

FRANKLIN COUNTY SELECTIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Prepared For:
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FRANKLIN COUNTY SELECTIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
SURVEY REPORT | DECEMBER 2023

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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Prepared for
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ABSTRACT

The Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) contracted Hill Studio, PC in August 2022 to conduct a selective reconnaissance survey of historic architectural resources in Franklin County, Virginia. The Hill Studio project team – composed of Katie Gutshall, Kate Kronau, Alison Blanton, Lauren Trice, and Matthew Lindsay – completed the survey project between December 2022 and July 2023. The project was funded by DHR through the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF). Administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the grant program provides funding for State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) to work on various disaster recovery projects, including survey and inventory of historic resources in impacted areas, to better understand the impact of storm-related events on these resources and support preservation planning and the development of disaster resiliency strategies. Following Hurricanes Michael and Florence, which impacted Virginia in September and October 2018, DHR received an ESHPPF grant in 2019 for the purpose of making sub-grants to localities that suffered damage from the storms.

Franklin County, which extends from the foothills of the Piedmont region to the Blue Ridge Mountains, includes numerous creeks as well as several large rivers and lakes. This diverse topography makes it highly vulnerable to weather events and FEMA has designated large sections of the county as being within special flood hazard areas. During Hurricanes Michael and Florence, the county experienced wide-scale flooding events, especially along the Roanoke River, Smith Mountain Lake, and their numerous tributaries. Given the natural vulnerability of the county and the damage from the recent hurricanes, FEMA identified Franklin County as an eligible jurisdiction to receive an ESHPPF sub-grant in its major disaster declaration #4401 and #4411. The ESHPPF grant is intended to benefit Franklin County by assisting in long-range preservation planning and improved disaster resiliency strategies through the identification of historic architectural resources at risk from future storms.

The purpose of this selective historic resources survey project is to increase awareness about the locations and significance of historic properties in Franklin County, particularly those that are either vulnerable to storm damage or associated with under-represented building types and aspects of the county's history. Work included updating previously surveyed architectural resources; documenting properties not yet included in DHR's inventory; evaluating the resources surveyed for NRHP eligibility; and providing a report of the survey findings and recommendations for future survey efforts. The project team worked with Franklin County Planning Department to review the GIS data, including Department of Conservation's (DCR) Virginia Flood Risk Information System and FEMA maps, to identify areas vulnerable to flooding and storm damage. Based on a list of under-represented building types and historic themes identified by DHR and Franklin County in the Request for Proposals (RFP), Hill Studio conducted research and outreach to identify resources that met these survey priorities. These resources included historic churches, schools, stores, hamlets/crossroad communities, and agricultural complexes (including tobacco-related resources) as well as resources associated with Black history, the moonshine industry, and traditional music in Franklin County. This information was used to assist in the identification of approximately 250 properties to be documented on the reconnaissance level as part of the selective survey project. All field surveys and documentation were conducted according to current DHR survey guidelines. Survey findings are provided in this survey report, which also includes a historic context to assist in the evaluation of the resources surveyed for NRHP eligibility as well as recommendations for future survey efforts. The goal of the project is to increase awareness about the area and the significance of historic properties in order to support Franklin County and DHR's long-range historic preservation planning and disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts as well as promote heritage education and tourism.

Hill Studio conducted a review of all existing survey records, reports, and associated materials in the DHR Archives, including the Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory (VCRIS) database, to understand the context and current level of documentation of historic architectural resources in Franklin County. The VCRIS records were assessed for their completeness as well as geographic, periodic, and thematic distribution. Over 1200 resources in Franklin County had been recorded prior to the start of the project in the VCRIS inventory. Of these, twenty-

three individual properties, including one archaeological site, and five historic districts are currently listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the NRHP. However, most of the information in the VCRIS records was outdated or incomplete and did not meet current survey standards.

A total of 250 resources were recorded in Franklin County as part of the 2022-2023 survey project. Of these, twenty-seven resources had been recorded prior to 2000 and were re-surveyed to update or provide more complete information. Additionally, twenty-nine resources in the Rocky Mount Historic District and twenty-three resources in the Rocky Mount Historic District - Orchard Avenue Boundary Increase that were surveyed as part of the historic district nominations in 1999 and 2008 respectively, were resurveyed and entered in VCRIS. A total of 171 resources were surveyed that had not been previously documented. Hill Studio consulted with the Franklin County Planning Department, the DHR Western Regional Office, the Franklin County Historical Society, and the Blue Ridge Institute at Ferrum College to identify historic resources not previously surveyed that met the project objectives. Of the 250 resources surveyed, thirty-five were identified as being located within or in proximity to DCR and/or FEMA Flood Hazard Areas or near a body of water or tributary that is more likely susceptible to damage from natural disasters. Additionally, 143 of the resources surveyed are associated with under-represented building types and themes identified as a priority in documenting the history of Franklin County. These include thirty-six agricultural farm complexes (with seven of these related to the cultivation of tobacco), thirty-two churches and parsonages, three hamlets/crossroad communities, thirty-four stores, and twenty-two schools. Additionally, twenty-three of the resources surveyed are associated with African American history, three are associated with prohibition and the production of moonshine, and four relate to the traditional music heritage of Franklin County.

None of the 250 resources surveyed had been identified previously as listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A total of fifty-five of the resources surveyed are in the Rocky Mount Historic District, which was nominated to the NRHP in 1999 and the Orchard Avenue Boundary Increase to the Rocky Mount Historic District listed to the NRHP in 2008 because they had not been previously entered into the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS). A total of three resources surveyed are recommended as potentially eligible for individual NRHP listing and six resources surveyed are recommended to be further studied and evaluated. Additionally, a total of thirty-three resources are identified as located within potential historic districts and these potential districts are recommended for further study and evaluation for NRHP eligibility. Finally, several thematic contexts and building types were identified that represent the history of Franklin County and would benefit from a thematic multiple-property documentation study to further document and evaluate the significance and NRHP eligibility of the associated resources. The remaining 147 resources are recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and were not found to contribute to a potentially eligible NRHP historic district. A full list of properties surveyed in this investigation is provided in Appendix A.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was funded by DHR as a sub-grant through the NPS Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF) to provide assistance with historic resources damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael in September and October 2018. DHR staff – including Caitlyn Sylvester (ESHP Grant Manager), Blake McDonald (Survey Manager), Quatro Hubbard (Archives Manager), and Mike Pulice (Western Regional Office Architectural Historian) – provided invaluable guidance and support during the project.

Eric Schmidt and Jaelin Hamilton, Franklin County Planning Department & GIS

Franklin County Historical Society (Linda Stanley, Doug Minnix)

Blue Ridge Institute at Ferrum College

Kenny Rorrer, local author, provided information on sites associated with the traditional music heritage of Franklin County, particularly those sites associated with Charlie Poole and Posey Rorer

Benny Gibson, author of *A History of Franklin County High School*

We would also like to thank the many county residents and property owners who provided information on the locations and histories of the sites surveyed as well as access to their properties. Finally, it should be noted that much of the historic context is included verbatim from the historic overview written by Hill Studio in 1996 for the *Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy* project funded by DHR through the cost-share grant program.

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INTRODUCTION

The historic architectural survey of selected areas in Franklin County was funded by DHR as a sub-grant through the NPS Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF). The ESHPPF was established to provide assistance with historic resources damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael in September and October 2018. FEMA identified Franklin County as one of the fifty-two jurisdictions in Virginia impacted by one or both storms and, therefore, eligible for funding under the ESHPPF grant program. The purpose of this project is to conduct a reconnaissance-level architectural survey of 250 above-ground resources in Franklin County as well as prepare a survey report providing context and recommendations for NRHP eligibility and future preservation priorities. The survey project is intended to assist DHR and Franklin County in understanding the impact of storm-related events on these resources and support preservation planning and the development of disaster resiliency strategies.

Franklin County is a historically rural county located south of the Roanoke metropolitan area that faces pressures from the expansion of the Roanoke metropolitan area as well as the growing development around Smith Mountain Lake. Comprising 711.6 square miles, the diverse topography of the county ranges from the rolling hills of the Piedmont in the east and south to the more rugged terrain of the Blue Ridge Mountains along the western and northern boundaries. The Roanoke, Smith, and Pigg rivers along with their numerous tributaries flow throughout the county. Philpott Lake, which forms thirty-four miles of shoreline in Franklin County and extends into Henry and Patrick counties, was created by the construction of Philpott Dam on the Smith River between 1948 and 1953. Smith Mountain Lake, the second largest lake in Virginia, was formed in 1960 from the Roanoke River on the border with Bedford County and comprises 257 miles of shoreline in Franklin County. This diverse topography characterized by rolling hills, mountains, rivers, creeks, and lakes makes Franklin County particularly vulnerable to flooding and storm damage. The Department of Conservation's Virginia Flood Risk Information System and FEMA flood maps were used as a guide to identify areas in the county to be surveyed that were particularly susceptible to the impact of storms and associated flooding to assist the county in developing disaster-resiliency strategies.

The survey project is also intended to assist Franklin County reach the goal of a comprehensive survey of its historic cultural resources. In 1996-1997, Hill Studio prepared a preservation plan for the county that included a thorough assessment of the existing 491 survey records in the DHR archives collection and the addition of thirty-five new reconnaissance-level surveys of architectural resources. This work was intended to serve as a tool to guide Franklin County with its long-range preservation planning. The resulting plan, *Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy*, was adopted by the Franklin County Board of Supervisors in 1997. A decade later, *The Franklin County 2025 Comprehensive Plan* was adopted in 2007. This plan identifies historic cultural resources as an important aspect of the county. Comprehensive documentation of these historic cultural resources is an objective of both documents. Prior to the start of this project, a total of 1246 historic resources, including 756 architectural and 490 archaeological resources are documented in the DHR inventory for Franklin County. However, many of these survey records are outdated or incomplete. The reconnaissance-level survey of 250 historic architectural resources undertaken as part of this project is intended to assist the county in reaching that goal by identifying new individual resources and updating the survey records for resources previously documented as well as identifying potential districts and areas for thematic study. In preparation for this survey, DHR and Franklin County identified a list of property types and thematic contexts significant in the history of Franklin County that were determined to be under-represented in the DHR survey inventory. These included historic churches, schools, stores, hamlets/crossroad communities, and agricultural complexes (including tobacco-related resources) as well as resources associated with Black history, the moonshine industry, and traditional music in Franklin County. This list of under-represented property types and themes also served to guide the selection of resources to be surveyed.

DHR contracted Hill Studio, PC in August 2022 to conduct the reconnaissance-level survey of approximately 250 historic resources in selected areas of Franklin County. The Hill Studio team was led by Katie Gutshall, project manager, with Kate Kronau and Lauren Trice responsible for background research, field survey, and the preparation of the reconnaissance-level survey records, including VCRIS data entry. Alison Blanton, who co-authored *Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy* assisted with background research and recommendations as well as the preparation of the survey report. All members of the Hill Studio team meet The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professional Qualifications. Background research and field surveys were conducted intermittently between October 2022 and July 2023. All work was completed according to DHR and NPS guidelines and regulations for the reconnaissance-level survey of architectural resources. This report details the findings of the survey, including a description of the study area, a historic context to aid in the evaluation of the significance of the surveyed resources, and a summary of the property types surveyed and any associated themes they represent. The survey report also includes recommendations on NRHP eligibility of the individual resources surveyed and any potentially eligible historic districts identified during the fieldwork as well as recommendations for future survey efforts.

RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In consultation with DHR and Franklin County planning staff, Hill Studio developed the following methodology for the survey project based on the goals and scope of the project outline in the RFP as well as guidelines and procedures for conducting surveys and evaluating NRHP eligibility provided by NPS and DHR. Specific guidance utilized for this project included the NPS Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning and National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as well as the DHR Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia (2017). The survey was designed to document on the reconnaissance level approximately 250 above-ground architectural resources constructed prior to 1973 to meet the 50-year mark that designates a resource as historic according to NPS guidelines. Survey priority was given to resources located within or in proximity to FEMA Flood Hazard Areas or near a body of water or tributary that are more likely susceptible to damage from natural disasters. Priority was also given to under-represented property types or resources associated with specific themes identified by Franklin County in the RFP. Hill Studio conducted the work in three phases: 1) background research and field survey; 2) resource evaluation and survey record preparation, including VCRIS data entry; and 3) survey report production, including survey findings and recommendations.

Hill Studio initiated work on the survey project by conducting a desktop review of all historical and architectural background literature and survey records for Franklin County available through the DHR Archives Collection and VCRIS database. This information was reviewed to assist in developing an understanding of the historic context of Franklin County as well as assessing the thematic, functional, periodic, and geographic representation of the county's history in the existing survey records. The VCRIS records for resources surveyed more than twenty years ago were also assessed for their completeness. Hill Studio worked with Franklin County planning staff to review GIS data and FEMA flood mapping to identify areas within the county that are vulnerable to storm damage. The knowledgeable staff at the Franklin County Historical Society, the Mann Room at the Franklin County Public Library, and the Blue Ridge Institute, along with their extensive archives, were consulted to provide information on resources associated with the under-represented property types and historic themes identified in the RFP. The staff of these three local repositories also provided contact information for people in the county with properties and/or information related to the goals of the survey project. Benny Gibson provided Hill Studio with lists and maps of historic one- and two-room schools compiled during research for his book, *A History of Franklin County High School*.

Hill Studio conducted the reconnaissance-level field survey intermittently between October 2022 and July 2023. Based on the background research and assessment of existing survey records, Hill Studio compiled a list of potential buildings, objects, structures, and districts to be surveyed that met the project objectives and organized this list by location. Additional properties observed in the field that met the project criteria, and were determined to not have been documented previously, were also surveyed. Property owners and other individuals encountered in the field also provided additional information on the resources surveyed as well as other potential properties that might meet the project criteria for survey. The field survey was conducted according to NPS and DHR guidelines for reconnaissance-level survey to document the architectural significance and physical integrity of the resource. The field survey consisted of digital photographs to document the exterior of all buildings, structures, and objects on the property as well as written notes on the construction materials and techniques, architectural details, and existing conditions. Unless permission to enter a property was granted by the owner, all field survey work was conducted from the public right-of-way.

Following the field survey, each resource was evaluated within the historic context of Franklin County for architectural and/or historical significance and physical integrity to determine its potential eligibility for NRHP listing. The field survey and evaluation information were used to either update or create new VCRIS records in the DHR database. The VCRIS record for each resource includes a written description of the site/setting, a detailed architectural description of each resource on the property, and the surveyor's assessment of the

significance of the resource and its potential eligibility for NRHP listing. Specific building components – such as the roof, wall and foundation systems, windows, doors, and porches – were also identified by type and material. Digital photographs and a site plan for each property were labelled according to DHR guidelines and included as part of each survey record.

Each surveyed resource was evaluated according to National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation for potential listing in the NRHP. The following NRHP Criteria were used to evaluate architectural resources surveyed: Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; and Criterion C, for its embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Criterion D, which generally applies to archaeological resources for their potential to yield information important in history, was not utilized as the survey project was limited to above-ground architectural resources. In addition to the NRHP Criteria, each resource was evaluated for its physical integrity using the seven attributes of integrity outlined in National Register Bulletin 15. These attributes – which include setting, location, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association – were assessed to determine if the resource retains sufficient physical integrity to convey its architectural or historical significance.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The following historic overview is largely from the *Heritage 96: A Preservation Strategy* written by Hill Studio in 1996. Some sections have been adapted and updated as part of this project to provide additional historic context for certain themes and time periods.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750)

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

During their expedition, Batts and Fallam documented the existence of Indian villages. According to Egloff, Moldenhauer and Rotenizer (1987), four historic Indian towns are reported within the general vicinity of the Otter Creek site located near Ferrum. These include Buttrum Town in Henry County dating to A.D. 1745 (Gravelly n.d.), Gobbling Town which may represent the 'Bone Bottom Site' (44FR11) presently under Philpott Reservoir, Indian Town "A", possibly mentioned in the Pittsylvania County Record Book: Land Records 1737-1770 and according to Ann Carter Lee of Rocky Mount is possibly located at the confluence of Turners Creek and the Pigg River. The other site Otter Creek Indian Town "B" has not definitively been located although the Pittsylvania County record book (circa 1748) mentions an Indian town located on the south branch of Otter Creek. Carter Lee feels the location is at the confluence of Shively Creek and Otter Creek.

As English settlements continued to expand across Virginia, many Native American groups were pushed from their homelands as the fur trade escalated. Powerful groups that found themselves directly trading with the English would need more territory in order to obtain furs from already depleted hunting regions. Between the late-1670's through 1700, groups which had engaged in subsequent intensive and sustained trade and interaction were devastated by high mortality rates brought about by epidemic diseases. (Ward and Davis, 1989:5,7) Over a period of less than 100 years after the first Virginia traders bartered their wares, the villages of the Native Americans lay vacant, surrounded by abandoned fields that were soon to be tilled by the newcomers.

By the mid-18th century, most of the Native Americans had dispersed from the area and European settlement began. In the 1740s, to encourage this settlement, the House of Burgesses offered tax exemptions for those settling in the Western regions. The first to settle in the area were English pioneers from Maryland and Piedmont Virginia counties such as Goochland, Hanover, and Henrico. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:23) The area of present-day Franklin County was part of Lunenburg County (formed in 1745 from Brunswick County), Halifax County (formed in 1752), and Bedford County (formed from Lunenburg County in 1753). Prominent colonists were issued large grants of land which they in turn used for speculation and sponsored settlements of pioneers on their lands. Richard Randolph, of Henrico County, received more than ten thousand acres in such land grants, much of which was located in present-day Franklin County. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:20)

Many of the German and Scotch-Irish families traveling down the Great Wagon Road from Philadelphia to western Virginia branched off in Roanoke to follow the Carolina Road and settled in what would become Franklin County around this time. Traces of the Carolina Road, which was originally used by the Native Americans, are still visible throughout the county. One such section is near Boones Mill where it crosses the Blackwater River and leads to what is known as the Carolina Bottoms. In addition to the Carolina Road, other important roads that

traversed through what would become Franklin County were the Morgan Bryan Road, the Warwick Road, the Pigg River Road, and the Chiswell Road.

As the process of claiming land, receiving the official patent, and then maintaining that patent by cultivation and the payment of yearly taxes was somewhat complicated, it is hard to determine exactly who the earliest settlers were. Many of these settlers resorted to the extralegal practice of "squatting" on unclaimed land and therefore are not recorded. Often this type of settlement was temporary. Other settlers never cultivated their land, using it instead for hunting camps. The Snow Creek region appears to be the earliest area to be settled. John Pigg entered a claim in 1741 for four hundred acres along what would later become known as the Pigg River. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:22) Although it is hard to determine if patents were actually issued for these lands, several other early settlers also claimed land in the Snow Creek and Pigg River area during this time. Among others, settlers from this first wave of settlement included: the Coles along Blackwater River; Peter Elliot on Maggodee Creek; Thomas Gill along what became Gills Creek; Benjamin and John Greer on Blackwater River; David Griffith on the Pigg River; Nicholas Hale on the Staunton River; Robert Hill near present-day Rocky Mount; and Roger Turner on Turner's Creek. This first great wave of settlement, said to have occurred between 1747 and 1749, came to an end with the hostilities of the French and Indian War. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:27)

COLONY TO NATION (1751-1789)

During the French and Indian War (1754-1763) the flow of pioneers slowed significantly, with many of the earlier settlers fleeing south to the Carolinas or east to Tidewater Virginia during threatening times. The colonial government constructed a series of forts during the early stages of the war, one of which was Fort Blackwater, on the Blackwater River. The exact location is not known. Only one battle with Native Americans was ever fought in the area and most of the damage from the war was felt on the other side of the Blue Ridge mountains.

A second wave of settlement began after the French and Indian War and continued until the beginnings of the Revolutionary War. Following the same paths of their predecessors, this wave was also comprised of English colonists and their enslaved African American laborers from Eastern Virginia as well as German and Scotch-Irish pioneers traveling south on the Great Wagon and Carolina roads. Many of these settlers actually claimed, settled, and obtained patents to their land. Many of these men would later become the founders and first officeholders of Franklin County. Subsistence farming was the primary occupation of these early settlers and the county developed as an agrarian economy. Fruit orchards, which would expand greatly in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, were recorded as early as 1754 with Obadiah Woodson planting an orchard of 304 trees. (Franklin County Bicentennial Commission 1986:8) The earliest known surviving structure in the county, which is related to this wave of settlement, is the former Snow Creek Anglican Church (DHR #033-0135; NRHP 2017). Constructed of hewn and sawn timbers, the ca. 1769 church replaced an earlier mid-18th century structure and retains its original cemetery with burials dating back to 1753. (Amos, Pulice, and Lounsbury 2016) The Washington Iron Furnace (DHR #157-0029; NRHP 1973) also dates to the Colonial period. Established as "the Bloomery" by John Donelson in 1773 and renamed The Washington Iron Works by James Callaway and Jeremiah Early in 1779, it served as the first industry in Franklin County and was the second iron works to be constructed south of the James River. (Salmon 1986:vi; Lee 1972)

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

As early as 1779, a campaign for the formation of a new county formed from the existing Bedford and Henry counties was begun, led by residents between the Blackwater and Staunton rivers who complained of the great distance to their courthouses and the danger of crossing the rivers during high water. Finally, after much political debate, Franklin County was officially formed in 1786 from parts of Bedford and Henry counties by an act of the General Assembly. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:64) Many of the settlers had originated from Pennsylvania and thus the county was named after Benjamin Franklin who was at that time governor. The first Franklin County court met in January 1786 near the present town of Rocky Mount at The Farm (DHR #157-0021; NRHP 1989), which was built ca. 1779 by James Callaway and Jeremiah Early to serve as the ironmaster's house for the expanded Washington Iron Works. (Edwards and Salmon 1989) By April 1786, the first permanent courthouse, a log structure, was constructed on land owned by Callaway near the intersection of Court and Main streets. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:66)

Subsistence was the driving force in these early days of settlement. With an abundance of available timber, most settlers built log cabins, which were easy to construct and intended only to serve as temporary shelter as they first "tried their luck" on the given land before establishing a permanent structure of any kind. Often these early log structures were later enlarged and covered with weatherboards. As very few sawmills existed in the county prior to the early-19th century, frame and weatherboard-sided log structures dating to the 18th century are rare. The Frederick Rives House (DHR #033-0340), built in the late-18th century and now in ruins, was for many years thought to have been the earliest extant dwelling in the county. It was an example of an early frame dwelling with a hall-and-parlor plan. There are no known extant log buildings dating to the 18th century in the county.

