

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Honaker Commercial Historic District
other names/site number 239-5001

2. Location

street & number US Highway 80 (Redbud Highway) not for publication
city or town Town of Honaker vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Russell code 167 zip code 24260

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 at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide x local

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
[Signature] [Date]
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National 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)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
21	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	buildings
21	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel _____

Domestic: multiple dwelling _____

Recreation & Culture: movie theatre _____

Commerce/trade: office building _____

Commerce/trade: department store _____

Commerce/trade: financial institution _____

Commerce/trade: specialty store _____

Government: post office _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: multiple dwelling _____

Recreation & Culture: Museum _____

Commerce/trade: office building _____

Commerce/trade: department store _____

Commerce/trade: specialty store _____

Commerce/trade: restaurant _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th-century revival styles _____

Late 19th & early 20th century American movements _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete, brick, stone _____

walls: Concrete, brick, wood _____

roof: Metal, asphalt _____

other: wood _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Town of Honaker, in northeastern Russell County, occupies a small valley in the Alleghany Mountains of southwestern Virginia. Within town limits, Laurel Branch and Thompson Creek join Lewis Creek, which enters the Clinch River 1.5 miles south of town. Steep landforms surround Honaker on all sides, including Clinch Mountain and Beartown Mountain to the south, Hazel Mountain to the west, Stone Mountain and "House and Barn Mountain" to the east, and lower ridges such as Sandy Ridge to the north and Kent Ridge to the east. By main roads, Honaker is reached via US Highway 80, traveling 5.8 miles north from US 19/460. U.S. 80, the north-south artery that bisects the town and serves as the commercial main street, is locally named Redbud Highway, in reference to Honaker's claim to being the "redbud capital" of the world. The nominated historic district is 6.2 acres in area. It follows US 80 through town for 0.16 miles, but also extends 0.08 miles west along South Railroad Avenue (local Route 645) to the end of the central business district. The majority of notable buildings in the district line the north and south sides of South Railroad Avenue. The Norfolk and Western Railroad maintains an active line, originally called the Clinch Valley Extension, through the north part of the district, traveling east-west. The district is commercial in nature, and consists of 24 one, two, and three-story buildings built from the late 19th to mid-20th century. Buildings are typically sited at grade with no setbacks along a concrete sidewalk. Twenty-one of the buildings are at least 50 years old and identified as *contributing*. The other three buildings were built much more recently and thus are identified as *non-contributing*. Brick and concrete block are the chief exterior building materials employed throughout the district. The few architecturally-distinct buildings primarily reference the Classical Revival and Commercial styles, though there are, however faint, Richardsonian Romanesque, Craftsman and Art Deco stylistic influences as well. The individual buildings retain enough of their original character to meet National Register eligibility requirements regarding historic integrity, and collectively they comprise a well-intact small town commercial historic district.

Narrative Description

The Honaker Commercial Historic District is made up of twenty-one buildings that were erected before 1960, all of which possess historic architectural character and are clearly identifiable to their time period. Some are primarily utilitarian in nature, and many are altered or obscured by modern-material coverings to some degree, but each exemplifies, in some way, the design values and methods of construction of the time and place in which it was built. A number of prominent commercial buildings in the district are architecturally sophisticated within their historical context and are therefore worthy of discussion here in narrative form. The narrative is followed by an inventory of each building in the district with brief descriptions and in many cases, historical notes.

The circa 1895 **Zed Slaughter Building** at 5795 Redbud Highway, stands at the northwest corner of Thompson Creek Road and Redbud Highway, at the northern terminus of the nominated historic district. It is a two-story brick commercial building, built on the corner in a modified polygonal-shaped footprint, with parapeted flat roof. The off-angle walls meet at the southeast corner of the building, where the corner is clipped and the arched, recessed principal entrance, with wood folding doors, is located. The entrance and flanking first-floor window openings feature broad, Richardsonian Romanesque-style arches fashioned of projecting courses of brick. The other window openings are tall and narrow, and have segmental arches fashioned of two brick courses and painted concrete sills. All the window openings are boarded over, including three large storefront windows located in the northernmost bay of the east facade. The foundation and structural walls are laid up in six-course common bond. The roofline of the building is embellished with a brick entablature that extends across the front (east) façade of the two-story section, but only little more than halfway toward the back of

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the building along the south facade. It consists of a simple, corbelled architrave, a frieze of canted bricks, and a corbelled brick dentil cornice. Sheet metal coping caps the parapet above. A one-story, five-bay, flat-roof, brick addition is attached to the north-facing elevation. Folding metal and glass doors are centered on the façade. Vinyl siding covers an in-filled storefront window opening in the northernmost bay. The entire building is painted dark red. Constructed around 1895, the Zed Slaughter Building appears to be the oldest standing commercial building in town, thus it alone reflects Honaker's most prosperous period, around the turn of the twentieth century. Consistent with its appearance, local sources indicate the building was constructed as a bank, but later became a hardware store, a furniture store called Hillman's, and during intervals between, served a multitude of other uses. The Russell County Architectural Survey of 2008 noted the following: "Combining elements of the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles, as seen in the brick arches and cornice details, this building also embodies the distinct characteristics of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial architecture and demonstrates the vernacular interpretations of popular architectural styles that were commonly employed on low-rise commercial blocks at this time period. Its proximity to the railroad further emphasizes the importance of the railroad to the growth of the town during this time period."

The First National Bank at 386 South Railroad Avenue is located on the southeast corner of the block at Circle Drive. The bank was designed by architect William Henry Haire. Italian immigrants who came to the area to work on the railroads laid the stonework. It is a two-story, five-bay, brick building with flat roof. The roof is shielded on the front by a parapet. The square, brick columns were replaced at a later date, as two of the original bank columns are said to be those on the front of the old Honaker Hotel. Originally constructed in 1915 as the First National Bank of Honaker, this elaborately-detailed commercial building stands as the most architecturally elaborate in the Honaker business district. The classically-inspired details, such as the colonnaded portico and rooftop balustrade, create a unique façade that reflects both the eclecticism of architectural styles and use of disparate materials during the early years of twentieth century prosperity. The building features numerous elements of Classical styles in brick and stone. Five massive, square, brick columns are aligned across the façade. Each column has a quarry-faced ashlar stone base, a brick shaft with molded ceramic panels, and a brick capital offset by ceramic bands. The monumental columns support the large overhang. The upper façade is composed of three parts representing the components of a Classical entablature: The architrave consists of marble panels with the name of the building and a row of semi-circular stone arches with keystones that frame intricate molded ceramic floral motifs. A recessed panel, framed by rusticated stone blocks and large ceramic floral medallions line the frieze. A robust, rusticated stone balustrade, framing a ceramic eagle, lines the roof cornice. Opening into the first-story façade metal and glass folding doors. Large plate-glass windows flank the entry bay. Each first-story bay has a large transom of prism glass. Wood one-over-one sash windows with stone sills line the second-story façade. The coffered ceiling within the recessed portico is vaulted. A very small, one-story, gable-roof addition extends off the rear, or south-facing, elevation of the bank building. The bank building was occupied by a number of other bank companies over the years, the most recent being the Bank of Virginia, which closed the location about 1999. It has been vacant since, but the Honaker Heritage Museum has the deed and plans to move to the building in the near future.

