancock, his parents, Rev. Samuel Eldridge Hancock Jr. (1923-2010) and Marie Maupin Hancock (1924-2010), acquired the farm in the 1950s. Sam Hancock, who added pole shelters to the corncrib and milking parlor, ministered at the Anath Baptist Church in Christiansburg from 1976 to 2001. The farm is named for a cave located on the hillside behind the house. A detached kitchen once stood behind the house, its location marked by a scattering of bricks in the ground. An 1864 map of the county may show settlement at the location of the farm.

a. Chicken house. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof. A truck

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

27

trailer, used for storage, stands next to it. A second chicken house formerly stood on the hillside behind it.

b. Corncrib and equipment shed. 19th c. Contributing building.

The one-story building consists of two v-notched log cribs separated by a drive-through and joined by a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. Cut nails used in construction contexts such as affixing window frames to the ends of logs suggest construction before ca. 1890. The building may date to the same period as the house, the late 1860s. An unusual feature is the triangular blocks of wood chinking that are fitted into gaps at the notched corners. Openings high on the inside walls allowed the cribs to be filled from a wagon parked between. Other features include stone footers, sapling pole rafters lapped and pegged at the ridge, doors at the north ends of the cribs, weatherboard-sided gables, and ca. 1950s pole additions.

c. Milking parlor. Late 1940s. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half cinder-block building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The building consists of a large center section where the cows were milked and a smaller one-story section at the west end where the milk was processed. The smaller section has two wood-panel doors and a replacement door under a cantilevered roof. a cylindrical cinder-block silo attaches to the rear elevation of the middle section, which has a pole extension on the east end. Other features include metal-framed windows, asbestos-shingled gables, a roof-ridge ventilator, and lightning arrestors, one with a cow weathervane. The state-of-the-art building would have supported a Grade A dairy operation when it was built, and the farm is known to have been operated as a Grade A dairy by Sam Hancock from the 1950s to the mid-1970s.

d. Hay barn. Late 1940s. Contributing building.

The large two-level building has a cinder-block lower level and a frame upper level with slatted vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. Two-level sheds extend on the sides and a hay carrier rail with a trolley attached extends under the hay bonnet.

e. Equipment shed. 2010s. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a metal siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and an open front. It stands near the location of a former two-level icehouse (bottom) and granary (above).

f. Bennett Cemetery. 19th c. Contributing site.

The cemetery occupies a sloping ridge beside the road at the east end of the farm. It is enclosed by a rectangular limestone wall in semi-ruinous condition and is filled with lush growths of vinca and yucca. The monuments include fieldstone headstones, professionally carved marble headstones from the second half of the 1800s, and granite markers from the 20th c. Decorative

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional Documentation</u>

Page

28

carving includes a bouquet on the tombstone of George McDonald (1810-86), a lamb on the tombstone of Joana McDonald (1853-54), and a scene with a weeping willow and obelisk on the tombstone of Edward McDonald (1812-85). According to a tombstone tally made by Ruth G. Hale in 1984, members of the Bennett and McDonald families constitute the majority of marked graves, along with two members of the Fagg family. The earliest death date recorded by Hale was for a McDonald infant who died in 1836.

2055 Catawba Road. Fagg Farm. Late 19th c. 060-0325 (060-0574-0193). Contributing building.

The one-story with garret house has a log core with frame additions, all with asphalt-shingled and metal-sheathed gable roofs. The log section probably dates to the postbellum period and based on stylistic features such as Greek Revival-influenced cornices with cornice returns was expanded with the frame additions in the late 1800s or ca. 1900. Two-over-two windows are common but there are some four-over-four and three-over-one windows. The log section has a stone foundation and what may be a root cellar and the north frame addition has a wood (probably locust) post foundation. The south addition, which is altered, has a spring room with a concrete spring box. A rebuilt (probably in the 1920s-40s period) stone chimney rises on the west gable end of the log section and a brick flue rises inside the north frame addition. The log section interior has exposed log walls, log ceiling joists, a batten door, a boxed ladder stair in one corner, and a stone fireplace. Stored in the open-sided south addition are the numbered logs of a chicken house that the current owner intends to reconstruct. Note: The farm was incorrectly identified as the Solver Farm in the original nomination. The family name was Sarver, and according to longtime area resident David Hancock the Sarver property was actually the property next door, 060-0574-0046.

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

The two-level hay and stock barn of unchinked v-notched log construction has a corrugated metal-sheathed gable roof (partly blown off), vertical-board gables, and wire-nailed construction.

b. Corncrib. Late 19th or early 20th c. Contributing structure.

The small v-notched log corncrib, which is missing its roof and upper logs and is in ruinous condition, has wood foundation posts.

c. Privy. Late 20^{th} c. Non-contributing building.

The frame privy, of standard shed-roofed form, has board-and-batten siding.

2055 Catawba Road. Sarver House. Ca. 1900. 060-0574-0046. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame house, which is abandoned and in deteriorated condition, has replacement

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

29

Section number Additional Documentation Page

T1-11-type siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The one-story ell has a crude porch on the south side with pole and frame supports. Other exterior features include a brick flue, six-over-six and replacement windows, and a foundation of wood (probably locust) posts and rocks. The 2015 county GIS aerial appears to show a front porch, which was probably enclosed, that is now missing. The two-room interior has walls sheathed with vertical and horizontal boards, some covered with old wallpaper, a boxed stair, exposed ceiling joists, and stone fireplaces with simple board mantels. Near the house is a concrete spring box that originally stood near the nearby Fagg House and was supplied with overflow from the spring box inside the Fagg House.

2200 block Catawba Road. Mountain Valley Pipeline Right-of-way. Ca. 2020. 060-0574-0186. Non-contributing site.

At the time of survey (March-June 2020), the route of the Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) through the district consisted of a cleared right of way. The natural gas pipeline currently under construction will extend approximately 303 miles from northwestern West Virginia to southern Virginia.

2200 block Catawba Road. Building. Ca. 2020. 060-0574-0142. Non-contributing building.

The one-story prefabricated gable-roofed metal building appears to be a temporary installation associated with the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, the right-of-way of which passes nearby.

a. Garage. Ca. 2020. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story prefabricated metal-frame gable-fronted garage has vertical-board siding.

2202 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1994. 060-0574-0143. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Modernist house has brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, plate-glass windows, and an asphalt-shingled hip roof that engages a wraparound porch with brick pillars.

2243 Catawba Road. John Brown Farm. 19th c. 060-0327 (060-0574-0106). Contributing site.

The property may have been owned by Baxter Johnston in the 1950s, followed by the Orr family. The house burned, leaving a foundation that appears to be limestone, and three chimneys: a limestone east chimney with a fallen upper stack, a brick west chimney, and a brick ell chimney. A log barn on the premises was dismantled and reassembled elsewhere. Another building, which appears on a 2015 county GIS aerial photo, has collapsed, leaving a pile of debris.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

30

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

The small one-story frame building has diagonally-set wood siding (possibly slatted) and a metal-sheathed shed roof. This appears to be the building identified as a corncrib in the original nomination report.

2268 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 2014. 060-0574-0144. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house, possibly a double-wide, has vinyl siding, a low-pitched asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a low-pitched front gable marking the main entry location, and a front deck. Note: 2268 Catawba Road appears on county GIS mapping near this property but the address does not appear in the GIS database.

2270 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 2007. Not inventoried.

2400 block Catawba Road. Barn. Mid-20th c. 060-0574-0125. Contributing building.

The small two-level frame barn has vertical-board siding, a front-gable roof, and a side shed wing. The barn stands next to the route of the Mountain Valley Pipeline. Note: 2455 Catawba Road appears on a county GIS map near the location of this building.

2482 Catawba Road. House. Early to mid-20th c. 060-0574-0048. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame house has a steep side-gable roof. The county GIS date for the house is 1920, and the estimated date in the original National Register nomination is early twentieth century. The form appears characteristic of the 1920s-early 1950s period, perhaps ca. 1940.

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

The one-story frame garage has asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. One or two additional small outbuildings may exist.

2486 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1997. 060-0574-0183. Non-contributing building.

The one-story house appears to be frame construction.

2490 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1993. 060-0574-0145. Non-contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

31

The two-story frame house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and a brick chimney on the west gable end. It may have vinyl siding.

2496 Catawba Road. Wall House. Ca. 1960. 060-0574-0049. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick veneer (probably over frame), an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, an interior brick flue, replacement windows, and a parged masonry foundation. The front entry opens onto a concrete terrace. The county GIS date for the house is 1980, though Howe Brown, who lived nearby in the 1950s, believes the house was built before 1970, and its form and detail would support an earlier date.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

The one-story garage, which may be cinder-block construction, has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, two vehicle bays, and a pedestrian door into a small workshop or storage area.

2514 Catawba Road. Thomas Hall Farm. Ca. 1894. 060-0574-0089. Contributing building.

The one-story Victorian frame house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and what appears to be vinyl siding. The roof has pedimented gable ends and a front gable that engages an entry porch with decorative replacement metal supports. Other features include what may be the original six-over-six windows and a gabled rear wing with a shed-roofed (shallow pitch) late 1900s side addition. Thomas Hall operated the store at 2567 Catawba Road. Note: The county GIS map of the property includes the address 2516 Catawba Road, but as this address is assigned to a barn it appears likely that it does not truly exist. It does not appear in county GIS address queries.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The long one-story building has a low-pitched asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and three vehicle bays on the rear (north) elevation. Banks of windows and a cinder-block flue on the south side suggest an additional function. The building may be as early as ca. 1970

b. Outbuilding. $Mid-20^{th}$ c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and wood siding.

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

The two-level frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and a one-story shed-roofed wing on the east end.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

32

d. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has wood siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

e. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The long, low one-story frame building has a shallow-pitched metal-sheathed side-gable roof and a shed extension along the north side.

2520 Catawba Road. Farm. Ca. 1900. 060-0328 (060-0574-0107). Contributing building.

The two-story frame house has weatherboard siding with traces of faded white paint and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The one-story front entry porch, which has a front gable with blue-painted weatherboards, has square posts and evidence of a later enclosure. The front entry has a five-panel door with traces of blue paint, under a transom. The chimney on the east gable end is limestone to the second-floor fireplace and brick above. The one-story ell has plain and novelty weatherboard siding, an interior parged brick flue, corrugated metal roofing, and an enclosed side porch with a pantry. Other features include two-over-two windows, circular-sawn studs that are wire-nailed to hewn sills, and glass-globe lightning arrestors. The farm may have belonged to the Barker family which occupied the closely adjoining farm to the south. The county GIS map shows a cemetery on this property, however none was located during the site visit and none is indicated on old USGS maps. Note: Two historic farms share the 2520 Catawba Road address.

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

The small frame building has the standard shed-roofed privy form with metal roof sheathing and vertical-board siding. The batten door has a window and the interior has a shelf with decorative brackets and one side wall with ca. 1960s paneling.

b. Sawmill. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

This open-sided structure, though ruinous, preserves its machinery and other character-defining features. At the north end of the collapsed corrugated metal-sheathed front-gable roof is a tractor-like MM or M-M gasoline engine. The sawmill itself, at the south end, has a green-painted bed that projects out from under the roof on each end. A red-painted carriage, circular saw blade, machinery, and gearing are other features. Although the sawmill is assumed to date to the mid-twentieth century, the machinery may be earlier.

c. Barn. Early to mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The two-level frame barn has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a large

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

33

door on a track, batten doors, and a rear shed wing.

d. Corncrib. Early to mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

The one-story frame structure has board-and-batten and weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a batten front door with a hatch above, and two side sheds.

e. Garage. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The frame building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, board siding, an open front, and a side shed.

f. Foundation. Mid-20th c. Contributing site.

The group of buildings that includes the barn, corncrib, and garage also includes a cinder-block foundation for a former building.

2520 Catawba Road. Barker Farm. Late 19th c. 060-0329 (060-0574-0108). Contributing building.

The early-1900s barn, which is the largest surviving historic resource on this farm, is a two-level frame building with a corrugated metal-sheathed side-gable roof, vertical-board siding, and large barn doors on the two sides at the end of a center drive-through. The farm belonged to the Barker family, as indicated by the names in the cemetery described below. It is not indicated on the 1864 county map, though it stands on what at the time appears to have been the main road connecting the Dry Run valley to Catawba Road. By 1890 or 1904, according to a USGS map printed/revised those years, the Dry Run road had been changed to its current alignment. Note: Two historic farms share the 2520 Catawba Road address.

a. Corncrib. Early 20th c. Contributing structure.

The small one-story frame building has slatted siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, upper and lower front hatches, and an open-fronted side shed wing for tractor storage or other use.

b. Chicken house. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and a row of mismatched windows.

c. Barker Cemetery. Early 20th c. Contributing site.

The small rectangular family cemetery has the graves of John W. Barker (1846-1926) and Fannie E. Barker (1849-1917) who may have established the farm in the late 1800s. Their graves and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

34

other later graves are marked by mid-1900s granite headstones. At least one limestone fieldstone gravemarker survives in the plot. There is potential for graves from before 1900. The cemetery is enclosed by a wire fence.

d. Chimney. Late 19th c. Contributing structure.

The limestone chimney survives from the former historic house on the farm.

e. Privy. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The small frame building has the standard shed-roofed form, metal-sheathed, and vertical-board siding.

f. House. Ca. 2015. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Raised Ranch has novelty vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a concrete foundation, and a gable-fronted front porch.

g. Wood shed. Ca. 2015. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame shed has vertical-board siding. It stores wood for a wood-burning stove structure that stands next to it.

2537 Catawba Road. Brown Farm. 1854. 060-0330 (060-0574-0109). Contributing building.

The north-facing two-story Greek Revival frame house has aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The chief decorative feature of the house is the two-tier front entry porch, which is supported by heavy square columns encased in aluminum. The lower tier stands on a 1960s limestone base which is stepped on three sides and capped by a greenstone flagstone floor. The limestone for the base was quarried at the Black Stone Quarry on the Agnew Farm (2838 Faulkner Road). The upper tier retains a low Chinese Chippendale railing with alternating lattice and solid panels. The lower tier shelters an entry surround with pilasters and lintels with decorative sections, blank corner blocks, sidelights with decorative gridded muntins, and panels under the sidelights. The upper tier shelters an entry with fluted or channeled pilasters between the door and sidelights and flanking flat pilasters with Greek key ornament. An original brick chimney with 1:3 and 1:4 common-bond brickwork and a limestone base rises on the east end. The chimney may have traces of a red oxide wash but no pencilling was observed. The brick west chimney dates to the 1960s though its limestone base, which incorporates a single sandstone block, may be original. Other features include six-over-six windows, corner pilasters, a frieze with a fillet molding, and a lower two-story 1960s ell with a limestone foundation and a wraparound one-story extension with a screen porch at the south end.

James Cartmill Brown (b. 1828) married Ann Elizabeth Thomas (b. ca. 1831) about 1851. The Brown

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

35

Family Papers at Virginia Tech include an 1854 lumber bill from D. Buck to J. C. Brown for flooring, planking, rafters, and boards. A bill for carpentry work (carpenter apparently not noted) is dated December 16, 1854. Brown descendant and current owner James Howe Brown Jr. (who goes by Howe Brown) notes that his father, James Brown, who moved into the house with his family in the 1950s, replaced an 1856 or 1857 rear wing with the current ell in 1966 or 1967. A Mr. Agnew was his contractor.

a. Smokehouse. Mid-19th c. Contributing building.

The one-story v-notched log building has a batten door and cement chinking decoratively set with stones. The metal-sheathed side-gable roof engages an original frame extension with weatherboard siding and constructed with hewn plates that are lapped and pegged. The extension is currently open-fronted but mortises with broken-off cut nails on the underside of the plate indicates former studs and a former front wall. Owner Howe Brown notes that the building has appeared much as it does now since the 1950s. Howe's family used it for smoking meat in the 1950s and 1960s, and Howe repaired some of the chinking on the rear (south) side at the time.

b. Corncrib. Mid-19th c. Contributing building.

The low one-story log structure has a replacement metal-sheathed front-gable roof with metal-covered hatches in the weatherboards of the front gable. The most unusual feature of the structure is its upside-down v-notching. This is most likely the result of the structure being disassembled and reassembled in the 1950s. Owner Howe Brown assisted with the work for a few days when he was a teenager and does not recall a specific reason for why the structure was reassembled upside-down. Other features include tall interior hatches on each side of the center walkway, rock footers, and a batten front door with a frame wire-nailed to the log ends.

c. Granary. 2nd half of the 19th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has replacement weatherboard siding, a replacement metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a batten door constructed with cut nails, hewn and circular-sawn lapped sills, and log floor joists with some modern sawn replacements.

d. Equipment shed. Mid- 20^{th} c. Contributing building.

The one-story pole building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and an open front.

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

The one-story frame building has metal siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and two front garage bays.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional Documentation</u>

Page

36

f. Barn. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. Owner Howe Brown recalls the barn existing in the 1950s, although its pole construction suggests it was built not long before, probably in the late 1940s or ca. 1950.

g. Silo. Ca. 1950. Contributing structure.

The cylindrical roofless cinder-block silo stood near a barn that is now gone.

2567 Catawba Road. Hall's Store. Late 19th c. 060-0331 (060-0574-0110). Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has aluminum siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a well-crafted stone foundation, and an interior brick flue. Fenestration is varied and includes windows with six-over-six, eight-over-eight, and three-over-one sashes and six-pane casement sashes. The wing on the west side has a very shallow shed roof, suggesting it date to the third quarter of the twentieth century, however its stone foundation suggests it is earlier. There are two extensions on the south end, the inner with a crude stone foundation, the outer with a cinder-block foundation and an enclosed porch. Howe Brown, who lived at the Brown Farm next to the store in the 1950s, notes that the store was operated in the early 1900s by Tom Hall who lived at 2514 Catawba Road. The building was converted to a hay barn before 1950. In 1953 or 1954 Howe assisted in a major modification of the building which involved the removal of a front extension, the store room proper, of which only a little survives as the north room of the current house. Part of the rear addition may date to after the 1950s.

