

# *HERITAGE 96:*

## A PRESERVATION STRATEGY



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# HERITAGE 96: A PRESERVATION STRATEGY

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy*, was developed by Hill Studio, P.C. with assistance from the Franklin County Heritage Resources Preservation Advisory Committee, to serve as a guide for heritage resources planning in Franklin County. The project consisted of first determining what the archaeological and architectural needs were for Franklin County and from there establishing a preservation strategy.

## I. Resources

### Evolution of Franklin County's Cultural Landscape

The eastern and western sections of Franklin County have unique features which set them apart from each other, giving the county a diverse character. The west is defined by the Blue Ridge Mountains and settlements of subsistence agriculture. The east is scattered with cash crop small plantations of the piedmont.

West: sustenance farming; dendritic pattern to roadways, paralleling drainage.

East (Piedmont): cash crops; gridiron road system.

In addition to these major characteristics, the county contains many crossroads settlements: Western - mill towns; Eastern - crossroads towns, churches, country stores, filling stations.

## II. Existing Conditions and Issues

### Historic Preservation and Revitalization Efforts

#### *Past Efforts*

- Living history museums: Booker T. Washington National Monument; Blue Ridge Institute of Ferrum College
- The Franklin County Bicentennial Commission
- Private efforts - maintenance of Historic Homes
- Rocky Mount was designated Free Enterprise Zone in 1994. Financial initiatives offered by the state and the town and the Main Street program.



- Archaeological and structural surveys of artisan-based structures and sites need to be conducted.
- Investigate and identify historic settlement patterns that are threatened by modern development.

### ***Archaeological Resources Survey Assessment***

The archaeological assessment was an investigation of 269 identified archaeological resources following the standards used by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines. The sites were examined in terms of theme, geographic distribution, and time period.

Each site was analyzed independently using the Virginia Department of Historic Resource's site files, USGS quadrangle maps, and VDHR's 1992 edition of "How To Use Historic Resources in Virginia". The data was then organized into a relational database program. Statistics from this data were then compiled for each quadrangle and magisterial district to summarize the inventory.

#### **Previous Survey Efforts included:**

- Private initiative by land owners
- Roanoke chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia
- Soil scientists
- Federal and state surveyors: Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, WAPORA, Wake Forest University, Fairfax County Government archaeologists, Preservation Technologies, The Smithsonian Institute River Basin Survey, Brockington and Associates, Inc. and New South Associates.

The information in the previous surveys tends to be somewhat biased. This was usually due to a misinterpretation of data, such as identifying objects with an incorrect time period, or theme. The biases also exist in the themes themselves because the contexts were initially created for historic sites, and are being used to classify prehistoric sites. Site distribution is a third area

that tends to be biased due to surveys being conducted primarily in plowed areas because of their greater occurrence in an agricultural area.

Archaeological sites were divided between prehistoric sites and historic sites. They were further broken down into the thematic contexts used by DHR. The themes are the same as those used in the architectural surveys. The sites were again divided between prehistoric and historic sites. The following time periods were then used to further categorize the sites:

Of the total sites, 44% were historic and 56% were prehistoric.

### ***Needs***

- Surveys of the districts of Blackwater and Snow Creek.
- Incorporate archaeological surveys into an overall preservation plan through a thorough database of sites.
- A system for regularly updating the 269 listed sites, so that the Section 106 review process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 will apply.

### ***Current Trends and Their Impact on Heritage Resources***

**Population:** Franklin County is growing significantly faster than the surrounding counties.

**Housing:** There is a surge in the number of housing units especially around Smith Mountain Lake.

**Economy:** The number of farms has been decreasing as farms are being sold and subdivided. As a result, associated outbuildings are deteriorating and some are disappearing from the county all together.

Tourism is becoming a significant source of income. Some programs and establishments that help to promote this asset are:

- Franklin County Welcome Center (planned for the future)

- Booker T. Washington National Monument; 1950s
- Blue Ridge Institute of Ferrum College; 1970s. Designated the State Center for Blue Ridge Heritage; 1986. Sponsors the annual Blue Ridge Folklife Festival.
- The Franklin County Bicentennial Commission; 1986. Collections of valuable information and photographs from county citizens.
- Franklin County Historical Association; 1968. Research focus has been on local and genealogical history.
- Retail Merchants Association; 1956. Supports the local and traditional business community.

### Needs

- Promote public education concerning heritage resources.
- Organize and coordinate the county's heritage resources data and collections.
- Develop an oral history program.
- Strengthen and expand the local history curriculum in the county schools.

## III. Goals and Objectives

Information gathered from seven public workshops, from members of the Franklin County Heritage Resources Preservation Advisory Committee and from a needs analysis was used to formulate goals, objectives and strategies which will shape heritage resources preservation in Franklin County. This section defines the goals of the County for the protection of Heritage resources, and suggests ways to achieve these goals.

The five main goals are as follows:

- Preserve Franklin County's heritage resources.
- Enhance awareness and understanding of Franklin County's heritage resources through education.
- Develop a better knowledge of the heritage of Franklin County as it is represented by its heritage resources.
- Incorporate heritage resource concerns into the comprehensive planning and development process of Franklin County.
- Maintain the viability of towns and rural villages as commercial centers while preserving their traditional settlement patterns.

## IV. Opportunities for Preservation

In order to successfully implement all issues addressed in the Franklin County Preservation Strategy, there are five requirements which must be met.

The first requirement is the assignment of responsibilities. An important element in this preservation strategy is that its success rests on the people who implement it. It is essential that citizens be involved with the staff in this process. Along with citizen volunteers, the group or groups assigned to each strategy must work together although chosen for their individual expertise in certain subjects. Often, these groups work together to create a public/private partnership.

The second requirement is that partnerships be formed between citizens, local businesses, and community-based organizations and the County and local governments. Also, county-wide partnerships need to be organized to coordinate all preservation efforts, as well as partnerships within magisterial districts.

The third requirement is that Franklin County follow specific policies in order to implement the stated goals. These eight policies concern: 1) the Comprehensive Plan, 2) public input, 3) adaptive reuse, 4) sensitive development, 5) coordination of efforts, 6) education, 7) a heritage resources database, and 8) publicly-owned heritage resources.

The fourth requirement is that tools for implementation of the strategy, other than preservation zoning laws, be established. Incentive programs would more likely be accepted in Franklin County than zoning. Examples of these incentives are mortgage guarantees, technical assistance programs, and coordinated community education efforts.

The fifth and final requirement is that realistic benchmark goals be set up to measure progress. Suggested benchmarks are the final chapter of *Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy*.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The creation of this Preservation Strategy was a concerted effort made possible by the support and cooperation of the County of Franklin, its residents and various groups interested in Franklin County. To them Hill Studio would like to extend our warmest thanks.

We extend thanks to Tim Krawczel, Director of Planning and Zoning, and the staff which supports him, including Liz Parcell and Don Dougherty, for their assistance in this project.

The Heritage Resources Preservation Advisory Committee chaired by Michael Grimm, and including members J. Francis Amos, MD, Jeanne Bernard, Teresa Bernard, Wendle Brooks, Lois H. English, Lucy Goode, Ann Carter Lee Gravely, Rebecca Harriett, Henry Hopkins, Florella Johnson, Sandra K. Kidd, J. Roderick Moore, Angelia Naff, and Alton Sheridan, played an important role in this project by providing guidance and sharing knowledge of Franklin County. We appreciate the time and effort given by these members of the community in support of this project.

Leslie Giles, Dr. John Kern and Thomas Klatka of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources provided assistance and guidance for this project. Their expertise and support were greatly appreciated.

Hill Studio, P.C. would like to extend a special thanks to the following for taking the time to share with us their knowledge of Franklin County: Board of Supervisors members, especially John Helms, Wayne Angell, Jerre Lumsden; all of the citizens who attended the public workshops; Olin Boitnott, Norman Montgomery, Enola and Otis Calland, Darlene Swain, Dick Angle, Addie Helms Lang, James Powell, and Beverlyne Prillaman. Their contributions to the project were invaluable.

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### County Planning Efforts

Franklin County adopted its first comprehensive plan in 1975. The plan was updated in 1985 and again in 1995. The purpose of the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan is to address challenges that will face Franklin County in the next twenty years, provide a sound basis for day-to-day decisions of the County government, and provide a framework to help guide public officials towards meeting the goals and objectives established by Franklin County residents (Franklin County 1995).

The promotion of understanding and enjoyment of the County's rich and diverse historic and cultural heritage is one of the many objectives put forth by the residents of Franklin County in the 1995 Comprehensive Plan. Towards that end, County officials decided to pursue funding for the development of a County preservation strategy through the State Survey and Planning Funds (SSPF) program administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The SSPF program provides localities with a cost-share agreement for a broad range of survey and planning activities. For the Franklin County Preservation Strategy Project, DHR provided 50% of the project cost with Franklin County contributing the remaining 50%.

### Legal Basis for Heritage Resources Planning

Section 15.1-446.1 of the Code of Virginia requires every local government to develop a Comprehensive Plan for the territory under its jurisdiction. Section 15.1-446.1 of the Code of Virginia specifically states that:

"the comprehensive plan shall be made with the purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the territory which will, in accordance with present and probable future needs and resources best promote the health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity, and general welfare of the inhabitants."

Following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning, the purpose of the Franklin County Preservation Strategy is to:

- Address the unique history and features of Franklin County;
- Acknowledge the need for continued growth;
- Outline methods and procedures that will mutually benefit heritage preservation and economic growth, thus integrating preservation into broader development plans.

### **Purpose of *Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy***

The purpose of this project is twofold: to conduct an in-depth assessment of the County's archaeological and architectural needs and to establish a Preservation Strategy. The Strategy has been developed within the context of the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan and addresses the unique history and features of the County and acknowledges the need for both continued growth and preservation of the County's heritage resources. *Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy* is a guide for heritage resources decision making and is meant to be used as a companion volume to the *Franklin County Comprehensive Plan*.

### **Project Approach and Process**

#### ***Committee Selection and Mission***

Prior to the start of this project, the Franklin County Board of Supervisors, working closely with the County Planning Director assembled a Heritage Resources Preservation Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee, comprised of a representative group of knowledgeable citizens concerned about preservation issues, was charged with guiding the efforts of Hill Studio, P.C., the consultant engaged to assist the County with the development of a preservation strategy.

#### ***Strategic Planning***

Prior to the development of *Heritage 96: A*

*Preservation Strategy*, members of the Hill Studio team and a representative from the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources met with the Franklin County Planning Director and the Heritage Resources Preservation Advisory Committee several times to discuss preservation concerns and issues, develop goals, and determine 35 historic architectural sites to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level. (See Appendix G)

### ***Public Workshops***

In addition to meeting with the Advisory Committee, seven public workshops were held to determine public concerns, issues, and ideas with regard to heritage resources. A total of 75 residents of Franklin County attended the workshops. One public workshop was held in each of the County's seven magisterial districts: Blackwater, Blue Ridge, Boone, Gills Creek, Rocky Mount, Snow Creek, and Union Hall. The evening workshops were held during the month of April. Each workshop followed the same format. The workshop format was broken down into two parts: a presentation and a work session. During the presentation phase, the project was introduced and discussed and a brief slide show illustrating highlights of the survey assessment was presented. After a short break, the work session began. During this phase, the workshop participants were asked to locate important heritage resources on maps so that they might be surveyed at some point. This list of sites, plus others suggested during regular Advisory Committee meetings are included in Appendix F. In addition to locating important resources, the participants were asked the following series of questions about heritage resources:

- 1) What resources are important in your district and in Franklin County?
- 2) What do you see as concerns/threats to heritage resources?
- 3) What opportunities exist to preserve or promote heritage resources?



PART TWO:

**HERITAGE  
RESOURCES IN  
FRANKLIN  
COUNTY:  
A DEFINITION**

## Evolution of Franklin County's Cultural Landscape

The diversity of the Franklin County cultural landscape rivals any county in Virginia. To the west, the Blue Ridge mountains host their own landscape, with subsistence agricultural settlements in the hollows of the mountains. To the east, cash-crop small plantations grew on the rich soils of the Piedmont. In the second half of the twentieth century, each edge of the county has had introduced a catalyst for vacation and resort home development. On the western border, the Blue Ridge Parkway, America's most-visited National Park (itself eligible for the National Register), aligns the county line on the upper edge of the Blue Ridge escarpment. New vacation homes have been developed, irrespective of farm patterns and sometimes compromising the very scenery they are trying to share. On the eastern edge, lake housing has brought an entirely new land use pattern to the County.

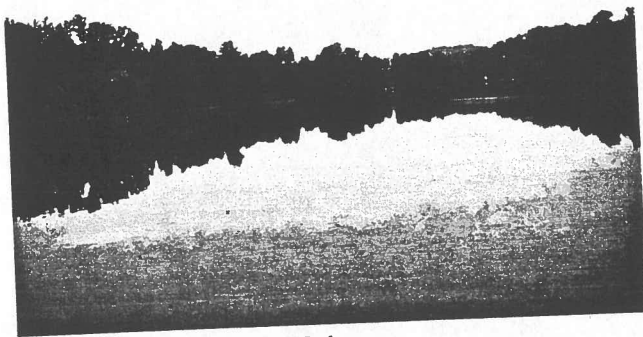


Figure 2-1 Smith Mountain Lake

In the western reaches, the coves of the Blue Ridge contain farms in hollows similar to those in the upper reaches of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. These tend to be small in size and feature a variety of crops in small allotments that historically approached self-sufficiency. These farms developed in narrow valleys. Farm houses are located in the valley, near the spring. Fields, then orchards, then forest lands compose outer reaches, where hilltop property lines divide the farms into individual viewsheds. Surrounding the farmhouse is a series of outbuildings, usually sited behind the front of the principal structure as approached from down the valley. In these farms, the public roadway is used as a farm-road, connecting fields and the farmhouse compound. Farm roads branch off from the public road into fields, usually in a dendritic pattern paralleling drainageways.

In contrast, the upper Piedmont farms tended to have cash crops, although the Franklin County examples are more diversified than their lower Piedmont and Tidewater counterparts. The road



## Historic Overview of Franklin County

### Paleoindian Period (9,500 - 8,000 B.C.)

This period is characterized by the arrival of the regions earliest inhabitants. Groups were often limited to small nomadic bands who drifted freely from ecozone to ecozone in search of game species including large megafauna such as mastodon. They supplemented their diet by seasonally gathering the available cultigens which varied greatly due to changing micro-environments. The settlement pattern reflects a hunter-gatherer subsistence. Their tool kit consisted of the distinctive fluted point in which the Clovis variety was the most common. Many researchers recognize the Clovis culture, ca. 10,000 - 8,000 B.C., as the earliest indisputable culture in North America (Grayson 1987; Haynes 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988). Other varieties included Cumberland, Folsom, Dalton and Hardaway-Dalton, among others. Tools included various scraper and knife forms while lithic material associated with these tool types is often "high grade" and occasionally found only in distant locales well removed from Virginia or otherwise "exotic" in origin.

The possibility exists that man may have inhabited the Eastern United States during the Late Pleistocene as early as 14,000 years B.C.. Meadowcroft rock shelter located near Avella in Washington County, southwestern Pennsylvania, dated to ca. "14,224 +/- 975 B.C." (Adavasio and Johnson 1981:70), although the Carbon 14 dates at Meadowcroft are not widely accepted due to possible contamination of samples (per comm. W.C. Johnson 1994).

Paleoindian cultures exploited game species and foraged throughout the many micro environments found across Virginia. These micro environments included swamps and bogs, periglacial zones, park and tundra, deciduous and coniferous forests and grasslands. A mixed conifer-northern hardwood forest was common during this period. This hardwood forest was

The Early Archaic period is characterized by "chipped stone tools, bone tools, flexed burials, mortars, pestles, and dog burials" (Griffin 1946; Egloff and McAvoy 1990:62). Common projectile point typologies of the Early Archaic period in the Virginia Piedmont include Hardaway, Big Sandy, Kirk, Palmer, St. Albans, LeCroy and Kanawha, among others.

According to Gardner (1988) and Geier (1990), the Middle Archaic period horizon marker begins with the introduction of the bifurcate base projectile typologies occurring at some time around 6,500 B.C. The Middle Archaic period also differed from the Early Archaic period with the "addition of ground and polished atlatl weights, pendants, pestles and bone tools" (Griffin 1967; Egloff and McAvoy 1990:63).

During the Early and Middle Archaic period an increased dependency on the gathering of cultigens occurred. Research conducted by Yarnell and Black (1985) on the Tellico Reservoir, impounding the Little Tennessee River in East Tennessee, indicate that Early and Middle Archaic folk were utilizing hickory nut, walnut, acorn, chestnut, beechnut, and hazelnut. "Numerous seeds were identified from various weeds, greens and fruits" (Whyte 1990:126).

Site types from the Early and Middle Archaic periods seem to indicate base camps located near lithic resource outcrops. "Isolated projectile finds and dispersed hunting/foraging, processing and tool maintenance sites appear common" (Whyte 1990:123). Middle Archaic typologies include Stanly, Morrow Mountain and Guilford.

The Late Archaic period "begins in the opinion of many archaeologists with the introduction of the Savannah River point at some time around 2,750-2,165 B.C. in the Southeast and ends at some time around 1,000 B.C." (Egloff and McAvoy 1990:64). This period was characterized by the addition of the "large, broad-bladed projectile points, full grooved axes, adzes, gouges, plummets, winged atlatl weights, and steatite

vessels" (Griffin 1946; Egloff and McAvoy 1990:63). According to Klein and Klatka (1991), the Late Archaic period is characterized by Halifax, Lamoka, Savannah River, Small Savannah River, Bare Island types and the Brewerton series.

Throughout western Virginia and southern Piedmont, Klein and Klatka (1991) view a general trend toward increasing frequencies of sites in riverine areas and a decrease in the number of sites in upland locales between the Middle Archaic and Early Woodland periods. As time progressed from the Late Archaic period into the Early Woodland period, "a trend toward a more sedentary life is suggested because of evidence of large sites replete with burials, steatite bowls, hearths, and floors" (Ward 1983:67).

Changes in overall lifestyle and settlement pattern continued to transform groups throughout the entire Archaic period. An increase in population occurred from the Early to Late Archaic period, while more and more diverse and specialized ecological niches were exploited as adaptive efficiency increased through time. "This forest efficiency is generally believed to have been enhanced by scheduling resource procurement in a tightly structured seasonal round" (Caldwell 1958; Ward 1983:66-67).

### **Woodland Period-Contact (1,200 B.C. - A.D. 1,607)**

This period is characterized by the appearance of the earliest forms of clay ceramics as well as the development of the bow and arrow. Perhaps the most important development was the introduction of maize and the domestication of other plant foods which subsequently led to the growth of population sizes and villages. Groups throughout the Eastern United States began to practice a more elaborate form of religion which included mound building, grave offerings, ancestor worship and overall group structuring and hierarchy. As time progressed more elaborate sociopolitical organizations began to

the Atlantic Seaboard experienced contact well before groups living in the interior reaches such as the Southern Piedmont.

Rapid developments occurred in the Southern Piedmont during the contact period. During the early 17th century, the Dan River Culture disappeared as a recognizable entity when other groups entered the region. These groups included the Occaneechi, Saponi, and Tutelo. They are recognized as the early historic inhabitants of the Roanoke River during this period.

In 1671, the first whites arrived in Franklin County, led by the English explorers Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam. These two were accompanied by Thomas Wood, Jack Weston, and Perecute, an Appomatox Indian. (Salmon 1993:13) The expedition was commissioned in 1671 by Abraham Wood for the purpose of "discovering the South Sea" (Salmon 1993:14). Although they never found the South Sea, they traveled further than any other colonists, and had passed through what is now Franklin County twice by the end of the expedition. No other white explorers ventured through the area that would become Franklin County until more than half a century later when William Byrd II and his party passed through the area in the 1720s while surveying the line dividing Virginia and North Carolina. (Salmon 93:19)

During their expedition, Batts and Fallam documented the existence of Indian villages. According to Egloff, Moldenhauer and Rotenizer (1987), four historic Indian towns are reported within the general vicinity of the Otter Creek site located near Ferrum. These include Buttrum Town in Henry County dating to A.D. 1745 (Gravely n.d.), Gobbling Town which may represent the 'Bone Bottom Site' (44FR11) presently under Philpott Reservoir, Indian Town "A", possibly mentioned in the Pittsylvania County Record Book: Land Records 1737-1770 and according to Ann Carter Lee of Rocky Mount is possibly located at the confluence of Turners

Creek and the Pigg River. The other site Otter Creek Indian Town "B" has not definitively been located although the Pittsylvania County record book (circa 1748) mentions an Indian town located on the south branch of Otter Creek. Carter Lee feels the location is at the confluence of Shively Creek and Otter Creek.

As English settlements continued to expand across Virginia, many Native American many groups were pushed from their homelands as the fur trade escalated. Powerful groups that found themselves directly trading with the English would need more territory in order to obtain furs from already depleted hunting regions. According to Ward and Davis (1989:5,7) and Klatka (1991:40),

"Between the late 1670's through 1700, groups which had engaged in subsequent intensive and sustained trade and interaction were devastated by high mortality rates brought about by epidemic diseases. Over a period of less than 100 years after the first Virginia traders bartered their wares, the villages of the Native Americans lay vacant, surrounded by abandoned fields that were soon to be tilled by the newcomers".

By the mid-18th century, most of the Native Americans had dispersed from the area and European settlement began. In the 1740s, to encourage this settlement, the House of Burgesses offered tax exemptions for those settling in the western regions. The first to settle in the area were English pioneers from Maryland and Tidewater Virginia counties such as Goochland, Hanover, and Henrico. (Salmon 1993:23) The area of present-day Franklin County was part of Lunenburg County (formed in 1745 from Brunswick County, Halifax County (formed in 1752), and Bedford County (formed from Lunenburg County in 1753). Prominent colonists were issued large grants of land which they in turn used for speculation and sponsored settlements of pioneers on their lands. Richard Randolph, of Henrico County, received more than ten thousand acres in such land grants, much of which was located in present-day Franklin

patents to their land. These men would later become the founders and first officeholders of Franklin County.

Removed from the direct fighting of the Revolutionary War, the Southern Piedmont region of Virginia presented a different arena for the war: the backcountry. The remote wilderness of the area made it vulnerable to loyalist insurrection and Indian attacks. While many of its early settlers served in the military (often using the Washington Iron Works as a muster ground) and saw action elsewhere, the Great Wagon Road and other migratory routes offered access for Continental soldiers to the trans-Appalachian backcountry where British loyalists and their Indian allies lurked. Several forts were erected in West Virginia and Tennessee to defend the area from the British and Indians.

As early as 1779, a campaign for the formation of a new county formed from the existing Bedford and Henry counties was begun, led by residents between the Blackwater and Staunton rivers who complained of the great distance to their courthouses and the danger of crossing the rivers during high water. Finally, after much political debate, Franklin County was officially formed in 1786 from parts of Bedford and Henry Counties by an act of the General Assembly. (Salmon 1993:64) Many of the settlers had originated from Pennsylvania and thus the county was named after Benjamin Franklin who was at that time governor (*A Guide to Franklin County*). The first Franklin County court met in January 1786 at James Callaway's house at the Washington Iron Works, near the present town of Rocky Mount. By April 1786, the first permanent courthouse, a log structure, was constructed on land owned by Callaway near the intersection of Court and Main streets. (Salmon 1993:66)

Subsistence was the driving force in these early days. With an abundance of available timber, most settlers built log cabins which were easy to construct and intended only to serve as temporary shelter as they first "tried their luck"

on the given land before establishing a permanent structure of any kind. Often these early log structures were later enlarged and covered with weatherboarding. In areas where sawmills existed, typically in the eastern portions of the county, houses were of frame construction with weatherboards. The Frederick Rives House (33-340), built in the late 18th century and perhaps the earliest extant dwelling in the county, is an example of the early frame dwelling with a hall-and-parlor plan (Figure 2-4).

Early farming practices also focused on subsistence in the beginning as the amount of land available and the labor required for cultivation was limited. The 1786 land tax books list 561 landowners owning tracts between 10 and 12,000 acres for a total of 222,861 acres. The average tract of land equaled approximately 300 acres, with the majority of this land being unimproved (Salmon 1993:134). As land was cheap and abundant, landowners often claimed more than they could work by themselves, and therefore began by cultivating the minimum amount required to maintain their claim. Some of the landowners from Tidewater Virginia had brought slaves with them, however, this was only 24% of the population. Of these slaveowners, only 10% had ten or more slaves and the slave population was only 16% of the total population of 6,800 in 1790 (Salmon 1993:69, Kern 1994). Much of the land was unfenced and livestock were allowed to roam freely identified by their owner's "cut mark." Horses and livestock were



Figure 2-4 Frederick Rives House (33-340). 1991, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Baptists were active in the area during this time. By 1790, seven Baptist churches had been established in Franklin County. The newly formed Methodist Episcopal Church also had a presence, with five ministers licensed to perform marriages in Franklin County in 1791 (Salmon 1993:191).