The Fuller Building, a former office building at 392 South Railroad Avenue built by the First National Bank and designed by architect William Henry Haire, is a three-story, two-bay, parapeted, flat-roof, brick commercial building, primarily exhibiting elements of the Classical Revival style but also faint references to the Art Deco style. The building is abutted by First National Bank to the west and the former Jefferson Theatre to the east. A balustrade parapet runs along the roofline of the building. The building front is dominated by double Palladian windows on the second and third floors. An entry vestibule, lined with large plate-glass windows over stone and wood panels, is recessed into the street-level storefront. Mosaic terrazzo tiles cover the floor of the vestibule, and prism glass lines the oversized transom above the storefront that allows light to penetrate the deep interior spaces. A wood paneled door with lighted transom opens into the left bay of the façade and provides access to the upper floors. The upper two stories are framed by brick pilasters with stone capitals and a corbelled cornice. Paired wood, three-over-one double-hung sash windows, with large fanlight transoms, open into the second and third stories. Each window bay is further framed in bands of stone that are etched with egg-and-dart molding, rusticated stone sills, and brick stringcourses. A smaller band of stone lines the roof cornice, surmounted by a false stone balustrade. Constructed around 1915, this commercial building is an excellent, well-

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preserved example of an early twentieth-century commercial block and a testament to both the eclecticism of architectural styles during the early years of the twentieth century. In the early 1940s, the lower floor of the building was a grocery store operated by Clarence Turner. In 1946, Clarence and Bea Fuller purchased the building from the First National Bank and opened Fuller's Cash Store, later selling only dry goods. Fuller's Beauty Shop and Fuller's Taxi Service were also located within. The Fullers rented the basement for use as a pool room in the 1950s and 1960s, a booming period for Honaker. The upper floor has served as a lawyer's office and a dentist's office.

The circa 1908 **Honaker Harness and Saddle Shop and Commercial Hotel** at 393 South Railroad Avenue, is a three-story brick building anchoring the west end of the commercial block on the north side of S. Railroad Avenue. It features a corbelled brick parapet in front, lower parapets with clay-tile coping on the side and rear elevations, and nearly flat roof. A brick interior-end chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the west end of the roof. The exposed west side and back walls are load-bearing brick laid up in six-course common-bond. There was once another two-story building, built about the same time, attached to the west elevation, as evidenced by the open floor joist notches built into the (now exterior) brick wall. The facade has a Flemish Bond veneer with alternating dark brown header bricks and lighter, red stretchers. Just below the corbelled brick parapet, dark header bricks are arranged in a diamond shape pattern, creating a frieze across the length of the facade. The first-story of the façade incorporates two distinct storefronts, each consisting of a single-leaf, metal-and-glass door with transom light, and banks of fixed, metal, plate-glass windows. A shingle-covered pent roof delineates the street-level façade from the upper stories. Surmounting both storefronts, at the second and third story-levels, are recessed wall planes around each window opening, framed by brick pilasters and corbelled cornices. The windows are aluminum, one-over-one sash, with brick sills and brick lintels. The street-level storefront and pent-roof awning likely date from the mid-twentieth century, as do the metal window sash in the upper stories. The altered storefront is part of the evolving character of commercial architecture, as it is commonly updated to suit the constantly-changing businesses and architectural trends. The building originally had a hotel on the 2nd and 3rd floors, currently used for apartments. The shop/hotel was built at a time of local prosperity and abundance. In 1908 the Honaker Lumber Company, part of a huge corporation from Pennsylvania, was established here. Due to the increased need for horse gear, this saddlery shop was among the busiest establishments in Honaker. Written local sources indicate the building was constructed by Ramey and Cross, masonry contractors from Coeburn, Virginia, and the framing and woodwork by Clayton Davis, a local craftsman who also worked on the Bank of Honaker building directly across the street.

The **E.J. Boyd, Sr. Building** at 398 South Railroad Avenue, formerly housed the **Jefferson Theatre** in the upper level and various uses, including a newspaper office in the ground floor level. Now the Honaker Christian Center, it is located on the southwest corner of South Railroad Avenue and Circle Drive, abutting 392 Main Street on the west side. The two-story building was constructed of stretcher-bond brick masonry. The building is built in an asymmetrical, rounded "V" shape to curve around the street corner of the same shape. The principal entry, with metal and glass door and lighted transom, is built into the rounded corner. It has a parapeted, flat-roof, banks of fixed metal-frame plate-glass windows on the street-level façade, and metal multi-light casement windows on the second-story façade. The bays are delineated by brick pilasters with pre-cast concrete bases and capitals. The clerestory level has boarded windows surmounted by corbelled brick courses. Metal sash windows line the east side elevation. A very small, one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the rear (south) elevation. An impermanent-looking built-up roof addition, clad with aluminum siding, has been constructed atop the main block to provide headroom in the upper story. The metal windows, façade entrance, and the rooftop addition all date from the mid-to-late twentieth century. Several original openings have been bricked up or partially enclosed to accommodate smaller windows. The 2008 Russell County survey added: "Despite alterations, this circa 1915 building reflects both early twentieth-century trends in commercial block architecture and the prosperity of Honaker during its industrial heyday. The unique curved corner; brick pilasters; corbelled cornice; and frieze motifs embody the eclecticism of the period and contribute to the diverse architecture of the Honaker commercial core." The Jefferson Theatre, in the upper level, burned in the early 1950s and the business never recovered. Later, when a newspaper office opened downstairs, a miniature gold course was installed in the old theatre space.

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The **Hillman Professional Building** at 399 and 411 South Railroad Avenue is a two-story brick commercial building with six-bay façade and parapeted, nearly flat roof. The side walls are laid up in six-course common-bond brick, while the façade is made up of all stretcher bricks. Two distinct storefronts, each comprised of metal and glass folding doors with lighted transoms, and plate-glass windows, open into the first-story façade. The street-level storefront is demarcated by painted brick and a metal pent-roof awning. Two recessed wall planes, framed by brick pilasters and a brick decorative cornice, are evenly spaced above the two storefronts on the second story. Three vinyl, one-over-one-sash windows with brick lintels, painted concrete sills and transoms, are located within the recessed wall planes. The storefronts appear to be mid-twentieth-century alterations to the original first-story façade. Constructed around 1910, this building housed Dickenson Hardware Company – a 1922 photograph shows the store occupied the entire first floor. Later the first floor served as a watch repair shop and a number of grocery stores, including Muncy's Grocery and Musick's Grocery. The building is representative of the vernacular interpretations of classically-inspired styles, as seen in the brick cornice and pilasters, that were commonly employed on the numerous commercial buildings that emerged along Main Streets in many parts of the country during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES:

Properties in the inventory are organized alphabetically by street name and numerically by address. The heading for each entry lists the address, the historic name of the resource (if known), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources district file number, and the approximate date of construction. At the end of each heading is the status of each resource as either "contributing" (CB) or "non-contributing" (NCB). Buildings identified as contributing are those constructed within the period of significance for the district, 1895-1960, and are minimally altered, remaining recognizable as historic buildings. The buildings identified as non-contributing were constructed more recently or have been altered far beyond their historic appearance. The body of the entry describes the exterior architectural features of the resource as well as any outbuildings associated with the property. Construction dates are based field investigation and local history.

Redbud Highway (US 80)

4632 Redbud Highway **Stiltner Insurance Agency** c.1952 DHR ID 239-5001-0001
CB

This building was constructed for local merchant George Buskill and was occupied by the Honaker Pharmacy. It is a two-story building with red brick veneer; parapet stepped towards back of building with ceramic-tile coping; flat roof; replacement storefront windows and door under metal-clad pent-roof canopy; poured concrete foundation. A second door leads to the upper floor, which has four modern replacement windows in front, within original openings with soldier brick lintels.

