

VLR-3/19/09
NRHP-5/21/09

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Barnard Farm
other names/site number VDHR File No. 070-5058

2. Location

street & number 2878 Kibler Valley Road (SR 648) not for publication N/A
city or town Ararat vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Patrick code 141 zip code 24053

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ 4/2/09 _____
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (14, 1), sites (1, 0), structures (1, 0), objects (0, 0), Total (16, 1).

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Historic functions listed include DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURE, FUNERARY with sub-categories like single dwelling, secondary structure, animal facility, etc.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Current functions listed include DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURE, FUNERARY with sub-categories like single dwelling, secondary structure, storage, cemetery.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
roof Metal
walls Brick
other Wood, Concrete

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1829-1959

Significant Dates ca. 1829

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Brim, Lucian (contractor for 1930s remodeling of main house)
Barnard, William (builder of Barnard's Store)
Barnard, William A. (builder of chicken house)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approximately 155 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 17 548840 4054550	2 17 549960 4054130	3 17 548820 4053470	4 17 548260 4053820

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title J. Daniel Pezzoni

organization Landmark Preservation Associates date November 17, 2008

street & number 6 Houston Street telephone (540) 464-5315

city or town Lexington state VA zip code 24450

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Ilene E. Blinick et al

street & number 142 12th Street telephone (202) 547-0164

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20002

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 6, 7 Page 1

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Historic Functions (continued)

COMMERCE: department store

GOVERNMENT: post office

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Barnard Farm is located in the Kibler Valley of western Patrick County, Virginia. The approximately 155-acre nominated area occupies both sides of the Dan River and Kibler Valley Road (State Route 648) and lies on the southern flank of the Blue Ridge. The core area of the farm occupies the level land on the east side of the river at just over 1,300 feet above sea level. From the core area the nominated acreage rises on the east and west up spurs of the Blue Ridge to elevations of over 2,000 feet above sea level. The lower elevations are mostly cleared pasture and crop land whereas the higher elevations and steep slopes are more wooded.

The farm is centered on the Barnard House, a two-story, half-dovetail-notched, log dwelling built in the early nineteenth century, possibly ca. 1829. The log core was enlarged with frame additions in the mid-nineteenth century, possibly ca. 1851, and in the 1930s. The various sections of the weatherboard-sided house are covered with metal-sheathed gable and shed roofs, and a one-story Craftsman porch extends across the present front (west) elevation. The interior is primarily Greek Revival in character and contains grained doors and a marbled mantel. Other buildings and structures on the farm, listed in the inventory on the next page, date from the late nineteenth century to the 1950s and are mostly wood-sided frame construction. The farm includes the Barnard Cemetery, presumably begun in the nineteenth century and still in use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Description (continued)

Inventory

1. Barnard House. Ca. 1829; ca. 1851; 1930s. Contributing building.
2. Barnard's Store. Early 1950s. Contributing building.
3. Kibler Post Office. Early 20th c. Contributing building.
4. Garage. Late 1910s. Contributing building.
5. Granary. Late 19th c. Contributing building.
6. Spring house. Early 20th c. Contributing building.
7. Cellar. Early 20th c. Contributing building.
8. Chicken house. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.
9. Barnard Cemetery. 19th century and later. Contributing site.
10. Corn mill. Early 20th c. Contributing building.
11. Structure. 1st half 20th c. Contributing structure.
12. Barn. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.
13. Tobacco barn. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.
14. Pack house. Late 1940s. Contributing building.
15. Lower Tenant House. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.
16. Upper Tenant House. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.
17. Upper Tenant House spring house. Ca. 1900. Noncontributing building.

Detailed Description: Barnard House Exterior

The Barnard House is the product of several building campaigns. The original two-story log section, which was constructed with its gable end toward the road, was followed by one-story rear shed rooms and a transverse one-story front wing. Finally, in the 1930s, a second-story was added to the front wing, the house was reconfigured to face the road, and a one-story porch was added across the new front (west) elevation. The porch, which jogs to conform to the basically L-shaped form of the house, has two-stage square wood columns on brick pedestals. In its shed roof ends are heavy triangular brackets that also appear in the south gable of the main house roof. Most of the windows have 3/1 sashes, although the north-facing shed rooms windows have 6/6 sashes dating to the second half of the twentieth century and there are small four-pane windows under some roofs.

The three exterior chimneys relate to the development of the house. The log section has a brick chimney that rises from a stone firebox and has stepped shoulders, penciled mortar joints (where protected from the weather), and a rebuilt upper stack with a brick cap. On the east end of the rear shed rooms is a stone chimney with a corbelled cap and evidence for at least two or three mortar repairs. Concrete at the level of the chimney base is inscribed HLAOCF followed by what appears to be an 1850s date, probably 1851 but possibly 1857. The concrete appears to date to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Description (continued)

the early twentieth century, so the apparent 1850s date presumably refers to the original construction of the chimney. On the south gable end, the wing that was raised from one story to two in the 1930s, is a brick chimney with stepped shoulders and a stone cap like that on the other brick chimney. It is believed to replace a stone chimney that served the wing when it was only one story high. Deeply overhanging gables on the log section have projecting plate ends that are cased in with curious quarter-round features at their tops. Other exterior features include two-panel doors, French doors, and a 1930s wood and glass panel front door; a glassed-in rear entry porch; and a rear flagstone walkway that incorporates a stone drilled with five shallow circular depressions, said to be a stone used by the Indians to crack walnuts.

Detailed Description: Barnard House Interior

The first floor of the log section is comprised of a single long room with hand-planed board wall and ceiling sheathing. At the room's east end is a simple mantel constructed of boards that evokes the Greek Revival post-and-lintel mantel form. The fireplace surround is formed of blond bricks. At the opposite end of the room is a partly enclosed winder stair with a two-panel door and a small closet underneath. On the long sides of the room (the original front and rear elevations of the house) are two-panel doors, one on each wall. The doors have graining that is characteristic of other two-panel doors in the house, with rich brown rails, stiles, and panels with squiggly combed grain effects, and bands of gold forming frames around the panels. These doors and many others in the house have iron rim locks with porcelain door knobs. On the room's walls and ceilings are various iron and wood hooks. Over the doorways are pairs of hooks that formerly held rifles. Near the stair are two specialized wood hooks, more like tabs, that formerly served to support a quilt frame (evidence of two extra hooks that would have completed the typical four-hook support for the frame was not observed). In the northeast corner of the room is an iron hook that was part of a pulley system for lifting an incapacitated family member whose bed was once in the corner.

The first floor of the transverse south wing has beaded tongue-and-groove walls, grained two-panel doors, and a hallway that serves two rooms. The southernmost room has a blond brick fireplace surround inside a simple board mantel that has been marbled with gray veining and diffuse gray bands on a stone-colored ground. The rear shed rooms have undergone at least one configuration and now contain (front east to west) a kitchen, a dining room, a hallway, and a bathroom. The walls have plywood and batten walls and ceilings. There are two nineteenth-century two panel doors that are stained dark brown rather than grained. The kitchen has a simple Craftsman brick mantel.

The second story of the log section has one room, and like the room below it is sheathed with hand-planed boards. In the corner is a stairwell railing with a slender chamfered rectangular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Description (continued)

newel, square balusters, and a molded hand rail. The railing stands on a board with a molded edge that attaches to the floor. On the north wall a small batten door with fluted cross members opens into the attic of the rear shed rooms, historically referred to by the family as the "lumber room." In the unfinished space are visible aspects of the construction of the house. Log sapling rafters support straight-sawn roof boards studded with multiple small cut nails, evidence of an earlier wood shingle roof. The exposed upper part of the log north wall of the original house shows a half-dovetail corner notch, a long piece of wood used as chinking between the logs, and mud daubing between other logs. In a corner is the bracket-like projecting end of the log that supports the west end of the projecting plate. The log bracket is hewn down to a curved profile and chamfered. The second floor of the transverse south wing has two rooms and a hallway that mirror the plan below, as well as beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing (some of it unpainted), two small closets, and a vaguely Colonial Revival mantel with pilasters, molded trim, and an out-stepping board frieze.