Removed from the stronghold of the Church of England in the Tidewater area and close to the migratory route of the Great Wagon Road, which brought numerous German Baptists and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, the region attracted many settlers of dissenting sects. The German Baptist movement, known as the Dunkards or Brethren, originated in the early 1700s as a reform movement to the Lutheran church of Germany. Settling in Germantown, Pennsylvania, many migrated south to Virginia along the Great Wagon Road. In 1765, the second settlement of Brethren was established in what is now Franklin County. The Brethren, or Dunkards, subscribed to a life of simplicity and plainness, emphasizing wholesome living. Following this principle of plainness, they did not construct churches in the early years, preferring to meet in members homes (Salmon 1993:188-190).

Education in 18th century Virginia, although recognized as important, was left entirely to private initiative. Either private tutors were engaged or small community schools were established. These were often referred to as "field schools" as they were located on old fields that the owner no longer used for cultivation. One such school, a "School House on Fox Run a Branch of Black Water River" was referred to in a 1755 survey (Salmon 1993:202).

### **Early National Period (1790-1830)**

Franklin County continued to grow and prosper during the period between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. This growth and prosperity was paralleled by the development of the village surrounding the courthouse, giving rise to the controversy over its location on private land owned by James Callaway and Thomas Hill.

A petition to the General Assembly in 1803 forced Callaway and Hill to sell lots surrounding the courthouse, thereby allowing others to operate and profit from businesses traditionally associated with courthouse villages. The town was then divided into half-acre lots and named Mount Pleasant (known by the 1830s as Rocky Mount). In 1830 it was decided by the court that a new courthouse was needed. The new courthouse, finished in 1831, was a Classic Revival-style structure.

The county remained rural and agrarian in nature. As newcomers settled in the area and the population grew, farms became smaller and the ratio of cultivated land to unimproved land increased. Farmers continued to raise a combination of livestock and crops, including tobacco as a cash crop. The slave population increased during this period, making the cultivation of labor-intensive crops such as tobacco more feasible. The growth of markets such as Bedford and Lynchburg and the improved road systems, also made the growing of such cash crops more attractive.

The surveying, construction, and maintenance of roads was the responsibility of the county at this time. As commerce and industry as well as the collection of taxes and accessibility of the courthouse were imperative to the well-being of the county, the need for roads was of foremost importance to the new county. Early order books are full of appointments of surveyors and orders for the construction of roads as well as their maintenance. This work was typically performed by "road gangs" of the property owners along the proposed road that would benefit by its construction. The roads required constant maintenance, which was an unwelcome drain on labor that was needed for farming. River transportation was proposed by several groups of citizens, including James Callaway of the Washington Iron Works, as an alternative for travel. Although the General Assembly approved a bill authorizing the creation of a river highway system in Franklin County in 1796, funding was



War of 1812 directly challenged the Brethren's position of nonresistance and right of refusal to take up arms. The mission movement with its need for financial support caused a schism within the Baptist churches, resulting in the creation by antission churches of the Pigg River Association.

Education continued to be the responsibility of the private sector. In 1825, the Saunders family of Bleak Hill (33-2) operated a school (Figure 2-5) on the property for their daughters and relatives. In 1826, prominent citizens unsuccessfully petitioned the General Assembly for the establishment of an academy of higher learning in the county. A system of free district schools, to be funded by private subscription and the Literary Fund, was created by the General Assembly in 1829. Franklin County was one of only three counties in the state to take advantage of this program. The first district school was established in a preexisting schoolhouse on one acre of land purchased for one dollar from Samuel H. Woods in 1830. (Salmon 1993:204-205)

Social life during this period revolved around the extended family. Weddings and extended visits by family and friends offered a welcome respite from everyday rural life. Trips to the numerous springs in the area as well as traveling shows and circuses were popular during this period.

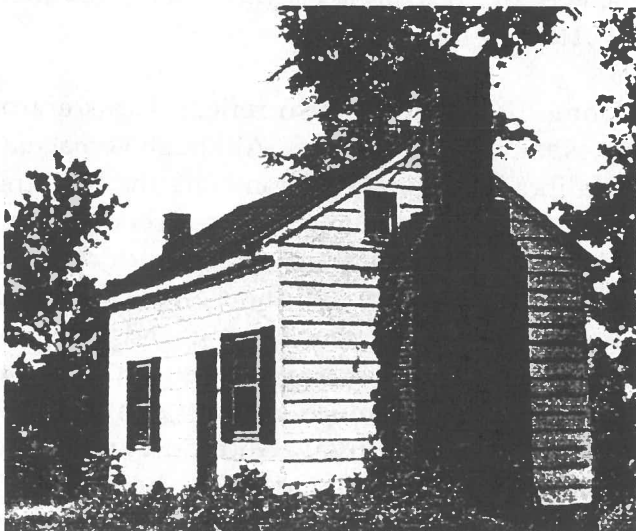


Figure 2-7 Bleak Hill schoolhouse. 1988, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

(Salmon 1993:168)

### Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

The Antebellum Period was a time of transition for the people of Franklin County. Up until 1851, Franklin County had been dominated by Hairston, Hale, and Saunders families. Control of the high offices had remained in the hands of descendants of the original founding fathers. This all changed with the constitution of 1851 when, for the first time in the Commonwealth's history, the public had the opportunity to elect their own local leaders (Salmon 1993:102).

This era preceding the Civil War was a time of continuing prosperity. With a greater amount of land settled and cultivated, (90% was taxable in 1860, Salmon:134), crop production as well as the slave labor to accomplish it increased significantly. By 1860 the percentage of slaves in the population had doubled from 16% in 1790 to 32% and the total number of slaves had increased sixfold to a total of 6,400 (Kern 1994). While only 10% of the population in 1790 owned more than ten slaves, these numbers also increased as planters acquired more slaves and therefore had a greater stake in the "peculiar institution." When John Hook died in 1810, his inventory listed 110 slaves. (Salmon 93:105) While there was a general prosperity that reflected an increase in the production of staple crops and the value of land and livestock, the increase in the production of tobacco as the major cash crop was the most significant. Tobacco production doubled in the last decade before the war. Franklin County surpassed even Tidewater Virginia to become one of the principal tobacco producing counties in the state. (Salmon 134-135) A local market for the tobacco began to emerge as several tobacco manufacturers built warehouses in the area. Tobacco was also shipped to markets in Danville, Lynchburg and Richmond.

It was during this period that the county began to benefit from the Fund for Internal Improvements created by the General Assembly in 1816. In 1838 the Pittsylvania, Franklin, and

material. Bleak Hill (33-2) (Figure 2-9), built circa 1855 by Peter Saunders, and the Booth-Lovelace Place (Figure 2-10), built in 1858 for Moses Greer Booth, are examples of the more stylish dwellings of the period.

Substantial progress was made in the establishment of schools prior to the Civil War. The district school system continued with the addition of a second school in a schoolhouse on land along the Pigg River purchased from the Fralin family in 1833. (Salmon 1993:204). Census records from 1850 report that there were sixteen schools in the county, each with one teacher. Public funds for the 700 students totaled \$950. The average class size consisted of 26 students with ages ranging from six to 27. By 1860 there were twenty schools with a decreased enrollment of 370 students and an increased allocation of \$2,500 in public funds.

The question of slavery further divided the churches in the years preceding the Civil War. Although the Church of the Brethren had



Figure 2-9 Bleak Hill (33-2) 1988, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

denounced the practice of slavery in 1797, other churches had admonished slavery in principle, urging the voluntary and gradual emancipation of slaves by its members. However, as the abolition movement progressed, more definitive stands on the issue were demanded. In 1844 the Methodist Church split to form the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1845, the Baptists



Figure 2-10 Booth-Lovelace Place 1989, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

organized the Southern Baptist Convention in reaction to the announcement the preceding year by the Home Mission Board that it would not appoint slaveholders as missionaries. These separations as well as continued growth caused the establishment of more churches in all denominations throughout the county. This expansion included the construction of the first Presbyterian Church in 1850 and the Snow Creek Christian Church by the Disciples of Christ in 1859.

### Civil War (1861-1865)

Although Franklin County was not directly involved physically in the battles of the Civil War, it was deeply affected by the war as it contributed its resources of men, food crops, and slave labor to support the Confederate war effort. Jubal A. Early, a West Point graduate and delegate to the General Assembly, is perhaps the most well-known name from Franklin County associated with the Civil War. Although he greatly opposed the secession ordinance, he signed it along with the other convention delegates on April 17, 1861; thus committing himself and Franklin County to the war effort. In response to the declaration of war, numerous Franklin County men mustered at local landmarks such as the Washington Iron Works (33-16) to form volunteer troops with colorful names such as the "Franklin Rifles," the "Early Guards," the "Franklin Sharpshooters," the "Franklin Firearms," the "Ladies Guard," and the

financially. Particularly in Virginia, where pre-war debts equaled \$37 million, the debt incurred by the war was immense and its economy, based on slave labor, as well as the financial institutions had been destroyed. Fortunately, by the end of the 19th century, the coming of the steel-rail era of the Industrial Revolution in Franklin County would serve to facilitate as well as diversify the economy.

The newly freed African-Americans needed to be taught their civic responsibilities and helped to find employment. To assist them, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (the Freedmen's Bureau) was created in 1865 and operated until 1869. The first step in enfranchising the freedmen was to register them to vote. By October 1867, 1,091 blacks had registered to vote and represented the majority in voting for the constitutional convention and its delegates. The state constitution, as approved in 1868, introduced universal suffrage for men, the secret ballot, and a public school system for the state. The political battles between the conservatives and liberals continued, culminating with the conservative victory and the disfranchised the freedmen in the adoption of the Constitution of 1902.

The most difficult part of reconstruction for rural Franklin County was the transition from farmers relying on slave labor, to the hiring of freed blacks as paid workers. For the freedmen, returning to the plantations was often their only opportunity for work since life as a slave had prepared them for little else. In the 1870 census, 50% of African Americans in Franklin County were listed as farm laborers (Salmon 1993:301). Many of these worked as sharecroppers, which offered a solution to the white landowners who could not work their large tracts without slave labor as well as the need by the freedmen to work land that they had no means to acquire themselves. The acquisition of land became a primary goal of the freedmen (Salmon 1993:302).

Tobacco, the traditional cash crop of Franklin

County that thrived on the abundance of cheap slave labor before the Civil War, continued to be the county's predominant crop into the 20th century. Although it was the most labor-intensive crop to cultivate, it was also the most financially productive. Adjustments to the loss of slave labor included the appearance of professional tobacco curers and pickers as well as a decrease in the size of farms. Even as the number and size of tobacco farms decreased, the development of mechanized farm equipment, the emergence of local warehouses and manufacturers, and the increasing demand for tobacco led to an even greater level of production and value for the tobacco crops by the 20th century. (Salmon 1993:361-363).

With the loss of slave labor, many farmers began to diversify. By 1926, the census reported that Franklin County had 20,000 more acres of corn than tobacco and 10,000 acres more of wheat (Salmon 1993:369). The farmers often worked cooperatively, helping one another to clear fields and harvest crops. The dairy industry began to develop in Franklin County during this period. With the arrival of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in the 1890s, local dairy farmers were able to take advantage of the Roanoke market for fresh dairy products. This new ability to ship products also encouraged the fruit orchard industry in the county. Dr. Sam Guerrant contributed the most to promoting the orchard industry in Franklin County with the development of the county's largest apple orchard on his family's land at Algoma (33-238). His apples became known world-wide, winning awards at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 and the 1907 Jamestown Exposition (Salmon 1993:372).

Inherent to the growth of the agriculture industry was the improvement of the transportation systems in the county as a means to ship products to market. Since many of the early turnpike companies had failed, the roads had been neglected and in need of repair. The railroads, which had attracted attention prior to the war

Knob quarry in Handy. The Hale-Smithers flagstone quarry in Rocky Mount provided flagstone for sidewalks, chimneys, tombstones and the Trinity Episcopal Church in Rocky Mount (Salmon 1993:347). Mica deposits were discovered along Chestnut Mountain in the late 1800s and several companies, including the Chestnut Mountain Mica Company, attempted to develop the mines but failed because of their inaccessibility. Soapstone was mined by the Henry Mining Company in 1914, followed by the Franklin Soapstone Products Corporation from 1915 until 1918.

With its mountainous and stream-filled terrain, remoteness from eastern ports, and numerous fruit orchards, Franklin County almost inherently developed the industry of distilling its own liquors. Prior to the temperance movement and prohibition, brandies and wines were a natural product of the numerous fruit orchards. In 1914, however, statewide prohibition was declared a law in Virginia. Franklin County had remained a wet county until the end, despite the fact that most of the state was already dry under local option. With the closing of saloons across the state, moonshining became a widespread trade as the move to prohibition progressed.

Public educational services expanded during the reconstruction period. In 1870, the State Board of Education appointed trustees to each of Franklin County's nine districts. This marked the beginning of a shift from church-supported education, to a system of free public education for both blacks and whites. The system was established gradually, amongst much opposition rooted in a resistance to education for the masses, tax expenditure, administrative bureaucracy, standardized curriculums, and most of all, the loss of local control. Until then, education had been provided by church-supported schools or private schools at private homes. There were a number of private schools operating in the 1880s and 1890s as either an extension of this earlier practice or in reaction against the proposed public school systems. However, Thomas H. Bernard,

first superintendent of Franklin County, reported tentative support in 1870.

In 1881, Superintendent William W. Duncan reported 115 schoolhouses across the county. By 1888, there were seven graded schools in the county. The five white schools were located in Rocky Mount, Callaway, Sontag, Helms Store and Halesford. The two black schools consisted of one in Rocky Mount, with two teachers for 94 students and one in Sontag, with one teacher for 64 students. Although education was mandated for the blacks as well, no provisions were made for the construction of black schools, leaving them instead to meet in churches, private homes, or the buildings abandoned as inferior by the white schools. In 1902, under sponsorship of the Pigg River Baptist Association, the first modern African-American school was constructed in Rocky Mount. It was later renamed the Booker T. Washington Normal, Industrial and Academic School in 1915 to honor the Franklin County native who championed education for blacks (Salmon 1993:383-388).

Church-supported schools continued to be established in the 20th century, particularly as mission schools in the mountains. St. Peters-in-the-Mountains (Figure 2-9) was organized by the Episcopal Church in the 1890s as a mission school for young girls. By 1907, it had an enrollment of 40 students in grades one through seven. St. Johns-in-the-Mountains originally began in 1905 as a Sunday school taught by a public school teacher. The original school was constructed in 1915 and later replaced by a 1921 stone building that served as the school for 75 to 125 mountain girls and included a chapel, auditorium, and community center (Salmon 1993:379). The Ferrum Training School (later Ferrum College) was established by the Methodist Church in 1914 as a combined elementary and high school.

Religion thrived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Franklin County. With the social uncertainty that followed the Civil War, many flocked to the stability of their churches (Salmon

to reach a high during World War II. The Rocky Mount market led all of the Old Belt markets in 1942. In 1944, the value of tobacco had increased by 29% in one year. (Salmon 1993:370) The tobacco farms in Franklin County, however, were decreasing in number and size as local farmers turned to the production of grains, orchard products, and the raising of livestock for dairy products. In the early 1940s, Southern Dairies built a milk receiving plant at Rocky Mount and encouraged local farmers to increase their milk production. The farmers responded, doubling their milk production and realizing a 390% increase in the value of their dairy products. (Salmon 1993:375)

A direct effect of the national defense program in Franklin County was the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company which was formed in 1940. The company manufactured windows for military training bases in the eastern section of the country. During World War II, flint was mined from a tract near Wirtz and used in the northern steel mills as a part of war production.

Lumber continued as an important industry in the county. The Bald Knob Furniture Company

continued to prosper, employing 340 workers in 1940 and described as "the largest and most important manufacturing industry in Franklin county, and one of the largest in the Piedmont plateau." (Salmon 1993:345) Other furniture companies included: the Grassy Hill Furniture Company, established in 1926 in Rocky Mount; the Novelty Furniture Company, founded in the 1930s in Boones Mill; and the Greer Furniture Company. Ferrum Veneer, another company associated with the local lumber industry, was established in 1937. The soapstone mines were operated by the Blue Ridge Talc Company in the 1920s to produce soapstone foundry facings as well as talc and mineral colors for cement, mortar and paint. Another natural resource of the area that was marketed as the mineral waters of Shoaf Springs sold by the Rocky Mount Lithia-Magnesia Springs Bottling House in 1926. In the 1920s, with the start of nationwide prohibition, the moonshining business accelerated. Between 1920 and 1933, Franklin County accounted for 18 percent of all alcohol seized according to the Virginian Department of Prohibition. Franklin County was described in the Roanoke Evening News as one of the primary moonshine areas in the country (Salmon 93:396).

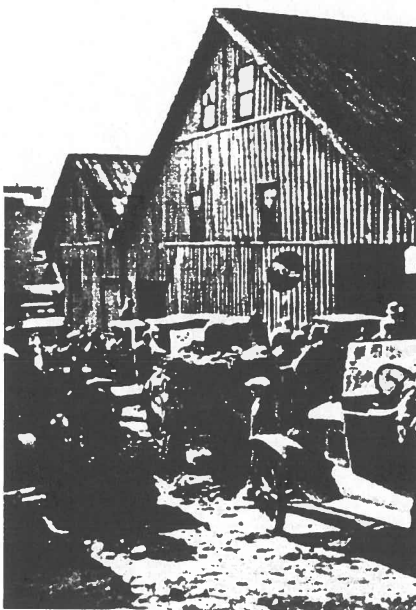


Figure 2-12 Work at a Tobacco Warehouse.  
1920s Virginia Department of  
Historic Resources.

The arrival of the automobile and paved roads in the early 1900s made as significant an impact on the 20th century and modern society as the railroad had on the second half of the 19th century and the Industrial Revolution. The Rocky Mount Motor Company first advertised the Ford, "the universal car," in 1916 for \$390 to \$740. The 1917 business directory listed the Rocky Mount Motor Company for the first time, along with the Goode Motor Company at Henry and Boones Mill Motor Company, indicating that the automobile had arrived in Franklin County to stay. (Salmon 1993:339) As the improved road systems and availability of automobiles made areas of the county more accessible, crossroad settlements continued to prosper and new settlement patterns began to develop that were no longer dictated as closely by the topography.





PART THREE:  
**EXISTING  
CONDITIONS AND  
ISSUES:  
A NEEDS  
ANALYSIS**

## Summary of Past and Current Historic Preservation and Revitalization Efforts

Franklin County has long recognized and appreciated its rich heritage, particularly its folklife and other cultural traditions. Beyond this awareness and appreciation, however, historic preservation as an active stewardship of historic resources has not been integrated into the planning and community development process until recently and its integration is not yet comprehensive or complete.

Prior to the last decade, preservation has been accomplished primarily through maintenance of the status quo. Preservation of the large farmsteads and small crossroad communities was accomplished passively as a rural lifestyle based on the traditional agricultural economy persevered. Much credit should be given to the people of the county that continued this lifestyle -- maintaining their homes, working the farms, and conducting business in the towns and communities of Franklin County. Awareness of the area's heritage is promoted primarily through the living history museums and programs established at the Booker T. Washington National Monument and the Blue Ridge Institute of Ferrum College.

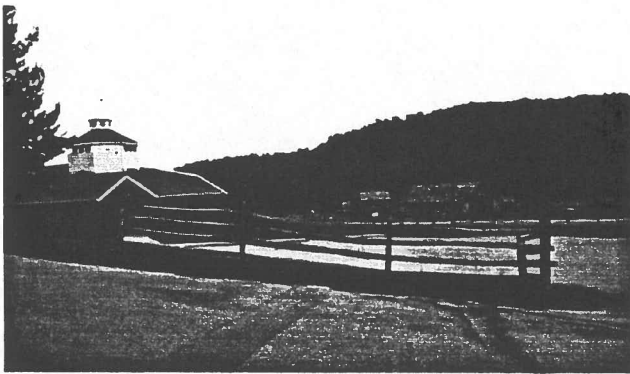


Figure 3-1 Blue Ridge Institute

More recently, however, the economy and population of the county have begun to change with the introduction of new industries, the development of the Smith Mountain Lake area, and the growth and attraction of the nearby cities of Roanoke and Bedford with their expanded markets for goods and services. The change from an agricultural economy to one of industry and service has brought about a disruption to the traditional lifestyle of Franklin County and a threat to the cultural heritage and historic resources associated with it.

In response to recent changes in the pace and character of new development, the citizens and governments of Franklin County have become much more active in the last decade in taking steps to preserve the historic resources of the area.



Figure 3-3 Jubal A. Early Homeplace

Much of the recent preservation effort has focused on the town of Rocky Mount in the belief that the revitalization of the town as the center for commerce and resources will benefit the county as a whole. In 1994, the Community Partnership for Revitalization (CPR) was established as a private, nonpartisan task force to bridge the gap between government planning and private initiative. Its focus is the town of Rocky Mount and the four major corridors leading into the town. CPR has an annual budget of \$50,000 with 25% funding from the county, 25% from the town, and 50% from private and corporate donations. It is governed by a 19-member Board of Directors that includes nonvoting representation from the county and Rocky Mount. In the first two years of operation, CPR has provided technical assistance to both the county and the town government in several grant applications; directed or cosponsored numerous programs for members to promote the revitalization of the commercial district; participated in an advisory position on several preservation projects undertaken by the county and Rocky Mount; and served as an information source for private citizens and organizations as well as the county and town governments.

In 1995 CPR succeeded in gaining Main Street status for Rocky Mount. The Main Street Program focuses on the revitalization of the

central business district through a four-point approach that includes: 1) organization and management by a full-time professional staff; 2) promotion of the commercial district and the enlistment of community support; 3) improvement to the appearance of the district through landscaping, signage, and facade improvement designs; and, 4) expansion and strengthening of the economic base of the district. As one of 23 participants in the Virginia Main Street Program, these efforts are supported by the Virginia Main Street staff through free technical assistance in the areas of research, design and consultation. The state staff is currently working with the Rocky Mount Main Street staff to develop a mission statement, work plans, and a training workshop.

A key component of the Main Street Program is the Facade Assistance Program, which aims to visually strengthen the distinctive historic character of the central business area while also making it a more attractive place to conduct business. This program offers free design assistance by the Virginia Main Street designer to business and property owners interested in rehabilitating their storefronts. To emphasize the importance of well-designed storefronts, CPR/Main Street sponsors window dressing contests during the summer and Christmas shopping seasons.

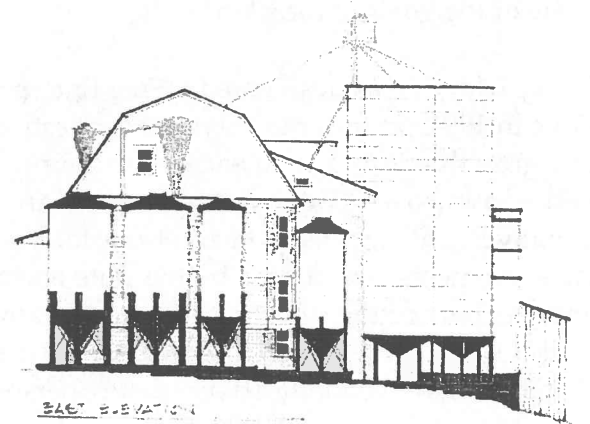


Figure 3-4 Exchange Milling Company. Facade Assistance



Figure 3-5 Main Street Area-Rocky Mount. *Community Partnership For Revitalization.*

Association's extensive collection of historic photographs is available to the public.

The Franklin County Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1962 to represent the business community of Franklin County at large and to promote business development. Although it remains a county-wide organization, in recent years, with the emergence of a separate Smith Mountain Lake Chamber of Commerce and the Economic Development Commission, the

Chamber has begun to concentrate its efforts in areas of small business development, tourism and community services. The goal of this volunteer organization is economic and community development and improvement for Franklin County. In addition to serving as a tourism information center for Franklin County, the Chamber of Commerce promotes educational programs in small business development, provides relocation services, and sponsors local activities such as the Franklin County Horse

## Identification, Evaluation, and Registration of Heritage Resources

### Architectural Resources Survey Assessment

#### *Overview of Previous Survey Efforts*

As of 1995, a total of 491 architectural sites had been surveyed in Franklin County. These surveys are the result of several documentation efforts, including: the 1937 Works Progress Administration Survey (WPA); the 1957 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS); and various surveys conducted in the 1970s, 1988, and 1991 by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, later known as the Division of Historic Landmarks (DHL) and now the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR).