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

The one-story frame building has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

2614 Catawba Road. William and Irene Grubb House. Ca. 1952. 060-0574-0054. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house has brick-veneered frame construction and a steep-pitched asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The small front entry porch has a front gable supported by decorative metal posts. Similar posts support a gabled sitting porch on the east end. Other features include aluminum framed two-over-two stack-pane windows, an aluminum-framed picture window, an interior brick flue, and a vinyl-sided rear shed wing with a large brick flue or brick chimney. The Dry Run School formerly stood on this property.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1952. Contributing building.

The small cinder-block building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with exposed rafter

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

37

ends, a metal-framed window, and buff-colored block (not the usual gray block).

b. Outbuilding. 2020. Non-contributing building.

This frame building, under construction at the time of survey in April 2020, will be one story high with a gable roof. It stands in the vicinity of a cluster of demolished farm buildings which were present in 1990.

2618 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 2002. 060-0574-0050. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house, which may be a double-wide, has novelty vinyl siding, a low-pitched asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a low-pitched front gable marking the entry, and a parged foundation (probably cinder-block). According to county GIS the Grubb Family Cemetery is located on the property, however the GIS reference appears to be to the Grubb family cemetery located at 2740 Catawba Road. The house replaces a trailer at the location.

2625 Catawba Road. Paris Mountain Stables. 2018. 060-0574-0055. Non-contributing building.

The largest building on the property, at the north end of the complex, is a tall 2018 tractor barn with metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The original National Register inventory notes a historicperiod barn at the location. This barn was removed by Black Dog Salvage in recent years and the process documented on the salvage company's television show. The barn was replaced by the tractor barn. Note: The address posted at the location is 2612 Catawba Road.

a. Arena. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The large tent-like building has a peaked "Gothic" profile and vinyl covering.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame outbuilding, located near the west end of the tent-like building, has verticalboard siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

c. Stable. Early 2000s. Non-contributing building.

The long one-story frame building, located by the road, has vertical-board siding, a metalsheathed shed roof, a lower section along the south side, and multiple horse stall windows on the north side.

d. Outbuilding. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

38

The one-story frame outbuilding, located at the back of the complex, has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

e. Barn. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The large one-story building, which has two tall perpendicular wings, may date to the historic period, though if so it appears to have been considerably altered. It has vertical-board siding and metal-sheathed gable roofs.

f. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The long, low, one-story building has two shed-roofed sections with a central drive through, vertical-board siding, and metal roofing. This is believed to be the only large building on the property that pre-dates 1970.

g. VT sign. Early 2000s. Non-contributing structure.

The large sign, consisting of sections of metal or PVC pipe joined to form the letters VT, is located in the field to the west of the other structures. Additional signage reads Go Hokies.

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

The one-story frame shed, located on the opposite (south) side of the river from and to the east of the other buildings, has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

2740 Catawba Road. Woods-Grubb Farm. Ca. 1830. 060-0362 (060-0574-0112). Contributing building.

The two-story Flemish-bond brick house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The depth of the house and the three-bay front elevation with the entry to the left indicate a two-room-deep side-passage plan within. The entry is recessed within a round-arched embrasure lined with wood paneling and has a panel door, a fanlight with cobweb muntins, and a guilloche molding running under the fanlight. A one-story gabled wing with a separate entrance projects on the west end. The secondary entrance has a molded surround, a transom, and a replacement panel door. The main section and wing have molded brick cornices. Other features include a large diamond-shaped window in the east gable, small square windows in the west gable, brick chimneys on the main and wing gable ends, replacement windows, a limestone foundation, a few putlog holes, and a modern enclosed porch on the back of the wing. Archaeological investigation in the 1980s identified tanyard, smokehouse, and brick kiln (or clamp) sites. Howe Brown, who lived in the vicinity in the 1950s, notes that his family owned the property in the early 1900s and sold it to William Kyle Grubb of Wytheville in 1920. Another valley resident, James McPherson, notes that this was the valley's last operating dairy farm when it closed ca. 1990.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

e 39

a. Equipment shed. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and multiple open vehicle-bays on the front.

b. Blacksmith shop. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a corrugated metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

c. Corncrib and granary. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof that engages a corncrib on the south side, a wagon or tractor shelter in the middle, and a granary on the north side. The corncrib has slatted siding and stands on a combination of wood (probably locust) posts and stacked limestone footers. The garage has board-and-batten siding and there is vertical-board siding in the gables.

d. Equipment shed and hog feed storage. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The low one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and board-and-batten vertical-board siding. The majority of the building is taken up by an open-fronted vehicle bay. The south end is a room where mash and meal and barrels of whey were stored for mixing feed for hogs. Lawrence Grubb and other valley farmers obtained whey from the Roanoke Valley Cheese Factory in Lusters Gate.

e. Milking parlor. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

The one-story cinder-block building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends. A narrower and lower milk room wing with the same construction and roof projects on the east end and has a metal ridge ventilator and a recessed porch with batten doors. Other features include metal-framed windows and two roofless cylindrical cinder-block silos. The building was built by Lawrence Grubb and his brothers. According to owner Cynthia Grubb Neel, she recalls her father pouring concrete for the foundation, either in the late 1950s or possibly 1960 or 1961. Lawrence Grubb's brother-in-law Allen Pennix, a professional builder in Blacksburg, lent his expertise to the construction.

f. Barn. Late 19th/early 20th c. Contributing building.

The two-level frame barn has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a wraparound shed section. According to owner Cynthia Grubb Neel, the lower part of the barn was used for milking cows, horses were stabled above, and the top was used for hay storage.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

40

g. Pig pen foundation. Early/mid-20th c. Contributing site.

The small poured concrete foundation lies to the south of the barn and is a remnant of several pens used to house swine of different ages.

h. Pig pen. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

The ruinous pole building has horizontal board siding and a mostly missing metal-sheathed shed roof.

i. Molasses shed. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The pole building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof with exposed rafter ends. It shelters a poured concrete hearth with a tapering square-to-cylindrical flue of bricks and concrete.

j. Sorghum mill. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

The sorghum mill, known to the Grubb family as the "cane squeezer," consists of a block of concrete to which is affixed the cast-iron mill. A molded inscription reads "Always keep bottom boxes filled with oil/feed cane large end foremost." The upper part of the mill consists of a vertical axle that could be turned by horse with a horizontal arm, supported by wood posts, that was presumably used in running the mill with tractor power. According to owner Cynthia Grubb Neel, her father Lawrence Grubb squeezed cane in the mill in the fall of the year as late as 1993 or 1994, operating it for the benefit of his grandchildren and church groups.

k. Chicken house. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and a poured concrete foundation.

l. Privy. Mid- 20^{th} c. Contributing building.

The small cinder-block has a shed roof through which an iron ventilator pipe projects. The Grubb family jokingly refers to the white-painted building as The White House.

m. Smokehouse. Ca. 1910. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof that overhangs on the front to shelter the entry, a rear shed extension, and exposed rafter ends. The original nomination dates the building to ca. 1910.

n. Springhouse. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

41

The small cinder-block building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

o. Hill barn. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The two-level pole barn has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a large shed-roofed side addition, also of pole construction. According to owner Cynthia Grubb Neel, the barn was used to store equipment, extra hay, and occasionally horses. Trench silos were formerly located near the barn.

p. Grubb Cemetery. 1996. Non-contributing site.

The rectangular cemetery, enclosed by a chain link fence, contains the grave of Lawrence Grubb (d. 1996) and a few others. According to owner Cynthia Grubb Neel, Lawrence Grubb often showed family the spot and said he would like to be buried there.

2813 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1997. 060-0574-0177. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house has novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof. The front gable engages a porch with two square columns; similar columns support an engaged wraparound back porch. The house stands near the site of the apparently no-longer-extant house inventoried as 060-0574-0057 in the original nomination.

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

The one-story frame garage has vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and two vehicle bays.

2855 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1940. 060-0574-0057. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house represents a thorough modern remodeling of an earlier house dated ca. 1940 in county GIS. The house has vinyl siding, stone facing that covers the forward-projecting room from grade to eaves but only rises to the level of the window sills or below on other elevations, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Other features include an engaged front porch with square posts on stone pedestals, one-over-one windows, a large rear wing, and a large side deck. The form of the house and its reported date suggests it may be one of the "government" houses built for employees of the Radford Arsenal in the early 1940s. Near this location stood an abandoned 1800s church (060-0361) and a complex (060-0574-0058) described in the original nomination as consisting of a ca. 1900 dwelling and barn. These resources are now gone.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

42

Section number Additional Documentation Page

2841 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 2006. 060-0574-0187. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Neo-Eclectic frame house has brick veneer and a side-gable roof with a large gable-fronted front projection and lower side-gabled extensions.

2845 Catawba Road. McPherson Sheep Barn. 1971. 060-0574-0059. Non-contributing building.

The barn, which consists of a gable-fronted two-story front wing and a transverse one-story rear wing, has a cinder-block first story, a metal-sheathed second story, replacement windows, a single garage bay at the front of the front wing, and metal-sheathed roofing. The barn is located on the same parcel as the modern house with the same address (060-0574-0146).

2845 Catawba Road. House. 2020. 060-0574-0146. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house, under construction at the time of survey in April 2020, has a rambling plan under an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The garage at the south end has a gable-fronted roof. The entry is sheltered by a small porch, possibly with a turned corner post. The siding had not been applied to the house at the time of survey. Note: 2843 Catawba Road may be an additional address number for this address. The house is located on the same parcel as the 1971 barn with the same address (060-0574-0059).

2888 Catawba Road. Barn complex. Late 20th/early 21st c. 060-0574-0147. Non-contributing building.

The complex consists of three one-story frame barns, two of which are visible from the road. The largest barn, at the east or front end of the complex, has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and an open front. The siding appears to be metal above horizontal board siding. A cylindrical steel grain bin rises behind it. Note: The complex lies near to the apparently no-longer-extant house inventoried as 060-0574-0055 in the original nomination.

a. Barn. Late $20^{\text{th}}/\text{early}\ 21^{\text{st}}$ c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame barn has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and what appears to be metal siding above horizontal board siding.

b. Barn. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The long and narrow one-story frame barn has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and what appears to be metal siding.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169

NR Reference Number

Name of Property

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

2021 Additional Documentation

Section number <u>Additional</u> Documentation

Page 43

2945 Catawba Road. House. Early 1940s. 060-0574-0061. Contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional frame house is the best preserved of the several houses built in the valley during the early 1940s to house workers employed by the Radford Arsenal. The house has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a cinder-block foundation, and an interior brick flue. A slightly-lower side-gabled wing projects on the east end and has a triangular louvered vent at the apex of the gable. The front porch has possibly early screening above a solid weatherboarded railing. The house's one-over-one windows may be original. The 1930 county GIS date for the house is too early.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1980. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building, which stands behind the house, has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a side slider window, and a replacement front door.

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

The one-story frame shed has board-and-batten siding and a shed roof.

3046 Catawba Road. McPherson House. Early 1940s. 060-0574-0062. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house has an original one-story south wing and a two-story addition made on the north side in the late twentieth century. The house has vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side/front gable roof, gabled wall dormers on the east side, and replacement windows. A modern pedimented porch with square columns faces the road and a small gabled entry porch with round columns faces the east side yard. The latter shelters an entry with a transom. According to owner James McPherson, the original one-story section of this house was built by the federal government to provide housing for employees at the Radford Arsenal. The government built two types of houses, a one-story model and a story-and-a-half model. The government leased the properties for thirty years. A bus service using a school bus picked up the workers and returned them to their homes. Lloyd C. McPherson and his wife lived in the house in the 1950s. James McPhersons added the story-and-a-half section.

a. Well house. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story cinder-block building has a metal-sheathed shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and a replacement door. It may have been built at the same time as the original part of the house, which is presumably the early 1940s.

b. Workshop/storage building/hangar. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The long, large one-story building has metal siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and large

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

44

sliding doors associated with its later use as an airplane hangar. A landing strip occupies the field behind.

c. Crumpacker Cemetery. Mid-19th c. Contributing site.

The small rectangular graveyard is enclosed by a limestone wall with large coping stones and is reinforced by iron tie rods at top and bottom of the wall. The four known graves in the cemetery, three Crumpackers and one Rankin, have obit dates ranging from 1839 to 1878. The cemetery was presumably established with the original interment in 1839, although if there are earlier interments it would be later. Two of the marble headstones depict lambs, indicating they mark the graves of children. The tombstones are professionally carved, though small.

3099 Catawba Road. Crumpacker-McPherson Farm. Ca. 1830. 060-0360 (060-0574-0113). Contributing building.

The two-story brick house, which has Federal-style characteristics on the exterior, was given a Colonial Revival front entry surround and portico in the mid-1900s. The house has a Flemish-bond front elevation and common-bond west gable end, and a change of color on the bricks of the front may indicate the former existence of a one-story full-façade front porch. The tall first-story windows of the five-bay front have splayed parged lintels which appear to be re-parged versions of the originals. The portico has monumental square wood columns and a weatherboard-sided gable. The front entry surround features fluted pilasters, a pediment with dentils, and a transom. Other features include an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, two-over-two windows, gable-end brick chimneys, and a one-story ell with a brick chimney and a glassed-in side porch. 3075 Catawba Road is an alternate address for the farm.

The farm is indicated on an 1864 map with the spelling "Crumbacker." The map shows a farm lane extending north from the farm to Mount Tabor Road (then known as the "Back Road"). Peter Crumpacker (1804-78) and his wife, Rebecca Peters Crumpacker (1805-70), are buried in the Crumpacker Cemetery across the road at 3046 Catawba Road. According to James McPherson, his great-grandfather John Lloyd McPherson (1850-1943) acquired the farm in the early 1900s. John's wife was Margaret Minerva Givens McPherson (1853-1942). Their son, Lloyd Clarence McPherson (1891-1957), who went by Clarence, was a carpenter who built or was involved in the building of many of the twentieth-century buildings on the farm. Lloyd's son, also named Lloyd Clarence McPherson (1920-71), later farmed the property. This was the valley's next-to-last operating dairy farm when it closed in the late 1980s or ca. 1990.

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

The one-story brick or brick-veneer garage has two vehicle bays, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and vinyl-sided gables. Clarence McPherson was the carpenter for the building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

45

b. Smokehouse. Late 19th or early 20th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed gable roof, weatherboard siding (or possibly vinyl siding), and doors on its side and gable end. The McPhersons cured meat in the building but may not have smoked it.

c. Chicken house. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed shed roof with a small pent or downturn on the front south side and weatherboard siding (or possibly vinyl siding). Metal flues may have served a stove or stoves for keeping chicks warm.

d. Milk house. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story building of cinder-block construction has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, metal-framed windows, vinyl siding in the gables, and a brick flue. The building was used to cool cans of milk in a spring-fed trough.

e. Bridge. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

The inclined timber bridge crosses a wet-weather stream to link the house complex to the north to the farm complex to the south.

f. Barn. Late 19th or early 20th c. Contributing building.

The large building has slatted vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof that extends as a hip roof on all sides. The barn is of pegged timber-frame construction.

g. Corncrib. Late 1960s. Contributing structure.

The tall and narrow one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, latticed sides, and a series of openings at the bottom. The building was built on a boxcar frame acquired from a salvage yard in Crewe, Virginia. James McPherson helped his father build the crib.

h. Calf barn. Late 1960s. Contributing building.

The low one-story frame building with vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and batten doors.

i. Lower barn. Early 1990s. Non-contributing building.

The large building has metal siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. It was built as a cowworking facility for maintaining herd health.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

46

j. Dairy barn. Early 1950s. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half cinder-block building has modern metal siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a side milking room wing, and an exterior stair on the west end. James McPherson refers to the barn as a stanchion barn and notes that milk was originally transferred to the milk room in buckets but a pipeline was later installed.

k. Workshop/storage building. Late 1960s, 1980s. Non-contributing building.

The long one-story building has metal siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The east end was built first, in the late 1960s, and the large extension was made in the 1980s.

1. Loafing barn. 1980s. Non-contributing building.

The large one-story building has metal siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. It was built as a place to feed cows and to allow them to seek shelter from the weather and heat.

m. Trench silo/hay barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

The large, tall structure was built as an unroofed trench-type silo with precast concrete walls. Later a metal-sheathed front-gable roof on wood posts was added to convert the structure to hay storage.

n. Trench silo/hay barn. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The unroofed trench-type silo has precast concrete walls. It is currently used for storing wrapped round hay bales. It stands to the south of the trench silo/hay barn.

3130 Catawba Road. Catawba Swine Center. Late 20th/early 21st c. 060-0574-0063. Non-contributing building.

According to owner James McPherson, the older (frame) hog houses in the complex date to the late 1970s. The prefabricated modular hog houses have been added to the complex periodically since 2000. The complex appears to have changed considerably since it was photographed from the air in 2015. The largest hog house is a one-story metal-side frame building with an asymmetrical front-gable roof and a side shed on the north side.

a. Hog House. Late 1970s Non-contributing building.

The long, narrow, one-story frame building has metal siding and a gable roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

e <u>47</u>

b. Building. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The metal-sided frame building has a gable roof.

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

The metal-sided frame building has a gable roof.

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

The small metal-sided frame building, located at the west end of the large hog house, has a gable roof.

e. Hog house complex. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The complex consists of long, narrow, trailer-like prefab buildings joined at their midsections into an H-shaped plan and mostly positioned side by side. They have gable roofs and metal siding.

f. Hog tank. Late 20th c. or early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The circular poured concrete tank contains hog effluent. Next to it is a small gabled pumphouse. The tank is located downhill from the main complex, near the sheep barn.

g. Sheep barn. Early 1960s. Contributing building.