Detailed Description: Tenant Houses and Associated Resources

The farm's two tenant houses stand back from the main road at sites higher in elevation than the Barnard House site. The Upper Tenant House is a one-story-and-garret dwelling built in two nearly contemporaneous sections—one log, the other frame—around 1900. The house has a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal, a rubble foundation, and unpainted board and batten siding. A shed-roofed porch which extends across the front is undergoing rehabilitation (the floor structure has been removed and temporary wood posts support the roof). A fieldstone chimney with mud mortar rises on the south gable end. The windows, many of which are boarded up, include 6/6, 6/4, and apparently 6/1 sashes. In the south gable are two small four-pane windows. The three doors are each different: one has five panels in the standard pattern, one has five stacked panels, and the third, which serves a rear shed kitchen wing is a batten door.

The original south section of the Upper Tenant House is constructed of logs that are circular-sawn on their inward- and outward-facing surfaces and have debarked wane wood on their top and bottom surfaces. The logs are exposed in the garret but covered with ca. 1940s sheetrock in the downstairs. The stone fireplace has a lintel formed by a section of railroad rail, remnants of plaster parging on the surround, and a mantel of simple form with a bracketed shelf and unadorned boards for pilasters. The frames of the two four-pane windows in the garret are constructed with wire nails, an indication the log section post-dates 1890. The added north section is constructed with widely spaced studs and has board wall and ceiling finishes in the downstairs and exposed structure in the garret. There is a partially enclosed corner stair with an upper run in the form of a ladder stair. The downstairs walls and ceiling have an apparently original layer of newspaper wallpaper consisting of sheets from the *Chattanooga Weekly News* (a 1905 issue), the *Toledo Weekly Blade*, and an unidentified paper with advertisements for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Description (continued)

Roanoke businesses. Over the newspaper are several layers of wallpaper including an early twentieth-century paper with a pattern of arabesques and flowers in shades of red, green, silver, and tan; and later, probably mid-twentieth-century papers with a floral pattern in shades of gray on the wall and a tessellated pattern with asterisk-like foliage in gold on white (this latter pattern appears to be Art Deco-influenced). The roofs over both sections have circular-sawn rafters that are butted and nailed at the ridge, although the collar beam configurations differ. In a swale behind the tenant house stands a ruinous spring house of vertical board-sided frame construction. The small building has a front-gable roof with standing seam metal roofing and log pole rafters butted and nailed at the ridge. Other features include a z-braced batten door and exposed structure on the interior. The building is partly crushed under a fallen tree. Former occupants of the Upper Tenant House included Boss Pack, Bruce Bowman, and Dorsey Goad.

The Lower Tenant House is a story-and-a-half frame dwelling with wire-nailed board-and-batten siding, a corrugated metal gable roof, and stone footers. A mud-mortared fieldstone chimney rises on the west gable end. It is constructed with a distinct base and has a course of lighter-colored stones at the shoulder level, possibly a decorative feature. Sheet metal separates the stack of the chimney above the firebox from the frame structure of the house. There are two front entries, each with stack-panel doors, 6/6 windows on the lower story and six-light windows in the gables above (most windows are covered over), and circular-sawn sills and floor joists. The two-room interior has wood floors, board-sheathed walls, and either exposed or board-sheathed ceilings. The main, west room has an enclosed corner stair and a simple mantel consisting of a shelf supported by shaped brackets. A paper-board partition separates this room from the other room, which has triangular corner shelving and evidence for a stove that indicates the room served as a kitchen. In the mostly exposed structure of the one-room sleeping garret is visible butted and nailed common rafters and widely spaced wall studs. The roof is mostly weather tight but the house is otherwise deteriorated. Former occupants of the Lower Tenant House included Boss Pack and Harrison Hensley.

Detailed Description: Other Resources

Across Kibler Valley Road from the Barnard House is a row of four buildings (front south to north): the granary, the garage, the Kibler Post Office, and Barnard's Store. The granary is a one-story frame building in three sections. The earliest section is the north end, what was originally apparently the granary proper, a small weatherboard-sided building of roughly square form with hewn sills and plates. Extending from it is a long addition with vertical board siding attached to widely spaced 4x4 uprights. Both sections are covered by a continuous gable roof with metal roofing, and both have stone foundations, siding attached with wire nails, and batten doors constructed with wire nails. At the south end of the addition is a wagon or machinery bay with a large wood door on tracks, and across the rear of the building is a shed addition with large hinged

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Description (continued)

doors that was presumably used to store additional machinery. The interiors of each section are utilitarian. The garage is a one-story frame building with novelty weatherboard siding, a corrugated metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a stone foundation, tongue-and-groove sliding doors on the front, and 6/6 windows on the rear.

The Kibler Post Office is a one-story frame building with weatherboard siding and a corrugated metal-sheathed front-gable roof that projects to engage a front porch. The projecting roof is supported by wood posts on concrete bases, and the porch floor is a concrete slab. Other exterior features include a stone foundation, 6/6 windows with iron bars, a front entry with a wood and glass panel door, and next to the entry a mail slot with a metal cover stamped "Mail." Inside, the walls and ceiling are sheathed with beaded tongue-and-groove. Four incandescent bulbs in a square layout project from the ceiling. The floor is covered with linoleum with a diamond pattern in shades of gray and white. At the center of the single room is a Carolina Pride wood stove. The building dates to either the very end of the nineteenth century or the early twentieth century.

Barnard's Store has an address separate from the house: 2883 Kibler Valley Road. It is a two-story building of cinder block construction with a basement level accessible at grade to the rear. The parapet shed roof has a ceramic coping and door and window openings have concrete sills and (in the upper story) lintels. Windows are metal-framed. There are three front entries, each with transoms and wood and glass panel doors. From left to right there is the double-leaf store entry, a single-leaf entry to a stock room, and a single-leaf entry to the stair to the second-floor apartment. A horseshoe and a wood sign reading "Barnards Store" hang above the store entry. Across the front, below the level of the second-story windows, is a copper flashing and attachment points for a porch that was never built. On the concrete island several years in front of the store entry stands a light post between what were formerly Gulf gas pumps. There are two restroom entries on the north side. To the rear are two wide garage doors for the automobile repair business formerly located in the basement. The store space has checkerboard floor tiles, painted cinder block walls lined with shelving, a counter, and other store accoutrements. In a back corner is a kitchen used by the original storekeeper, Elitha Barnard, to cook when business was slow. The upstairs was constructed as two apartments but was later converted to a single apartment.

Most of the farm's historic buildings and other resources cluster near the Barnard House on the same side of Kibler Valley Road. Accessible to the shed wing containing the kitchen is the spring house, a one-story frame building with novelty weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The building has 4/4 windows and two doors, the latter reflecting the division of the interior into two rooms: a spring room with a concrete trough in the floor and a storage room. Both rooms have beaded tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling sheathing. On the hillside beyond the spring house stands the cellar, a small gable-fronted frame building with vertical board siding, corrugated metal roofing, and a 6/6 window. The building is built into a bank with a crude rubble foundation. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 7

Description (continued)

batten door opens into the earth-floored interior where a wooden bin formerly served to keep potatoes.

Other outbuildings in the group include a chicken house, a corn mill, and a small structure associated with the water supply, all one-story frame constructions. The chicken house has board-and-batten siding, a shed roof with a pent across the south-facing front, and metal roofing with scalloped ridge flashing. Windows with glazing and chicken wire and small openings for the poultry are concentrated on the front of the building; a batten door and other windows are on other elevations. The building stands high off the ground on granite blocks. The corn mill has crude board-and-batten siding, a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing and exposed rafter ends, and a foundation of scavenged cinder blocks and other masonry units. From the roof project two ridge ventilators, one of which retains a rotating cap. Other exterior features include four-light windows, batten doors (one with a cat hole), a window opening covered with sheet metal through which a circular opening is punched (perhaps for mill-related machinery), and a gable-end shed addition housing the motor. The interior was not accessible for survey, but through gaps in the siding it appears the motor is the front end of a Ford tractor. To one end of the motor is attached a "Rockford Power Take Off" with a belt drive that would have connected to the machinery in the mill proper. The structure associated with the water supply is a small metal-sided structure with a corrugated-metal shed roof.