The sites selected for survey, particularly in the earlier WPA and HABS surveys, tended to focus on the antebellum domestic buildings. The survey work conducted in the 1970s expanded this focus to include numerous agricultural buildings as primary structures. The extent of information collected varied for the different sites and surveys, ranging from full documentation (architectural description, site and family histories, map location, site plan, interior plan, and interior and exterior photographs) to a simple exterior photograph and approximate location.

As a result of these survey efforts as well as private initiative, 10 sites and one historic district in Franklin County have been listed on the National Register. These include:

- Booker T. Washington National Monument (33-15)
- Washington Iron Furnace (157-29)
- Woods-Meade House (157-03)
- Otter Creek Archaeological Site (33-288/44 FR31)
- The Farm (157-21)
- Brooks-Brown House (33-128)
- Greer House (157-23)
- Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm (33-22)
- Boone-Bernard Farm (33-10)



Figure 3-6 The Farm (157-21) 1988, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

1940 Minor Divisions	# of Sites	1940 Population	Projected # of Sites (10%)	% Surveyed of Projected Sites
Union Hall	79	3525	353	22.41%
Rocky Mount	108	5777	578	18.69%
Gills Creek	49	2874	287	17.05%
Maggoodee Creek	15	953	95	15.74%
Brown Hill	39	2524	252	15.45%
Blackwater	34	2313	231	14.70%
Snow Creek	23	2449	245	9.39%
Bonbrook	12	1469	147	8.17%
Little Creek	9	2300	230	3.91%
Long Branch	6	1680	168	3.57%

Table 3-1

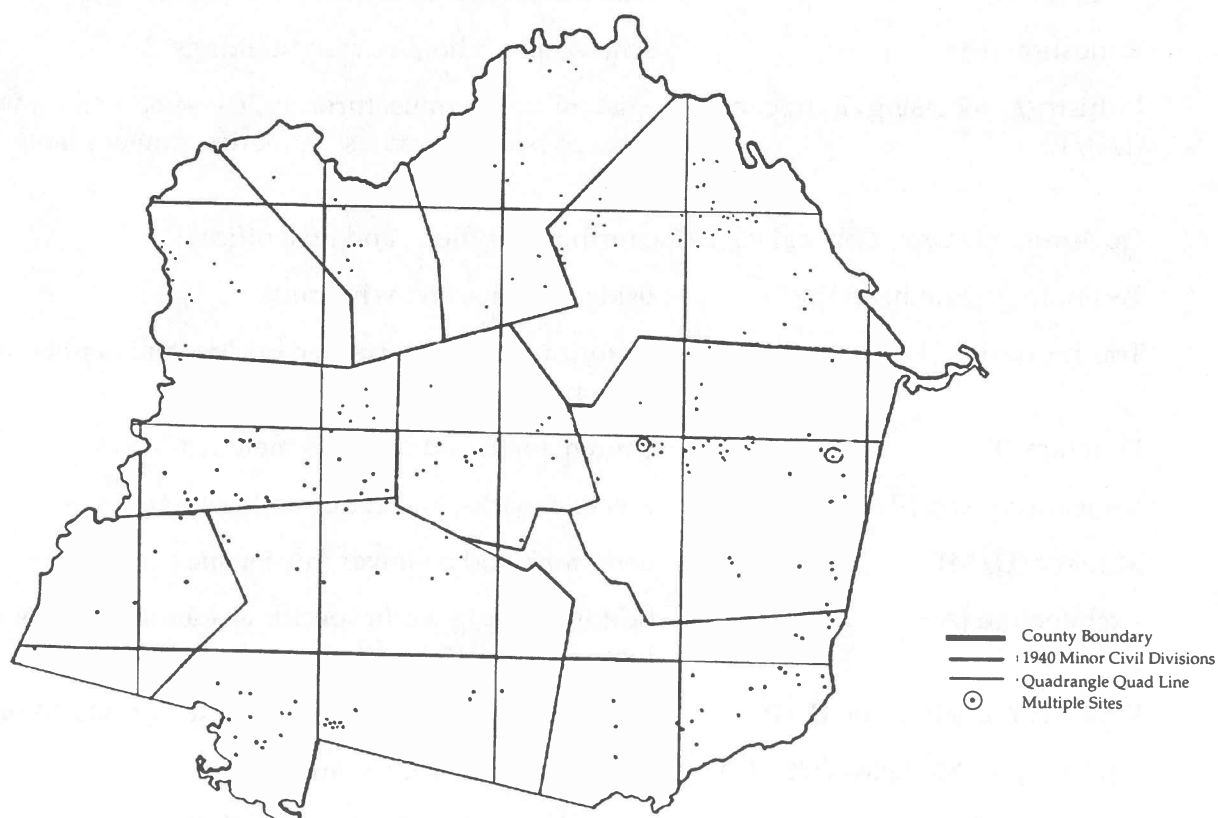


Figure 3-7

State and federal preservation standards dictate that a historical and architectural inventory should include resources that represent all aspects of an area's development through all time periods. The following chart indicates the 18 DHR historic themes, with the number and percentage of previously surveyed sites that are associated with each theme and property type. Since many properties are associated with more than one theme, the percentage total will exceed 100%.

#### Distribution by Theme

D	171
S/A	56
C/T	83
R	44
E	27
I/P/E	21
G/L/P	11
T/E	7
T/C	19
F	12
R/A	3
M/D	3
S	2
A/LA/CP	29
E/I	2
SP	56
HC/M	3
L	2

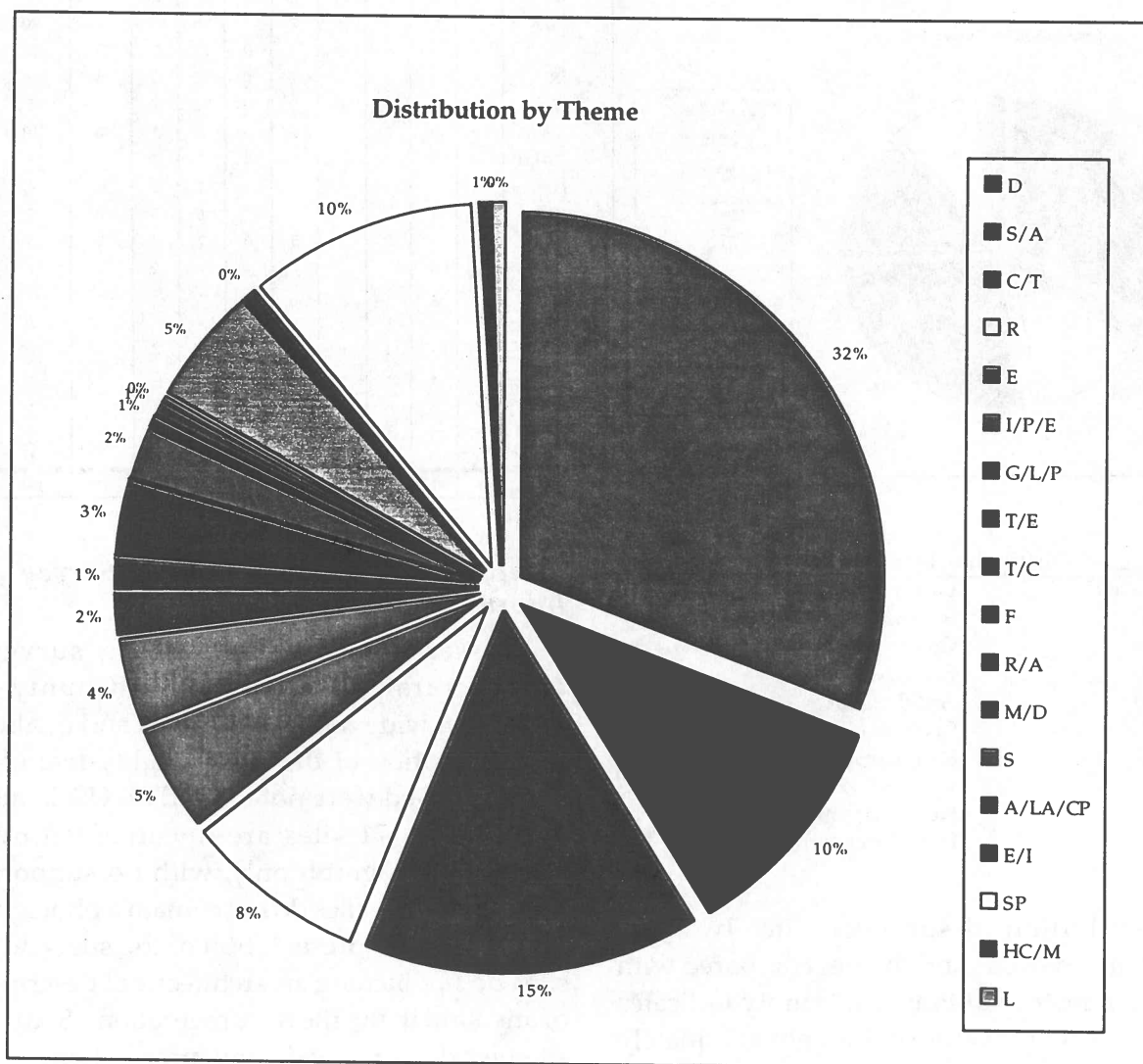


Figure 3-8



Discrepancies in the survey files and the USGS Quad maps include the following:

The John Hill House (33-7) and the Robert Hill Fort appear to be the same site based on file information, however, each site is distinctly located on the Rocky Mt. Quad map.

Site 33-22 is mapped in two locations on the Goodview Quad map. It is correctly identified as the "Hook-Powell-Morman Farm) at one location and simply referred to as "House" at the second location.

The Richardson-Taylor-Price House (33-34) is located on both the Redwood and Hardy Quad maps.

Site 33-73 is assigned to two sites, the Mason Place Ruins and the Metts Farm, both of which are located in the Gladehill Quad.

The Gladehill School (33-254) is located on both the Penhook and Gladehill Quad maps.

The Callaway-Flanders House (33-211) and the Thomas Callaway House (33-287) appear to be the same property based on file information and map location (Callaway Quad).

The Brown-Jones Farm, located on the Moneta Quad, is listed twice as site 33-324 and 33-415.

The Washington Iron Furnace in Rocky Mount is listed twice as site 33-16 and 157-29.

The Norfolk and Western Depot in Rocky Mount is listed twice as site 33-190 and 157-39 (Boones Mill Quad).

File numbers which have not been assigned to a site include 33-292, 33-312, 33-334 through 33-339, 33-370 through 33-382, 33-409 through 33-412, 157-

26 and 157-27.

Sites 33-394 through 33-408 have been assigned to VDOT/Salem, but there is no record of any sites associated with them.

These discrepancies were taken into account when determining the total number of sites surveyed.

### Future Survey Needs

Based on the 1940 population formula devised by Dr. Kern, the previously surveyed sites in Franklin County represent only 19% of the potential sites in a comprehensive survey of the county.

In order to analyze the existing survey information along current geographic boundaries, the 1940 Minor Civil Divisions with their population and site data has been converted to the present Magisterial District boundaries (Figure 3-8). By combining population figures, it is possible to determine the estimated number of sites as well as the percentage of comprehensiveness produced by this assessment, (Table 3-3.) Sites which are not mapped but which could be located within the Magisterial District boundaries (64 of the 85 unmapped sites) were included in the analysis.

1940 Minor Civil Division [Pop.]	+	1940 Minor Civil Division [Pop.]	=	1996 Magisterial District [1940 Pop.]	Estimated # Sites	Total Sites Surveyed	Mapped	Not Mapped	% of Sites Surveyed
Brown Hill (1/3) [841]		Snow Creek [2449]		Snow Creek [3290]	329	18	15	3	5.47%
Little Creek [2300]		Bonbrook [1469]		Boone [3769]	377	34	24	10	9.02%
Long Branch [1680]		Brown Hill (2/3) [1683]		Blue Ridge [3363]	336	44	35	9	13.10%
Union Hall [3525]		-		Union Hall [3525]	353	72	67	5	20.40%
Maggodee [953]		Blackwater [2313]		Blackwater [3266]	327	71	66	5	21.71%
Rocky Mount [5777]		-		Rocky Mount [5777]	577	130	110	20	22.53%
Gills Creek [2874]		-		Gills Creek [2874]	287	69	57	12	24.04%

Table 3-3

Further analysis of the surveyed sites within each magisterial district reveals significantly under-represented time periods, themes, and property types.

In order to direct the additional survey selection, sites within each Magisterial District were analyzed by time period and theme. The seven tables in Appendix A indicate this distribution within each district. The historic themes and time periods within each magisterial district which are under-represented, are summarized in Table 3-4.

As a result of this survey analysis, 35 additional sites were surveyed by Hill Studio, P.C. in conjunction with the preparation of the preservation strategy. The distribution of these additional surveys by time period, theme, and geographic location was determined by the survey analysis. Based on the tables in Appendix A, additional survey work attempted to address the gaps in theme, time period and magisterial district location. Some of the survey sites were chosen because they are threatened or access to the property was made available. Surveying was done with an emphasis on geographic areas that were under-represented in previous survey efforts. The specific sites were suggested by members of the Advisory Committee after public input at the magisterial district meetings (See appendices for list of site suggestions and a list of 35 additional surveys).

In addition to the continued survey of additional sites, a number of the previously-surveyed sites should be resurveyed for more complete documentation. It should also be noted that the Town of Rocky Mount should be treated as a separate entity. Approximately 91 sites have been surveyed within the town's corporate limits. These sites range in date from 1750 to the present and represent the full scope of themes and building types. It is recommended that the Town of Rocky Mount be considered independently for designation as an historic district.

DISTRICT	THEMES	TIME PERIODS
Gills Creek	Religion Transportation Industry Govt./Law/Pol. Social	1917-1945
Rocky Mount	Religion Education Commerce/Trade Transportation Govt./Law/Pol. Social	1750-1789 1789-1830 1917-1945
Blackwater	Education Commerce/Trade Govt./Law/Pol. Transportation Social	1750-1789 1917-1945 1945-present
Union Hall	Industry Transportation	1750-1789 1830-1860 1917-1945
Blue Ridge	Agricultural Industry Transportation Gov./Law/Pol. Social	1750-1789 1789-1830 1830-1860 1945-present
Boone	Agricultural Education Commerce/Trade Industry Transportation Gov./Law/Pol.	1750-1789 1830-1860 1917-1945
Snow Creek	Agricultural Religion Education Industry Transportation Gov./Law/Pol. Social	1750-1789 1789-1830 1830-1860 1865-1917 1917-1945 1945-present

Table 3-4

ceramic vessels exhibit similar morphological attributes. Although, without verification only obvious misinterpretations are revealed. Artifacts from prehistoric sites have sometimes been identified as points, chips and pottery rather than being given a descriptive identity (i.e. sand-tempered pottery). By viewing only the site files and not the actual artifacts, the selection of such criteria as time period, theme and artifact type is determined literally by what has been recorded on the site form.

Traditionally sites have been recorded where visibility is best and this usually means in a plowed field or garden. Artifacts found in the plow zone can only be relative dated as they have been moved from their original location. In a controlled environment, subsurface testing may produce artifacts in stratigraphic context. Typically, this has not been the method used when a site has been recorded in Franklin County, or in most other areas. The choice of survey area and method of recording information has a dramatic effect on reported information and consequently, affects theme types selected. Although initial investigations are generally meant to identify the existence of a site rather than its integrity, the basic information on the site form may not provide the appropriate data from which a theme can be placed.

The fact that most plowed fields receive greater attention than other locations can often bias the results of site distribution. A large percentage of sites are often located on river and stream terraces. This is true to a degree but equally important sites can be found located high in the mountains. These site types are traditionally overlooked. Similarly, historic sites are often overlooked if preferential treatment is given to only recording prehistoric sites. Objective recording of all archaeological sites can quickly remove this bias.

*Time Period Analysis*

According to the Franklin County site files, 56% of identified sites are prehistoric and 44% are historic in nature. Under-represented time periods for the entire county include Paleoindian, Early and Middle Woodland, European Settlement to Society (contact) and The New Dominion. Basically, the oldest and most recent time periods are under-represented. An initial lack of Early and Middle Woodland sites recorded may likely be a result of problems with typology rather than a lack of recordation (per.

comm. Klatka 1996).

**SITE FREQUENCY    % OF TOTAL SITES**

Paleoindian (10,000 B.C.-8000 B.C.)	06	03%	
Early Archaic (8000 B.C.-6500 B.C.)	15	06%	
Middle Archaic (6500 B.C.-3000 B.C.)	15	06%	Archaic 41%
Late Archaic (3000 B.C.-1200 B.C.)	34	15%	
Archaic (8000 B.C.-1200 B.C.)	32	14%	
Early Woodland (1200 B.C.-A.D. 300)	07	03%	
Middle Woodland (A.D. 300- 1 000)	07	03%	Woodland 34%
Late Woodland (A.D. 1000- 1600)	12	05%	
Woodland (1200 B.C.-A.D. 1600)	31	13%	
Woodland, other? (At least as old as 1200 B.C.)	22	09%	
? (Unknown prehistoric)	52	22%	
		<b>PREHISTORIC</b>	<b>56%</b>

Table 3-6

European Settlement to Society - contact (1607-1750)	0	0	
Colony to Nation (1750 - 1789)	08	04%	
Early National Period (1789 - 1830)	28	15%	
Antebellum Period (1 830 - 1860)	26	14%	
Civil War (1861 - 1865)	21	11%	
Reconstruction and Growth (1865 - 1917)	29	16%	
World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	10	05%	
Prior to 1930	02	01%	
The New Dominion (1945-Present)	0	0%	
? (Unknown Historic)	60	33%	
		<b>HISTORIC</b>	<b>44%</b>

Table 3-7

**District: Gills Creek**

Total # of Sites: 49

## Themes:

Theme Occurrence	
Settlement Patterns	39
Domestic	34
Subsistence/Agriculture	19
Commerce/Trade	4
Funerary	3
Transportation/Communication	2
Industry/Processing/Extraction	1
Ethnicity/Immigration	1
Government/Law/Politics	1
Other	1

**Under-represented themes:** Health Care/Medicine, Military/Defense, Religion, Social, Recreation/Arts, Landscape, Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning, Technology/Engineering, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Ethnicity/Immigration, Government/Law/Politics.

**Under-represented time periods:** Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, 1750-1789

**District: Rocky Mount**

Total # of Sites: 68

## Themes:

Theme Occurrence	
Settlement Patterns	66
Domestic	53
Subsistence/Agriculture	48
Industry/Processing/Extraction	7
Funerary	4
? (Unknown)	2
Ethnicity/Immigration	1
Commerce/Trade	1
Government/Law/Politics	1
Military/Defense	1
Landscape	1

**Under-represented themes:** Health Care/Medicine, Education, Religion, Social, Recreation/Arts, Transportation/Communication, Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning, Technology/Engineering, Ethnicity/Immigration, Commerce/Trade, Government/Law/Politics, Military/Defense, Landscape.

**Under-represented time periods:** Middle Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, 1861-1865

**District: Snow Creek**

Total # of Sites: 5

## Themes:

Theme Occurrence	
Domestic	5
Subsistence/Agriculture	5
Settlement Patterns	5

**Under-represented themes:** Government/Law/Politics, Health Care/Medicine, Education, Military/Defense, Religion, Social, Recreation/Arts, Transportation/Communication, Commerce/Trade, Industry/Process/Extraction, Landscape, Funerary, Ethnicity/Immigration, Settlement Patterns, Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning, Technology/Engineering

**Under-represented time periods:** All prehistoric and historic with exception of Late Archaic

site inventory forms. Several types of sites may be under-represented based on the initial investigations within the county and local region. Examples of possible under-represented prehistoric site types and themes may include: industrial (soapstone and other rock/mineral quarries- lithic workshops); commerce/trade: cache [44Fr2O] and military/defense (palisaded villages). Under-represented historic site types and themes may include: industrial (iron, mineral mining, stone quarrying, pottery kilns); commerce/trade (mills, blacksmith shops, stores); agricultural (tobacco related); transportation (early road systems-Carolina Road) and military/defense (frontier forts). Subsurface investigations may provide the means to address site function and subsequently site theme. This should be carried out in a controlled environment with a genuine concern for the least amount of destruction possible to the existing sites.

- *Need to document archaeological resources of under-represented time periods*

Under-represented time periods according to available site information include Paleoindian, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Protohistoric, 1607-1789 and 1945-present. Determining the chronology of sites may provide opportunities for a more comprehensive database. From this database and other controlled subsurface investigations, specific cultural prehistories could be developed for Franklin County and the Southern Piedmont of Virginia.

- *Need to investigate areas prior to earth moving projects*

Areas within the county that are under consideration for development should be investigated to record and evaluate all prehistoric and historic sites which may be destroyed due to earth moving projects. Procedures for required survey may be applicable if state/federal funding is involved or state/federal permits are intended to be issued. Required surveys can be completed through these state and federal compliance laws created to protect potentially significant sites.

The Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36 CFR 800, the regulations governing the Section 106 process, require federal agencies and recipients of federal funds and permits to identify, evaluate, and assess effects to historic properties and/or archaeological sites prior to any earth moving activity. Similarly, other state mandates may apply such as the requirement for Virginia Environmental Impact Reports.<sup>1</sup> Identifying, evaluating and assessing

the impact to archaeological sites falls under three categories: Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III. Phase I surveys identify all archaeological sites which may be at risk of disturbance or destruction within a right-of-way or property boundary. Phase II surveys evaluate a resource's significance by assessing the characteristics of a property or site against a defined historic context and the criteria of the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Phase III investigations are implemented only after evaluations are completed. Phase III treatment can include avoidance of a site(s) in its entirety, data recovery, rehabilitation, or restoration.

- *Need to encourage stewardship of resources*

Private stewardship applies to land owners who have archaeological resources located on their property. Potentially significant archaeological sites exist on private property throughout the county. Once the importance of these resources is presented to the land owners, the probability of site protection by the owner may increase. Educating the children who grow up on these properties instills the idea of stewardship from an early age and may discourage future disturbances.

<sup>1</sup> Code of Virginia S 10. 1-1208 (1991 Cum. Supp.), Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies; and, The Appropriation Act S 4-4.01 (o), Chapter 893, Acts of the Assembly, 1992.23

## Current Trends and Their Impact on Heritage Resources

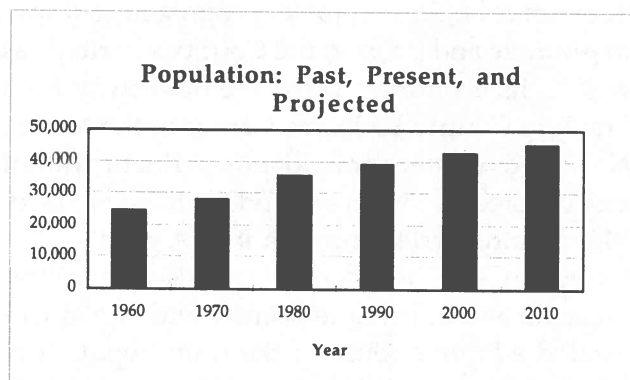


Figure 3-11

Source: U.S. Census

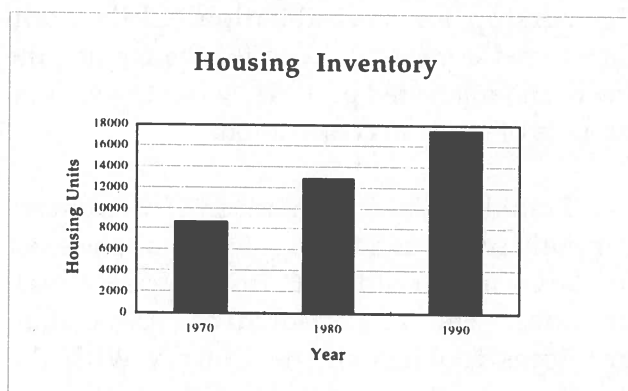


Figure 3-12

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing

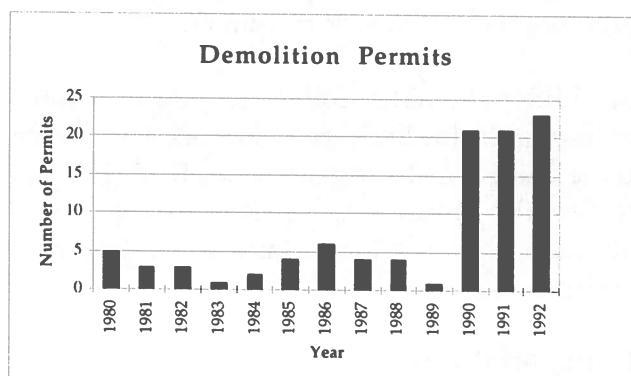


Figure 3-13

Source: Franklin County Building Inspector's Office

The Franklin County Comprehensive Plan discusses current trends in population, housing, economy, transportation, community facilities and services, and public utilities in detail. This section examines those trends with regard to their potential impact on the County's heritage resources.