5696 Redbud Highway **former "Big M" Building** ca. 1940 DHR ID 239-5001-0002 **CB**

On the east side of Redbud Highway, at the junction of South Railroad Avenue, stands this long, narrow, concrete block building, painted white except for rear elevation, which is tan. It is three-stories tall in front, but becomes gradually lower toward the back, where it is only two-stories. It has a low parapet stepped down along with the nearly flat shed roof, with ceramic tile coping. The building's west-facing facade has a brick storefront with aluminum-framed plate-glass windows on the lower level sheltered by a shingled pent-roof awning, but is obscured by T-111 siding on the upper levels, though there are six open window bays with possibly original sash. The long, side elevations and rear elevation remain unaltered. On the building's south elevation, facing the town's busiest intersection, is a colorful painted mural with the caption "Home of the Redbud Festival," depicting many of the Town of Honaker's most prominent buildings. The building's ground floor has served as a variety of stores. The upper floors housed apartment units.

5705 Redbud Highway **Commercial Building** ca.2004 DHR ID 239-5001-0003 Non-contributing Building (**NCB**)
One-story gray concrete block building with deep-overhang mansard roof.

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5708 Redbud Highway **Gent's Storage** ca. 1940 DHR ID 239-5001-0004 **CB**

This building is similar in many respects to the adjacent building at 5696 Redbud Highway, the main exception being that it is smaller in scale. It is a utilitarian concrete block building of only two stories in front, gradually inclining to one story at the back. The west-facing storefront consists of three tall plate-glass windows to the left and a garage bay with modern aluminum door to the right. The masonry is entirely painted white. The building is now used only for storage but at one time was part of the hardware store headquartered across the street.

5711 Redbud Highway **Honaker Supply Co./Gibson Appliance** ca.1920/1940 DHR ID 239-5001-0005 **CB**

Among the better-preserved commercial buildings along Redbud Highway are these two connected buildings with a single street address, on the west side of the road. The south building is constructed of brick, three-stories in height (the third story added later), with a minimally-altered storefront with metal and glass folding doors, surmounted by a presumably original smoke-glass transom. A front door near the north corner leads to the upper floors. Above the transom is a sign panel reading "Honaker Supply Co." The second floor has six equally-spaced one-over-one sash across the façade. The third floor has vinyl siding across the façade. The later north building is brick, two-stories, with few defining features. There is no front entry, only three large plate-glass windows in front on the ground level, and two sets of paired windows on the upper floor facade. Both buildings have low parapet walls with ceramic-tile coping.

5717 Redbud Highway **former Gent's Funeral Home** ca.1910 DHR ID 239-5001-0006 **CB**

Constructed circa 1910 as a funeral home, the two-story frame building resembles a large house, with a side-gable main roof and off-center front gable, bracketed cornice with end returns, two-over-two window sash, and weatherboard cladding. It has a wrap-around porch with slender Tuscan columns and gabled corner entry, and a one-story garage wing on the north side. Though the building appears to be currently vacant, it retains a relatively high level of integrity and is in overall good condition. A local source has mentioned that this building might be slated for demolition.

5737 Redbud Highway **Apartment Building** c.1959 DHR ID 239-5001-0007 **CB**

Sited with very little setback from Redbud Highway, directly across from the Honaker Heritage Museum, is a two-story concrete block building with brick-veneer façade. It has an altered one-story storefront and separate front entrance to upstairs apartment units near the north corner of the facade. The upper level façade has three aluminum-sash windows across it, each of a different size, shape and configuration. The building has a nearly flat roof, and low wrap-around parapet with ceramic-tile coping. The building was constructed around 1959 by Dell Fuller, who opened it as a clothing store called StyleCraft Clothing, with original upstairs apartment units. The building was later occupied by a fabric store but is now entirely an apartment building.

5738 Redbud Highway **Honaker Heritage Museum** ca.1952 DHR ID 239-5001-0008 **CB**

A three-story, embanked masonry building with the basement level below grade in front, it is sited very close to the road, setback only enough to allow for a concrete walkway and steps. The blocky, square-shaped building was constructed by local businessman George Buskill himself, over a four year period ending circa 1952, using "special bricks" from a commercial brickyard in nearby Richlands. The masonry units might be better described as tiles - they are taller than bricks and likely have hollow cores. The building has two large plate-glass windows on each side of the central entrance in the store level of the façade, one-over-one painted aluminum sash in the upper level, and a shed roof surrounded by a low parapet with some aluminum and some ceramic-tile coping. A separate door to the third floor is near the front-north corner. The building was built on the site of Old Dominion College's athletic field bleachers. Buskill and his wife operated a clothing store called Buskill's Ready-to-Wear in the front entry level now occupied by the museum. They also operated a beauty parlor in the basement level, accessed by a door on the north side of the building. The couple used the 3rd floor as their private residence, now a rental apartment.

5751 Redbud Highway **former Honaker Hotel** 1904 DHR ID 239-5001-0009 **CB**

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Built for "Bone" Honaker in 1904, the Honaker Hotel was a busy place in its heyday, providing rooms for countless railroad workers and traveling businessmen. Honaker sold the business to members of the Fuller family who continued to operate it as a hotel. It later became Owen's Funeral Home, but is now occupied by a Nationwide Insurance office, part of which includes a one-story side wing, and 2nd-floor apartment units. The two-story frame building resembles a large house, with a hipped, cross-gable roof. The monumental Doric front portico carries the front gable. Local sources say the columns came from the First National Bank on South Railroad Ave. when the banks columns were replaced with the present ones. The portico and other gable ends are pedimented, another feature of the Classical Revival Style. The upper level of the portico is framed in, altering the outward appearance of the building somewhat, but it remains relatively unchanged and in overall good condition. [other DHR# 239-5005]

5795 Redbud Highway **Zed Slaughter Building** ca.1895 DHR ID 239-5001-0010 **CB**

This building stands at the northwest corner of Thompson Creek Road and Redbud Highway, at the northern terminus of the nominated historic district. It is a two-story brick commercial building, built on the corner in a modified polygonal-shaped footprint, with parapeted flat roof. *See full description in narrative, above.* [other DHR# 239-5004]

5811 Redbud Highway **Commercial/Apartment Building** ca.1940s DHR ID 239-5001-0011 **CB**

Located on the west side of Redbud highway, across from the eastern terminus of Putnam Road is this ca.1950 two-part concrete block building with full-length front porch consisting of a nearly-flat shed roof supported by round metal poles. Both the north and south halves have front-facing stepped concrete block parapets and separate, but identical, storefronts with large plate-glass windows and separate entrances. Upstairs are two dwelling units with paired on-over-one, aluminum sash. The building is entirely painted white. For many years, the right half of the building was occupied by Fletcher's Store and later a restaurant, the left half by Massey's Service Station. More recently the building housed Crabtree's Insurance.