The frame barn has vertical-board siding and a side-gable roof. It was built in conjunction with a silo which, according to county GIS, stands just across a parcel line to the east (see 3099 Catawba Road).

h. Silo. Early 1960s. Contributing structure.

The concrete stave silo was built in conjunction with the sheep barn and is associated with it in this record even though it stands on a separate parcel.

3250 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1993. 060-0574-0064. Non-contributing building.

Concrete steps at the end of the front walk are one of the few visual remnants of the house that formerly stood on the property and was surveyed for the original National Register report. This earlier house may have stood into the 2010s. The current house stands on a wooded ridge at the back of the parcel. It is three stories in height (or two stories with a basement story), Contemporary in design, with weatherboard siding, multiple stacked asphalt-shingled hip roofs (which give the house a pagoda-like

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

48

appearance), a basement story and chimney of brown brick, and a gabled belvedere-like element on the top-story roof. Note: The address 3246 Catawba Road, which no longer appears on county GIS maps, may have belonged to the house that formerly stood at the location.

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

The small cinder-block building has a front-gable roof.

3458 Catawba Road. Spradlin-Martin House Site. Ca. 1925. 060-0574-0072. Contributing site.

The house was described as a two-and-a-half-story 1920s Foursquare-type dwelling in the original nomination. The house burned in February 2006, leaving poured concrete cellar walls for a rectangular cellar that extended under roughly half the house. Harvey Lee McDonald purchased the property in 1910. Henry and Lucille Brown Spradlin were later owners, perhaps in the middle decades of the century. Kenneth H. and Joyce A. Martin purchased the property from Indian Hills, Inc., in 1969.

a. Probable cistern. Ca. 1925. Contributing structure.

The square ground-hugging poured concrete structure is located near where the rear of the house apparently stood and would have received runoff from the house roof. It has a square opening in its flat concrete roof that may have been fitted with a hand pump.

b. Outbuilding foundation. Ca. 1925. Contributing site.

The poured concrete foundation is rectangular. It lies between the house foundation and the garage.

c. Garage. Ca. 1970. Contributing building.

The one-story garage, partially or entirely built of cinder block with vinyl siding, has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, two car bays with wood and glass garage doors, and a side work room. The garage is presumed to have been built by the Martins at the time or shortly after they acquired the property in 1969, though it may be earlier.

d. Springhouse. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and exposed rafter ends. The roof overhangs at one end to form a sunken porch with square wood posts and a poured concrete curb. The roof has collapsed slightly over the porch.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional Docume</u>ntation

Page

49

The story-and-a-half Neo-Eclectic frame house has simulated wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a large gabled dormer. Other features include a corner entry, windows of various sizes and forms including triangular, a first-story gabled projection, and a deck overlooking the North Fork of the Roanoke. The house was designed by Kim and Len (Leonard) Bates of The Woodlands, Texas, as a second home and was built by Nancy Phillips of Legacy Builders. The original National Register nomination describes a ca. 1900 frame barn at the location. The barn fell into disrepair and was recently taken down but a historic-period farm outbuilding, described below, survives.

a. Corncrib. Early/mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building, constructed in two sections, has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof. The boards of the right-hand section are slatted, indicating corncrib use, though otherwise the building is of non-standard corncrib form. The left section is used for storage.

b. Building site. 19th c. Contributing site.

The stone foundation ruins of a former log or frame building are located partway up Paris Mountain to the southeast of the other resources, on a slope facing a branch. The ruins consist of two downslope corners or piers, the left or west corner of carefully shaped and laid rectangular sandstone blocks, the right footer constructed of stacked stones. A line of stones may represent the remains of a right-hand side wall. An upslope rock pile may represent a chimney fall; two bricks lying nearby would suggest a chimney/flue function and would support domestic use of the former building. A wagon trace lies downslope from the foundation, and in the 1960s a carving on a tree with a heart, initials, and an 1800s date was observed nearby. The carving is believed to have been made by a courting couple.

3504 Catawba Road. Spradlin Barn. Mid-20th c. 060-0574-0076. Non-contributing building.

The two-story cinder block and frame dairy barn was converted to a dwelling, probably in the 1970s. It has vinyl siding over terra-cotta-painted parged cinder block, a metal-sheathed gambrel roof, added windows and doors, shed dormers, and an exterior stair on the front. The roof has a hay bonnet at the front with the projecting end of a hay carrier rail. A one-story wing with a parapet shed roof projects on the south side. The wing, which has a recessed front porch behind a decorative perforated cinder block screen, may be the barn's original milk room. The barn remained in use as a barn as late as 1970. 3506 Catawba Road is an alternate address for the property. Dairy farmer Henry Spradlin used the barn and may have had it built. He may have dairy farmed cooperatively with other dairy farmers in the valley. The barn was later used by Kenneth Martin.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

50

The concrete stave silo, which stands behind the barn, has a domical metal-sheathed roof.

b. Silo. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

The concrete stave silo, which stands behind the barn, has a domical metal-sheathed roof.

3510 Catawba Road. Henry and Lucille Spradlin House. Ca. 1968. 060-0574-0075. Noncontributing building.

The one-story house of stuccoed cinder-block construction has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof with a gable-fronted front extension that engages a corner entry porch with a replacement column and railing. A gabled carport extends on the north end. Other features include what appear to be replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, and a full basement with a garage and a pent roof. The house, incorrectly described as brick in the original National Register report, was built for Henry and Lucille Brown Spradlin. Henry Spradlin may have been the actual builder or may have played a role in the construction of the house.

a. Vehicle shelter. Ca. 2020. Non-contributing structure.

The prefabricated gabled steel shelter has open sides.

3568 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 2003. 060-0574-0148. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Neo-Eclectic frame house has novelty vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with three gabled dormers on the front (the center one larger than the others and with a Palladianlike window), a front porch with square wood posts and balusters, and a front entry with sidelights. A hyphen connects to a story-and-a-half two-vehicle garage wing on the east side.

a. Outbuilding. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has T1-11-type siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof.

a. Garage. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story prefabricated metal building has metal siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof.

a. Outbuilding. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building, which stands on the parcel next to the house parcel but is part of the same development, has a shed roof and wood siding.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 5

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

3614 Catawba Road. Providence Farm (Gratton Wells House). Ca. 1932. 060-0574-0078. Contributing building.

The two-story frame house has a Foursquare-like form with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped front dormer. The wraparound one-story porch has classical columns and square balusters (the balusters, and possibly the columns, are replacements). Other features include four-over-one Craftsmen windows, two interior brick flues, a house and porch foundation faced with sandstone flagstones in an irregular pattern, and a small entry porch with square wood columns on the south side. 3618 Catawba Road is an alternate address for the property. The farm is currently used for horse boarding.

a. Garage/apartment. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The two-story building of painted cinder-block construction has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, an interior cinder-block flue, metal-framed upper-story windows, and two garage bays with hinged z-braced tongue-and-groove doors.

b. Cellar building. Late 19th/early 20th c. Contributing building.

The two-level building has a coursed stone (all or mostly limestone) lower level with a front entry and a weatherboard-sided frame upper level with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. A small mesh-covered opening on the road-facing elevation suggests the cellar space extends some ways up into the frame level. The stone foundation looks older than the ca. 1932 house, suggesting the building is associated with an earlier dwelling on the property.

c. Barn. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The two-level frame barn has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed gambrel roof with a gabled roof ventilator. The road side is recessed on the lower level with heavy square wood posts and multiple x-braced doors and barred windows indicating horse stalls. The lower ends of the vertical-siding boards above this opening are scalloped.

d. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and what appears to be vinyl siding. On the front road-facing side is a small porch; on the south end is a balcony. The building is conceivably a remodeled historic-period building.

e. Structure. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided structure is constructed with square wood posts and has a metal-sheathed front-

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

52

gable roof. The structure appears to serve for hay storage.

f. Chicken house. Early/mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The small frame building has vertical-board siding (which appears to be a replacement, perhaps in kind) and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

g. Greenhouse. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story Neo-Eclectic metal-framed building, possibly prefabricated, has glass sides and a glass-paned front-gable roof with a decorative Victorian-inspired fringe.

h. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building has vertical-board siding, a shed roof, and a large front opening. It appears to be a viewing stand for a horse-riding area.

3615 Catawba Road. Honey Creek Farm. Ca. 1950. 060-0574-0079. Contributing building.

The farm consists of two buildings, a hay and stock barn and a milking parlor, and two silos that appear to be conjoined. The two buildings were given false half-timbered accents to coordinate them stylistically with the ca. 1987 Tudor Revival Heindel House with which they are now associated. Historically they were associated with 3614 Catawba Road, which stands across the road. The barn has a gambrel-roofed hay mow with modern metal sheathing over a cinder-block lower level for stock. The hay mow is reached by an earthen ramp that ascends to a large opening with a shed roof on square posts and with decorative picket doors. In the vertical-board-sheathed roof ends are applied boards which evoke half-timbering and landscape paintings with the legend Honey Creek Farm. The lower level has vents formed by blocks turned with their hollow cores facing outward, x-braced doors, and metal-framed windows.

a. Milking parlor. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story cinder-block building has a gable-fronted parlor section with a side-gabled milk room wing on the east side. Other features include modern metal roofing, metal-framed windows, vertical-board-sheathed gables with applied boards to evoke half-timbering, and a metal ridge ventilator on the milk room.

b. Silos. Ca. 1950. Contributing structure.

The two cylindrical concrete stave silos appear to be connected. They have domical metal-sheathed roofs.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

53

3635 Catawba Road. Heindel House. Ca. 1987. 060-0574-0080. Non-contributing building.

The two-story Tudor Revival frame house is clad in a mix of brick veneer and false half-timbered stucco-like materials. The house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof from which project two-story and story-and-a-half front-gabled front wings. A one-story front porch, diamond-pattern window muntins, and a brick chimney are other features. The Heindel family has owned the house for many years but are not the original owners. Note: County GIS shows the Ratliff Cemetery on this parcel, however the Ratliff Cemetery is located behind 3661 Catawba Road.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a shed roof.

3661 Catawba Road. Price Farm. Ca. 1972. 060-0574-0081. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Colonial Revival Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The center section of the house is higher than the sides, and its roof engages a front porch with tall round columns.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame building, which is probably a garage, has a front-gable roof and wood or synthetic weatherboard-type siding.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The long one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof with a cupola and wood or synthetic weatherboard-type siding.

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

The one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding and a shed roof.

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

The one-story frame building, small for a barn, has board-and-batten siding, a side shed wing, and a metal-sheathed gambrel roof.

e. Ratliff Cemetery. Early 20th c. Contributing site.

The rectangular cemetery is enclosed by a chain-link fence. Inscribed stones date to the 1900s although there are at least three uninscribed fieldstone markers that may be earlier. Willie Ratliff

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

54

(dates illegible) has a military-issue marble headstone with a carved cross. There are also two conventional granite headstones.

3680 Catawba Road. McDonald's Mill Church and Schoolhouse. Ca. 1800. 060-0465 (060-0574-0082). Contributing building.

The one-story v-notched log building was enlarged by a frame second story around 1900. The second story has collapsed into the building. The log section measures 26 feet square and has exposed logs on the south (front) and east sides, corrugated metal siding on the west side, and weatherboard siding on the north side. A few of the weatherboards are cut-nailed; most are wire-nailed. The front entry has a later casing which is cut-nailed to an earlier casing which is pegged to the log ends. A plate log from the east end, which now lies on the ground, was pegged to the logs below it. Other features include a rock foundation, remnants of a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a window on the west end with a cut-nailed frame, and an enlarged opening on the east end. Visible inside is board-and-batten sheathing over the logs, collapsed beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling boards over circular-sawn joists, a ladder near the front entry, and vestiges of whitewash on some exposed logs. Mortises and other features at the east end support a tradition that the church featured a gallery for African American church members, who before the end of the Civil War may have included slaves.

According to local historian Carl Absher, some of the logs have yielded dendrochronology dates from before 1800. A 1901 deed refers to the building as the "old church" (meaning older than the ca. 1878 McDonald's Mill United Methodist Church across the road) and "present school." A Mr. Reynolds was the teacher. There was an earlier schoolhouse on the lot, perhaps dating to ca. 1800, that was removed before 1901. The log building remained in use as a school until the 1930s or ca. 1940. Stanley Wright converted the second floor to a woodworking shop around 1960. According to Curtis Absher in a March 14, 2011 post on the Curtis and Kaye Absher blog, the building "became an Odd Fellows Lodge Hall" in the late 1800s. A lodge, the McDonald's Mill Lodge No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is known to have operated at some point during the 1889-1912 period when Harvey B. McDonald was present at McDonald Mill and was the lodge's "grand" (grand master?). McDonald was also a "leading general merchant" in the community during the period. In more recent decades the building has served as a barn.

3741 Catawba Road. McDonald's Mill United Methodist Church. Ca. 1878. 060-0359 (060-0574-0116). Contributing building.

The church, also known as McDonald Mill Methodist Church, is a one-story Greek Revival frame building with vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The Greek Revival features consist of the pedimented front gable and the crossetted surrounds around the two front entries, which have transoms and molded four-panel doors. Other features include tall replacement windows, a limestone foundation, and an altered belfry with a pyramidal roof and finial spike.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Montgomery County, Virginia

County and State
90002169

NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

)

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

The small frame building, of standard shed-roofed privy form, has T1-11-type siding. It stands near the rear east corner of the church.

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

The small structure has a stone firebox and a low brick flue.

3755 Catawba Road. Farm. Ca. 1992. 060-0574-0149. Non-contributing building.

The one-story log house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front-gabled center element with a stone-faced chimney. Other features include a stone-faced basement level and a front deck.

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

The large frame outbuilding has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a shed-roof side element, and board-and-batten siding.

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

The large frame barn has a metal-sheathed gambrel roof with ventilation cupolas on the ridge and a false hay bonnet at one end, a shed-roof side element, and board-and-batten siding.

c. McDonald's Mill Covered Bridge. 1991-92. Non-contributing structure.

The bridge carries the property's driveway over the North Fork. The wall structure, visible inside the open ends of the bridge and through horizontal openings in the eaves, consists of lattice work, like a Town Truss bridge. Other features include natural-finish wood siding, a shingled front-gable roof, and the name and date of the bridge in the front gable, which has a baskethandle-arched lower edge.

d. Equipment shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a side-gable roof, an open southern elevation, and openings with cross-braced doors on other elevations.

3776 Catawba Road. House. Ca. 1900. 060-0574-0083. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half or story-with-garret house, which is thought to have a log core, has vinyl siding and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

56

an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The one-story front porch has a cinder-block foundation and has been glassed in, or was built enclosed. Other features include a rear shed room, what appear to be replacement windows, an interior brick flue, and a ca. 1970 one-story wing on the north end with a low-pitched gable roof, a glassed-in porch, and an entry porch.

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

The two-level building has a masonry lower cellar level (probably poured concrete) and a frame upper level, which overhangs the lower level on the road side, with corrugated metal siding and a corrugated metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

b. Garage. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small prefabricated garage has vinyl siding and a shed roof.

c. Garden shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The long prefabricated frame building has wood siding and a metal-sheathed side gable roof.

3800 block Catawba Road (north side). Foundation. 19th c. 060-0574-0178. Contributing site.

The limestone foundation for a former building is situated close to or in the shoulder of Catawba Road across from 9825 Catawba Road.

3825 Catawba Road. Gardner-Absher Farm. 1875. 060-0358 (060-0574-0119). Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and modern cementitious wood siding. The one-story front porch appears to be entirely new and has square wood columns and balusters. An operational chimney with a flagstone veneer rises on the east gable end and a decorative stone-clad flue rises on the west gable end. Other features include replacement windows, a deck that extends from the porch to wrap around the east gable end, and a one-story ell with solar panels on the roof. According to owner Carl Absher, the house was built in 1875 for a McDonald daughter who married a Gardner. Carl's grandfather William Avery Absher bought the property in 1920. The Abshers operated a store at the location.

a. Garage/apartment. 2013. Non-contributing building.

The two-story building has a gable-fronted center element with one-story shed-roofed side wings, what appears to be modern cementitious siding, and metal roofing.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

57

b. Shed. 1965. Contributing building.

The small building of cinder-block construction has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof.

c. Shed. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building has a metal-sheathed shed roof and what appears to be wood siding.

3829 Catawba Road. Richard Absher House. Ca. 2001. 060-0574-0150. Non-contributing building.

The one-story log house of Rustic-style Ranch form has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, front and rear porches (the rear porch two-tiered), a small balcony-like porch on the west gable end, and one-over-one windows. The porches have square posts and log-section balusters.

a. Shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

Small one-story frame garden shed with T1-11-type siding with pronounced grain pattern, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and an open-sided side shed.

3831 Catawba Road. House. 1976. 060-0574-0084. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof that engages a front porch and what appears to be cementitious weatherboard siding. The county GIS date for the house is 2008, which probably represents remodeling.

a. Garage. Ca. 1977. Non-contributing building.

The one-story pole building has vertical-board siding and a shed roof with exposed rafter ends.