Early farming practices also focused on subsistence as the amount of land available and the labor required for cultivation was limited. The 1786 land tax books list 561 landowners owning tracts between 10 and 12,000 acres for a total of 222,861 acres. The average tract of land equaled approximately 300 acres, with the majority of this land being unimproved. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:134) As land was cheap and abundant, landowners often claimed more than they could work by themselves, and therefore began by cultivating the minimum amount required to maintain their claim. Some of the landowners from Eastern Virginia had brought enslaved laborers with them, however, this was only 24% of the population. Of these slaveowners, only 10% are recorded as having ten or more enslaved people and the total number of enslaved was only 16% of the county population of 6,800 in 1790. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:69; Kern 1994) Much of the land was unfenced and livestock were allowed to roam freely identified by their owner's "cut mark." Horses and livestock were almost more valuable than land as they provided transportation, labor, milk, and meat. Stray Books were carefully kept by the court to assist in the reporting and retrieving of stray animals. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:70)

The lack of improved transportation systems contributed to the subsistence-level farming in the early days of settlement. Not only did the settlers have to provide almost everything for themselves, but there was no feasible way to transport cash crops to market. The early roads consisted merely of traces and ruts that traversed a terrain full of streams and hills.

In addition to farming, many farmers practiced a trade as a means of self-sufficiency as well as vocation. Robert Woods' list in 1785 mentions numerous farmers who also operated blacksmith shops, hatters, turner's shops, and a pottery – to name a few – on their properties. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:33) In 1773, John Donelson established an iron forge, initially known as "The Bloomery," which was later expanded with the construction of a blast furnace and renamed Washington Iron Works in 1779 by new owners James Callaway and Jeremiah Early in honor of General George Washington. (Salmon 1986:21) This iron furnace, which would also include a sawmill and gristmill by the end of the 18th century, continued to operate into the mid-19th century, serving as the first industry in Franklin County. (Salmon 1986:27,67)

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

Franklin County continued to develop and prosper during the period between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. This growth was paralleled by the development of the village surrounding the courthouse, giving rise to the controversy over its location on private land owned by James Callaway and Thomas Hill. A petition to the General Assembly in 1803 forced Callaway and Hill to sell lots surrounding the courthouse, thereby allowing others to operate and profit from businesses traditionally associated with courthouse villages. The town was then divided into half-acre lots and named Mount Pleasant (known by the 1830s as Rocky Mount). In 1830 it was decided by the court that a new courthouse was needed. The new courthouse, finished in 1831, was a Classical Revival-style building.

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

The surveying, construction, and maintenance of roads was the responsibility of the county at this time. As commerce and industry along with the collection of taxes and accessibility of the courthouse were imperative to the well-being of the county, the need for roads was of foremost importance to the new county. Early order books are full of appointments of surveyors and orders for the construction of roads as well as their maintenance. This work was typically performed by "road gangs" of the property owners along the proposed road that would benefit by its construction. The roads required constant maintenance, which was an unwelcome drain on labor that was needed for farming. River transportation was proposed by several groups of citizens, including James Callaway of the Washington Iron Works, as an alternative for travel. Although the General Assembly approved a bill authorizing the creation of a river highway system in Franklin County in 1796, funding was left to private subscription and the cost of such a project proved prohibitive. It was not until 1816 that the state government began to fund road construction through the creation of the Fund for Internal Improvement. This fund was to be supervised by the Board of Public Works which would invest in private companies that constructed turnpikes. The first improvement in Franklin County to result from this government action did not occur until 1838 when the General Assembly incorporated the Pittsylvania, Franklin, and Botetourt Turnpike.

As travel became more feasible, ordinaries or taverns were established to provide room, board, and entertainment. Six of these public ordinaries were licensed in Franklin County in 1829-1830, including Ashpone (or Webb's) Tavern near Rocky Mount (DHR #033-0276, demolished) and the Brooks-Brown House (DHR #033-0128, NRHP 1989) on the road leading to Pittsylvania County.

With the growth in population, the improvement of road systems, and the emergence of towns, commerce and industry began to flourish in the county. By 1790, the Washington Iron Works had expanded to 18,000 acres and several other iron furnaces were located in the county, including the Carron Furnace near Ferrum, the Forge and the Elk Forge in the Blackwater area, and the Southeast Forge on the Pigg River. In the early-19th century, the Saunders family became the leading ironmasters in the county after they acquired and began operating the Washington Iron Works, the Carron Furnace, and the Elk forge. (Franklin County Bicentennial Commission 1986:8)

Although the rural areas continued to be served by itinerant peddlers, crossroad stores that served as stage stops and post offices became prominent, often creating their own community. Taylor's Store (DHR #033-0018), which at one time included a blacksmith shop, granary, tobacco factories, ice pond, and post office in addition to the general store, is an example of this development. In addition to these crossroad settlements and the village around the courthouse, other towns began to emerge, such as Germantown and Wisenburgh were established by the General Assembly in 1792 and Lawrence, created in 1818 as Halesborough. Petitioners hoped

that the establishment of towns would encourage "Merchants, Artisans, and Professional Characters, whose Settlement would prove an incalculable source of convenience and wealth to the Industrious Farmer." (quoted in Salmon and Salmon 1993:114)

Domestic buildings became larger and more elaborate during the 1820s and 1830s, reflecting more permanent settlement and the prosperity of the owners as well as the availability of late-18th and early-19th century architectural pattern books. Early log dwellings were covered with weatherboards and brick houses began to appear in addition to the continued use of frame construction. Some earlier 1 ½-story houses and hall-and-parlor or side-passage plan houses were enlarged to create two-story I-houses with a central passage. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:163. While the forms remained simple and vernacular, pattern books such as Asher Benjamin's 1806 edition of *The American Builder's Companion* supplied local builders with detail designs for embellishing their homes. Porches, door surrounds, and cornices began to be more elaborate and emulate the styles and tastes of the time.

Churches, with the exception of the Episcopal Church, continued to thrive during the period following the Freedom of Religion Act. Numerous denominations, including the Brethren, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians were established in Franklin County. As congregations grew and controversial issues caused dissent, new and smaller churches began to appear throughout the area. Issues that the religious community became involved in during this time included military conscription and the mission movement. The War of 1812 directly challenged the Brethrens' position of nonresistance and right of refusal to take up arms. The mission movement, with its need for financial support, caused a schism within the Baptist churches, resulting in the creation by anti-mission churches of the Pigg River Association.

Education continued to be the responsibility of the private sector. In 1825, the Saunders family of Bleak Hill (DHR #033-0002; NRHP 2002) operated a school on the property for their daughters and relatives. (Beckett 2002) In 1826, prominent citizens unsuccessfully petitioned the General Assembly for the establishment of an academy of higher learning in the county. A system of free district schools, to be funded by private subscription and the Literary Fund, was created by the General Assembly in 1829. Franklin County was one of only three counties in the state to take advantage of this program. The first district school was established in a preexisting schoolhouse on one acre of land purchased for one dollar from Samuel H. Woods in 1830. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:204-205)

Social life during this period revolved around the extended family. Weddings and extended visits by family and friends offered a welcome respite from everyday rural life. Trips to the numerous springs in the area as well as traveling shows and circuses were popular during this period. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:168)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

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

This era preceding the Civil War was a time of continuing prosperity. With a greater amount of land settled and cultivated, 90% was taxable in 1860, (Salmon and Salmon 1993:134), crop production, as well as the enslaved labor force that undertook this work, increased significantly. By 1860 the percentage of enslaved people in the population had doubled from 16% in 1790 to 32% and the number of those enslaved had increased sixfold to a total of 6,400. (Kern 1994) While only 10% of the population in 1790 owned more than ten enslaved people, these numbers also increased as planters acquired more enslaved laborers and therefore had a greater stake in the "peculiar institution." When John Hook died in 1810, his inventory listed 110 enslaved people in his ownership. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:105) While there was a general prosperity that reflected an increase in

the production of staple crops and the value of land and livestock, the increase in the production of tobacco as the major cash crop was the most significant. Tobacco production doubled in the last decade before the war. Franklin County surpassed even Tidewater Virginia to become one of the principal tobacco producing counties in the state. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:134-135) A local market for tobacco began to emerge as several tobacco product manufacturers built factories and warehouses in the area. (Franklin County Bicentennial Commission 1986:8) Tobacco was also shipped to markets in Danville, Lynchburg, and Richmond.

It was during this period that the county began to benefit from the Fund for Internal Improvements created by the General Assembly in 1816. In 1838 the Pittsylvania, Franklin, and Botetourt Turnpike was incorporated, thereby connecting Franklin County with the southside markets through Danville and the upper valleys to the north. With the exception of a five-mile section, the turnpike was completed by 1841 with a 27-mile road connecting Rocky Mount with Big Lick (Roanoke). In 1847, the Rocky Mount Turnpike Company was incorporated to construct a turnpike from Lynchburg through Rocky Mount to Floyd and eventually connect with the Southwestern Turnpike in Smyth County. These early turnpikes, while a great improvement to the previous road traces and county-ordered roads, often proved too expensive to be constructed and maintained by private companies. As the turnpike companies failed financially, the turnpikes were abandoned and fell into disrepair. Maintenance of the roads became the responsibility of the county once again. In the 1850s, railroads became the focus of investment groups as a way to improve transportation and profits. In 1854, the leaders of Franklin and the surrounding counties unsuccessfully petitioned the General Assembly for a railroad charter. Although the Civil War interrupted the campaign for a railroad system in the region, the enthusiasm and demand for railroads did not go away. (Carter vol I 2018:8)

The town of Mount Pleasant was clearly the center of Franklin County, both politically and economically during this time. The town was host to a variety of trades, including tailors, saddlers, cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, shoe manufacturers, four attorneys, three doctors, a printing office, and a tanyard. In 1834 the *Franklin Whig* became the county's first newspaper. It is important to note that Mount Pleasant became popularly known as Rocky Mount sometime in the mid-1830s and is referred to as Rocky Mount from this point on. By 1860, Rocky Mount even had a its own mail carrier and three artists. In contrast to Rocky Mount's prosperity, the town of Wisenburgh was never constructed and Germantown had virtually disappeared. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:119)

During this time period, the majority of people in Franklin County remained tied to their agricultural heritage and businessmen and entrepreneurs remained the minority. Census statistics from 1850 and 1860 indicated a growth in the county's industries during the decade: manufacturing mills increased from nine in 1850 to thirteen in 1860; tobacco factories increased from fifteen to seventeen; grist mills increased from four to sixteen, including the ca. 1838 LaPrade's Mill (DHR #033-0127); tanneries grew from three to eleven; and the number of sawmills grew from one to fifteen. The iron industry, which had slowed in the early-1800s, rebounded by mid-century with the construction of the Valley Forge, owned by the Saunders family, as well as the Toncrey and Union furnaces. (Salmon 1986:8) In his 1837 *Gazeteer of Virginia*, Joseph Martin described the Washington Iron Works as a "thriving enterprise" with 100 workers producing 160 tons of bar iron and castings of a superior quality annually. (Salmon 1986:58) Although the Washington Iron Works had extended its trading region throughout the South, operations ended on August 22, 1851, when it was swept away by a flash flood. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:112) With the exception of increased activity during the Civil War, the furnaces and forges in Franklin County would cease operating by the second half of the 19th century as coke-fueled furnaces of the North made them impractical. (Salmon 1986:8)

Domestic dwellings also reflected this era of prosperity before the war. Although vernacular traditions continued to dominate the building practices, the availability of pattern books began to infuse the traditional forms with stylistic trends. The traditional I-house form began to expand with the addition of wings and pavilions. The detailing of porches, door surrounds, and cornices became more elaborate as builders copied Greek Revival, Gothic-Revival, and Italianate details from the pattern books. With the availability of enslaved labor for the production of bricks, brick became a preferred material for those who could afford its high cost, but it was not

affordable for most. The brick house known as Bleak Hill (DHR #033-0002; NRHP 2002), built circa 1855 by Peter Saunders, and the frame Booth-Lovelace House (DHR #033-0066; NRHP 2002), built in 1858 for Moses Greer Booth, are examples of the more stylish dwellings of the period. Both are individually listed on the state and national registers.

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

The question of slavery further divided the churches in the years preceding the Civil War. Although the Church of the Brethren had denounced the practice of slavery in 1797, other churches had admonished slavery in principle, urging the voluntary and gradual emancipation of those enslaved by its members. However, as the abolition movement progressed, more definitive stands on the issue were demanded. In 1844 the Methodist Church split to form the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1845, the Baptists organized the Southern Baptist Convention in reaction to the announcement the preceding year by the Home Mission Board that it would not appoint slaveholders as missionaries. These separations as well as continued growth caused the establishment of more churches in all denominations throughout the county. This expansion included the construction of the first Presbyterian Church in 1850 and the Snow Creek Christian Church by the Disciples of Christ in 1859.

CIVIL WAR (1861-1965)

Although Franklin County was not directly involved physically in the battles of the Civil War, it was deeply affected by the war as it contributed its resources of men, food crops, and enslaved labor to support the Confederate war effort. Jubal A. Early (1816-1894), a West Point graduate and delegate to the General Assembly, is perhaps the best-known name from Franklin County associated with the Civil War. The Jubal Early Homeplace (DHR #033-0006), built ca. 1820 by his father, remains standing and was listed individually on the National Register in 1997. Although Early initially opposed the secession ordinance, he signed it along with the other convention delegates on April 17, 1861; thus, committing himself and Franklin County to the war effort. Early would serve as a leading General of the Confederate Army and later become a proponent of the "Lost Cause" narrative. (Pezzoni 1997) In response to the declaration of war, numerous Franklin County men mustered at local landmarks such as the Washington Iron Works to form volunteer troops with colorful names such as the "Franklin Rifles," the "Early Guards," the "Franklin Sharpshooters," the "Franklin Firearms," the "Ladies Guard," and the "Franklin Rangers." (Salmon and Salmon 1993:263) These were later organized into infantry and cavalry companies within various regiments, including the 24th Regiment, which was first commanded by Jubal Early and the 57th Regiment - both of which were part of Major General George E. Pickett's division in the Battle of Gettysburg. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:271) Approximately 2,000 men from Franklin County served with the Army of the Confederacy during the war. Of these, Jubal A. Early, earned the greatest distinction. In 1862 he was promoted to major general by Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

In addition to the drain on its manpower, the county was burdened by the task of financially supporting the war. In 1861, the General Assembly authorized counties to raise funds to outfit their volunteers. Through bonds, taxes on distilleries, and new currency Franklin County raised funds to support the war. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:285) The Confederate Army also impressed enslaved labor for its construction projects. In 1862, the Franklin County Court requisitioned 299 enslaved workers from local owners for this purpose. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:288) At home, the County had the responsibility of supporting the families of soldiers. This period saw the emergence of county-operated poor farms, such as the Franklin County Poor House Farm on the Pigg River (demolished). With cash becoming a scarcity, the County resorted to the practice of impressing staples such as corn, wheat,

flour, and cotton from its wealthier citizens for distribution to the families of soldiers. By 1865, the County supported approximately 17% of its residents. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:217)

Under the strains of supporting the war effort, Franklin County suffered some social unrest. Its mountainous topography with numerous caves and streams made it an ideal hiding place for deserters. Many of these were not only deserting to escape military duty, but also to take advantage of homesteads left unprotected by absent owners who were serving in the army. Theft of gold and currency as well as vandalism, including the burning of homes, barns, and crops, were frequent. Local newspapers in 1863 heralded the capture of a well-known gang of deserters in Franklin County. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:282-283) A more subtle disagreement involved the Dunkard population, who as members of the Church of the Brethren refused military service. Although the General Assembly, and later the Confederate government, allowed their exemption as long as they hired a substitute or paid a fine, their abstinence from a movement that so deeply involved the families of Franklin County caused further division between the Dunkards and their neighbors. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:292)

Following minor raids by Union cavalry troops in the final days of the war, the Union troops officially arrived in Franklin County in April 1865 following Lee's surrender. Union troops toured the countryside to confiscate Confederate arms and property. Federal officials visited the large plantations, such as the Burroughs Plantation (DHR #033-0015; NRHP 1966), where Booker T. Washington lived, to announce the end of the war and the freedom of those enslaved.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1917)

Franklin County had not seen nearly the damage that some other parts of the state had suffered, and its reconstruction was more of a social reconstruction than a physical one. With the fall of the Confederacy, not only were the social and economic foundations of the south dissolved, but Franklin County became a defeated territory occupied by Union troops. The Reconstruction period, from 1865 to 1877, marked a painful time for both whites and African Americans as the social, economic, and political systems slowly changed and adapted to a new order that included freedom for all. The Booker T. Washington National Monument (DHR #033-0015, NRHP 1966), with the reconstructed cabin on the former Burroughs Plantation in which Washington was born enslaved in 1856, memorializes this transition from slavery to freedom that his life and achievements represent. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:297-298) In addition to the social upheaval left by the war, the South was destitute financially. Particularly in Virginia, where pre-war debts equaled \$37 million, the debt incurred by the war was immense and its economy, based on enslaved labor, as well as the financial institutions had been destroyed. Fortunately, by the end of the 19th century, the coming of the steel-rail era of the Industrial Revolution in Franklin County would serve to facilitate as well as diversify the economy.

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

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

means to acquire themselves. However, the acquisition of land became a primary goal of the freedmen. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:302)

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

With the loss of enslaved labor, many farmers began to diversify. By 1926, the census reported that Franklin County had 20,000 more acres of corn than tobacco and 10,000 acres more of wheat. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:369) The farmers often worked cooperatively, helping one another to clear fields and harvest crops. The dairy industry began to develop in Franklin County during this period. With the arrival of the Franklin and Pittsylvania Railroad in 1878, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad in the 1890s, local dairy farmers were able to take advantage of the Roanoke market for fresh dairy products. This new ability to ship products also encouraged the fruit orchard industry in the county. Dr. Sam Guerrant contributed the most to promoting the orchard industry in Franklin County with the development of the county's largest apple orchard on his family's land at Algoma (DHR #033-0238). His apples became known world-wide, winning awards at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 and the 1907 Jamestown Exposition. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:372)

Inherent to the growth of the agriculture industry was the improvement of the transportation systems in the county as a means to ship products to market. Since many of the early turnpike companies had failed, the roads had been neglected and needed repair. The railroads, which had attracted attention prior to the war and certainly had proven their worth during the war, became the preferred mode of transportation as well as financial investment. The Lynchburg & Danville Railroad Company, chartered in 1866, was the first main railroad line to be constructed in the area following the war. By the time the line began operations in 1874, it had merged with the Atlantic, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to form the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad Co., better known as the Virginia Midland Railroad. (Carter vol I 2018:8-11) The line, which passed just east of Franklin County through Gretna in Pittsylvania County, was initially established to connect the major tobacco markets of Lynchburg and Danville; however, the abundance of iron ore in the area soon attracted the attention of the northern steel industries. By 1876-1877, the Pennsylvania Steel Company began leasing land near Pittsville and had constructed the Pittsville Branch line to connect to Gretna by 1878. (Carter vol I 2018:13) The construction of the Virginia Midland Railroad and the Pittsville Branch line provided the incentive for Franklin County to finally attract investment for its first rail line after two previous failed attempts. In 1878, the General Assembly granted permission for the county to pass a \$200,000 bond to finance the line and the Franklin and Pittsylvania Railroad was chartered to connect the iron mines in the county. (Carter vol I 2018:21) After breaking ground in 1879, the line commonly referred to as the "Fast & Perfect" began operating between Rocky Mount and Gretna by 1880. (Carter vol I 2018:30) By 1898, the Virginia Midland Railroad (including the Franklin and Pittsylvania line) became part of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Under this new ownership, coal-fired engines replaced the steam engines and the tracks upgraded from narrow to standard gauge. (Carter vol I 2018:42-43) Following a national financial downturn in the early-1890s, investors led by J.P. Morgan took over the Richmond & Danville Railroad, including the Franklin & Pittsylvania line, and formed the Southern Railway in 1894. (Carter vol I 2018:45) Although the Southern Railway invested in the construction of a number of depots in the county between 1900 and 1910 – including Rocky Mount, Redwood, Glade Hill, Union Hall, Pen Hook, and Sandy Level – the Franklin & Pittsylvania line was not profitable, and service became sporadic before ceasing to operate entirely in 1932. (Carter vol I 2018:20,83; Carter vol II 2018:5,20) Meanwhile, Rocky Mount also became connected in 1892 to a major north-south line by the Roanoke and Southern line that stretched 123 miles from

Roanoke through Rocky Mount to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. This line, which included the 1892 Boones Mill Depot (DHR #170-0008; NRHP 2017), was nicknamed the “Punkin Vine” because of its crooked path through the hilly country. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:320) By 1896, these lines were merged with the Norfolk & Western Railroad, which subsequently merged in 1982 with the Southern Railway, and Franklin County became a part of that powerful network of rail transportation that would dominate the industry and economy of the region through the 20th century.

