

VLR-4/19/88 NRHP-8/25/88

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 15). 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 John Moge House
other names/site number 77-154 Crozier Eaton House

2. Location

street & number NW side of St. Route #17, 1 1/2 miles west of town not for publication
city, town Bel spring vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Pulaski code 155 zip code 24058

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>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-focal	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</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>1</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 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] July 6, 1988
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks
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:) _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Hall-Parlor

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: limestone

walls wood: weatherboard

roof metal: iron

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John Hoge House is a two-story frame center-passage house which incorporates well-preserved elements of a log hall-parlor house of unusually substantial dimensions, bearing the date 1800 on the one surviving of two original stone chimneys. The original house appears to have faced Neck Creek from the top of a rise a short distance to the north. The three-bay V-notched house retains many of its original features, in spite of equally interesting Greek Revival decorative additions on the interior.

The house was sided at an early date with beaded siding (which survives on the north and west walls, and incorporated molded box cornices on both fronts (which survive on the north and half of the south fronts). The house appears to have had symmetrical three-bay fenestration, with a door flanked by windows on each front. The chimney on the east, which served the main room on the first floor and the chamber above, was removed during mid-nineteenth-century alterations, but that on the opposite end was retained. It is unusual in the New River region for its size (4'-4" by 8'-6") as well as for the carved date 1800 and the initials A.B. in the center of the upper section. It serves fireplaces in the basement and first floor.

The large (20' by 30') original house contained two rooms on each floor; on the first floor a 16' by 18' room at the east end and a smaller room at the west are separated by a beaded board partition. The rooms feature beaded exposed joists and beaded board wall sheathing. Later alterations covered the board partition, and as recently exposed below later plaster it carries a very early paint scheme, featuring a dark shade below, and a lighter shade above the chairrail. Trim consisted of a molded architrave. Similar finishes and proportions characterize the second floor chambers, which were originally reached by a stair along the central partition in the northeast corner of the small room, and opening out of that room, while access to the garret was gained through an enclosed stair in the smaller second floor room directly above. The stair was removed, in the second quarter of the 20th century judging by

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

<p>Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>Architecture</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Period of Significance</p> <p>1800-c. 1860</p> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Significant Dates</p> <p>1800</p> <hr/> <hr/>
	<p>Cultural Affiliation</p> <p>NA</p> <hr/> <hr/>	
<p>Significant Person</p> <p>NA</p> <hr/>	<p>Architect/Builder</p> <p>Unknown</p> <hr/>	

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

The John Hoge House (listed as the Eaton House, 77-154, in the 1985 reconnaissance-level survey) is an important, large two-story log hallparlor house with an early date, altered significantly in the mid-nineteenth century by conversion into part of a frame center-passage house. The house is situated on Neck Creek in the hilly areas just west of the New River near Belspring, in the northeast corner of Pulaski County. It is one of very few log houses in the county to be clearly datable to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. James Hoge (1742-1812) was among the earliest settlers in the Back Creek area, settling there in 1767 (Kegly, p. 294). His original log house, named Hayfield, was replaced in 1826 by his son, General James Hoge, who constructed a large brick house. John Hoge, another son of James Hoge, did not inherit any of his father's land and received only \$45.00 in his will, recorded in 1812. However, it is significant that in that year he made his first purchase of land, apparently including the tract where the John Hoge house now stands. By his death in 1847, he had an estate of 1012 acres, approximately the same size as his brother's farm at Hayfield on Back Creek, although on the less well-watered, more hilly land typical of Neck Creek.