3875 Catawba Road. McDonald's Mill. 1861. 060-0357 (060-0574-0120). Contributing building.

The large three-story mill has two weatherboard-sided frame stories above a limestone first story. General features include a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and six-over-six windows. On the front west side is a first-story entry with a batten Dutch door under a small round-arched projecting roof (this roof does not appear in a ca. 1900 photo). On the rear east side is a modern shed-roofed porch that shelters an entry. On the north gable end is an inoperative second-story entry with a railing and, above, a large hex-sign-like artwork. On the south gable end are the stone-walled wheel well and a now-inoperative third-story doorway with an inserted railing that provided access to the penstock at the end of the millrace flume. A biography of Harvey B. McDonald published in 1924 states that his grandfather, George McDonald (1767-1815), operated mills at the location and was succeeded in the enterprise by his son

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

58

George McDonald Jr. (1810-86). An account by former valley resident John Jay John, written in 1943, notes that the mill was built during the Civil War. Other sources state 1861 as the date (if the mill was completed in 1861 construction is likely to have begun a year or more earlier). The property was acquired by Edward and Marian Yost in March 1952. Their son, current owner Ned Yost, has restored the mill and has donated an easement to the Blue Ridge Land Conservancy.

a. Millrace. Ca. 1861. Contributing site.

A deep linear pit on the east side of the mill represents the headrace end of the millrace closest to the mill. It is assumed to date to 1861 although it may be associated with the second mill at the site, the exact location of which is unknown. Traces of the millrace upstream are said to survive though none were observed during the site visit. The remains of the mill dam are located at 4081 Catawba Road (see).

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

The small one-story frame shed with vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof stands behind and above the mill.

c. Edward and Marian Yost House. 1953-55. Contributing building.

The north-facing one-story Rustic-style house of v-notched log construction was built from logs salvaged from the late 1700s or ca. 1800 George McDonald House that formerly stood on the north side of Catawba Road across from the entrance to the mill property. Though built in the 1950s for Edwin Henri Yost and his wife, Marian DuRoss Yost, the house was actually designed in the 1930s by someone associated with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University's (Virginia Tech) architecture program, perhaps as a student exercise. The interior has panels and beaded ceiling joists that are thought to have been salvaged from the McDonalds Mill Store which stood nearby on the north side of Catawba Road. In 2000-2001 Edwin and Marian's son Ned Yost and his wife, Janet Yost, hired builder Mike Hedlesky to build log additions using logs from a log house that formerly stood in the McCoy vicinity of Montgomery County. The house has a stone foundation, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, six-over-six windows, an interior stone chimney, and a batten front door. The front entry porch has Rustic log supports and railing. A sunroom addition at the west end and a room at the east end were built with half-dovetailed logs. Other features include vertical board siding and triangular brackets in the east gable, a shed-roofed back entry porch, and a back deck with a rustic tree-limb railing.

d. Shed. Ca. 1950s. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame shed has board-and-batten siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

e. Pedestrian bridge. Ca. 2019. Non-contributing structure.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

59

The wooden bridge stands on a concrete pier foundation and has steps and seating decks at each end.

f. Springhouse. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof that overhangs on the north or uphill end where the spring enters the building. The entrance under the overhang has a batten door that opens into an interior with a concrete spring box.

g. Gate pillars. 1950s. Contributing structure.

The two square limestone pillars flank the entrance to the driveway at the road. They have concrete caps and bronze plaques reading Yost. Beside one is a wooden address sign.

h. Retaining wall. Late 18th or 19th c. Contributing structure.

The stone wall close to the north shoulder of Catawba Road, across from the gate pillars at the entrance to the mill property, is probably part of a stone retaining wall that defined the front yard of the former late 1700s or ca. 1800 George McDonald House that stood just upslope.

4081 Catawba Road. Warren Eakin House. Ca. 1970. 060-0574-0088. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Ranch-influenced house has brick-veneered frame construction and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is variegated in shades from buff to dark red. Window sashes, including those in a multi-sash front picture window, appear to be replacements. A large shed dormer extends across the rear, a brick chimney rises from the interior, and the west end is a two-car garage.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building of barn-like appearance has board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and large sliding doors with large wood letter Es attached to them.

b. McDonald's Mill Dam Ruins. 19^{th} c. Contributing site.

The ruins are located on the north bank of the North Fork of the Roanoke River and consist of a line of stonework perpendicular to the river. Scattered stones on the south bank may relate to the dam at that location.

4083 Catawba Road. Farm. 19th c. 060-0356 (060-0574-0121). Contributing building.

The two-story house, which is probably log, has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and what appears to be

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

60

aluminum siding. Other features include a one-story front porch with square wood columns, a one-story ell, and small windows with what appear to be replacement sashes. The county GIS date for the house is 1818. In addition to the outbuildings described below is a small building behind the house of which only the end of a gable roof is visible.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

From the road this appears to be a one-story frame building with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and what may be metal siding.

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

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

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

The mostly-collapsed frame barn has vertical-board siding and remnants of a metal-sheathed side-gable roof.

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

The one-story frame building has wood siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a side shed extension.

4269 Catawba Road. Patterson-Eakin Farm. Mid-19th c. 060-0355 (060-0574-0123). Contributing building.

The two-story log house has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The shed-roofed one-story front porch has square wood columns, a board railing, and wide horizontal beaded board sheathing on the house wall. The porch has an early enclosure at its south end with a beaded batten door. Other features include a long one-story ell, two-over-two windows, two limestone chimneys on the south side, and a small ca. 1900 diamond-shaped vent in the north gable with a flower-like pierced design.

a. Outbuilding. Mid-/late 19^{th} c. Contributing building.

The tall one-and-a-half-story frame building has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a brick stove flue on the south roof slope, and six-over-six windows. Its form and its placement near the house's ell suggest it may have served as a summer kitchen.

b. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

61

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends, large hinged batten doors on the front, and a stone underpinning.

c. Outbuilding. Mid-/late 19th c. Contributing building.

The one-story v-notched log building, possibly a corncrib, has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof and vertical-board siding in the front gable.

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

The one-story frame barn, located uphill from the rest of the complex, has vertical-board siding and a corrugated metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

e. Barn. Mid-/late 19th c. Contributing building.

The large double-crib log barn consists of two v-notched cribs with lower animal levels and upper hay mows. The cribs are separated by a central drive-through, which is enclosed at the west end, and contained within vertical-board-sided frame extensions that are cantilevered on the west side. Other features include a 1939 date painted on the drive-through-facing logs of the south crib (not the barn's original date), a metal-sheathed side gable roof, and batten doors.

3214 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1989. 060-0574-0151. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house of traditional/Contemporary design has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and what appears to be cementitious wood siding. Other features include a wraparound one-story porch, a boxed chimney, and a newly constructed one-story wing or separate building (relationship to main house unclear from the road) with a gabled entry porch.

3227 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1978. 060-0574-0152. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house of Ranch-like appearance has a L-shaped plan, T1-11-type wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Other features include two interior chimneys and/or furnace flues (cased in the same material used to side the house), a recessed entry with a door with an oval glass pane, and a two-car garage in the wing closest to the road.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

Low, small, one-story frame building with T1-11-type wood siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional</u> Documentation

Page

62

The long one-story building, barely visible from the road, has a side-gable roof and appears to be of frame construction.

3271 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1984. 060-0574-0153. Non-contributing building.

The one-story or two-story Contemporary frame house, barely visible from the road, has vinyl or weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a boxed chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1984 and it is known to have been standing in 1986.

3280 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 2014. 060-0574-0154. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame house of Rustic design has weatherboard siding and a front-gable roof. The gable-fronted front porch stands on log posts on tall stone-veneered pedestals.

3302 Deer Run Road. House. 1989. 060-0574-0016. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Rustic log house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, stacked log ends, skylights, a front deck, and a parged foundation. The house is described as one-and-a-half stories in a 1989 survey.

3329 Deer Run Road. Building. 2020. 060-0574-0155. Non-contributing building.

The frame house and outbuilding (presumably a garage) were under construction at the time of survey (April and May 2020). An additional address in county GIS is 3331 Deer Run Road.

a. Outbuilding. 2020. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building, presumably intended as a garage, was under construction in 2020.

3345 Deer Run Road. Ca. 2017. 060-0574-0188. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Contemporary frame house has what appears to be either vinyl or cementitious weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with several gables. The largest gable projects to form a porch in front of cathedral windows. The porch has tall square wood posts; similar basement-level posts support a deck that extends on each side.

a. Garage. Ca. 2017. Non-contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

63

The one-story frame building has what appears to be either vinyl or cementitious weatherboard siding (matching the house) and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

3346 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1980. 060-0574-0017. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house of Rustic Contemporary design, barely visible from the road, has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, irregular massing, and a brick wainscot-like effect. The house may have been remodeled since its original construction.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building has decorative wood shingles in its front-gable roof.

3369 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1981. 060-0574-0020. Non-contributing building.

The three-story (or two-story on full basement) frame house of Contemporary design has vertical wood siding and a side-gable roof. The upper two stories have cantilevered balconies with wire mesh railings.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The two-story building, perhaps a secondary dwelling, is similar in design to the main dwelling and may be contemporaneous with it (ca. 1981). The building has vertical wood siding, an inset first-story porch, and a side-gable roof.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The large frame outbuilding is of sophisticated Rustic/Contemporary design with an asymmetrical metal-sheathed side-gable roof, board-and-batten siding, a band of high narrow multi-pane windows that wrap around the front to one gable end, and a recessed corner porch.

3410 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 2006. 060-0574-0156. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house of Neo-Eclectic (Neo-Craftsman) design has wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front entry porch has a pedimented gable supported by tapered Craftsman-style wood columns on brick pedestals. The porch gable is mirrored by a small gable on the hip roof of the garage wing, which attaches to the rest of the house via a hyphen. Other features include plate-glass windows, a rear screen porch, and a brick-veneered wainscot-like effect.

3418 Deer Run Road. House. Late 20th c./early 21st c. 060-0574-0018. Non-contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 64

The Modernist one-story passive-solar house has a dramatic stair-stepping form. The county GIS date for the house is 1982, although the current house appears to be an enlargement and possible reworking of the earlier house. Rectangular elements with asymmetrical gable roofs step down to a curved shedroofed lower section. Wood siding, metal roof sheathing, and large expanses of glass are other features.

3430 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1983. 060-0574-0019. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Contemporary house has weatherboard siding (novelty and plain) and an offset metal-sheathed shed roof.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small prefabricated one-story building has what appears to be metal siding and an asymmetrical metal-sheathed gable roof.

3442 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1989. 060-0574-0024. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house of traditional design has weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a slightly higher section that engages a front porch. Other features include a parged foundation, a boxed chimney on the west gable end, and a one-bay basement-level garage on the east end.

3451 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1982. 060-0574-0021. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house has an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof and either weatherboard siding or cementitious wood siding. Other features include a wraparound 111 porch, multiple gables, and large windows.

a. Garage. Ca. 1982. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame one-car garage has an asphalt-shingled gable-on-hip roof.

3475 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1984. 060-0574-0022. Non-contributing building.

The two-story Contemporary frame house has vertical-board siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a shed monitor, a one-story wraparound porch, and a one-story garage wing.

3484 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1989. 060-0574-0023. Non-contributing building.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional</u> Documentation

Page

65

The two-story frame house of traditional design has weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The shed-roofed one-story front porch extends across the front, supported by turned posts. Other features include a one-story two-car garage wing, a boxed chimney on the west gable end, and an engaged two-tier back screened porch.

3495 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1990. 060-0574-0157. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house of Contemporary design has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a front entry porch, a one-story rear shed wing, and a brick-veneered foundation. Although the county GIS date for the house is 1987, it was not surveyed in a 1989 survey of the district, suggesting that it was not yet built, or it was built and missed.

3510 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1990. 060-0574-0158. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Contemporary house has intersecting front- and side-gable roof forms at varying levels. The house has weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingled roofing, and a garage.

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

The one-story frame building has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and two vehicle bays.

3519 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 2016. 060-0574-0189. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house, barely visible through vegetation, has decorative windows, a basement level, and what appears to be asphalt-shingle roofing.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 2016. Non-contributing building.

The one- or possibly two-story frame building, barely visible through vegetation, has what appears to be asphalt-shingle roofing.

3540 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1991. 060-0574-0159. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Contemporary house is composed of wings of varying heights with a linear telescoping arrangement. The house has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a one-story shed-roofed front entry porch with square posts, an interior brick chimney, a one-car garage as the west end, and a screen porch at the east end.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

66

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has vertical board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

3545 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1992. 060-0574-0160. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house has an arresting Contemporary design consisting of juxtaposed front-gabled elements. The house has weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingled roofing, two Palladian-inspired windows on the front elevation, an entry porch, and a three-car garage.

3560 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1995. 060-0574-0161. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Contemporary house has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, one-over-one windows, and a front entry porch engaged under a front-gabled room on the second story. At the east end are cathedral windows on the first story over a basement-level two-car garage.

3565 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1990. 060-0574-0162. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame Neo-Eclectic house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front-gabled wing that engages a two-car garage. Two front windows have semi-circular fanfold details over them. Other features include what appears to be cementitious wood weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingled roofing, an interior brick chimney, a front entry with sidelights, a brick-veneer foundation, and a rear screen porch. The house is architecturally coordinated with its dependency and mail box.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame outbuilding has vertical wood siding and a front-gable roof.

3580 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1998. 060-0574-0163. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Contemporary house has a dramatic mountainside site with views looking north to Brush Mountain. The house has weatherboard siding (either wood or cementitious wood), an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and one front wall with tan brick veneer and a diamond-shaped window. The brick continues as a veneer on the basement living level. Other features include a front-gable wing that jetties over the foundation, one-over-one windows, a main-level screen porch on posts, and an entry porch that crosses the front elevation to the one-car garage.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

67 Page

3585 Deer Run Road. House. 2020. 060-0574-0164. Non-contributing building.

The house was under construction in April 2020. At the time of survey only the textured concrete foundation and first-floor floor structure had been completed. The county GIS 2015 aerial photos indicate a house at this location, and the GIS database indicates a dwelling with the date 1993, so the current project must represent a rebuilding.

3596 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 2019. Not inventoried.

3605 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1993. 060-0574-0165. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Rustic-style house is constructed of log (or frame with log-like siding) and has an exterior side stone-veneer chimney and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with large shed dormers on each side.

3625 Deer Run Road. House. Ca. 1993. 060-0574-0166. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Contemporary house has weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a boxed chimney, and a front wing with a two-car garage with brickwork suggestive of piers at the two front corners. Note: County GIS shows the district boundary passing through this house. It is included in the inventory but it may be equally valid to consider the house to be outside the district.

2106 Dry Run Road. Robinson House and Mill. Late 19th c. 060-0366 (060-0574-0111). Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half house, which is either frame or log construction, has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The two-bay window-door front suggests a hall-parlor-plan interior. The front porch has non-original square posts and balusters and shelters a board-and-batten house wall. Other features include a stone chimney on the north gable end, and a one-story ell with a seam in the siding that indicates extension.

a. Robinson Mill. Late 19th c. Contributing building.

The tall one-story frame building stands on a high limestone basement and has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. Those siding boards that are visible from the road appear to have been attached with wire nails. The east side facing the road has a batten Dutch door that would have been reached by steps or a platform. The basement has a door and window at the south end. Evidence of a former wheel or wheel mount was not observed, although there is

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

missing stonework on the west side, which immediately abuts the creek, that may be associated with an opening for a wheel axle. Tub mill use is another possibility. The building also stands just below the confluence of Mullins Branch, another potential waterpower source. Dam evidence was not observed upstream on Dry Run, although the road along the stream was not walked a far way. A mill is not indicated at this location on the 1864 county map.

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

The frame barn has vertical-board siding. It was only partly visible from the road.

c. Privy. Mid- to late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building of standard shed-roofed form has plywood siding.

d. Foundation. Early to mid-20th c. Contributing site.

The poured-concrete foundation supported a building that stood near the end of the ell.

2200 block Dry Run Road. House. Early 20th c. 060-0574-0052. Contributing building.

The abandoned and deteriorating two-story frame house has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. A one-story front porch probably sheltered the double entries. Other features include interior brick flues in the main part and the one-story ell, cornice returns, and missing window sashes.

2346 Dry Run Road. House. Ca. 1995. 060-0574-0167. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Rustic-style log house has projecting log ends at the corners. Other features include a basement level and a low-pitched metal-sheathed side-gable roof that engages a front porch with square wood columns.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has T1-11-type wood siding, a shed roof with projecting rafter ends, and a metal stove flue at the south end. The building appears to have been built in two phases. The south section has garage doors. The vehicle bays of the north section are open-fronted. It is conceivable the house is earlier than the ca. 1995 house it adjoins.

b. Equipment shed. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has wood siding, a shed roof with projecting rafter ends, and an open front.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

69

2350 Dry Run Road. House. 19th c. 060-0361 (060-0574-0058). Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half v-notched log house has a two-story frame addition at the north end, both sections with metal-sheathed side-gable roofs. There are one-story front porches in front of each section, the frame section porch more heavily constructed with square wood columns and a railing with widely-spaced vertical boards. The log section has a stone chimney at the south end. The frame section has a one-story rear shed extension and what appears to be novelty vinyl siding.

a. Horse shelter. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small pole building has vertical-board siding, a shed roof with exposed rafter ends, and an open front.

b. Horse shelter. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small pole building has vertical-board siding, a shed roof with exposed rafter ends, and an open front.

2607 Dry Run Road. House. Ca. 1976. 060-0574-0051. Non-contributing building.

The circular or many-sided polygonal Modernist house has a frame main level on a tall masonry (perhaps parged cinder block) basement level that elevates the house above its steeply sloping wooded site. The house has wood siding, a presumably conical or many-sided pyramidal roof, and a wraparound deck with square balusters.

2665 Dry Run Road. W. Boyd Grubb House. Ca. 1977. 060-0574-0053. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Split Foyer house has a vinyl-sided upper story and a brick-veneered lower story. Other features include an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a front entry with sidelights and a horizontal window above in a slight recess, one-over-one windows, a two-car garage at the south end of the lower story, and a brick chimney at the north end.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a high gambrel-roofed main section with a one-story front and side extension with open vehicle bays. The roofing and siding appear to be aluminum.