Following its incorporation in 1873 and its connection by rail to the major markets of Roanoke, Lynchburg, and Danville, the town of Rocky Mount began to grow and develop rapidly in the late-19th century, absorbing the earlier town of Mount Pleasant. In addition to its position as the county seat, Rocky Mount became the commercial center of the county as well. The Franklin Bank was incorporated in 1872, soon followed by the First National Bank of Rocky Mount, the Angle and Company dry goods store, Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse and Callaway's Warehouse, and the Hotel Rocky Mount. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:325) Unfortunately, the rapid growth of towns was often accompanied by the hazard of fire and Rocky Mount suffered two devastating fires, in 1883 and 1889. Franklin County remained, for the most part however, a rural county and the rural country store continued to prosper. The Virginia Business Directories indicated that the number of country stores increased from twenty-one in 1871-1872 to 115 in 1917. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:33) Early-19th century crossroad settlements, such as Union Hall, Snow Creek, Bonbrook, Penhook, Gladehill, Callaway, and Taylor's Store continued to grow and serve their surrounding communities during this time.

As transportation continued to improve, the economy of Franklin County became more diversified, creating new products and reaching out to new markets. By 1881 there were fifteen tobacco factories in the county, allowing the farmers to sell their crops directly to the manufacturers without having to travel to markets in Danville and Lynchburg. With the emergence of the lumber industry in the 1890s, the number of sawmills increased from seven in 1870 to forty-two in 1897. Stave manufacturing also became a profitable industry in the early-20th century. Farmers often supplemented their crops by supplying wood to lumber companies for railroad ties or barrel staves as well as tanbark to the local tanneries. Nathaniel P. Angle was a local tobacco farmer who successfully expanded into the lumber industry. In addition to his primary business, Bald Knob Furniture Company which he established in 1903, Angle owned a department store, hardware store, the Rocky Mount Grocery and Milling Company, the local newspaper, the local railroad, and the Rocky Mount Hotel, to name a few of his ventures. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:342) In addition to the tobacco and lumber produced by Franklin County farmers, corn and wheat continued to be major crops as evidenced by the thirty-three mills recorded in the 1870 census. (Pulice 2008) The water-driven grist mill in the Piedmont Mill Historic District (DHR #033-5224; NRHP 2009) was built ca. 1866 by A.G. Martin on Maggodee Creek. As was typical of grist mills, a small community known as Piedmont grew up around the mill to include a general store (with post office and dentist office), a blacksmith, the Piedmont Church of the Brethren, and the Piedmont Elementary School. James E. Poteet owned the mill and the store in the early-20th century when it was listed in the 1917 Hill's Directory as the Piedmont Milling Company. At that time, a total of sixteen flour and grist mills were listed in the county. In 1923, Benjamin Clement purchased the mill and his family continued to operate it until 1963. (Pulice 2008) The only other mill dating to the late-19th and early-20th century recorded to date that remains extant in Franklin County is the ca. 1935 Callaway Roller Mill (DHR #033-5363). Other industries related to the county's agricultural products that developed in the late-1800s included wool manufacturing and canneries, such as the Old Homestead Packing Company cannery located in the Cahas Rural Historic District (DHR #033-0393; NRHP 1996).

Rich mineral deposits in the region gave rise to various mining industries. The Washington Iron Works, established in 1773, was the first industry in Franklin County. The number of iron mines increased to seven in 1893 before disappearing by 1900 (Salmon and Salmon 1993:346). At the end of the 19th century, two slate quarries were in operation, one at Waidsboro and the Stuarts Knob quarry in Handy. The Hale-Smithers flagstone quarry in Rocky Mount provided flagstone for sidewalks, chimneys, tombstones, and the Trinity Episcopal Church in Rocky Mount. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:347) Mica deposits were discovered along Chestnut Mountain in the

late-1800s and several companies, including the Chestnut Mountain Mica Company, attempted to develop the mines but failed because of their inaccessibility. Soapstone was mined by the Henry Mining Company in 1914, followed by the Franklin Soapstone Products Corporation from 1915 until 1918.

With its mountainous and stream-filled terrain, remoteness from eastern ports, and numerous fruit orchards, Franklin County almost inherently developed the industry of distilling its own liquors. Prior to the temperance movement and prohibition, brandies and wines were a natural product of the numerous fruit orchards. Particularly in the more mountainous and remote areas in the western sections of the county, the distilling of corn to liquor was more efficient and profitable than transporting the raw product to markets. (Franklin County Bicentennial Commission, 1986:8) In 1914, however, statewide prohibition was declared a law in Virginia. Franklin County had remained a wet county until the end, despite the fact that most of the state was already dry under local option. With the closing of saloons across the state, moonshining became a widespread trade as the move to prohibition progressed.

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

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

Church-supported schools continued to be established in the 20th century, particularly as mission schools in the mountains. St. Peters-in-the-Mountains (DHR #033-0198) was organized by the Episcopal Church in the 1890s as a mission school for young girls. By 1907, it had an enrollment of forty students in grades one through seven. St. Johns-in-the-Mountains (DHR #033-0033) originally began in 1905 as a Sunday school taught by a public-school teacher. The original school was constructed in 1915 and later replaced by a 1921 stone building that served as the school for seventy-five to 125 mountain girls and included a chapel, auditorium, and community center. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:379) The Ferrum Training School (later Ferrum College) was established by the Methodist Church in 1914 as a combined elementary and high school. The Ferrum College Historic District (DHR #033-0286) was listed on the National Register in 2013 and includes eight historic campus buildings dating from 1914 to 1942 and represents the transition of the school to a junior college by World War II.

Religion thrived in the late-19th and early-20th centuries in Franklin County. With the social uncertainty that followed the Civil War, many flocked to the stability of their churches. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:379) On the other hand, the questions posed by the new social order often caused dissent and the organization of new churches splintered congregations. For whatever reason, the numerous denominations, including: the Church of the Brethren, the Baptists and Primitive Baptists, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and the

Disciples of Christ all continued to grow and build new churches during this period. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:377-379)

Although Rocky Mount grew from a village to a town during this period, Franklin County remained primarily a rural agrarian region. Social entertainment focused on farmsteads or community settlements. As the loss of enslaved labor necessitated teamwork among neighbors, particularly during harvest time, the gatherings often turned into social events, such as dance after a day of shucking corn. Another form of entertainment that came with the heritage of the Scotch-Irish settlers was the occasion of tournaments. At such tournaments, knights dressed in full costume representing the various communities would compete in a game using lances and rings. Typically, such tournaments were followed by balls. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:366)

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

The period following Reconstruction was characterized by stabilization with steady but slow growth in population and progress in technology. The social upheaval of race relations following the Civil War had been constrained by Jim Crow laws that would persist until the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Although the country faced the stressful times of two world wars and an economic depression, there was an underlying sense of unity across the county. While technology and the economy continued to advance, it was a steady progress rather than revolution. The introduction of the automobile and paved roads during this time would prove to be the most far reaching and enduring development of the period.

World War I began in Europe in 1914. Though Franklin County did not experience any direct physical impact, it did suffer the loss of men who went overseas to serve. A total of 591 men from Franklin County served in the military during the war. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:423) In cooperation with the rest of the country, Franklin County had to ration food and other commodities to provide for the soldiers in Europe. Canned tomatoes from Franklin County were among the many items contributed to the effort. The local Red Cross Organization was among other efforts begun in Rocky Mount during the War. In March 1919, Walter L. Hopkins helped organize the first Franklin County American Legion Post No. 6.

World War II began for the United States in 1941. By May 1942, 1,856 Franklin County men had registered for the draft. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:429) Franklin County had to ration food, gasoline, and other items. Franklin County also raised a significant amount of money to support the American Red Cross war relief fund. One of the most unusual effects of the war was the introduction of German and Italian prisoners of war (POWs) into the county. The prisoners were first housed in the former Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Sandy Level in adjacent Pittsylvania County but were soon put to work by farmers in Franklin County.

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

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

Lumber continued as an important industry in the county. The Bald Knob Furniture Company continued to prosper, employing 340 workers in 1940 and described as "the largest and most important manufacturing

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

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

Improvements in education continued to be made when funds were available. The Mountain View Normal School was established in 1925 to train teachers for the public school system. The superintendent's report for the year 1925-1926 reported that 6,758 students were enrolled in one high school (plus two non-accredited high schools), four junior high schools, ten consolidated schools, twenty-six two-room schools, and 127 one-room schools. Harold A. Ramsey became the superintendent from 1927 to 1968, guiding the system through tremendous periods of growth as well as social upheaval with desegregation. The first high school building was constructed in 1924. The sixteen-room school building in Rocky Mount continued to be used until a new consolidated school was constructed in 1953. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:388) As the public school system improved, the private mission schools were no longer needed. St. Peter's closed in 1943 and St. John's closed in 1937, although buildings associated with both schools remain extant. The Ferrum Training School adjusted to the competition with public schools by becoming a junior college in 1925.

Religion continued to be a mainstay of life in Franklin County. A 1941 census conducted by the churches reported that of 1,905 people interviewed, almost 75% belonged to one of fourteen denominations in the county. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:379)

Music has long been important to the cultural heritage of Franklin County with "mountain music" as one of the most popular genres. This type of music is thought to stem from the fusion of the musical traditions of the early English, Scotch-Irish, and German settlers, and the enslaved African populations in the county. Two of the most well-known Franklin County musicians in the 20th century were Posey Rorer (a Franklin County native) and Charlie Poole who met while working in the West Virginia coal mines. They returned to Franklin County and formed the North Carolina Ramblers. They cut a record in New York City under the well-known music label, Columbia Records, starting in 1925. Ultimately, they made a total of sixteen records at the label. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:462) String bands were popular in the Black community as well. John Lawson Tyree, a native of Sontag, was one of the most popular musicians in the genre. In 1917, a Black symphony orchestra was formed as well. Another popular genre among the Black community, the blues, was played among local musicians such as John Tinsley, Archie Edwards, and Lewis "Rabbit" Muse. The most successful of which, Muse, began his career at the age of twelve playing in shows and community events in Rocky Mount and Boones Mill. He would go on to play outside of the county at fairs, medicine shows, and on television. He played the ukulele, flute, and jazz horn. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:463)

NEW DOMINION (1946 - 1991)

The second half of the 20th century saw a significant change in the settlement patterns of the county. Congress authorized construction of Philpott Lake in 1944 to cover 10,000 acres in Franklin, Henry, and Patrick counties for the purpose of flood control and hydroelectric power generation. The Army Corps of Engineers began construction in 1948, flood control was achieved in 1951, and full hydroelectric power generation was in operation by 1953. The reservoir adjoins Fairy Stone State Park to create a recreation site that offers boating, fishing, hunting, camping, and picnicking.

Significant progress in medical care occurred in 1952 when the first hospital, Franklin Memorial Hospital at 390 South Main Street (still extant) opened in Franklin County. Located in the town of Rocky Mount, county residents no longer had to drive to Roanoke or Martinsville for hospitalization. The hospital had a capacity of forty beds when it first opened and continued to grow over the following decades. (Salmon and Salmon 1993: 452)

Industries in Franklin County experienced widespread growth during this period and continued to employ Franklin County citizens throughout the second half of the 20th century. In 1957, Lane Company purchased Bald Knob Furniture Company and became the largest employer in the county with more than 700 employees. A Bald Knob Historic District (DHR #157-5032) containing approximately 110 early-20th-century workers houses was identified in 2008. The Lane Company had several plants around the South and specialized in producing bedroom and dining furniture. The other most important employer in the county was J.P. Stevens, Inc., which obtained the Angle Silk Mills, Inc., in 1959. The mill employed approximately 163 employees who worked to produce various types of cloth. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:454) Other smaller-scale textile manufacturers began operations during this period, including Burlington Industries, Inc., Virginia Apparel Corporation, Chalaine, Inc., Bassett-Walker Inc., and Bristol Manufacturing Company, Inc. Other industrial operations that thrived during this period include, but are not limited to, Leo Scott's Cabinets, Marelly-Continental Homes, Inc., Mod-U-Kraf Homes, Inc., Martin Processing, Inc., Mine Systems, Inc., and Burroughs Corporation. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:454-455)

In the 1960s, Appalachian Power Company of Roanoke developed Smith Mountain Lake on the Blackwater and Roanoke rivers to produce electrical power. A dam was built, which created the 40-mile long, 20,600-acre lake. Following a 28% decrease in the county's population in the decade between 1950 and 1960, the lake offered an economic boost for the area with an increasing amount of residential and commercial development. Many farms that once surrounded the lake were sold off to make room for large residential areas. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:458) The individually listed, brick Craghead House (DHR #033-5449) built in 1825, has fortunately survived on the lakeshore. Although the county retains its rural character, the number and size of farms continued to decrease as the population shifts to a more urban lifestyle.

The public schools and public transportation remained segregated in Franklin County until the 1960s. Although the United States Supreme Court ordered the end of segregation in 1954, through the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, public schools throughout Virginia were slow to desegregate due to the policy of "Massive Resistance." (Salmon and Salmon 1993:457) In May of 1965, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 required the Franklin County School Board to desegregate the public schools. The board responded by only desegregating first, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades on the "freedom of choice" principle. Finally, the Franklin County School Board mandated desegregation of all grades in 1966. (Anderson 2022)

By the 1950s, Ferrum Training School-Junior College was on the brink of economic ruin. Fortunately for the institution, Dr. C. Ralph Arthur, the school's seventh president, not only saved the school from collapse but considerably expanded it throughout his tenure. Arthur took office in 1954 and guided several successful campaigns to increase the school's endowment. He also obtained loans for new construction, essentially building a whole new campus, and established an inter-collegiate athletic program. The student body tripled in size during this time. The most significant development came in 1960, when Ferrum was accredited as a four-year college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In 1965, another milestone was achieved when

Ferrum was racially integrated and Black day students were admitted to the school. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:457)

Moonshining continued to be a popular illegal industry during this period in Franklin County. In December 1972, the county's largest illegal distillery to date was destroyed during a raid by federal Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearm (ATF) agents and state Alcoholic Beverage Control agents. The distillery was located about four miles southwest of Ferrum and contained twenty-four 718-gallon submarine stills. The stills and the moonshine they contained were worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:459)

Although railroad transportation was significant to Franklin County's development, passenger service ended in 1976. Freight service continued to be provided to Ferrum, Boones Mill, and Rocky Mount by Norfolk & Western. Bus transportation became an important means of transportation in the 1970s as road systems improved. By 1976, four bus lines operated in the county. The Greyhound and Tri-State Bus lines provided both passenger and freight services. The Houston Bus Lines and the Hodges and Wray Line transported passengers who worked at various industries to and from their factories, particularly from Rocky Mount to Martinsville and other locations in nearby Henry County. By 1986, the Intercity Bus Lines began to offer out-of-town and out-of-state passenger and freight transportation service. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:456)

Music continued to play an important role in the culture of Franklin County during this period. White string bands became popular in the 1970s and 1980s and typically played older songs rather than contemporary music. Citizens of Franklin County also showcased their musical gifts in church services. Gospel music is a popular genre performed in and out of churches. The Star Gospel Singers and the Starlight Gospel Singers were two local gospel groups that were often played on the local radio stations. (Salmon and Salmon 1993:463-464)

THEMATIC CONTEXTS OF SURVEYED RESOURCES

COMMERCE/TRADE

A total of thirty-eight resources affiliated with the theme of commerce and trade were surveyed as part of this project. These resources are located throughout the county and range in age from ca. 1880 to ca. 1960. Of these resources, thirty-three are stores and service stations, two are restaurants, and three are commercial buildings in the Rocky Mount Historic District. A total of four surveyed commercial resources are in the potential historic districts of Henry, Callaway, and Gladehill. The stores and service stations are located along main routes, often at major intersections, throughout the county. One of the restaurants is in the commercial district of Ferrum and the other is located along Route 40, between Rocky Mount and Ferrum. The surveyed commercial buildings in Rocky Mount historically functioned as an auto dealership and then a feed store, a dry cleaner, and an Oddfellows Hall, which served African American residents of Franklin County. Most resources are of frame construction with various siding treatments, most notably weatherboards and vinyl siding. The rest of the resources are of brick or concrete construction. The buildings are typically one-story, although eleven of the resources are two stories. Most buildings are rectangular with front gable roofs, although several resources have parapeted shed roofs. Examples of these store types include the Stone and Company Store (DHR #033-0062-0015; Figure 2), the store at 1342 Pleasant Hill Road (DHR #033-5669; Figure 3), Campbell's Store (DHR #033-5529; Figure 4), and Bowling's Hot Dog and Grocery Store (DHR #033-5531; Figure 5). Six of the buildings feature porte-cocheres, typical of 20th century service stations. The rural stores and service stations are vernacular forms lacking stylistic elements and include the store at 8071 Grassy Hill Road (DHR #033-5533; Figure 6) and Mountain View Service Station (DHR #033-5596; Figure 7).

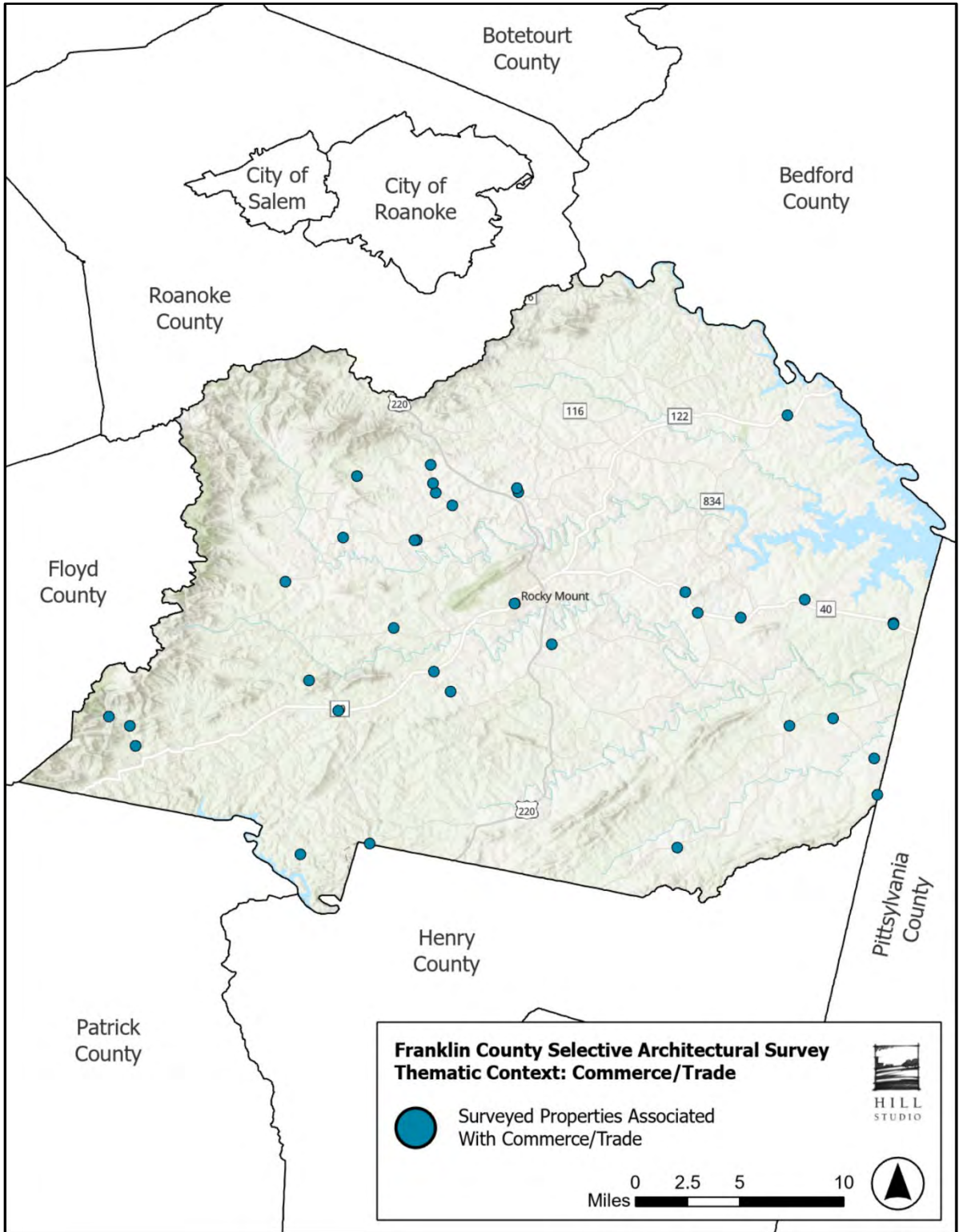


Figure 1. Distribution of Commerce/Trade resources in Franklin County.



