

VLR-4/18/89 NRHP-11/13/89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Belle-Hampton
other names/site number Hayfield (77-3)

2. Location

street & number 3/10's mile north of VA Route 627, one mile west of N/A not for publication
city, town Dublin vic. Neck Creek vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Pulaski coda 155 zip code 24084

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 38 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Director, VA Department of Historic Resources Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department store
GOVERNMENT: Post Office

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary structure
VACANT/NOT IN USE
AGRICULTURE/PROCESSING: Storage

(See Continuation Sheet)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone
walls BRICK

roof METAL: tin

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY

The complex at Belle-Hampton is a remarkably intact farm and industrial grouping dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the second quarter of the twentieth century. The property is located in a rolling valley drained by Back Creek, along the southeast side of Cloyd's Mountain in northern Pulaski County, Virginia. The house, with its surrounding outbuildings and related structures, stands on a terrace overlooking, from its rear windows, the broad bottomland along Back Creek, and facing a tree-shaded lawn and, beyond, an uphill slope toward VA Route 627. The brick house and outbuildings, the pastures and fields, and the coalmining-related structures constitute a site of great integrity and architectural value.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The main house at Belle-Hampton is sited in a grove of oaks and maples, surrounded by an extensive fenced lawn and a group of second quarter nineteenth-century outbuildings and early twentieth-century amenities, in particular a 1931 swimming pool and tennis court to the west and southwest, a probable kitchen/washhouse/slave dwelling and a meathouse, as well as an extensive fenced vegetable garden. The main house is composed of two parts: a c 1826 two-story three-room section originally facing south and a large two-story two-room addition of c 1879 obscuring the original front.

The original section faced south and appears to have incorporated six window bays in a Flemish bond facade. The west end was also laid in Flemish bond with pencilled joints, while the four-bay rear (north) facade and the east end are laid in four-course American bond. The exterior features a molded watertable above a stone foundation, a molded brick cornice (now visible on the north only), several original louvered blinds, double-hung sash windows with nine-over-nine sash and jack arches on the first floor and nine-over-six sash and jack arches on the second floor. The gabled roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing, and exterior chimneys are located at each end.

A cellar extends under the original section, including a kitchen fireplace in the center room. The cellar entry is located north of the chimney at the east end. The first floor contains three rooms. All of the rooms are equipped with flush horizontal board wainscot, molded chair rail and pinrails. The west room is approximately square. The room had exterior doors on both front and rear. It has the

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1826-1939

Significant Dates

1826
1879
1898-1902

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Tyler, James Hoge

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The farm at Belle-Hampton and its buildings are significant under Criteria A, B and C. The property is significant under Criterion A as the site of a private coal-mining operation with a well-preserved commissary building, blacksmith shop, and owner's house. Sites of worker's houses and mine opening exist on the property, but since they are not well documented, significance under Criterion D has not been selected. The property is significant under Criterion B as the home, farm and industrial operation of James Hoge Tyler, industrialist, agricultural and industrial promoter, politician of statewide significance, and governor of Virginia from 1898 to 1902. The property is significant under Criterion C as an unusually well-preserved and complete example of a substantial antebellum farm in the Southwest Virginia region. Additions to the house increase its significance by demonstrating the ways in which a family altered its domestic and farm environment to accommodate changes in wealth and political status as well as developments in living standards as the nineteenth and twentieth centuries progressed. The house, in addition, incorporates unusual planning concepts in its original form and in the large and dominating addition made by Governor Tyler.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The farm was settled by Governor Tyler's maternal great-grandfather James Hoge (1742-1812) in 1770. Hoge was one of the first settlers on Back Creek, first arriving in the area in about 1767. His parents, James and Agnes Crawford Hoge, and his grandparents William and Barbara Hume Hoge, had settled on Opequon Creek in the lower Shenandoah Valley, where they had travelled from Pennsylvania. James Hoge married Elizabeth Howe, the daughter of a neighbor on Back Creek, shortly after his arrival. He built a log house on a 130-acre tract obtained from the Loyal Land Company, which he named Hayfield.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Conte, Cindy. "Governor Tyler's Home is Warm Contrast of Eras." Radford Sunday Times Journal. July 18, 1976, p. 14.