The cemetery occupies a terrace behind the house and has two sections: a front, west section for family members and a rear, east section, higher up the slope of the terrace, for the community. The graves in the family section are arranged in rows and have headstones that face west. A number of the markers are uninscribed fieldstones, including at least one that is white quartzite with veins of mica that sparkle in the sun. Two fieldstones are inscribed. One reads "A.B/D.1855" and the other "F.B DIE/AD.1859:". These headstones presumably mark the graves of Barnard family children. (The numeral nine in the date 1859 is uncertain; if it is a nine it is reversed.) Several graves are marked with professionally carved marble headstones with segmental tops and Victorian motifs. The monuments of Isham Barnard (1787-1871) and his wife, Sally Barnard (1785-1863), are carved with lancet-arched frames and recessed round panels that contain bas relief carvings of clasped hands. The headstone of William Barnard (1828-92) has the same overall character as the other two markers but its carving depicts a hand with a heavenward-pointing finger. The grave of Isham Shelor (1839-82) is marked by a soapstone headstone. The white marble headstone of Lula Newman (1876-1917) features a lectern form with the carved representation of a closed bible on the slanted top, a shallow "gates ajar" carving on the front, and an inset ceramic image of a woman—presumably the deceased—inside the gates.

Farther to the south, across a small watercourse known as Coxes Branch, stands the hay and livestock barn, the largest building on the farm. The barn has a long center section, entered through

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Description (continued)

large hinged barn doors on the west end, to which side sheds were added. The barn has vertical board siding—some of it replaced in kind in 2008—and a front-gable roof with corrugated metal sheathing and an angular hay bonnet at the west end. Some siding boards, particularly those in the front gable, and inside the south shed addition, are attached with cut nails, and cut nails appear sporadically throughout the barn, but the barn structure is constructed with wire nails and many of the siding boards were reattached with wire nails during the historic period. The foundation is coursed rubble incorporating many granite blocks. Inside the center section runs a double row of circular-sawn posts resting on modern cylindrical concrete footers. The posts are nailed to the plates rather than mortised and pegged. Animal stalls, a tack room, and what may be a granary are located near the front doors. One stall door is crudely constructed of circular-sawn battens nailed together with wire nails and reused wrought nails. A door opposite is carved with letters including Ws and an A. A ladder stair rises to the hay mow, down the length of which runs a metal hay fork track suspended from short collars under the ridge. The roller-mounted hay fork itself is parked at the east end of the track. Behind the barn, apparently moved there, are two large concrete features (like light or pillar bases) of truncated pyramidal form.

In a field on a hillside to the east of the core area of the farm stands a log tobacco barn dating to ca. 1900. The barn was constructed for flue curing and has the form and features typical of its era and curing method. It is tall and roughly square in plan with v-notched logs and mud daubing. The logs are exposed on the front (west) elevation but covered with unpainted board-and-batten siding on the other elevations. The boards are attached with wire nails and the battens are attached with cut nails. The gable roof, which is sheathed with corrugated metal roofing that has partly blown off, has purlin roof construction, that is, the roof is supported by logs that span from gable to gable rather than rafters that span from eaves to ridge. On the front is a shed-roofed porch supported by log posts. Metal flues formerly used on the barn interior are stored above the porch roof joists. The barn has a rubble and clay mortar foundation with projecting stone fireboxes at the two front corners. The front door, which has fallen from its hinges, is constructed with battens and wire nails. Inside, there are five tiers of tier poles to the level of the eaves and two tiers above. The logs are exposed and finger impressions are visible in the mud daubing. The stone fireboxes project into the interior and there are a few sections of flue associated with them. Flue exhaust holes, which are ordinarily located next to the entrance, were not observed; it is possible they were filled in with stone when the barn was converted to oil burning.

Between the tobacco barn and the farm core is a three-level pack house dating to the late 1940s. The first level, which is built into a bank, is cinder block and poured concrete. The two upper levels are frame covered with corrugated metal, the same material that sheathes the gable roof. There is a 6/6 window at the back of the second level and a square opening (for passing tobacco in and out of the building) over the second-level entry. The upper levels have exposed structure on the interior and there is a large pile of tobacco sticks on the second level. The lowest level was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Description (continued)

used as an ordering pit for humidifying the tobacco. The space has partly earthen walls and crude wooden racks for hanging the tobacco. The ordering pit is entered through a batten door and is flanked by windows. Beside the lane leading to the tobacco barn and pack house is the location of a former log tobacco barn. The tobacco barn had fallen into ruinous condition in recent years and was dismantled, some of its lumber used to repair the large barn on the property, other lumber stockpiled at the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Barnard House
Patrick County, Virginia

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement of Significance

The Barnard Farm, located in Patrick County, Virginia, has a diversity of historic resources spanning nearly two centuries of development. The farm was established in the early nineteenth century by Isham and Sally Barnard in the Kibler Valley at the point where the upper Dan River emerges from the Blue Ridge. The Barnards' farmhouse was a two-story log dwelling, possibly built in 1829, that was enlarged and remodeled in the Greek Revival style in the mid-nineteenth century, possibly ca. 1851, and again in the Craftsman style in the 1930s. The interior features vibrant graining and a marbled mantel. Descendants of Isham and Sally, principally their grandson, James W. Barnard (a state legislator), and great-grandson, William Barnard, added farm buildings and log and frame tenant houses to the property. Other resources include the small frame Kibler Post Office, the 1950s cinder block Barnard's Store, and the Barnard Cemetery, which contains gravemarkers ranging from fieldstones to a locally crafted soapstone headstone and professionally carved marble and granite monuments.

The Barnard Farm meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture for the diversity of its architectural resources, which illustrate architectural and historical trends from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth. The period of significance begins with the construction of the original section of the Barnard House in the early nineteenth century—a likely date is 1829—and concludes in 1959, embracing the construction of Barnard's Store and a pack house during the post-World War II period. The Barnard Farm is eligible at the local level of significance.

Acknowledgements

A number of individuals assisted the preparation and review of this nomination, foremost among them one of the owners of the property and the sponsor of the nomination, Ilene Blinick, as well as family members Janice Ann E. Hall, JoAnn Barnard Ayers, and William A. Barnard. Others who contributed to the project included Kathleen Ingoldsby, Laura A. W. Phillips, and Ed Register, as well as Thomas Klatka, Jean McRae, Michael Pulice, Kelly Spradley-Kurowski, and Marc Wagner of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

Historical Background

The Barnard Farm occupies the last large extent of level ground along the Dan River below where the river emerges from the Blue Ridge through the gorge of the Kibler Valley. As such the location was apparently recognized at an early date for its agricultural potential. In 1804 John Preston of Washington County purchased 501 acres at the location from John Hanby. Preston was distantly related to the Smithfield Prestons of Montgomery County, one of the leading early families of Southwest Virginia, and he was himself one of the foremost citizens of Washington County. The deed noted that the tract was occupied by John Young, presumably a relation of the James Young whose property adjoined to the south. In 1811 Isham Barnard acquired 150 acres on the "Big Dann river" near the Preston tract. Barnard (1787-1871), whose name was spelled Barnett in the deed, lived in Patrick County by the date of the purchase. He acquired the acreage from Charles Bolt, his brother-in-law. Barnard's wife was Sarah "Sally" Burch (1785-1863), whom he wed in Surry County, North Carolina, in 1805, and with whom he raised thirteen children.¹

In 1829 John and Robert Preston, the latter probably John's son, sold 201 acres of their 501-acre tract to Isham Barnard for \$700. It is possible Barnard acquired an interest in the land earlier, although the 1830 land book has a marginal note explaining that the 201 acres were "transferred from Robert & John Preston," confirming that Barnard took formal possession in 1829. By the end of the antebellum period Barnard had amassed over 1,300 acres. He also owned slaves. The original version of his will, dated 1859, bequeathed a woman named Ruth, her two children, and a boy named Henderson to Sally Barnard and directed that the remaining slaves be sold at his death (a provision made null and void since Barnard died after the Civil War). Family tradition recalls that a slave house stood somewhere in the vicinity of the present hay and stock barn.²