Figure 2. DHR # 033-0062-0015. Stone and Company Store.



Figure 3. DHR # 033-5669. Store at 1342 Pleasant Hill Road.



Figure 4. DHR # 033-5529. Campbell's Store.



Figure 5. DHR # 033-5531. Bowling's Hot Dog and Grocery Store.



Figure 6. DHR # 033-5533. Store at 8071 Grassy Hill Road.



Figure 7. DHR # 033-5596. Mountain View Service Station.

DOMESTIC

Domestic resources comprised the most common resource type documented in this project. A total of 149 domestic resources were surveyed throughout the county, with construction dates ranging from ca. 1800 through 1966. Approximately half of the resources (sixty-eight) are in rural areas with the others (sixty-three) situated in the town of Rocky Mount. Of these resources, 109 buildings are sheathed with various types of siding. Historic siding types still extant on these resources include weatherboards, wood lapped siding, and wood shingles. Replacement siding is prevalent throughout the county with vinyl, aluminum, and asphalt siding being the most common types. A total of thirty-six residential buildings are brick or brick veneer. One house features rusticated concrete blocks, and another is covered with stucco. There are five log dwellings surveyed, three of which are primary resources and two are secondary resources.

Only four of the domestic resources surveyed as part of this project were erected prior to the Civil War. The Prillaman House (DHR #033-0285) is an early-19th-century frame house built on a stone foundation and featuring large exterior end stone chimneys. A rear ell and front and rear porches with Folk Victorian-style detailing were added later in the 19th century. Two log houses were surveyed that were constructed in the first half of the 19th century. Log houses and agricultural buildings were common to the 19th century landscape in Franklin County due to the abundance of timber and the relatively simple construction of this type of dwelling for early settlers. While the exterior log walls of the house at 1004 Webb Mountain Road (DHR #033-5591; Figure 9) remain exposed, the log walls of the house at 1227 Gilmer Branch Road (DHR #033-5595) are covered with siding, a common practice particularly when additions were added onto the original structure. The Taylor-Ferguson Place (DHR #033-0027; Figure 10) is a mid-19th century vernacular brick dwelling that was once the primary structure for a sprawling dairy farm.

A total of sixty-six residential buildings date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916). Many of these dwellings are vernacular with minimal ornament and constructed using local materials, such as logs, wood siding, and brick. A total of twenty-one dwellings from this period are I-houses characterized by two stories, three bays on the façade, and one pile on each side, with a center-passage interior plan. The side-gable roofs are typically flanked by large exterior brick or stone chimneys. Many of the I-houses feature an intersecting one- or two-story rear ell. I-house construction was common during the second quarter of the 19th century, with seventeen of the surveyed I-houses constructed from 1874 through 1900. This house type is frequently built on agricultural properties, serving as farmhouses throughout rural Franklin County, although several I-houses were surveyed in the town of Rocky Mount. The I-houses at 1276 Knob Church Road (DHR #033-5664; Figure 11), 2985 Danville Turnpike (DHR #033-5555), and 4235 Timber Line Road (DHR #033-5550) typify this vernacular form. Some examples, such as 894 Wades Gap Road (DHR #033-5656), 2236 Dillons Mill Road (DHR #033-5657; Figure 12), and 210 East Court Street, (DHR #157-5002-0180) have central front gables accentuating the central bay.

There are some examples of domestic resources dating from the Reconstruction and Growth period that represent the Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne styles. A total of fifteen single dwellings are influenced by the Folk Victorian style with symmetrical forms, scroll-sawn brackets and turned wood columns ornamenting porches, and carved vergeboards, geometric vents, and cornice returns accenting front gable fields. Molded brackets commonly embellish roof cornices and window configurations are often 2/2. The Williams House (DHR #157-0063-0013; Figure 13), 8531 Callaway Road (DHR #033-5584), and 230 Maple Avenue (DHR #157-5002-0118) are excellent examples of this style.

Several Queen Anne-style dwellings were surveyed as part of this project. These buildings are larger with asymmetrical forms and more eclectic ornamentation than their Folk Victorian counterparts. The house at 120 Kemp Ford Road (DHR #033-5548; Figure 14) is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style with its projecting, two-story polygonal bay, hipped dormer, iron cresting along the apex of the hipped roof, and spindlework and brackets embellishing the front porch. The house at 210 Maple Avenue (DHR #157-5002-0119) is another intact

example of the Queen Revival style with its asymmetrical form, scroll-sawn vergeboards and brackets, and 16/2 windows.

The World War I to World War II period (1917-1945) was characterized by significant residential growth in Franklin County. In sum, sixty-five residential buildings were surveyed during this project. Similar to the previous period, the majority of the dwellings are simple vernacular buildings devoid of high-style ornament. American Foursquares are a popular residential type found throughout the county with fifteen of the twenty-two surveyed American Foursquares constructed from 1920 to 1932. These boxy two-story dwellings with hipped roofs often feature dormers and deep porches. These forms can exhibit a variety of styles such as the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, which were found in the suburban neighborhoods of Rocky Mount, such as the houses at 85 Claiborne Street (DHR #157-5002-00041) and 55 Orchard Avenue (DHR #157-5002-0203). The houses surveyed in the rural areas of the county were more vernacular in character, such as the houses at 921 Algoma Road (DHR #033-5658), 3827 Old Ferrum Road (DHR #033-5666; Figure 15), and 2295 Jacks Creek Road (DHR #033-5627; Figure 16).

Another common residential form during the World War I to World War II was the bungalow. Of the nine surveyed bungalows erected between 1917 and 1945, eight are characterized by the Craftsman style. Bungalows are modest house forms that are one or one-and-a-half stories in height. The low-pitched roofs with wide, overhanging eaves often shelter large porches. Dormers are a common roof feature as well. The houses at 4010 Timber Line Road (DHR #033-5571; Figure 17) and 345 Patterson Avenue (DHR #033-5059) are Craftsman-style examples of this form.

Residences influenced by various Revival styles were surveyed throughout the county. The houses at 570 Towne Creek Road (DHR #033-5661) and 1920 Callaway Road (DHR #033-5581; Figure 19) demonstrate the Colonial Revival style, the houses at 320 Patterson Avenue (DHR #033-5048; Figure 20), and Metts Farm (DHR #033-0073) exhibit the Tudor Revival style, and the house at 8124 Henry Road (DHR #033-0292) is an example of the Dutch Revival style.

A modest number of residential buildings constructed during the New Dominion period from 1946 through 1991 were documented as part of this survey. The majority of the fifteen total resources that date to this period are modest, rectangular forms. Two houses, 4029 Timber Line Road (DHR #033-5572; Figure 21) and the primary dwelling at Brown-Jones Farm, are influenced by the Ranch style with their horizontally massed forms, minimal ornament, and low-pitched roofs. A few Minimal Traditional houses were found around the county. The houses at 4037 Timber Line Road (DHR #033-5575) and 10095 Franklin Street (DHR #033-5613; Figure 22) exemplify this simple, economical house type that increased in popularity after World War II. Several Tudor Revival dwellings date to this period, such as the house at 320 Patterson Avenue (DHR #157-5058). The Rocky Mount Methodist Church Parsonage at 30 East Church Street (DHR #157-5002-0114) is a sophisticated example of the Colonial Revival style, which continued in popularity well into this period.

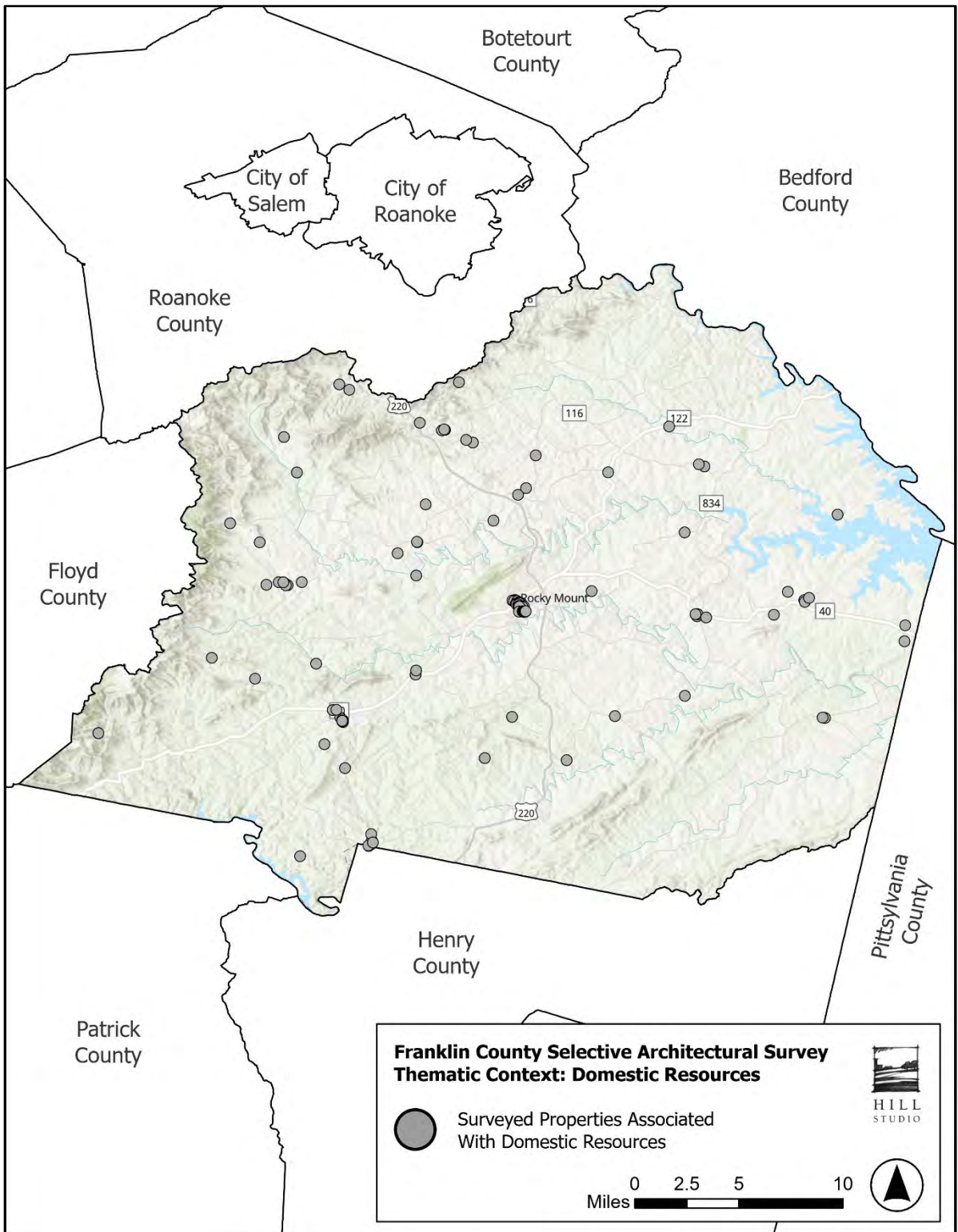


Figure 8. Distribution of Domestic resources in Franklin County.



Figure 9. DHR # 033-5591. Log house, 1004 Webb Mountain Road.



Figure 10. DHR # 033-0027. Taylor-Ferguson House, 9436 Booker T Washington Highway.



Figure 11. DHR # 033-5664. I-house, 1276 Knob Church Road.



Figure 12. DHR # 033-5657. I-house, 2236 Dillons Mill Road.



Figure 13. DHR # 033-0063-0013. Folk Victorian Residence, Williams House.



Figure 14. DHR # 033-5549. Queen Anne Residence, 120 Kemp Ford Road.



Figure 15. DHR # 033-5666. American Foursquare residence, 3827 Old Ferrum Road.



Figure 16. DHR # 033-5627. American Foursquare residence, 2295 Jacks Creek Road.



Figure 17. DHR # 033-5571. Craftsman Bungalow, 4010 Timber Line Road.



Figure 18. DHR # 157-5059. Craftsman Bungalow, 345 Patterson Avenue.



Figure 19. DHR # 033-5581. Colonial Revival residence, 1920 Callaway Road.



Figure 20. DHR # 157-5058. Tudor Revival residence, 320 Patterson Avenue.



Figure 21. DHR # 033-5572. Ranch house, 4029 Timber Line Road.



Figure 22. DHR # 033-5613. Minimal Traditional house, 10095 Franklin Street.

EDUCATION

A total of twenty-two resources associated with the theme of education were observed throughout the county as part of this survey effort. Of those resources, fourteen historically functioned as one- and two-room schools. Constructed from ca. 1900 through 1937, these buildings are vernacular forms devoid of sophisticated stylistic detailing. The Lanahan School (DHR #033-5544; Figure 24) is the most intact example of these school types with its standing-seam metal roof, wood siding, and double-hung wood sash windows. Laurel Bluff School (DHR #033-5604) and Old Salem School (DHR #033-5617) are also relatively intact examples of this building type (although in varying degrees of condition) due to their vacancy. Many of these schools have been converted to dwellings since the opening of the consolidated elementary schools around the county. The integrity of these buildings vary as porches and additions have been built onto the original forms to adapt to the new residential use. However, the original forms and some historic materials remain intact at many of these former schools. Examples of these rehabilitations include Cross Roads School (DHR #033-5568; Figure 25), Hancock School (DHR #033-5606), and White House School (DHR #033-5615).

An additional three resources are one- and one-and-a-half-story, brick buildings constructed for varying uses in the 1920s and 1930s. Snow Creek Elementary School (DHR #033-0176) was built ca. 1920 as Snow Creek School. In contrast to the vernacular one- and two-room school building type, the design of this school is typical of the brick, Colonial Revival-style schools built according to plans by the State Department of Education. Several large additions were constructed onto the original school in the second half of the 20th century as the student body grew due to consolidation. Boones Mill High School (DHR #033-5545; Figure 28) is a 1922 Colonial Revival-style school with a 1952 cafeteria addition that also appears to have been constructed according to plans by the State Department of Education. The Rocky Mount Classroom Building (DHR #157-5048; Figure 27), built ca. 1935, is another Colonial Revival-style educational resource in Franklin County. This building historically housed additional classrooms for the original Rocky Mount High School and Grade School, both of which were located on the same property but have been demolished.

The remaining five resources surveyed were constructed as consolidated schools in the Modernist style during the mid-20th century and are located along major routes around the county. Burnt Chimney Elementary School (DHR #033-5558; Figure 26) and Ferrum Elementary School (DHR #033-556) typify these school types. Lee M. Waid School (DHR #033-5559) is a historically Black school located in the town of Rocky Mount.

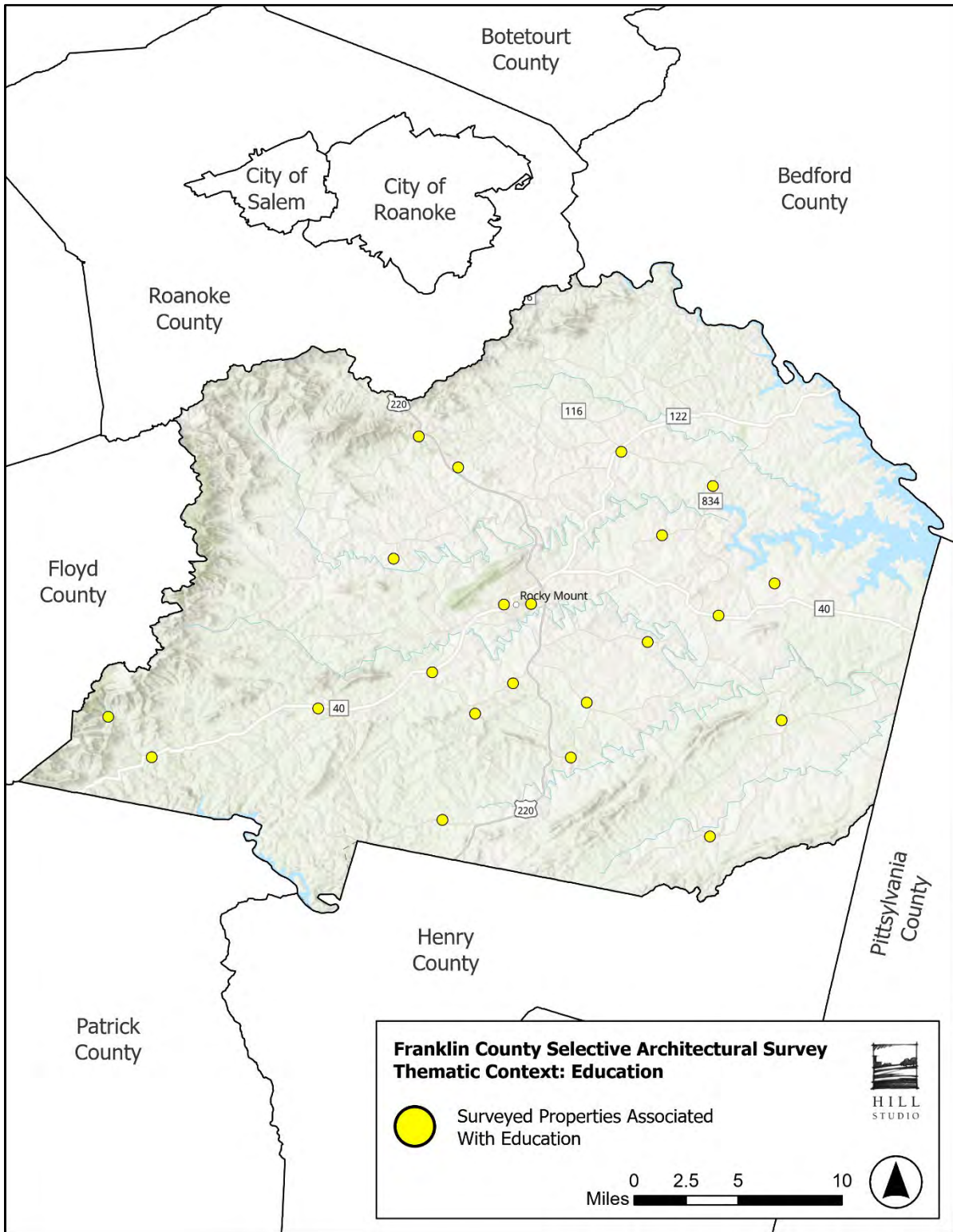


Figure 23. Distribution of Education resources in Franklin County.



Figure 24. DHR # 033-5544. Lanahan School, 30 Pleasant Hill Road.



Figure 25. DHR # 033-5568. Cross Roads School (converted to domestic residence), 3514 Three Oaks Road.



Figure 26. DHR # 033-5558. Burnt Chimney School, 80 Burnt Chimney Road.



Figure 27. DHR # 157-5048. Rocky Mount Classroom Building, 275 West College Street.



Figure 28. DHR # 157-5545. Boones Mill High School, 500 Heatherwood Drive.

ETHNIC HERITAGE: AFRICAN AMERICAN

Twenty-two resources associated with the theme of African American heritage in Franklin County were identified during this survey. Nine of these resources are African American churches and one is a parsonage associated with one of these churches. Seven of the identified African American churches are in rural areas of the county and exhibit vernacular forms, including Mount Olivet United Methodist Church (DHR #033-5136; Figure 30) and Truevine Baptist Church (DHR #022-5539). Two African American churches are in the town of Rocky Mount and were both built for the First Baptist congregation. The earlier First Baptist Church (DHR #157-0012; Figure 31) is an 1899 frame structure with Greek Revival-style detailing situated in downtown Rocky Mount. The 1965 First Baptist Church (DHR #157-5050; Figure 32) was constructed to replace the 1899 building and is located on the outskirts of uptown Rocky Mount in a historically African American residential neighborhood. The 1965 brick church is influenced by the Modernist style. The First Baptist Church Parsonage (DHR #157-5051; Figure 33) stands immediately east of the 1965 church, on Patterson Avenue. Five of the African American churches identified through this survey have an associated cemetery.

Ten dwellings historically occupied by African American residents were surveyed along Patterson Avenue, including the ca. 1915 house at 310 Patterson Avenue (DHR #157-5057; Figure 34) and the ca. 1930 house at 290 Patterson Avenue (DHR #175-5055). Although these simple, one- and one-and-a-half story dwellings are generally vernacular in character, several demonstrate stylistic detailing typical of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles.

Two commercial buildings in the historically African American commercial district along Warren Street in downtown Rocky Mount were surveyed. Oddfellows Hall (DHR #157-0086; Figure 35) is a two-story Main Street Commercial-style building built around 1900 with a commercial space on the first floor with apartments above on the second floor. Midway Cleaners (DHR #157-0085), constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story commercial building influenced by the Modernist style with its simple, boxy form and lack of ornament. One African American school, the Lee M. Waid School (DHR #157-5062; Figure 36) in Rocky Mount, was surveyed and is an example of a 1948 school constructed in the Modernist style.