By 1738 the Cecil family had begun settling the Neck Creek area as well, and in 1770 John Cecil selected 375 acres on both sides of the creek. In 1799 he had all of his property put in an inclusive survey of 725 acres. John Cecil's homeplace was divided in the 1830s between John Hoge and Cecil's son-in-law Crozier Eaton, and it is known that Crozier Eaton lived in the Cecil "homeplace". On the basis of this information, the house, which is the subject of this report, has been identified by Mary and F.B. Kegley as the Crozier Eaton House, but this is incorrect, as the John Cecil-Crozier Eaton House is clearly identified in the same book as being located elsewhere (Kegley, p. 264).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Kegley, M.B. Early Adventures on the Western Waters. vol. I. Charlotte, NC: Delmare Publishers 1980.
Litton, Mrs. George W. (Hoge descendant) Blacksburg, VA: interview, 1987.
PuIaski Deed Books.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks

221 Governor Street

Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 13.5 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1,7</u>	<u>53,28,2,0</u>	<u>4,11,46,3,0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1,7</u>	<u>53,28,1,0</u>	<u>4,11,43,7,0</u>

B	<u>1,7</u>	<u>53,29,8,0</u>	<u>4,11,44,9,0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1,7</u>	<u>53,26,6,0</u>	<u>4,11,45,3,0</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the N side of VA 617 approx. 6400' NE of intersection of VA 617 with VA 627; thence extending approx. 750' NW; thence approx. 800' NE; thence approx. 850' SE; thence approx. 750' SW to point of origin.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to enclose the domestic-related space near the house as marked by property lines and the road.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Gibson Worsham, Principal</u>	date	<u>March 1, 1988</u>
organization	<u>Gibson Worsham, ARchitect</u>	telephone	<u>(703) 552-4730</u>
street & number	<u>Yellow Sulphur Springs, Rt. 2</u>	state	<u>Virginia</u>
city or town	<u>Christiansburg</u>	zip code	<u>24073</u>

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wallpaper and paint remnants. A stair, now removed, was added (joists were cut) in the late 19th century in the southeast corner of the large room. The originally unheated smaller chamber in the second floor retains both of its 6/6 sash windows and molded architrave trim, molded chairrail, horizontal beaded board wainscot and vertical wall sheathing, as well as beaded ceiling board nailed to the underside of the joists. The door to the garret stair is equipped with a beaded batten door with original HL hinges.

The full basement was reached through a bulkhead in the west end beside the chimney. It contained a kitchen fireplace, and was lit by a pair of vents to the north under the windows in the floor above and by a single vent in the south end of the east gable wall, as well as by a vent under the window in the west end of the south wall. The rough hewn joists were exposed and they and the stone foundation were whitewashed. An unusual small stone alcove exists under the former fireplace at the east end of the first floor. It is about 1'-6" above the present floor level and is headed by a wood lintel. The basement seems to have been divided by a stud partition added in the mid-nineteenth century, into a large west room with wood floor and a small east room with a dirt floor, at which time the entire basement was lathed and plastered. The most interesting feature of the whole is the unusual stair added around the west chimney to provide all-weather access from the first floor to the cellar. The one-story structure was plastered and wainscoted, and probably dates from the mid-century period, perhaps when the basement was divided and plastered but before the frame addition was made to the house.

At some point in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, a major frame addition was made to the house, and the first floor of the log section was redone. The large log room was plastered and heavier Greek Revival style woodwork installed, with bull's eye corner blocks, a very high modded baseboard, and a new chimney was added on the north front where a window seems to have been formerly located. It carries a large pilastered Greek Revival mantel. Every aspect of the room was transformed, and it became the most ornate room in the new house. One of its most interesting features is a diagonally latticed false transom which visually offsets the relatively low height of the door giving access to the new wing caused by the imposition of the landing of the new staircase.

A large window with 6/6 double-hung sash was inserted in the place of the former east chimney, and this was balanced by a similar window in the new room to the south, separated from the log section by a new passage containing an open stringer stair. The newly reoriented house now faced east rather than south, its original front door now providing access from the passage into the

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earlier log section. The three-bay symmetrical east facade required the previously mentioned relocation of the chimney to its northern end, to match the slender brick chimney at its south end. Like the log section, the new wing contained a second floor layout corresponding to that of the first floor, and a full basement. The basement contained a plastered room with a fireplace and splayed window openings in the brick walls, and could be reached from the passage above by an open stringer stair or through an opening from the original basement. The fireplace is surrounded by an important early mantel with an arched opening surmounted by a panelled frieze and a dentillated shelf, probably removed from the large second floor chamber in the log house when the chimney serving that room was relocated.