2838 Faulkner Road. Agnew Farm. Early 20th c. 060-0317 (060-0574-0095). Contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

70

The two-story frame house has vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof with a hipped front dormer. A two-tier porch crosses the front, with classical columns (possibly replacements) on the lower tier, turned posts (possibly replacements) on the upper tier, and replacement turned balusters on both tiers. The first-story front entry has sidelights and a transom and the second-story front entry has only sidelights. Other features include an interior brick flue, a replacement first-story front door, a parged foundation, a one-story rear shed extension, and what appear to be replacement windows. The Brown family may have owned the farm before the Agnews. Benny and Joseph Agnew were associated with the farm. One of the Agnews was a carpenter.

a. Multi-vehicle Garage. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The long one-story building, possibly of cinder-block construction, has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and four vehicle bays.

b. Single-vehicle Garage. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has vinyl siding, a front-gable roof, and a single vehicle bay.

c. Large barn. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story barn has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, what appears to be a cinder-block wall up to the sills of the apparently metal-framed windows, and what appears to be metal siding from the window sills to the eaves.

d. Small barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a side-gable roof and a rear shed extension. A board ramp suggests the building was used for loading cattle.

e. Black Stone Quarry. 1950s. Contributing site.

The quarry has been operated since the 1950s to provide a dark shade of the dolomite known as Hokie Stone that is used to face buildings at Virginia Tech. According to former Virginia Tech Engineer J. B. Sutphin, the quarry was one of two that supplied the stone known as "black stone," the other being a mile or so to the west near the bend in Harding Road known as the Devil's Elbow. Black stone was one of three shades of Hokie Stone, the others being "white stone," which was most frequently used in Virginia Tech construction, and the third being "pink stone," which has a buff coloration.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

71

5071 Gallion Ridge Road. House. Ca. 1993. 060-0574-0168. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Contemporary A-Frame frame house has T1-11-type siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a deck, and a wood-cased side chimney.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The frame building, which may be one-story with a storage loft, has a metal-sheathed gable roof and what appears to be metal siding.

5292 Gallion Ridge Road. Gallion-Saunders Farm. Mid-19th c. 060-0352 (060-0574-0122). Contributing building.

The two-story frame and/or log house has asbestos-shingle siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The one-story front porch has turned posts. Other features include a lower two-story ell with a one-story side porch, a stone foundation, two-over-two windows, and one-story side-gabled and front-gabled wings on the north side. The house is believed to have a log core. The farm appears to be the one labeled Gallion on an 1864 county map, though by the mid-1900s it belonged to the Saunders family.

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

The small one-story frame building stands in a swale to the south of the house and has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and vertical-board siding.

b. Shed. Early/mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a gable roof and vertical and horizontal board siding.

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

The long one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof and metal siding.

d. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof.

e. Equipment shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small two-bay frame shed has a shed roof and open sides.

f. Chicken house. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional</u> Documentation

Page

72

The small one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

g. Barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The low one-story pole building has a metal-sheathed shed roof and an open front. It may have been built as a cattle loafing shed but currently appears to be used for equipment storage. Collapsed barns lie upslope and downslope from it.

h. Large hog shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof with deeply overhanging eaves.

i. Small hog shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The long low frame building has wood siding and a shed roof.

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

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof from which some of the roofing has blown off.

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

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, an open east end, and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

5295 Gallion Ridge Road. House. Ca. 2019. 060-0574-0169. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house, possibly a double-wide, has a long form with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A gable with cementitious wood shingles projects over a porch which is partly recessed into the house and has Craftsman-inspired square columns on stone-faced pedestals. Other features include a second, decorative gable, a textured cinder-block foundation, and a deck at one end.

a. Outbuilding. 2020. Non-contributing building.

The building consists of a prefabricated gambrel storage building to which a frame garage or lawnmower shed with vertical board siding and a shed roof was being added at the time of survey (March 2020).

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional Documentation</u>

Page

5402 Gallion Ridge Road. Thomas House. Ca. 1980. 060-0574-0170. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Colonial Revival frame house has brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a staggered profile and three gabled dormers. The main section of roof engages a front porch with square wood columns that shelters a double-leaf entry and octagonal window. Other features include an interior brick chimney. Note: 5400 is another address assigned to this property.

a. Outbuilding. Mid-/late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The long cinder-block building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a porch across the front, and a stone chimney at one end. Repairs were underway at the time of survey (March 2020) which appear to have resulted in the removal of siding under the porch. The building may date to the same period as the house it adjoins, or it may be earlier.

2277 Harding Road. Lusters Gate Store. Ca. 1900. 060-0303 (060-0574-0093). Contributing building.

Lusters Gate Store is a two-story frame building with a corner crossroads site, novelty vinyl siding, and a corrugated metal-sheathed front/side gable roof. The storefront faces north to Harding Road and retains an angled entry recess (the windows to either side of the recess have been sided over). On the basement level of the east gable end is a cellar entry with double-leaf two-panel doors (four panels total) set into a limestone foundation with prism mortar joints. To the left (south) of this elevation extends a one-story addition with a poured concrete foundation. From the west gable end of the store extends a slightly lower two-story wing that may have been the storekeeper's dwelling. This wing has a side-gable roof with non-corrugated metal roofing. Other features include a long one-story shed room or enclosed porch across the front of the putative dwelling wing, an early one-story porch on the front of the store section with replacement posts, and replacement windows. The store was converted to apartments in the late 1900s. An A. M. Luster operated a store in the area in 1855. According to longtime valley resident Frances Parsons, George Grice operated the store for a few years in the late 1940s. The Miller family next operated it, and sold cheese made at the Roanoke Valley Cheese Factory across the road. A small lending library, used by children who attended the Lusters Gate School a short distance away, operated in the store in the late 1940s, and in the 1950s Esso gasoline was sold on the premises. A 1950s photo shows that the left-hand porch was open, as it is today, and the right-hand porch had already been enclosed, though the enclosure was different that it is today. The photo may show a central window on the east gable end. 2275 Harding Road may be another address for the building.

a. Wellhouse. 2nd quarter 20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has weatherboard siding and a corrugated metal-sheathed gable roof. The gable projects on cantilevered plates at the north end, facing the store. Exposed rafter ends suggest construction in the 1930s or 1940s.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 74

2068 Lusters Gate Road. Plank House. Ca. 1950. 060-0378 (060-0574-0090). Contributing building. (060-0378 is also the site number for 2072 Lusters Gate Road)

The story-and-a-half frame house, similar in form and detail to the Colonial Revival Cape Cod house type, has weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A hyphen connects to a gable-fronted kitchen addition on the south end with a recessed entry and, at the top of the front and rear gables, clusters of half-round openings representing dovecotes. The front entry porch has square wood columns. Other features include a parged or cinder-block foundation, an interior brick flue, six-over-six windows, a large rear shed dormer, a large rear addition and a solarium added in or about 1988, and a former sitting porch on the north end converted to a room with a bay window added in 2016. The contractor for the 1980s work was Alan Tayloe. A 1980 report on the property states that a smokehouse was converted to a guest house by then owner Reyzon Floyd Plank. This may be that dwelling, although it would likely have incorporated materials from the smokehouse rather than being a one-to-one conversion.

2072 Lusters Gate Road. Hoge House. Ca. 1780. 060-0378 (060-0574-0090). Contributing building. (060-0378 is also the site number for 2068 Lusters Gate Road)

The evolved two-story house incorporates two log sections, the first yielding dendrochronology dates of 1779 and 1780, the second yielding dates of 1808 (first story) and 1819 (second story). Both log sections were built with white oak logs. The house was remodeled by the Hoge family in the mid-1800s and was given its current Colonial Revival appearance by the Plank family in the mid-1900s. The house has modern beaded weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front is dominated by a two-story portico with monumental square columns and a pediment with a round/octagonal vent in it. The brick floor extends on each side as a terrace and used bricks from a demolished building at Virginia Tech. The three early chimneys include on the north end a stone chimney with a mid-1900s brick stack and shoulders, on the south end a brick chimney rebuilt above the shoulders, and at the east end of a two-story ell a stone chimney with an added brick flue. Other exterior features include replacement windows with decorative batten shutters, front entry sidelights, a one-story garage addition from the mid-1900s at the east end, and a mid-1900s entry porch with turned posts on the south side.

John Robinson acquired the land in 1753 and the earliest sections of the house date to the Robinson family ownership. James Fulton Hoge (1818-73), whose wife was Eliza J. Johnston Hoge (d. 1892), purchased the property in 1836. Recent rehabilitation uncovered a wood plaque dated 1858 and with the name of an individual who was not an owner (perhaps a carpenter). Also discovered was a space filled with mismatched shoes and corncobs, the former and perhaps the latter possibly apotropaic in intent (meant to ward off ghosts or evil influences). A daughter of James and Eliza's, Jane Nellie Hoge (1856-1932), was later mistress of the house. The property was advertised for sale as the "James F. Hoge Lands" in the April 8, 1886 issue of *The Cultivator & Country Gentleman* magazine, which described the tract as "embracing River Bottomlands, good Upland, fine Timber, &c." The Plank family acquired the property in 1938 and Blacksburg businessman Reyzon Floyd Plank (1893-1977) and his wife, Elizabeth Bartram Temple Plank (1903-82), acquired it in 1942. The Planks, who named the property Plank's Flying Duck Farm, invited church groups and others to use the property for resort purposes. T.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

75

Marshall Hahn Jr. and his wife, Margaret Louise "Peggy" Lee Hahn (1923-2009), acquired the property in the 1980s. Marshall Hahn served as President of Virginia Tech from 1962 to 1974.

a. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Non-contributing building.

The long one-story frame building, built in two sections, has the appearance and south-facing orientation of a chicken house, though half of it was used as a garage and has garage-bay openings. Other features include modern beaded weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, a batten door, and an interior brick flue.

b. Sauna. 1980s. Non-contributing building.

Small shed-roofed frame building located near the garage wing of the house.

c. Chimney and foundation. Ca. 1940. Contributing site.

The sandstone and brick chimney and the foundation are remnants of a one-story frame cabin that was recently taken down owing to damage from frequent flooding. The foundation and chimney are built with rounded river cobbles presumably retrieved from the adjacent river bed. The cabin formerly had an apparently decorative waterwheel. There are plans to incorporate the chimney and foundation into a picnic pavilion. According to a 1980 report by Carrie Memmer, Floyd Plank, owner of the property beginning in 1938, "built a small cabin near the river which his family and friends used for picnics and recreation. He even built a shuffleboard court." Although this resource stands on a separate parcel, it is historically associated with the house and is included in the record for it.

d. Stable. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and open and enclosed sections. Although this resource stands on a separate parcel, it is historically associated with the house and is included in the record for it.

2076 Lusters Gate Road. Paris Mountain Farm. Ca. 1950. 060-0574-0129. Contributing building.

The largest building on the farm is a two-level cattle or dairy and hay barn probably built about 1950, as indicated by its cinder-block lower level. The upper level, containing a hay mow, is frame with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof with a hay bonnet at the north end. Shed wings extend on the sides, that on the east side enclosed and used for equipment storage, that on the east side open. Other features include metal-framed windows, a large opening with batten doors, and a hay carrier track projecting under the hay bonnet. The Hahn family refers to the barn as the "block barn."

a. Secondary barn. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

76

The one-story frame barn has wood siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

b. Equipment shed. 2020. Non-contributing building.

The open-sided frame building has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof supported on square wood posts.

c. House. Early 1980s. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half log cabin was built from a kit by former owners Marshall and Peggy Hahn, according to their daughter Betty Hahn. The house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a stone end chimney, and a front porch.

2246 Lusters Gate Road. Hickory Hill Farm. Early 20th c. 060-0574-0001. Contributing building.

The two-story frame house has weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The rear of the house has been extensively altered and added to, with a story-and-a-half garage wing with a upper level with a gabled dormer. The Hahn family acquired the property in the 1980s and gave it and adjacent parcels the name Hickory Hill Farm.

a. Barn. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building, possibly stables, has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a recessed porch area.

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

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, x-braced doors on the west side, and several wide openings for vehicles on the east side.

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

The small one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

d. Barn. Late 20^{th} c. Non-contributing building.

The two-level frame building has slatted vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed gambrel roof, exposed rafter ends, and an upper-level hay mow accessed on the exterior by four ladders (two on each end).

e. Barn. Late $20^{\text{th}}\,\text{c}$. Non-contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

The two-level frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed gambrel roof, exposed rafter ends, an upper level entered at grade on the east end (a bank barn-like arrangement), and one-story shed extensions on each side.

f. Barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. It is built in two sections, the higher one with open sides.

g. Barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof.

h. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame shed has a shed roof. It stands in front of the house.

i. Barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The two-level frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a one-story rear shed extension, and an open front.

j. Hay barn. Late $20^{\text{th}}\,\text{c}$. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and side shed extensions.

2248 Lusters Gate Road. Marshall and Peggy Hahn House. Ca. 1978. 060-0574-0001. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame Colonial Revival house has weatherboard siding and a metal-shingled side-gable roof with gabled dormers. The one-story front porch stands on square columns with molded caps and shelters a five-bay façade. There are one-story side wings on both gable ends, the west one with a bay window on its end and the east one with a secondary entry inside a pedimented porch with chamfered posts. Other features include tall brick end chimneys with corbeled tops, and a three-car garage rear wing. The secondary entry and garage open onto a paved court. T. Marshall Hahn Jr. (1926-2016) and his wife, Margaret Louise "Peggy" Lee Hahn (1923-2009), built the house in 1978 according to county GIS. Marshall Hahn served as President of Virginia Tech from 1962 to 1974. The grounds surrounding the house and dependencies are extensively landscaped.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

78

The one-story frame Colonial Revival building of traditional office-like appearance has weatherboard siding, a metal-shingled side-gable roof, a brick end chimney, and an entrance with transom under a roof projection on console brackets.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Neo-Eclectic building has weatherboard siding and a metal-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front gable (the triple-A form), round-arched gable vents, and a stone-veneered wing with a large segmental-arched opening.

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

The one-story frame building has board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a front porch supported by heavy square wood posts.

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

The one-story square-notched log building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a front porch with square wood posts with v-bracket tops, and a large stone-faced end chimney.

e. Hahn Lodge. Late 20th or early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The large one- or two-story frame building has board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a front porch supported by heavy square wood posts, and a stone-faced front chimney that rises through the porch roof. The building is located on the parcel adjacent to the house and other resources but is listed with them due to association.

2440 Lusters Gate Road. Rutledge Farm. Ca. 1850. 060-0315 (060-0574-0091). Contributing building.

The Rutledge House is a two-story of 1:5 common-bond brick construction with a metal-sheathed hip roof. The one-story front porch has Craftsman square wood columns on brick pedestals and solid brick railings with scuppers. Chimneys rise at each end of the house, shallowly projecting from the elevations and with parged stacks above the roofline. The windows, which have heavy wood lintels, may have replacement sashes. To the rear extends a two-story ell with stretcher-bond brick (probably veneer), a brick flue, and a sided (apparently weatherboard siding) one-story side addition.

a. Barn. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The dairy barn has a cinder-block lower level with a gambrel-roofed hay mow above. The mow's roof and sides are metal-sheathed and there is a large opening for hay loading on the south end. Other features include an open-ended side shed, poured concrete lintels over what are probably

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

79

metal-framed windows, and what appear to be batten doors.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The two-story cinder-block building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a lower garage level with two vehicle bays (one with a modern garage door, the other infilled), and a workshop to the side of the garage.

c. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story cinder-block building is low and linear with an asymmetrical asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and window and door openings on the front. The form is similar to outbuilding j.

d. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story cinder-block building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and a door at one end.

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

The one-story frame building has vertical board siding and a low-pitched metal-sheathed sidegable roof.

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

The large storage building of prefabricated appearance has metal siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The building may be an equipment barn or hay barn.

g. Garage. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story open-fronted garage, built into a bank so that it is semi-subterranean, has poured concrete construction and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

h. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The open-sided pole building has a metal-sheathed gable roof.

i. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a gable roof and what appears to be metal roofing and siding.

j. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

The one-story cinder-block building is low and linear with an asymmetrical asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and window and door openings on the front. The form is similar to outbuilding c.

k. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The long one-story building, which appears to be pole construction, stands to the north of the other buildings, just over the line on the adjacent parcel. It is sided with vertical boards lapped in board-and-batten fashion and has a shed extension at the north end and a metal-sheathed sidegable roof.

2450 Lusters Gate Road. House. Ca. 1999. 060-0574-0130. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch-like frame house has vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and an engaged front porch with slender turned posts and square balusters. Other features include a front gable, six-over-six windows, a parged or poured concrete foundation, and a two-car garage wind, slightly lower than the rest of the house, at the east end.

2600 Lusters Gate Road. House. Ca. 1977. 060-0574-0002. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Colonial Revival house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and frame construction with variegated brick veneer. The front is dominated by a large front-gabled porch with heavy square columns and a lunette in the gable. At the north end is a front-gable two-car garage with a round-arched louvered vent in the gable. Other features include six-over-six windows, a front entry with sidelights and a door with an elliptical glass panel, an interior brick chimney, and a basement living level.

a. Barn. Ca. 1977. Non-contributing building.

The two-level frame barn has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The barn appears to have been built at the same time as the house, though it is conceivably earlier. A second barn appears to have been recently removed.

b. Barn. Ca. 1977. Non-contributing building.

The one-level frame barn has vertical-board siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a rear shed extension. The barn appears to have been built at the same time as the house, though it is conceivably earlier.

c. Shed. Ca. 2020. Non-contributing building.