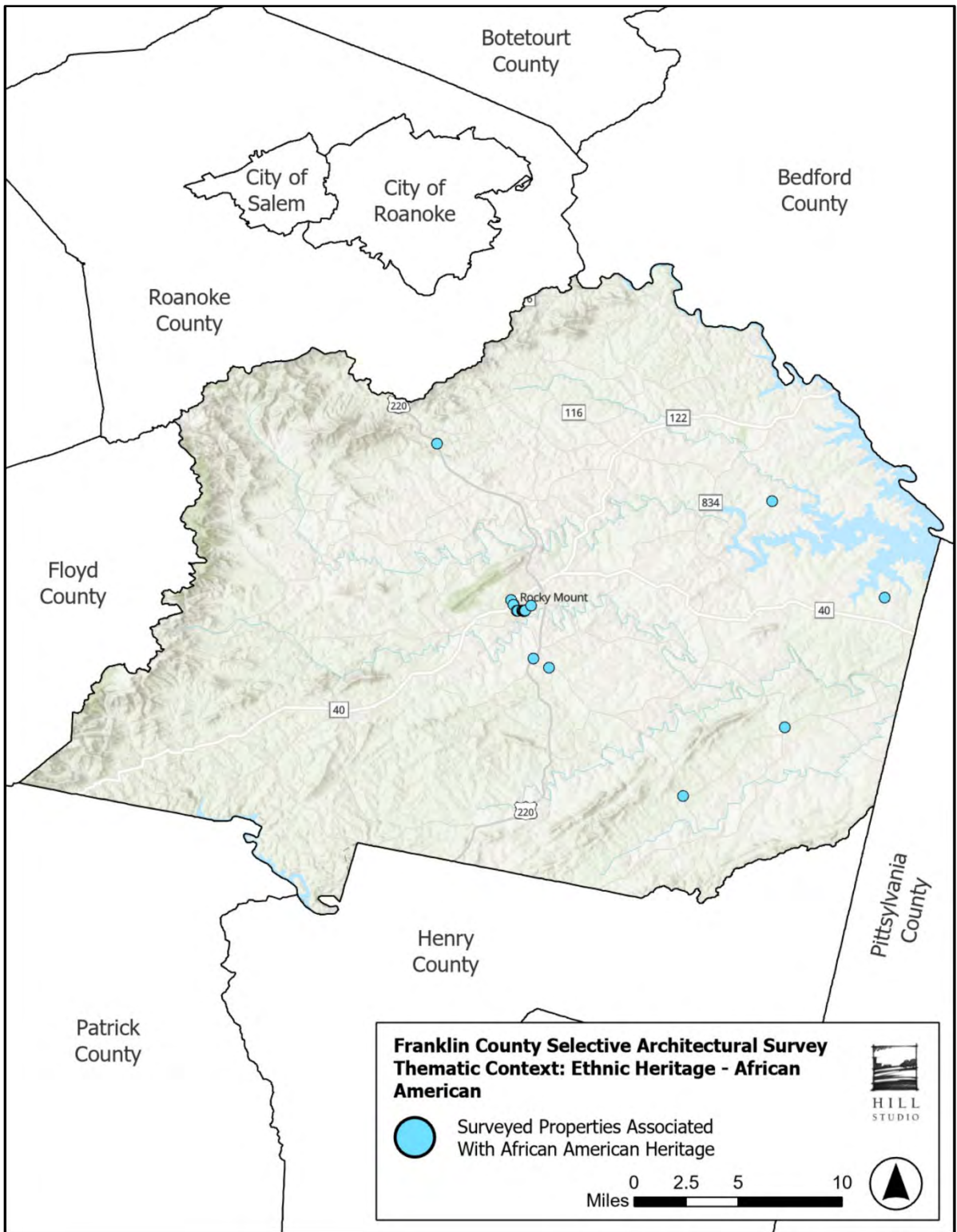


Figure 29. Distribution of Ethnic Heritage – African American resources in Franklin County.



Figure 30. DHR # 033-5136. Mount Olivet United Methodist Church, 224230 Virgil H Goode Highway.



Figure 31. DHR # 157-0012. First Baptist Church, 135 Angle Street.



Figure 32. DHR # 157-5050. First Baptist Church, 45 Patterson Avenue.



Figure 33. DHR # 157-5051. First Baptist Church Parsonage, 95 Patterson Avenue.



Figure 34. DHR # 157-5057. Historic African American residence, 310 Patterson Avenue.



Figure 35. DHR # 157-0086. Lodge Rooms, 35 Warren Street.



Figure 36. DHR # 157-5062. Lee M. Waid School, 540 East Court Street.

GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

Three resources associated with the theme of government were recorded as part of this survey. The Henry Post Office (DHR #033-0293; Figure 38) historically served as both a post office for the community of Henry, as well as a store. The post office at 7300 Old Franklin Turnpike (DHR #033-5564) is a mid-century example of post office construction in rural areas and is situated within the potential Gladehill Historic District. The Endicott Voting Precinct (DHR #033-5612; Figure 39) is a small, concrete block structure typical of the voting precincts that were erected around rural Franklin County to provide residents in remote areas convenient places to participate in elections.

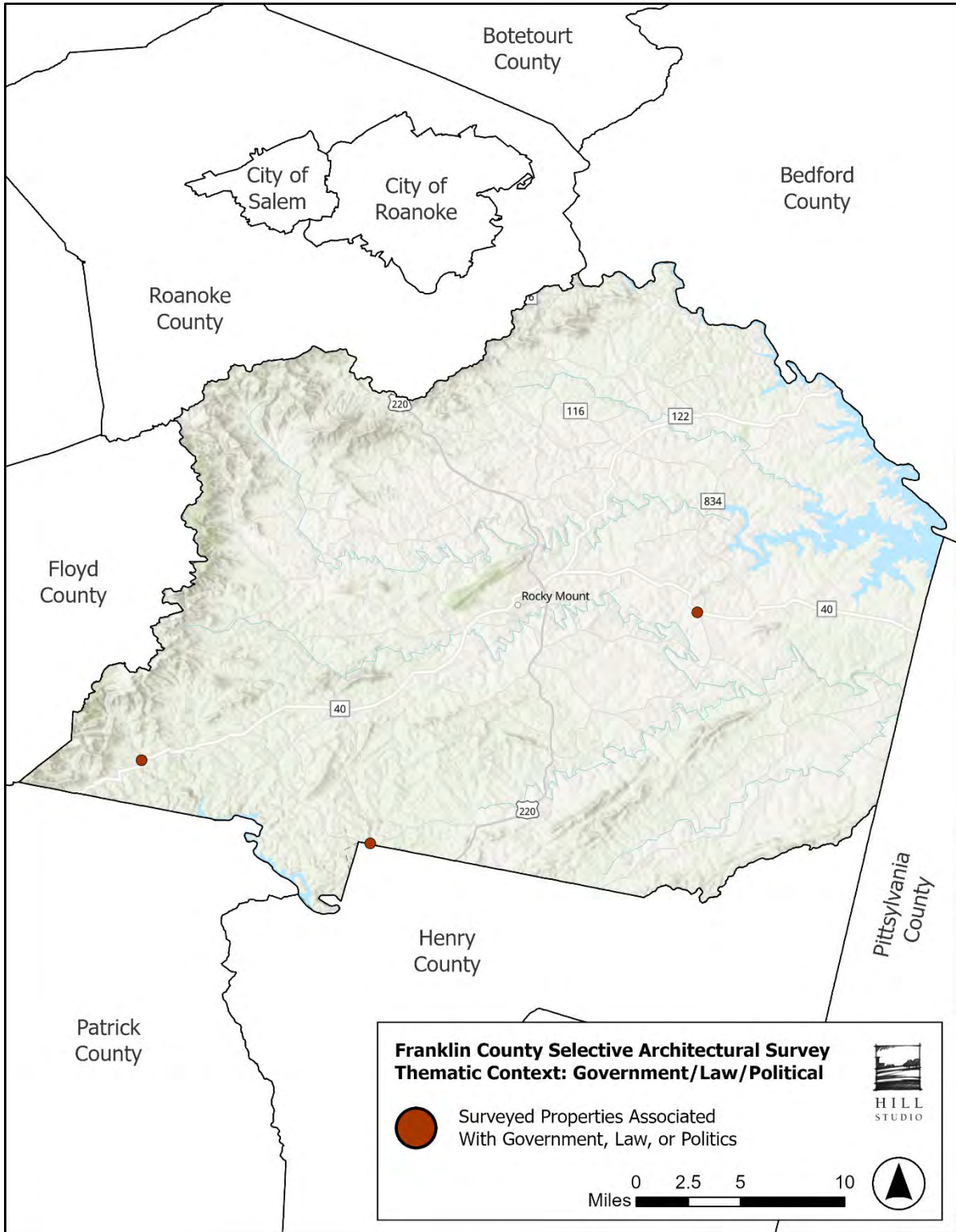


Figure 37. Distribution of Government/Law/Political resources in Franklin County.



Figure 38. DHR # 033-0293. Henry Post Office 15 Alumine Road.



Figure 39. DHR # 033-5612. Endicott Voting Precinct, 18362 Franklin Street.

RELIGION

The resources associated with the theme of religion that were surveyed as part of this project include thirty churches and three parsonages and are all associated with Christianity. These identified resources were constructed from ca. 1825 through 1965 and are located throughout the county in both rural areas and in Rocky Mount. Christian churches in Franklin County were formed as early as the third quarter of the 18th century. These churches largely served Anglican and (after the American Revolution) Episcopalian congregations. The Snow Creek Anglican Church (DHR #033-0135) was erected in 1769 and still stands virtually unmodified. The churches are primarily of frame, or by the mid-19th century, brick construction. Several of the churches have steeples and belfries and many feature stained glass windows. Many are small churches devoid of stylistic detailing, although there are representatives of several revival styles. Although its current portico is not authentic, Fairmont Baptist Church (DHR #033-0233; Figure 41) otherwise exemplifies the Greek Revival style. The Monte Vista Church of the Brethren (DHR #033-0209; Figure 42) and the Antioch Church of the Brethren (DHR #033-0039) feature Gothic Revival-style detailing. The Colonial Revival style is the most popular style for the surveyed churches, with examples including Cool Springs Christian Church (DHR #033-0125; Figure 43), Snow Creek Christian Church (DHR #033-5670), and New Design United Pentecostal Church (DHR #033-5540; Figure 44). Several churches, including Epworth Church (DHR #033-0282) and Beulah Baptist Church (DHR #033-5539; Figure 45) built at the turn of the 20th century have large additions, typically constructed around the mid-20th century for educational and recreational purposes. Fork Mountain Primitive Baptist Church (DHR #033-5027; Figure 46), Union Chapel (DHR #033-0141; Figure 47), and Trinity Methodist Church & School (DHR #033-5638) represent the small, vernacular churches located in more isolated, rural areas around the county.

Cemeteries are a common secondary resource associated with many of the surveyed churches. Fifteen cemeteries were affiliated with the surveyed churches. These cemeteries ranged in age, size, and denomination. Five of the cemeteries are associated with African American churches. The cemetery at Antioch Church of the Brethren (DHR #033-0039; Figure 48) was the largest surveyed cemetery with approximately 550 graves. The cemetery was well-landscaped and featured a variety of granite and marble markers. The Little Creek Primitive Baptist Church (DHR #033-5607; Figure 49) cemetery was the smallest of the surveyed cemeteries with approximately ten graves enclosed by a wrought-iron fence.

Three of the resources are parsonages associated with two churches in Rocky Mount and one in rural Franklin County. The First Baptist Church parsonage (DHR #033-5050) is a modest example of the Colonial Revival style and stands adjacent to the First Baptist Church (DHR #157-5050) on Patterson Avenue in Rocky Mount. The Rocky Mount Methodist Church Parsonage (DHR #157-5002-0114) is a stately Colonial Revival dwelling also located in Rocky Mount. The Beulah Baptist Church Parsonage (DHR #033-5619; Figure 50) is a modest, brick dwelling in the rural Sontag community.

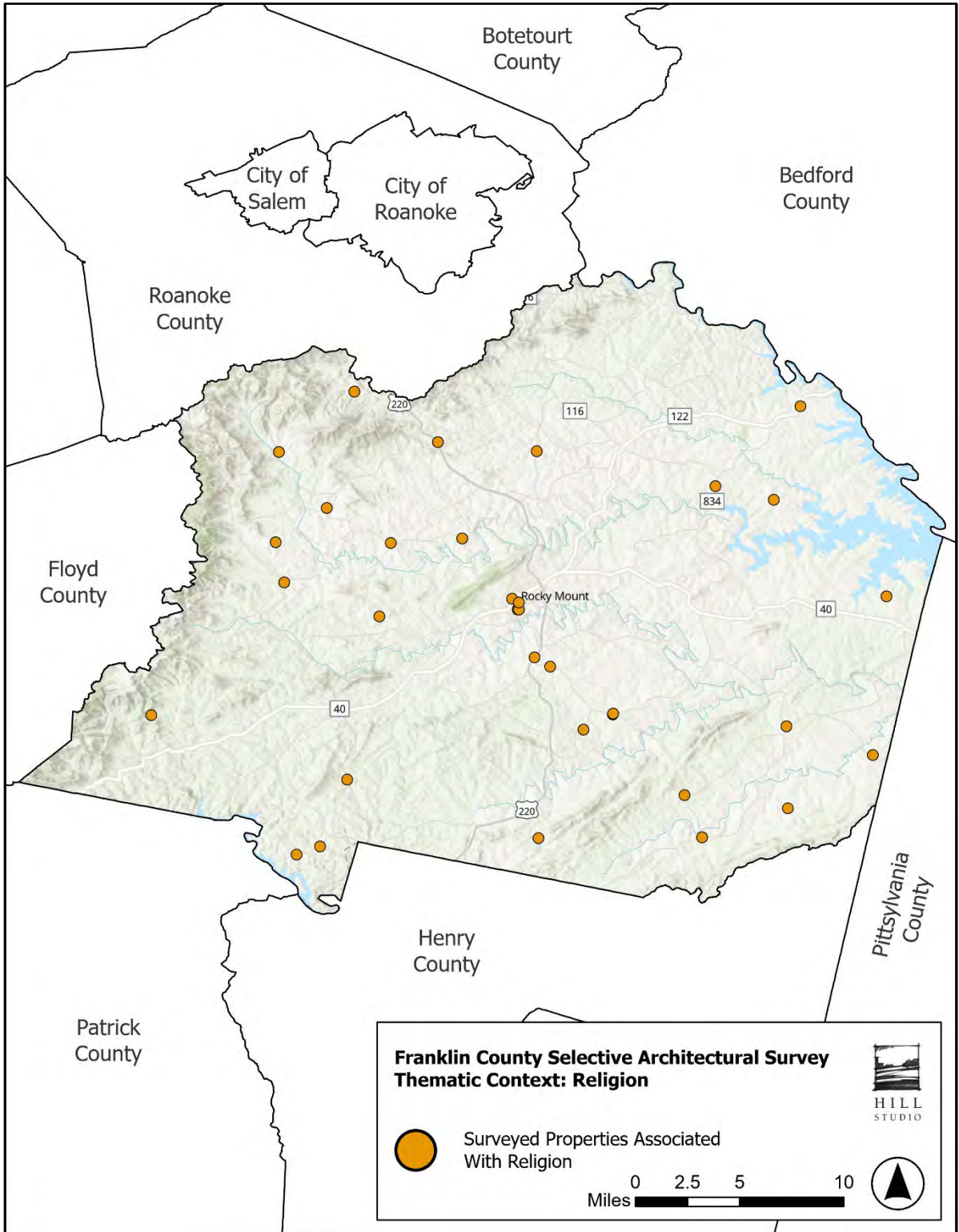


Figure 40. Distribution of Religion resources in Franklin County.



Figure 41. DHR # 033-0233. Fairmont Baptist Church.



Figure 42. DHR # 033-0209. Monte Vista Church of the Brethren.



Figure 43. DHR # 033-0125. Cool Springs Christian Church.



Figure 44. DHR # 033-5544. New Design United Pentecostal Church.



Figure 45. DHR # 033-5539. Beulah Baptist Church.



Figure 46. DHR # 033-5027. Fork Mountain Primitive Baptist Church.



Figure 47. DHR # 033-0141. Union Chapel.



Figure 48. DHR # 033-0039. Antioch Church of the Brethren Cemetery.



Figure 49. DHR # 033-5607. Little Creek Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery.



Figure 50. DHR # 033-5619. Beulah Baptist Church Parsonage.

SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL

Only four resources associated with the theme of social/recreational were surveyed as part of this project. All four are clubhouses located around the county to serve various rural communities. All four buildings were constructed in the third quarter of the 20th century and are simple, concrete block buildings with boxy forms. Two of the clubhouses, Waidsboro Ruritan Club (DHR #033-5587) and Redwood Community Center (DHR #033-5569), are located along the Franklin County portion of the Crooked Road, Virginia's Heritage Music Trail and serve as weekly jam locations.

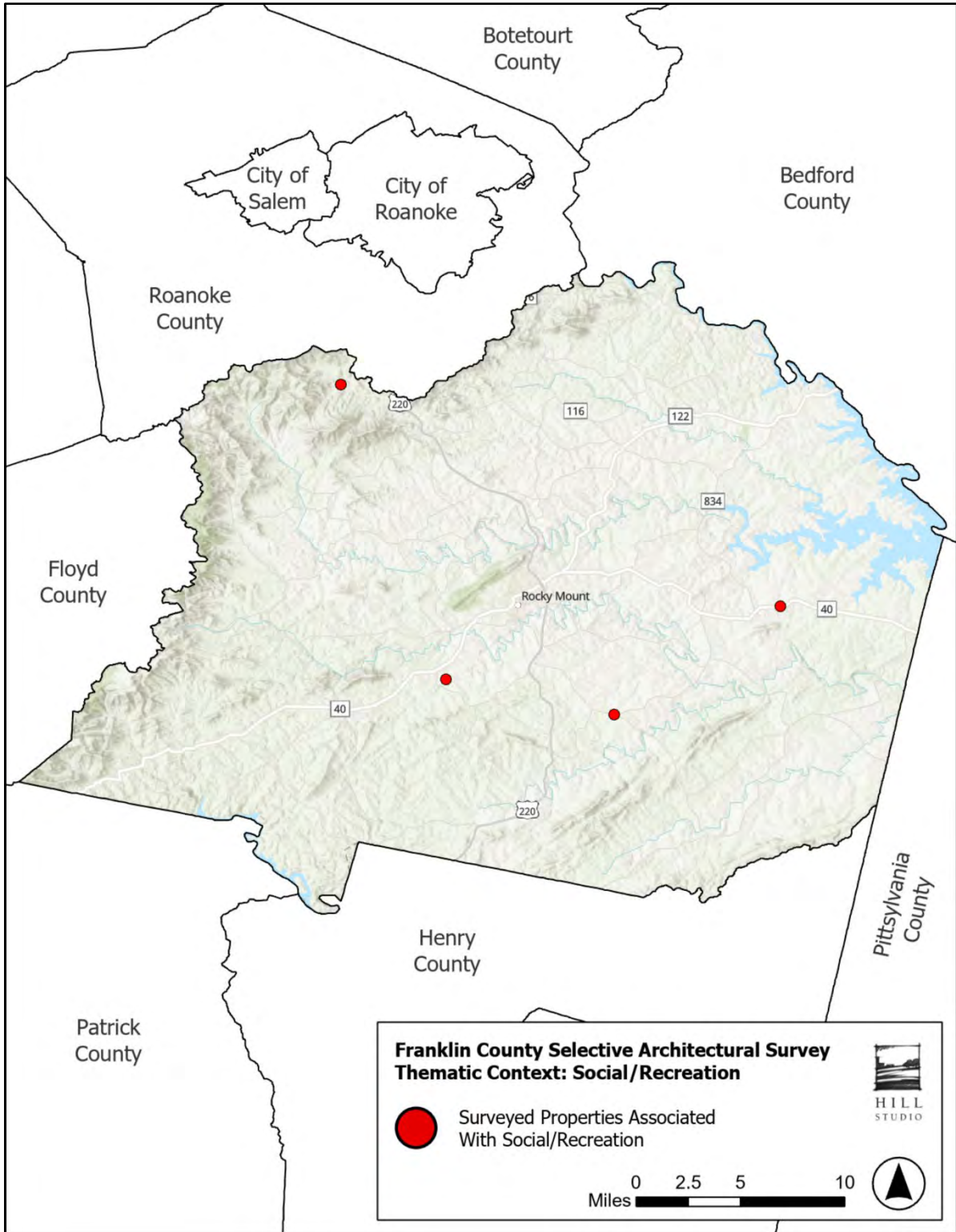


Figure 51. Distribution of Social/Recreation resources in Franklin County.



Figure 52. DHR # 033-5587. Wadsworth Ruritan Club.



Figure 53. DHR # 033-5569. Redwood Community Center.

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

Forty resources associated with the subsistence/agriculture theme were surveyed as part of this project. Most properties identified under this theme comprise a single dwelling as the primary resource and agricultural secondary resources. The identified resources demonstrate the historical significance of small-scale, subsistence farms to the county's economy. Many of the large historic farms have been subdivided into smaller parcels. Examples of resources with at least one barn associated with a single dwelling include the 2725 Carolina Springs Road (DHR #033-5654), 1126 Dugwell Road (DHR #033-5653), and 390 Kemp Ford Road (DHR #033-5549). The barns are primarily of wood frame construction on stone or concrete foundations and are sheathed with wood or metal siding. There are several tobacco barns associated with single dwellings, such as at the 3964 Golden View Road (DHR #033-5624; Figure 55) and 2155 Muse Field Road (DHR #033-0385). The tobacco barns are primarily of log or concrete block construction, depending on their dates of construction. Other types of agricultural dependencies include chicken houses, smokehouses, corncribs, granaries, equipment sheds, and secondary dwellings (Figures 56-58). Most of these dependencies are of wood frame construction with wood or metal siding and metal roofs. The property at 1496 Turners Creek Road (DHR #033-0195) features a store on site. A few properties that were historically farms have since lost some or all their agricultural resources due to either neglect or demolition, such as the property at 8095 Henry Road (DHR #033-0291) and the Prillaman House at 3968 Foothills Road (DHR #033-0285). A barn on the property at 1004 Webb Mountain Road (DHR #033-5591) was moved to Explore Park in Roanoke County. Several barns are on properties that do not have a single dwelling associated with them. These properties include 3792 Snow Creek Road (DHR #033-5630) and 3269 Dillons Mill Road (DHR #033-5652).