The 1850 census provides a detailed look at the makeup of the Barnard household and farming operation. Isham, whose occupation was given as farmer, lived with his wife, Sally, his son, William (1828-92), and one Archibald Barnard. Isham Barnard owned a farm valued at \$2,000 as well as six slaves. The agricultural census described his farm as having 115 improved acres and 380 unimproved acres. Barnard grew large crops of corn and oats and smaller crops of wheat and rye. He reported no tobacco production in 1850, although some of his neighbors grew the crop, and there were myriad small tobacco factories in Patrick County in 1850. A hundred swine were listed—hogs were well-suited to the forests that surrounded the farm—as were smaller herds of sheep, horses, cattle, and milk cows. By 1860 the Barnard household had been reduced to Isham, Sally, and William, although the value of the farm had increased substantially to \$6,776 and Barnard's slave holding, which had increased to nine people, contributed to the over \$9,000 listed for his personal estate. In 1870 Isham, then widowed, lived on the farm with William; his granddaughter Sarah A. Shelor (b. ca. 1837), who kept house for her uncle and grandfather; Elizabeth Shelor, possibly Sarah's sister; and a teenaged farm laborer named John Palmer. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

farm at this time included a second dwelling, as noted in an 1868 codicil to Barnard's will which refers to "my new survey on Coxes branch and old house &c."³

William Barnard received the farm following his father's death in 1871. After William's death in 1892 the farm was acquired by his nephew, James William Barnard (1844-1923), who was the grandson of Isham and Sarah Barnard and the son of Tirea Barnard (1807-77) and Eliza Scott Barnard (b. 1807). Tirea, Eliza, and their family appear to have lived on a farm adjacent to the Barnard Farm in 1850, but they later moved to the Meadows of Dan vicinity of the county. In 1863 James W. Barnard enlisted in the Confederate army (Company K, 50th Virginia Infantry) and served at the battles of Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania Courthouse before being captured and interned in Union prisoner of war camps in Maryland and New York. In 1870 James W. Barnard lived with Tirea Barnard, his father, and a year later he married Susan R. Wood (1853-1931). Eventually he entered politics, first serving as commissioner of the revenue for the Dan River district of Patrick County beginning in 1894 and later serving a term in the Virginia House of Delegates during 1906 and 1907 (he was a Republican). James W. Barnard was also a Primitive Baptist minister ordained in 1877, and he was the first postmaster of the Kibler Post Office, which he opened in the Barnard Farm farmhouse in 1899. The opening of the post office coincided with the construction of the Mt. Airy and Eastern Railroad from Mt. Airy, North Carolina, to Kibler. According to a county history: "This narrow gauge railroad ran a daily round trip hauling lumber, cross ties, logs, and tanbark out of the area while bringing in fertilizer, flour, side meat, shoes, mail, and other commodities." The lumber shipped out on the railroad was cut at the sawmill of C. W. Kibler, who gave his name to the post office and community.⁴

In 1915 James and Eliza's son, William (Will) Barnard (1894-1993), married Elitha Agnes Clement (1898-1960), who went by the nickname Cubie. Will Barnard was employed as a foreman by the Clark Brothers construction firm. One project he worked on was the Pinnacles Powerplant several miles upstream from the Barnard Farm. Both Will and his wife operated the Kibler Post Office. According to family tradition, Cubie opened a store in the oldest section of the granary. In the early 1930s she and her husband had a small store building that originally stood up Coxes Branch, said to have been operated by a Mr. Wilson, moved down to the road and remodeled to serve as the store and post office. According to one account, the post office closed in 1939. In a 1981 newspaper interview Will Barnard recalled the family-run post office service during the depression of the 1930s: "You know, people wanting to mail a letter . . . My wife was postmaster and stamps were 2 cents, and they'd bring an egg over and ask for a stamp. She'd buy the egg and stamp the letter." Eventually the Barnards' son William (Bill) A. Barnard took over the family mercantile business. Before he did, in the early 1950s the Barnards had the cinder block building erected for their store business with an automobile repair shop in the basement and living quarters on the second floor. Bill Barnard operated the store into the 1990s. For most of the second half of the twentieth century a junk yard associated with the automobile shop was located in the fields near

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

the hay and livestock barn. The junk was removed in recent years and the affected area returned to an agricultural appearance.⁵

Architectural Discussion

The Barnard House is difficult to date given its vernacular character and the lack of separate building valuations in Patrick County tax records until the mid-1840s (after the house was apparently built). However, certain data bracket the construction date. No wrought nails were observed in the construction of the house, which indicates construction after about 1810. (Not all areas of the house were visible for inspection). The 1847 land book valued buildings on the tract where the house stands at \$100, a figure that is commensurate with what was probably at the time a basic log dwelling without substantial wings. A notable date between 1810 and 1847 is 1829, the year Isham Barnard acquired the tract from Robert and John Preston. It is not inconceivable that the house was already standing when Barnard purchased the tract, but the fact that the Prestons were absentee owners and the occupants of the farm were tenants suggests that whatever dwelling may have existed would have been less permanent. Barnard purchased the tract in May of 1829, early enough in the year that he would have had time to complete the house by the end of 1829. Therefore, ca. 1829 is proposed as the date of construction.

The original exterior character of the Barnard House is mostly obscured by later alteration with one important exception—the original projecting plates and the projecting log ends that support them are visible in the gables and especially in the attic of the rear shed rooms. The upper half of the originally exterior north elevation is exposed in the attic, and in addition to features such as adze marks and wood and mud chinking and daubing there is visible the end of the log that supports the projecting plate at the northwest corner of the original house. The log end is hewn down to a quarter-round profile, with the curved section boldly chamfered. Decorative log treatments are rare in the region's vernacular log building tradition, and the specific detail of a curved and chamfered log bracket is apparently undocumented in the region.

Paradoxically, despite the specificity of the decorative treatment, the shaped log end does not appear to have much value as a diagnostic feature. Because it is so rare, there are few or no comparable examples to help with dating. Likewise, the projecting plate log is not very useful as a dating tool, but this is due to the broad temporal range of documented examples rather than a paucity of data. One of the most accurately dated examples of a projecting plate log in western Virginia belongs to the Solitude Log Building on the Virginia Tech campus in Blacksburg. The small building—probably erected as a slave dwelling to serve the closely adjacent Solitude house—has been dated to 1841-43 through dendrochronology, a date range that is confirmed by other evidence. (Coincidentally, Solitude was owned by the Montgomery County branch of the Preston family, close relations to the Washington County Prestons who owned the Barnard Farm tract

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

during the early nineteenth century.) Other regional log houses with projecting plates are less well documented but appear to date to the first third of the nineteenth century. Therefore, the ca. 1829 date suggested by archival sources falls within the temporal range of projecting log plates in western Virginia.⁶

The house interior retains a number of early features. The multiple pairs of wood and iron hooks, some suitable for holding rifles, testify to the functionality of the large downstairs room, which would have served as an all-purpose room. The late William Barnard, who was born in 1894, told the family that the fireplace in the room was used for cooking before his time. (He also claimed part of the house was built by slaves.) One of the room's early uses was for quilting. The women of the household suspended a quilt frame from the two tab-like hooks attached to the ceiling (the third and fourth hooks are missing). The frame could be lowered for quilting and drawn up to ceiling level when not in use. What if any stylistic features the interior had originally are unknown; the present Greek Revival features such as the two-panel doors and the simplified post-and-lintel mantels date to the mid-nineteenth century. (The 1930s mantel in the second-floor of the south wing is an interesting evocation of a vernacular Greek Revival mantel from the preceding century.) Of particular interest is the marbling and graining throughout the first floor, treatments that are related to the vigorous decorative painting tradition documented in Surry and Stokes counties, North Carolina, which adjoin Patrick County to the south. The marbling on the mantel, in particular, is very similar in pattern to marbling on a mantel in the 1790s Edwards-Franklin House in Surry County. The Edwards-Franklin painting and that in the Barnard House presumably date to the nineteenth century.⁷