Small shed-roofed frame shed near the house.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

2021 Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Montgomery County, Virginia

County and State
90002169

NR Reference Number

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

81

2606 Lusters Gate Road. House. Ca. 1975. 060-0574-0003. Non-contributing building.

The one-story house of variegated brick-veneered frame construction has Tudor Revival characteristics. The asphalt-shingled side-gable roof has gabled dormers and, at the south end, two grouped front gables, the smaller setback gable with a recess containing the front entry and the larger forward-projecting gable with two large ten-over-ten living room windows. A third front gable, which is asymmetrical, roofs a garage at the north end. The south side is treated as a long shed-roofed wall dormer.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame outbuilding, probably a yard maintenance shed, has a metal-sheathed gambrel roof and wood (possibly plywood) siding.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame outbuilding, probably a yard maintenance shed, has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and wood (possibly plywood) siding.

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

The one-story frame garage has vinyl siding, a single vinyl garage door, and a front-gable roof.

d. Barn. Ca. 1975. Non-contributing building.

The two-level frame barn has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The barn may have been built at the same time as the house, though it is conceivably earlier, as suggested by the wear on it and its angled placement in relation to the house.

2614 Lusters Gate Road. House. Ca. 2008. 060-0574-0131. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Neo-Eclectic frame house has an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof with multiple front gables. From a distance the house appears to have brick veneer and a front porch.

2618 Lusters Gate Road. Ca. 2008. 060-0574-0190. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Neo-Eclectic frame house has a cross-gable roof that appears to be metal-sheathed. The main architectural feature of the house is a slightly projecting center section with triangular windows in the gables and what appears to be a deck. The house appears to have a full basement level.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

2650 Lusters Gate Road. House. Ca. 2006. 060-0574-0132. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house has frame construction with a mix of brick veneer and siding (vinyl or cementitious wood). The complex asphalt-shingled roof has a side-gabled center section with three gabled dormers, slightly lower end projections, and a wraparound hipped porch roof at the base. A lower gable-fronted garage wing with two vehicle bays projects on the south end. Other features include classical porch columns and round arches over some windows.

2670 Lusters Gate Road. House. Early 1940s. 060-0574-0004. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house, which is thought to incorporate a heavily altered house from the early 1940s, built as housing for the Radford Arsenal, has novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engaged a front porch with modern turned posts. Other features include replacement windows, an interior brick flue, and an extension on the south end. According to longtime valley resident Frances Parsons, this is one of several houses built by the federal government to house workers at the Radford Arsenal during or at the outset of World War II. The county GIS date for the house is 1936, which probably represents a land transfer rather than the date of construction.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has T1-11-type siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof which engages a front porch, and a rear shed extension.

2704 Lusters Gate Road. House. Ca. 1976. 060-0574-0133. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneered frame construction, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, an engaged front porch, and an interior brick flue. The house is closely associated with 2708 Lusters Gate Road.

a. Building. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

This long one-story building is possibly a single-wide trailer. It appears on a county GIS map with the address 2702 Lusters Gate Road.

b. Barn. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has metal siding and a side-gable roof.

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

The small one-story frame building, which stands in front of the house, has a front-gable roof.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional</u> Documentation

Page

je___ ≀

c. Garage. Ca. 2020. Non-contributing building.

This large gable-fronted garage, perhaps a truck maintenance garage, appears to stand on the ridge to the east of the house, but is only readily visible from a distance. Note: The building may be associated with 2708 Lusters Gate Road.

2708 Lusters Gate Road. House. Ca. 1977. 060-0574-0005. Non-contributing building.

The two-story Colonial Revival house has brick-veneered frame construction and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. An offshoot of the room engages a two-story portico with heavy monumental square columns. Other features include a classical door surround with sidelights and a broken pediment with a center ornament, one-story side wings, and an interior brick flue. The house is closely associated with 2704 Lusters Gate Road.

2722 Lusters Gate Road. Roanoke Valley Cheese Factory. Ca. 1935. 060-0304 (060-0574-0092). Contributing building.

The one-story building of stretcher-bond brick or brick-veneered frame construction has a corrugated metal-sheathed side-gable roof of asymmetrical form (the front-facing west roof plane is shorter than the rear roof plane). Seams in the brickwork of the front and south sides suggest one or two additions at the south end. There are one or two infilled windows on the north side. A metal-sheathed monitor and cinder-block flues project above the roof. To the rear are two shed-roofed porches and entries in shallow recesses, an arrangement suggestive of apartment use. Other features include replacement windows, replacement doors, and a sign reading "The Old Cheese Factory / Circa 1930." According to longtime valley resident Frances Parsons, VPI professor W. D. Saunders was involved with the enterprise. Saunders, described as a "dairy specialist" or "cheese specialist" in 1920s publications, was described as being associated with a "cooperative cheese factory" in 1938, possibly the one in Lusters Gate. Historian John Miller writes that the factory "was founded in the 1930s to help small farmers who produced Grade C milk sell their product." The cheese was similar to cheddar and was sold in large rounds in the Lusters Gate Store across the road. A 1950s photo shows a window in place of the front door, awning sashes on the north side windows, no monitor, and one or two smokestacks to the rear. The factory closed in July 1969. Willie Price acquired the building and converted it to apartments. The address 2724 Lusters Gate is also associated with the property.

3100 McPherson Drive. House. Ca. 1969. 060-0574-0071. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch-style house has brick-veneered frame construction and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Other features include an apparently modern treated-lumber full-façade porch that obscures the front elevation, variegated brickwork, a brick end chimney, a large infilled front picture window, a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation Page

front entry with asymmetrical sidelights, two-over-two stack-pane windows, and a lower (perhaps basement-level) gabled side wing of full or partial cinder-block construction that is either deteriorated or in the process of remodeling.

84

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be weatherboard siding with vertical-board siding in the front gable.

3131 McPherson Drive. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. 060-0574-0070. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof and vertical wood siding, either vertical boards or board-and-batten. The house on the parcel, which is not visible, is dated 1975 in county GIS.

3158 McPherson Drive. Retaining wall. Late 20th c. 060-0574-0074. Non-contributing site.

The small crescent-shaped retaining wall of cement-mortared stone construction is associated with a ca. 1981 trailer that was recently removed. The wall appears to have served as a landscaping feature.

3172 McPherson Drive. House. 2008. 060-0574-0073. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame house has novelty vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a shed dormer, replacement windows, a corner entry opening onto a wraparound deck, and a masonry foundation (probably parged concrete block). The original nomination dates the house to the 1940s and county GIS dates it to ca. 1960, but the current house was built in 2008 in place of the earlier house. According to longtime neighbor Greg Ryder, the earlier house was composed of four small houses and contained a dentist office at one time.

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

The one-story cinder-block garage has a side-gable roof, crude parging, two vehicle bays, and casement windows with what appear to be wood sashes, perhaps reused from another building.

b. Shed. Mid- 20^{th} c. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame shed has crude board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter ends, and a metal-sheathed shed roof.

c. Foundation. Mid-20th c. Contributing site.

The cinder-block foundation appears to have formerly had an upper level, presumably of frame

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

construction, which would suggest the surviving section was a root cellar. The foundation has metal-framed windows.

3699 Mill Creek Road, House, Ca. 1998, Not inventoried.

3701 Mill Creek Road. House. Ca. 1987. 060-0574-0041. Not inventoried.

3703 Mill Creek Road. House. Late 20th c. 060-0574-0039. Not inventoried.

3721 Mill Creek Road. House. Ca. 1960. 060-0574-0040. Not inventoried.

3243 Mossy Spring Road. Henderson House. Ca. 1946. 060-0574-0026. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half cinder-block house has vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. A one-story wing with an engaged front porch is set back on the north gable end. Other features include a glassed-in shed-roofed porch on the south gable end, a gabled rear wing, a raised basement, and replacement windows. Faye and "Tete" Henderson lived in this house in the mid-twentieth century.

3284 Mossy Spring Road. Toney Farm. Ca. 1947. 060-0574-0027. Contributing building.

The one-story frame Minimal Traditional house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and what appears to be aluminum siding. The house is mostly linear in form but it has a narrow front-gabled front wing at the south end. Other features include interior brick flues, a front picture window, and replacement windows. Robert Toney had the house built in 1946 or 1947, according to his daughter, Roberta Diane Toney. Robert and his brother Cecil Toney operated here a Grade A dairy which they may have begun in the mid-1950s. Robert Toney also ran a lumber business, cutting much of the timber that was cut in the valley during the mid-1900s.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building, which is partially open on the sides, giving it a carport-like appearance, has plywood siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a single main vehicle bay, and a side shed addition that adds another vehicle bay. The garage, described as a carport in an earlier survey form, may date to before 1971 but its current appearance is later.

b. Milking parlor. 1950s. Contributing building.

The one-story cinder-block building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof that engages a recessed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

86

milk room loading dock at one end. Other features include metal-framed windows.

c. Silo. 1950s. Contributing structure.

The roofless cylindrical silo, constructed of cinder blocks, stands to the side of the milking parlor.

3305 Mossy Spring Road. Warren Neily House. Ca. 2005. 060-0574-0171. Non-contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Neo-Eclectic frame house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and what appears to be vinyl siding. Other features include three gabled dormers on the front of the roof, a deck across the front, and a basement story. The house was built by Warren Neily III.

a. Outbuilding. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building, which may be a garage, has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be vinyl siding.

b. Goat shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has T1-11-type wood siding and a shed roof.

3340 Mossy Spring Road. House. Ca. 2004. Not inventoried.

3400 Mossy Spring Road. House. Ca. 1968. 060-0574-0029. Not inventoried.

3404 Mossy Spring Road. House. Ca. 2000. Not inventoried.

4540 Natures Waye Road. House. Ca. 1976. 060-0574-0068. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Contemporary house has wood siding, multiple intersecting asphalt-shingled gable roofs on its two- and one-story sections, a garage in the north wing, and a wood-cased chimney.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame building has a gable-fronted profile with two symmetrical side sheds, T1-11-type wood siding, and asphalt-shingle roofing.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

87

4555 Natures Waye Road. House. Ca. 2004. Not inventoried.

4567 Natures Waye Road. House. Ca. 1974. 060-0574-0067. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Contemporary house has T1-11-type wood siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a metal stove flue, and a full basement level. A large deck projects on the south gable end.

3201 North Fork Farms. House. Ca. 1978. 060-0574-0046. Not inventoried.

3301 North Fork Farms. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. 060-0574-0045. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame building has vertical-board siding with an unusual overlapping form that gives it the appearance of board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a one-story front porch with square wood posts, and a one-story rear shed wing. The house on the parcel, which is not visible, is dated 1982 in county GIS.

3438 North Fork Farms. House. Ca. 1983. Not inventoried.

3440-3442 North Fork Farms. North Fork Farms. 20th c. 060-0574-0044. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house, which is a barn noted in the original National Register report, has been converted to a dwelling with the address 3440 North Fork Farms. It has an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof, vinyl siding, a large two-story shed-roofed addition with a second-story deck, and a wraparound porch and carport. 3442 North Fork Farms appears to belong to the multipurpose building. The barn was converted to an apartment and party venue by former owner Dick Frizell. The multipurpose building was also built by Frizell, who was a commercial builder.

a. Multipurpose building. 1980s. Non-contributing building.

The large L-shaped one- and two-story cinder-block building, which grew in phases beginning in the 1980s, contained or contains multiple activities such as equipment and hay storage in the open-fronted portions and three living quarters, a shop, and a seed room in the enclosed portions. It has a metal-sheathed shed roof with a mansard-like pent overhang on the front. It also has, at various places, garage doors, open vehicle bays, a poured concrete foundation, and vertical-board siding with green translucent fiberglass-covered windows. The living quarters at the east end has

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

88

second-story windows that are deeply recessed into cut-away wells in the front pent.

b. Barn. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding with green translucent fiberglass-covered windows and a gable roof.

c. Barn. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, an open front, and a front-gable roof.

d. Barn. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding, an open front, and a front-gable roof. It is located across an access drive to the west of the rest of the complex.

e. Barn. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a front-gable roof. It is located to the east of the rest of the complex.

3440-3442 North Fork Farms. Bennett Store. Ca. 1930. 060-0326 (060-0574-0105). Contributing building.

The small one-story of saddle-notched log construction, which is in poor condition, is located a few yards from Catawba Road, distant from the other buildings of 3440-3442 North Fork Farms. The building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, large windows with an unusual four-over-four Craftsman sash pattern flanking a center entry, novelty weatherboard siding in the gables, and a brick stove flue on the west gable end that has detached from the building. The log ends, weatherboard siding, and window trim bear traces of red paint that contrasted with the brown of the logs and white of the cement-like chinking. "Uncle Harry" Bennett and his wife ran it. Longtime valley resident Frances Parsons recalls buying candy there in the 1940s and remembers that it "was always stale." A small house stood near the store.

3461 North Fork Farms. House. Ca. 1974. 060-0574-0324. Not inventoried.

4325 Pepper Run Road. House. 2020. 060-0574-0173. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house, which was under construction at the time of survey (April 2020) and not yet sided, has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front-gabled projection that engages a front porch

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

89

with square posts and balusters. A smaller similar porch projects from the slightly lower south end of the house. The gables of the two porches have what appears to be cementitious wood weatherboard siding, presumably the siding intended for the house when it is finished.

4353 Pepper Run Road. 060-0301 (060-0574-0114). Not inventoried.

4372 Pepper Run Road. House. Ca. 1992. 060-0574-0172. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame house appears to be Colonial Revival in inspiration and has a high asphalt-shingled hip roof with a small decorative gable on the front, an exterior side brick chimney, a one-story front porch with a roof balustrade, a one-story back porch, and wood or synthetic weatherboard-type siding.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building appears to have wood siding, has a recessed corner porch, and has a side-gable roof with what appears to be metal sheathing. Directly behind the building is a narrow second building, possibly a prefabricated storage building, of light-colored material with a front-gable roof. It stands so close to the other building that the resource is inventoried as one building.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 2020. Non-contributing building.

The barely visible one-story building appears to have a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. It does not appear in the most recent county GIS aerial photo suggesting it was built in the late 2010s or in 2020.

4000 River Rise Road. House. Ca. 2004. Not inventoried.

4010 River Rise Road. House. Ca. 2009. Not inventoried.

4030 River Rise Road. House. Ca. 2007. Not inventoried.

4115 River Rise Road. House. Ca. 2007. 060-0574-0175. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Modernist house of simple form and detail has either wood or metal siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. An arbor-like construction extends in front of the front entry. The landscaping includes a driveway with a planted island in the turnaround and a planted berm that screens the house

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Montgomery County, Virginia

County and State
90002169

NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

90

from the road.

a. Shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story storage building has what appears to be board-and-batten siding and an asymmetrical metal-sheathed side-gable roof. It is similar in form and detail to the shed that stands next to it.

b. Shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story storage building has what appears to be board-and-batten siding and an asymmetrical metal-sheathed side-gable roof. It is similar in form and detail to the shed that stands next to it.

1337 Tribble Road. Gregg House. 1991. 060-0574-0032. Non-contributing building.

The two-story Contemporary frame house has a front-gabled central element from which two slightly angled side-gabled side wings project. The main entry is on the south end of the central element and has sidelight windows with windows above. The north end of the central element has a prow-like façade with cathedral windows. Other features include vertical-board siding, asphalt shingle roofing, a stone-clad interior central chimney, and a one-story gabled wing on the south side. Architect Clark Lentz designed the house for Leslie and John Gregg.

a. Garage. 1991. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, vertical-board siding, chevron-pattern wood siding in the gables, two vehicle bays, stone cladding at the front corners, and an open-sided rear shed wing.

b. Barn. 1970 or 1971. Contributing building.

The pre-engineered metal building has metal siding with a board-and-batten appearance and a gable roof with metal sheathing and deeply overhanging eaves. Other features include x-braced Dutch doors, a garage door, a poured concrete foundation, and an open-fronted shed-roofed frame addition with vertical-board siding. Previous owner Radford Price, who bought the property in 1970, had the barn built in 1970 or 1971. Price's son occupied the apartment in the barn until the property was sold to Marshall Frank in 1975. Leslie and John Gregg lived in the apartment while they built their adjacent house in 1991. Part of the barn is now used as the Phoenix Nest Studio, an art studio.

c. Turn-out shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical-board siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof. The shed

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

91

provides shelter for horses.

d. Gazebo. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The octagonal structure stands next to a pond in front of the house. It has a wood-shingled eight-sided pyramidal roof with a copper weathervane. The structure also has square wood supports with curved brackets and a square balustrade.

1465 Tribble Road. Tate-Ware Farm. 2003. 060-0574-0033. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ware House is a Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house, built for Barrie Ware, is now the principal dwelling on the parcel, replacing the early 1950s Tate House which also stands on the parcel.

a. Tate House. Early 1950s. Contributing building.

The one-story cinder-block house has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a front entry porch on turned posts, windows with six-over-six sashes and brick sills, and enclosed rear shed wing/porch with asbestos shingle siding, vertical-board siding in the gables, and an interior brick flue. The house was built in the 1951-53 period for a Mr. Tate.

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

The small one-story frame shed has vertical board siding and a shed roof.

c. Dairy barn. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and one-story side and rear shed extensions.

d. Silo. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

The roofless cylindrical silo is constructed of painted cinder blocks.

e. Barn. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and exposed rafter ends.

1479 Tribble Road. Henderson Farm. Ca. 1912. 060-0574-0034. Non-contributing building.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

92

The two-story frame house has vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof. The house has an off-center front entry under a one-story porch with modern turned posts. The porch roof is an extension of the hipped roof of a one-story living room addition possibly made in the 1970s. The addition, on the south side, has a front picture window and a parged masonry chimney. On the north side is an attached one-story garage with a side-gable roof. The house has replacement windows. The county GIS date for the house is 1912, which is plausible, although a slightly later date is also possible.