The larger farms primarily cultivated dairy and tobacco products and are typically located in the eastern section of the county, where the land is gently rolling in comparison to the mountainous western section. Several of the dairy farms are still in operation, including 1920 Callaway Road (DHR #033-5581), 120 Kemp Ford Road (DHR #033-5548), and 3979 Retreat Road (DHR #033-5680; Figure 59). Brown-Jones Farm (DHR #033-0415; Figure 60) features multiple tobacco farms in addition to a granary, shed, and family cemetery. The original farmhouse on this property burned down and was replaced with a Ranch house in 1950.

Canneries are an important community resource in Franklin County, particularly to sustainance farmers in more remote areas. Canneries allowed farmers and their families to preserve their various agricultural goods, such as tomatoes and apples, for longer periods of time, thereby providing them the opportunity to sell more products and making their farms more economically viable. The Glade Hill Cannery (DHR #033-5561; Figure 61) is one of two remaining canneries in operation in Franklin County, the other being Callaway Cannery (DHR #033-5284) which was previously surveyed in 2014. The Glade Hill Cannery is a masonry, one-story structure built around 1940. Devoid of stylistic detailing, the building's functional nature is expressed in its exposed concrete block walls, freight openings, and metal, hopper windows.

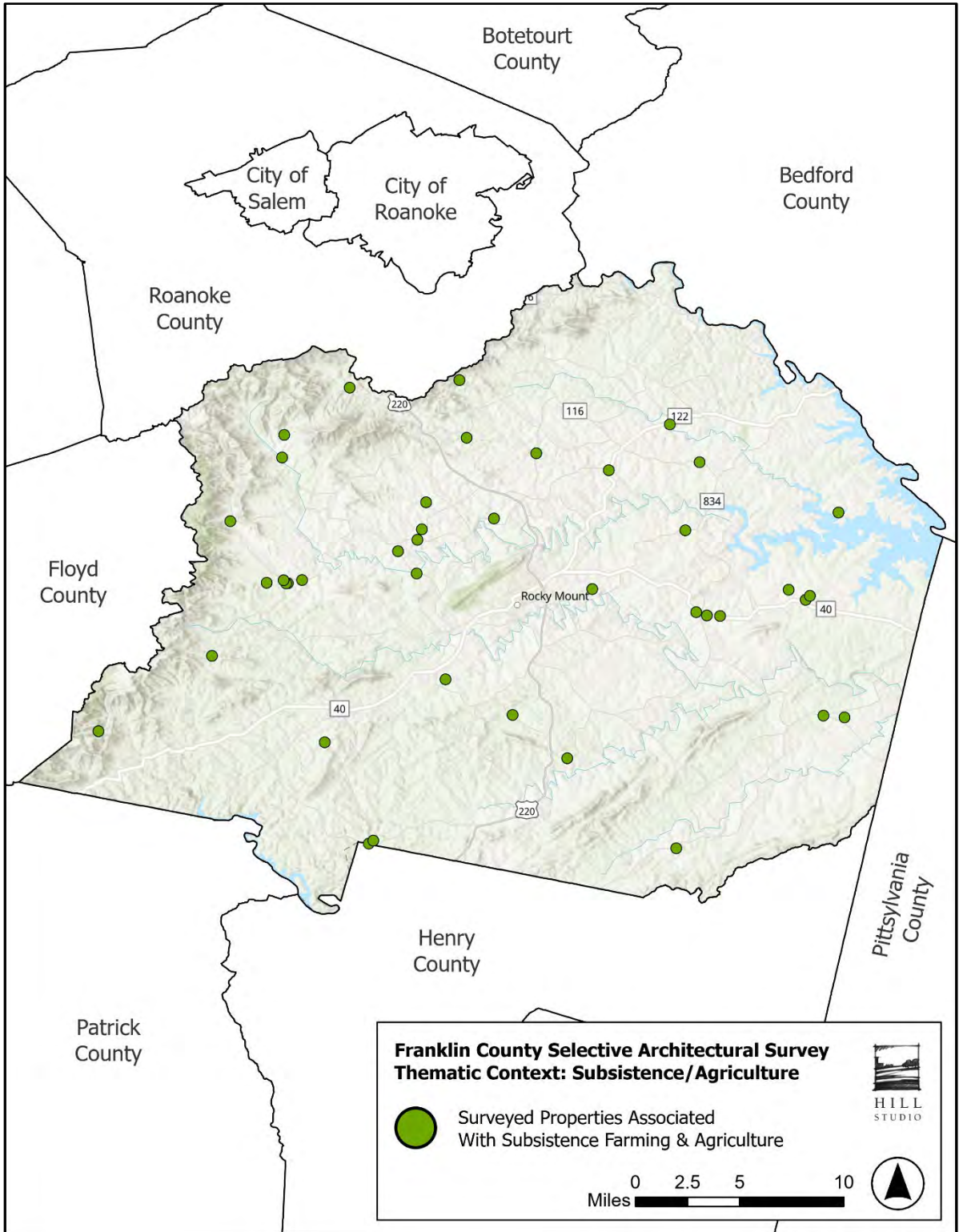


Figure 54. Distribution of Subsistence/Agriculture resources in Franklin County.



Figure 55. DHR # 033-5624. House associated with a farm, 3964 Golden View Road.



Figure 56. DHR # 033-0027. Barn and granary, Taylor-Ferguson House.



Figure 57. DHR # 033-5594. Spring house, Boitnott House.



Figure 58. DHR # 033-5549. Secondary dwelling, 390 Kemp Ford Road.



Figure 59. DHR # 033-5680. Dairy farm, 3979 Retreat Road.



Figure 60. DHR # 033-0415. Tobacco barn, Brown-Jones Farm.



Figure 61. DHR # 033-5561. Glade Hill Cannery.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Resources within four potential historic districts were surveyed as part of this project. Three potential districts are crossroads communities in rural areas, including: Callaway, Henry, and Gladehill. One is a historically African American residential district in Rocky Mount: Patterson Avenue. Select resources in the NRHP-listed Rocky Mount Historic District and the Rocky Mount Historic District – Orchard Avenue Boundary Increase were also surveyed as part of this effort because they had not been previously entered into the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS).

Callaway

Callaway is a crossroads community named for an early settler in Franklin County, James Callaway, that developed around the Callaway Feed Mill. The potential historic district is in western Franklin County and is situated around the intersection of Callaway Road (State Route 641) and Ferrum Mountain Road (State Route 602). South Fork Blackwater River extends north-south towards the east end of the community. The commercial and religious resources, such as Highland United Methodist Church (DHR #033-0228; Figure 63), and some domestic resources are sited along Callaway Road, which extends the east-west, while the rest of the domestic resources, including the James A. Martin House (DHR #033-0227; Figure 64) are sited primarily along Ferrum Mountain Road, which extends north-south and terminates at the north end at Callaway Road. Agricultural fields surround the village. The topography slopes up to the west, resulting in the resources at the west end of the community sited above the public roads. The resources surveyed in Callaway include six single dwellings, a store, and a church. The Callaway Cannery and Piedmont Presbyterian Church, both recently surveyed and therefore not surveyed as part of this project, would also be considered contributing resources to the potential historic district. Several more domestic resources in proximity to the ones surveyed could be surveyed in the future and included in the potential historic district. Although the Callaway Feed Mill is no longer extant, the community maintains sufficient integrity to communicate its significance as a crossroads community in rural Franklin County. The resources were constructed from ca. 1890 through 1950 and represent the various building types typical of crossroads communities. The historic district is thereby potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for community planning and development and Criterion C for architecture.

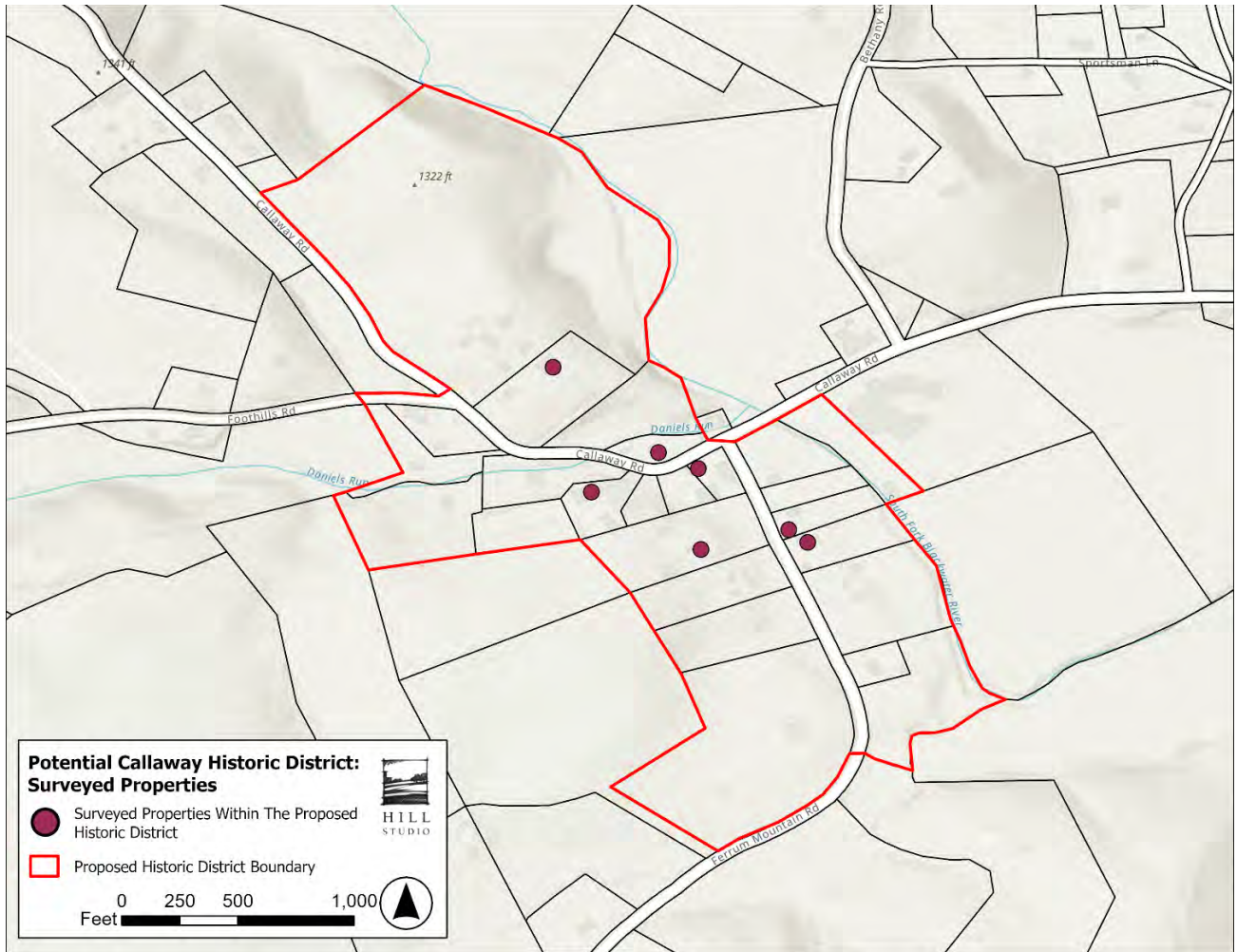


Figure 62. Properties surveyed within the potential Callaway Historic District.



Figure 63. DHR # 033-0228. Highland United Methodist Church, associated with the potential Callaway Historic District.



Figure 64. DHR # 033-0227. James A. Martin House, associated with the potential Callaway Historic District.

Gladehill (Glade Hill)

Gladehill (also spelled Glade Hill) is a crossroads community in eastern Franklin County. The community developed along the Franklin and Pittsylvania Railroad and is situated at the intersection of Old Franklin Turnpike (State Route 40E) and Colonial Turnpike (State Route 718). The district radiates from the Gladehill Depot (DHR #033-5431; Figure 66), signifying the importance of the railroad to the community. Agricultural fields surround the village. The topography throughout the district is relatively flat. Commercial, residential, and governmental resources are sited along Old Franklin Turnpike. Additional residential resources are sited along John Brown Lane, a private road that extends south from the depot. The potential historic district was originally identified in 1989 and thirteen resources were surveyed within the district. A total of eight resources were surveyed as part of this project, seven of which were surveyed in 1989, including the Willard H Hodges House (DHR #033-0044; Figure 67) and one of which had not been surveyed previously. These resources include six single dwellings, a store, and a post office. The Gladehill Depot was thoroughly surveyed in 2017 so was not resurveyed as part of this project. Two of the original thirteen resources documented in 1989 have been demolished. Two cemeteries, both dating to the 19th century, are also within the bounds of the district but were not resurveyed as part of this survey effort. The buildings were constructed from ca. 1900 through 1969 and represent the various building types typical of crossroads communities. The historic district is thereby potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for community planning and development and transportation and Criterion C for architecture.

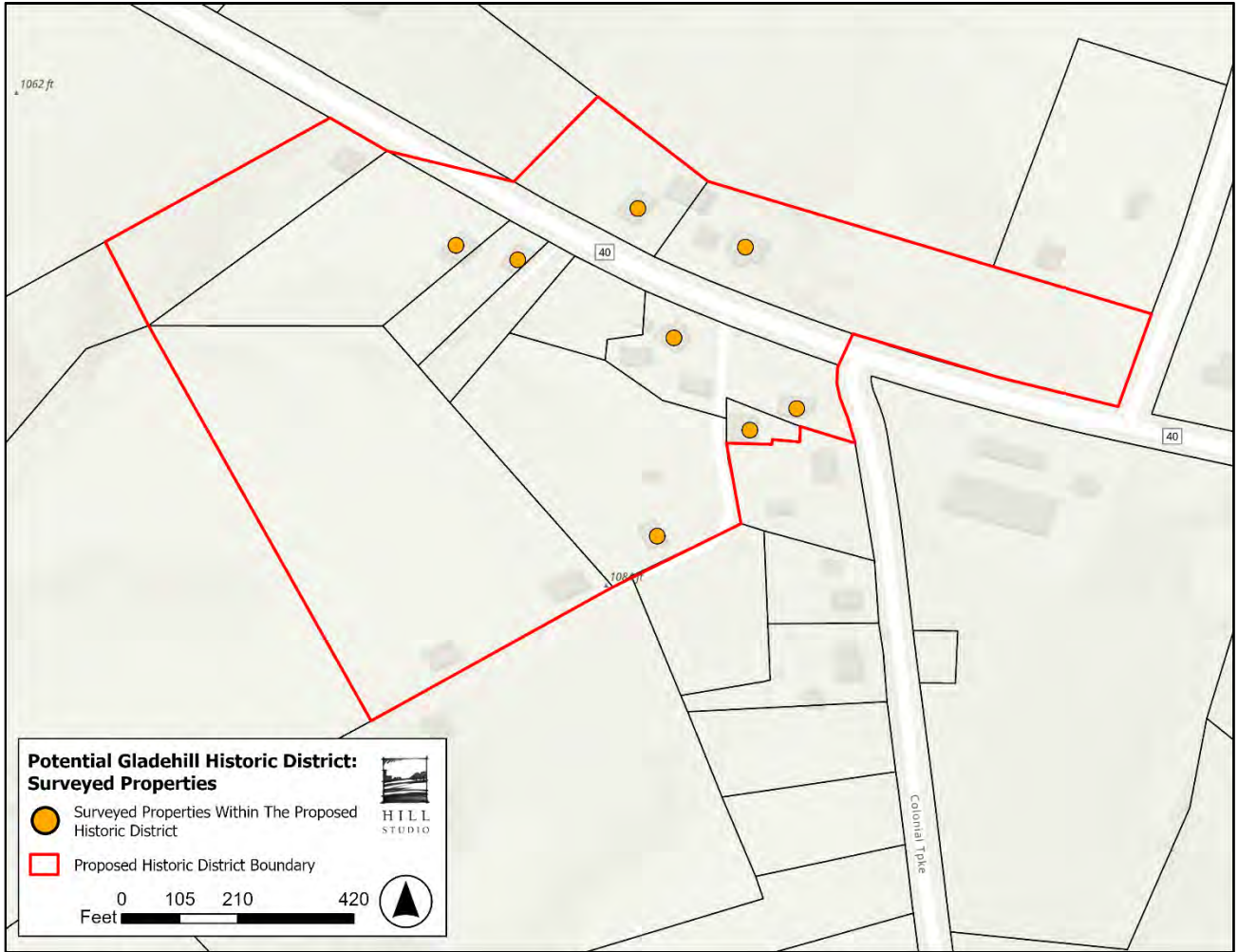


Figure 65. Properties surveyed within the potential Gladehill Historic District.



Figure 66. DHR # 033-5431. Gladehill F&P Depot, associated with the potential Gladehill Historic District.



Figure 67. DHR # 033-0044. Willard H. Hodges House, associated with the potential Gladehill Historic District.

Henry

Henry is a crossroads community situated along Henry Road (Route 605) in southern Franklin County. The potential historic district is located immediately north of the Franklin County and Henry County boundary. Towne Creek, a tributary of the Smith River, extends north-south through the district. A Norfolk & Western rail line also extends north-south through the district, parallel to Alumine and Henry Fork roads. Heavily wooded parcels surround the village. The topography throughout the district is relatively flat. The proposed district comprises a handful of commercial and domestic resources. In 1988, several resources in Henry were surveyed as part of a Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) road widening project. Three more resources, two buildings and a bridge, were surveyed in 2013 as part of a VDOT bridge survey. A total of six resources were surveyed as part of this project, four of which had been previously surveyed in 1988 and two of which had not been surveyed previously. These resources include four single dwellings (Figure 69), a store (Figure 70), and a post office. One of the three resources documented in 2013 has been demolished. The buildings were constructed from ca. 1890 through 1930 and represent the styles and forms of stores and houses typical of crossroads communities. The historic district is thereby potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for community planning and development and Criterion C for architecture.

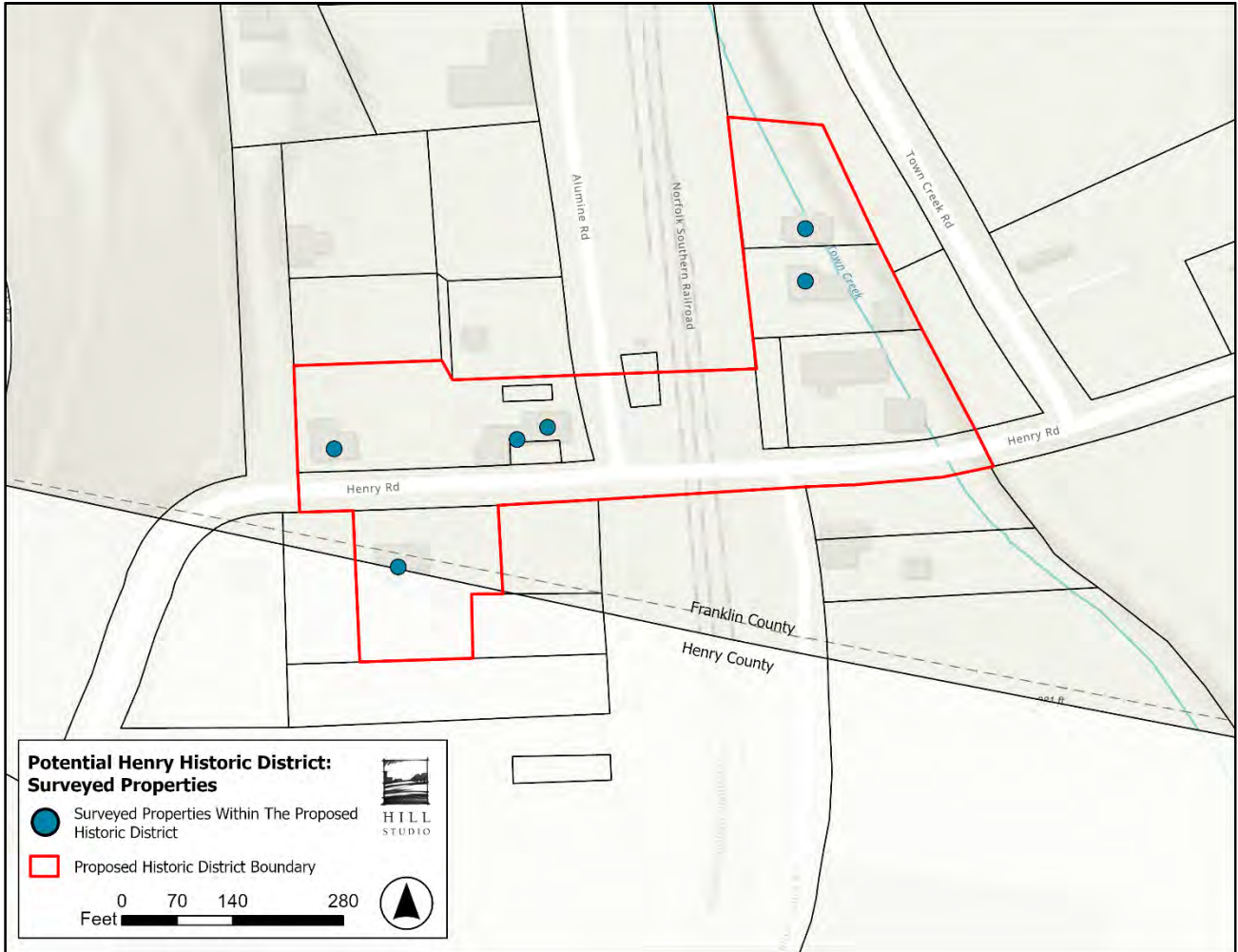


Figure 68. Properties surveyed within the potential Henry Historic District.