South Railroad Avenue

386 S. Railroad Ave. **First National Bank Building** ca.1915 DHR ID 239-5001-0012 **CB**

This three-story, brick and stone, former bank is located on the southeast corner of South Railroad Avenue and Circle Drive, anchoring the west end of the commercial district. It is the most architecturally elaborate building in the Town of Honaker. 392 Main Street abuts the building to the east. *See full description in narrative, above.* [other DHR# 239-5011]

392 S. Railroad Ave. **Fuller Building** ca.1920 DHR ID 239-5001-0013 **CB**

This three-story, brick and stone, former First National Bank office building is located on the south side of South Railroad Avenue between the First National Bank and the Jefferson Theatre. It is the second-most architecturally elaborate building in the Town of Honaker. *See full description in narrative, above.* [other DHR# 239-5012]

393 S. Railroad Ave. **Honaker Harness & Saddle Shop and Commercial Hotel** 1908 DHR ID 239-5001-0014 **CB**

This former saddlery shop that had a hotel on the two upper floors, now occupied by David's Grocery, is a three-story brick building anchoring the west end of the commercial block on the north side of S. Railroad Avenue. It features a corbelled brick parapet in front, lower parapets with clay-tile coping on the side and rear elevations, and nearly flat roof. *See full description in narrative, above.* [other DHR# 239-5002]

398 S. Railroad Ave. **E.J. Boyd, Sr. Building** ca.1915 DHR ID 239-5001-0015 **CB**

The Honaker Christian Center (former Jefferson Theatre) building is located on the southwest corner of South Railroad Avenue and Circle Drive, abutting 392 Main Street on the west side. The two-story building was constructed of stretcher-bond brick masonry, in an asymmetrical, rounded "V" shape to curve around the street corner of the same shape. The principal entry, with metal and glass door and lighted transom, is built into the rounded corner. It has a parapeted, flat-roof, banks of fixed metal-frame plate-glass windows on the street-level façade, and metal multi-light casement windows on the second-story façade. *See full description in narrative, above.* [other DHR# 239-5009]

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399/411 S. Railroad Ave. **Hillman Professional Building** ca. 1910 DHR ID 239-5001-0016 **CB**

The Hillman Building is located on the north side of the street, abutted by the former Honaker Harness and Saddle Shop to the west and the Calvary Lighthouse Church to the east. It is a brick, two-story commercial building with two separate storefronts, decorative brick cornice and parapeted, flat-roof. *See full description in narrative, above.* [other DHR ID 239-5020]

417 S. Railroad Ave. **Cavalry Lighthouse (former Auto Dealership)** ca.1915 DHR ID 239-5001-0017 **CB**

Cavalry Lighthouse is located on the north side of South Railroad Avenue. It is a two-story, parapeted, flat-roof, commercial building that exhibits influence of the Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles. The east side and rear (north) walls are laid in six-course common-bond brick, while the façade has a stretcher veneer. Metal and glass doors with lighted transom, open into the right bay of the first-story façade, while a single-leaf wood door, also with lighted transom, opens into the left bay. The fairly recently altered storefront now consists of six fixed, multi-light vinyl windows with brick sills and fanlight transoms, across the center bays of the first story. An asphalt-shingle-covered pent roof serves as an awning over the street-level storefront. Vinyl siding covers large transom lights above the pent roof. There is a brick stringcourse between the vinyl-covered transoms and the second story windows. Four window openings with painted concrete sills and brick lintels line the second-story façade, two of which retain their paired, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. The other two openings are in-filled with vinyl siding. A concrete sign tablet surmounts the upper-floor windows. A corbelled brick cornice denotes the roofline, and a stepped parapet with concrete coping is centered above. The 2008 Russell County survey added: "Constructed around 1915, this commercial building, now used as a church, reflects the prosperity of Honaker in the early twentieth century; and the merging of the Art Deco-inspired, stepped parapet and classically-inspired windows embodies the eclecticism of the period and contributes to the diverse architecture of the Honaker commercial core." The building served as a dealership and garage for the People's Motor Company in 1922; later Perry Keene's Chevrolet dealership; then Modern Chevrolet Sales; and thereafter, the Lee Owens Furniture Store. [other DHR #239-5021]

423 S. Railroad Ave. **Honaker Florist** ca.1940 DHR ID 239-5001-0018 **Non-contributing (NCB)**

This building on the north side of S. Railroad Avenue is a heavily altered, one-story, concrete-block masonry building with stone facing, large, square plate-glass windows and a modern metal pent-roof awning. The flat roof has a low concrete block parapet.

429 S. Railroad Ave. **Samples Building (former Honaker Post Office)** ca.1948 DHR ID 239-5001-0019 **CB**

With one-story buildings attached to each side, this ca. 1948 two-story building with flat brick façade appears somewhat monolithic. The bricks are laid-up with intermittent Flemish courses at irregular intervals between stretcher courses, with soldier-course lintels over each aperture. Above the roofline is a low parapet with concrete coping. There are four bays across the front at both floor levels, with window openings reduced in sized and in-filled with much smaller modern double-sash windows surrounded by vinyl siding. Although the loss of original windows and altered openings adversely affect the building's historic appeal, the alterations are largely reversible, at least visually. The openings make up a small proportion of the façade, so the building is still held to be contributing to the significance of the district. The main floor of the building served as the Honaker Post Office until 1975, and later a grocery store owned by Wade Taylor. Most recently, the main floor has been used as a doctor's office. Four dwelling units occupy the upper floor.

432 S. Railroad Ave. **Williams Building** ca.1940 DHR ID 239-5001-0020 **NCB**

This two story building abutted to the west side of 440-448 South Railroad Avenue has been heavily altered with a fairly new brick front wall across the lower level and a second-story porch with pieces of nominal-sized lumber serving as posts.

435 S. Railroad Ave. **Fuller's Café and Service Station** ca.1930 DHR ID 239-5001-0021 **CB**

This small one-story brick building with hipped roof is located at the east end of the block on the north side of S. Railroad Ave., facing the town's busiest intersection on Redbud Highway. On the front (east) elevation, it has large, original, wood

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Craftsman-style windows with vertically divided upper sash and single-pane lower sash. Prior to 1946, when the Fullers moved their businesses to 392 South Railroad Avenue, the building served as Fuller's Café and Fuller's Taxi Service in back, and a service station in the front - and remains recognizable as such. It has since served many uses. It now houses a shop called "The Perfect Look."

440-448 S. Railroad Ave. **Eaton Building** ca. 1915 DHR ID 239-5001-0022 **CB**

This building, facing north toward the town's major intersection on Redbud Highway, possesses an unusually high level of integrity, with its two intact original storefronts for separate businesses, and intact two-story brick-veneer façade. Brick pilasters divide two halves of the building, each with recessed, corbelled-brick window bays with three, one-over-one sash per recessed bay. Across the top of the façade is a brick cornice and currently-blank sign tablet. The primary departure from excellent historical integrity is the built-up roof with aluminum cladding behind the parapet. Original apartment units still exist upstairs, accessed by separate door on far right of facade. The building has been occupied by a number of barber and beauty shops

452 S. Railroad Ave. **Hart Brothers Building** ca.1940 DHR ID 239-5001-0023 **CB**

The Hart Brothers automotive garage is an L-shaped concrete block building, painted white, with flat roof. It abuts 440-448 South Railroad Avenue, to the west. Local sources indicate the building has served the same purpose since its construction. Two garage bays and office storefront on lower level; upper level has apartments with Craftsman-style double-hung windows with vertical divided lights in upper sash and single-light lower sash. There is a small one-story addition tucked into the corner where two wings meet in front of building.