The front entry is sheltered by a one-story porch, and a similar porch was built along the south wall of the log section, which now serves as a kind of ell. The porch included a regionally popular form: an enclosed pantry room adjacent to the earlier basement stair addition. Plaster walls and ceilings, simple ovolo moldings, and pilastered mantels were used in the new wing, and the original, apparently plain, railing of the stair was replaced by a closed stringer with turned balusters and square newels at around the turn of the present century. The newer wing is characterized by framing incorporating hewn plates and braced corner posts, hewn intermediate posts flanking windows, doors and the chimney, and sawn studs and joists.

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John Hoge's will clarifies the issue to a large degree. The house seems more likely to stand on a tract bought by John Hoge from John Cecil's brother Thomas. John Hoge, who acquired over 1,012 acres in the Neck Creek area during the first half of the nineteenth century, bought the White Glades tract (south of Neck Creek) and a tract to the north in 1812, probably the same as that received by Thomas Cecil from his father Samuel in the 1780s (Kegley, p. 262) and described as "217 acres further east [of the Samuel Cecil homeplace], being the lands north of the White Glades tract." It seems most likely that this is the land on which a house already stood, having been built by an as yet unidentified former occupant (the initials A.B. and the date 1800 in the chimney not having suggested any logical person).

When John Hoge died in 1847 he left to his daughter Margaret Hickman the White Glades tract "on the south side and adjoining the homeplace." John Hoge's inventory of that year shows 8 slaves (4 men, one old woman, two boys and a girl), and household furniture including two looking glasses, two clocks, a desk, a dining table, a secretary and bookcase with books, four beds and furniture, as well as 14 horses, 21 large steers plus other assorted cattle, hogs, and sheep, which, with the kitchen and barn equipment and other household goods came to a total value of \$4477.75. John Hoge left the "plantation he lived on" to his son John Mathew Hoge (1819-1891) in his will, who lived there until he sold it to Stockton Heth of Radford in 1882. Heth planned to use it as a summer place (interview, Litton, Deed Book 9, p. 174). Four hundred acres were included, for a cost of \$10,000, the remainder of a tract of 1132 acres which John M. Hoge had placed in an inclusive survey in 1856, and already sold to Heth.

In 1892 Robert S. Hoge, John M. Hoge's son, repurchased the 400 acres from Heth (Pulaski Deed Book 23, p. 505). Robert S. Hoge died in c. 1919 and the property continued in the Hoge family well into the present century.

The John Hoge House is significant within the Montgomery-Pulaski County area as a well-preserved structure demonstrating the growth of a house over time. The house preserves features from its two principal building campaigns. It is unique in its documented early date, and in the manner in which descendants of the early owner John Hoge enlarged it. The huge stone chimney with carved date is unique in size and its carving. Tabulation of survey data compiled by this writer confirms this, as well as the unusual size of the house. Of the nearly 50 log houses located in the Pulaski County Reconnaissance Level Survey of 1985, only seven are said to be of similar or slightly later date, and none are confirmed by evidence, either documentary or physical, of being as old. All of the other houses appear to be of more conventional sizes and forms typical of the region including a pen size of 16-18 feet by 18-22 feet, although not all were measured.