Figure 69. DHR # 033-0292. House at 8124 Henry Road, associated with the potential Henry Historic District.



Figure 70. DHR # 033-0294. Crossroads commercial store, associated with the potential Henry Historic District.

Patterson Avenue

Patterson Avenue is a historically African American residential street in the town of Rocky Mount, immediately south of the Rocky Mount Historic District – Orchard Avenue Boundary Increase. The potential historic district is a linear district comprising modest single dwellings (Figures 72-73) along Patterson Avenue between First Baptist Church and Mary Bethune Park. First Baptist Church is a historically African American congregation founded in the 19th century. Constructed in 1965, it is the second church erected for the congregation in town. Mary Bethune Park was funded and created by the Bethune Women’s Club, a local group formed to support the needs of local African American residents. The park provided a safe place for African American children to play. The Bethune Women’s Club was also instrumental in the establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. The topography throughout the district is hilly and the houses are set back on narrow lots. As part of this project, eleven single dwellings were surveyed along Patterson Avenue. Black citizens built and lived in these houses throughout the 20th century, as established through city directory and census research. The houses were constructed between ca. 1915 and 1965 and represent popular 20th century forms. Many of the houses are modest in size and detailing, although several represent the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The historic district is thereby potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for community planning and development and Criterion C for architecture.



Figure 71. Properties surveyed within the potential Patterson Avenue Historic District.



Figure 72. DHR # 033-5052. House at 115 Patterson Avenue, associated with the potential Patterson Avenue Historic District.



Figure 73. DHR # 033-5053. House at 255 Patterson Avenue, associated with the potential Patterson Avenue Historic District.

SURVEY FINDINGS

A total of 250 resources were recorded in Franklin County for this survey. Resources included in the survey date from the Early National period through the New Dominion period and represent a wide array of themes, forms, and styles. Following is a summary of the survey findings by historic time periods and thematic contexts.

HISTORIC TIME PERIODS

Three resources are estimated to date to the Early National period (1790 - 1829) and are in rural areas. Two of the resources are single dwellings and the other is a church. One of the dwellings was associated with a small farmstead including a barn, chicken house, corncrib, spring house, and kitchen. The other dwelling is a modest log house with modern additions and siding. The church is a modest, vernacular structure associated with a historic cemetery. The dwelling associated with the farmstead is vacant and in deteriorated condition, while the other two resources are currently occupied and in fair condition.

Three resources date to the Antebellum period (1830 - 1860) and are in rural areas. Two of the resources are single dwellings, and the other is a church. Both dwellings are vernacular in character and were historically located on agricultural properties. The third resource is a Greek Revival-style church with a historic cemetery. One of the single dwellings and the church are both in good condition as they are both currently occupied, while the other single dwelling is vacant and in fair condition.

None of the resources surveyed date to the Civil War period (1861 – 1865).

Ninety-seven resources date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866 - 1916) and are in both rural areas and the town of Rocky Mount. Of these resources, there are sixty-six single dwellings, ten stores, nine churches, seven schools, two commercial buildings, two tobacco barns, and a combination post office and store. Almost half of the single dwellings are or were historically located on larger farm properties. While most resources have vernacular forms, some resources represent various popular styles of the period such as the Colonial Revival, Crossroads Commercial, Folk Victorian, and Queen Anne. The conditions of ninety-six of the resources range from excellent to ruinous, with the remaining one in an extensively remodeled condition.

A total of 105 resources date to the World War I to World War II period (1917 – 1945) and are in both rural areas and the town of Rocky Mount. There are sixty-five single dwellings, fifteen stores and service stations, ten churches, a classroom building, a cannery, a barn, a commercial building, and a voting precinct. Only three of the single dwellings from this period are or were historically located on larger farm properties. Most of the resources exhibit vernacular forms, although some exemplify the Colonial Revival, Crossroads Commercial, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival styles. The conditions of 103 of the resources range from excellent to poor, with the remaining two in an extensively remodeled condition.

Forty-two resources date to the New Dominion period (1946 - 1991) and are in both rural areas and the town of Rocky Mount. Out of these resources, there are thirteen single dwellings, nine churches, six schools, four stores, four clubhouses, three parsonages, a commercial building, a post office, and a restaurant. Only fifteen of these buildings are vernacular forms with the rest representing popular forms and styles of the time such as Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Modernist, Ranch, and Tudor Revival. Many of the resources are in good condition, with six in fair condition and three in excellent condition.

THEMATIC CONTEXTS

Thirty-nine resources are associated with the Commerce/Trade context. Resource types include stores, service stations, commercial buildings, and restaurants. They range in condition from good to poor. Most are in rural areas along major routes or in crossroads communities. Fourteen resources date to the Reconstruction and

Growth period (1866-1916), eighteen date to the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945), and seven date to the New Dominion period (1946-1991). Almost all the resources range are in good, fair, or poor condition with one in remodeled condition.

A total of 139 resources are associated with the Domestic context. All are single dwellings, with three resources also serving as parsonages. Many of the resources do not conform to an established architectural style, although there are good examples of the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, and Tudor Revival styles located throughout the county. Most resources have vernacular forms, including I-houses, L-plans, and T-plans, however, there are examples of the American Foursquare, Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch forms as well. Only four resources predate the Civil War with two dating to the Early National period (1790-1829) and two dating to the Antebellum period (1830-1860). Sixty-six resources date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916), sixty-five resources date to the World I to World War II period (1917-1945), and fifteen date to the New Dominion Period (1946-1991). Most of the resources are in good or fair condition, with seven resources in excellent condition, five resources in poor condition, and one resource in deteriorated condition.

Twenty-two resources are associated with the Education context. Fourteen of these resources are former one- and two-room schools, five are consolidated elementary schools, one is a ca. 1920 elementary school, one is a 1922 former high school, and one is a former additional classroom building for the now demolished Rocky Mount High School and Grade School. Six resources date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916), ten resources date to the World I to World War II period (1917-1945), and six date to the New Dominion Period (1946-1991). Almost all of the resources are in good condition, with the remaining four resources in fair, poor, remodeled, and ruinous conditions.

Twenty-three resources are associated with the Ethnic Heritage: African American context. Eleven of the resources are single-dwellings, one of which also functions as a parsonage for First Baptist Church in the town of Rocky Mount, nine are churches, and one is a school. Five resources date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916), eight resources date to the World I to World War II period (1917-1945), and 11 date to the New Dominion Period (1946-1991). Most of the resources are in good condition, with four in fair condition, two in poor condition, and one in excellent condition.

Three resources are associated with the Government/Law/Political context. Two of the resources are post offices and one is a voting precinct. The earliest building dates to the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1916), another building dates to the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945), and the third dates to the New Dominion Period (1946-1991). One of the resources is in good condition and the other two are in fair condition.

Thirty-three resources are associated with the Religion context. Thirty of the resources are churches and the remaining three are parsonages. Two resources predate the Civil War with one dating to the Early National period (1790-1829) and one dating to the Antebellum period (1830-1860). Ten resources date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916), nine resources date to the World I to World War II period (1917-1945), and twelve date to the New Dominion Period (1946-1991). The majority of resources are in good or fair condition. Three resources are in excellent condition, another three are in poor condition, and one is in remodeled condition.

Four resources are associated with the Social/Recreational theme. All four resources are rural community centers and were constructed during the New Dominion period (1946-1991). Three of the resources are in good condition and one is in fair condition.

Forty resources are associated with the Subsistence/Agriculture context. Thirty-six resources are historic farm properties with a primary domestic resource. Three of the resources are barns or tobacco barns without a primary domestic resource on the property and one resource is a cannery. Three resources predate the Civil War with one dating to the Early National period (1790-1829) and two dating to the Antebellum period (1830-1860). The majority of the resources date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916). Six resources date to the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945) and two resources date to the New Dominion period (1946-

1991). Most of the resources are in good or fair condition. Two resources are in excellent condition, one is in poor condition, and one is in deteriorated condition.

EVALUATION

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

The scope of this survey identified and documented historic resources throughout Franklin County in order to bring awareness to the location and significance of historic properties throughout the county to support long-term preservation planning goals and disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts. The 250 surveyed resources are distributed fairly evenly throughout the county. Of these resources, 181 are in rural areas and sixty-nine are in the town of Rocky Mount. Therefore, the resources generally reflect the settlement and development patterns over the past two centuries. As part of the disaster mitigation efforts, thirty-six resources are in rural areas susceptible to flooding and erosion. These resources are largely located in the western portion of the county.

The project only surveyed resources visible from the public right-of-way. Thus, most of the resources in rural areas are located along major roads and in and around hamlets such as Callaway, Gladehill, and Henry. The hamlets and towns in Franklin County are situated around former rail lines, crossroads stores, and mills, signifying the importance of transportation, industry, and commerce to the county's development. The northeast quadrant of the county is the least represented due to presence of Smith Mountain Lake, a manmade lake created in 1963. Many historic resources in this area disappeared with the establishment of the lake and subsequent development around it.

AGE OF RESOURCES

Although there are many previously surveyed resources in Franklin County that predate the Civil War, the majority of the resources identified in this survey date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916) and the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945). This reflects the growth and development that occurred around the county after the Civil War and into the first half of the 20th century. Communities along the railroad and major roads were established as these major transportation routes were improved. Development continued into the New Dominion period (1946-1991), as demonstrated by the significant number of surveyed resources associated with this period.

BUILDING TYPES

Subsistence farming has been an important industry for Franklin County since the first European pioneers settled the land through the present. Therefore, one of the most prominent rural building types identified in this survey are single dwellings coupled with agricultural outbuildings. Most of these single dwellings are occupied, although some of the properties no longer serve as subsistence farms and the agricultural outbuildings have been neglected. Crossroads commercial stores and service stations make up a significant portion of the surveyed resources and are typically located along major routes, often at intersections. Although many of these stores are vacant, most remain in fair condition. Christian churches are another prominent building type throughout Franklin County. While several churches surveyed were found in towns and hamlets, most churches are scattered throughout the rural areas to serve congregants in remote areas. Many of the churches have associated cemeteries and a few have associated parsonages. Most of the surveyed churches remain active. Historic schools were identified throughout the county as well. A number of these schools are former one- and two-room schools that served children in the more isolated areas of the county. Many of these small schools have been rehabilitated into houses and remain occupied, although a few are abandoned. Consolidated elementary schools were also surveyed throughout the rural areas of the county and reflect the evolution of school buildings throughout rural Virginia. These consolidated schools all remain in operation.

CONDITION OF RESOURCES

Among the range of conditions identified throughout the survey, there does not appear to be any conspicuous geographic or temporal patterns. It is also challenging to determine any pattern to the conditions among the building types as the number of surveyed resources among each type are not evenly distributed. Additionally, the requirement to remain in the public right-of-way during the survey limited the ability of surveyors to accurately observe the condition of properties significantly set back from public roads, particularly in rural areas.

The majority of the resources exhibit good or fair condition. Nineteen resources are in poor condition. Almost all of these resources are vacant crossroads commercials stores, single dwellings, schools, and churches located in rural areas. Nine resources are in excellent condition, most of which are single dwellings that appear to have been recently rehabilitated. The oldest resource surveyed, the Prillaman House, a single dwelling on a former subsistence farm, is in deteriorated condition due to vacancy and neglect. The Glade Hill School #1 is in ruinous condition, also due to vacancy and neglect even though it is located on the adjacent property to the current Glade Hill Elementary School. Three resources are in remodeled condition. A former school and a former store have been comprehensively remodeled into houses with additions and front porches rendering their historic forms unintelligible. A previously surveyed church, Boones Chapel, has also been thoroughly remodeled so that the historic church is no longer visible from the exterior.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Three types of cultural landscapes were identified as part of this survey. The first type is the crossroad community, such as the three communities of Callaway, Gladehill, and Henry that are located along major roads, typically at prominent intersections, and along former rail lines. Single dwellings, stores, post offices, and churches cluster together to form these small communities in otherwise rural areas. The second type is agricultural property. There are many examples of this type that span the landscape between the three crossroads communities mentioned above as well as the previously surveyed communities of Ferrum and Boones Mill. Subsistence, dairy, and tobacco farms exhibit the agrarian legacy of Franklin County, even amongst modern residential and commercial developments, particularly around Smith Mountain Lake. The third cultural landscape is the urbanized town of Rocky Mount. As the county seat of Franklin County, Rocky Mount features a host of commercial enterprises, governmental buildings, medical facilities, religious buildings, schools, industrial operations, and residential neighborhoods. Although the historic resources in Rocky Mount have been thoroughly documented in the past, this survey primarily focused on documenting African American resources in town as well as entering in more comprehensive survey data into the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System.

THREATS TO RESOURCES

Below are assessments of the major threats to historic resources in Franklin County.

Vacancy/Neglect/Structural Failure

The largest threats to historic resources around Franklin County are vacancy, neglect, and structural failure. Most of the resources in poor, deteriorated, or ruinous condition are currently unoccupied and abandoned by property owners. The longer these buildings are left in this state, the more they deteriorate. Occupied buildings can also deteriorate when property owners are unable to perform consistent maintenance. Roofs and wood frame structural systems are some of the first components to deteriorate when neglected and this ultimately leads to structural failure. When historic buildings deteriorate to a certain extent, the costs of labor and materials necessary to rehabilitate the buildings becomes unreasonable and buildings and demolition by neglect becomes a major threat to the historic structures.

Alterations

Alterations have been made to a majority of the surveyed resources which compromises their historic integrity. Typical alterations include the installation of replacement windows, siding, roofing, and porch supports and the construction of large additions. Although these alterations are typically reversible, without thorough photographic and written documentation of the historic materials and features, the recreation of the historic character of a building is all but impossible. When a critical mass of historic materials and features have been removed or covered with non-historic materials, the building will lose the ability to convey its historic significance.

Development

As the population in Franklin County continues to grow, development pressures provide a major threat to historic resources in the county, particularly as the Roanoke metropolitan area expands south. Smith Mountain Lake is a popular vacation destination in northeast Franklin County and historic properties remaining in that area are threatened by continuing residential and commercial development. Historic buildings along major roads are also threatened by continuing expansion and development of these transportation arteries. Finally, historic farmsteads with large acreages near towns and communities around the county are also faced with the pressures of development by government agencies and private developers.

Flooding/Storms

The greatest natural threats to Franklin County result from wide-scale flooding events from hurricanes, particularly along the rivers and around the county's two lakes, Smith Mountain Lake and Philpott Lake. Historic properties in FEMA special flood hazard areas are susceptible to extreme damage and destruction from major storms. Most of the thirty-seven surveyed resources located in flood hazard zones are domestic resources, although there are a handful of crossroads stores, churches, and schools also situated in these hazardous areas. Flooding can weaken a building's foundation and damage interior finishes and materials. If buildings in flood plains are already in poor condition, the structural integrity of these buildings is more likely to be compromised.

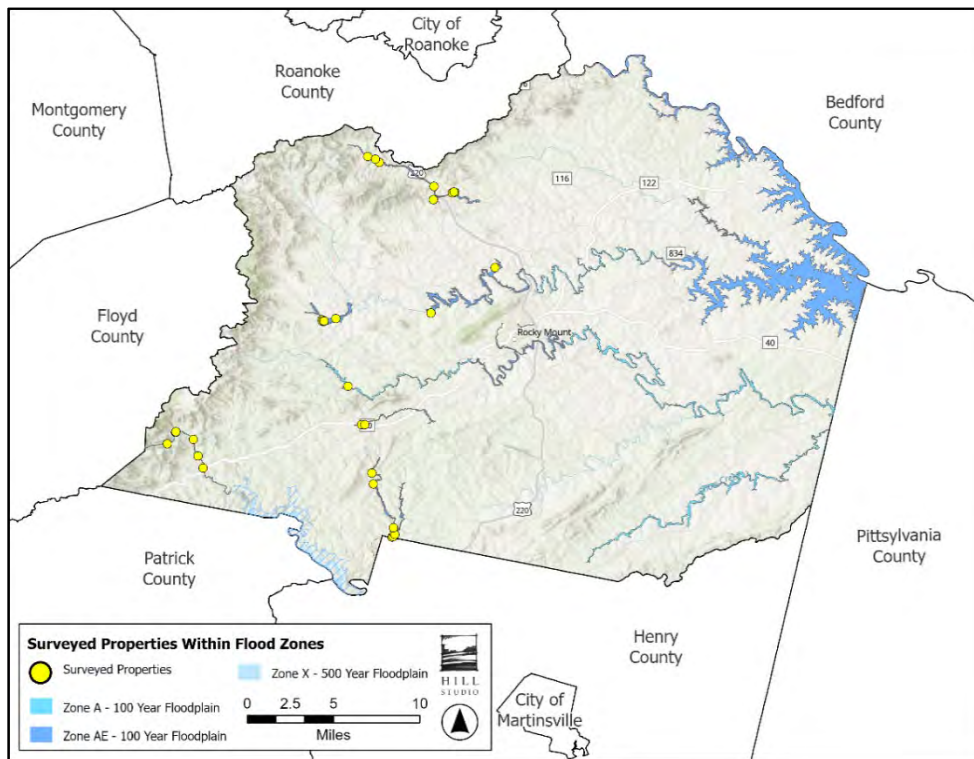


Figure 74. Resources in FEMA special flood hazard areas in Franklin County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this selective historic resources survey project is to increase awareness of the county's rich history, as represented by its built environment, by identifying the location and significance of historic properties in Franklin County. This project prioritized the survey of resources that are either vulnerable to storm damage or associated with under-represented building types and themes to ensure appropriate documentation and encompass all aspects of the county's history. Given the limited scope of this survey project, it is important to recognize that the 250 resources surveyed are only a small portion of the county's historic resources. As such, this report should be considered as a supplement to existing survey data and reports for a broader understanding of the architectural history of Franklin County. The following recommendations are intended to assist with the long-range preservation planning and improved disaster resiliency strategies in Franklin County, encourage owners to be good stewards of their historic properties, and promote heritage education and tourism.

FURTHER COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

Additional survey of Franklin County at both the reconnaissance and intensive levels is recommended to increase the range of documented resources in the county regarding geography, property types, themes, and time periods. The limited scope of the current survey project did not result in a comprehensive survey of the historic architectural resources in Franklin County. Despite public outreach and consultation with the local planning department, VDHR regional staff, the historical society, and local museums, it proved challenging to identify and locate additional resources that were accessible and had not been previously surveyed. As there may be properties that were deemed inaccessible from the public right-of-way during this reconnaissance-level survey effort that might be historically or architecturally significant and warrant an intensive-level documentation, it is recommended that future survey efforts focus on such properties. Additionally, there may also be resources associated with people, activities or events where the historical significance is not apparent from a field survey at the reconnaissance-level. It will be critical to coordinate closely with local residents, historians and property owners to identify and provide access to these properties. Although this survey focused on under-represented building types and themes identified as a priority in documenting the history of Franklin County, further documentation for the themes of the production of moonshine and traditional music heritage is advised. Given the questionable legality of activities associated with moonshine production and sales, sites associated with this theme were typically not permanent and intentionally hard to locate. Resources associated with the traditional music heritage were also difficult to locate given the informal nature of people gathering in impromptu or transient settings to share their music. These two rich traditions in Franklin County's history may be best documented through oral histories. Finally, the resurvey of properties where the existing documentation is outdated or incomplete will continue to expand and enhance the understanding of the county's historic resources. A full list of properties surveyed in this investigation is provided in Appendix A.

INTENSIVE-LEVEL INVESTIGATIONS

The scope of this project did not include the survey of any resources at the intensive level. However, several properties were identified that would benefit from further investigation that includes additional in-depth research and intensive-level documentation of the interior as well as the exterior of the resource. In the case of a future storm event or natural disaster, this level of documentation will be invaluable in establishing baseline conditions for the property that will assist owners in identifying related damage and serve to inform appropriate repairs. An intensive-level survey can also be used to complete a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for submission to DHR and the State Review Board to evaluate the eligibility of a property for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The six resources listed below are recommended to be further studied and evaluated to determine their potential eligibility for individual NRHP listing:

- o Willard R. Hodges House (DHR #033-0044)
- o Burnt Chimney Elementary School (DHR #033-5558)
- o Ferrum Elementary School (DHR #033-5560)
- o Sontag Elementary School (DHR #033-5562)
- o Boones Mill Elementary School (DHR #033-5563)
- o Lee M. Waid School (DHR #157-5062)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

The Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are the state and federal list of historic, architectural, and/or cultural resources determined to convey significant aspects of Virginia’s history and culture. Resources listed on the VLR and NRHP can be buildings, districts, structures, sites or objects. Listing on the VLR and NRHP is voluntary and purely honorific as it does not impose any restrictions on property owners; nor does it protect a property from demolition or inappropriate alterations. The purpose of listing a property on the state and/or federal registers is to promote awareness and appreciation of the significance of the property through formal recognition. In turn, this public recognition will hopefully promote community pride and good stewardship of its historic, architectural, and cultural resources. Listing on the VLR and NRHP also makes properties eligible to participate in the state and federal historic rehabilitation tax credit programs and, in some cases, eligible for certain grants and other incentives.