### Population

Since the 1960s, Franklin County has experienced a surge in population that is expected to continue into the next century (Figure 3-11). Franklin County has grown significantly faster than five of the six counties that surround it. The factors contributing to the growth of Franklin County include the growth of the commercial and industrial areas around Rocky Mount and the development of residential communities around Smith Mountain Lake. The growing population has created a demand for continued housing development which could have a serious negative impact on heritage resources and traditional settlement patterns.

### Housing

The surge in population in the County has resulted in a surge in the number of housing units (Figure 3-12). Almost half of the building permits issued since 1980 have been for the Smith Mountain Lake area, indicating tremendous development pressure in that area. Rapid growth can lead to quick and insensitive development further impacting heritage resources and traditional settlement patterns.

County records for the period from 1989 to 1992 show a dramatic increase in demolition permits throughout the County (Figure 3-13). Possible reasons for this may include increased development in the county as well as on increasing number of vacant, deteriorating older homesteads. These vacant structures should be documented prior to demolition.

U.S. Route 220 runs north to south and is a major connector between Interstate 81 and Interstates 40 and 85. It links two major metropolitan trade areas, Roanoke and Roanoke County to the north and Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem to the south. As a link between these metropolitan trade areas, it serves as a major trade route for the movement of commercial and industrial goods. State Routes 122 and 116 connect the Smith Mountain Lake area with Rocky Mount, Roanoke, and Bedford. State Route 40 runs east and west and connects Franklin County with Pittsylvania and Floyd counties. As development in Franklin County continues, these roads will need to be upgraded and new roads constructed.

Concern has been expressed about the impact that roadway improvements may have upon the

rural character of the county. The proposed new interstate I73/83 will require a five mile wide corridor roughly following Route 220 through Franklin County. It will have a significant impact not only on heritage resources but also on traffic patterns, commuters, and the current growth of business along its corridor. Survey and registration of significant resources within the corridor area can influence the actual location of the road.

In addition to planning efforts surrounding the proposed I73/83 corridor, the Franklin County Planning Commission has developed a Future County Roadways Map. The map identifies eight long-term County planning projects which include the development of new roads and the upgrade of several interchanges. Heritage

### Franklin County Sewer Projects Map

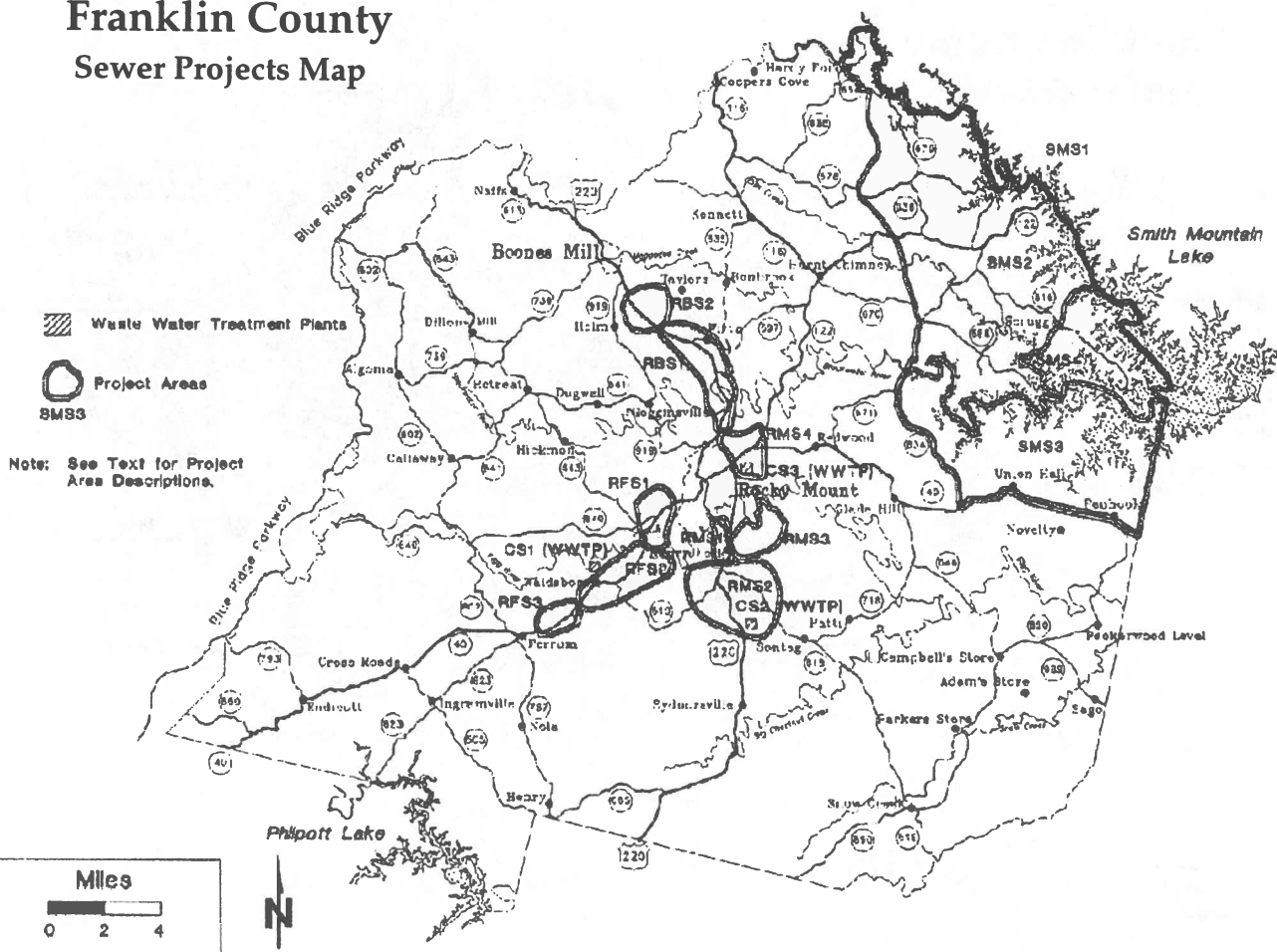


Figure 3-16

Source: 1995 Franklin County Comprehensive Plan



that were developing to a density that would make central, municipal water and sewer systems practical and developed a series of recommended projects. As shown in Figures 3-16 and 3-17, the major sewer and water project area is to the northeast in the area of development around Smith Mountain Lake, an area that is not served by any centralized municipal sewage or water system. These sewer and water projects are ground disturbing activities and have the potential to impact archaeological resources in the project areas.

### Needs Assessment

- *Need for a Review Process for New Development*

Currently, the County does not have a mechanism in place for reviewing development plans with regard to their potential impact on heritage resources, aside from the projects requiring Section 106 review. Given the dislike of the citizens for land use regulations, a mandatory review process probably would not be successful at this time. However, a voluntary review process and the education of developers concerning the importance of local resources might be a good starting point. If Developers are aware of Historic Properties in their project area they may be able to alter-modify project designs to avoid site disturbances.

- *Need for Identification of Heritage Resources for Planning Purposes*

In order to consider heritage resources in the planning process, the County needs to aggressively pursue the identification and mapping of its heritage resources. If the County does not know what and where its heritage resources are, they cannot be fully taken into consideration in the planning process.

- *Need to Comprehensively Map Heritage Resources to Aid in Their Protection*

In order to protect heritage resources, the County needs to know where they are located. As resources are identified, they need to be added to the County's heritage resources map files.

- *Need to Inventory Vacant Historic Properties for Their Potential Uses as Community Facilities*

One way to help preserve, promote and protect historic resources is to use them as community facilities. An up-to-date listing of vacant historic properties would aid in this endeavor.

- *Need to Develop a Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan that Incorporates Historic Sites as Recreational Facilities*

Another way to help preserve, promote and protect historic sites is to develop them into parks for everyone to enjoy. The County should develop a comprehensive parks and recreation plan that incorporates historic sites that the County owns, sites it is willing to acquire and sites that owners might be willing to donate (i.e. LaPrade Mill).

- *Need for a Comprehensive Strategy to Aggressively Market Franklin County as an Economic Center*

Franklin County needs to develop a comprehensive strategy to aggressively market the county as an economic center that is sensitive to the potential impact of development on heritage resources.

- *Need to promote Franklin County as a Heritage Tourism Site*

Heritage tourism is quickly becoming a major industry in this country. Franklin County, with its rich heritage and wealth of heritage resources should look closely at aggressively developing and promoting heritage tourism. Many tourists are already being drawn to the County to see the Booker T. Washington National Monument and the Blue Ridge Institute. Franklin County should develop a complete tourist information brochure/packet that would encourage tourists visiting these sites to visit other sites in the county.

## Land Use and Growth Management

Franklin County has historically been an agricultural community with large areas of farmland and forests. In recent years there has been a surge of development around Smith Mountain Lake as well as growth in connection with Ferrum College. Newcomers moving into the County are attracted to the reasonable housing costs and rural life style. The County's present land use pattern includes large areas of farm and forest land. Residential patterns are primarily low density rural housing with low density residential and medium density residential focused around the lake and within towns and community centers. There are, however, potential threats to the County's heritage resources. These threats include deterioration, abandonment, insensitive development and future roadway improvements. The growing population has created a demand for continued housing development. New subdivisions are springing up next to traditional rural sites. These early homes need to be buffered from adjoining development.

The 1995 Franklin County Comprehensive Plan focuses on maintaining the County's rural character. The County's heritage resources are a significant element in defining the area's rural character. The early farmsteads with their numerous outbuildings set among the farmlands and forests are representative of the area. The early commercial and industrial centers are still in use providing the potential for continued use of these heritage resources. The County has three commercial centers: Rocky Mount, Boones Mill and Ferrum. There are also commercial nodes at crossroads, and some rural commercial centers. Primary industrial development is in Rocky Mount.

### Community Centers

Currently no organization is specifically responsible for the revitalization of Franklin

between town and county governments and other organizations as there should be. This hampers not only preservation efforts but other efforts as well. Increased cooperation should be made a top priority.

- *Need for Clarification of Responsibilities and Better Coordination of Efforts of Various Groups Responsible for Revitalization.*

The various groups responsible for revitalization should develop better coordination in order to avoid duplication of efforts and reduce intragroup competition for limited resources. Increased cooperation could lead to more joint projects which might have a better chance of being funded and supported.

- *Need to Develop Rocky Mount as a Commercial Center for the County at large.*
- *Need for Community Support of Local Businesses as a Way to Revitalize Local Resources.*
- *Need to Incorporate Preservation Goals for Community Centers, Small Towns, and Rural Villages in the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan.*

The importance of maintaining the identity of community centers, small towns, and rural villages is addressed in the Comprehensive Plan. However, the plan does not address the issue of actually maintaining the identity through preservation and does not set preservation goals and objectives that would assist the County towards this end.

## Heritage Education and Public Awareness

Franklin County is fortunate to have a number of private citizens and public institutions that are dedicated to researching the history of the county, collecting and preserving collections of historic materials, and educating the public on the importance of understanding and appreciating the County's rich heritage. This recognition and appreciation of the County's past is vital to its future as it provides an identity and sense of place to future generations. Promotion of the County's historic resources through increased awareness will also serve to increase heritage tourism and the associated benefits to the local economy. Finally, an understanding and appreciation of the county's historic resources through education and awareness is the key to promoting responsible stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent.

Local history has always been included in the teaching curriculum of Franklin County schools. However, it has often been ineffective as it lacks integration and creativity. Teachers are working now with local historians to address these problems. Franklin County Virginia 1786-1986 A Bicentennial History by John and Emily Salmon was written in a way that ties local history to national history; it can serve as an excellent resource for teachers and students. There are also numerous resources around the County that should be integrated into the curriculum to promote awareness of these heritage resources and enliven the curriculum.

Two important institutions with collections and museums of local history and culture, the Booker T. Washington National Monument and the Blue Ridge Institute of Ferrum College are located in the County. The Booker T. Washington National Monument was established by a private, nonprofit memorial group in the 1950s on the original Burroughs family property and became later became a part of the National Park System. Reconstructed buildings and living-history

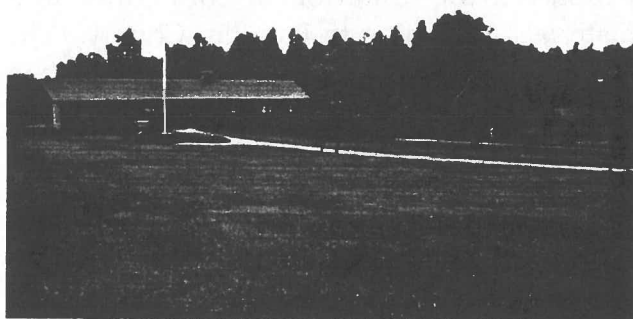


Figure 3-18 Booker T. Washington Park Service Building

photographs and papers was also collected and catalogued by the Bicentennial Commission during this time. With the exception of the Bicentennial Photograph Survey at the Blue Ridge Institute, information collected during the Bicentennial is now held at the Franklin County Library in the Gertrude Mann Room.

The Franklin County Bicentennial Commission was formed in 1986 to celebrate the bicentennial of the County's establishment. The occasion of the bicentennial offered the opportunity to generate interest and pride in the county's history through various programs and events scheduled throughout the year. More importantly, the bicentennial served as an initiative to collect valuable and sometimes vanishing information on the county's history from its citizens. With the assistance of the Blue Ridge Institute, the Franklin County Bicentennial Photograph Survey was conducted to collect old photographs of local people and places. Over 1000 pre-1950 photographs were collected during the survey and are now located at the Blue Ridge Institute. A sampling of the collection is showcased in the publication *Franklin County Life & Culture: A Pictorial Record*. The Bicentennial Commission also sponsored individual research in the publication *Bicentennial Reflections: Franklin County 1786-1986*, a compilation of essays written by local citizens and scholars on various aspects of life and history of the county. A driving tour of historic properties, which was sponsored twice during the year, was included in this publication.

In addition to the local efforts that were initiated, it was determined that an indepth and scholarly work on the history of the county should be commissioned. As a result, Franklin County Virginia 1786-1986: A Bicentennial History by John and Emily Salmon, noted historians, was sponsored by the Bicentennial Commission and published in 1993.

The Franklin County Historical Association, established in 1968, has been active over the years, sponsoring individual research and

programs of interest to its members. In addition to local history, its primary focus has been genealogical history. The Historical Association worked closely with the Bicentennial Commission in copying the Raney Collection. It also sponsored the publication of the Early Settlement Map. In 1986 the Historical Society completed a survey of cemeteries in the County. This information was published as a 582 page hardcover book which has recently reprinted in a second edition. The Society also received the Horace Hood archaeological collection and is working on a plan to properly manage this resource.

The Retail Merchants Association was established in 1956 to support, serve, and promote the local and traditional business communities. Through this work, it has become an unofficial repository of local, commercial, and family history. The Association has an extensive photograph collection which is available to the public. The Association works to promote the history of the county as it supports the local and traditional business community through its "Shop At Home" campaign. In its support of the local business community, the Association also promotes tourism through its Franklin County Events Calendar as it works to attract not only local consumers, but shoppers from outside the area as well.

### Needs Assessment

- *Need to Promote Public Education Concerning Heritage Resources*  
Promoting the importance and role of heritage resources to the public is necessary to gain citizen interest in preserving resources. Public education creates public awareness which can lead to a greater appreciation of Franklin County.
- *Need to Better Organize and Coordinate the County's Heritage Resources Data and Collections*

Numerous data sources and collections exist at various locations within the County. These need to be better organized and coordinated to make their existence more evident and their use by the public easier.

PART FOUR:  
**VISION FOR THE  
FUTURE:  
GOALS, OBJECTIVES  
AND STRATEGIES  
FOR THE  
PRESERVATION OF  
HERITAGE  
RESOURCES**

The following vision, goals, and objectives were developed using the information gathered from the series of public workshops and members of the Franklin County Heritage Resources Preservation Advisory Committee as well as from the preceding analysis of preservation needs.

The goals presented here provide the basis for heritage resources preservation in Franklin County. They describe, in a concise way, the County's vision for the preservation and protection of its valuable heritage resources. The objectives help to further define the goal statements. The strategies provide approaches that will help guide the County toward its stated goals.

**VISION:** Recognize the importance of the preservation of heritage resources and promote both public and private stewardship of Franklin County's rich heritage for future generations.

**GOAL:** Preserve Franklin County's Heritage Resources.

**Objectives:** Develop an official heritage resources preservation policy to be adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and the Rocky Mount Town Council.

Incorporate heritage preservation concerns into the long-range planning and development process in Franklin County.

Encourage and facilitate citizen input in the preservation of the County's heritage resources.

Encourage the preservation and stewardship of heritage resources.

**GOAL:** Enhance awareness and understanding of Franklin County's heritage resources through education.

**Objectives:** Integrate information on heritage resources into a local education

curriculum.

Develop an organized system of collecting and depositing information on history and resources in designated repositories to make the location of information more evident and accessible.

**GOAL:** Develop better knowledge of the heritage of Franklin County as it is represented by its heritage resources.

**Objective:** Research and document the history and heritage of the County through the resources that represent it.

Identify and register all heritage resources eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

**GOAL:** Incorporate heritage resources concerns into the comprehensive planning and development process of Franklin County.

**Objectives:** Develop governmental commitment to the preservation of Franklin County's heritage resources.

Incorporate heritage preservation concerns into the daily operations of Franklin County.

Coordinate development and the preservation of heritage resources.

**GOAL:** Maintain the viability of towns and rural villages as commercial centers while preserving their traditional settlement patterns.

**Objectives:** Encourage adaptive reuse of existing historic structures in a way that would maintain the structural integrity and remain compatible with the surrounding settlement patterns.

Coordinate development and the preservation of traditional settlement patterns.



PART FIVE:  
**OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR THE  
PRESERVATION OF  
HERITAGE  
RESOURCES**

The Franklin County Preservation Strategy addresses a wide spectrum of heritage resource issues. By analyzing the County's problems and goals, the Strategy formulates objectives and suggests strategies to realize these objectives. Because the Strategy addresses a wide spectrum of heritage resource issues, the objectives and strategies are coordinated and thus will facilitate the most effective and efficient means of realizing the County's heritage resources goals.

There are five requirements for a successful implementation of this Preservation Strategy: 1) assignment of responsibility, 2) formation of partnerships, 3) development of and adherence to sound policies, 4) identification of preservation tools, and 5) progress measurement through benchmarking.

## Responsibility

This Preservation Strategy assigns responsibility for the implementation of each strategy. This way, responsibility does not rest on one set of shoulders or even on a few but on the entire community--public officials and citizens alike.

The Strategy can only be as effective as are those who implement it. The County's staff needs to spearhead the implementation process. However, it is integral that the staff works closely with the localities and the citizens of the County in the implementation process. The citizens of the magisterial districts within the County are the experts on the problems and needs within their districts. They are often the most directly affected by decisions made. They are also the greatest source of volunteerism. Without their support, the Strategy cannot be successful.

The group or groups assigned responsibility for the implementation of each strategy have been chosen because they are the County's most knowledgeable resource on the specific subject.

significant heritage resources."

- **Coordinate Efforts**  
Work with local governments, agencies, organizations, and citizens to coordinate and encourage efforts to preserve heritage resources.
- **Education**  
Encourage public awareness of heritage resources and their importance through the schools, the media, and civic and business organizations. Promote public and private education efforts concerning heritage resources.
- **Heritage Resources Database**  
Strongly encourage the development of a heritage resources database that is accessible to the public. Consult the database as part of the process of reviewing new projects, issuing permits, or reviewing and revising land use regulations.
- **Publicly-Owned Heritage Resources**  
Identify historically or archaeologically significant properties owned by the County or local governments and develop a cultural management plan.

## Preservation Tools

Traditionally, the main tools for the preservation of heritage resources have been local preservation ordinances. This has not been the case in Franklin County. The County is only partially zoned and it is not likely that it will be fully zoned any time soon. Currently, feelings tend to run strongly against zoning and it is doubtful that any type of preservation zoning would be successful at this time. Instead, Franklin County needs to look toward other tools for preserving its heritage resources. The following is a description of preservation tools that the County should examine in its quest to preserve its heritage resources. The best strategy would be to develop a variety of incentives which would allow flexibility since no one incentive can ensure the preservation of all heritage resources (White and Roddewig 1994). Incentive programs should be reviewed periodically in order to determine which ones are being used and to pinpoint any potential problems that might exist.

## Tools Administered by State and Federal Agencies

Preservation tools administered by state and federal agencies include programs administered by agencies at those levels. Oftentimes, a partnership is formed between the locality and the state or federal agency administering the program. Preservation tools administered by state and federal agencies include but are not limited to grant programs, a Certified Local Government program, historic designation, Section 106 Review, various rehabilitation tax credit programs, and the Main Street Program.

### *State Survey and Planning Funds Program (DHR Cost-share program)*

The State Survey and Planning Funds program is available to distribute funds in a cost sharing format to promote historic preservation surveys and planning projects on local and regional levels. Participation is limited to local governments and planning district commissions which are able to show fund contributions equal to 50% of the project costs. DHR will develop a Cost Sharing Agreement that contracts services to have the work done and monitors the progress and final products which will be completed according to the standards of DHR and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Eligible projects include thematic surveys, reconnaissance surveys and intensive-level surveys on both architectural and archaeological resources, as well as surveys of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) areas and neighborhoods. Applications are evaluated on the significance of resources to be included and on the significance of the survey or planning area, on the severity or immediacy of any present threat, on the anticipated use of the resultant products and on the evidence of financial and physical support (VDHR 1996).

### *Certified Local Government Program*

This program provides a partnership between local governments and the Department of Historic Resources to help localities that wish to

revitalization, promoting the area being revitalized, improving the area's appearance with design guidelines and strengthening the economic base by restructuring the existing economic framework.

The Virginia Main Street program is based on the national program but accomplishes revitalization by local and state involvement. It is administered through a partnership between the Department of Historic Resources and the Department of Housing and Community Development. This program follows the same four principals of organization, promotion, design and economic restructuring.

Communities interested in being in the program must show commitment by creating and maintaining an organization to oversee the revitalization by using the four principals of approach. The community receives assistance through consultation, facade design assistance, training and technical support for implementing the improvements.

### *General Assembly Grants*

There are a number of grants available through the General Assembly that are administered by the Department of Historic Resources. These grant funds are usually not included in the State budget but may become available after its development. They are used in a 50/50 match format for applicants.

### *Locally Administered Tools*

Locally administered preservation tools are administered directly by the locality. These tools range from government spending policies which direct spending towards preservation issues and concerns to regulatory tools such as zoning and subdivision ordinances that regulate land uses and can serve to protect heritage resources to comprehensive planning which is a comprehensive planning approach with the intent to guide the locality's land use and development in a manner consistent with the locality's goals and objectives to differential tax

assessments which provide various types of tax relief, to directly funded programs which provide different types of funding for preservation.

### *Government Spending Policies*

Government spending policies often reflect the priorities of the locality. A locality that believes strongly in preserving its heritage resources will appropriate money for that purpose. Spending can take many forms: educational programs and publications to increase awareness of the locality's heritage resources and inform its citizens on the how's of preservation, development of an annual awards program for preservation, funding for the maintenance of publicly-owned heritage resources, the development of parks and recreation areas with heritage resources as their focus, and the development of a technical assistance program for those interested in proper restoration/rehabilitation procedures, to name a few.

### *Regulatory Tools*

- **Comprehensive Planning** - The Virginia Code requires that comprehensive plans be created by all localities to propose land use in the locality area. Comprehensive plans should provide guidance for all planning functions including zoning and subdivision ordinances in an area (Lindstrom 1995).
- **Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances** - Localities in Virginia are not required to establish zoning ordinances but they have the authority to do so. Subdivisions are regulated as zoned areas in the Virginia Code for governing by localities. The Code lists purposes of zoning as providing protection for environmental areas, farm and forest land and historic resources. Ordinances can be amended with certain stipulations applied when the change decreases the development potential of the area being changed (Lindstrom 1995).
- **Historic Overlay Zoning** - Overlay zones are designed to preserve the historic integrity of

selection of award is based on how much the funds would contribute to the preservation or recapture of the historic sense of place.