An increase in the value of buildings from \$100 to \$200 in 1851 probably reflects the construction of the rear shed rooms and the first story of the south wing. The Greek Revival character of these sections is corroborating evidence for an antebellum date of construction, as is the 1850s date on the shed section chimney. A ca. 1890 photograph of the house shows the south wing in its original one-story form, with a stone end chimney, a shed-roofed front (west side) porch, and a 6/6 window. The construction of the wing reoriented the house to face the river. The photograph also shows neat wood-shingle roofing with metal gutters and downspouts, and an unpainted frame outbuilding in front of the house with vertical board and weatherboard siding. According to family tradition, a portion of the outbuilding was later moved south several dozen yards and now comprises part of the granary. An interesting feature appears on the west end of the main house roof in the photograph: a small weatherboard-sided cupola-like construction with a wood-shingled gable roof. The feature may have served as a belfry for a farm bell, although its function is not recalled in family tradition.⁸

The last major transformation of the house occurred in the 1930s when then owners William and Elitha Barnard hired carpenter Lucian Brim to add a second story to the south wing and to remodel the house in the Craftsman style. Lucian Brim (1885-1971) was born in North Carolina and lived

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

for many years in Winston-Salem, but he married a Patrick County woman and lived for the latter part of his life in Claudville near the Kibler Valley. While he lived in Winston-Salem, Brim worked as a carpenter, and he is credited with building a number of houses on Patterson Avenue in that city. In Patrick County, in addition to the remodeling of the Barnard House, Brim was involved in the construction of the Red Bank School in Claudville. The Barnard family recalls that Brim was assisted in his work on their farm by one of his brothers, although which one is not known.⁹

The Barnard Farm's other residences are its two tenant houses, which illustrate a number of features of their type. First and foremost is the cheapness of their construction. The original log section of the Upper Tenant House utilizes small-diameter, circular-sawn (rather than hewn) logs joined with square notches rather than the stronger v and half-dovetail notches that traditionally predominated in the region. The logs were apparently never chinked—from the outset they were intended as a structural scaffold for the board-and-batten siding, which provided enclosure and which structurally reinforced the log construction. The framing of both tenant houses has widely spaced studs which suggest the construction is intermediate between conventional, adequately structured frame construction and studless boxed construction. The newspaper wallpaper, minimalist mantels, and mud-mortared stone chimneys also point to the thrifty construction of these dwellings intended for use by those near the bottom of the rural class structure. The diverse sources of the newspapers used for wallpaper in the Upper Tenant House may relate to the existence of the post office on the farm.

With the possible exception of the original section of the granary, which has hewn members, early farm buildings do not survive on the Barnard Farm. An appraisal of William Barnard's estate made in 1893 references a barn but this was probably not the barn that presently stands on the farm. Most of the existing farm buildings date to the ownership of James W. Barnard from the early 1890s until 1923. The largest of these is the hay and livestock barn, a two-level nailed-frame building with a longitudinal wagon alley entered at both gable ends. The barn was designed to accommodate the hay fork/hay carrier system that survives in the upper hay mow. Horse-powered hay carriers gained popularity in the 1860s as a way to lift loose hay from a wagon and drop it into the mow by way of ropes, pulleys, and the hay fork itself, reducing the amount of labor needed to move and store hay. The Barnard barn's system is based on the hay carrier patented by Iowa inventor William Loudon in 1867. Loudon's innovation was a rolling hay fork on a track suspended under the ridge of the barn roof. The hay was lifted perpendicularly from a wagon parked outside and moved horizontally into the barn to any desired point along the length of the mow. An associated feature was the hay bonnet, an extension of the roof that sheltered the projecting end of the track. The Barnard barn's hay bonnet is located on the west gable end. Also of interest are the nails used in the construction of the barn. The structure was joined with wire nails—evidence for a date of construction after 1890—but the siding was attached with technologically older cut nails, indicating the builder's preference for different nails for different applications. A similar differentiation appears in the farm's surviving tobacco barn, which has board-and-batten

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

sheathing with the boards attached by wire nails and the battens attached by cut nails.¹⁰

Tobacco was an important crop on the Barnard Farm at the turn of the twentieth century, as it was on farms throughout the region. The surviving flue-cure tobacco barn is a classic representative of its type. The form is standard—square or approximately square in plan and taller than it is wide or deep—and functional features such as corner fireboxes, remnants of ground-hugging flues, tier poles, and air-tight construction are also typical. The form and various features optimized curing of the suspended tobacco with superheated air from the flues. The log purlin roof perpetuated a pioneer construction technique originally developed to avoid complicated (and relatively expensive) nailed or pegged frame construction. Log purlin roofs were presumably common in the region's first generations of flue-cure barns, but as sawn lumber and then wire nails became plentiful the technique gave way to conventional roof framing. Tobacco barns with log purlin roofs were presumably built infrequently after about 1900 and they are now rare compared to conventionally roof-framed tobacco barns. The Barnard Farm's late 1940s pack house is also a representative and intact example of its type. Pack houses served for the processing of cured tobacco prior to shipment. The upper two levels of the pack house served for grading and other handling of the tobacco. Tobacco sticks are still stored inside—ready for a next season's session of tobacco work that never occurred. The building's bank-side siting creates an ordering pit with earthen walls, the source of the moisture placed the tobacco "in order," making it supple enough to handle without crumbling. The bank siting makes the ordering pit accessible from grade on the north side and allows for a door and windows for the convenience of the workers.¹¹

Information on historic land-use patterns at the Barnard Farm comes from a number of sources. The ca. 1890 photograph shows the lower hillsides across the Dan River to the north of the house as cleared—today they are largely forested—with woods restricted to the steeper upper slopes. In a 1981 interview Will Barnard (1894-93) noted several changes during his lifetime. One was the arrival of the railroad and intensive timber harvesting around 1900. "There were sawmills all over the country here," Barnard recalled. He attributed the demise of the local industry to a flood in 1916, which presumably damaged infrastructure, but nearly two decades of lumbering would have depleted timber stands and was likely the true cause. Barnard also noted the affect of the Great Depression. "People moved out of the mountains and it was all grown up from forest [the hillsides reforested]. People moved out and went where they could get work." Beginning in the 1950s a trickle of new residents moved in—outsiders who built vacation cabins in the scenic Kibler Valley gorge, a trend that continues to the present.¹²

The Barnard Cemetery illustrates in microcosm trends in the development of funerary art in the region and nation. The fieldstone markers, which include the earliest obit dates (two 1850s dates), represent the cemetery's early development. Professionally produced monuments from outside the valley would have been obtainable during the mid-nineteenth century, but the family opted instead

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

for uninscribed or crudely inscribed markers that were made in the locality, perhaps the immediate vicinity of the farm. The exclusive use of uninscribed fieldstone markers in the community section of the cemetery, which was reserved for non-family local residents, probably reflects the relative poverty of the families whose members were buried there, since it may be assumed that interments were made in the section well into the period that inscribed and professionally made markers were used in the family section. The Barnard family owned slaves before the Civil War, but whether slave burials were made in the community section is unknown.

The first professional monuments were introduced to mark the graves of the farm's progenitors, Isham and Sally Barnard, probably after Isham's death in 1871. Sally died during the Civil War when such monuments would have been much harder to obtain. It is reasonable to assume the matching monuments for her and her husband were ordered at the same time by family members. The stock iconography, lettering, and phraseology of these monuments and that of William Barnard, who died in 1892, indicate they were produced at a commercial marble yard or yards, probably among the many that operated in the larger towns and cities of Virginia and North Carolina during the era. From marble in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the family switched to more durable granite as the twentieth century progressed.¹³

The soapstone headstone of Isham Shelor, who died in 1882, relates to the regionally-based manufacture of soapstone funerary monuments documented by such researchers as Thomas Klatka and Kathleen Ingoldsby. The golden-green-hued tombstone shares features with the cemetery's professional tombstones such as a segmental top and an arched "In Memory of" inscription, but its indigenous material and the relative lack of sophistication in its inscription—with malformed numerals and Ss and dotted capital Is—point to its production by a local artisan who was unschooled in professional stone carving technique. The soapstone may have been quarried in the county, although the proximity of the Kibler Valley to Floyd County, which had a vigorous soapstone industry at the end of the nineteenth century, suggests that county as a potential source as well. Isham Shelor may have been Isham and Sally Barnard's grandson, since their daughter Polly married a Shelor. More mainstream in character is the tombstone of Lula Newman (d. 1917). The monument's form and ceramic inset indicate it was produced by a mass-manufacturer of tombstones with access to a nationwide distribution network. By the early twentieth century a number of companies had perfected the transfer of photographic images to durable ceramic plaques for mounting on tombstones. The stylized "gates ajar" carving represents the gates of heaven, further emphasized by stars placed above the gateway's arch. The placement of the image of Lula Newman under the arch represents her ascent into heaven. The image appears to be retouched—perhaps the photograph did not reproduce well—or it may be entirely freehand.¹⁴