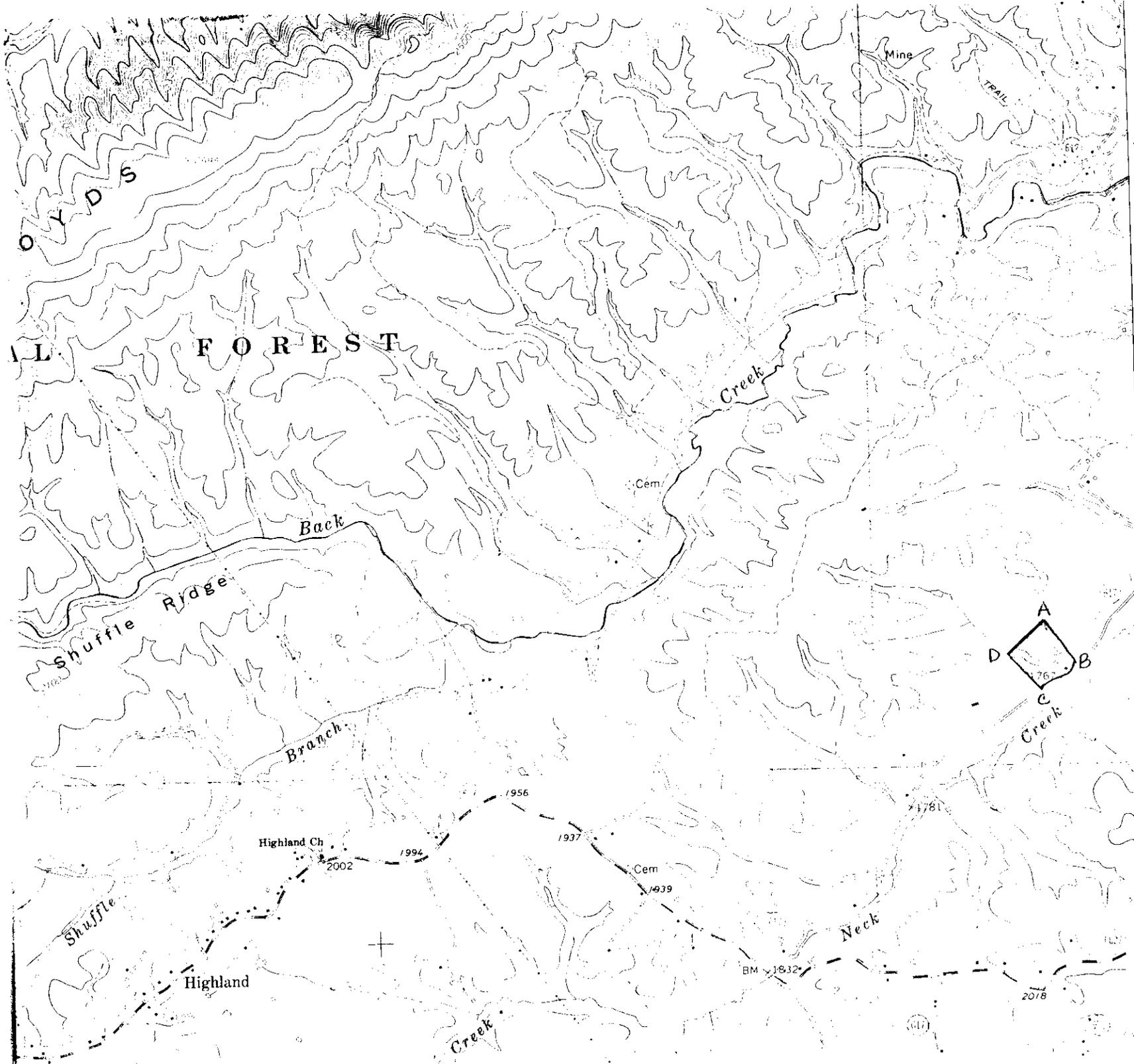
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In adjoining Montgomery County, where the log houses were in most cases carefully measured, only one house is of a similar large size. The Adam-Wall House (60-233) is not as well-preserved, and its date is uncertain (perhaps as late as 1835). The remaining approximately 125 log houses take conventional forms in most cases and none has a chimney of similar size or with carved date and initials. Rather than reducing its cultural and historical value, the addition to the John Hoge House is significant in its demonstration of changing patterns of construction and design, and was built leaving elements of the original building intact in non-adjacent areas. No outbuildings are included in the nominated area, although a log springhouse associated with the house stands on an adjacent property several hundred yards to the southwest. The owners are engaged in restoring the house as their residence.



417
 416
 415
 414
 413

(RADFORD NORTH)
 4858 1/4 NE

The John Hoge House
 Pulaski County, VA
 UTM References:
 A-17/532820/4114680
 B-17/532780/4114490
 C-17/532810/4114370
 D-17/532600/4114530