Kegley, Mary B. Early Adventurers on the Western Waters. Vol. II. Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, Inc. 1982, p. 297.

Wimmer, Tracy. "History, Environment Inspire Pulaski County Landfill Foes." Roanoke Times and World News. August 9, 1988, p. B-1.

Worsham, Gibson et al. Pulaski County Reconnaissance Level Survey. Pulaski County, September, 1985, p. 71.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

VA Department of Historic Resources
Richmond, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 253 acres

UTM References

A

1	7
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5	2	9	9	7	0
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4	1	3	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
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5	3	0	0	6	0
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4	1	1	5	4	4
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B

1	7
---	---

5	2	9	3	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	1	5	3	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	7
---	---

5	3	0	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	1	3	7	3
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at point A on the north side of VA Route 627, 2 miles east of VA Route 100, thence northwest 5,400 feet with the property line to point B, thence 2,000 feet east with the property line to point C, thence southeast 6,000 feet with the property line to point D, thence west 2,100 feet with the property line to the point of origin.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected to include the entire farm as owned by Belle-Hampton Land Corporation and Mrs. Sue Thomas, and approximates the original 305 acres held by James Hoge in 1796. It contains the farm buildings, industrial buildings, and domestic buildings and the enclosed domestic-related space, as retained in the ownership of the descendants of James Hoge to the present.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gibson Worsham

organization Gibson Worsham, Architect date February 28, 1989

street & number Yellow Sulphur Springs, Route 2 telephone (703) 552-4730

city or town Christiansburg state VA zip code 24073

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most elaborate Federal mantel, ornamented with a high frieze, studded end blocks, plain central tablet, reeded molding and reeded colonettes.

The center room has no exterior doors. Two windows on the south have been blocked up by the later addition. The stair to the second floor is located in the northwest corner of the room. It is an open-riser winder stair with round balusters, two per step, turned newel posts, and wainscot running up the stairs. The mantel is similar to that in the west room except that it is equipped with paneled pilasters and end blocks.

The last section is smaller, subdivided by an early partition carrying the same flush wainscot as the other walls, into a room and a small passage. The partition is of frame and brick, with the brick portion containing the door from the passage into the east room and the rest of the partition, thinner in section, built of frame. The passage gives access to an original exterior door now opening into the 1879 addition and to the center room. The east end of the passage seems to have been made into a bathroom or closet in the late nineteenth century, or may have been used as a small closet from an early date. A built-in secretary in the alcove beside the chimney on the west wall of the east room is of shelf-and-architrave form with paneled end blocks and a plain central tablet.

The second floor is similar in plan to the first floor. The rooms all have molded chair rails, pinrails, and beaded baseboards. The west room has been subdivided by the addition of a bathroom in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The shelf-and-architrave mantel has paneled end blocks and a plain central tablet. The center room has been subdivided also by the addition, in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, of an enclosure around the stairs and a passage across the south wall to give access from the stair to the other rooms on the second floor. An enclosed stair to the garret dates from the early period. The mantel is similar to that in the west room.

The east room fills the entire east end of the second floor. Breaks in the chair rail, baseboard and pinrail above the partition in the first floor suggest a similar element on this floor, but evidence is inconclusive. The interior of the door frame, like the exterior of the door frames from the east and center rooms into the

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passage below, has late nineteenth-century beveled trim with a 3/4-round bead, and the floor in the area may have been altered. The mantel is similar to the others on the floor, and there is an early built-in press beside the chimney serving the center room.

The interior of the original section of the house is very little altered from its appearance and form in the early twentieth century. Electric light fixtures, bathroom fixtures and room finishes and furnishings represent the family's use of the house as a summer home for nearly a century. There is no central heat. A kitchen wing was added to the north in the early twentieth century. The one-story hip-roofed brick ell has a screened porch along the east side with an integral brick storeroom.