### **Voluntary Techniques**

- **Notification and Recognition Programs** - Many people own properties that are historic but don't realize it. A notification program would let these people know that they own an historic property and provide information about Local, State, and National Register programs. A local recognition program could be developed to recognize historic properties in the County. A recognition program would go a long way towards increasing public awareness and interest and developing pride in the County's heritage.
- **Design Guidelines for Appropriate Development** - Many localities have guidelines to direct business owner's designs to maintain continuity in the streetscape. Specifically, localities participating in the Main Street program are eligible for free facade designs to ensure that changes or additions in the area will be consistent with the historic sense of place.
- **Temporary Binding Agreements** - Temporary Binding agreements are temporary agreements that can be applied to management agreements and leases and loans and grants and require that certain preservation-related conditions be met during the length of the lease, loan, or grant.
- **Tax Incentives for Charitable Contribution of Historic Property** - Charitable contributions of historic properties can be eligible for tax incentives.
- **Acquisition of Conservation or Preservation Easements** - Easements are binding agreements between an owner of a property and a qualified nonprofit organization or government agency that can protect the desired aspect of the property. Easements

allow the owner to retain ownership and possession while the organization or agency is authorized to protect the cultural, historical, architectural or archaeological aspects of the property under contract. Easements are individualized to each situation and are granted in perpetuity to ensure that the historic value is preserved and protected beyond the grantor's tenure. The property is then protected from demolition, dismantling or any other inappropriate treatment. The owner is given certain tax benefits in the arrangement.

### **Other Tools**

In addition to the above mentioned preservation tools, the following can also be used to assist with the preservation of heritage resources.

#### ***Low-Interest Loans***

A low-interest loan program provides loans with lower interest rates for rehabilitation and repair of historic buildings. In many areas, the loans are provided on a matching basis: one dollar of local government money for every dollar of private money spent (Morris 1992). Localities generally earmark funds to finance a revolving loan fund for historic buildings. Loan limits are established (i.e. \$4000-\$25,000) and made available, through an application process, to property owners for restoration, rehabilitation, repair, and maintenance of historic properties. Proceeds from the loan repayments and any donations are used to replenish the fund. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) money is often used as seed money for the fund.

#### ***Mortgage Guarantees***

Mortgage guarantees generally apply to rehabilitation projects that are difficult to finance. The mortgage is guaranteed which reduces the risk to the mortgagee.

#### ***Technical Assistance***

Technical assistance programs are another set of tools that can be used to preserve heritage

PART SIX:  
**AGENDA FOR THE  
FUTURE**

<b>GOAL: Preserve Franklin County's Historic Resources</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE GROUP(S)</b>	<b>BENCHMARKS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL SOURCES FOR ASSISTANCE/ FUNDING</b>
A. Develop an official historic resources preservation policy to be adopted by the County Board of Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and adopt a historic resources preservation policy statement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>Franklin County Board of Supervisors</li> <li>Rocky Mount Town Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic resources preservation policy statement developed and adopted by January 1997</li> </ul>	
B. Incorporate historic resources concerns into the long-range planning and development process in Franklin County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopt the Preservation Strategy as part of the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>Franklin County Board of Supervisors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy to be adopted by January 1997</li> </ul>	
C. Encourage and facilitate citizen input in the preservation of the County's historic resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop the Historic Resources Preservation Advisory Committee framework as a means for citizen input.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>Franklin County Board of Supervisors</li> <li>Citizens of Franklin County</li> <li>Franklin County Historical Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoint Committee members by January 1997</li> <li>Develop formal framework and mission statement by April 1997</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee members to volunteer their time</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an official process that will actively seek public comment on preservation issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>Franklin County Board of Supervisors</li> <li>Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Advisory Committee</li> <li>Franklin County Historical Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop program by October 1997</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify historically or archaeologically significant properties owned by the County or local governments and develop a cultural management plan for them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory properties by October 1997</li> <li>Develop cultural management plan by October 1998</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Historic Resources</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an annual list of the ten most threatened sites and publicize</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Committee</li> <li>Franklin County Historical Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop first list by June 1997</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a method for land owners to have their personal archaeological collections studied with the intent of publishing information</li> <li>Have donated collections professionally analyzed with the intent of publication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Committee</li> <li>Franklin County Historical Society</li> <li>Citizens of Franklin County</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sale of published booklets</li> </ul>

<p>B. Develop an organized system of collecting and depositing information on history and resources in designated repositories to make the location of information more evident and accessible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish a bibliography on available historic information/resources</li> <li>• Develop an exhibit of (archaeological) artifact collections within the Welcome Center at Rocky Mount</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Public Library</li> <li>• Franklin County Historical Society</li> <li>• Blue Ridge Institute</li> <li>• Booker T. Washington National Monument</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop draft bibliography by April 1998</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a county-wide oral history project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>• Franklin County Teachers Historic Advisory Committee</li> <li>• Franklin County Historical Society</li> <li>• Blue Ridge Institute</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop oral history project by April 1999</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteer work through various civic, youth, and senior citizen groups (i.e. Boy Scouts, Lions)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a management plan for the local historic repository/archive</li> <li>• Incorporate historic photographs and publications of local and state archaeological research within the public libraries and Welcome Center.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>• Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Advisory Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop management plan by April 1999</li> </ul>	

B. Identify and register all historic resources eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate a regular process and support system to submit nominations through the development of incentives, technical assistance, and grant assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and initiate process by October 1998</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Chapter 5, Preservation Tools section for a detailed listing of potential incentive sources</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate survey with complementary programs such as oral history, publications, National Park Service programs, State programs, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set goals and prioritize properties for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Advisory Committee</li> <li>Franklin County Historical Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop goals and methodology for prioritizing properties by April 1998</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Historic Resources</li> </ul>

C. Coordinate development and the preservation of historic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a review process for new development</li> <li>• Develop a policy for having "development areas" surveyed before earth-moving activities occur, aside from the Section 106 process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>• Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Advisory Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and initiate review process by October 1999</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virginia Department of Transportation ISTE A Grant</li> <li>• Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate all historically and archaeologically significant sites on maps that would be consulted by developers to determine impacts on historic resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Planning Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps in place by November 1996</li> </ul>	

B. Coordinate development and the preservation of traditional settlement patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a review process for new development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>• Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Advisory Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and initiate review process by October 1999</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop user-friendly guidelines for new development adaptive reuse, and rehabilitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>• Community Partnership for Revitalization (CPR)</li> <li>• Franklin County Retail Merchants Association</li> <li>• Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Committee</li> <li>• Franklin County Historical Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop guidelines by October 1999</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop program to identify and evaluate historic settlement patterns that are threatened by modern development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franklin County Planning Department</li> <li>• Franklin County Historic Resources Preservation Advisory Committee</li> <li>• Franklin County Historical Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop program by October 1999</li> </ul>	

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APPENDIX A:

**HISTORIC  
ARCHITECTURAL  
SURVEY  
ASSESSMENT**

# MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: ROCKY MOUNT

		1750- 1789	1789- 1830	1830- 1860	1861- 1865	1865- 1917	1917- 1945	1945- present	UNDATED	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	town	1	1	6	1	10	4		3	26
	county	2	3	4	0	7	0		8	24
AGRICULTURAL	town		0	0		0			0	0
	county		1	3		1			5	10
RELIGION	town					3	1		2	6
	county					0	0		1	1
EDUCATION	town						1			1
	county						0			0
COMMERCE/ TRADE	town		1			14	26	3	6	50
	county		0			0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRY	town	2	1			2			1	6
	county	0	0			1			3	4
TRANSPORTATION	town					2	1		0	3
	county					1	0		1	2
GOVT./ LAW/ POLITICS	town		1	1		1	2			5
	county		0	0		0	0			0
ARCHITECTURE	town			2	1	4				7
	county			1	0	2				3
MEDICINE	town						0			0
	county						1			1
LANDSCAPE	town						0			0
	county						1			1
MILITARY	town	1								1
	county	1								1
FUNERARY	town			0			1			1
	county			1			0			1
TOTAL	town	4	4	9	2	36	36	3	12	106
	county	3	4	9	0	12	2	0	18	48

**MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: BLUE RIDGE**

	1750-1789	1789-1830	1830-1860	1861-1865	1865-1917	1917-1945	1945-present	UNDATED	TOTAL
DOMESTIC		2	1		5	6		9	23
AGRICULTURAL					2				2
RELIGION					2	1	1	2	6
EDUCATION					1	3			4
COMMERCE/ TRADE					2	3		1	6
INDUSTRY									0
TRANSPORTATION						2			2
GOVERNMENT/ LAW/ POLITICS									0
ARCHITECTURE		1			2				3
THEME NOT KNOWN								9	9
TECHNOLOGY						1			1
SETTLEMENT					1				1
TOTAL	0	3	1	0	15	16	1	21	57

**MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: SNOW CREEK**

	1750-1789	1789-1830	1830-1860	1861-1865	1865-1917	1917-1945	1945-present	UNDATED	TOTAL
DOMESTIC		2	4					3	9
AGRICULTURAL									0
RELIGION					1			1	2
EDUCATION								2	2
COMMERCE/ TRADE					2	1		1	4
INDUSTRY									0
TRANSPORTATION									0
GOVERNMENT/ LAW/ POLITICS								1	1
ARCHITECTURE		1	1						2
TOTAL	0	3	5	0	3	1	0	8	20



APPENDIX B:  
**LIST OF SURVEYED  
ARCHITECTURAL  
RESOURCES**

NAME	SITE NO.	ALTERNATE NAME/LOCATION	QUAD MAP	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT	HISTORIC PERIOD(S)	DATE BUILT	THEME TYPE(S)	PRIMARY RESOURCE	SECONDARY RESOURCES	DATE OF LT PHOTO	DATE OF SURVEY	TYPE OF SURVEY	EXTANT?	DOC
Arthur John House.	33-01	Old Mills Place Rt. 862 & 613	Bent Mtn	Boone	1830-1860	1840	D	SD	Barns, Kitchen, Office, smokehouses, DOB, AOB	1968	1957	HABS		AB CE
Bleak Hill	33-02	Rt. 640	Ferrum	Blackwater	1789-1830 1830-1860	1815 1845	A&S/A	SD	Dependencies	1972	1937 1957 1968	WPA HABS HABS		AB DE
Burwell House.	33-03	Old Holland Place Rt. 673	Gladehill	Union Hall	1789-1830	1798	A/D	SD		1970	1937	WPA		AB EC
Clements, Dr. George W.	33-04	Mountain View Rt. 890	Penhook	Union Hall	1789-1830	1811	D&H/C/M	SD	Dr. Office	1971	1957	HABS		AB EC
Davis House	33-05	Mullins Home West of Rt. 863	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1750-1789	1782	D	SD		1957	1957	REC ON		AD EC
Early House.	33-06	Rt. 684	Garden City	Boone	1789-1830	1814	D	SD	Domestic Outbuilding	1988	1968-88	REC ON		AB EC
Hill, Robert House.	33-07	The Old Fort Rt. 863 & 40	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1750-1789		D/M	SD		1968	1957 1968	HABS	No	AB EC
Locust Hill	33-08		Boones Mill	Boone	1830-1860	1836	D	SD		1968	1957 1937	WPA 25	No	AB EC
Oak Knoll	33-09		Rocky Mt.	Blue Ridge	1830-1860	1841	D	SD		1968	1957 1937	WPA		AB EC
Old Mansion House	33-10	Boone-Bernard House, Naff Road, Rt. 613	Garden City	Boone	1789-1830	1820	Arch., Ag.	SD/Tavern	DOB, AOB, smokehouse, granary, barn	1968	1957 1937	HABS		AB EC
Price, Cyrus House	33-11	Rt. 643 & 744	Callaway	Blackwater	1830-1860	1835	D/A	SD	Farm Bldgs.	1970	1970 1957	HABS		AB EC
Taylor, Mark House	33-12	Naff Road, Rt. 613	Garden City	Boone	1789-1830		D	SD		1968	1937 1957	WPA		AB C
Wade, Benjamin House	33-13		Philpott Res.	Blue Ridge	1789-1830	1803	D	SD		1968	1957	WPA		AB DEC
Waid House	33-14	Rt. 220	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1830-1860	1830	Arch.	SD	DOB	1974	1937 1957	HABS		AB CE
Booker T. Washington	33-15		Moneta	Gills Creek	1830-1860 1945-present		A/D E/I	SD	Comcrib/ slave cabin/ blacksmith shed barn tobacco, cemetery	1968	1972 1963	NR HSI		AB CE
Washington Iron Furnace	33-16		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1750-1789 1789-1830		I	Iron Furn.		1968	1972 1971	NR VHL	B E	
Childress Place	33-17		Redwood	Gills Creek	1830-1860		D	SD		1972	1972	VALC		AB E
Taylor's Store	33-18		Redwood	Gills Creek	1830-1860		D	SD		1968	1968-1937	HABS WPA		ABE
House	33-20				1789-1830		C/T	Store	Log OB	1968				ABD

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Perdue, Mark, Place	33-21		Redwood					D SD		1973	1972	VHLC		BCDF
Hook-Powell-Moorman Farm	33-22	John Hook House Rt. 122 & 950	Moneta		1750-1789 1830-1860			H/M Arch SD	Store Office	1937	1937	WPA		AB E
St. James United Meth. Ch. House	33-23	Rt. 40	Ferrum Rocky Mt.	Blue Ridge Rocky Mt.	1865-1917	1896	R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B
	33-24						D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Garst, Jack, House	33-25		Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917	circa 1900	D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Barn Frame	33-26		Redwood	Gills Creek	1865-1917	circa 1910	A	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Taylor-Ferguson Place	33-27	Burnt Chimney	Redwood	Gills Creek	1789-1830		A D	SD	Dairy Barn	1970	1970	VHLC		B D A C
Waverly Stanley Possum Trot Cabin	33-28	Burwell Home	Redwood	Gills Creek	1830-1860		A D	SD	Smokehouse	1970	1937-1970	WPA VHLC		AB E
	33-29		Ferrum	Blackwater			D	SD	Corncrib, kitchen	1970	1970	VHLC		BE
Liberty Hall	33-30	Burnt Chimney	Hardy	Gills Creek	1789-1830	circa 1800	D	SD	Barn, Corncrib, Wagon shed	1970	1970	VHLC		AB C D E F
Shiveley SW Grocery	33-31		Ferrum	Blue Ridge	1917-1945	1921	C/T	Store	Bams	1971	1971	VHLC		B D C
Shiveley Place	33-32		Endicott	Blue Ridge	1865-1917		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB D C
St. John's in the Mtns.	33-33		Endicott	Blue Ridge	1917-1945	1921	R	Mission		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Richardson-Taylor Price House	33-34	Burnt Chimney	Hardy	Gills Creek	1789-1830		D	SD		1968	1968	VHLC		AB D
Blackwater	33-35	Hopkins Farm	Boones Mill	Rocky Mt.	1830-1860	1850	A	SD	Bams	1970	1937 1970	WPA VHLC		AB C E
(Water) Tank Barn	33-36	Burnt Chimney	Redwood	Gills Creek	1865-1917		T or I	Watertank Barn		1970	1970	VHLC		B
	33-37		Boones Mill	Rocky Mt.			A	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Jefferson Place	33-38	Burnt Chimney	Redwood	Gills Creek			D	SD	Kitchen	1970	1970	VHLC		AB
Antioch Ch. of the Brethren	33-39		Boones Mill	Boone	1917-1945		R	Church	OB	1970	1970	VHLC		B
Lemon-Ferrow Pl.	33-40		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		A	SD	Office Sheds	1970	1970	VHLC		B
Boones Mill RR Station	33-41		Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917		TR	RR Station		1971	1971	VHLC		BD
Old Farmers Merchant Bk	33-42		Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917		C/T	Bank		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Deyerle-Chapman Penn House	33-43	Rt. 734	Boones Mill	Blackwater	1789-1830	1810-1820	D	SD	Kitchen Office	1988	1988	VHLC-R	SD-No	AB D

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Hodges House	33-44		Gladehill	Union Hall	1917-1945	1920s	A	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Hill, Robert, Fort	33-45	Pigg River Fort Robert Hill Stone House	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1750-1789	1750	M	SD					No	
Hale's Ford Academy	33-46		Moneta	Gills Creek	1789-1830		A/D/E	SD/School	Kitchen, Offices, SD, Cabin? Cemet.	1973	1937-1970	WPA VHLCR		AB C E F
Duncan School	33-47	Rt. 122	Moneta	Gills Creek	1865-1917		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC	No	B
Hatcher-Hancock Pl	33-48	Rt. 122	Goodview	Gills Creek	1789-1830	circa 1825	A/D	SD	Silo, Shed, Tobacco Barns		1937-1970	WPA-18 VHLC		ABC E
Boone-Fishburne Angel House	33-49	Jacob Boone House Easy St., Boones Mill	Boones Mill	Boone	1750-1789		D	SD						B
Berger Pl.	33-50	near Union Hall	Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		A/D	SD	Log Barn, Log Spring House, Granary	1970	1970	VHLC		B, C D
Kate Mill House.	33-51	Church St., Boones Mill	Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917	1912	D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Boones Mill Meth Church	33-52		Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917	1895	R/S	Church		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Abshire House	33-53		Boones Mill	Boone	1789-1830	circa 1800	D	SD		1971	1937-1971	WPA VHLC		AB E
Boone Milling Co	33-54		Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917		I	Mill		1971	1971	VHLC	No	B
Prillamon Store Kitchen	33-55		Callaway	Blackwater	1789-1830	1780s	D	SD	Kitchen & OB	1972	1972	VLHC		B
Ferguson Coarreh Pl.	33-56		Moneta	Gills Creek	1830-1860		D	SD		1972(copy)	1972	VHLC	NO	B
Cabin near Hales Ford	33-57			Gills Creek			D	SD		1973	1973	VHLC		B
Store near Hales Ford	33-58			Gills Creek		Pre-Civil War	C/T	Store		1973	1973	VHLC	No	B
Log Cabin & Kitchen Farm	33-59						D	SD	Kitchen	1972	1972	VHLC		B
no file	33-60													
Robbie's Groc. Store	33-61		Hardy	Gills Creek	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1973	1973	VHLC		AB
Penhook Historic District	33-62		Penhook	Union Hall										
Gladehill Historic District	33-63	Rt. 40	Gladehill		1865-1917 1917-1945		D, T/C, F, C/T	SD Depot cemeteries Wellhouse				PF		A B C E

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Oak Shade	33-64	Rt. 122	Goodview	Gills Creek	1865-1917		D	SD						
Ye Olde Store	33-65	Rt. 122	Goodview	Gills Creek	1865-1917	1890	C/T	Store						
Booth-Lovelace Pl.	33-66	Rt. 116	Hardy	Boone	1830-1860	circa 1840	A	SD		1888	1888	VHLC		AB
Dr. John Guerrants Pl.	33-67	Ash Grove	Callaway	(not standing)			D	SD		1972(copy)	1972	VHLC	No	B
Hunter's Hall	33-68		Callaway	(no DHR form)			D	SD	barn	1972(copy)	1972	VHLC		B
House, Rt. 122	33-69	Rt. 122	Goodview	Gills Creek	1830-1860		D	SD						
Cabin, Jack's Mtn.	33-70	Gladehill	Gladehill	Snow Creek			D	SD		1974	1974	VHLC		B,D
Scott Place	33-71	Sydnorsville	Gladehill	Snow Creek	1789-1830		D	SD		1974	1974	VHLC		B,D
Metts Cemetery	33-72	Rt. 40	Gladehill	Union Hall	1865-1917		F	cemetery						
Mason Pl. Ruins	33-73		Gladehill	Union Hall			D	SD		1974	1974	VHLC	No	B
Metts Farm	33-73	Rt. 40	Gladehill	Union Hall	1917-1945	1940	A	SD	tobacco					B
Metts House	33-74	Rt. 40 & 674	Gladehill	Union Hall	1865-1917		D	SD	shed	1970		VHLC		B
William Haynes House	33-75	Rt. 40 & 645	Sandy Level	Union Hall	1865-1917	1903	D	SD	shed, tobacco barns		1970	VHLC		B
Taylor's Store	33-76	Rt. 122, Wirtz			1789-1830	1820	D C/T G/L/P	SD Store site PO	granary		1991	PF		BE
House Rt. 122	33-77	Rt. 122	Goodview	Gills Creek	1865-1917		D	SD						
Carolina Rd Trace(section)	33-78		Boones Mill	Blackwater			Tr.	ROAD		1888	1888	VHLC		B
Solomon Pasley House	33-79	Rt. 670 WR Dudley Farm	Moneta SW		1830-1860	1840	A	SD	barn	1990	1990-1993	PIF NR mon.		A,B,D
House, Rt. 748	33-80	Rt. 748	Ferrum	Blackwater	1830-1860		D	SD		1888	1888	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 748	33-81	Rt. 748	Ferrum	Blackwater	1830-1860		D	SD	log OB	1888	1888	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 640	33-82	Rt. 640	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		D	SD		1888	1888	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 640	33-83	Rt. 640	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917	Circa 1900	A	SD		1888	1888	VHLC		A,B
Carolina Spring Church	33-84	Rt. 734	Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917	Circa 1900	R	Church		1888	1888	VHLC		A,B
House Rt. 734	33-85	Rt. 734	Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917	Circa 1900	D	SD		1888	1888	VHLC		A,B
House Rt. 737	33-86	Rt. 737	Boones Mill	Blackwater	1865-1917	Mid 19th C	D	SD	OB	1888	1888	VHLC		A,B

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Truss Bridge Rt 736	33-87	Rt. 736	Boones Mill	Blackwater	1865-1917	Early 20th C	Tr	Bridge		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House Rt. 607	33-88	Rt. 607	Rocky Mt.	Blackwater	1865-1917	Circa 1910	A	SD	Agric OB	1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 800	33-89	Rt. 800	Rocky Mt.	Blackwater	1865-1917	Circa 1900	A	SD	Agric OB	1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 736	33-90	Rt. 736	Boones Mill	Blackwater	1865-1917	Early 20th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 736	33-91	Rt. 736	Rocky Mt.	Blackwater	1865-1917	Mid 19th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
New Hope Church	33-92	Rt. 756	Rocky Mt.	Blackwater	1865-1917	Circa 1900	R	Church		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 640	33-93	Rt. 640	Rocky Mt.	Blackwater	1830-1860	Mid 19th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
Bac-O-Beyon Farm	33-94	Rt. 746	Rocky Mt.	Blackwater	1865-1917	Late 19th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 802	33-95	Rt. 802	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1830-1860	Mid 19th C	A	SD	Agric OB	1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 695	33-96	Rt. 695	Rocky Mt.	Blue Ridge	1865-1917	Late 19th C	A	SD	Barn Agric OB	1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 640	33-97	Rt. 640	Ferrum	Blackwater	1865-1917	Late 19th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 640	33-98	Rt. 640	Ferrum	Blackwater	1865-1917	Late 19th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 640	33-99	Rt. 640	Ferrum	Blackwater	1865-1917	Late 19th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
Smather's Pl.	33-100	Leonor St	Rocky Mt.		1865-1917	1895	I/P/E	SD	Sheds Stone quarry	1971	1971	VHLC		AB CF
Planter	33-101		Boones Mill	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		Landscape			1971	1971	VHLC		EE
Whorley-Williams Ho.	33-102		Boones Mill	(not mapped)	1865-1917	1916	D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		ABC
Well House	33-103		Boones Mill	(not mapped)			D	Wellhouse		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Greer-Compton Ho.	33-104		Boones Mill	Rocky Mt.			D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		ABC
House w/Ladder on Roof	33-105		Boones Mill	Rocky Mt.			D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Tower for Wood Shavings	33-106		Boones Mill	Rocky Mt.			I	Storage Tower		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Log Cabin Ruins	33-107		Rocky Mt.	(not mapped)			D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Taylor Hagy Pl.	33-108	Near Gogginsville	Rocky Mt.	(not mapped)	1865-1917		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB CF
L & L Saunders Ho	33-109		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		D	SD	Farm OB	1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Wally Edwards Ho.	33-110		Rocky Mt.	(not mapped)	1865-1917		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C