In addition to Lucian Brim, the names are known for several individuals who built buildings on the Barnard Farm during the twentieth century. Will Barnard built Barnard's Store with assistance from

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

local farmer and construction worker Wilton Stanley. Will's son Bill designed and built the chicken house as a Future Farmers of America project about 1940 while he was in high school. Bill may have gotten some of his ideas for the building from FFA materials or other published plans, but he is probably responsible for most of the design with input from his father. One notable feature of the chicken house is its high stone footers, a traditional means for keeping predators away from the poultry. More recently, Jarrell Jones, a preservation contractor based in Winston-Salem, has made repairs to the livestock and hay barn and the Kibler Post Office among other work. Architect Barry Rakes is providing design assistance for the work underway.¹⁵

Endnotes

1. Patrick County Deed Book 2, p. 476; Deed Book 3, p. 468; Floyd, "Memoirs;" Seigler, "Isham Barnard," 102-103.
2. Floyd, "Memoirs;" Patrick County Will Book 7, p. 81; Patrick County tax records.
3. Patrick County Will Book 7, p. 81; U.S. census.
4. Ayers, "Barnard Family," 102; Perry, "Free State of Patrick," 165; Kirkman, "Patrick County Census of 1870;" *History of Patrick County*, 223, 293, 471; Patrick County Will Book 7, p. 81; Will Book 8, p. 146; U.S. census.
5. Ilene Blinick personal communication; Ayers, "Barnard Family," 102;" *History of Patrick County*, 293; *Sentinel*, April 13, 1981.
6. Michael Pulice and Laura A. W. Phillips personal communication; Pulice, "Log Outbuilding at Solitude."
7. Ilene Blinick personal communication; Phillips, *Simple Treasures*, 12-13, Phillips, "Grand Illusions," 155, 157.
8. Ilene Blinick personal communication; Boyd, "Tirea 'Tira' (Tirece) Barnard," 105.
9. Ilene Blinick and JoAnn Barnard personal communication; Jenkins, "Lucian and Mary Arrington Brim," 129.
10. Patrick County Will Book 8, p. 156; Soike, "Affordable Barns," 87-88.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Statement of Significance (continued)

11. Pezzoni, "Architectural History of Halifax County," 15-19.
12. *Sentinel*, April 13, 1981.
13. Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 179; Pezzoni, "Virginian to the Grave," 66-67.
14. Thomas Klatka and Kathleen Ingoldsby personal communication.
15. Ilene Blinick personal communication.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 20

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 21

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 22

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated area are shown on the 1:200-scale map (map 1 of 1) that accompanies the nomination. The map is based on a survey by Ed Register dated November 13, 2008.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the approximately 155-acre nominated area correspond to the boundaries of the present property and encompass the historic resources presently associated with the farm.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Barnard Farm
Patrick County, Virginia

Section number Photos Page 23

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

BARNARD FARM

Patrick County, Virginia

DHR file no. 070-5058

J. Daniel Pezzoni, Photographer

Negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia.

DATE: September 2008

VIEW OF: Barnard House front (west) and south elevations. View facing northeast.

NEG. NO. 24367

PHOTO 1 OF 5

DATE: September 2008

VIEW OF: Barnard House rear (east) elevation with nominated hillside across the Dan River beyond. View facing west.

NEG. NO. 24367

PHOTO 2 OF 5

DATE: September 2008

VIEW OF: Left to right: granary, garage, Kibler Post Office, and Barnard's Store (behind post office). View facing northwest.

NEG. NO. 24367

PHOTO 3 OF 5

DATE: September 2008

VIEW OF: Barn. View facing southeast.

NEG. NO. 24367

PHOTO 4 OF 5

DATE: September 2008

VIEW OF: Cemetery. View facing northeast.

NEG. NO. 24367

PHOTO 5 OF 5

McRae, Jean

From: McRae, Jean
Sent: Monday, January 05, 2009 11:44 AM
To: 'Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.gov'; Dan Pezzoni
Cc: Spradley-Kurowski, Kelly; Wagner, Marc; Pulice, Michael
Subject: RE: photo question

Thanks Alexis .

We will go with your comments for this NR only, and await the final edition of the photo policy for guidance after that (have checked the web site and it still shows the March 2008 policy). Otherwise we will still guide as we have with all other nominations. I will also include a copy of these emails for this particular NR when it comes to your office for check in and review. The consultant will still need to set up the correct CD with tiff files, but I am sure he will appreciate not having to reprint the photos themselves.
Thanks again, Jean

-----Original Message-----

From: Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.gov [mailto:Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 05, 2009 11:25 AM
To: Dan Pezzoni
Cc: McRae, Jean; Spradley-Kurowski, Kelly; Wagner, Marc; Pulice, Michael
Subject: Re: photo question

I'm attempting to get the best images possible without having the photos be redone. I am assisting you on this case only.

Alexis Abernathy
National Register of Historic Places
alexis_abernathy@contractor.nps.gov
Work (202)354-2236
fax (202)371-2229

"Dan Pezzoni"
<gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net>

01/05/2009 10:23
AM

To
"McRae, Jean"
<Jean.McRae@dhr.virginia.gov>,
"Spradley-Kurowski, Kelly"
<Kelly.Spradley-Kurowski@dhr.virginia.gov>,
<Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.gov>,
"Pulice, Michael"
<Michael.Pulice@dhr.virginia.gov>,
"Wagner, Marc"
<Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov>

cc

Subject

Re: photo question

Sorry to throw everyone a curve ball with this one. I'll know a little more

when the photo lab opens tomorrow. - Dan

----- Original Message -----

From: "McRae, Jean" <Jean.McRae@dhr.virginia.gov>
To: "Spradley-Kurowski, Kelly" <Kelly.Spradley-Kurowski@dhr.virginia.gov>;
<Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.gov>; "Dan Pezzoni"
<gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net>; "Pulice, Michael"
<Michael.Pulice@dhr.virginia.gov>; "Wagner, Marc"
<Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 05, 2009 10:06 AM
Subject: RE: photo question

Dear Alexis

I am confused as I understood we could not combine processes. So are you clearly saying that we can have people combine processes? Also have you determined whether you will accept Kodak paper or not? I just want to be sure because we have been guiding people away from combining as we thought that was not acceptable, and I will need to update our guidance documents. Hope you had a great holiday. Thanks, Jean

-----Original Message-----

From: Spradley-Kurowski, Kelly
Sent: Monday, January 05, 2009 8:27 AM
To: McRae, Jean
Subject: FW: photo question

This chain of messages is about Dan Pezzoni's nominations (that we looked at together-- photos printed on Kodak paper from scanned negatives. Would you read Alexis' response and help me interpret? I can't yet tell if the Kodak paper is ok, and if she's treating these as digital or as film photos. I'll write her back if you can't tell either, but given my lack of understanding about this I thought I may be missing something. Argghh...

-----Original Message-----

From: Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.gov
[mailto:Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 02, 2009 11:02 AM
To: Dan Pezzoni
Cc: Spradley-Kurowski, Kelly
Subject: Re: photo question

Hello,

Ok Let me make sure I understand what you have.

True Black-and-white negatives
Negaitves have been scanned - are they TIFFs or JPEGs?
Prints are what kind of Paper?

I think you are fine.

If the negatives were scanned as TIFFs GREAT. Properly label(name) each image on the disk.

If the negatives were scanned as JPEGs convert the original JPEGS to a TIFF then properly label (name) each image on the disk. This order is very imortant.

The prints should be labeled to correspond to the disk labels (names)

When this nominations comes to this office the letter should mention that I have conversed with you.