The house was expanded in about 1879 by the addition of a two-story two-room wing to the south, obscuring the original front, with its two entry doors placed symmetrically in the second bays from each end. The five-course American bond brick addition left visible only the windows in the outer bays of the original front, and employed the original entry doors to facilitate interior circulation through the augmented plan. In the east bay of the two-story facade a new entry door with sidelights and transom give access to a wide passage equipped with a curving stair climbing above the door. A room to the west became the principal parlor of the house. The exterior is furnished with large six-over-six floor-length double-hung sash windows with original louvered blinds and stone lintels with paneled corner blocks, as well as a deep bracketed cornice extending around the ends of the earlier house as far as the chimneys. A shallow gable ornaments the center front of the hip-roofed addition.

An unusual one-story two-bay porch shelters the south front of the addition. The hip-roofed porch is supported on octagonal columns. The columns stand on paneled plinths and the cornice incorporates paired and single Italic brackets similar to those on the main cornice above.

The first- and second-floor rooms feature wide bolection molding around doors and windows, a high molded baseboard, and black marbleized mantels. The fireplaces are equipped with arched coal grates, with a surviving ornamental pierced summer-place in the second-floor bedroom. The first-floor mantel has a shield in the position of a keystone. The open-stringer winding stair has a

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turned newel and a pair of turned balusters on each tread. An arched niche is built into the curving wall in the southeast corner of the staircase. At the rear of the upper passage a bathroom or small room was built in the original building campaign. The addition is connected to the early section by a door adjacent to the bath in the second floor passage, and by doors in the passage and parlor below. Lighting fixtures date from the early twentieth century, except the chandelier in the passage, which is modern.

Near the house, to the east, stands a four-bay two-story brick kitchen/slave house dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The building, which has six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a molded brick cornice, incorporates two much-altered rooms on each floor. One-story wings have been added to the west, east and north. The west wing is the earliest, built as a garage in the early twentieth century, and used as a kitchen today. The east and north wings date from recent decades, when the structure was converted for use as the owner's principal residence, the main house being used since as guest and family living quarters during the summer months. A mid-nineteenth-century meathouse of brick stands to the north between the main house and kitchen. The pyramidal-roofed building has a batten door in the south wall, diamond-shaped vents in each wall made by leaving voids in the brickwork, and a pressed metal shingle roof.

A brick structure of one story and one room, located beyond the garden southeast of the house, with a standing seam metal roof, a batten door, and boarded-up windows, appears to date from the period of the 1879 addition. Said to be a blacksmith shop by descendants of the builder, it could also have served as a tenant house or other purpose. The five-course American bond building has a small central brick flue and a board-and-batten addition to the east dating from the late nineteenth century or later.

The house which is surrounded by a grove of maple and oak trees, is approached on a gravel road from the southwest, which passes through a pair of rough stone gateposts aligned with the south front of the house. A concrete swimming pool and tennis court were added southwest of the house in 1931. A small frame bank barn is located to the southwest of the domestic group. The barn has a substantial brick foundation and is surrounded by a lattice-covered loft over a forebay (enclosed later) on three sides. Access to the frame upper floor is gained from the uphill

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side. A small frame granary stands nearby, to the north, and a wooden shed is located to the west. The barn and granary appear to date from the ownership of Governor Tyler in the late nineteenth century.

A large brick building associated with the coal mining venture operated by Governor Tyler in the late nineteenth century is located southeast of the barn. The two-story hip-roofed structure, said to have served as a post office and store, presents its short east end to the road. The east front contains only a door in the center. The five-bay American bond building has two rooms on each floor, white-painted lintels over windows with two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung sash, and a pressed metal shingle roof. It probably dates from the period of the coal mine operation after 1885. A frame one-story addition has been made in the early twentieth century to the southwest corner. A shed porch shelters the main entry to the building.