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M. Harrison Ho.	33-111	Claiborne	Rocky Mt.	(not mapped)	1865-1917		A	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Shoaf Springs House	33-112	Cunningham Pl. Diamond Ave.	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		R/A	Spring		1971	1971	VHLC		BC DE
	33-113		Rocky Mt.	(not mapped)			D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Primitive Baptist Ch	33-114		Rocky Mt.	(not mapped)			R	Church		1971	1971	VHLC		B
?Store	33-115		Rocky Mt.	(not mapped)			C/T	Store		1971	1983	VHLC NR nom.		
Waid-St. Clair Ho. Bams	33-116		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1789-1830		A	SD	Privy, well&wash ho., 2 barns, shed	1971	1971	VHLC		AB CF
	33-117		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.			AG	Barns		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Thomton Cabin	33-118		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1830-1860	Circa. 1850	D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Tobacco Factory	33-119	at Taylor's Store	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.			A I	Barn		1971	1971	VHLC		B
New Design Church	33-120		Penhook	Union Hall	1917-1945		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B
House	33-121		Penhook	Union Hall	Pre-Civil War		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B C
Rocky Mt Meth Ch	33-122		Rocky Mt.		1917-1945		R	Church		1971	1971	VHLC		B E
Old Prillaman Pl.	33-123		Philpott Reserv	Blue Ridge	1789-1830		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		BD C
Gibson Pl.	33-124		Philpott Reserv	Blue Ridge			D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B C
Cool Spring Ch	33-125	Sago	Penhook	Union Hall	1945-pres.	1948	R	CH	Privy, Planter	1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Law store	33-126	Truevine	Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
LaPrade Mill	33-127	Sago	Penhook	Union Hall	1830-1860	1838	I	Mill	Storage Shed	1971	1971	VHLC		AB
Brooks-Brown House	33-128	Brown-Law Home Halfway House	Penhook	Union Hall	1830-1860	1835	D	SD		1989	1989	NR mon		B
Scott-Roberts Home	33-129	Old Scott Home	Penhook	Union Hall	1789-1830 1830-1860	Circa. 1780	D	SD		1971	1937 1937-1971	WPA VHLC		AB E
Penhook Texaco Gas St	33-130		Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		C/T	Gas Station & Store		1971	1971	VHLC		B
New Truevine School	33-131	Truevine	Penhook	Union Hall	1945-pres.		E	School		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Old Fralin Pl.	33-132	Union Hall	Penhook	Union Hall	1830-1860	1845	D	SD		1971	1937-1971	WPA VHLC		AB EF
Muse House	33-133	Sago	Penhook	Union Hall	1789-1830		D	SD	OB & Kitchen	1971	1971	VHLC		AB C



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Old Sago St P.O.	33-134	Sago	Penhook	Union Hall			C/T G/L/P	PO, Store, Jail, Clerk's office		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Old Chapple Ch.	33-135	Sago	Penhook	Union Hall	1750-1789	1769	R	Church		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Sack-Bennett Pl.	33-136		Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1830-1860	1840	D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB DC
Will Bernard Pl.	33-137	Snow Creek	Mtn. Valley		Circa. 1850		SD	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
House, Rt. 640	33-138	Rt. 640	Ferrum	Blackwater	1865-1917	Late 19th C	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
House, Rt. 640	33-139	Rt. 640	Ferrum	Blackwater	1865-1917	Circa. 1900	D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		A,B
Knob Church	33-140		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1865-1917		R	C		1970	1970	VHLC		BC C
Union Chapel	33-141		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge			R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
Guster Store	33-142		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Bright House	33-143		Rocky Mt?		1789-1830		D	SD	Kitchen?	1971	1937-1971	VHLC WDA		AB E
Store	33-144		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1970	1970	VHLC		AB DC
Mill Creek Baptist Ch.	33-145		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge										
Log Cabin	33-146		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge			D	SD		1960?	ND	VHLC		AB DC
Burnett, Jake, Place	33-147		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1865-1917		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB DC
Randolph- Thompson Mullin	33-148		Bassett		1865-1917		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB CD
John Parker House	33-149		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1917-1945		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Tobacco Barn	33-150		Sandy Level	Union Hall			A	Barn		1975	1970	VHLC		B
Corn Crib	33-151		Sandy Level	Union Hall			A	Corn Crib		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Rising Sun Church	33-152	Penhook	Sandy Level	Union Hall			R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Cattle Loader	33-153		Sandy Level	Union Hall			A	Cattle loader		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Old Vashiti Store	33-154		Mtn. Valley	Snow Creek			C/T G/L/P	Store & PO		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
Grant Place	33-155		Mtn. Valley				D	SD	Kitchen	1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Old Dunn Pl.	33-156		Mtn. Valley		1830-1860		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Old Walker Pl.	33-157		Mtn. Valley		1865-1917		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C

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Sam Bernard Pl.	33-158		Mtn. Valley		1865-1917		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
Old Rogers Pl.	33-159		Mtn. Valley		1865-1917		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
School	33-160		Mtn. Valley				E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
no file	33-161													
House	33-162		Mtn. Valley		Pre-Civil War		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Wingfield-Reynolds Ho	33-163	Snow Creek	Mtn. Valley				D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
School	33-164		Mtn. Valley		Post-Civil War		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Waid School	33-165		Bassett		1917-1945		E	School		1971	1971	VHLC		B C
Town Creek Ch.	33-166		Bassett		1945-pres		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Hunting Lodge	33-167		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1865-1917		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Hale House	33-168						D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B
Meadows Store	33-169		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Dalton-Prilliman Prater Ho	33-170		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1917-1945		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Ephesus School	33-171	Union Hall	Penhook	Union Hall	1917-1945		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Log House	33-172		Penhook	Union Hall	1945-pres		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Young-Pigg Place	33-173		Philpott Reserv.	Blue Ridge	1865-1917		D	SD		1967	1967	VHLC		AB C
Old Truevine School	33-174		Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
School House	33-175	Penhook School	Penhook	Union Hall			E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
New Snow Creek School	33-176		Snow Creek	Snow Creek			E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Snow Creek Groc.	33-177		Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
Old Snow Creek Groc.	33-178		Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1970	1970	VHLC		A B
CC Lee Place	33-179		Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1789-1830		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Lusa Derrin Pl.	33-180	Union Hall	Penhook	Union Hall			D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Boones Chapel	33-181		Mtn. Valley				R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Trinity Baptist Ch	33-182		Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1865-1917		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Henry VA	33-183		Bassett		1865-1917 1917-1945		T C/T D	Depot Store SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B

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Old Holland Log Cabin House, Route 602	33-184 33-185		Penhook Callaway	Union Hall Blackwater	1865-1917	1894	E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB CE
Angle Block Tobacco Warehouse	33-186 33-187		Rocky Mt Rocky Mt		1865-1917 1865-1917		C/T C/T	Stores Warehouse		1970	1970	VHLC VHLC		B BC
Cox's Warehouse Store	33-188 33-189		Rocky Mt Callaway		1865-1917		C/T C/T	Warehouse Store		1970 1970	1970 1970	VHLC VHLC		BC B C
N&W RR Station Angle Ho 312 N. Main	33-190 33-191		Boones Mill Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917 1865-1917		TR A	RR Station SD		1970 1970	1970 1970	VHLC VHLC		BC E B C
Piedmont Presby Ch	33-192	312 N. Main St.	Callaway	Blackwater	1830-1860		R	Church		1970	1937-1970	WPA VHLC VHLC		AB CDE
House Rt 739 House, Route 602	33-193 33-194		Boones Mill Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		D D	SD	one	1988	1970-1988	NHLC		AB
Sloan-Jones Pl. Thomas Hale Pl.	33-195 33-196		Ferrum Ferrum				C/T D D/AG?	Store Mill SD SD		1971 1971	1971 1971	VHLC VHLC		B,C E B
Prury Place	33-197		Ferrum		1917-1945		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B C
St. Peters Church St. Peters Mission Sch	33-198 33-199	Phoebe Needles Conf. Ctr.	Ferrum Ferrum		1865-1917		R	SD		1988	1972-1988	VHLC VHLC		AB D
House, Route 602 Barn	33-200 33-201		Callaway Boones Mill	Blackwater			DER D	Teacher Sch SD		1988	1976-1988	VHLC VHLC		AB
WP Clements Barn Log Cabin	33-202 33-203		Boones Mill Boones Mill				AG AG D	Barn Barn SD		1970 1970 1970	1970 1970 1970	VHLC VHLC VHLC		B B AB C
House Bonbrook Baptist Ch.	33-204 33-205		Boones Mill Boones Mill		1865-1917		D	SD	garage	1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Bonbrook Mill	33-206		Boones Mill	Boone	1865-1917		R I	Church Mill		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C AB CD
Mitchell-Saul Ho. Cannaday Groc Store	33-207 33-208		Callaway Callaway	Blackwater Blackwater	1865-1917		D C/T	SD Store	one	1988 1970	1988 1970	VHLC VHLC		AB B
Monte Vista Ch of the Bret	33-209		Callaway	Blackwater			R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B

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Monte Vista School	33-210		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917 1917-1945		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Callaway Flander House	33-211		Callaway	Blackwater	1830-1860		D	SD	2 Dom OB	1970	1970	VHLC		BC
House	33-212		Not Mapped		1865-1917		D	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		AB C
Pendleton Cabin	33-213		Boones Mill		1917-1945 1930s		D	SD		1970	1970	VLHC		AB C
Callaway Deyerle Ho.	33-214		Boones Mill	Blackwater	1865-1917		D	SD		1988	1970-1988	VLHC		AB D
House, Route 602	33-215		Callaway	Blackwater			D							
Poor Farm	33-216		Boones Mill		1865-1917		SD	SD	Ag OB	1970	1970	VHLC		AB CE
Hickman's Mill	33-217	Steven's Mill	Boones Mill		1865-1917		I	Mill		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Miller's Ho Hickman Mill	33-218		Boones Mill				D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
House, Route 602	33-219		Callaway	Blackwater			D							
House, Route 602	33-220		Callaway	Blackwater			D							
Henry Tate Callaway Ho	33-221		Callaway	Blackwater	1830-1860		D	SD		1988	1988	VHLC		AB
Callaway Feed Mill	33-222		Callaway	(not mapped)	1917-1945		I	Mill		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
House, Rt. 739	33-223	Rt. 739	Callaway	Blackwater										
Saunders Mill	33-224		Ferrum	Blackwater	1865-1917		I	Mill		1972	1972	WDA VHLC		AB CE
Miller's Ho	33-225		Ferrum	Blackwater	1830-1860		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB CD
Saunders's Mill	33-226		Ferrum	Blackwater	1865-1917		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Piney River Church									Smokehouse, Wellhouse, Washhouse					
Martin House	33-227		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB CD
Highland Un Meth Church	33-228		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		AB CD
Cabin & Kitchen	33-229		Ferrum	Blackwater	Pre-Civil War		D	SD	Kitchen	1970	1970	VHLC		
Richards Cabin	33-230		Ferrum	Blackwater			D	SD	Piggy Spring House	1970	1970	VHLC		B C
no file	33-231		Callaway	Blackwater										
Algoma Mission School	33-232		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB DE
Fairmont Baptist Ch	33-233		Callaway	Blackwater	1830-1860	1857	R	CH		1988	1988	VHLC		AB

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Algoma packing Ho	33-234		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		A	Packing Ho		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Algoma Barn	33-235		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		Ag	Barn		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Algoma Mill	33-236		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		I	Mill		1988	1988	VHLC		A B
Blacksmith Shop	33-237		Callaway	Blackwater			I	Blacksmith Shop		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
Ash Grove House	33-238 33-239		Callaway Callaway	Blackwater Blackwater	1865-1917		D D	SD SD	Cabin Shed	1970 1970	1937-1970 1970	VHLC VHLC		BC DE AB C
Granary	33-240		Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917		S/A	Granary		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Rappin Hill Mem Ch	33-241	Rt. 602	Callaway	Blackwater			R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Log Barns	33-242		Callaway	Blackwater			S/A	Barns		1988	1970-1988	VHLC		B
no file	33-243		Callaway	Blackwater										
no file	33-244		Callaway	Blackwater										
no file	33-245		Boones Mill				D	SD						
Windmill	33-246		Redwood	Gills Creek			I	Windmill	Carbide pump	1970	1970	VHLC		B
no file	33-247		Boones Mill				D	SD						
Cook's Store	33-248		Redwood	Gills Creek			C/T							
Doss-Davis Pl.	33-249	between Gladehill & Union Hall	Redwood	Gills Creek	1865-1917		D	SD		1970	1970	VHLC		AB CD
Johnson Oyler Pl.	33-250		Redwood	Gills Creek	1789-1830		D	SD		1973	1973	VHLC		B D
Dudley Store	33-251		Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
Gladehill School	33-252		Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Gladehill School	33-253		Penhook	Union Hall	1917-1945		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Gladehill School	33-254		Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
New Gladehill School	33-255		Penhook	Union Hall	1945-Pres		E	School		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Union Hall Train Stn.	33-256	Robertson's Store	Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		C/T T	Train Stn Store		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Union Hall P.O.	33-257		Penhook	Union Hall	1917-1945		G/L/P	P.O.		1956?		? VHLC		B D
Old Novelty Store & P.O.	33-258		Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		C/T G/L/P	Store & P.O.		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
Old Franklin Grove Miss	33-259		Penhook	Union Hall	1865-1917		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		AB CD

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New Franklin Miss Bap Ch	33-260		Penhook	Union Hall	1945-Pres.		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Primitive Bap Ephesus Ch	33-261		Penhook	Union Hall			R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
New Primitive Bap Ephesus	33-262		Penhook	Union Hall	1945-Pres.		R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B C
Martha Duran Ho.	33-263		Penhook	Union Hall	Pre-Civil War		S/A	SD	One	1970	1970	VHLC		AB C
English Mill	33-264		Gladehill	Union Hall			I	Mill		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Angle Mill	33-265		Gladehill	Union Hall			I	Mill						
Gladehill Church	33-266		Gladehill	Union Hall			R	Church		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Tobacco Barn	33-267		Gladehill	Union Hall			Ag	(3) Barns		1970	1970	VHLC		B
Woods Ho									Well, Kitchen & 1 Other	1971	1937-1971	VHLC		AB CEF
Freecastle	33-268		Bassett	Snow Creek	1830-1860	1830	D	SD						
									Springhouse, Henhouse? & Barn	1971	1971	VHLC		AB CD
House	33-269		Charity (Endicott)	Blue Ridge	1865-1917		A	SD		1971	1971	VHLC		B C
Gardner House	33-270		Bassett	Snow Creek			C/T	Store	Kitchen ? Barn	1971	1971	VHLC		
House, Route 739	33-271		Boones Mill	Boone			D							
House, Route 739	33-272		Boones Mill	Boone			D							
House, Route 739	33-273		Boones Mill	Boone			D							
Old Rocky Mt Power Pl	33-274		Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt			I	Power Plant		1970	1970	VHLC		B
English Home	33-275		Gladehill		1789-1830	1790	D	SD	2 Dom OB, AOB	1970	1937-1970	WPA VHLC		ABDE
Ashpore Tavern Site	33-276		Gladehill	Rocky Mount			D	Site				No File		no file
Tobacco Barn	33-277	not mapped	Sandy Level	Union Hall				Ag	Barn					no file
Truss Br. Rt 892 & 40	33-278		Ferrum	Blue Ridge	1917-1945		Tr.	Bridge		1976	1976	VHLC		B C
Endicott Truss Br.	33-279		Endicott	Blue Ridge	1917-1945		Tr.	Bridge		1976	1976	VHLC		B
Anglin House	33-280	Off Route 220 not mapped	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1789-1830	1806	D	SD	1 Dom OB	1976	1976	VHLC		AB CDF
House Rt 40	33-281	not mapped	Penhook	Union Hall	1830-1860		D	SD		1976	1976	VHLC?		AB F
Epworth Meth. Church	33-282		Goodview	Gills Creek			R	CH						no file
Bowman House	33-283	not mapped Route #742	Callaway	(not mapped)	1830-1860	1835	D/Ag	SD	barn, corncrib, shed, office	1977	1977	VHLC		AB CDF
Morris House	33-284		Gladehill		1789-1830		D	SD		1977	1977	VHLC		AB DF
Prillaman House	33-285		Callaway	Blackwater	1830-1860		D/Ag			1980	1988	VHLC		ABC DE

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House	33-341	Tanyard not mapped vic												no file
Have site (MP153) B.R. Parkw	33-342	Not mapped Blue Ridge Parkway (MP153)	Endicoot											no file
Tobacco Barn	33-343	Rt 678	Goodview	Gills Creek	1865-1917		Ag	Barn		1991	1991	VHLC		A E
Oiler House	33-344	Rt 678	Goodview	Gills Creek	1830-1860	Circa 1840	D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A C F
Bud Basham House	33-345	Rt 678	Goodview	Gills Creek	1789-1830	1812	D	SD	2 Outbuildings	1991	1991	VHLC		A C F
Basham House	33-346	Rt 678	Goodview	Gills Creek	1865-1917		D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A F
Crescent Hollow Farm	33-347	Rt 678	Goodview	Gills Creek			A D	SD	Tobacco Barns Shed, AOB	1991	1991	VHLC		A C F
House	33-348	Rt 949	Moneta	Gills Creek	1865-1917		D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A F
Montgomery House	33-349	Rt 616	Moneta Sw	Gills Creek			A D	SD	Tobacco Barn Log Shed 2 barns 4 sheds, AOB	1991	1991	VHLC		A C F
Jesse Bardley House	33-350		Moneta Sw	Gills Creek										
E.D. Robertson House	33-351		Moneta Sw	Gills Creek			D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A F
Chancellor House	33-352		Moneta Sw	Gills Creek			D	SD		1991	1991			A
House	33-353	Rt 958	Moneta Sw	Gills Creek	1830-1860	Circa 1850	D	SD	Shed					A F
House	33-354	Rt 866	Moneta Sw	Gills Creek	1865-1917		D	SD	2 barns, AOB	1991	1991	VHLC		A C F
House	33-355	Rt 834	Moneta Sw	Gills Creek			D	SD	Tobacco Barn	1991	1991	VHLC		A C F
Shelton House	33-356	Rt 819 & 40	Penthook	Union Hall	1865-1917		D	SD	Agric OB, AOB	1991	1991	VHLC		A C
Diamond's Farm	33-357	Rt 819	Penthook	Union Hall	1865-1917	1900	A/D	SD	Agric OB	1991	1991	VHLC		A C
Old Bethel Church	33-358		Moneta SW	Union Hall	1789-1830	1824	R/F	Church	Cemetery	1991	1991	VHLC		A
Wavers House	33-359		Moneta SW	Union Hall			D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A C
House	33-360	Rt 838	Moneta SW	Union Hall			D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A C
Fitzgerald-Clay House	33-361		Moneta SW	Union Hall			D	Barn	Shed	1991	1991	VHLC		A C
Union Hall Queen														
Anne Ho	33-362		Penthook	Union Hall	1865-1917		D, Arch	SD	Ag OB	1991	1991	VHLC		A
Union Hall House	33-363		Penthook	Union Hall			D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A
Newbill House	33-364	Rt 660	Penthook	Union Hall			D	SD		1991	1991	VHLC		A C



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Carper Ho.	157-20		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1830-1860		D	SD		1970	1937-1970	HABS VHLC		ABD E
The Farm	157-21		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1830-1860		D	SD	Slave qtr Log OB/Office	1971	1971	VHLC		ABCDEF
Dr. Williams House	157-22	312 N. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.			D	SD				VHLC		B
Career, Dr. Thom Bailey	157-23		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1861-1865		A D	SD		1987	1987	PF		ABCDE
	157-24		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.										
	157-25		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.										
	157-26		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.										
	157-27		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.										
Clerk's Office	157-28		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1830-1860		G/L/P	Clerk's Office		1970	1970	VHLC		B
The Farm	157-29		Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1750-1789	1779	ID	SD	Office, Slave cabin					
Stone Store	157-30	112 Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1789-1830	1810- 1830	C/T	Store		1992	1982-1992	RECON PF		AB CE
First National Bank of Rocky Mount	157-31	College St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt.			C/T	Bank		1992	1992	RECON		A,B C
US Post Office, Rocky Mt	157-32	203 College St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	1936	G/L/P	Post Office		1992	1992	RECON		ABC DF
Price-Perdue Bldg	157-33	101 E. Court St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	Circa. 1930	C/T	Office/Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Franklin Co Administrative Office	157-34	108 E. Court St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	Circa. 1930	E	Library		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Lynch Funeral Home	157-35	128 Floyd St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt			D F	SD Funeral Home		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Roanoke Farm Credit/ The Pin Cushion, Inc.	157-36	139 Floyd Ave	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945		D	SD		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Dr. J.T. Colley Building	157-37	147 Floyd St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945	Circa. 1930	D	SD	Garage	1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Rocky Mt Municipal Bldg (Orig)	157-38	Rocky mt Vol Fire Dept 205 Floyd St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945	1929	G/L/P	Municipal Bldg Fire Dept	Siren Tower	1992	1992	RECON		AB C
N & W Depot	157-39	Franklin St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1865-1917		T	Train Depot		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Graham Garage	157-40	125 Franklin St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945	Circa 1940	C/T	Garage		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Franklin Grocery Grain Co														
Wholesalers	157-41	Franklin St.	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1865-1917		A C/T	Store Warehouse	Mill Cistern	1992	1992	RECON		AB C

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Young Furniture Outlet	157-42	165 Franklin St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Franklin Co. Community Action, Inc.	157-43	162 Franklin St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1865-1917	1900-1910	R	Church		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Virginia Shoe Shop	157-44	138 Franklin St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Warren's Meats & Franklin Music	157-45	140-142 Franklin	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945	1940's	C/T	Comm bldg		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
True Value Hardware/Allstate Ins	157-46	147 Franklin	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
From the Heart Gifts Antiques	157-47	176 Franklin	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1945-Pres	Circa 1950	C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
J&J Fashion, Army Surplus Store	157-48	182 Franklin 184 Franklin	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945	1920-30	C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
NAPA Auto Parts/Carpet Village of Rocky Mt	157-49	194-198 Franklin	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt			C/T	Garage Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Angle Hardware	157-50	201-207 Franklin	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Schewel Furniture Co.	157-51	206 Franklin St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945		C/T	Dept. Store		1992	1992	RECON		AB C
Leggett Dept St	157-52	210-214 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Dept St, Office/Retail		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Haywood's Jewellers/ The Melody Shop	157-53	209-215 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	Circa. 1940	C/T	Office/Retail		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Angle Hardware	157-54	230 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917	Circa. 1900	C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
W.N. Angle Insurance Ag	157-55	236 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917	Early 20th C.	C/T	Office Bldg		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
W.C. Brown Insurance	157-56	239 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Office Bldg		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
243 Franklin Street	157-57	241-243 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	Circa. 1930's	C/T	Office		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Virginia Shoe Service	157-58	269 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Daffy's Place	157-59	271 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Franklin Street Cafe	157-60	Franklin Street	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		C/T	Store/Resid		1992	1992	RECON		ABC

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Lynch Farm Equipment	157-61	281 Franklin St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945			Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Coca-Cola Bottling	157-62	286 Franklin	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	Circa 1920's	C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
"Idea"	157-63	Franklin & Floyd	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	Circa. 1920's	C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Crestar Bank	157-64	101 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1945-Pres		C/T	Bank		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Perdue Bldg	157-65	106 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Office Bldg		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Rocky Mt Theater	157-66	119 N. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Theater		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Advance Auto Parts	157-67	133 N. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Store/Garage		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
The Commonwealth Bldg	157-68	105 N. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Office Bldg		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Centel	157-69	109 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945	Circa. 1930-1940	C/T	Office Bldg		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Kopy King/Franklin Office Supply	157-70	115 S. Main St.	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Dept Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Stanley Jewelers/Va. Dept of Forestry	157-71	116 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.			C/T	Office/Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Hutcherson Attyns	157-72	118 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.			C/T	Office Bldg		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
English's Store	157-73	119 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.			C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
	157-74	126 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.			C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Store	157-75	130 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
The Franklin News-Post Bldg	157-76	121 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1945-Pres		C/T	Office Bldg		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
1st Virginia Bank of Franklin Co.	157-77	127 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Bank		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Helm's Farmers Exchange	157-78	132 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1917-1945		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Rennick Tire & Alignment Service	157-79	204 S. Main St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		C/T	Service Station		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Beheller Home	157-80	Minnie Scott's Ho 211 Spring St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917	Circa 1900	D	SD		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Whitlowe House	157-81	213 Spring St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		D	SD	Garage	1992	1992	RECON		ABC
House	157-82	217 Spring St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		D	SD	Garage	1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Pinkard House	157-83	221 Spring St	Rocky Mt.	Rocky Mt.	1865-1917		D	SD		1992	1992	RECON		ABC