Thompson Creek Road

1981 Thompson Cr. Rd. **Countiss Rebekah Masonic Lodge #31** ca.1900 DHR ID 239-5001-0024 **CB**

Also called the **Odd Fellows Building**, the lodge is a rectangular frame building clad with weatherboards, with a front-gable roof,. The two-story building is lit by sash windows, the front windows are paired. The front entrance is recessed and was originally flanked by windows. The storefront window sash have been replaced with plywood, but otherwise, the window frames and storefront configuration remain unchanged, and the building overall possesses a high level of integrity. The upper-level façade has paired one-over-one sash with bracketed window hoods. Originally, Countiss Rebekah Lodge, a women's organization occupied the first floor while the men's fraternal Independent Order of Odd Fellows used the second floor. The women's group now has the entire building. Some local residents report that silent movies were shown in the first floor space. During the Great Depression, the Works Progress Administration used part of the building the Sewing Room. [other DHR# 239-5014].

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1895-1960

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Haire, William Henry, architect

Ramey & Cross Masonry Contractors

Davis, Clayton, craftsman

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

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Period of Significance (justification)

Under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture, respectively, the period of significance for the district begins with the construction date of the oldest extant resource, the Slaughter Building, built about 1895. Under Criterion A, the period of significance runs up through 1960 in observance of the 50-year cutoff for the National Register. The district remains today as an active and locally important commercial center.

Criteria Considerations

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Honaker Commercial Historic District in Russell County, Virginia, is eligible under Criterion A in the area of commerce as the historic business center of the Town of Honaker, an example of the "boom towns" that sprang up in western Virginia during the late nineteenth-century. Honaker was established in 1889 at the juncture of a major rail line and highway and convenient to timber and mineral reserves in the Alleghany Mountains. The city experienced rapid growth in the late 1880s and 1890s, followed by more measured growth through the mid-twentieth century. The historic district is eligible under Criterion C for the quality of its architecture, which ranges from boom-era landmarks such as the 1895 Slaughter Store, to commercial buildings erected from circa 1900 to the mid-twentieth century, several with decorative wood, brick, and stone detailing. The period of significance extends from 1895, the earliest date of surviving construction, to 1960 (the district is not of exceptional significance for the period after 1960. The Honaker Commercial Historic District is eligible at the local level of significance as the civic heart of a late nineteenth-century southwestern Virginia boom town.

Acknowledgements

A number of individuals assisted with the preparation and review of this nomination, foremost among them is Diane Fuller of the Honaker Heritage Museum, who offered many insights into the district's development and the histories of individual buildings. Others who contributed to the project included local historian Kathleen Robinson Taylor, and Jim Baldwin of the Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission, who is a resident of Honaker; as well as Kelly Spradley-Kurowski of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Finally, a warm thanks to Elizabeth Andre', formerly of the College of William & Mary's Center for Archaeological Research, who conducted the Russell County Architectural Survey in 2008. Her surveys of some of the buildings in Honaker helped lay the groundwork for this nomination.

Historical NarrativeHonaker 1889 - 1920Transportation

Norfolk & Western railroad president Frederick Kimball proposed building the Clinch Valley Line east from the New River Division in 1886 to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of the Clinch River and its tributaries. Construction began in 1887; 30 miles of track were in operation by 1888; and the line reached a stop that N&W named Honaker in 1889.¹

Town Incorporation

The Virginia General Assembly passed legislation to incorporate the town of Honaker in 1900 with boundaries that encompassed buildings and land on both sides of a mile and a quarter of N&W track. The town boundary ran from Lewis Creek on the east to a railroad tunnel on the west. The General Assembly named Honaker Merchant J.M. Kendrick as mayor, and four councilmen including Dr. M.D. Burk, farmer H.C. Davis, and merchant Z.N. Slaughter. Farmer W.M.

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Combs received appointment as town sergeant, and the town received permission to hold prisoners at the Russell County jail.²

Early Settlement

By the time of incorporation in 1900, Honaker had almost 300 residents living along the N&W tracks and clustered around the railroad depot. There 9 merchants and a jeweler did business, 3 carpenters and 2 blacksmiths worked as artisans; and 3 ministers, a doctor, and a private school teacher served the townspeople. The 1900 census also listed a lumber inspector, and lumber production became the first industry associated with the town's growth.³

Education

Alston Hutton, the only teacher recorded in the 1900 census, bought a 3 acre parcel in Honaker in the early 1890s, where he founded Old Dominion College in 1897. The large 3 story frame school had a first story auditorium, class rooms on the second story, and a boys dormitory on the third floor. The school operated under Hutton's direction until 1904, when public schools provided education in Russell County.⁴

Religion

The Honaker town boundaries established in 1900 included an "old union church" located on the edge of town between the homes of R.W. Aston and H.C. Davis. Dedicated in 1899, the frame Honaker Baptist Church, sited on a knoll south of the N&W tracks, featured 3 sets of paired Gothic windows on the sides of the gable roofed sanctuary, and an open columned, kicked roof, belfry offset to one side of on the gable end entry façade.⁵

Industry, Commerce, and Services

The Honaker Lumber Company began to purchase deeds and leases for timber rights in 1909, and already by 1910 the manuscript census for the town of Honaker recorded 41 people employed by lumber and saw mills, and another 5 people who worked in a planing mill. By 1910 the town's population had almost trebled to 870 inhabitants including 19 merchants, a lawyer, a banker, a hotel keeper, a boarding house operator, a restaurant owner, 2 bakers, a butcher, an insurance salesman, an advertising agent, a photographer, and a barber. Artisans included 21 carpenters and 3 blacksmiths. Five doctors, a dentist and 5 public school teachers provided professional services to the community.⁶

Hill's Directory for Russell county in 1917 and The Russell County Land Book for 1916 provide information on Honaker industry and commerce at the eve of American entry into World War I. The highest Land Book building assessment listed Honaker Lumber Company on a 9 acre parcel with buildings assessed at \$6,440. Dickenson and Fuller owned a general store valued at \$2,500. The First National Bank building was listed at \$1,400. Merchant Z.N. Slaughter owned buildings valued at \$1,000 and \$649, while H.D. Lockhart owned a general store assessed at \$625. The most prosperous physicians were Board of Health doctor N.E. Hartsook with buildings valued at \$1,000 and \$300, and C.B. Greear with a building assessed at \$800. Mrs. R.C. Clark owned the hotel valued at \$650. Attorney J.D. Miller owned buildings valued at \$350, and jeweler Wallace Walker owned a building valued at \$300.⁷

Honaker 1920 - 1960

Industry

Honaker's population fell to 750 inhabitants in 1920 and dropped to 710 in 1930, largely because of a decline in timber production. The Honaker Lumber Company acquired its final deeds and leases in 1917 and subsequently sold its assets to White Oak Lumber Company, which ceased operation in 1927. During the 1920s, however, annual coal production in Russell County increased to all time highs of over 2,000,000 tons in 1920, 1922, and 1923, and The Clinch Valley Norfolk & Western railroad at Honaker received coal from an 8 mile N&W branch line that extended north to New Garden Coal Company Mines at Drill.⁸

Transportation and Commerce

As Russell County roads improved during the 1920s, Honaker benefitted from its location, on State Highway 125 and its service by county roads to nearby communities of Drill, Swords Creek, and Blackford, to become a center for rural mail

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delivery. Improved roads and a three-fold increase in the number of automobiles during the 1920s made Honaker a destination point for local commerce, entertainment, and education. By 1930 the town prided itself in having the largest and most modern high school in the county, the second largest bank, a drug store, five general stores, two hotels, and a movie theater. To enhance these amenities, in 1926 the Virginia General Assembly gave the town of Honaker authority to borrow \$50,000 for construction of a water supply and a sewer system.⁹