Alexis

Alexis Abernathy

National Register of Historic Places
alexis_abernathy@contractor.nps.gov
Work (202) 354-2236
fax (202) 371-2229

"Dan Pezzoni"
<gilespezzoni@roc
kbridge.net>

To "Spradley-Kurowski, Kelly"

01/02/2009 10:38
<Kelly.Spradley-Kurowski@dhr.virgin
AM ia.gov>,

<Alexis_Abernathy@contractor.nps.go
v>

cc

Subject Re: photo question

Dear Alexis,

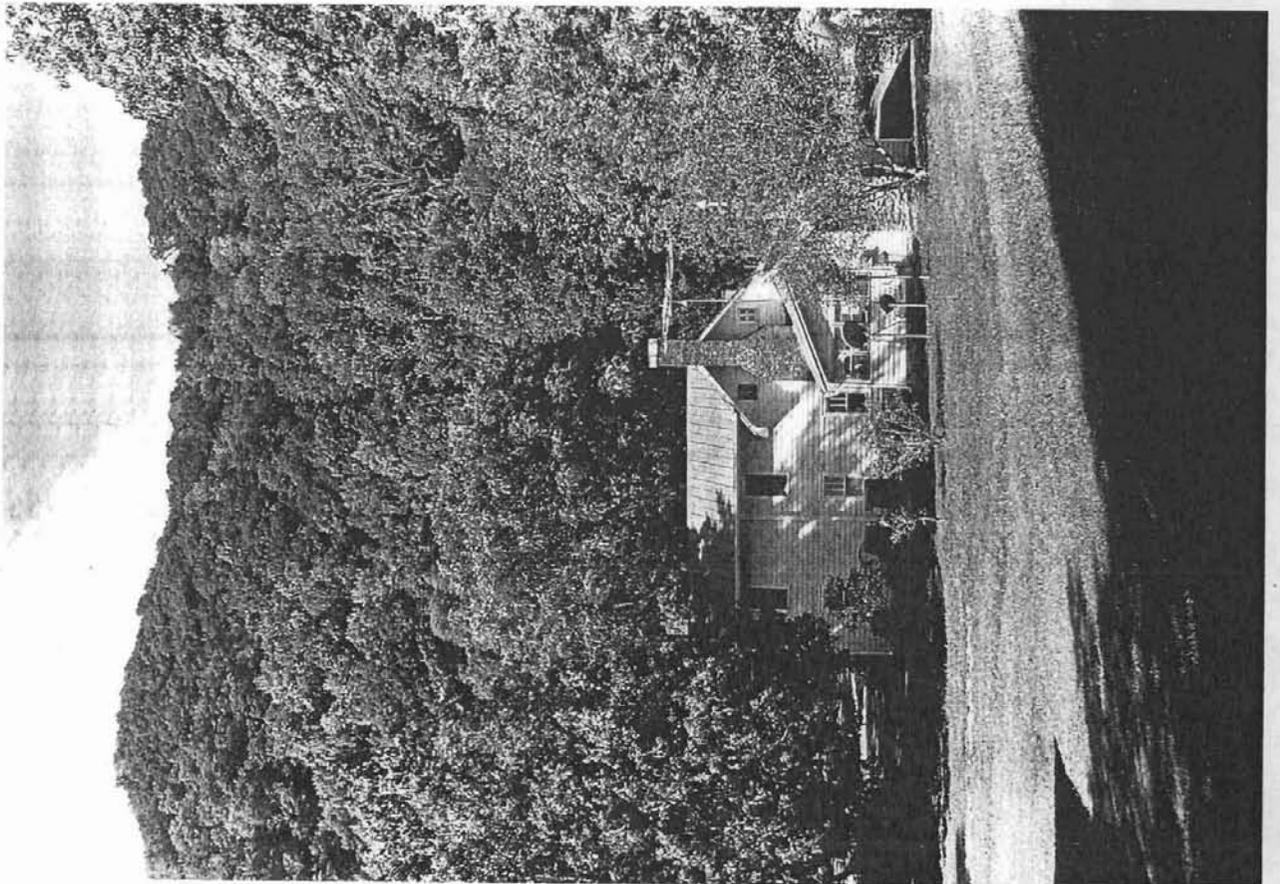
The film is black and white. It was processed the same way and by the same lab that has done most of my National Register photo work since the late 1990s. Starting this summer the lab no longer prints from negatives, hence the scan-from-negative approach we took for the two nominations Kelly referenced.

In my opinion the images look fine, but Kelly may want to weigh in on that.

Thanks for helping to resolve this question. I understand it is getting harder to find labs that do conventional printing from black and white negatives outside the big cities.