NAME	SITE NO.	ALTERNATE NAME/LOCATION	QUAD MAP	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT	HISTORIC PERIOD(S)	DATE BUILT	THEME TYPE(S)	PRIMARY RESOURCE	SECONDARY RESOURCES	DATE OF LT PHOTO	DATE OF SURVEY	TYPE OF SURVEY	EXTANT?	DOC
Myrtle Harris Ho	157-84	227 Spring St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1865-1917	Late 19th C.	A D	SD		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Midway Cleaners	157-85	112 Warren St.	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1865-1917		C/T	Store		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Apartments	157-86	113 Warren St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1865-1917		C/T D	Store / Dwelling		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
House	157-87	114 Warren St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945		D	SD		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
John Cooper's Taxi Stand	157-88	120 Warren St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945		T	Taxi Stand		1992	1992	RECON		ABC
Glamour Ho. Beauty Shop Law Barber Shop														
	NO #	122 Warren St	Rocky Mt	Rocky Mt	1917-1945	Circa 1940's	C/T	Store / Dwelling		1992	1992	RECON		ABC

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX C:

Distribution of Sites by Drainage  
 \*(within 1 mile of high order drainage)

Drainage	Sites	Order
Blackwater River	41	High
Bull Run	09	Low
Dillons Mill Branch	02	Low
Gills Creek (A)	06	Low
Gills Creek (B)	01	High*
Little Creek	02	Low
North Fork Gills Creek	02	Low
North Fork Blackwater River	01	Low
Poplar Camp Creek	03	Low
South Fork Blackwater River	01	Low
Teels Creek	09	Low
Total	77	42 High 35 Low
Maggoodee Creek	29	High
Melody Lake	02	Low
Total	31	29 High 02 Low
Pigg River	46	High
Big Chestnut Creek	05	High
Muddy Fork	01	Low
South Fork Little Chestnut Creek	01	Low
Little Chestnut Creek	01	Low
North Fork Little Chestnut Creek	02	Low
Canton Creek	01	Low
Doe Run	03	Low
Furnace Creek	03	Low
Jack's Creek	01	Low
Little Doe Run	01	Low
Parrot Branch	01	Low
Polecat Creek	01	Low
Powder Mill Creek	05	Low
South Prong Creek	01	High*
Snow Creek	01	Low
Story Creek (A)	18	Low
Story Creek (B)	01	High*
Turner's Creek	01	High*
Walker Creek	01	Low
Unnamed tributary	01	High*
Total	96	55 High 41 Low



Roanoke River	High	28	
Total			28 High
Smith River	High	04	
Butter Run	Low	02	
Nicholas Creek	Low	08	
Otter Creek	Low	12	
Reed Creek	Low	01	
Kennet Bag Creek	Low	02	
Shively Branch of Otter Creek	Low	02	
Shooting Creek	Low	06	
Town Creek	Low	01	
Total			34 Low

# Major Drainage Basins

Pigg River (including Big Chestnut Creek)	96	36%
Blackwater River	77	29%
Smith River	38	14%
Maggodee Creek	31	11%
Roanoke River	28	10%

## Riverine vs. Upland

Riverine sites	117/269 = 43%	
Terraces	40/269 = 15%	
Hilltops	157/269 = 58%	of sites occur in riverine environments.
Upland sites	58/269 = 22%	
Terraces	54/269 = 20%	
Hilltops	112/269 = 42%	of sites occur in upland environments.
All terraces	175/269 = 65%	
All hilltops	94/269 = 35%	

APPENDIX D:  
LIST OF SURVEYED  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESOURCES

Key for archaeological resource table					
Site number	44 = Designated number for all archaeological sites recorded in Virginia. Fr = State abbreviation for sites located within Franklin County. # = Number given to each site as it is recorded.	Quadrangle	The quadrangle name represents the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle map where sites have been located.	District	District name represents the magisterial district where sites are located.
Theme	Themes within archaeological resource table describe a site type. D = Domestic S/A = Subsistence/Agriculture G/P/L = Government/Politics/Law HC/M = Health Care/Medicine E = Education M/D = Military/Defense R = Religion S = Social R/A = Recreation/Arts T/C = Transportation/Communication C/T = Commerce/Trade I/P/E = Industry/Processing/Extraction L = Landscape F = Funerary E/I = Ethnicity/Immigration SP = Settlement Patterns A/LA/CP = Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning T/E = Technology/Engineering O = Other (Appalachian Heritage, Maritime)				

Key for archaeological resource table		
Time Period	Drainage	Drainage provides additional location information within Franklin County.
<p>P = Paleo</p> <p>EA = Early Archaic</p> <p>MA = Middle Archaic</p> <p>LA = Late Archaic</p> <p>A = General Archaic</p> <p>EW = Early Woodland</p> <p>MW = Middle Woodland</p> <p>LW = Late Woodland</p> <p>W = General Woodland</p> <p>W, Other = At least as old as Woodland</p> <p>Historic dates listed</p> <p>? = Unknown chronology</p>		
<p>Time periods represent the approximate date of site formation, usage or abandonment.</p> <p>Paleo-Indian = 10,000 B.C. - 8000 B.C.</p> <p>Early Archaic = 8000 B.C. - 6500 B.C.</p> <p>Middle Archaic = 6500 B.C. - 3000 B.C.</p> <p>Late Archaic = 3000 B.C. - 1200 B.C.</p> <p>Early Woodland = 1200 B.C. - A.D. 300</p> <p>Middle Woodland = A.D. 300-1000</p> <p>Late Woodland = 1000 - 1600</p> <p>European Settlement to Society = 1607 - 1750</p> <p>Colony to Nation = 1750-1789</p> <p>Early National = 1789 - 1830</p> <p>Antebellum = 1830 - 1860</p> <p>Civil War = 1861 - 1865</p> <p>Reconstruction and Growth = 1865 - 1917</p> <p>World War I to World War II = 1917 - 1945</p> <p>The New Dominion = 1945 - present</p>		

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDED FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44Fr1	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Roanoke River
44Fr2	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	?	Gills Creek
44Fr3	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	D, S/A, F, SP	W., other?	Roanoke River
44Fr4	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Maggoodee Creek/Little Ell
44Fr5	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	A.	Roanoke River
44Fr6	Ferrum	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Turner's Creek/Pigg R.
44Fr7	Ferrum	Blackwater	D, S/A, F, SP	W., other?	S. Prong Creek/Pigg R.
44Fr8	Philpott Lake	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	L W.	Otter Creek/Rennet Bag
44Fr9	Ferrum	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	E/M/L A, W.	Pigg River
44Fr10	Philpott Lake	Blue Ridge	?	?	Town Creek
44Fr11	Philpott Lake	Blue Ridge	?	?	Smith River
44Fr12	Redwood	Boone	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Maggoodee Creek
44Fr13	Callaway	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	L W.	Blackwater River
44Fr14	Callaway	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	A., L W.	Blackwater River
44Fr15	Callaway	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Blackwater River
44Fr16	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Blackwater River
44Fr17	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Gills Creek
44Fr18	Penhook	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	W.	Pigg River
44Fr19	Penhook	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Pigg River

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44Fr20	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A.	Teels Creek
44Fr21	Bassett	Snow Creek	D, S/A, SP	M/L A.	Reed Creek/Muddy Fork
44Fr22	Bassett	Snow Creek	D, S/A, SP	?	Canton Creek
44Fr23	Philpott Lake	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	W.	Smith River
44Fr24	Boones Mill	Rocky Mount	?	?	Blackwater River
44Fr25	Callaway	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Blackwater River
44Fr26	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	A.	Poplar Camp Creek
44Fr27	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A.	Maggodee Creek
44Fr28	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	E/L A., M W.	Maggodee Creek
44Fr29	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A., W.	Maggodee Creek
44Fr30	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	W. * 19th. cent.	Maggodee Creek
44Fr31	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, F, S/A, I/P/E, SP	E/L A., L W.	Otter Creek
44Fr32	Rocky Mount	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	E A., W. * ?	Story Creek
44Fr33	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A., E W.	Melody Lake
44Fr34	Garden City	Boone	IPE, SP	?	Melody Lake
44Fr35	Redwood	Boone	IPE, SP	1870	Maggodee Creek
44Fr36	Redwood	Boone	D, SP	1870	Maggodee Creek
44Fr37	Penhook	Union Hall	D, SP	19th cent.	Big Chestnut Creek/Pigg R
44Fr38	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	IPE, SP	?	Pigg River
44Fr39	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, SP	?	Furnace Creek
44Fr40	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	IPE, SP	?	Furnace Creek

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44F141	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	M/D, SP	?	Pigg River
44F142	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	E/M/L A.	Magdodee Creek
44F143	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Magdodee Creek
44F144	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Magdodee Creek
44F145	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Story Creek
44F146	Gladehill	Union Hall	IPE, SP	?	Pigg River
44F147	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	C/T, SP	?	N.F.Little Chestnut Creek
44F148	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Pigg River
44F149	Callaway	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	A., E W.	South Fork Blackwater R.
44F150	Callaway	Blackwater	D, S/A, SP	E/M A., E W.	North Fork Blackwater R.
44F151	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	P., E/L A.	Pigg River
44F152	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	A.	Pigg River
44F153	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Pigg River
44F154	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A., W.	Magdodee Creek
44F155	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A., W.	Magdodee Creek
44F156	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Magdodee Creek
44F157	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A., W.	Magdodee Creek
44F158	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Magdodee Creek
44F159	Garden City	Boone	IPE, SP	?	Magdodee Creek
44F160	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	M A.	Magdodee Creek
44F161	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	P., W., other?	Pigg River

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44F762	Endicott	Blue Ridge	IPE, S/A, SP	?	Rennett Bag Creek
44F763	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	?	Butter Run
44F764	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, SP	?	Pigg River
44F765	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Pigg River
44F766	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	A., W.	Pigg River
44F767	Gladehill	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Pigg River
44F768	Gladehill	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	M W.	Pigg River
44F769	Gladehill	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	L W.	Pigg River
44F770	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	E/L A., W.	Pigg River
44F771	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L W.	Pigg River
44F772	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Pigg River
44F773	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Pigg River
44F774	Penhook	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Big Chestnut Creek
44F775	Penhook	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Big Chestnut Creek
44F776	Endicott	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	A.	Shively Branch/Otter Cr.
44F777	Endicott	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	A.	Shively Branch/Otter Cr.
44F778	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	A.	Otter Creek
44F779	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	A., W.	Story Creek
44F780	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A., W.	Story Creek
44F781	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, F, C/T, E/I, SP, O	1775 - 1836	Dillions Mill Branch
44F782	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Dillions Mill Branch



Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44F183	Goodview	Gills Creek	C/T, SP	18th. cent.	Roanoke River
44F184	Boones Mill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, L, G/LP, SP	? * 18th. cent.	Blackwater River
44F185	Penhook	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	A.	Big Chestnut Creek
44F186	Penhook	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	A.	Big Chestnut Creek
44F187	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Story Creek
44F188	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Story Creek/Pigg River
44F189	Smith Mt. Dam	Gills Creek	?	?	Blackwater River
44F190	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Roanoke River
44F191	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	?	?	Roanoke River
44F192	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	?	?	Blackwater River
44F193	Moneta SW	Union Hall	?	?	Blackwater River
44F194	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	?	?	Blackwater River
44F195	Moneta SW	Union Hall	?	?	Blackwater River
44F196	Moneta SW	Union Hall	?	?	Blackwater River
44F197	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	?	?	Blackwater River
44F198	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	?	?	Blackwater River
44F199	Redwood	Gills Creek	?	?	Blackwater River
44F1100	Hardy	Gills Creek	?	?	Roanoke River
44F1101	Hardy	Boone	?	?	Roanoke River
44F1102	Hardy	Boone	?	?	Roanoke River
44F1103	Goodview	Gills Creek	?	?	Roanoke River

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44Fr104	Goodview	Gills Creek	?	?	Roanoke River
44Fr105	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	?	?	Otter Creek
44Fr106	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	L A. * 19th. cent.	Otter Creek
44Fr107	Penhook	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Polecat Creek
44Fr108	Penhook	Union Hall	F, D, SP	?	Pigg River
44Fr109	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	F, E/I?, SP	?	Pigg River
44Fr110	Sandy Level	Union Hall	D, F, SP	1811 - 1889	Parrot Branch
44Fr111	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	? * 1860	Nicholas Creek
44Fr112	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A., W.	Story Creek
44Fr113	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W., other ? * ?	Story Creek
44Fr114	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Pigg River
44Fr115	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Pigg River
44Fr116	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, SP	E 19th. cent.	Story Creek
44Fr117	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, SP	M 19th. - M 20th.	Story Creek
44Fr118	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	I/P/E, SP	E 19th. cent.	Story Creek
44Fr119	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, SP	?	Story Creek
44Fr120	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W.	Story Creek
44Fr121	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A., W.	Story Creek
44Fr122	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	P., W.	Story Creek
44Fr123	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	A.	Story Creek
44Fr124	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	F, SP	1879 - 1964	Story Creek

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44Fr125	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	F, SP	?	Pigg River
44Fr126	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	F, E/I, SP	Prior to 1930	Nicholas Creek
44Fr127	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	? * ?	Nicholas Creek
44Fr128	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, E/I, SP	Prior to 1930	Nicholas Creek
44Fr129	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	F, SP	1881	Nicholas Creek
44Fr130	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	F, SP	?	Nicholas Creek
44Fr131	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, SP	1864	Otter Creek
44Fr132	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	?	?	Otter Creek
44Fr133	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	A. * ?	Otter Creek
44Fr134	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	A.	Otter Creek
44Fr135	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	A. * ?	Otter Creek
44Fr136	Rocky Mount	Snow Creek	D, S/A, SP	P., L A.	Little Chestnut Creek
44Fr137	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	?	Otter Creek
44Fr138	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	W.	Otter Creek
44Fr139	Philpott Lake	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Smith River
44Fr140	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	I/P/E, SP	18th. cent.	Pigg River
44Fr141	Charity	Blue Ridge	I/P/E, SP, O	?	Shooting Creek
44Fr142	Charity	Blue Ridge	I/P/E, SP, O	?	Shooting Creek
44Fr143	Charity	Blue Ridge	I/P/E, SP, O	?	Shooting Creek
44Fr144	Charity	Blue Ridge	I/P/E, SP, O	?	Shooting Creek
44Fr145	Charity	Blue Ridge	D, SP	?	Shooting Creek

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44Fr146	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	F, SP	?	Nicholas Creek
44Fr147	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	F, SP	?	Butter Run
44Fr148	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	F, SP	?	Nicholas Creek
44Fr149	Charity	Blue Ridge	I/P/E, SP	?	Shooting Creek
44Fr150	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr151	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr152	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr153	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr154	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr155	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr156	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr157	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr158	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr159	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr160	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Bull Run
44Fr161	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr162	Moneta S/W	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr163	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr164	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr165	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr166	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44Fr167	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr168	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr169	Moneta S/W	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr170	Smith Mt. Dam	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr171	Smith Mt. Dam	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr172	Smith Mt. Dam	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr173	Smith Mt. Dam	Union Hall	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr174	Smith Mt. Dam	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr175	Smith Mt. Dam	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr176	Smith Mt. Dam	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr177	Smith Mt. Dam	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr178	Smith Mt. Dam	Gills Creek	D, SP	?	Blackwater River
44Fr179	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	? * ?	Story Creek
44Fr180	Penhook	Union Hall	D, SP	19th. cent.	Walker Creek
44Fr181	Penhook	Union Hall	D, SP	L 18th. - E 19th.	Snow Creek
44Fr182	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	E W.	Magdodee Creek
44Fr183	Redwood	Boone	D, S/A, SP	M A.	Magdodee Creek
44Fr184	Redwood	Boone	D, S/A, SP	M/L A., M W.	Magdodee Creek
44Fr185	Bent Mountain	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A.	Magdodee Creek
44Fr186	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	W.	Teels Creek
44Fr187	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A.	Teels Creek

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44Ft188	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	?	Teels Creek
44Ft189	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	?	Teels Creek
44Ft190	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Teels Creek
44Ft191	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A.	Teels Creek
44Ft192	Gladehill	Snow Creek	D, S/A, SP	A.	N.F. Little Chestnut Cr./Little
44Ft193	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	?	Maggodee Creek
44Ft194	Hardy	Boone	D, SP	? * L 19th.	Roanoke River
44Ft195	Hardy	Boone	?	?	Roanoke River
44Ft196	Hardy	Boone	D, S/A, SP	18th - 20th	Roanoke River
44Ft197	Hardy	Boone	D, S/A, SP	E/M/ L W.	Roanoke River
44Ft198	Hardy	Boone	D, S/A, SP	L W.	Roanoke River
44Ft199	Hardy	Boone	D, SP	L 19th.	Roanoke River
44Ft200	Hardy	Boone	D, S/A, SP	L W.	Roanoke River
44Ft201	Redwood	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A., W.	Maggodee Creek
44Ft202	Redwood	Boone	D, S/A, SP	E/L A., E W.	Maggodee Creek
44Ft203	Redwood	Boone	?	?	Maggodee Creek
44Ft204	Redwood	Boone	D, S/A, SP	L A., W.	Maggodee Creek
44Ft205	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	M/LA.	Maggodee Creek
44Ft206	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	?	Powder Mill Creek
44Ft207	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	M/LA.	Powder Mill Creek
44Ft208	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Powder Mill Creek

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44F1209	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	?	Powder Mill Creek
44F1210	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	E A.	Pigg River
44F1211	Gladehill	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	E/M/L A.	Pigg River
44F1212	Gladehill	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	?	Pigg River
44F1213	Hardy	Boone	D, S/A, SP	? * L 19th.	N.F. Gills Creek
44F1214	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A	A., W.	Pigg River
44F1215	Boones Mill	Boone	I/P/E, SP	?	Teels Creek
44F1216	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A.	Teels Creek
44F1217	Hardy	Boone	D, S/A, SP	A.	Roanoke River
44F1218	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	W.	Little Creek
44F1219	Boones Mill	Boone	D, S/A, SP	W.	Little Creek
44F1220	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	F, SP	1850	Pigg River
44F1221	Redwood	Rocky Mount	?	?	Pigg River
44F1222	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	E W.	Pigg River
44F1223	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Pigg River
44F1224	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	?	Pigg River
44F1225	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	E A., W.	Pigg River
44F1226	Philpott Lake	Blue Ridge	D, S/A, SP	W., other?	Rennet Bag
44F1227	Redwood	Union Hall	I/P/E, SP	?	Poplar Camp Creek
44F1228	Hardy	Boone	D, SP	19th. - 20th	Gills Creek
44F1229	Hardy	Boone	D, E/I, SP	19th. cent.	Gills Creek

Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44F1230	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	P.	Pigg River
44F1231	Philpott Lake	Blue Ridge	?	?	Smith River
44F1232	Redwood	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	E A., M W., * 20th. cent.	Poplar Camp Creek
44F1233	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	?	Pigg River
44F1234	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	A., L W.	Pigg River
44F1235	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	A.	Pigg River
44F1236	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L W.	Pigg River
44F1237	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	I/P/E, SP	1779	Pigg River
44F1238	Rocky Mount	Blue Ridge	I/P/E, SP	1790 - 1860	Story Creek
44F1239	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	I/P/E, SP	1795	Pigg River
44F1240	Boones Mill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	P., L A., M/L W.	Blackwater River
44F1241	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Doe Run
44F1242	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Doe Run
44F1243	Glade Hill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A., L W.	Doe Run
44F1244	Gladehill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	L A.	Doe Run
44F1245	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	M A.	Maggodee Creek
44F1246	Gladehill	Snow Creek	D, S/A, SP	E/M/L A., E/M W., *	S.F. Little Chestnut Creek
44F1247	Penhook	Union Hall	I/P/E, SP	19th cent.	Jacks Creek
44F1248	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	?	Blackwater River
44F1249	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	M A.	Blackwater River
44F1250	Moneta SW	Gills Creek	D, S/A, E, F, I/P/E, SP	M/L A., * L 19th.- E	Blackwater River



Site Number	Quadrangle	District	Theme	Timeperiod	Drainage
44F1251	Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	I/P/E, SP	4th quarter 18th. - 1st.	Furnace Creek
44F1252	Goodview	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	E/M A.	Roanoke River
44F1253	Moneta SW	Union Hall	?	?	Bull Run
44F1254	Redwood	Gills Creek	C/T, G/L/P, SP	4th. quarter 18th. -1st.	Roanoke River
44F1255	Redwood	Gills Creek	C/T, SP	19th. - 1st. half 20th.	Roanoke River
44F1256	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	19th. - 1st. half 20th.	Roanoke River
44F1257	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	4th. quarter 19th. - 1st.	Roanoke River
44F1258	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	19th. -1st. half 20th.	Roanoke River
44F1259	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	19th. - 1st. half 20th.	Roanoke River
44F1260	Redwood	Gills Creek	D, S/A, SP	4th. quarter 19th. - 1st.	Roanoke River
44F1261	Redwood	Gills Creek	T/C, S/A, SP	?	Gills Creek
44F1262	Redwood	Gills Creek	T/C, S/A, SP	?	Gills Creek
44F1263	Glade Hill	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	?	Pigg River
44F1264	Glade Hill	Union Hall	D, S/A, SP	E/L A.	Pigg River
44F1265	Redwood	Rocky Mount	D, S/A, SP	?	Pigg River
44F1266	Rocky Mount	Blackwater	I/P/E, SP	1850 - 1860	Pigg River
44F1267	Garden City	Boone	D, S/A, SP	1st. quarter 19th.	Gills Creek
44F1268	Hardy	Boone	F, SP	19th.	N.F. Gills Creek
44F1269	Rocky Mount	Blackwater	T/C, SP	18th.-19th	Roanoke River

APPENDIX E:  
PUBLIC COMMENTS  
FROM THE PUBLIC  
WORKSHOP SERIES

	BLACKWATER--24 Attendees	ROCKY MOUNT--5 Attendees
IMPORTANT RESOURCES	<p>One-room schools-4</p> <p>Identify sites of resources not standing-4</p> <p>Blacksmith shops-2</p> <p>Residences-1</p> <p>Mills</p> <p>Stores</p> <p>Trails/Roads</p> <p>Small cemeteries/indiv. graves</p> <p>Iron mills/smelthers</p> <p>Poohouse farm</p> <p>Graveyards</p>	<p>Jefferson Building-1</p> <p>Virgil Goode's office-2</p> <p>Depot-1</p> <p>Old First Baptist Church-1</p> <p>Town of Boones Mill-1</p> <p>Post Office and mural</p> <p>Lobelia School</p> <p>Grave houses</p> <p>(old) Peoples Bank</p> <p>Farmer's Exchange Building</p> <p>Exchange Mill</p> <p>Carter's Clock Shop</p> <p>Development Center</p> <p>Methodist Church (south of Boones Mill)</p> <p>Boone House (Boones Mill)</p> <p>Hub Restaurant</p>
THREATS	<p>Commercial invasion-4</p> <p>Poorly planned development-3</p> <p>Lack of sensitivity to Historic Resources-2</p> <p>Lack of financial resources-1</p> <p>Vandalism/Arson-1</p> <p>Lack of knowledge given to purchaser-1</p> <p>Obsolete building types being lost</p> <p>Natural deterioration</p> <p>Lack of awareness of historic resources</p> <p>Road projects</p> <p>Logging</p> <p>I-73</p>	<p>Loss of government seat-4</p> <p>Wal-mart &amp; shopping ctr. on high school space-1</p> <p>Demolition of older buildings-Rocky Mt.</p> <p>Threat of dispersal of government</p> <p>Lack of design guidelines as visual control</p> <p>Lack of design sensitivity</p> <p>Jefferson Building demolition for parking lot</p>
CONCERNS	<p>Future generations must know history-6</p> <p>Not enough public awareness-3</p> <p>Loss of agricultural open space-2</p> <p>Local/state/U.S. history educ. in schools</p> <p>Encourage govt.&amp; citizen awareness/concern</p> <p>Utility line placement</p> <p>I-73</p> <p>Funding</p> <p>Private property rights</p>	<p>Loss of commercial vitality-Downtown Rocky Mt.-2</p> <p>Wal-mart as threat to local business-1</p> <p>No movie theater-1</p> <p>Loss of commercial center-1</p> <p>Decentralization of government-1</p> <p>Public transportation</p> <p>Route 40 East-bottleneck problem</p> <p>Demolition of bldgs. by local govt.</p> <p>No Franklin Co./Rocky Mt. museum</p> <p>Lack of interest in history</p> <p>Proliferation of parking lots</p> <p>Lack of landscaping in community square &amp; town</p> <p>Adaptive reuse of buildings</p> <p>Gateway improvements</p> <p>Loss of "mom &amp; pop" businesses</p> <p>Loss of relationship between business &amp; community.</p> <p>Lack of space for Franklin Co. High School growth</p> <p>Co. should buy more land in town</p> <p>Lack of partnership between Co. &amp; Rocky Mt. govt.</p> <p>Lack of design sensitivity/guidelines-infill dvlpmt</p> <p>Traffic</p> <p>Lack of street furniture</p> <p>Signage-too much</p>