Home Values and Professions

The 1930 manuscript census for first time recorded the value of homes owned by residents. Though the values seem inflated, census records indicate that 66 out of a total of 150 households owned homes valued at or more than \$4,000: these homeowners included 11 merchants, headed by hardware merchant Charles Wallace with a home valued at \$15,000; 4 salesmen, headed by building materials salesman Wade Crawford with a house valued at \$10,000; 2 doctors, headed by C.B. Greear with a home valued at \$8,000; lawyer Robert Wilson with a \$4,500 house; railroad engineer William Combs with a \$10,000 house; lumberman Sam Sutherland with a \$5,000 house; hotel owner Alice Clark with a \$6,000 home [perhaps the hotel where she lived]; post master Charles Fuller with a \$6,000 home; teacher Margaret Aston with a \$6,000 house; garage mechanic Trigg Jesse with a \$7,000 home; and Standard Oil truck driver John Davis with a house valued at \$4,000. One out of about every 7 households in Honaker owned a radio in 1930, and presumably would be able to listen to President Franklin Roosevelt's fireside chats when they began in 1933.¹⁰

Education

The Honaker High School, erected in 1926 at a cost of \$75,000, had 16 classrooms, 15 teachers, a 725 volume library, and a 750 capacity auditorium that doubled as an auditorium. The three story brick high school had steam heat and well equipped laboratories for home economics and agriculture. Apparently the high school also served as an elementary school, because statistics for 1929-1930 for the Honaker high school list 7 high school teachers and 8 grade school teachers. In 1938 the Russell County School Board added a vocational shop to Honaker High School.¹¹

In 1930 eight of Honaker's teachers lived at home and supplemented family income. John Davis' wife Dolly Mae taught school; as did Charles Wallace's daughter; and merchant Henry Vandyke's daughter. John Lockhart's daughter taught public school; so did druggist James Albert's wife Gaynelle; farmer Walter Howard's daughter Eula; county work laborer Albert Miller's daughter; and hotel waitress Dora Jessee's daughter Gloria. Later during the Depression of 1930, Honaker High School English, Speech, and Latin teacher Mary Gray Wallace remembered that more than half of the teachers came from out of town and lived in private homes or at the Commercial Hotel. The high school had no cafeteria and everyone brought their own lunch.¹²

Social History

By 1940 Honaker's population totaled 850 inhabitants, an increase of 150 residents since 1930. Perhaps town population increased during the decade of the Depression because former residents returned to town, or because younger residents stayed in town. Old timers remembered the Honaker Depot as the social center of town. Clark's Hotel served as home for many travelers until it burned in the early 1930s, and was replaced by Hotel Honaker. By the 1940s the Jefferson [movie] Theatre owned by the Boyd family sold first floor window shop space to Fuller's Cash Store and Drug Store, until that building burned in 1953.¹³

Commerce

Half a decade after the end of World War II, the 1950 Russell County Land Book listed 15 buildings in Honaker assessed at over \$1,000, including: the Boyd estate building, presumably the Jefferson Theatre, valued at \$2,600; Fuller's Drug Store valued at \$1,760; Alice Clark's building on Main Street, probably her second hotel, assessed at \$2,500; Gaynelle Albert's Drug Store valued at \$1,300; First National Bank valued at \$2,700; the Miner Bank valued at \$1,500; Modern Chevrolet Sales valued at \$1,800; and the Post Office building owned by E.D. and L.J. Sample valued at \$1,700.¹⁴

During the 1950s the end of railroad passenger train service and elementary school consolidation modified patterns of commerce and education in Honaker. The Honaker Depot no longer served as the town's social center after Norfolk & Western discontinued passenger service in 1959, though freight trains continued to haul coal through town. The Russell

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County School Board completed a new Honaker High School in 1952. The old high school was used as an elementary school until 1964 when a large new Honaker Elementary School began to serve over 960 students. As new school consolidation required transportation of students from greater distances, the county school board started buying and operating their own buses, until they ran a fleet of 60 buses by the early 1960s.¹⁵

Honaker 1960 - 2009

The town of Honaker has changed little over the past five decades. The town's population increased to just over 900, only 30 more than in 1910, though Honaker's inhabitants now live in more than twice the number of households enumerated in 1930. Perhaps Honaker's population has remained relatively constant since 1960 partly because Russell County has mined over 1,000,000 tons of coal for all but 12 of the last 40 years. The town's present population is comprised almost entirely of white residents, as it has been since town incorporation in 1900. Though modernized, Honaker High School and Honaker Elementary still provide education for over 1,000 students from the town and its environs. Honaker still has the Modern Chevrolet Sales dealership, three banks, and several commercial stores, but fewer professional offices.¹⁶

At the close of the first decade of the twenty-first century, Honaker still retains its strong sense of community identity and pride in heritage. In 1982 the town began a Red Bud Festival to promote community pride. Four years later the Red Bud Festival opened Russell County's Bicentennial Celebration, and the festival continues to be held each spring. In 2008 the town submitted a State Survey and Planning application to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for completion of a Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Town of Honaker Historic Downtown District. The Honaker Town Council explained that they strongly supported the application as part of the, "Town's effort to revitalize its downtown." Town officials explained that they founded their application on a recently completed Russell County Architectural Survey funded by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and that they based their effort, "on an economic restructuring plan that focuses on the town's historic resources and development of a heritage tourism program." Though Virginia State Budget constraints eliminated Cost Share funding originally allocated for the project, Roanoke Regional Preservation Office staff of the Department of Historic Resources have now completed the nomination, which documents the history and architecture and architecture of the Honaker Historic Downtown District.¹⁷

Endnotes

1. Striplin 1981: 94-99.
2. Virginia General Assembly 1900: 458-460.
3. U.S. Census Population 1900.
4. Russell County Bicentennial 1989: 57.
5. Pratt 1968: 83-84.
6. Russell County Index to Deeds; U.S. Census Population 1910.
7. Hill 1917: 922-927; Russell County Land Book 1916.
8. Russell County Index to Deeds; Virginia Geological Survey 1938: 46, 49.
9. University of Virginia 1931: 48-49, 67, 94; Virginia General Assembly 1926: 725-6.
10. US Census Population 1930.
11. University of Virginia 1931: 67-8; Library of Virginia Architectural Drawings 1920-1970: 18.
12. US Census Population 1930; Russell County Bicentennial 1989: 118-119.
13. Heritage of Russell County 1989: 86-89, 114-115.
14. Russell County Land Book 1950.
15. Heritage of Russell County 1989: 86-87; Pratt 1968: 54, 77.
16. Cumberland Planning District Commission 2007; Whitt, Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy 2009.
17. Town of Honaker 2008.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See 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: **VA Dept. of Historic Resources**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __239-5001__

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.2 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>413300</u> Easting	<u>4096906</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

See continuation sheet for additional UTM references.

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Honaker Historic District boundary is depicted on the accompanying USGS quad map, scaled aerial view, and sketch map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The Honaker Historic District boundary is concisely drawn to include each and every contiguous eligible commercial building in the town's central business district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael J. Pulice, architectural historian & John R. Kern, historian

organization VA Dept. of Historic Resources, Roanoke Office date July 2, 2009

street & number 1030 Penmar Ave. telephone 540-857-7585 or 7586

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24015

e-mail michael.pulice@dhr.virginia.gov; john.kern@dhr.virginia.gov

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10. Additional UTM References

1. 17/413198/4097069
2. 17/413199/4097094
3. 17/413222/4097101
4. 17/413312/4097027
5. 17/413323/4097008
6. 17/413346/4096966
7. 17/413368/4096917
8. 17/413218/4096816
9. 17/413185/4096907
10. 17/413254/4096926

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Name of Property: Honaker Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Town of Honaker

County: Russell

State: Virginia

Photographer: Michael J. Pulice

Date Photographed: April 21, 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number (keyed to sketch map):

1 of 8. Streetscape: south side of South Railroad Ave. facing west-southwest from US 80 (Redbud Highway).