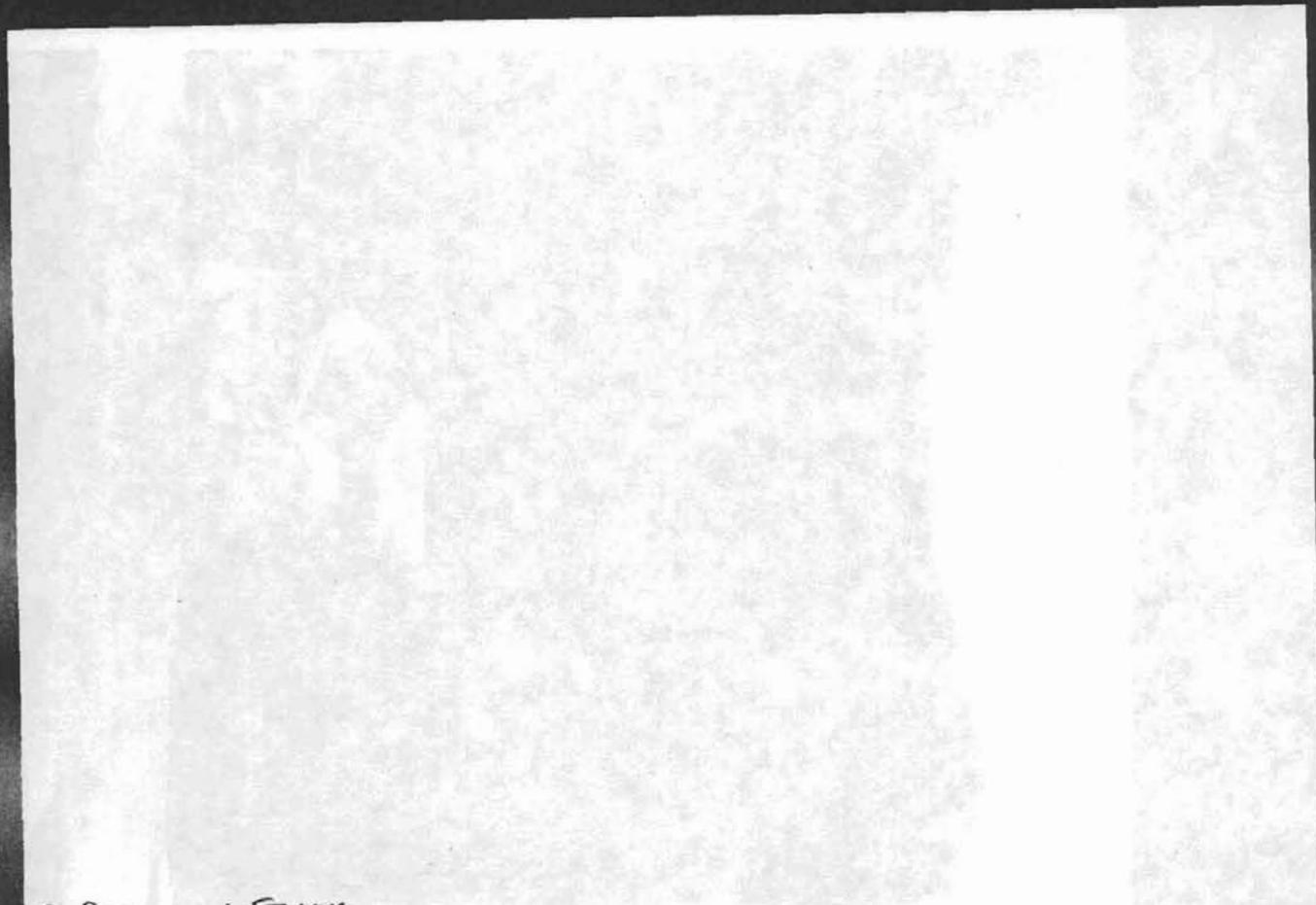
Sincerely,

Dan Pezzoni
Landmark Preservation Associates
Lexington, VA

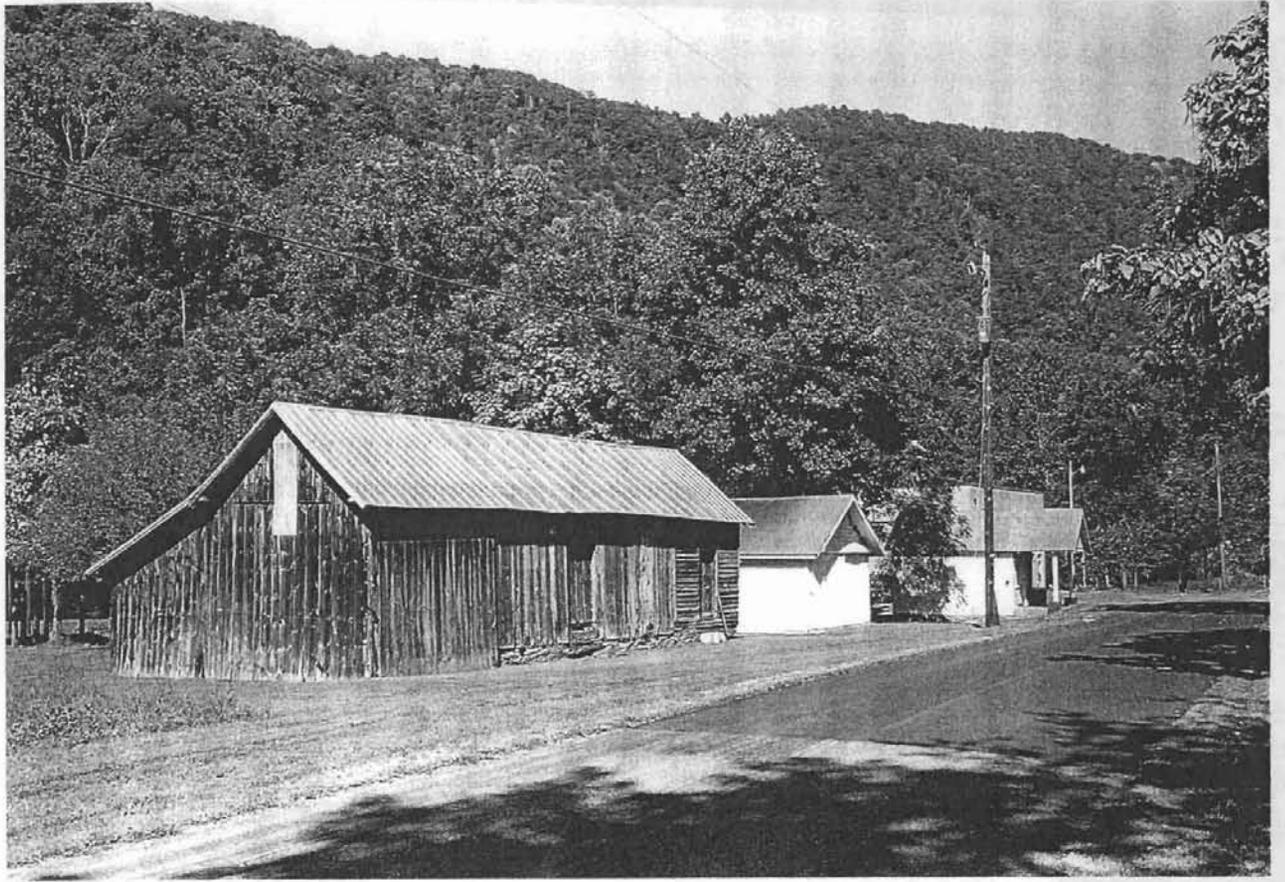




1. Barn and Farrow
Patrick Co., Va.



2. Bauvard Farm
Patrick Co., Va.





3. Barnyard Farm
Patrick Co., Va.



4. Barnyard Farm
Patrick Co., Va.

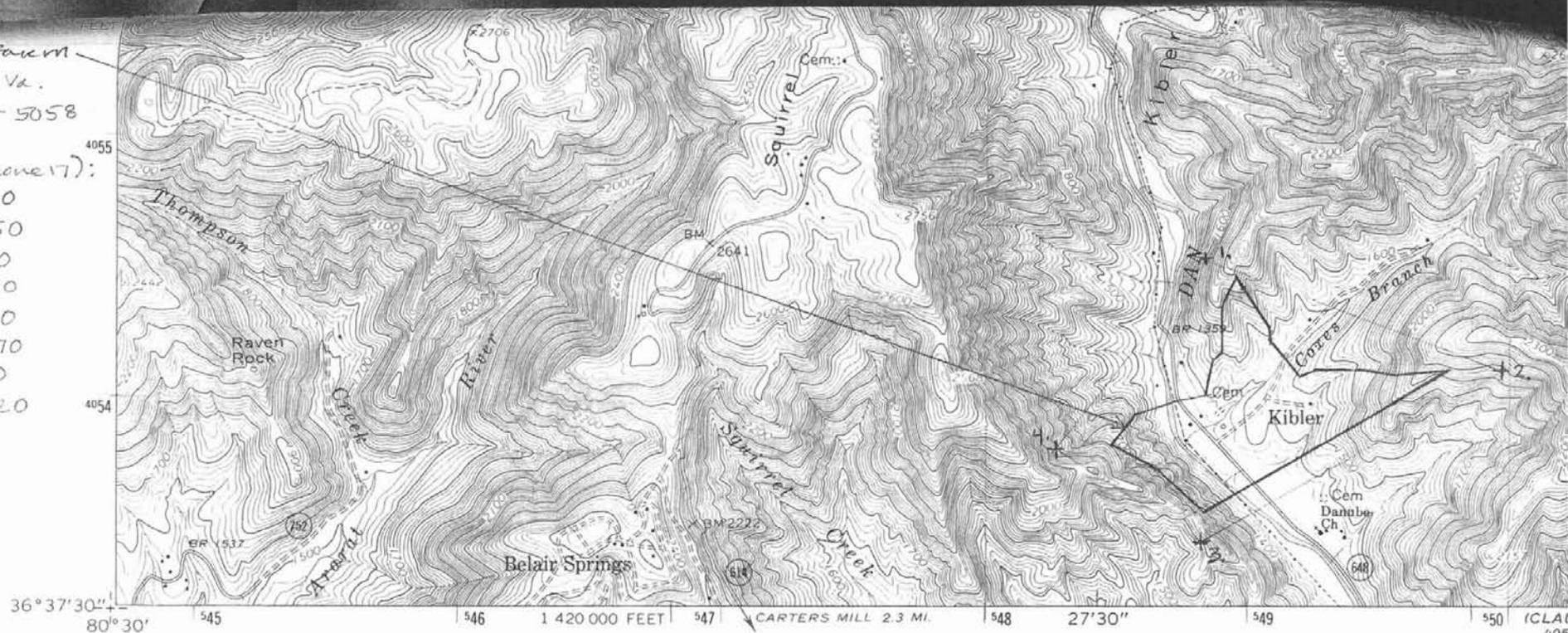


5. Barwood Farm
Patrick Co., Va.

Barnard Farm
Patrick Co., Va.
DHR# 070-5058

UTM refs (zone 17):

1. E 548840
N 4054550
2. E 549960
N 4054130
3. E 548820
N 4053470
4. E 548260
N 4053820



36°37'30" 80°30' 545 546 1 420 000 FEET 547 548 27'30" 549 550 (CLAI 495)

(MOUNT AIRY NORTH)
4857 11 SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

1927 North American Datum

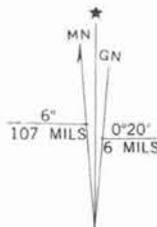
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983

move the projection lines 9 meters south and

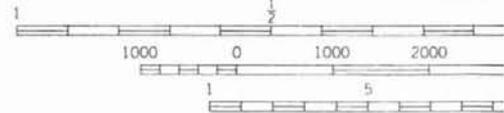
18 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR IN NATIONAL GEODETIC

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