	BLACKWATER--24 Attendees	ROCKY MOUNT--5 Attendees
OPPORTUNITIES	<p>Historic site tours-6</p> <p>Develop Heritage Tourism to preserve-2</p> <p>Educate newcomers as owners-1</p> <p>Funding incentives-1</p> <p>Libraries</p> <p>Fund preservation-businesses as supporters</p> <p>Use/promote local institutions(Blue Ridge Inst)</p> <p>Museum</p> <p>Historic markers at sites</p>	<p>Develop town as service center-2</p> <p>Block grants-design guidelines-1</p> <p>Move health dept. &amp; social services downtown</p> <p>Expansion of "court services"</p> <p>Vacancies on street level-look at redvlpmt</p> <p>Downtown second floor apartment development</p> <p>Landscaping-Main Street</p> <p>Students-local historic projects for newspapers</p>
INCENTIVES	<p>State &amp; Federal grants for future surveys-3</p> <p>Recognition-2</p> <p>Award program-1</p> <p>Special recognition-1</p> <p>Endangered resources list; campaign- remove from Education</p> <p>Regular feature of resources in newspaper</p> <p>Free design assistance</p> <p>Donation of easements</p> <p>Local cable TV coverage</p> <p>Low interest loans</p> <p>Tax incentives</p> <p>State tax credits</p> <p>Local tax credits</p> <p>Historic designation-markers; plaques; districts</p> <p>Home tours</p> <p>Technical assistance</p>	<p>Recognition-2</p> <p>Award program-1</p> <p>Special recognition-1</p> <p>Endangered resources list; campaign- remove from Education</p> <p>Regular feature of resources in newspaper</p> <p>Free design assistance</p> <p>Donation of easements</p> <p>Local cable TV coverage</p> <p>Low interest loans</p> <p>Tax incentives</p> <p>State tax credits</p> <p>Local tax credits</p> <p>Historic designation-markers; plaques; districts</p> <p>Home tours</p> <p>Technical assistance</p>
KEY PLAYERS	<p>Board of Supervisors-4</p> <p>Interested citizens-4</p> <p>Property owners-2</p> <p>Steering committee</p> <p>Historical Society</p> <p>Blue Ridge Institute</p> <p>Civic Clubs</p> <p>Private property rights movement</p> <p>Planning Department</p>	<p>Property owners-2</p> <p>Town Council-1</p> <p>Board of Supervisors-1</p> <p>Economic Development Commission-1</p> <p>Main Street</p> <p>Clubs-Rotary, business</p> <p>Churches</p> <p>Retail Merchants Assoc.</p> <p>Developers</p> <p>Extension office</p> <p>Organizations-Lions Clubs, Historical Society</p>
HOW TO PROTECT/ PRESERVE	<p>Documentation even if it can't be preserved-6</p> <p>Make people aware of where info. is located-3</p> <p>Keep applying for grants-2</p> <p>Coordinate volunteer efforts (ex. clean-up)-1</p> <p>Fund additional survey work</p> <p>Prioritize significance of Historic Resources</p> <p>Oral histories</p> <p>Develop awareness</p> <p>Involve civic groups</p> <p>Encourage people to write local histories down</p> <p>Collection of local histories-History Ctr.</p>	<p>More education-2</p> <p>Get more money-1</p> <p>Encourage economic development-1</p> <p>Encourage public participation-1</p> <p>Stop tearing down buildings</p> <p>Trees and landscaping</p> <p>Adaptive reuse awards/incentives</p>
ATTENDANCE TOTAL--75		

BLUE RIDGE--7 Attendees		THREATS	CONCERNS
<p>Henry Furnum Mark's Path/other old roadways Grist Mills Phoebe Needles Mission Complex Durst pottery site Old settlement map sites-villages, post offices Pillamin's Switch-McGuffin House Places assoc. with important people Soapstone mine in Henry Saponi/Tuscarora site-Town Crk, Henry St. John's Church-Endicott Other old roadways</p>	<p>History being lost as older residents pass Students not interested Lack of money Vacancy/Neglect/Disuse Lack of understanding by people at many levels Lack of interest by Board of Supvr members Deterioration Undervaluing historic sites</p>	<p>Economic development-4 Water quality-2 Lack of local history education in schools-2 Use of land as dump for industrial waste-1 Soil erosion/loss of agricul. land-1 Few job opportunities for educated young-1 Lack of identified resources-1 Ridge view shed development Privatization of public resources Disuse of buildings, esp. outbuildings I-73 Loss of timberland Funding Vandalism Rapid growth</p>	
<p>SNOW CREEK--13 Attendees</p>	<p>Tobacco &amp; dairy associated resources-4 Old National Highway (archaeol.)-2 Mining sites-2 Greenhouse/agricultural buildings-1 Timber/wildlife sites-1 Grain mills-1 Cemeteries-Archaeol./Historic Soapstone sites Churches-Blue Hill Pfm. Baptist Still site(s) Molasses &amp; honey manufacturing sites Powder factory-unmapped Ball field (1946) Cemeteries-archaeol. &amp; historic-1</p>		

BLUE RIDGE--7 Attendees		SNOW CREEK--13 Attendees
OPPORTUNITIES	<p>Blue Ridge Institute programs</p> <p>Get Board of Supervisors more interested</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Booker T. Washington/Parkway traffic</p> <p>Publicity through Fernum College</p> <p>Document college history and buildings</p> <p>Musical heritage</p> <p>Use existing tourism draws</p>	<p>Scenic Highway of Turkey Cock (Rd?) -3</p> <p>LaPrade's Mill-3</p> <p>Local history education-2</p> <p>Local history museum-2</p> <p>Develop scenic by-ways-1</p> <p>Develop festivals-1</p> <p>Positive media-1</p> <p>Develop tour of mica mines</p> <p>Civil War history</p> <p>Develop camp at old BSA camp</p>
INCENTIVES	<p>Tax breaks/credits/abateements/freezes</p> <p>State/other funds for producing works on Co.</p> <p>DHR money for more surveys</p>	<p>Designate roads as scenic by-ways-5</p> <p>Local recognition program-2</p> <p>Tax breaks to homeowners (esp. outbldgs)-2</p> <p>Access to/coordinate volunteer work-1</p> <p>Promotional assistance</p> <p>Easements</p>
KEY PLAYERS	<p>Board of Supervisors</p> <p>Educators</p> <p>Booker T. Washington area</p> <p>Fernum College</p> <p>Citizens interested in sharing history</p>	<p>Property owners-5</p> <p>Developers-1</p> <p>Media-1</p> <p>Former residents-1</p> <p>Zoning Commission</p> <p>Planning Office</p> <p>Historical association</p> <p>Community organizations</p> <p>Board of Supervisors</p> <p>State and local governments</p> <p>School system</p>
HOW TO PROTECT/PRESERVE	<p>Education</p> <p>Oral history project</p> <p>Try to get more funding</p> <p>Plays on Franklin Co.</p>	<p>Develop representative site for tourism-3</p> <p>Education programs-research,oral hist.-3</p> <p>Tourist info. center-2</p> <p>"Adopt-A-Resource" upkeep program-1</p> <p>Landowner cooperation</p> <p>Adaptive reuse</p> <p>Networking between historic sites</p> <p>Regional marketing</p> <p>County and tourism board</p>
ATTENDANCE TOTAL--75		

UNION HALL--12 Attendees			CONCERNS
<p>Open farm land-5</p> <p>Mills-4</p> <p>Cemetaries-4</p> <p>Mountains-1</p> <p>Old Railroad Stations-spurs-1</p> <p>Tobacco barns-1</p> <p>Schools, including Old Min., Old Salem</p> <p>Traveler's inns/taverns</p> <p>Kitchens</p> <p>Former slave cabins</p> <p>Sites-Native American/Prehistoric</p> <p>Stills</p> <p>Icehouses</p> <p>Spring houses</p> <p>Covered bridges</p>		<p>Deterioration-8</p> <p>Development (s)-5</p> <p>Breakdown of passing info. down-1</p> <p>Impact of I-73</p> <p>Changes in technology leading to disuse of bldgs.</p> <p>Loss of knowledge of traditional values</p> <p>Loss of education of domestic arts</p> <p>Under appreciation/uneducation of owners</p> <p>Sale/dismantle/removal of bldgs by non-natives</p>	THREATS
<p>GILLS CREEK--7 Attendees</p> <p>Schools-1</p> <p>Blacksmith shops-1</p> <p>Country stores-1</p> <p>Mills-1</p> <p>Mica mines-1</p> <p>Indian encampments/village-1</p> <p>Former slave cabins-1</p> <p>Churches</p> <p>Voting precincts</p> <p>Lodging-taverns</p> <p>Oral history</p> <p>Transportation sites-rail, rail beds</p> <p>School buses</p> <p>Gold mine sites</p> <p>Still-working example</p> <p>Bald Knob</p> <p>Poor Farms (Doe Run?, Callaway)</p>		<p>Neglect/Deterioration-2</p> <p>Lack of appreciation-2</p> <p>Development (expanding/lack of concern)-1</p> <p>Lack of funding-1</p> <p>Lack of oral history</p> <p>Lack of local history in schools</p> <p>Climate/natural occurrences</p> <p>Big business</p>	





	BOONE--7 Attendees	<p>IMPORTANT RESOURCES</p> <p>Boones Mill-village-4</p> <p>Naff-John Arthur House area-3</p> <p>Cahas Min.-2</p> <p>Apple orchards</p> <p>Rock-camp bunking</p> <p>House Rock-natural</p> <p>Fort Blackwater (location?)</p> <p>Early roads</p> <p>Family cemeteries</p> <p>Grave of Jacob Boone (location?)</p> <p>Barrel factory-Boones Mill</p>		THREATS	<p>I-73 -7</p> <p>Development-strip, random, inappropriate design-3</p> <p>Deterioration-1</p> <p>Demolition-1</p> <p>Lack of interest-1</p> <p>Environmental issues-regulations; flooding</p> <p>Roads-Route 220 traffic</p>		CONCERNS	
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	BOONE--7 Attendees		<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <p>Newspaper articles/pictures-3 Get civic groups involved-2 Strengthen historical society-2 Oral histories-video-1 High school oral history projects-1 Adopt a historic resource-1 House tours Scouting projects Have input on highway projects Putting data on computer media</p>		<p>INCENTIVES</p> <p>Tax relief-4 Local recognition-3 Conservation easements-1 County property tax relief</p>	<p>KEY PLAYERS</p> <p>Citizens-3 County planning-2 Elected govt. reps. at all levels-1 Booker T. Washington site-1 Schools-administrators-1 Civic groups Developers Farmers Business and industry Homeowners Association Fermum College</p>	<p>HOW TO PROTECT/ PRESERVE</p> <p>More education-6 School age education-1 Give out info. about historic houses-1 Tax relief Living history (use Dudley School?)</p>	ATTENDANCE TOTAL--75
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**APPENDIX F:  
LIST OF SITES  
SUGGESTED  
FOR SURVEY**

# HERITAGE RESOURCES SURVEY SITE SUGGESTIONS from PUBLIC WORKSHOPS and the PRESERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## GILLS CREEK SITE SUGGESTIONS

- Snow Creek Baptist Church
- Hollands Inn (now Macedonia Church)
- 220 Club Dance Hall
- Truevine Baptist Church
- Red Hollow School
- Mt. Pisgah School
- Lee Waid School-boarding house (name change)
- Goode School-log school
- Snow Creek school (Baptist church on site)
- Piedmont Mill/Clemens Mill (Rt. 618)
- Germantown School
- Halesford Home
- Original Burnt Chimney school
- Old Road bed (in Silverwood Estates, end of Red Bud Ln., lot #4)
- Dillard-Fork school (Sago)

- (Hardy Quad)
- Harmony School site-now domestic? ("T" junction of Rt. 634 and 112 or 122)
- Trinity Church site (same location)
- Childress-Newbill House (1/4 mi. east of Rt. 634 and 112, on Rt. 112 or 122)
- Dr. Reese House (off Rt. 634 and 1/2 mi. south of Robbie's Grocery Store, intersection of 122 and 634)
- Bridge site (off Rt. 678)

- (Redwood Quad)
- Cemetery (on Rt. 688, 3/4 mi. south of 116)
- German town school (3/4 mi. south of Piedmont Mill on 687)
- Church (south of Crossroads)
- Marvin Angle Blacksmith shop (junction of 699 and 112)
- Lumsden (spelling?) Log cabin (off 702)

- (Moneta Quad)
- Dudley School (junction Rt. 670 and 668)
- Brown School (east of Rt. 668 and 944 junction on 944)
- (Goodview Quad)
- Southall Store - being restored (678 and 677 junction)

## UNION HALL SITE SUGGESTIONS

- Joe Campbell House (off Rt. 671 and 673 north of Redwood)
- Indian cave (off Rt. 702)
- Indian site (Rt. 671)
- White School (on Rt. 671, 1/4 mi. east of 815 and 671 junction)
- Powell's Store (junction of 703 and 693)
- Helms Homes (Rt. 919 and 693)

- Haysi (spelling?) House with Post Office (Rt. 602 near Adney's Gap)
- Phoebe Needles conference center (above Callaway)
- Dr. Arthur's office building; slave mill across road
- Cummins Place-log house (off 643, west of Monte Vista Church)
- Old log barn (just north of Monte Vista Church, Rt. 726)
- O.S. Blackwell Farm (on Rt. 742, west of Dillons Mill)
- Dillon House and old mill site (on 742)
- Old Post Office site near Dillons Mill
- ?Poff Store (Rt. 740 east off Bethany Church)
- Watson's Cemetery (same location)
- Shores-Price house and Price's cemetery (on Rt. 817)
- Old Indian village next to Bleek Hill
- Mill site-Jones Grant
- Mill site-near Sloan-Jones place
- Mill race, rock wall (on property at 945 Turner's Creek Road, Callaway)
- Callaway area

#### BLACKWATER SITE SUGGESTIONS

- Guthries Store
- Log Cabin
- Grave site of Pioneer Boone (approx. 1 mi. south of Boone's Mill)

#### BOONE SITE SUGGESTIONS

- Goode Grocery
- St. John's Church and Cemetery (3/4 mi. south of Endicott, Rt. 40)
- Endicott school
- Trinity Methodist Church
- Polling House (early 1900s)
- House, associated outbuildings (State Rt. 1080)
- Henry

#### BLUE RIDGE SITE SUGGESTIONS

- Carolina Springs Primitive Baptist (1769)
- Log school on Enora Callands' property
- Log cabins (off Rt. 890)
- Bentley Walker home (1800s)
- English-Woody store (junction 715 & 718)
- Hopkins House (off 715 on Chestnut Creek)
- McNeil Mill (off 718 near 220)

#### SNOW CREEK SITE SUGGESTIONS

- Old Salem school
- Old Mountain school (east of Jacks Mtn)
- Confederate Post Office (Rt. 122, West Lake)
- Cabin-previous tenant house (Rt. 40 between Union Hall and Penhook)

- Deyerle House and Silo 1800-1840, 1861 (Coles Crk Rd near intersection with Deyerle Knob Rd)
- Daniel's Run Rd/Warwick Rd.

## ROCKY MOUNT SITE SUGGESTIONS

- Carrington Funeral Home (across from Midway Cleaners)
- Basham blacksmith (between rescue squad building)
- Rocky Mt. Cleaners (behind Angle Hardware)
- Private schools on farms-schoolhouses moved and/or used for something else now
- Cave (Hutchinsons Den on Game Commission land, above Angles cave)
- Shoaf Springs
- Stills
- Home, barns (Rt. 40 east)
- Tobacco barn, cattle barn, farm house (Rt. 40 east, 2 mi. from Rocky Mt.)

## GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

- Ice houses
- Tobacco pack barns
- Spring houses
- German-type bank barns of western Franklin County
- Dear houses
- Unattached kitchen
- Steven's Mill
- Piedmont Mill
- Brick office building at the William Callaway plantation
- Callaway Store
- N. Morris Building Store on Main Street, Rocky Mount
- The partial remains of White's Tavern
- Blacksmith shops
- Country stores-the Jeffrey Woody, old Mitchell store, Patti store and post office
- Bailey's distillery
- Pig River Primitive Baptist cemetery
- Penhook Campgrounds
- Pig River and Oak Hill Dunkard churches
- Lucy Wade School at Sontag
- Ironmines near Shoaf's Springs and Route 40
- Copper mines
- Voting precincts that meet the historic age requirements
- Country stores with post office intact-Patti and Young's Store
- Bridge across from Cooper Wood Products
- Rocky Mount Power Dam
- Metal railroad bridge near Rocky Mount Elementary School
- Pig River road from Chestnut Creek to Truevine
- Two segments of the Carolina Road-one at Waid Recreational Park and one from Dugwell
- Warwick Road on Nearway Ridge
- Old Chapel Cemetery
- The Jubal Early Cemetery near the Lovelace place
- Tanyard Cemetery
- Shoaf's Springs

- Civil War muster grounds-Higg's Field near Crossroads and Old Dent Field near Sontag School
- Ethnic resources-Germantown, Oak Hill and Pigge River German Baptist Churches; Holy Trinity Baptist Church
- Woods-Meade House in Rocky Mount
- Possibly Dr. Lemon's office in Callaway
- Pigge River-the Indian Rocks
- Carolina Springs at Carolina Springs Church
- Fish dams on the Pigge River
- Various community houses in multiple communities throughout the county for the social theme

**APPENDIX G:  
SITES SURVEYED  
FOR HERITAGE 96**



As a part of the survey assessment, 35 additional sites were surveyed on a reconnaissance survey to current Virginia Department of Historic Resources' standards. Information on these sites, including architectural description, historic context statement, photographs, slides, site plans, will be forwarded to VDHK to be included in their Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database for Franklin County.

The selection of additional sites to survey was directed by the analysis of previously surveyed sites which is outlined in the survey assessment in Part III: Existing Conditions and Issues. The percentage of comprehensiveness in each magisterial district, (Table 3-3) as well as the determination of the various themes and time periods, (Appendix A) were used as guidelines in directing the additional survey work. The needs for further survey within each magisterial district were matched when possible with a list of suggested sites from the public workshop meetings (Appendix E). Members of the Steering Committee were also contacted for help in identifying additional sites that would address these needs. In addition to the guidelines, unique opportunities to survey inaccessible or threatened properties, were taken advantage of and included in the survey.

The following analysis of the 35 additional sites surveyed illustrates their relation to the needs as determined by the survey assessment.

Magisterial District	% of Previously Surveyed Sites	# of Sites Surveyed for Heritage 96
Snow Creek	5.47%	8
Boone	9.02%	11
Blue Ridge	13.10%	5
Union Hall	20.4%	4
Blackwater	21.7%	5
Rocky Mount	22.53%	1
Gills Creek	24.04%	1

NAME	SITE NO.	LOCATION	QUAD MAP	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT	Historic Time Period	THEME TYPE(S)	PRIMARY RESOURCE	SECONDARY RESOURCES
Doctors Office (Dr. Arthur?)	33-398	Rt. 603/ Ferrum Mountain Rd.	Callaway	Blackwater	1865-1917 or 1917-1945	H/M	Doctor's Office	none
Callaway Voting Precinct	33-399	Rt. 602	Callaway	Blackwater	1917-1945	G/L/P	voting precinct	none
Carolina Road Trace	33-400	Rt. 800	Rocky Mount	Blackwater	1607-1750	T/C F	Road	none
Poff Store	33-403	Rt. 740	Callaway	Blackwater	1855-1917	C/T	Store	none
Algoma Apple Orchard Hand's (worker) Office	33-404	Rt. 739 & Rt. 602	Callaway	Blackwater	1917-1945	S/A	Orchard Hands Office	none
Acorn Grove	33-401	Rt. 40	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	1917-1945	D, S/A	Single Dwelling	Garage, Sheds, Corn Crib, Chicken House, Chicken Brooder.
Endicott Voting Precinct	33-402	Rt. 40	Endicott	Blue Ridge	1945-	G/L/P	Voting Precinct	none
N&W Railroad Trestle Bridge	33-426	Rt. 837	Ferrum	Blue Ridge	1917-1945	T/C T/E	Bridge	none
Cannaday Store	33-427	Rt. 40	Rocky Mount	Blue Ridge	1865-1917	C/T	Store	none
Helms House/Green Level	33-397	7156 Grassy Hill Rd. /Rt. 919	Boones Mill	Boone	1831-1860	D E G/L/P Arch	Single Dwelling	Garage, Corn Crib, Shed, Wellhouse.
Jacob P. Naft Barn/ Bohnott Cannery	33-405	Rt. 726	Bent Mountain	Boone	1865-1917	S/A	Barn	Cannery
Piedmont Mill	33-406	Rt. 687	Redwood	Boone	1865-1917	I	Mill	Millers House, Older House, Steel Truss Bridge, Shed, Barn, Pig House.
Guthries Store/Naft P.O.	33-408	Rt. 613	Bent Mountain	Boone	1865-1917	G/L/P C/T	Store	none
Mills Log House	33-429	John Arthur Road off of Rt. 613	Bent Mountain	Boone	1865-1917	D	Single Dwelling	Barn, 1947 House.
Little Flower Tea Room	33-430	Rt. 919 Grassy Hill Rd.	Boones Mill	Boone	1945-	C/T	Single Dwelling	storage shed
German Town School	33-431	Rt. 687 near int. of 697.	Redwood	Boone	1917-1945	E	School	none
Piedmont Church	33-433	Rt. 687	Redwood	Boone	1865-1917	R	Church	shed, garage
Angle Blacksmith Shop	33-414	Rt. 699 Angle Plantation Rd.	Redwood	Boone	1865-1917	I	Blacksmith Shop	storage building
Tobacco Barn	33-416	Rt. 122	Redwood	Boone	1865-1917	S/A	Barn	none
Pugh Grocery and Residence	33-417	Rt. 122	Redwood	Boone	1917-1945	C/T D	Store	Single Dwelling, Garage

NAME	SITE NO.	LOCATION	QUAD MAP	MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT	Historic Time Period	THEME TYPE(S)	PRIMARY RESOURCE	SECONDARY RESOURCES
Methodist Church	33-407	Rt. 839	Redwood	Gills Creek	1865-1917	R	Church	none
Piedmont School	33-432	Rt. 687 & 689 Alean Rd.	Redwood	Rocky Mount	1865-1917	E	School	Trailer, Barn, 2 sheds, Equipment shed, Well house.
Old Redwood School	33-428	Rt. 706/Woodman Road	Redwood	Rocky Mount	1917-1945	E	School	BBQ pit
Snow Creek School	33-418	Rt. 619 & 885	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1865-1917	R E	School	2 Equipment sheds, storage shed, shed.
Tobacco Farm and House/ Dickenson-Ward	33-419	Rt. 632	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1790-1830	A	Single Dwelling	Tobacco Barn, Equipment Shed, Frame Barn, Shed.
Tobacco Barn, Rt. 717	33-420	Rt. 717 & Rt. 632	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1865-1917	A	Barn	none
Store, Rt. 890	33-421	Rt. 890	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1865-1917	C/T	Store	none
Goode School	33-422	Rt. 3	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1865-1917	E, E/I	School	none
Lucy Wade School	33-423	Rt. 619	Glade Hill	Snow Creek	1865-1917	E, D	School	none
Jeffrey Woody Store	33-424	Rt. 619	Glade Hill	Snow Creek	1917-1945	C/T, D	Store	Wellhouse, 2 Sheds, Hay Barn, Store, 2 Equipment Sheds.
Stevens/ McNeil Mill	33-425	Rt. 718	Snow Creek	Snow Creek	1865-1917	I	Mill	none
English-Woody Store/Parti Post Office	33-394	Rt. 718 & 721	Glade Hill	Union Hall	1865-1917	C/T G/L/P	Post Office	none
William Laprade House	33-395	Rt. 850 Laprade Mill Road	Penhook	Union Hall	1789-1830	D S/A	Single Dwelling	Kitchen, Tobacco barn, Barn, Cemetery, Garage
School, Route 718	33-396	Rt. 718	Glade Hill	Union Hall	1917-1945	E E/I	School	none
Pigg River Road Trace	33-434	Rt. 715	Glade Hill/ Penhook	Union Hall	1607-1750	T/C	Road	none

APPENDIX H:  
WHO, WHAT AND  
WHERE: A GUIDE  
TO FRANKLIN  
COUNTY'S  
HERITAGE  
RESOURCES  
INFORMATION