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In 1795 James Hoge had an inclusive survey made of his land and a grant for 305 acres was issued in 1796. He died in 1812 and left his land to his son James Jr. and to his wife. James Hoge, Jr., also known as General James Hoge, married Eleanor Howe, a cousin, and built a new house in 1826 at Hayfield to replace the log dwelling built by his father. Hoge was an officer in the War of 1812, a Brigadier General of the 19th Brigade of the Virginia Militia in 1831, and a senator and delegate to the Virginia General Assembly. When General Hoge died in 1861, he left a will in which he passed over his own sons, to whom he gave land, and left his homeplace to his grandson James Hoge Tyler, who had come to live with his grandparents after his mother's, Eliza Hoge Tyler, death when he was two weeks old.

James Hoge Tyler inherited a number of tracts from his grandfather, and when he had an inclusive survey done in 1875 they totalled 1,071 acres on Back and Neck Creeks, including 223 acres added to the farm by Tyler. He was educated by tutors and his grandfather until 1861, when he was sent to Franklin Minor School in Albemarle County and Schooler's Academy. He served as a private in the Confederate Army. Tyler quickly grew active in the Democratic party politics of post-war Virginia. He established a considerable fortune through canny exploitation of the coal seam which runs along the eastern side of Cloyd's and Little Walker Mountains in Pulaski County, one of several such mines established during the post-war years in the region.

As the city of Radford developed where the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad crossed the New River, Tyler was involved in capitalizing development. Radford's growth was assured by the opening of a railway line into the West Virginia coal fields along the New River in 1885. This gave Tyler an opportunity to ship his own coal by rail and he opened a branch line from the village of Belspring on the N & W Railroad to his own mines. His mines operated profitably for many years and in 1904 he sold the mining rights to a New York-based Belle-Hampton Coal Mining Company.

Agriculture was one of Tyler's principal interests. He was an eloquent spokesman for the development of improved cattle breeding stock and agricultural interests. Development of the city of Radford was another interest, and he founded the Radford Land Company, a catalyst for the growth of Radford into a burgeoning

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industrial city.

In 1877 James Hoge Tyler was elected to the Virginia State Senate. Two years later, according to family sources, he built an addition to Hayfield, transforming it into a fashionable Italiniate dwelling with a large entry hall containing a curving staircase. He renamed the farm Belle-Hampton for his two daughters, Sue Hampton and Belle. In 1889 he was elected to serve as Virginia's Lieutenant Governor, and with the growth of Radford and the development of his political career, he moved into the city and built a house to which he moved, using the farm less as a residence. Following his stay in Richmond as Governor from 1898 to 1902, a largely uneventful term in which he presided over the passage of a new state constitution, he apparently sold the coal mining rights at the farm and moved almost entirely to Radford.

His son Heth Tyler returned to the house and farm in the early twentieth century, claiming, according to his daughter Sue Tyler Thomas, that it was less costly to fix up the old homeplace as a summer home than to send his children to summer camp. He added a rear (north) wing housing a kitchen and a garage on the west end of the brick outbuilding. In 1931 he added an electric generator, swimming pool, and tennis court. He had previously added indoor plumbing facilities, but did not make any extensive changes in the house.

His daughter Sue Tyler Thomas, and her daughter Susan Thomas Duerson have made very few changes to the house, keeping it strictly as an unheated summer house, but Mrs. Thomas has rehabilitated the two-story brick outbuilding for use as a second home during all months of the year. The farm continues to be used for the grazing of cattle.

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Historic Functions:

AGRICULTURE/PROCESSING: animal facility
AGRICULTURE/PROCESSING: storage
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing site
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: extractive facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility



4119
 12'30"
 4117
 4116
 (RADFORD NORTH)
 4856 11 NE
 4115
 4114
 10'
 4113

BELLE HAMPTON
 PULASKI CO.
 VIRGINIA

- 415 UTM'S
- A 17/529970/413800
 - B 17/529350/4115360
 - C 17/530060/4115440
 - D 17/530600/4113730