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

The two-level frame barn has vertical board siding, a metal-sheathed gambrel roof with a hay bonnet under which is the end of the hay carrier rail, and a side shed extension. Other features include kicked eaves with exposed rafter ends, traces of red paint, replacement plywood siding on one side, and wood lattice ventilation openings along the side now covered by the shed extension. The barn stands on a separate parcel but is associated with the house.

b. Spring house foundation. Early 20th c. Contributing site.

The poured concrete foundation is rectangular in form and built into a spring branch.

1485 Tribble Road. House. Ca. 1992. Not inventoried.

3319 Trillium Drive. House. Ca. 1990. 060-0574-0036. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof.

3322 Trillium Drive. House. Ca. 1975. 060-0574-0035. Not inventoried.

3350 Trillium Drive. House. Ca. 1985. 060-0574-0037. Not inventoried.

Section 8. Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder

Gillispie (or Gillespie; barn builder)
Kabrich (probable carpenter)
McPherson, Clarence (carpenter)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number <u>Additional Documentation</u>

Page

93

Mitchell, Woodie L. (barn planner)

<u>Pennix, Allen (builder)</u>

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech; plan source)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

In 1991 the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District was listed in the National Register under three criteria and areas of significance: Criterion A Agriculture, Criterion C Architecture, and Criterion D Archaeology: Historic—Non-Aboriginal. The period of significance was defined as ca. 1745 to 1940 and the level of significance was defined as local. This Additional Documentation report extends the period of significance to 1970, provides more detailed information on the district's resources, and assigns updated contributing/non-contributing status to those resources. The period of significance is extended largely on the basis of the rural district's continuing agricultural significance during the period 1941 to 1970, a period that saw the development of a vigorous Grade A dairy industry in the North Fork Valley. In the late 1940s and 1950s most of the district's larger farms added dairy barns, milking parlors, and other dairy-related buildings to their inventories. Dairy farming remained a profitable enterprise in the district until the 1980s. The period of significance is extended also on the basis of the district's continuing architectural evolution, which included the construction of the aforementioned dairy resources as well as general farming buildings and housing. The latter includes several "government houses" built in the early 1940s to provide housing for workers at the Radford Arsenal, a major regional defense-related enterprise, as well as farmhouses and a few non-farm-related houses in the Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Colonial Revival styles and house types. The district's Criterion D archaeological significance remains the same, as does its local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historic Overview: Resources Dating to Before 1941

Section 7 provides additional and updated information on the resources of the district with the objective of a more complete enumeration of those resources and assessment of their contributing/non-contributing status. Section 8 is designed mainly to support the revised period of significance for the district, and therefore focuses mainly on agricultural (Criterion A) and architectural (Criterion C) developments during the period 1941 to 1970, however the survey work on which this report is based turned up additional information of interest on older resources, which is presented here.

More information has become available for the district's earliest known buildings. The Hoge House (060-0378), described as the Plank Farm in the original nomination, was thought to date to the mid-1800s based on its outward appearance. However, it incorporates two log sections, the first yielding reported dendrochronology dates of 1779 and 1780, the second yielding reported dates of 1808 (first story) and 1819 (second story). An early dendrochronology date is also reported for the McDonald's Mill Church and Schoolhouse (060-0465), which was previously thought to date to ca. 1900 based on its then-appearance as a two-story frame building. Most of the building's frame second story has collapsed,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

revealing a v-notched log building for which pre-1800 dendrochronology dates are reported. The Rutledge House (060-0318) was conservatively dated to the 1800s in the original nomination, though a date potentially as early as the 1798 date ascribed to the house in a 1930s report was considered possible. Closer examination reveals wrought nails used in the construction of a door in the stone springhouse associated with the house, and an aspect of the construction of the springhouse suggests it was built at the same time as the stone chimney on the west gable end of the house. The date 1798 is therefore plausible for the house and springhouse, since wrought nails would have passed out of common use in the valley early in the 1800s.¹

Additional information has been gathered on the district's historic cemeteries. Uninscribed fieldstone markers, which are typical of early graves and the graves of individuals or families who could not afford finer stones, are found in most cemeteries dating to the early twentieth century and earlier. The largest concentration of these is found in the cemetery associated with the Rhudy House (060-0574-0182) high on the flanks of Paris Mountain. The dozen or so small and uninscribed sandstone markers have a variety of forms with flat, irregular, and pointed tops. Several are extremely small, two to three inches in height, and may mark the graves of infants or children, or they may be footstones. The Bowles Cemetery (associated with 060-0574-0176) has a probably twentieth-century grave marked with a white stone and a small metal funeral home sign; such white stones are unusual in historic cemeteries where generally fieldstone markers are chosen on the basis of form (generally tabular and/or upright) rather than color.

Professionally carved monuments came into common use in the second half of the nineteenth century. The earliest are generally associated with the more affluent families of the era and are found in their family cemeteries, notably the Brown Cemetery (060-0574-0179) and the Henderson Cemetery (060-0574-0025). In both of these cemeteries are tombstones carved by a talented but unknown local carver whose work also appears in Blacksburg's Westview Cemetery, as seen in the Arabella Peck (d. 1849) headstone. In the Henderson Cemetery is the tombstone of Nancy Ann Henderson (1824?-59?), which has two features characteristic of the carver's work: delicate low-relief carving and borders with diminutive sawtooth edges. The Henderson stone is also notable for its pictorial carving with hearts and frond-like "trees" and its unusual sharply pointed top. More of the carver's work appears in the Brown Cemetery, which has several headstones with the characteristic low-relief carving and sawtooth edges. The Brown Cemetery headstones have the rounded tops typical of mainstream memorials from the era

¹ Betty Hahn and Carl Absher personal communication; Vest, "Willow Spring Farm." Preparation of this Additional Documentation and the survey on which it is based relied on the support of numerous individuals, foremost among them Anita Puckett, chair of the North Fork Valley MVP Mitigation Task Force Committee, with assistance from the members of the committee and from Montgomery County Attorney Marty McMahon and Paralegal to County Attorney Nancy Turner. Assistance was also provided by Carl Absher, Richard Absher, Kim Bates, Len Bates, Jason Boyle, Howe Brown, Tommy DiGiulian, Leslie Gregg, Travis Grubb, Betty Hahn, David Hancock, Mary Lou Hawley, Courtney Sutphin Hebdon, Don Hughes, Leah Hughes, Anne Hahn Hurst, Elizabeth Hyde, Rick Hyde, Gordon Johnson, Nancy Johnson, Erica Lane, Luke Lane, Kristin Mcchesney, Barry Neel, Cynthia Neel, Frances Parsons, Elizabeth Obenshain, Joseph Obenshain, Greg Ryder, Gary Shipwash, Dean Sink, Terry Sink, Michael Sutherland, Roberta Diane Toney, Crystal Wall, and Ned Yost. Staff with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources who assisted the project include Thomas Klatka, Blake McDonald, Lena Sweeten McDonald, and Michael Pulice.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

95

(mid- to late 1800s), a form that is repeated, though at a smaller size, in the footstones that accompany them. Less current was the treatment of the tympanums of most of the stones, which have fanfold or sunburst designs that were more typical of Federal-style architectural and furniture ornament from earlier in the century.²

Professionally carved tombstones of more conventional form and ornament were produced in regional marble yards, conceivably as nearby as Blacksburg or Christiansburg. One of the finest of these survives in the cemetery on a hilltop overlooking Bennett's Mill (060-0322). The monument is a ledger stone, a stone that lay horizontally like a tabletop, either flat on the ground or on a supporting structure, and though its date is not visible (the stone is broken and partly buried) the style of the inscription and the ledger's molded edge suggest it dates to the mid-1800s. The district's early cemeteries often have stone walls. The wall around the Henderson Cemetery is entered though a gate with a tall limestone gate pillars and a hand-wrought iron gate. Other stone-walled cemeteries are the Bennett Cemetery (associated with 060-0323) and the tiny Crumpacker Cemetery (associated with 060-0574-0062).

The current report provides additional information on the district's industrial and commercial activities. More information is provided for the district's two major surviving mills, the 1861 McDonald's Mill (060-0357) and 1880s Bennett's Mill (060-0322), including documentation of the mills' limestone dams, which are relatively intact for Bennett's Mill and fragmentary for McDonald's Mill (the ruins of the McDonald's Mill mill dam are associated with 060-0574-0088). Milling was once common in the district. In 1943 former local resident John Jay John (1867-1948) wrote "between the two mountain ranges from Bennett's Mill to Painter's Mill on the Catawba [in Roanoke County] sixteen water powers had variously served the people" about 1900, though by the early 1940s "not a dam or a head race" was operational, and only Bennett's Mill and two mill-related buildings at McDonald's Mill still stood. "The last mill built during the Civil War" at McDonald's Mill had been "silent for years," John wrote. John was apparently unaware of the nineteenth-century Robinson Mill (060-0366), the district's third identified standing gristmill, though its location up Dry Run outside the main valley may account for its omission. Two other non-gristmill mills have been identified: the cane mill and adjacent molasses shed at the Woods-Grubb Farm (060-0362), and the early to mid-twentieth century sawmill at the farm surveyed as 060-0328. The largest scale industrial activity during the extended period of significance was Virginia Tech's Black Stone Quarry, which went into operation on the Agnew Farm (060-0317) in the 1950s. The quarry supplied (and continues to supply) a dark shade of the stone known as Hokie Stone which is used for the facing of buildings at Virginia Tech. The quarry is located just outside of the village of Lusters Gate where the Roanoke Valley Cheese Factory (060-0304) operated until the close of the period of significance (more discussion of the cheese factory appears below). In addition to the two historic stores previously known to survive in the district, the Lusters Gate Store (060-0303) and the Bennett Store (060-0326), a third has been identified, Hall's Store (060-0331), which was previously known only by its later function as a dwelling.³

Hall's Store stands near the junction of Catawba Road, the district's principal thoroughfare, and Dry

² Pezzoni, "Blacksburg: An Architectural Overview," 68.

³ J. B. Sutphin personal communication; John to John letter, 7-8, 10.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation Page

Run Road, an intersection that was also the location of the Dry Run School (now gone). This pairing of store and school activity is also evident in Lusters Gate, where the aforementioned Lusters Gate Store and the Lusters Gate School (060-0316) stand, and at McDonald's Mill, where the historic store is gone but the aforementioned McDonald's Mill Church and Schoolhouse mostly survives. This v-notched log building, constructed around 1800 or shortly before, represents a rare survival of the log meetinghouse form in Virginia. It is also significant as a rare example of a log schoolhouse, the function it had in 1901, though it probably served as both a schoolhouse and a church earlier, a common dual function.

96

Criterion A: Agriculture Significance, 1941-1970

The principal agricultural development of the 1941-1970 period was the establishment of a Grade A dairy industry in the valley. Early Montgomery County farmers kept milk cows for the production of milk and butter, largely for household consumption. With the growth of Roanoke and other nearby cities and towns in the late nineteenth century, a commercial market opened and commentators in 1907 and 1929 observed an increase in dairy production in the county. In a 1935 study on the Blacksburg community, a study area that included the North Fork Valley, sociologist William Garnett noted, "There has been a strong tendency in recent years to turn from beef cattle to dairying but as yet there is comparatively little high grade dairy stock. Not counting those on the college [Virginia Tech] farms, less than 20 silos were reported in the district." One indication of growing interest in dairy farming was the opening of the Roanoke Valley Cheese Factory (060-0304) at Lusters Gate in the 1930s. The factory purchased non-Grade A milk from valley farmers and in 1935 produced 64,000 pounds of cheese, some of which was sold at the Lusters Gate Store (060-0303), located across the road. Virginia Tech dairy sciences professor W. D. Saunders was involved in the initiative and may have organized it. The factory remained in operation until 1969, providing employment for a generation of the valley's young people. The factory's opening in the 1930s was an important milestone in the development of dairying in the valley, though its closing in 1969 did not represent an end to that development, which beginning in the 1940s and continuing past 1970 was dominated by Grade A dairy production.⁴

A number of factors contributed to the development of the valley's Grade A dairy industry. Grade A dairy products, which are milk and other products approved for beverage consumption, require higher standards of sanitation and cooling. Rural electrification in the 1930s and 1940s made artificial refrigeration more practicable for valley farmers, and the region's ever-increasing population likely expanded market opportunities. Regarding the latter, the establishment of the Radford Arsenal in 1940-41 likely increased local demand for fresh dairy products (the arsenal opening also had an effect on the valley's architectural development; see below). In April 1940 the Southern Dairies Plant, a large modern facility for the processing of dairy products, opened in Christiansburg. The opening was important enough to attract Governor James Price as the dedicatory speaker. The world war generated demand for dairy products and demand continued to grow after the war, with national milk consumption increasing 16 percent between 1945 and 1950.⁵

⁴ Worsham, "Montgomery County Historic Sites Survey," 266; Garnett, Social Study of the Blacksburg Community, 28.

⁵ Fariello and Rubick, *Christiansburg*, 71; McClane and Rupnik, "Historic Context of Fauquier County's Dairy Farm," 18.

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

97

Cinder-block dairy buildings such as milking parlors and milk houses and dairying-associated hay and stock barns of cinder block or hybrid cinder-block/frame construction were built on ten or eleven valley farms during the late 1940s-1950s period, including most of the larger farms. Cinder block, a lightweight form of concrete block, was in limited use in the region by the late 1930s but became more common after the war when it provided a strong, low-cost, and sanitary means of construction for the region's farm buildings. The type of milking parlor built in the valley was similar to that described by University of Nevada farm specialist F. B. Headley in 1945:

In recent years a new type of milking barn has come into use in some sections of the United States. It is called the 'walk-in' or 'walk-through' milking room or milking parlor. It was introduced into this country from New Zealand . . . The 'walk-in' type differs from the common milking barn in that the cows are not lined up in rows of stanchions waiting to be milked, and the milking machines are not carried from one cow to another. The cows wait their turns in a small corral or lane and walk into one of the milking stalls to be milked. As soon as a cow has been milked she is released to the open corral or feeding barn and another takes her place."

Headley noted other advantages of the walk-in design, such as reduced space requirements resulting in smaller and less expensive milking buildings and increased cleanliness since "each cow usually occupies the milking stall for less than five minutes [and] it is seldom that manure or urine is dropped." As Headley indicated, New Zealand appears to have been the innovator in the development of the walk-through system and improvements such as the herringbone system, developed in 1952, which allowed cows to be milked in batches and lessened stooping in the milking process.⁶

In the late 1940s brothers-in-law Woodie Mitchell and Hassell (Hack) Thompson converted adjacent preexisting farms, the Johnston-Mitchell Farm (060-0574-0043) and Cave Hill Farm (060-0323), to dairying operations. Mitchell, owner of a service station in Christiansburg, attended a farm auction at the Johnston-Mitchell Farm in 1944 and ended up buying the property, where about 1948 he built a cinder-block milking barn with a rear milk room wing. At the front of the barn are two attached silos, one of cinder-block construction and the other concrete stave. Hack Thompson built a large cinder block and frame hay and stock barn on his farm about 1948 and a separate milking parlor with milk room wing about the same time. The Cave Hill Farm milking parlor has a silo constructed of cinder block, which is the most common material for surviving silos in the district and is related to the construction of dairy resources in the post-war years when cinder block was a popular construction material. The silo at Still Meadow Farm (060-0320), which predates 1940 and appears to be the oldest surviving silo in the district, is constructed of specially curved bricks. A currently freestanding ca. 1950 cinder block silo on the Bennett's Mill property (060-0322), built for Woodie Mitchell, retains a small gabled frame feed room but once attached to a long open-sided structure used exclusively for feeding cattle.⁷

⁷ Frances Parsons and Terry Sink personal communication.

⁶ Headley, "Walk-in type of milking barn," 3; Peden, "Farm buildings—Milking sheds." The barn on the Henderson-Moses Farm (060-0574-0196) is a ca. 1900 frame barn with partially cinder-block additions made to convert it to dairying. Pole construction also came into general use after the war and is present on valley farms.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

98

Milk rooms were used for the cooling and straining of the milk and were typically required by sanitary codes. They might be accompanied by a room for the cleaning of utensils if the utensils were not cleaned at the farmhouse. The milk room wings of the Johnston-Mitchell Farm and Cave Hill Farm are similar in arrangement with multiple entryways under cantilevered side roofs. Another milk room wing with cantilevered side roof is found on the Toney Farm (060-0574-0027), believed to date to the mid-1950s, and one with a recessed porch is found on the Woods-Grubb Farm (060-0362) where the milking parlor was built in the late 1950s or possibly as late as 1960 or 1961, making it the latest known milking parlor constructed in the district. The Woods-Grubb milking parlor is also one of the few buildings from the extended period of significance for which professional construction expertise is known to have been provided, in this case by Blacksburg builder Allen Pennix. (Much of the construction was done by the farm owner, Lawrence Grubb, with help from his three brothers.) Guidance on outfitting the preexisting barn on the Henderson-Moses Farm (060-0574-0196) for dairying purposes was provided by dairy farmer Woodie Mitchell, who developed his own dairy farm nearby in the late 1940s. The small cinderblock milk house on the Crumpacker-McPherson Farm (060-0360) was built as a separate building in the late 1940s or 1950s. It is also located apart from other farm buildings near to the farmhouse, in line with a placement recommended by agricultural engineer W. C. Krueger, who wrote in 1943 that the milk house "should be surrounded by lawn in preference to the dust and heat of a bare earth yard." In the Crumpacker-McPherson milk house milk cans were cooled in a spring-fed trough. Later the milk was electrically refrigerated and bulk processed in the farm's 1950s dairy barn, which was located among the other farm buildings.8

The Virginia dairy industry operated in a state of flux during the mid- and late twentieth century, and though conditions were at first favorable for valley dairy farmers, they eventually changed. Dairying led other classes of Virginia agricultural activity (such as cattle farming and tobacco cultivation) in terms of farm income during the 1960s, but changes were underway that would eventually undermine profitability for some operators. The number of Grade A dairy farms in the Commonwealth declined 21 percent between 1959 and 1964, and after a long rise in production, from about 1.4 billion pounds of dairy products in 1935 to a plateau at or just under 2 billion pounds in the 1950s, production declined steeply after 1960. Virginia dairy herds decreased from about 335,000 head in 1960 to about 250,000 head in 1966. However, Grade A milk production continued a modest increase in the early 1960s, and during the following half-century increased productivity per cow offset the decrease in the numbers of cows and resulted in little change to overall production. Dairying remained profitable in the North Fork Valley through the 1960s and into the 1970s.