A total of 23 individual properties, including one archaeological site, and five historic districts in Franklin County are currently listed in the VLR and NRHP. Except for the 55 resources surveyed that are located in the Rocky Mount Historic District (NRHP, 1999) and the Rocky Mount Historic District Orchard Avenue Boundary Increase (NRHP, 2008), none of the remaining 195 resources surveyed had been identified previously as listed or eligible for listing on the VLR or NRHP. A total of three resources surveyed are recommended as potentially eligible for individual NRHP listing, Lanahan School (DHR #033-5544), Boones Mill High School (DHR #033-5545), and Rocky Mount School Classroom Building (DHR #157-5048). Four districts, which include 33 of the resources surveyed, were identified as potentially eligible historic districts and are recommended for further study and evaluation. Three of these districts are crossroads communities in rural areas, these districts include: Callaway, Henry, and Gladehill. One is a historically African American residential district in Rocky Mount: Patterson Avenue. The remaining 147 resources are recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, nor do they contribute to a potentially eligible NRHP historic district.

The first step in nominating a resource to the VLR and NHP in Virginia is to complete the Preliminary Information Form (PIF). The PIF is submitted to DHR and the State Review Board to determine if the resource is eligible for register listing. Once the State Review Board has formally determined the property to be eligible at one of its quarterly meetings, the property owner can proceed with submitting the National Register Nomination form – which is used to nominate a property to both the VLR and NRHP. Guidance for completing the nomination form is provided in National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Nomination Form. Alternatively, the services of a professional consultant may be procured to assist with completing the nomination. For additional information on the state and federal registers, visit the Historic Registers page of the DHR website.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Groups of resources that are related thematically but not geographically connected may be documented and evaluated through the submission of a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). This format provides an opportunity to collectively document and assess the contribution of property types that are often not individually eligible for NRHP listing. The MPDF includes a comprehensive historic context for the resource type as well as criteria for identifying and assessing the eligibility of individual resources. Individual properties are then nominated independently using the National Register nomination form with the MPDF providing the overall

framework for identifying and evaluating the individual resource with the benefit of the historic context that provides a broader understanding of the specific property type. In this way, the MPDF helps to streamline the NRHP nomination process and can make it more accessible to property owners.

Several thematic contexts and building types were identified that represent the history of Franklin County and would benefit from a thematic multiple-property documentation study to further document and evaluate the significance and NRHP eligibility of the associated resources. Thematic resources identified in Franklin County for further documentation and evaluation through the MPDF include post-World War II consolidated schools, crossroads commercial stores and service stations, and African American churches.

PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Easements provide property owners with a voluntary tool to permanently protect the historical, architectural, and archaeological integrity or open-space value of their property by placing a preservation or conservation easement on the property that conveys in perpetuity with the deed. Through voluntary consultation with DHR staff, the owner can structure the easement agreement to restrict future development of the property and prohibit or require prior approval for certain activities or treatments. The owner continues to own, use, and control the property except for only those rights specifically relinquished in the easement agreement. In exchange for the encumbrance on the property, the owner can deduct the value of the easement from federal income tax liability over a five-year period. Additionally, up to 50% of the easement value may be claimed as a credit on state income tax. The donation of an easement, which restricts future development rights and thereby lowers the value of the property, can also result in lowering property and inheritance taxes. For more information on the DHR Easement Program, visit the Easements page of the DHR website.

TAX INCENTIVES

Owners of certified historic buildings – defined as properties that are either listed individually on the NRHP, contribute to a NRHP-listed historic district, or (for state credits only) determined eligible for NRHP listing – may be eligible to participate in the federal and/or state historic rehabilitation tax credit programs. These programs provide a dollar-for-dollar reduction in tax liability for property owners who rehabilitate qualified historic buildings following the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. The federal credit, which is only available for income-producing properties, equals 20% of qualified expenditures and the state credit, which does not require that a property be income-producing, equals 25%. For an income-producing property, the federal and state credits can be combined for a total of 45% in tax credits.

The NPS defines rehabilitation of a building as “the act or process of making a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.” All work on a project – including the exterior, interior, site, and new construction – must comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. These Standards, which are accepted nationally as “best practices,” are intended to be reasonable and consider economic and technical feasibility.

The historic tax credits cannot be sold outright; however, they can be syndicated by bringing investors into the project as owners through limited partnerships. This syndication process has been used successfully by many property owners, including not-for-profit and tax-exempt entities, to capitalize the value of the tax credits on qualified rehabilitation projects. The syndication process and tax consequences can be complex, and it is highly recommended that a property owner consult with tax attorneys and accountants early in the planning process to make sure the credits can be syndicated effectively.

To apply for the tax credits, a property owner must submit the three-part Historic Preservation Certification Application (HPCA) – along with photographs, plans, and the requisite review fees – to DHR and NPS for review and approval. DHR staff and professional consultants are available to assist property owners in navigating the

program requirements and submitting the applications. For more information, visit the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits page of the DHR website.

HERITAGE TOURISM

As historic resources create a unique sense of place, they play a critical role in the successful development of heritage tourism. This type of tourism has proven to generate economic benefits as it attracts visitors who stay longer and spend more money on their trips. Heritage tourism initiatives also contribute to the quality of life for local residents as they increase awareness and appreciation for the historic resources where they live. Such initiatives can range from a single interpretive sign at a specific historic property or can be expansive to include a comprehensive tourism plan that promotes historic resources throughout the county.

Franklin County already has several successful heritage tourism initiatives in place. The Franklin County Historical Society and the Blue Ridge Institute at Ferrum College feature permanent and rotating exhibits as well as regular programs and publications that celebrate the county's heritage. The Crooked Road, which is a trail linking traditional music venues throughout Southwest Virginia, includes several stops in the county as well as The Harvester in Rocky Mount, which serves as a major concert venue. Other heritage tourism attractions and events include the Booker T. Washington National Monument (operated by NPS), the Jubal Early Homeplace and Archaeological Site, the Franklin County Moonshine Heritage Festival, Antique Farm Days, the Boones Mill Apple Festival, the Smith Mountain Lake & State Park Historical Pontoon Tour, and the Blue Ridge Institute Folklife Festival at Ferrum College. These existing initiatives could be expanded upon with self-guided driving, boating, and biking tours that could connect various historic resources while also taking advantage of the recreational opportunities and natural beauty of the county.

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APPENDIX A: INVENTORY SUMMARY

DHR #	Property Name	Date	Previous Recommendation	HS Recommendation
033-0027	Taylor-Ferguson House	ca. 1850	N/A	Not eligible
033-0039	Antioch Church of the Brethren	1919	N/A	Not eligible
033-0044	Willard R. Hodges House	ca. 1934	N/A	Further Survey
033-0062-0011	Penhook Supply Company Store	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-0062-0015	Stone and Company Store	ca. 1880	N/A	Not eligible
033-0063-0005	House, 90 John Brown Lane	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-0063-0006	Hodges Gladehill Service Station	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-0063-0010	House, 7340 Old Franklin Turnpike	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
033-0063-0011	House, 7307 Old Franklin Turnpike	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-0063-0012	House, 25 John Brown Lane	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
033-0063-0013	Williams House	1903	N/A	Not eligible
033-0065	Store, 14112 Booker T Washingotn Highway	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
033-0073	Metts Farm	1940	N/A	Not eligible
033-0085	House, 1487 Carolina Springs Road	ca. 1870	N/A	Not eligible
033-0092	New Hope Church	1931	N/A	Not eligible
033-0125	Cool Springs Christian Church	ca. 1885	N/A	Not eligible
033-0131	Truevine Elementary School	1959	N/A	Not eligible
033-0140	Knob Church	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-0141	Union Chapel	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-0144	Mill Creek Store	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-0154	Vashti Store	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-0172	Log House, Jacks Creek Road	ca. 1966	N/A	Not eligible
033-0176	Snow Creek School	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-0181	Boones Chapel	ca. 1880	N/A	Not eligible
033-0195	Jones Place	ca. 1902	N/A	Not eligible
033-0205	Bonbrook Baptist Church	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-0209	Monte Vista Church of the Brethren	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-0227	James A. Martin House	pre-1895	N/A	Not eligible
033-0228	Highland United Methodist Church	1898	N/A	Not eligible
033-0233	Fairmont Baptist Church	1857	N/A	Not eligible
033-0238	Algoma Orchards and Home	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-0252	Glade Hill School #1	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-0282	Epworth Church	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-0285	Prillaman House	ca. 1800	N/A	Not eligible
033-0291	House, 8095 Henry Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-0292	House, 8124 Henry Road	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-0293	Henry Post Office	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
033-0294	Store, 15 Alumine Road	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
033-0385	House, 2155 Muse Field Road	ca. 1895	Not eligible	Not eligible
033-0415	Brown-Jones Farm	1956	N/A	Not eligible
033-5027	Fork Mountain Primitive Baptist Church	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5035	House, 2783 Goose Dam Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5090	Sutton House	1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5136	Mount Olivet United Methodist Church	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5529	Campbell's Store	ca. 1950	N/A	Not eligible
033-5530	Store, 593 Wirtz Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5531	Bowling's Hot Dog and Grocery Store	1950	N/A	Not eligible
033-5532	Store, 500 Doe Run Road	ca. 1954	N/A	Not eligible
033-5533	Store, 8071 Grassy Hill Road	ca. 1929	N/A	Not eligible
033-5534	Store, Danville Turnpike	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5535	Union Hall Grocery	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5536	Store, Snow Creek Road	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible

033-5538	Snow Creek Missionary Baptist Church	1963	N/A	Not eligible
033-5539	Truevine Baptist Church	1965	N/A	Not eligible
033-5540	New Design United Pentecostal Church	1956	N/A	Not eligible
033-5541	Morningside Baptist Church	1961	N/A	Not eligible
033-5542	Mount Zion Methodist Church	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5543	Sydnorsville School	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5544	Lanahan School	1937	N/A	Potentially Eligible
033-5545	Boones Mill High School	1922	N/A	Potentially Eligible
033-5546	Pleasant Hill School	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5547	Beulah Baptist Church	1924	N/A	Not eligible
033-5548	Dairy Farm, 120 Kemp Ford Road	ca. 1880	N/A	Not eligible
033-5549	House, 390 Kemp Ford Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5550	House, 4235 Timber Line Road	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
033-5551	House, 6155 Franklin Street	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5552	House, 4331 Sontag Road	ca. 1887	N/A	Not eligible
033-5553	House, 8241 Henry Road	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5554	House, 8245 Henry Road	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5555	House, 2985 Danville Turnpike	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5556	House, 173 Kemp Ford Road	ca. 1880	N/A	Not eligible
033-5557	House, 592 Wirtz Road	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5558	Burnt Chimney Elementary School	1950	N/A	Further Survey
033-5560	Ferrum Elementary School	1964	N/A	Further Survey
033-5561	Glade Hill Cannery	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
033-5562	Sontag Elementary School	1963	N/A	Further Survey
033-5563	Boones Mill Elementary School	1965	N/A	Further Survey
033-5564	Post Office, 7300 Old Franklin Turnpike	1969	N/A	Not eligible
033-5565	Store, Old Franklin Turnpike	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5567	Gills Creek Primitive Baptist	ca. 1825	N/A	Not eligible
033-5568	Cross Roads School	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5569	Redwood Community Center	ca. 1960	N/A	Not eligible
033-5570	77 Restaurant	ca. 1960	N/A	Not eligible
033-5571	House, 4010 Timber Line Road	ca. 1932	N/A	Not eligible
033-5572	House, 4029 Timber Line Road	ca. 1948	N/A	Not eligible
033-5573	House, 4030 Timber Line Road	ca. 1945	N/A	Not eligible
033-5574	House, 4034 Timber Line Road	ca. 1924	N/A	Not eligible
033-5575	House, 4037 Timber Line Road	ca. 1952	N/A	Not eligible
033-5576	House, 4095 Timber Line Road	ca. 1935	N/A	Not eligible
033-5577	House, 7263 Ferrum Mountain Road	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
033-5578	House, 7270 Ferrum Mountain Road	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5579	Store, Ferrum Mountain Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5580	House, 1899 Callaway Road	1904	N/A	Not eligible
033-5581	Farm, 1920 Callaway Road	ca. 1912	N/A	Not eligible
033-5582	Store, 1959 Callaway Road	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5583	Garage, 1995 Callaway Road	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
033-5584	House, 8531 Callaway Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5585	Store, 8534 Callaway Road	ca. 1950	N/A	Not eligible
033-5586	House, 8534 Callaway Road	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
033-5587	Wadsboro Ruritan Club	ca. 1970	N/A	Not eligible
033-5588	Store, 200 Rock Lily Road	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5589	Lovely Valley Baptist Church	1964	N/A	Not eligible
033-5590	House, 5941 Booker T Washington Highway	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
033-5591	House, 1004 Webb Mountain Road	ca. 1850	N/A	Not eligible
033-5592	House, 2884 Naff Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5593	Naff Community Center	ca. 1965	N/A	Not eligible

033-5594	Boitnott House	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5595	House, 1277 Gilmer Branch Road	ca. 1825	N/A	Not eligible
033-5596	Mountain View Service Station	ca. 1945	N/A	Not eligible
033-5597	Store, 5834 Grassy Hill Road	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
033-5598	House, 19689 Snow Creek Road	ca. 1945	N/A	Not eligible
033-5599	Store, 2795 Runnett Bag Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5600	Store, 4765 Old Forge Road	ca. 1941	N/A	Not eligible
033-5601	Store, 1747 Runnett Bag Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5602	Store, 711 Runnett Bag Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5603	Store, 1781 Sago Road	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
033-5604	Laurel Bluff School	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5605	Endicott School	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5606	Hancock School	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5607	Little Creek Primitive Baptist Church	1962	N/A	Not eligible
033-5608	Farm, 3979 Retreat Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5609	Farm, 1500 Iron Ridge Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5610	House, 265 Sloan Road	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
033-5611	House, 929 Laurel Bluff Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5612	Endicott Voting Precinct	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
033-5613	House, 10095 Franklin Street	ca. 1948	N/A	Not eligible
033-5614	House, 9978 Franklin Street	ca. 1950	N/A	Not eligible
033-5615	White House School	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
033-5616	Doe Run School	ca. 1922	N/A	Not eligible
033-5617	Old Salem School	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5618	Beulah Missionary Baptist Church	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5619	Beulah Baptist Church Parsonage	1962	N/A	Not eligible
033-5620	House, 3167 Burnt Chimney Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5621	House, 530 Old Salem School Road	ca. 1932	N/A	Not eligible
033-5622	Tobacco Barn, Old Chapel Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5623	House, 3765 Turners Creek Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5624	House, 3694 Golden View Road	ca. 1874	N/A	Not eligible
033-5625	House, 49 Lois Lane	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5626	House, 3367 Burnt Chimney Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5627	House, 2295 Jacks Creek Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5628	House, 125 Chestnut Mountain Road	ca. 1935	N/A	Not eligible
033-5629	House, 300 Old Mountain Road	ca. 1870	N/A	Not eligible
033-5630	House, 13792 Snow Creek Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5631	Sontag Community Center	ca. 1952	N/A	Not eligible
033-5632	House, 2340 Naff Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5633	House, 25608 Virgil H Goode Highway	ca. 1936	N/A	Not eligible
033-5634	House, 810 Boones Mill Road	ca. 1950	N/A	Not eligible
033-5635	House, 98 Terrace Road	ca. 1905	N/A	Not eligible
033-5636	House, 95 Terrace Road	ca. 1935	N/A	Not eligible
033-5637	Maple Branch School	1927	N/A	Not eligible
033-5640	Trinity Methodist Church	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
033-5641	Waid School	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5642	Retreat Store	ca. 1935	N/A	Not eligible
033-5643	Store, 5135 Callaway Road	1937	N/A	Not eligible
033-5645	Store, 6135 Old Franklin Turnpike	ca. 1960	N/A	Not eligible
033-5647	Cecil Love House	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5648	Bethany Church of the Brethren	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5649	Prillaman Baptist Church	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5650	Chestnut Primitive Baptist Church	1958	N/A	Not eligible
033-5651	House, 8550 Callaway Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible

033-5652	Barn, 3269 Dillons Mill Road	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
033-5653	House, 1126 Dugwell Road	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
033-5654	House, 2725 Carolina Springs Road	1947	N/A	Not eligible
033-5655	House, 1728 Fishburn Mountain Road	ca. 1888	N/A	Not eligible
033-5656	House, 894 Wades Gap Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5657	House, 2236 Dillons Mill Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5658	House, 921 Algoma Road	1922	N/A	Not eligible
033-5659	House, 4491 Foothills Road	1913	N/A	Not eligible
033-5660	House, 29 Pembroke Road	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
033-5661	House, 76 Towne Creek Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5662	House, 230 Towne Creek Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5663	House, 570 Towne Creek Road	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
033-5664	House, 1276 Knob Church Road	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
033-5665	House, 7885 Callaway Road	1893	N/A	Not eligible
033-5666	House, 3827 Old Ferrum Road	ca. 1916	N/A	Not eligible
033-5667	Tobacco Barn, 3768 Snow Creek Road	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
033-5668	Store, 7166 Grassy Hill Road	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
033-5669	Store, 1342 Pleasant Hill Road	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
033-5670	Snow Creek Christian Church	1954	N/A	Not eligible
033-5671	House, 2550 Timber Line Road	ca. 1888	N/A	Not eligible
157-0012	First Baptist Church	ca. 1899	N/A	Not eligible
157-0085	Midway Cleaners	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
157-0086	Lodge Rooms	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0030	House, 150 High Street	ca. 1935	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0031	House, 138 High Street	ca. 1945	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0034	House, 90 High Street	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0035	House, 60 High Street	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0037	House, 40 High Street	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0040	House, 65 Claiborne Avenue	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0041	House, 85 Claiborne Avenue	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0042	House, 95 Claiborne Avenue	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0061	House, 200 Claiborne Avenue	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0075	House, 111 West Church Street	ca. 1920s	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0084	House, 140 West Church Street	ca. 1945	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0110	House, 265 Maple Avenue	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0111	House, 235 Maple Avenue	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0113	House, 185 Maple Avenue	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0114	Rocky Mount Methodist Church Parsonage	1948	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0117	House, 240 Maple Avenue	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0118	House, 230 Maple Avenue	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0119	House, 210 Maple Avenue	ca. 1910	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0124	House, 65 East Court Street	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0169	House, 75 East Court Street	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0170	House, 95 East Court Street	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0174	House, 175 East Court Street	ca. 1900	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0175	House, 195 East Court Street	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0176	House, 205 East Court Street	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0177	House, 245 East Court Street	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0178	House, 265 East Court Street	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0179	House, 212 East Court Street	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0180	House, 210 East Court Street	ca. 1890	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0184	House, 90 East Court Street	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0201	House, 40 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0202	House, 50 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible

157-5002-0203	House, 55 Orchard Avenue	1927	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0204	House, 70 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0205	House, 80 Orchard Avenue	1900	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0206	House, 85 Orchard Avenue	1909	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0207	House, 90 Orchard Avenue	1900	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0208	House, 95 Orchard Avenue	1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0209	House, 115 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0210	House, 120 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0211	House, 135 Orchard Avenue	1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0212	House, 140 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0213	House, 145 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0214	House, 150 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1925	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0215	House, 160 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0217	House, 180 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0218	House, 185 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1920	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0221	House, 205 Orchard Avenue	1945	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0222	House, 210 Orchard Avenue	1941	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0223	House, 225 Orchard Avenue	ca. 1940	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0224	House, 230 Orchard Avenue	1949	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0225	House, 240 Orchard Avenue	1949	N/A	Not eligible
157-5002-0226	House, 10 East Street	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
157-5003	Helms Farmers Exchange	ca. 1916	N/A	Not eligible
157-5048	Rocky Mount School Classroom Building	ca. 1935	N/A	Potentially Eligible
157-5050	First Baptist Church	1965	N/A	Not eligible
157-5051	First Baptist Church Parsonage	1965	N/A	Not eligible
157-5052	House, 115 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1950	N/A	Not eligible
157-5053	House, 255 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1955	N/A	Not eligible
157-5054	House, 275 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
157-5055	House, 290 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
157-5056	House, 300 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1927	N/A	Not eligible
157-5057	House, 310 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1915	N/A	Not eligible
157-5058	House, 320 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1946	N/A	Not eligible
157-5059	House, 345 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1916	N/A	Not eligible
157-5060	House, 360 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1930	N/A	Not eligible
157-5061	House, 385 Patterson Avenue	ca. 1942	N/A	Not eligible
157-5062	Lee M. Waid School	1949	N/A	Further Survey