2 of 8. 386 & 392 South Railroad Ave., facing west-southwest.

3 of 8. 386 & 392 South Railroad Ave., facing east-southeast.

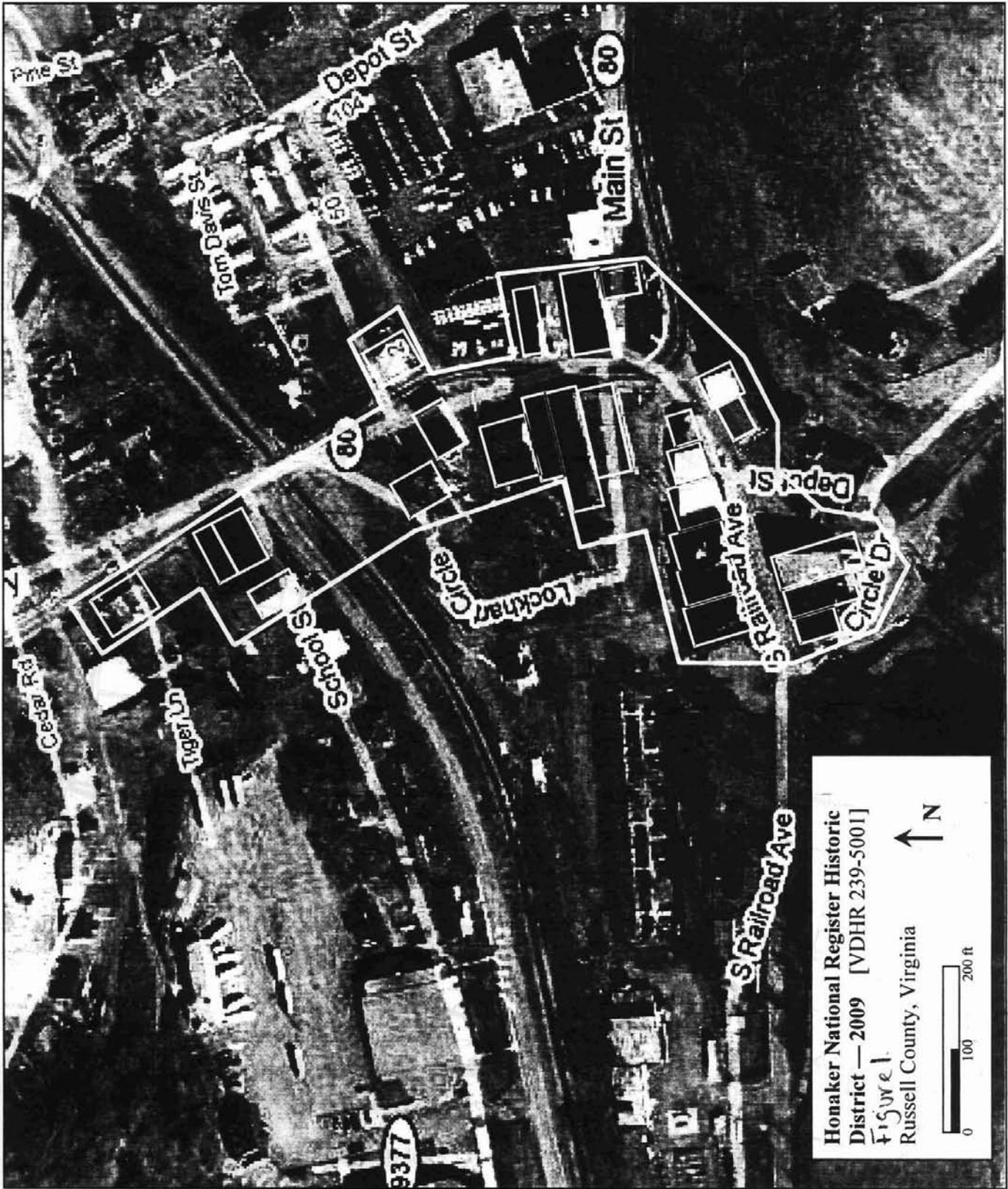
4 of 8. Streetscape: north side of South Railroad Ave., facing east-northeast.

5 of 8. Calvary Lighthouse, 417 South Railroad Ave., facing north.

6 of 8. Honaker Supply Co. Hardware and Gibson Appliance Building, 429 South Railroad Ave., facing northeast.

7 of 8. Honaker Heritage Museum, 5738 Redbud Highway, (east side of US 80), facing northeast.

8 of 8. Zed Slaughter Building, 5795 Redbud Highway, the north corner of Thompson Creek Road intersection, facing NW.