The fluctuations of the 1950s and 1960s did not necessarily translate into losses for dairy farmers in the valley and elsewhere in Virginia, though a new set of factors beginning about 1980 did create havoc. Valley dairy farmer James McPherson notes that while the price valley farmers received for their milk remained about the same during the 1980s, the cost of fuel and fertilizer increased to the point that dairy farming was no longer profitable. When McPherson stopped dairy farming in the late 1980s or around

⁸ David Hancock, Cynthia Neel, Diane Toney, and James McPherson personal communication; Krueger, "Farm Structures and Equipment," 311.

⁹ James McPherson personal communication; Nageotte and Murley, "Virginia Dairy Situation and Trends," 1-4; Rephann, "Economic Contributions of the Dairy Industry in Virginia," 1-2.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 99

1990, he was the second-to-last valley farmer in the business. The last dairy farm to operate in the valley, McPherson recalls, was the Woods-Grubb Farm (060-0362), which ceased operations about 1990. A similar dynamic occurred in Fauquier County, where researchers Debra McClane and Megan Rupnik note, "The 1980s were a particularly difficult time for dairy farmers in Fauquier and in Virginia in general. For dairy farmers, a surplus in supply reduced the price of milk, and production costs increased at the same time." Though valley dairy farmers left the business, other dairy farmers continued in the county, and in 2014 Montgomery County had the ninth largest number of dairy cows in the state with about 2,000 head.¹⁰

Criterion C: Architecture Significance, 1941-1970

The original nomination discusses the architectural evolution of the district from early settlement through 1940, and the agricultural discussion above notes the dairy-related construction which also has an architectural dimension and contributes to the architectural significance of the 1941-1970 period. Domestic construction from the 1941-1970 period also contributes to the district's architectural significance. Domestic construction is concentrated during the early part of the period and occurred in two distinct pulses. The first was associated with the development of the Radford Arsenal, also known as the Hercules Plant, for the production of explosives in 1940-41. The arsenal was established near Radford, on the opposite western side of Montgomery County, but its labor demands stimulated the construction of housing throughout the two-county Montgomery-Pulaski area and were felt as far away as the North Fork Valley. Housing developments intended to serve arsenal workers and their families were constructed at Monroe Terrace, Radford Village, and Sunset Village in Radford; Fairlawn in Pulaski County; and Airport Acres in Blacksburg. Of these developments, Airport Acres is the best documented. The neighborhood was first subdivided in October 1940 and ten houses were completed by the end of 1941. The area was re-subdivided by Freedom Homes in 1942 and 65 percent of the houses in the neighborhood were built between 1942 and 1945. These initial Airport Acres houses were predominately of the Cape Cod Minimal Traditional type, with simple boxy gabled forms. Three types were built: a side-gable design with an engaged front porch and two cross-gable variants.¹¹

In the early 1940s, at the same time the Airport Acres and other arsenal-related houses were built, a group of houses known locally as "government houses" were built in the North Fork Valley. The gable-roofed, frame, Minimal Traditional houses were built specifically as housing for arsenal employees and include the Willard Dooley House (060-0574-0042), the original section of the McPherson House (060-0574-0062), the house at 2945 Catawba Road (060-0574-0061), and possibly the houses at 2855 Catawba Road (060-0574-0057) and 2670 Lusters Gate Road (060-0574-0004). Of the group, the Willard Dooley House and the house at 2945 Catawba Road are the best preserved. The Dooley House is a story-and-a-half side-gabled residence with an engaged front porch, whereas the house at 2945 Catawba Road is more Ranch-like in form, with relatively low-pitched side-gable roofs over the main section and a slightly lower side wing. According to longtime valley resident James McPherson, who

¹⁰ James McPherson personal communication; McClane and Rupnik, "Historic Context of Fauquier County's Dairy Farms," 18.

¹¹ LaLone, "Radford Arsenal Oral History Project; "History" (Radford City website); DeChard, "Airport Acres Historic District;" Pezzoni, "Blacksburg: An Architectural Overview," 72.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

100

owns one of the houses (the McPherson House), the government built two house types in the valley, a one-story model and a story-and-a-half model. The two types, which may be represented by the Willard Dooley House and the house at 2945 Catawba Road, are broadly similar to the houses built in Airport Acres, though exact matches have not been established. As a private development Airport Acres may have drawn from a different plan source than that used for the houses in the valley.¹²

The second pulse of 1940s domestic construction in the valley occurred after the war. These houses, which are also Minimal Traditional in character, are typified by the ca. 1947 house on the Toney Farm (060-0574-0027), built by dairy farmer and lumberman Robert Toney. The one-story frame house has a side-gable roof of moderate pitch from which projects an asymmetrical gable-fronted wing. Other houses from the period were built of cinder block, such as the ca. 1946 Henderson House (060-0574-0026), which stands across Mossy Spring Road from the Toney farm. The post-war phase of house construction in the valley appears to reflect the improved national economy of the period.

Several houses of note were constructed during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1953-55 Edward and Marian Yost, owners of McDonald's Mill (060-0357), built a Rustic-style log vacation house adjacent to the mill. The house was built with logs from the dismantled late 1700s George McDonald House according to a design drawn by someone associated with the Virginia Tech architecture program, perhaps a student. Unlike most Rustic log buildings of the era, which are constructed of saddle-notched round logs (for example, the ca. 1930 Bennett Store, 060-0326), the Edward and Marian Yost House is v-notched, and its logs are hewn, reflecting their reuse from a house built in the vernacular log tradition. The vacation use of the house relates to other recreational structures erected in the valley in the years immediately preceding it, such as a riverside cabin with a river cobble chimney adjacent to the Hoge House (060-0378; cabin gone, chimney survives) and one or more rental cabins reported to have stood beside Willow Spring Lake (the dam of which survives as ruins at 060-0574-0136).

Colonial Revival influence is seen in several houses including the ca. 1940 house at 940 Catawba Road (060-0574-0134) at the very beginning of the extended period of significance. The ca. 1960 Wall House (060-0574-0049) and ca. 1970 Warren Eakin House (060-0574-0088) are brick-veneered Ranch-style or Ranch-influenced houses from the end of the period of significance. Domestic construction after the end of the period of significance is generally suburban in character, built for individuals associated with the nearby Blacksburg/Virginia Tech community. Virginia Tech, formerly Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, one of Virginia's major state universities, has had an effect on the development of the district since at least the 1930s with the establishment of the Roanoke Valley Cheese Factory (060-0304) at Lusters Gate, which utilized dairy expertise from the university, and apparently also the development of Willow Spring Lake, which likely benefitted from the patronage of students and others in the Virginia Tech community. The Black Stone Quarry, opened on the Agnew Farm (060-0574-0095) near Lusters Gate in the 1950s, was and remains the district's principal extractive industry and is a direct consequence of the physical growth of Virginia Tech, since stone from the quarry is used to face Virginia Tech buildings.

¹² James McPherson personal communication.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation Name of Property Montgomery County, Virginia County and State 90002169 NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 101

Section 9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Absher, Carl. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

The Cultivator & Country Gentleman (New York, N.Y.).

Brown Family Papers finding aid. Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Va.

Brown, Howe. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

DeChard, Sandra, and others. "Airport Acres Historic District." Virginia Department of Historic Resources Architectural Survey Form, 2019.

Fariello, M. Anna, and Kate Rubick. Christiansburg. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2005.

Garnett, William Edward. A Social Study of the Blacksburg Community. Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 299 (August, 1935), Blacksburg, Va.

Hahn, Betty. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

_____. "Sequence of Property Deeds." Report, ca. 2020.

Hale, Ruth G. "Bennett Cemetery—Montgomery County, VA." Report, 1984.

Hancock, David. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Headley, F. B. "The Walk-in type of milking barn." University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 176 (December 1945).

"History." Radford City website.

"History." Roanoke Valley Presbyterian Church website.

History of Virginia. Volume VI. Virginia Biography. Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, 1924.

Hoge, James F., to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Plank. Letter, September 13, 1960.

John, John, to E. (Elazer) E. John, July 12, 1943 letter. Transcript by Nina Davis, 2003.

Kinnear, Duncan Lyle. The First 100 Years: A History of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

102

University. Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute Educational Foundation, 1972.

Klatka, Thomas S., and John R. Kern. "Blacksmith Shops in Catawba, Virginia: Archaeological and Historical Investigations." Report, 1994.

Krueger, W. C. "Farm Structures and Equipment." In Wallace S. Moreland ed. A Practical Guide to Successful Farming. Garden City, N.Y.: Garden City Publishing, 1943.

LaLone, Mary B. "Radford Arsenal Oral History Project, 1999-2001." Article online at the Radford University website.

"Map of Montgomery County." 1864. Confederate Engineer Bureau, Chief Engineer's Office D.N.V., Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer, Chief Engineer.

Martin House fire article. Blacksburg News (AARP Chapter #2613). March 2006: 1.

McClane, Debra A., and Megan Rupnik. "Historic Context of Fauquier County's Dairy Farms." Report FQ-076 (2012) for The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

McPherson, James. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Memmer, Carrie. "Plank's Flying Duck Farm." Report, Dr. G. G. Shakleford Historic Preservation Course, Virginia Tech, 1980.

Nageotte, G. J., and W. R. Murley. "Virginia Dairy Situation and Trends." Dairy Guidelines, April 1968.

Neel, Cynthia. Personal communication with the author, May 2020.

Peden, Robert. "Farm buildings—Milking sheds." Article (2008) in Te Ara, the Encyclopedia of New Zealand (https://teara.govt.nz/en/farm-buildings/page-3).

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "Blacksburg: An Architectural Overview." In Clara B. Cox, ed. A Special Place for 200 Years: A History of Blacksburg, Virginia. Blacksburg, Va.: The Town of Blacksburg, 1998.

Miller, John M. "Luster's Gate and the Roanoke Valley: A Beautiful Part of the World." Report, 2006.

Montgomery County chancery cases. Library of Virginia website.

Parsons, Frances. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Pulice, Michael. "McDonalds Mill School." Virginia Department of Historic Resources Intensive Level Survey, 2012.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 103

Rephann, Terance J. "Economic Contributions of the Dairy Industry in Virginia." Report, 2015.

Sink, Terry. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Sutphin, Joann. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Sutphin, John Brown (J.B.). Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Toney, Roberta Diane. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Vest, Pearl C. "Willow Spring Farm." Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory Report, January 20, 1938. Online at Library of Virginia website.

Worsham, Gibson. "North Fork Valley Rural Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1988 (Virginia Landmarks Register listing 1989, National Register of Historic Places listing 1991).

Worsham, Gibson, et al. "Montgomery County Historic Sites Survey." Report, 1986.

Yost, Ned. Personal communication with the author, April 2020.

Section 10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.274590 Longitude: -80.366730

2. Latitude: 37.329210 Longitude: -80.245190

3. Latitude: 37.296170 Longitude: -80.247250

4. Latitude: 37.269130 Longitude: -80.267850

5. Latitude: 37.249730 Longitude: -80.310770

6. Latitude: 37.217470 Longitude: -80.316260

7. Latitude: 37.218020 Longitude: -80.370160

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Montgomery County, Virginia

County and State
90002169

NR Reference Number

104

Section number <u>Additional Documentation</u> Page _____

Section 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail_gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: December 29, 2020

Photo Log

Name of Property: North Fork Valley Rural Historic District 2021 Additional Documentation

City or Vicinity: Blacksburg County: Montgomery State: Virginia

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: varies

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

varies

1 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Center of the village of Lusters Gate with the Roanoke Valley Cheese Factory on the left and the Lusters Gate General Store on the right, view facing east.

2 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Rutledge Farm with nineteenth-century farmhouse and mid-twentieth-century cinder-block barn and other buildings, view facing northeast.

3 of 25

Date photographed: May 2020 Rutledge House, view facing north.

4 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Cave Hill Farm with nineteenth-century farmhouse on left and mid-twentieth-century cinder-block milking parlor and barn on right, view facing north.

5 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Fagg farm barn with house beyond, view facing south.

6 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

105

Mid-twentieth-century cinder-block silo on the Brown Farm with the cleared right-of-way of the Mountain Valley Pipeline crossing Paris Mountain beyond, view facing southeast.

7 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

McDonald's Mill with the North Fork of the Roanoke River in the foreground, view facing east.

8 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

McDonald's Mill United Methodist Church as seen from the Gardner-Absher House, view facing west.

9 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Antebellum farmhouse on the Crumpacker-McPherson Farm, view facing southeast.

10 of 25

Date photographed: May 2020

Woods-Grubb Farm with ca. 1960 cinder-block milking parlor and silos as seen from the vicinity of the Grubb Cemetery with Paris Mountain in the background, view facing east.

11 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Dry Run Road with the Robinson Mill and Dry Run on the right, view facing southeast.

12 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Willard Dooley House, a well-preserved example of one of the "government houses" built in the district in the early 1940s, view facing northeast.

13 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Ca. 1948 cinder-block barn on the Johnston-Mitchell Farm, view facing east.

14 of 25

Date photographed: May 2020

Henderson Cemetery front wall and gate, view facing west.

15 of 25

Date photographed: March 2020

The ca. 1952 William and Irene Grubb House, representative of houses built in the district in the early post-World War II era, view facing northwest.

16 of 25

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
2021 Additional Documentation
Name of Property
Montgomery County, Virginia
County and State
90002169
NR Reference Number

Section number Additional Documentation

Page

106

Date photographed: March 2020

The Spradlin Barn, one of several historic-period barns rendered non-contributing by conversion into houses after the period of significance, view facing west.

17 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Mid-twentieth-century cinder-block milking parlor and barn at Honey Creek Farm, view facing northeast.

18 of 25

Date photographed: May 2020

An uninscribed fieldstone gravestone in the Ratliff Cemetery, view facing east.

19 of 25

Date photographed: May 2020

The barn at 1125 Catawba Road and low ground along the North Fork of the Roanoke River, view facing west.

20 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

A non-contributing modern house at 3580 Deer Run Road, view facing northeast.

21 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

A non-contributing modern house under construction at 4325 Pepper Run Road, view facing northeast.

22 of 25

Date photographed: April 2020

Catawba Road looking toward the McPherson House on the left and the Crumpacker-McPherson Farm on the right, view facing northeast.

23 of 25

Date photographed: March 2020

Lusters Gate School, view facing southwest.

24 of 25

Date photographed: March 2020

The Mill Creek Valley with Bennett's Mill (middle, brick building) and the Johnston-Mitchell Farm (right), view facing east.

25 of 25

Date photographed: March 2020

Patterson-Eakin Farm double-crib log barn, view facing northeast.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

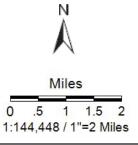
Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

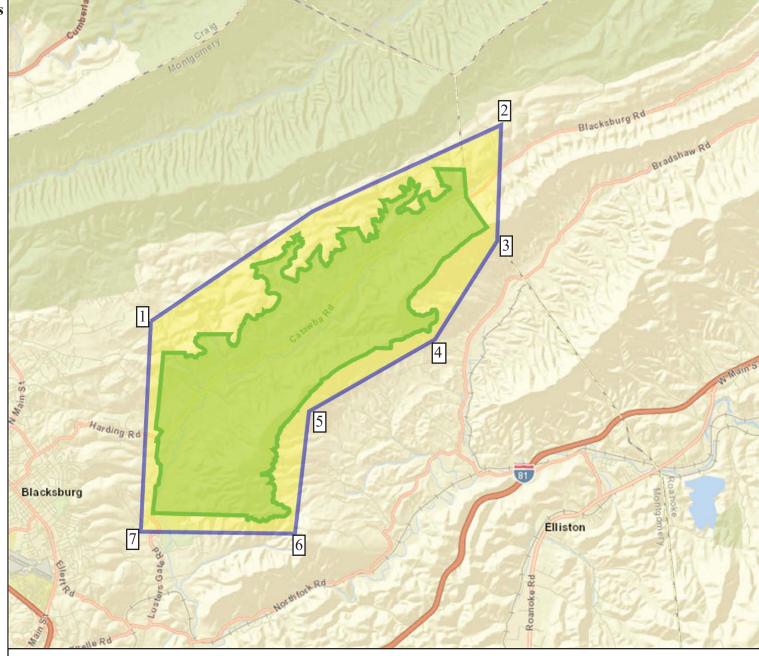
LOCATION MAP

North Fork Valey Rural Historic District 2021 Update Montgomery County, VA DHR No. 060-0574

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 37.274590 Longitude: -80.366730 2. Latitude: 37.329210 Longitude: -80.245190 3. Latitude: 37.296170 Longitude: -80.247250 4. Latitude: 37.269130 Longitude: -80.267850 5. Latitude: 37.249730 Longitude: -80.310770 6. Latitude: 37.217470 Longitude: -80.316260 7. Latitude: 37.218020 Longitude: -80.370160





Title: Date: 5/4/2021

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

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