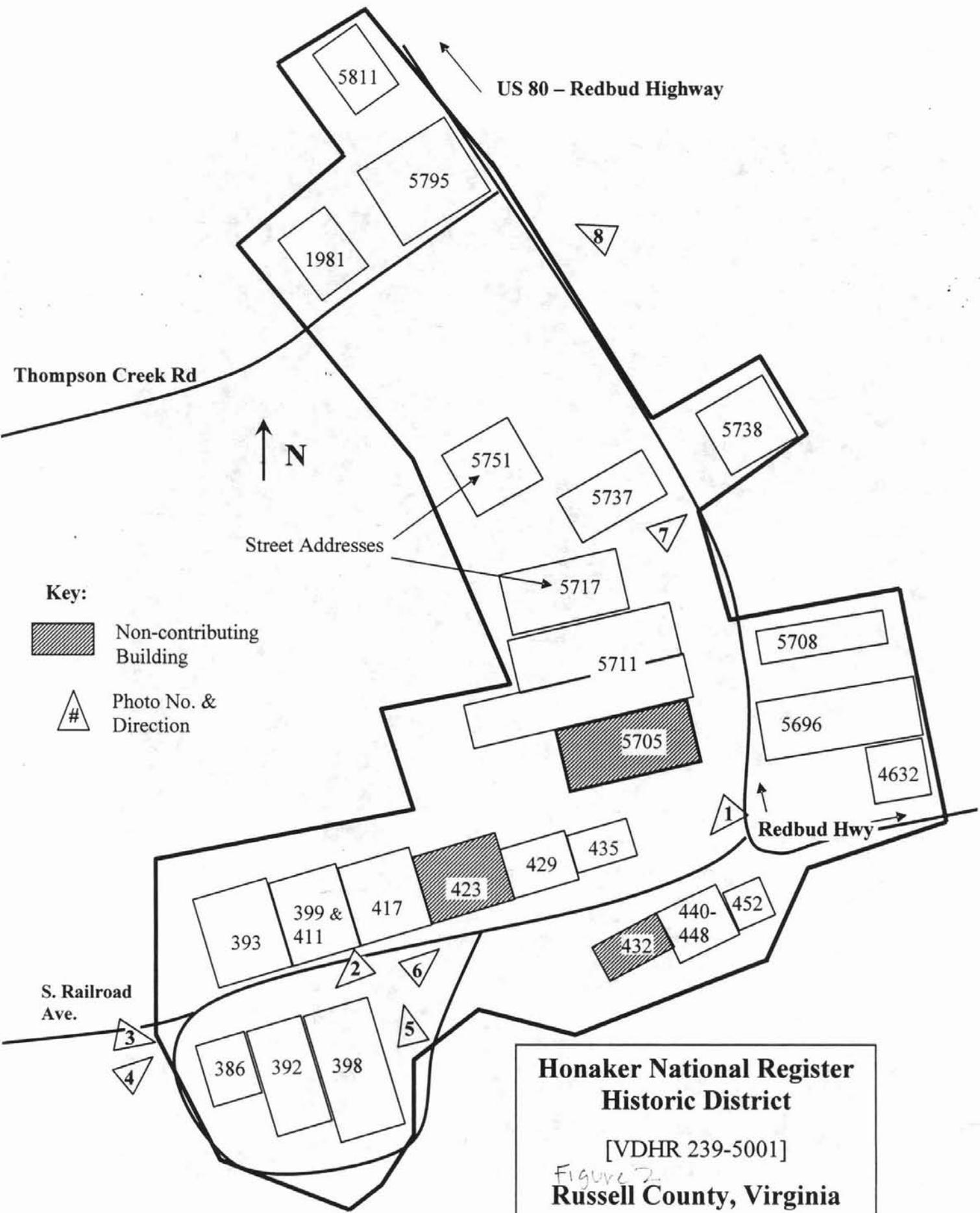


Honaker National Register Historic District — 2009 [VDHR 239-5001]

Figure 1

Russell County, Virginia





**Honaker National Register
Historic District**
[VDHR 239-5001]
Figure 2
Russell County, Virginia
2009



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221-0311

July 23, 2009

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.
Secretary of Natural Resources

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dnr.virginia.gov

Mr. Antony F. Opperman
Cultural Resources Program Manager
Virginia Department of Transportation
1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Re: Grace Street Commercial Historic District, Amendment and Boundary Increase, City of Richmond; MacCallum More and Hudgins' House Historic District, Mecklenburg County; Floris Historic District, Fairfax County; Hillsboro Historic District, Boundary Increase, Loudoun County; Springs Valley Rural Historic District, Fauquier County; Honaker Commercial Historic district, Russell County

Dear Mr. Opperman:

At a meeting on Thursday, September 17, 2009, in the Halsey Lecture Hall at the Virginia Historical Society located at 428 North Boulevard in Richmond, Virginia, 23221, the State Review Board and the Virginia Historic Resources Board will consider the above listed districts for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places and for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The national and state registers are official lists of places recognized as having architectural, archaeological, or historical significance at the local, state or national level.

You are being notified because the Virginia Department of Transportation may be an owner and/or adjacent owner with regards to these resources; and has been recorded as an owner of several bridges within the Springs Valley Rural Historic District proposed boundaries. Enclosed is information explaining the register programs and the process by which owners may comment or object to listing in the registers. Please send any comments or objections to us prior to the meeting date in order to be considered with the nomination. You are also welcome to attend the meeting, which will begin at 10 a.m.

If you have any questions or need additional information prior to the meeting please contact me at 804-367-2323, ext. 115.

Sincerely,

Marc Christian Wagner
Director, Resource Information Division

Enclosures

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Avenue
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6198

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Ave.
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
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Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way, 2nd Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807
Fax: (757) 886-2808

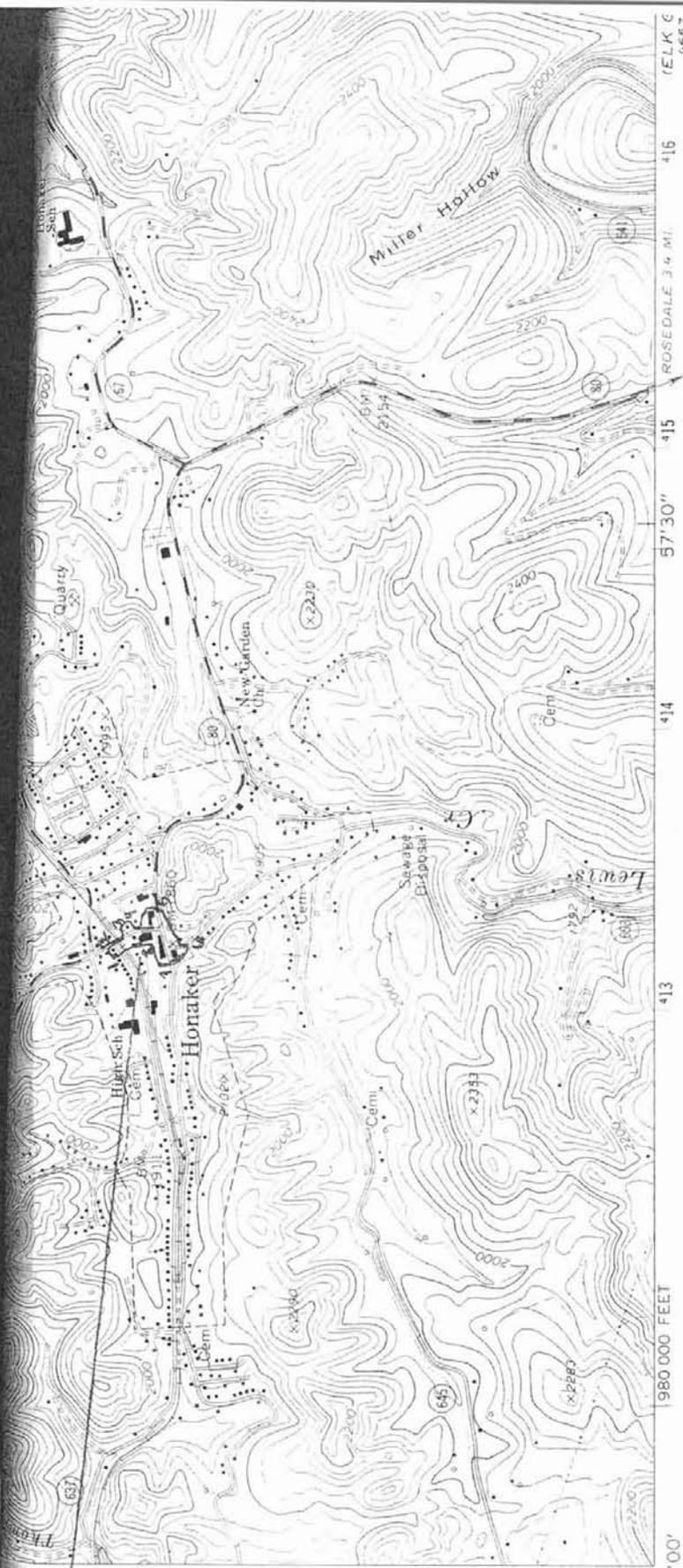
Roanoke Region Office
1030 Penmar Ave., SE
Roanoke, VA 24013
Tel: (540) 857-7585
Fax: (540) 857-7588

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029

HONAKER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. 17/413198/4097069
2. 17/413248/4097076
3. 17/413321/4097027
4. 17/413323/4096966
5. 17/413368/4096917
6. 17/413228/4096816
7. 17/413185/4096707
8. 17/413254/4096726

Russell Co.
Virginia



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

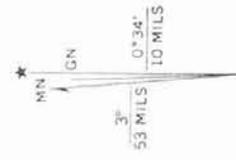
Control by USGS and USC&GS

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

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue

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

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ROSEDALE 3 4 MI. 415 57° 30' 414 1980 000 FEET 413 37° 00' 82° 00'



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THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATI
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVE
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: