

**Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC
Mountain Valley Pipeline Project
Docket No. CP16-10-000**

**Responses to FERC Environmental Information Request
Dated December 24, 2015**

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment RR4-20d

Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the Mountain Valley Pipeline

Craig and Giles Counties, Virginia

VDHR File # 2014 1194



New South Associates, Inc.

**Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the
Mountain Valley Pipeline
Craig and Giles Counties, Virginia**

FERC Docket #: CP 16-10-000

VDHR File # 2014 1194

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ABSTRACT

The proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) route runs approximately 301 miles from northern West Virginia to southern Virginia. As an interstate natural gas pipeline, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will regulate the project. The project has been assigned Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) file #2014-1194. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has assigned the project Docket #CP 10-10-000.

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance level architectural survey along the 105-mile Virginia pipeline route, which crosses Pittsylvania, Franklin, Roanoke, Montgomery, Craig, and Giles counties. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architecture extends into these counties, as well as a small portion of northern northern Floyd County. The APE for architectural resources is approximately 61,000 acres and includes areas of direct and indirect effects as approved by the VDHR on April 21, 2015. The goals of the architectural survey were to record resources over 50 years of age within the APE and to identify resources that appear potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that merit Phase II intensive survey. Survey was limited to properties visible from public rights-of-way. Tetra Tech and New South Associates archaeological teams also provided some information about historic architectural resources including structures and cemeteries that were observed by field crews when traversing the direct effects APE.

New South has compiled the results of the Phase I architectural reconnaissance survey in five reports organized by county. This report describes the results of the field survey conducted in Craig and Giles counties.

The APE for historic architectural resources in Craig and Giles counties is approximately 23 miles in length and runs between mile markers 217.2 in the east and mile marker 195.4 in the west. The historic architecture survey was conducted between May and November 2015. In total, 55 architectural resources were recorded in the online database Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). Nine of these resources were previously recorded and had existing VDHR site identification numbers. Forty-six were newly recorded resources, and each new site was assigned a site identification number by VDHR.

One historic district, the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412) in Giles County, was listed in the NRHP. Two previously recorded resources within the direct effects APE are contributing resources within the district: the Link Farm (035-0412-0244) and the Red Covered Bridge (035-0412-0245/035-0005). No change is recommended to the NRHP status of either of these resources. Three newly identified resources were recorded within the APE for direct effects within the Greater Newport Rural Historic District: the Pole Barn on Adlie Jones Farm (035-0412-0010), a Cemetery (035-0412-0065), and a Road Trace on Adlie Jones Farm (035-

0412-0066). All three of these resources are recommended as contributing to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District.

One resource, the Appalachian Trail (021-0512), was previously determined eligible for the NRHP, and no change in the NRHP status of this resource is recommended.

Six resources are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP and are recommended for Phase II study: Berean Baptist Church (035-0034), Warthen House (035-5106), Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District (035-5127), Masters House (035-5117), McDonald Place (035-5118), Big Stony Creek United Methodist Church (035-5119).

The proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District (035-5127) contains eight resources: Masters House (035-5117), McDonald Place (035-5118), Big Stony Creek United Methodist Church (035-5119), APG Lime Corp Plant #2 (035-5120), Caldwell Boarding House (035-5121), Curtis Caldwell House (035-5122), Caldwell House (035-5123), and the Big Stony Railway (035-5126).

Thirty-seven resources (035-0018, 035-0045, 035-0170, 035-0418, 035-5001, 035-5090, 035-5091, 035-5092, 035-5093, 035-5094, 035-5095, 035-5096, 035-5097, 035-5098, 035-5099, 035-5101, 035-5102, 035-5103, 035-5104, 035-5105, 035-5107, 035-5108, 035-5109, 035-5110, 035-5111, 035-5112, 035-5113, 035-5114, 035-5115, 035-5116, 035-5124, 022-5033, 022-5034, 022-5035, 022-5036, 022-5037, 022-5038) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work on these resources is recommended under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

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I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance level architectural survey for the Virginia segment of the Mountain Valley Pipeline under contract to Tetra Tech, Inc. on behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC. A 105-mile corridor through Pittsylvania, Franklin, Roanoke, Floyd, Montgomery, Craig, and Giles counties was surveyed between May and November 2015. A small portion of the APE for historic architectural resources that extends into Floyd County was surveyed as well. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has assigned the project Docket #CP 16-10-000. The project is being reviewed under the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) file #2014-1194.

Description of Undertaking

The Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) project (Project) is an interstate natural gas pipeline system that spans approximately 301 miles from northwestern West Virginia to southern Virginia. Because the project will require a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the undertaking is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The Project will be constructed and owned by Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC, which is a joint venture of EQT Midstream Partners, LP; NextEra US Gas Assets, LLC; Con Edison Gas Midstream; WGL Midstream; LLC; Vega Midstream MVP LLC; and RGC Midstream, LLC. EQT Midstream Partners will operate the pipeline and own a majority interest in the joint venture. The pipeline will transport natural gas from the Marcellus and Utica shale plays to markets in the Appalachian Mid- and South Atlantic regions of the United States. The pipeline will be up to 42 inches in diameter and consist of buried pipeline. The pipeline will require 50 feet of permanent, cleared easement. An additional 75-foot temporary easement will be required during construction.

The Virginia segment of the Project is approximately 105 miles in length (Figure 1). The pipeline will extend the Equitrans transmission system in Wetzel County, West Virginia, to Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company's Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

The Craig County and Giles County segment of the Project is 23 miles in length (Figure 2). It begins at the Montgomery/Craig County line on top of Sinking Creek Mountain approximately six miles north of Blacksburg. From here, the APE for historic architecture travels southwest through Craig County for 1.5 miles and then enters Giles County at the north end of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412). The APE travels through the district for approximately 5.5 miles before heading northwest to the West Virginia-Virginia state line.

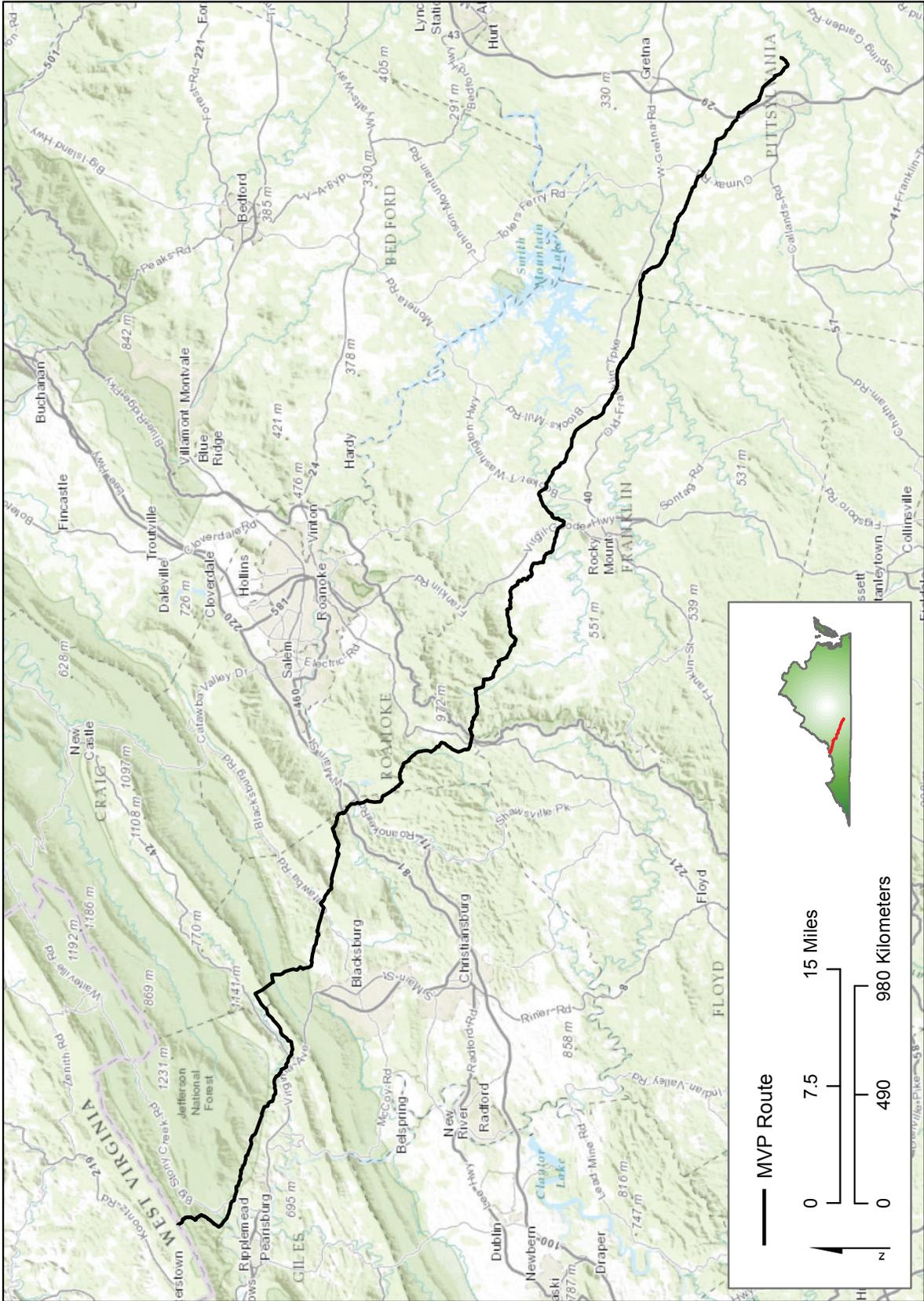
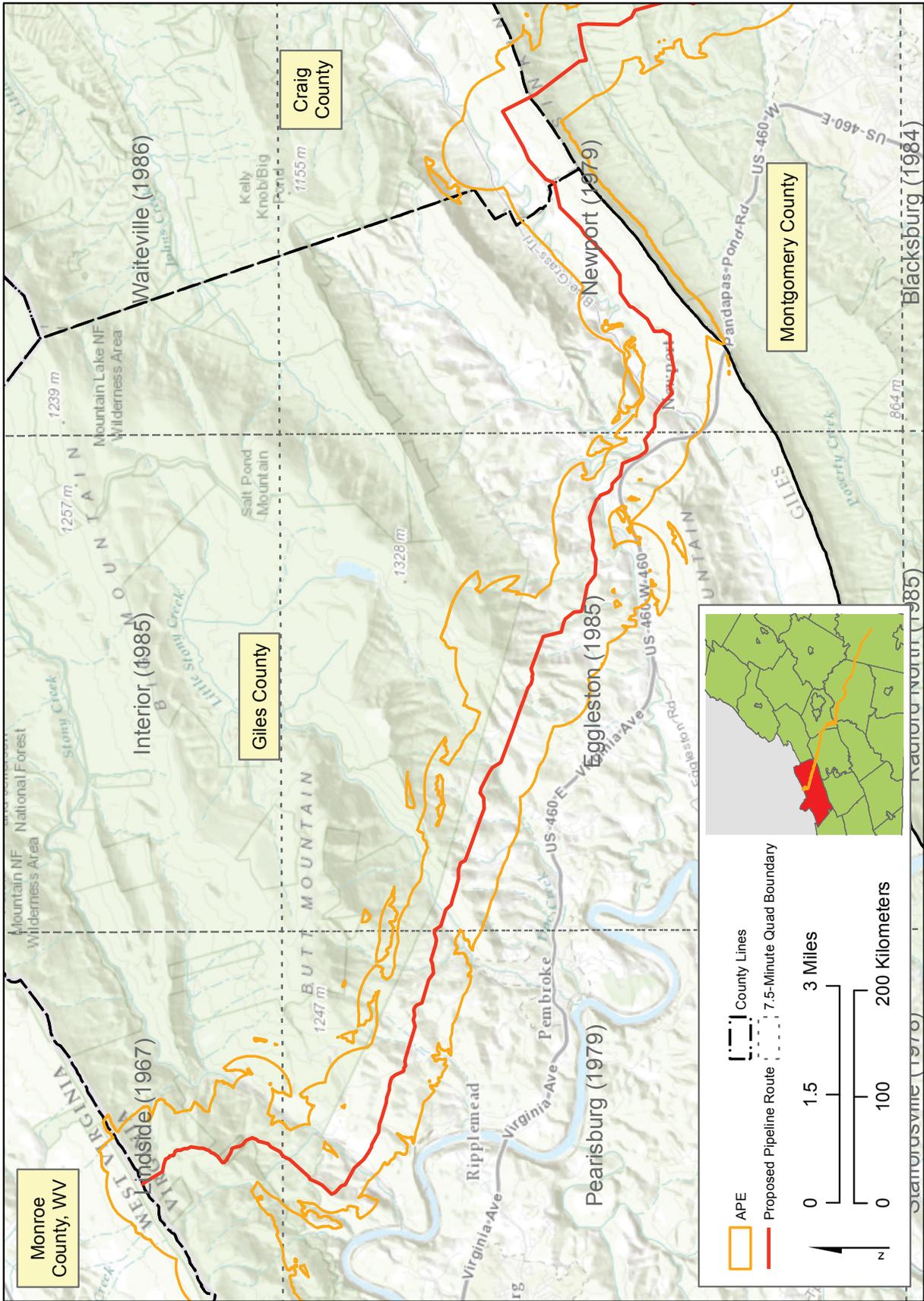


Figure 1. MVP Route Through Virginia



Source: ESRI Topographic Basemap (2010)

Figure 2. MVP Route Through Craig and Giles Counties

The APE for historic architectural resources encompasses approximately 1,520 acres in Craig County and 18,222 acres in Giles County. In total, 55 architectural resources were identified during field survey and recorded in the online database Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). Nine of these resources were previously recorded and had existing VDHR site identification numbers. Forty-six were newly recorded resources, and each was assigned a site identification numbers by VDHR. Maps showing resource locations are contained in Appendix A.

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources (including historic structures, districts, landscapes and cemeteries) consists of geographical areas where the pipeline may have direct or indirect effects. Direct effects may occur where the pipeline crosses the boundary of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible property. Indirect effects may occur outside NRHP boundaries but still have the potential to affect historic resources. Indirect effects include the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are incompatible with a resource's historic character. In the case of Craig and Giles counties, indirect effects would primarily be visual ones, where the pipeline, cleared easement, or work space would be visible from a listed or eligible property and diminish the special qualities that qualify the resource for the NRHP.

The APE for historic architectural resources for the Project is comprised, at a minimum, of a 450-foot corridor centered on either side of the pipeline along the 105-mile Virginia route. The APE also includes new and existing access and construction roads, Temporary Work Spaces (TWS) and Additional Temporary Workspaces (ATWS), Roads, TWSs and ATWSs, which were buffered at 225 feet to determine the APE for these features. Tetra Tech, New South, and the VDHR developed the APE at a meeting on April 21, 2015. The width was determined by adding 75 feet to either side of the 300-foot direct effects APE for archaeology. In some areas, the APE for indirect effects expands beyond 450 feet to take into account the longer viewing distances that exist at higher elevations. In the expanded areas, the APE is up to one mile on either side of the pipeline. The expanded APE is based on a viewshed and elevation analysis produced by Tetra Tech, which took into account topography and current land use around the pipeline and predicted areas that were likely to have views of it (Marshall 2015). In general, the APE is narrower in the eastern counties crossed by the Project and widens in response to topography as the pipeline travels west.

Approach

New South, Tetra Tech and the VDHR agreed upon a survey approach for the Project at a meeting in April 2015. Survey reporting would be presented by county. The first county reports were to be Phase I, or reconnaissance, level survey reports containing a broad historical context and basic data collected for each resource over 50 years of age within the APE for historic architecture. The Phase I reports would identify resources that merited additional study to

determine NRHP eligibility. The subsequent Phase II level survey reports would present additional information collected on potentially eligible resources and evaluate them against the NRHP Criteria.

New South, Tetra Tech and VDHR agreed that resources identified during the Phase I survey would be documented according to VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*. A Phase I survey is a broad visual inspection or cursory examination of historic resources in a specific geographical area, in this case the 105-mile long APE for historic architectural resources. Only exterior documentation is required in a reconnaissance-level survey; exterior photographs and site plans are made and this data is linked with an electronic V-CRIS record. Phase I level survey data is not usually sufficient to evaluate individual resources for listing in the NRHP. Phase I survey data informs subsequent work by identifying resources in need of in-depth Phase II level study. Phase I data is also used to detect resources, that while not individually eligible for the NRHP, may be component parts of larger historic districts. At VDHR's request, New South paid close attention to resource clusters that should most appropriately be evaluated as rural historic districts.

Phase II level, or intensive survey, involves a more in-depth look at the resources recommended in the phase I report for additional study. The Phase II study recommends a resource's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Intensive-level survey of buildings involves documentation of interior spaces and features. Interior photographs, adequately depicting interior spaces and important features, are required by VDHR. Property-specific background research may be conducted to establish a building's place within its historic context and to compare it with similar properties within the geographical area. Background research may include the collection of oral histories, deed research and examining sources held in local repositories.

II. LITERATURE SEARCH, FIELD METHODS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

The purpose of the Phase I reconnaissance level survey was to record all properties within the APE for historic architectural resources that are 50 years old or older, or appear to meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G, for properties less than 50 years of age, and to make recommendations for NRHP eligibility or additional work.

An architectural and historic background literature search of the APE for historic architectural resources was conducted. It was noted that Craig County has not been comprehensively surveyed for historic architecture. The county has one NRHP-listed historic district, the New Castle Historic District (listed 1973; expanded 1993), and two individually listed resources. These resources are not near the Project APE. Giles County has also not been comprehensively surveyed for historic architecture. However, four NRHP-listed districts are present. The Pearisburg Historic District (listed 1992), the Newport Historic District (listed 1994) and the Narrows Commercial Historic District (listed 2012) are located outside of the APE for historic architecture. However, the pipeline crosses the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. This 21,000-acre district (listed 2000) contains 762 contributing resources, including Mountain Lake and its associated resort buildings and the Biological Station of the University of Virginia. Nine resources were previously recorded for historic architectural resources (Table 1) within the APE in Giles County. There were no previously recorded resources within the APE in Craig County.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Resources in APE for Historic Resources in Giles County

VDHR No.	Name	Location	Date
021-5012	Appalachian Trail	Along Virginia-West Virginia State Line	1928-1942
035-0018	Hoge's Orchard/Doe Creek Farm	412 Doe Creek Farm Road (Route 613), Pembroke	1883
035-0034	Berean Baptist Church	246 Hoot Owl Road (Route 630), Ripplemead	Circa 1850
0035-0045	Pogonowski Mill and Residence (Ross Payne Mill)	240 Grist Mill Lane, Pembroke	Circa 1820
035-0170	Little Stony Schoolhouse	1385 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke	Circa 1875
035-0412	<i>Greater Newport Historic District</i>	US 460; VA Route 42; Routes 601,602, 603, 604, 605, 700	1790-1949
035-0412-0244	<i>Link Farm</i>	100 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport	Circa 1890
035-0412-0245	<i>Red Covered Bridge</i>	129 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport	Circa 1912
035-0418	D.K. Duncan House	1393 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke	Circa 1870

In addition to gathering information on previously recorded resources, the background search collected a second category of data - potential historic resources not recorded in V-CRIS. Potential historic resources were identified through a review and analysis of online historical maps. Repositories consulted included the Library of Congress, the Library of Virginia, and the David Rumsey Map Collection; the Historical Map Collection, Office of Coast Survey (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration); My Topo Historical Maps; and The National Map, Historical Topographic Map Collection (Turco 2015:Appendix D). Additional potential resources were identified through a comparison of mid-twentieth-century and current U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps. Based on the data gathered during the literature search, Geographic Information System (GIS) field maps were generated depicting the locations of previously recorded and potential historic resources within the APE.

During the Phase I reconnaissance investigation phase, New South architectural historians drove public rights-of-way to visit each resource or potential resource denoted on the literature search maps. Documentation was limited to building exteriors visible from public rights-of-way. In general, the historians worked from east to west. Extant resources were recorded in a New South generated field survey database loaded onto Motorola Model S cellular phones. Data collected included physical descriptions, locational data, photographs, and site plans for each resource. Information collected during fieldwork was used to update existing VDHR site records and to create records for newly identified architectural resources. Site maps and photographs for each resource are in Appendix B. When a resource is listed or recommended eligible for listing, photographs are included in the property description of this report.

Architectural historians did not enter onto private property nor did they drive down private roads. Therefore, a number of resources in each county were not visible from the public rights-of-way and the architectural history team could not confirm their presence and/or condition during the course of fieldwork. Inaccessible resources were handled in two ways: either by proxy survey, conducted by the Tetra Tech, SEARCH, or New South archaeological field teams on behalf of the New South architectural historians, or desktop survey. When the archaeological field teams observed architectural resources such as building ruins and cemeteries within the 300-foot direct effects APE, they were recorded with field notes and photography and shared with the architectural history team. New South architectural historians obtained site record numbers from the VDHR, entered the data into V-CRIS, and created site records for these architectural properties that the archaeologists observed. Jointly produced site records are indicated in the "property notes" field of V-CRIS. In some cases neither the architectural historians nor the archaeology field team had access to some or all components of a previously recorded resource. In these cases the architectural historians updated the V-CRIS fields using aerial photographs, Google Street View and tax records, when available. Sketched site plans may include footprints of buildings visible on aerial photography but not visible from the right-of-way, and therefore are not fully described in the inventory list in Section I.V. of this report or in the V-CRIS record.

New South Historians Ellen Turco, David Price and Robbie Jones, and field assistant Caroline Bradford, conducted the fieldwork. Ms. Turco served as Principal Investigator. Ms. Turco, Mr. Price and Mr. Jones meet or exceed the standards established for Historian and Architectural Historian by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. Resumes are included in Appendix C.

NRHP Evaluation Criteria

Each of the surveyed properties was evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the NHRP. Cultural resources are evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they are 50 years of age or older and:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (history); or
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (person); or
- C) embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that components may lack individual distinction (architecture); or
- D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (archeology).

Ordinarily, cemeteries; birthplaces or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of historic districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

Criteria Consideration A: a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

Criteria Consideration B: a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

Criteria Consideration C: a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

Criteria Consideration D: a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

Criteria Consideration E: a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

Criteria Consideration F: a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

Criteria Consideration G: a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

European explorers began entering the areas that would become Craig and Giles counties in 1671 with the expedition of Thomas Batt, Thomas Wood, and Robert Fallam along the New River Valley. Representing the King of England, the party made claim to land along the river valleys as part of the larger Mississippi River territory. Until the 1750s, the area remained mainly unexplored and occupied by Native Americans (Goldthwaite 1956:13–14, 21).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Between 1750 and 1789, the area was primarily occupied by Native Indians and a handful of European settlers. Explorers and surveyors continued to document the area's scenic natural features, including Mountain Lake in Giles County (also known historically as "Salt Pond") by Christopher Gist of the Ohio Land Surveying Company in 1751 and the New River in 1765 by Captain Byrd. Beginning in 1770s, permanent European settlers slowly trickled into the area to claim land grants provided to soldiers who had served in the French and Indian War. Many of the original settlers came from a German settlement located on the New River. Organized settlement of the Greater Newport area, including the Craig County APE, began in earnest after the Revolutionary War when the Virginia Land Office made another series of grants and patents to returning veterans (Goldthwaite 1956:13–14, 21; Giles and Kern 1994:26; Kapp 1999:9).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Giles County was established in 1806 from Montgomery, Monroe, Wythe, and Tazewell counties. The county is named in honor of William Branch Giles (1762-1830), a Virginia attorney and statesman who served in the Virginia General Assembly, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Senate, and as Virginia Governor.

The county seat is Pearisburg, named for Captain George Pearis, a Revolutionary War veteran and early settler who donated land for the town and its public square. Pearisburg was established in 1808 and grew into the county's commercial hub in the 1810s and 1820s with a courthouse, jail, post office, taverns, stores, churches, schools, and dwellings. The town was located near the New River and on an early stagecoach route connecting Washington, D.C. with Knoxville, Tennessee. The population of the county grew from 3,745 in 1810 to 5,274 in 1830. During this period, the county's African American population grew from seven to 10 percent of the overall population (Goldthwaite 1956:1–4, 17–19; U.S. Census Bureau 1810; 1820; 1830).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Giles County grew in the 1830s and 1840s with the development of improved transportation, such as the 243-mile Cumberland Gap Turnpike constructed between 1838-1843 northeastward to the James River at Buchanan in Botetourt County. Sections of the turnpike correspond with the modern day Route 42, which runs from Newport northeast through the Greater Newport Rural Historic District and into southwestern Craig County. A Giles County resource (035-0412-0466) identified by the survey is thought to be a remnant of this old highway. By the 1850s, public turnpikes connected Pearisburg to Christiansburg, the county seat of Montgomery County, and to Mountain Lake and resorts in the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia. In 1856, Henry Chapman purchased the land surrounding the lake and incorporated the Mountain Lake Company. “Salt Pond” had been used informally as a recreational area since the early 1800s, but Chapman’s company cemented the lake’s reputation as a resort by building a hotel for vacationers and stagecoach travelers. An early account of Chapman’s facility dates from around 1858. German landscape artist, Edward Beyer, on a 10-year sojourn to document the landscapes of the eastern United States, described, “a fine carriage road (now Route 613) from the New River Sulfur Springs to the top of Salt Pond Mountain (Mountain Lake) near which there is a large hotel (Figure 3). There are boats on the lake for amusement.”

Craig County was established in 1851 from parts of Botetourt, Roanoke, Giles, and Monroe counties. The new county was named after Robert Craig, a successful Roanoke County farmer and long-time member of the Virginia House of Representatives and the U.S. Congress. Although Craig never lived in his namesake county, he was instrumental in its formation. The County seat is New Castle, approximately 20 miles northeast of the Project area and to this day the county’s only incorporated town. In 1860, the population of Craig County was 3,553 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a).

Giles County’s population grew from 5,307 in 1840 to 6,883 in 1860. During this period, enslaved people and free African Americans made up 12 percent of the county’s population. Farmers grew primarily corn, tobacco, oats, wheat, and potatoes. The county seat of Pearisburg incorporated in 1835 and had about 30 buildings by 1846, including the brick Greek Revival-style courthouse that opened in 1836 and is still in use today. In 1832, Pearisburg’s population was made up of 170 white residents and 34 enslaved people and free African Americans (Giles and Kern 1994:4, 27; Goldthwaite 1956:19–20, 23; U.S. Census Bureau 1840a; 1840b; 1850; 1860a; 1860b).

Civil War (1861-1865)

In 1861, neighboring Monroe County, west of both Craig and Giles counties, joined 49 other northwestern counties in permanent departure from Virginia to form the new state of West Virginia, which was formally admitted to the Union on June 20, 1863. Unlike Virginia, West Virginia remained loyal to the Union. Giles County provided 600 soldiers to the Confederate Army and casualties were high (Kapp 1999:12–13) (Figure 4).

Figure 3. Edward Beyer's Drawing of Mountain Lake, Giles County, Virginia, Circa 1851



Source: Norfolk Southern Corporation

Figure 4. Giles County, Historic Map, 1864



Source: Library of Congress

Although Virginia was a primary theater of military operations throughout the Civil War, no major battles occurred in Giles or Craig counties. Residents of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District made up the Company H (2nd), Thirty-sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry and men from Craig County comprised Company B, “the Craig Rifles” of the 28th Virginia Infantry.

A regiment of Union troops from Ohio occupied the Giles County seat of Pearisburg on May 6, 1862. Union troops were commanded by Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, who became the 19th United States president in 1877. They were forced to abandon the town a few days later after a brief skirmish with Confederate troops. The skirmish resulted in the deaths of four soldiers and injuries to others. A minor skirmish occurred near Newport in 1864, when Federal troops led by General George Crook retreated across what is now the Greater Newport Rural Historic District on the way to rejoin Union forces in West Virginia. On May 12, Crook’s forces marched through Newport stealing food and supplies and capturing livestock from farms throughout the community. Crook approached Mountain Lake via the Mountain Lake Turnpike (Route 700). Gunfire was exchanged with Confederate troops at the base of Gap Mountain. Due to steep roads and bad weather, the Federal troops dumped munitions and supplies along the turnpike. In the twentieth century, tourists visiting Mountain Lake would search for discarded musket balls at the base of what became known as “Minie ball” Hill (Giles and Kern 1994:29–30; Goldthwaite 1956:5, 24; Kapp 2000:96–97). In June of 1864, records from the Craig County Courthouse were destroyed by Union general David Hunter as 18,000 men occupied New Castle during “Hunter’s Raid” (McClanahan 2012). The 1851 Craig County Courthouse was spared and still stands.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1918)

Although Giles and Craig counties escaped extensive damage during the Civil War, the adverse impact to the regional economy was significant. Hundreds of men from the region had died during the conflict. After the war ended, Giles County entered a period of Reconstruction with reopening of the county’s newspaper in 1867, reappointment of county clerks and other local officials from 1868-1869, and the opening of new schools, churches, Masonic lodges, and businesses (Giles and Kern 1994:29–30; Goldthwaite 1956:5–6).

After the war, Giles County’s population declined to 5,875 in 1870; however, during the 1870s the county’s population grew by nearly 50 percent to 8,794 in 1880. At the turn of the twentieth century, the county population continued to grow, reaching 11,623 by 1910. During this period, the county’s African American population decreased from 13 percent in 1880 to six percent in 1910. Much of the overall growth can be attributed to transportation improvements with the construction of the county’s first railroad, the Big Stony Creek Railroad (035-5127) from 1875-1884 along the New River to the West Virginia state line. The railroad allowed for industrial growth with the opening of timber mills, mines and small factories. Also, in the 1910s four covered bridges were constructed over Sinking Creek near Newport (Goldthwaite 1956:20–21, 40; Herman 1974; Kapp 1999:16–17; U.S. Census Bureau 1870; 1880; 1890; 1900; 1910). Three of them survive today.

At the turn of the twentieth century, small rural villages began to prosper, including Newport, which is located at the base of Gap Mountain in the eastern section of the county and within the project area. Established in the mid-1830s along the Cumberland Gap Turnpike and chartered in 1872, by the early twentieth century, Newport had grown into a thriving village with a woolen mill, iron furnace, saloons, boarding houses and a hotel, churches, schools, a bank, a Masonic Lodge, and commercial stores as well as private residences. In 1880, Newport counted a population of 204 residents, including 46 African Americans. Many of the businesses rebuilt after a fire destroyed much of the commercial core in 1902 (Giles and Kern 1994:5–11, 24–27, 30–31).

Craig County's population decreased from 3,553 before the war to 2,942 in 1870 (U.S. Census Bureau 1870). By 1907 the population was 4,032; only 261 of its residents were African American (Craig County Board of Trade 1907:3). The population remained stable until it began decreasing after the start of the Depression.

A 1907 promotional brochure listed Craig County's primary industries as "agriculture, stock-raising, poultry raising, fruit growing, mining and lumbering" all typical endeavors in the mountainous counties of southwest Virginia (Figure 5). Agriculture was limited to the county's four major valleys where corn, wheat and blue grasses were grown to support cattle and sheep production. Melons, strawberries and "other small fruit" were cultivated in the valleys and apples grapes, pears and peaches were grown in orchards on the valley slopes (Craig County Board of Trade 1907:3, 11).

Craig County is situated in the Onskany Iron Ore Field. In the 1880s, iron ore was discovered along Craig's Creek, John's Creek, Potts Creek, and Sinking Creek. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and the Norfolk and Western Railway built railroads through the county to support the growing extractive industries. In addition to iron ore, manganese, limestone, slate, stone, clay, sand and marble were also mined. Craig County was also rich in forest resources such as oak, pine and chestnut trees which were harvested both for export and for use in mining. Enterprising citizens capitalized on the county's numerous natural mineral springs and picturesque scenery with healing resorts established at Blue Healing Springs, Minadoka Springs, Caldwell Healing Springs, and Webb Springs. Mineral springs were thought to have medicinal properties and attracted tourists from "Northern and Southern Cities" (Craig County Board of Trade 1907:9).

In 1911, President Taft signed the Weeks Act, which allowed the federal government to acquire deforested mountain land for active management. This law would have great effect on both Giles and Craig Counties as acreage was assembled for what would become the Jefferson National Forest, which covers significant areas in both counties.

Figure 5. Cover Art from 1907 Promotional Brochure “Craig County Virginia”
Published by the Roanoke Stone



World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Transportation improvements continued during this period with Giles County's first hard-surfaced road constructed between Pearisburg and Hoge's Chapel in 1922. State Road 460 was built through the county between 1926 and 1932. Other state highways in southwestern Virginia were paved and improved in the 1930s and 1940s. The region's first major industrial plant opened in Giles County on the New River north of Pearisburg in 1939. Constructed by the Celanese Corporation of America, the 1,232-acre Celco Plant was one of the largest acetate staple filament factories in the world (Figure 6). Celco employed hundreds of workers and assisted in growing Giles County's population from 11,901 in 1920 to 14,635 in 1940. During this period, the county's African American population continued to decrease, from seven percent in 1920 to four percent in 1940 (Goldthwaite 1956:20, 44; U.S. Census Bureau 1920; 1930; 1940).

Improved roads also led to the development of automobile tourism, particularly at Mountain Lake in Giles County. By the 1920s, the resort has expanded to feature a nine-hole golf course, stables, tennis courts, dancing, and music with an all-female orchestra. In the mid-1930s, William Lewis Moody of Galveston, Texas purchased the resort. Around 1936, Moody replaced the 1870s frame hotel, which had been built under then owner Herman Haupt, with a modern, three-story building of native sandstone which remains today (Kapp 1999:16–17) (Figure 7). In the early 1930s, the University of Virginia established the Mountain Lake Biological Research Station with on-campus summer classes led by professors from universities in Virginia, Tennessee, and Massachusetts (Giles and Kern 1994:11; Kapp 1999:18–20).

In 1936, President Roosevelt created the Jefferson National Forest, which today encompasses 112,000 acres in Craig County and over 58,000 acres in Giles County. During the Great Depression, Roosevelt's New Deal programs funded construction of public projects such as new roads, telephone lines, fire towers and recreational camps throughout southwestern Virginia. In Newport, the Works Progress Administration built sidewalks and a two-story brick high school. In Craig County, a Civilian Conservation Corp camp was built on Barbour's Creek. The CCC employed 9,200 men in Virginia during the nine years of the program's existence (U.S. Forest Service n.d.).

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

In the 1940s, Giles County witnessed a nearly 30-percent growth spurt with the population reaching 18,956 in 1950. The majority of the new residents were employed by the Celco Plant near Pearisburg. The factory's peak number of employees was 4,600 in 1948. However, the population entered a long period of decline in the 1950s and 1960s and again in the 1980s. During this period, the county's African American population continued to shrink, decreasing to two percent in 1950. By 2010, the population had stabilized at 17,286 people. Giles County is included in the Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, Virginia metropolitan statistical area, which has a 2010 population of 162,958 (Goldthwaite 1956:44; U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

Figure 6. Undated Historic Postcard of the Celco Plant



Figure 7. Circa 1976 Postcard of Hotel at Mountain Lake



Craig County did not enjoy population growth through much of the twentieth century. In 1940, the population was 3,769. It remained static until it began to increase in the 1990s. In 2010, the population was 5,190 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

Tourism continues to be an important component of the regional economy, particularly with outdoors enthusiasts. The Appalachian Trail passes through the Jefferson National Forest in both Giles and Craig counties. The Mountain Lake Lodge in Giles County, a 2,600-acre outdoor retreat and nature preserve, is a popular tourist destination and Hollywood filming location. The hit movie *Dirty Dancing* was filmed there in 1986. It is also major employer with an estimated 100 seasonal employees (Virginia Economic Development Partnership 2012). Residents of both counties work in the mining and forestry industries, government, healthcare and education.

Beginning in the late twentieth century, efforts to preserve Giles County's historic places were initiated. The first architectural survey was completed between 1967-1974 and the county courthouse was listed in the NRHP in 1982. Beginning in the 1990s, several historic districts were listed in the NRHP, including the Pearisburg Historic District in 1992, the Newport Historic District in 1994, and the Narrows Commercial Historic District in 2014. The APE includes the Greater Newport Rural Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP in 2000. Approximately 21,371 acres in size, the district contains 1,355 inventoried resources, including 815 contributing buildings and structures within a period of significance of 1790-1949 (Kapp 1999:25; 2000:2).

IV. RESULTS OF THE PHASE I SURVEY

Description of APE

Giles County is located in western Virginia and abuts the West Virginia state line. The county contains approximately 360 square miles and is located in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province at the western end of the project area. The topography is characterized by long linear ridges separated by valleys. Elevations range from 1,000-4,500 feet above sea level. Giles County's major watershed is the New River and the county is the location of Mountain Lake, one of only two natural fresh water lakes in Virginia. The 6,000-year-old lake, fed by underground springs, reaches depths of up to 100 feet. Mountain Lake drains into Little Stony Creek, which passes over a waterfall known as "The Cascades" before emptying into the New River. The lake has played an important role in the economic development of the county.

The APE for historic architectural resources crosses northern Giles County. The APE roughly bisects the 21,000-acre Greater Newport Rural Historic District. The NRHP nomination describes location and topography of the district as follows:

The district comprises the tributary valleys of the New River and is situated in the Allegheny Mountain chain of the Appalachian Mountain Range. It is bounded by the Montgomery/Giles County line on its southern side along the ridge of Gap Mountain and Sinking Creek Mountain. The New River defines the district's boundary at the west. The ridges of Spruce Run Mountain, Salt Pond Mountain, and John's Creek Mountain define its northern boundary. John's Creek Mountain marks the Eastern Continental Divide. At its most northern point, the district ends with Mountain Lake. The district is approximately 21,371 acres in size and covers approximately 33 square miles. Approximately 60 percent of the district is forested, 35 percent is agricultural, and 5 percent is used for residential occupancy (Kapp 2000:7:1).

Craig County, containing approximately 366 square miles, lies northeast of Giles County and is in the south-central portion of the Great Valley of Virginia. Approximately 75 percent of Craig County is forested and contained within the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Craig County borders the state of West Virginia to the west. The Project APE is in the southwestern corner of Craig County abutting Giles County and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. The Craig County APE extends northeast from the district, following either side of Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42) in a fertile valley known as Clover Hollow, sandwiched between Clover Hollow Mountain to the northwest and Sinking Creek Mountain the southeast.

Survey Results

The current survey identified 55 resources within the APE for historic architectural resources including nine previously recorded resources (Table 2). Individual property descriptions are contained in this section. Resources recommended for additional study are denoted in the text. Overall route maps showing the location of each recorded resource is included in Appendix A. Photographs and site plans for each resource are included in Appendix B.

Historic districts or resources contained within the NRHP-listed or proposed historic districts are shown in italics.

Table 2. Resources Identified During Survey

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date
Craig County Resources			
022-5033	Duncan House and Store	1326 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1890
022-5034	House	1239 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1950
022-5035	Barns	Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1900
022-5036	House	843 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1955
022-5037	House	852 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1965
022-5038	House	3036 Stevers Gap Road, Newport, Craig County	Circa 1870
Giles County Resources			
021-5012	Appalachian Trail	Along West Virginia State Line, Giles County	1928-1942
035-0018	Hoge's Orchard/Doe Creek Farm	412 Doe Creek Farm Road (Route 613), Pembroke, Giles County	1883
035-0034	Berean Baptist Church	246 Hoot Owl Road (Route 630), Ripplemead, Giles County	Circa 1850
035-0045	Pogonowski Mill and Residence (Ross Payne Mill)	240 Grist Mill Lane, Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1820
035-0170	Little Stony Schoolhouse	1385 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1875
<i>035-0412</i>	<i>Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Route 605, Route 42 and Mountain Lake Area, Newport, Giles County</i>	<i>1790-1949</i>
<i>035-0412-0010</i>	<i>Pole Barn on Adlie Jones Farm</i>	<i>402 Steele Acres Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County</i>	Circa 1900

Table 2. Resources Identified During Survey

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date
035-0412-0245 /035-0005	Red Covered Bridge	129 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport, Giles County	Circa 1912
035-0412-0244	Link Farm	100 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport, Giles County	Circa 1890
035-0412-0465	Cemetery	133 Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County	Unknown
035-0412-0466	Road Trace on Adlie Jones Farm	428 Steele Acres Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County	Circa 1830
035-5001	Sinking Creek Bridge #6052	Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County	1958
035-0418	D.K. Duncan House	1393 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870
035-5090	House	418 Doe Creek Road (Route 613), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1930
035-5091	House	1153 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1900
035-5092	(Former) Pembroke Assembly of God	1372 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1940
035-5093	House	1382 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1950
035-5094	House	1531 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1920
035-5095	House	1441 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1925
035-5096	House	164 Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1910
035-5097	House	319 Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1940
035-5098	Barn	288 Hendrickson Road (Route 688), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1925- 1950
035-5099	Barn	255 Buffalo Anklets Drive, Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1925- 1950
035-5101	Cemetery	298 Rogers Road (Route 683), Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown
035-5102	Stone Foundation	Old Brickyard Road, Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown
035-5103	Stone Foundation	990 Big Stony Creek Road, Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown

Table 2. Resources Identified During Survey

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date
035-5104	Barn	Off Rogers Road (Route 683), Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown
035-5105	House Ruin	463 Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1850
035-5106	Warthen House	176 Obie Lane, Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870
035-5107	House	402 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1945
035-5108	House	273 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870
035-5109	House	284 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1950
035-5110	House	210 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1900
035-5111	Boyd's Chapel Cemetery	Brickyard Road (Route 608), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1900
035-5112	House	729 Brickyard Road (Route 608), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1955
035-5113	House	1295 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870
035-5114	House	608 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1955
035-5115	Joseph J. Snidow House	536 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1910
035-5116	Snidow Farm	400 Dry Branch Road (Route 626), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1860
035-5127	<i>Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Norcross Road (Route 684), Kimballton, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1892-1950</i>
035-5117	<i>Masters House</i>	<i>752 Norcross Road (Route 684), Pearisburg, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1850</i>
035-5118	<i>McDonald Place</i>	<i>587 Norcross Road (Route 684), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1890</i>
035-5119	<i>Big Stony United Methodist Church</i>	<i>347 Norcross Road (Route 684), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>1891</i>
035-5120	<i>APG Lime Corp Plant #2</i>	<i>144 APG II Plant Lane, Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1890-1950</i>
035-5121	<i>Caldwell Boarding House</i>	<i>114 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1890</i>

Table 2. Resources Identified During Survey

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date
035-5122	<i>Curtis Caldwell House</i>	<i>129 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1945</i>
035-5123	<i>Caldwell House</i>	<i>141 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1945</i>
035-5126	<i>Big Stony Railway</i>	<i>From Big Stony Junction on the New River to APG Lime Corp Plant #1, Norcross, Giles County</i>	<i>1892</i>
035-5124	APG Lime Corp Plant #1	2093 Big Stony Creek Road, Ripplemead, Giles County	Circa 1930

Duncan House and Store
1326 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County
VDHR No. 022-5033

This complex is located on an approximately 2.5-acre parcel on the southeast side of Cumberland Gap Road in Craig County approximately one mile north of the Giles County line and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412). Cumberland Gap Road runs along the valley between Sinking Creek Mountain on the southeast side of the valley and Clover Hollow Mountain on the northwest side. Sinking Creek flows southwest behind the house and store which are accessed by a gravel pull-off driveway. South of the store are two shed-roofed agricultural storage buildings. The dwelling is southeast of, and downslope from, the store. Allen Taylor Farm Road branches off Cumberland Gap Road, runs in front of the Duncan House, and leads to a modern dwelling on a separate parcel.

The circa-1890 Duncan House is an I-house with a full-width shed porch and a one-story gabled rear ell. West of the ell is a small detached frame shed. There is an exterior stone chimney on the east end of the house. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding and the building's original windows have been replaced. The roof is covered with metal and there is a stone foundation. The circa-1930 store is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable building with a central entry. The original siding and windows have been replaced with vinyl. The roof is covered with metal and there is a stone foundation. A metal "Duncan's" panel sign is affixed to the front roof slope. Coca-Cola "bottle cap" signs flank the sign panel.

The resource consists of an I-house and an associated country store in an unspoiled rural setting. Both buildings have been altered by the installation of modern vinyl siding over the original siding material and the removal of the original window sashes. These changes have eroded the resource's overall integrity of materials, which must be present in order to fully evaluate a resource's historical significance. The barns do not appear distinctive nor do they contribute to a

larger overall agricultural setting. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
1239 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County
VDHR No. 022-5034

This circa-1950 brick dwelling is located on an approximately one-acre lot on the northwest side of Cumberland Gap Road in Craig County approximately one-mile north of the Giles County line and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412). Cumberland Gap Road runs along the valley between Sinking Creek Mountain on the southeast side of the valley and Clover Hollow Mountain on the northwest side. The lot is small and level and planted with a grassy lawn. East of the house is a concrete block barn building with a front-gable roof, and west of the house is a modern wood shed.

This circa-1950 brick transitional Minimal Traditional-Ranch house is composed of a side-gable main block with a hyphen on the east side that attaches to a front-gable section. A gabled porch with a poured concrete floor and brick piers is attached the west side of the house. On the front elevation is a façade chimney with stone accents. Ranch features include a brick planter, a picture window, and a three-light slab entry door. The house has been trimmed with vinyl siding and the windows are vinyl replacements. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and the building sits on a foundation of poured concrete.

This house is notable for its blending of Minimal Traditional and Ranch features. However, the house does not fully express or represent the distinctive characteristics of either style. Additionally, it has lost some of its integrity of materials with the installation of vinyl siding and windows. The property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Barns
Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County
VDHR No. 022-5035

This cluster of four agricultural outbuildings is located on an approximately five-acre parcel on the northwest side of Cumberland Gap Road in Craig County approximately one-mile north of the Giles County line and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412). Cumberland Gap Road runs along the valley between Sinking Creek Mountain on the southeast side of the valley and Clover Hollow Mountain on the northwest side. Sinking Creek flows southwest behind the outbuildings. The complex is enclosed by wire livestock fencing and is accessed by a metal gate at Cumberland Gap Road.

The outbuildings are wood with metal roofs. They include a shed-roofed three-bay equipment shed, a shed-roofed crib, a square-notched log outbuilding, and a gabled barn with side sheds. All of the buildings appear to date from around or after the turn of the twentieth century.

While the agricultural building cluster appears to be intact, it does not convey individual distinction for its architecture or construction techniques. The buildings were not clearly associated with a larger historic farm complex or a specific house. For these reasons the buildings are difficult to place within a larger historic context. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House

843 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County VDHR No. 022-5036

This circa-1955 Ranch house is located on an approximately 2.5-acre parcel on the north side of Cumberland Gap Road in Craig County approximately 0.5 mile north of the Giles County line and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412). Cumberland Gap Road runs along the valley between Sinking Creek Mountain on the southeast side of the valley and Clover Hollow Mountain on the northwest side. The house sits on a cleared lot that slopes steeply to the north. A small prefabricated shed sits east of the dwelling.

This circa-1955 brick hipped-roof Ranch has a later hyphen (unknown date) on the east side that connects to a hipped-roof carport addition. A massive stone chimney fronts the hyphen. The circa-1955 section has a central brick slab chimney and retains its original horizontal sash windows and front door. The entry is positioned at the southeast corner of the dwelling and is sheltered under the main roofline. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and the house sits on a brick foundation.

The resource is an example of a popular mid-twentieth-century house type, the Ranch, which is found in great numbers in both rural and urban areas across the state. This particular example lacks distinctive architectural, design and construction features and does sufficiently embody the Ranch style. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House

852 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County VDHR No. 022-5037

This circa-1965 Ranch house is located on an approximately 2.5-acre parcel on the south side of Cumberland Gap Road in Craig County approximately 0.5 mile north of the Giles County line and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412). Cumberland Gap Road runs along

the valley between Sinking Creek Mountain on the southeast side of the valley and Clover Hollow Mountain on the northwest side. The house sits on a wooded lot that slopes south toward Sinking Creek. A gravel drive leads from Cumberland Gap Road to the dwelling. There is a prefabricated shed adjacent to the parking pad east of the house and a frame shed by the creek.

This circa-1965 brick side-gable Ranch has a porch on the east side. The porch has a poured concrete floor and metal posts. A deck, accessed by a sliding glass door, projects from the front elevation. The windows appear to be one-over-one vinyl replacement sashes. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and the house sits on a brick foundation.

The resource is an example of a popular mid-twentieth-century house type, the Ranch, which is found in great numbers in both rural and urban areas across the state. This particular example lacks distinctive architectural, design, and construction features and does sufficiently embody the Ranch style. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
36 Stevers Gap Road, Newport, Craig County
VDHR No. 022-5038

This circa-1870 Vernacular house is located on an approximately five-acre parcel at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cumberland Gap Road and Stevers Gap Road in Craig County approximately 0.5 mile north of the Giles County line and the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412). Cumberland Gap Road runs along the valley between Sinking Creek Mountain on the southeast side of the valley and Clover Hollow Mountain on the northwest side. The house faces north toward Cumberland Gap Road but a gravel driveway off Stevers Gap Road accesses the property. The house sits on a cleared lot with mature trees that slopes south toward Sinking Creek. Outbuildings on the parcel include a circa-1930 springhouse with a concrete base, a circa-1900 log barn, a mobile home, and a concrete block pump house.

The dwelling is a two-story side-gable dwelling with a two-story rear ell. There is no front porch; however, the east side of the ell has a one-story side shed porch with an enclosed room. An enclosed shed addition is on the west side of the ell. Massive exterior cut stone chimneys rise on the south side of the ell and the east side of the main block. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and the windows are vinyl replacements. Sheet metal cover the roof and the building sits on a stone foundation.

The resource is a farm consisting of an altered circa-1870 vernacular dwelling with both historic and, non-historic outbuildings in an undisturbed rural setting. The house is in good condition, but the loss of its historic windows and siding has eroded its physical integrity. The property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The extant

outbuildings are not examples of any particular building type or construction technique and are not significant independent of the main dwelling. For these reasons, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Appalachian Trail
Along West Virginia State Line, Giles County,
VDHR No. 021-5012**

Located along the West Virginia state line, this resource is associated with the Appalachian Trail Historic District. The Appalachian Trail developed between 1928 and 1942 as a marked hiking trail and recreational corridor on the East Coast. The trail stretches approximately 2,200 miles from Georgia to Maine. In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the trail, side trails, cabins, shelters, and planted vegetation. The trail is maintained by 31 trail clubs and multiple partnerships and managed by the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the nonprofit Appalachian Trail Conservancy. The majority of the trail is in forest or wild lands although some portions traverse towns, roads, and farms. Pearisburg in Giles County is a popular trail town where hikers stop for food and other supplies. This resource was inaccessible to New South's architectural field survey team so the resource is not included in Appendix B. The location is shown on the Appendix A maps.

The approximately 2,200-mile Appalachian Trail has not been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility. However, individual sections in New Jersey, Vermont, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. In 2007, the VDHR determined the 34-mile section of the trail within the Shenandoah National Park eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1928-1942. For purposes of the Project, the segment of the Appalachian Trail that runs through the Giles County APE should be treated as eligible for the NRHP.

**Hoge's Orchard/Doe Creek Farm
412 Doe Creek Farm Road (Route 613), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0018**

This large farm and orchard are located on the east side of Doe Creek Farm Road (Route 613) in the Hoge's Chapel community. The farm was inaccessible during fieldwork but was documented by VDHR staff members in 1996. The description that follows is adapted from the the V-CRIS record. James Hoge purchased the property in 1843. Samuel Hoge built the farmhouse in 1883 and established an orchard in the 1890s, which grew into the 120-acre orchard now known as the Doe Creek Farm. The farmhouse is a two-story frame dwelling with a center-hall floor plan, rear ell, and other one-story additions to the rear. The house has exterior end brick chimneys, an interior central brick chimney in the rear ell, and a two-story partial-width front porch with a gable pediment. The house has been altered with additions, enclosed porches, vinyl siding, replacement windows, a large window added to the kitchen area, lowered

interior ceilings, and rebuilt brick chimneys. The 415-acre farm features migrant worker housing, apartments, a block house, three barns, a shed, and a log building that is adjacent to the main house as well as open fields and orchards.

In November 1996, VDHR staff recommended this resource not eligible for listing in the NRHP. In March 1997, the Virginia State Review Board concurred with this recommendation. New South recommends no change to the resource's NRHP status.

Berean Baptist Church
246 Hoot Owl Road (Route 630), Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0034

This mid-nineteenth-century abandoned log church is located at the end of Hoot Owl Road (Route 630) (Figure 8; Photograph 1). VDHR staff members documented the building in 1973, estimating its construction between circa 1830 and 1875. The 31-acre parcel features a modern dwelling northwest of the church and a deteriorated pre-manufactured mobile home in front of the church.

The single-story, rectangular front-gable building is built of exposed V-notched logs and has weatherboard siding in the gable ends. The roof is covered with metal. There is a concrete block stove flue and a solid stone foundation. A gable-roof entry vestibule with weatherboard siding, much of which has been removed, protects the front entrance. The side windows retain vertical board shutters with modern metal hinges.

This resource is an intact example of a rural log church dating from the mid-nineteenth century. The rarity of this property type in Giles County is not known. The property may have important historic associations with events or persons in the past. New South Associates recommends further research and an intensive survey in order to make an individual NRHP eligibility determination for this property.

Pogonowski Mill and Residence (Ross Payne Mill)
240 Grist Mill Lane, Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0045

This resource is located on a 230-acre parcel at the end of a 0.5-mile private drive off the east side of Brickyard Road (Route 608). Sinking Creek runs along the south end of the parcel. The buildings were poorly visible to New South's architectural survey field team. The description below is adapted from V-CRIS.

In 1973, this circa-1820 front-gable three-story gristmill on Sinking Creek was described by VDHR staff as "extensively remodeled," with plywood replacing the original weatherboards. The original pegged, hand-hewn framing timbers remained exposed on the inside, as did the stone foundation. The New South team observed a three-story gabled dwelling with a metal roof

Figure 8. Map Showing Location of Berean Baptist Church (035-0034)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 1. Berean Baptist Church (035-0034)



and a circa-2011 deck off the south side at the historical gristmill site. It may be a new structure on the mill site, or the circa-1820 mill has undergone additional changes since last visited by VDHR staff in 2008. Two large frame barns directly north of the mill, mentioned in the 1973 report, were demolished after 2011. West of the mill site is a two-story I-house with a two-story rear ell and hipped roof front porch with turned post. Six-over-six and two-over-two windows remain. The roof is covered with metal sheathing and there are interior brick chimney flues. The house is underpinned by a stone foundation. The siding type could not be determined.

In 2008, VDHR determined, “the mill no longer possesses sufficient integrity to merit...NRHP designation.” New South recommends no change the resource’s NRHP status.

Little Stony Schoolhouse
1385 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0170

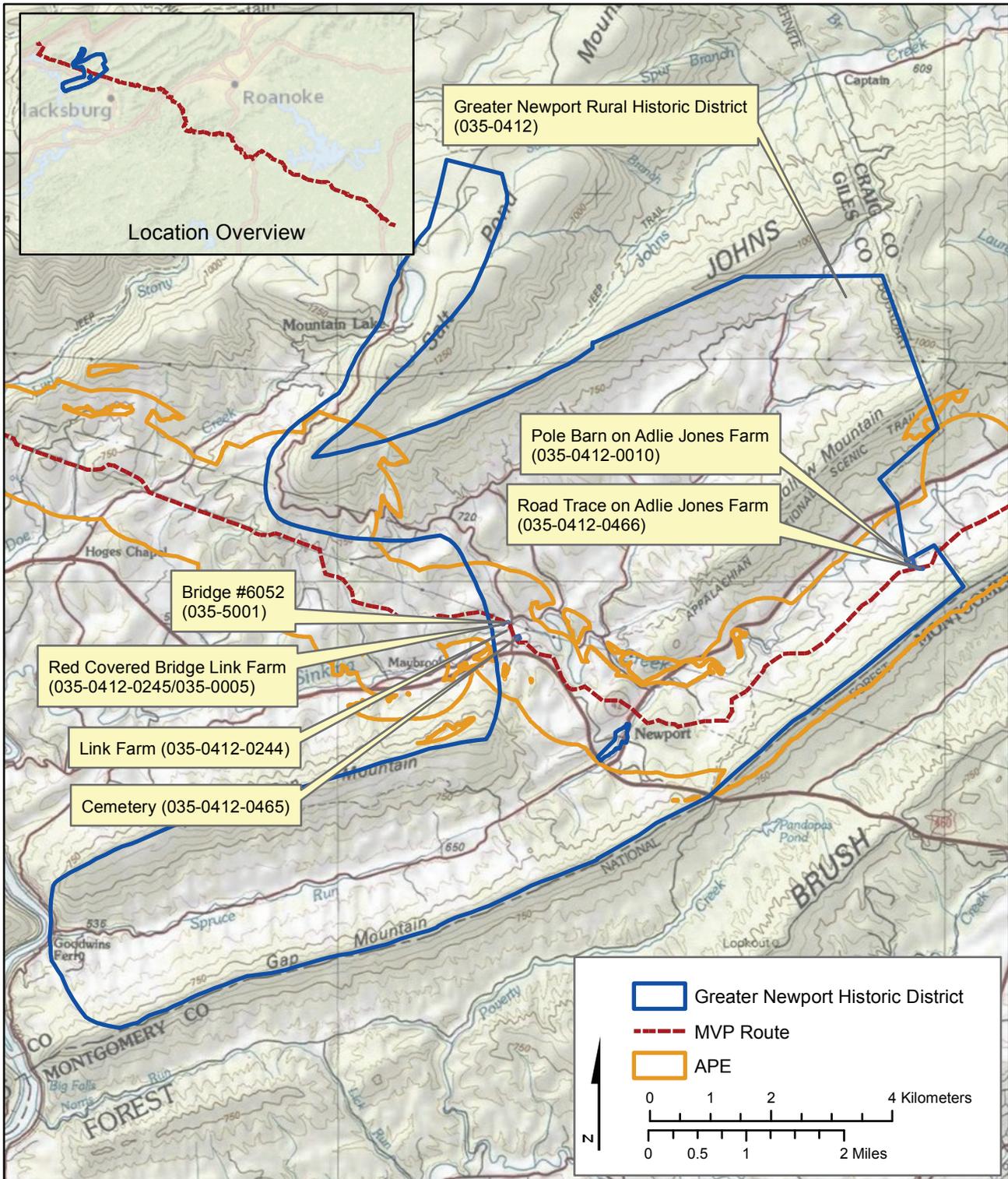
Located along the Cascade Creek on the east side of Cascade Drive (Route 623), this building is a circa-1875 school that was converted and expanded into a dwelling around 1926. Around 1988, the building was renovated and the circa-1926 wing was removed and replaced with a new wing. The single-story building features a metal side-gable roof, German siding, two-over-two wood sash windows, a stacked stone foundation, and a rear ell with a porch overlooking the creek. The German siding likely dates from the 1926 remodeling. A small central gabled porch protects the entrance. The one-acre parcel has no outbuildings. A modern belfry has been added to the roof. The building is in excellent condition. VDHR staff members documented the building in 1993.

This resource is a rural schoolhouse dating from the late nineteenth century, which has been used as a dwelling since the 1920s. The building has been altered by the circa-1988 changes such as the front porch, belfry and rear wing. The belfry creates a false historic appearance. Due to these modern changes, the building has lost its historic association with rural education, and it is not a well-preserved or distinctive example of any particular building style, type or construction technique. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Greater Newport Rural Historic District
Route 605, Route 42 and Mountain Lake Area, Newport, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0412

The Greater Newport Rural Historic District is located in eastern Giles County (Figure 9). This district, comprising 21,371 acres, is situated along the ridges and valleys of Gap and Sinking Creek Mountains, Clover Hollow Valley, Johns Creek Mountain, and the ridge of Salt Pond Mountain, where Mountain Lake is located. The district was listed in the NRHP in 2000 under Criteria A and C. The period of significance is between 1745 and 1949. There are 762 contributing resources, and 540 non-contributing resources within the district boundaries. The NRHP district includes contiguous historic, agricultural, residential, industrial, educational and

Figure 9. Map Showing Location of Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412)



Source: USGS Newport and Eggleston, Virginia Quadrangles

resort areas. The NRHP nomination established eight areas of significance for the district: architecture, agriculture, commerce, military history, iron mining, tourism and recreation, education, and transportation including early state highways, covered bridges, and railroads (Kapp 2000:8:92).

A windshield survey of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District was conducted to determine if significant alterations to the landscape or individual resources has occurred since its NRHP listing in 2000. Data was not collected for individual resources within the district, but rather, the entire district was reviewed for major changes that would impact the character defining features of the district as a whole. New South historians determined that the district overall retains the qualities and characteristics that qualified it for NRHP listing in 2000. Four previously recorded resources (035-0412-0245/035-0005, 035-0412-0010, 035-0412-0244, and 035-5001) and one newly recorded resource (035-0412-0466) are within the 450-foot APE for direct effects.

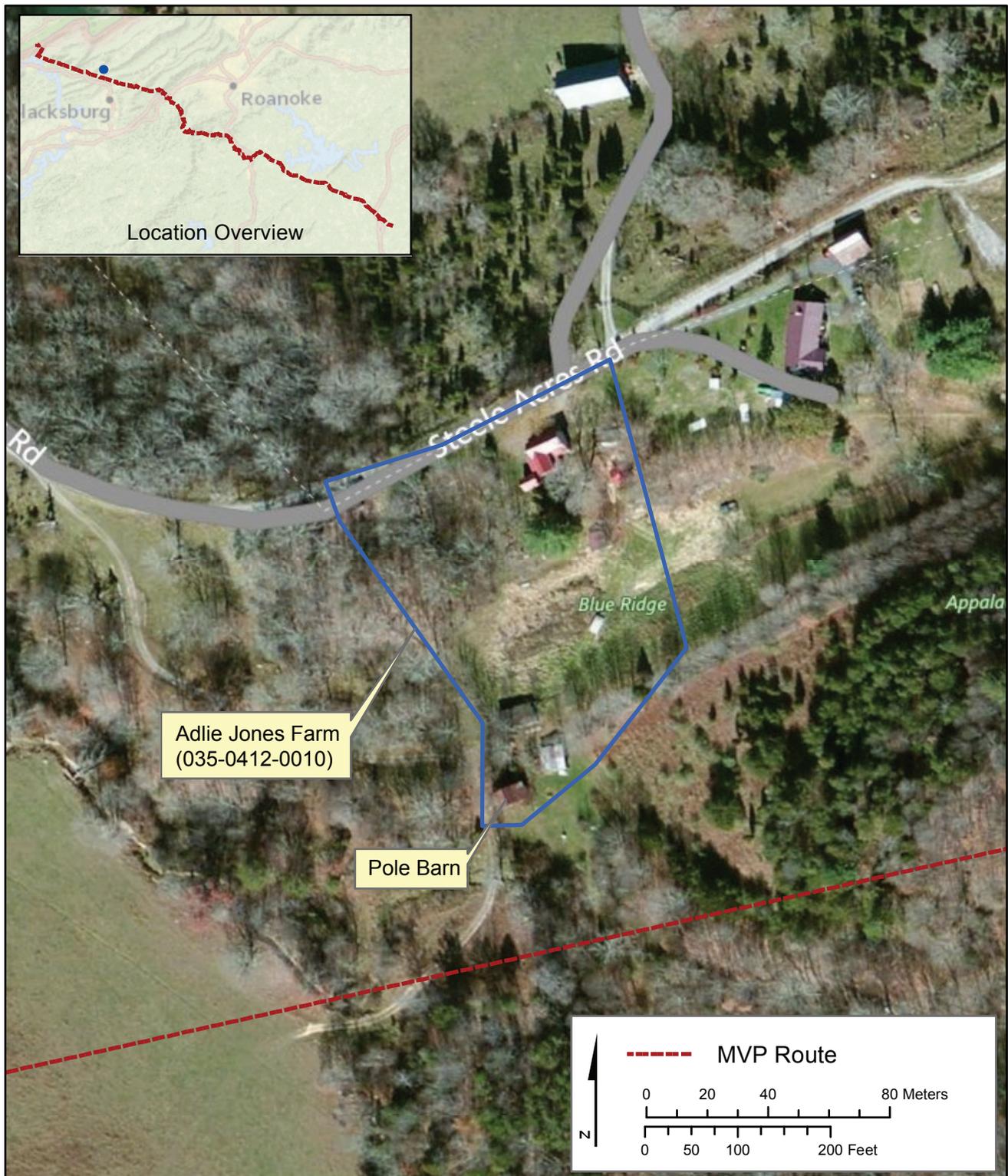
***Pole Barn on Adlie Jones Farm
402 Steele Acres Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County,
VDHR No. 035-0412-0010***

This resource is located within the boundaries of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412), which was listed in the NRHP in 2000 (Figure 10; Photograph 2). The circa-1900 barn appears to be one of seven resources on the Adlie Jones Farm (035-0412-0010), a small farm consisting of an 1880 farmhouse and six outbuildings. The farm is a contributing resource to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District, but it has been subdivided and now the buildings are spread out over several parcels. Although constructed within the district's period of significance, the pole barn was not included in the NRHP nomination's inventory of structures. The resource is within the APE for direct effects.

The barn is constructed of hand-hewn chestnut timbers stacked horizontally with an approximate one foot gap between the beams. It has a front gable metal roof and is overgrown by vegetation. The parcel is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by SEARCH during the archaeological survey.

The pole barn derives its historical significance from its agricultural association and falls under the district's areas of significance, Criterion A for agriculture, and within the period of significance, 1790-1949. For these reasons, the resource should be considered contributing to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District.

Figure 10. Map Showing Location of Pole Barn on Adlie Jones Farm (035-0412-0010)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 2. Pole Barn on Adlie Jones Farm (035-0412-0010)



Red Covered Bridge
129 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0412-0245/035-0005

This resource is located within the boundaries of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412), which was listed in the NRHP in 2000 (Figure 11; Photograph 3). The bridge is a contributing resource to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District.

This circa-1912 diminutive Burr covered bridge is approximately 50-feet wide, its exterior is clad in horizontal weatherboards and it is gabled metal roof. It has supporting interior wooden arches resting on stone piers. The bridge is painted barn red.

The bridge is a contributing resource to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. No changes were noted since 2000.

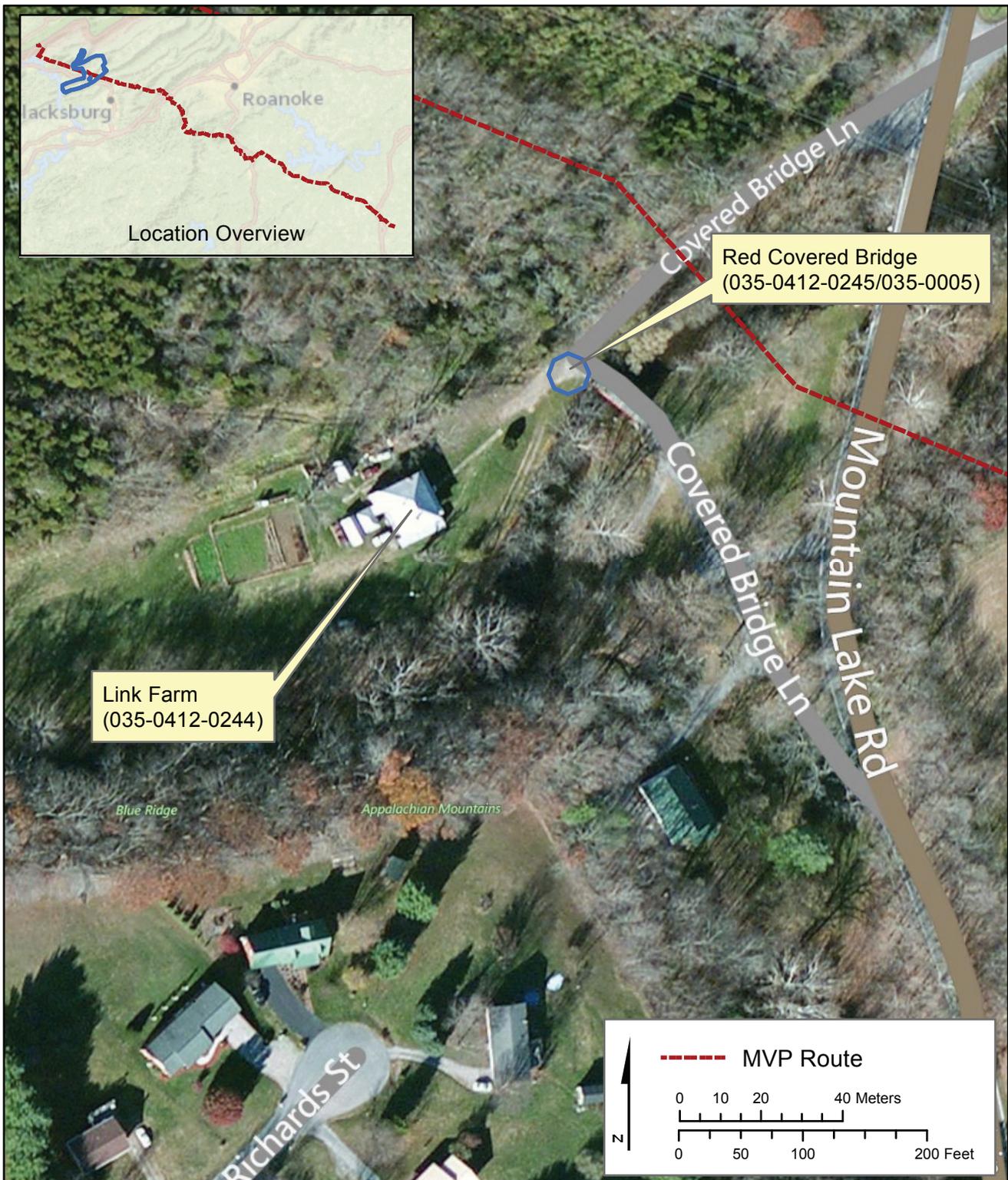
Link Farm
100 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0412-0244

The resource is on a 37-acre parcel, mostly covered in forest with an open field to the northwest and a power line corridor running southeast to northwest (see Figure 11: Photograph 4). The dwelling, situated at the southern extent of the parcel, is located on a flat plain on the north bank of Sinking Creek at Covered Bridge Lane and faces east toward the Red Covered Bridge (035-0412-0245/035-0005), a popular local tourist destination.

This dwelling is a circa-1890, two-story house with a metal hipped roof and a full-facade, one-story porch. It has two brick chimneys, one projecting from the slope on the south elevation and another on the exterior end of the north elevation. It has six-over-six windows. The front porch has a hipped, metal roof and is supported by what appears to be wooden posts. The exterior of the house appears to be brick with pieces of sheet metal on the east elevation. Details could not be discerned from the public right-of-way.

The Link Farm is a contributing resource to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. No changes to the house itself were noted since 2000, although the outbuildings were not observed.

**Figure 11. Map Showing Location of Red Covered Bridge (035-0412-0245/035-0005)
and Link Farm (035-0412-0244)**



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 3. Red Covered Bridge (035-0412-0245/035-0005)



Photograph 4. Link Farm (035-0412-0244)



***Cemetery
133 Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Newport
VDHR No. 035-0412-0465***

This twentieth-century cemetery is on a knoll northeast of the intersection of Mountain Lake Road and Smith Brothers Road (Figure 12; Photograph 5). The resource was not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented New South's archaeological field crew.

This well maintained cemetery is enclosed within a post-and-wire fence and accessed by a metal swing gate. The cemetery is mostly cleared and planted with grass but for a few mature trees and a flagpole. The burials are arranged on east-west axis and appear from a distance to be marked with commercially made grave markers.

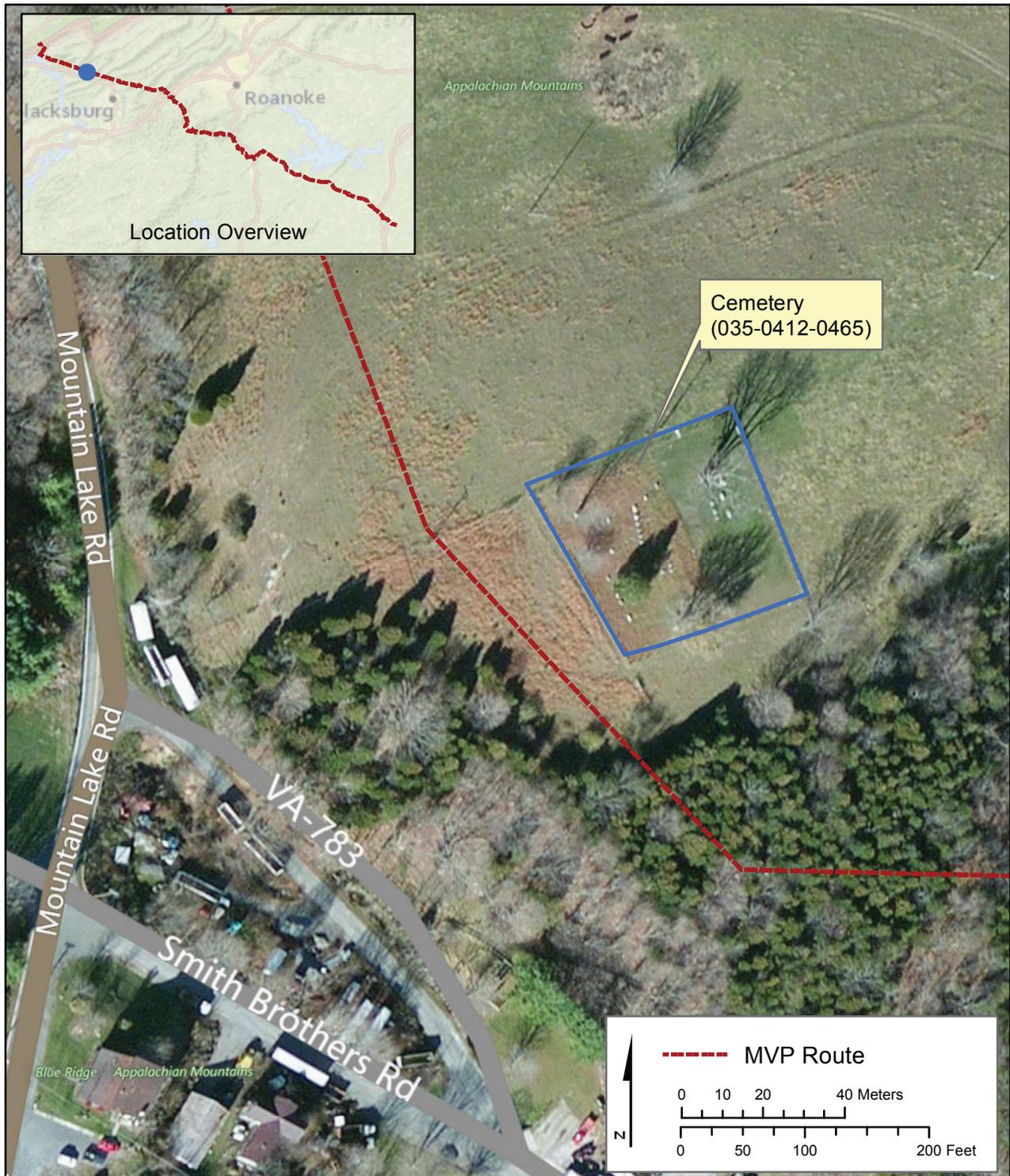
The cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary artistic work or design features, nor is it known to be associated with a particular historic event or persons of transcendent importance. Therefore, the cemetery does not meet NRHP Criterion Consideration D and is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. However, cemeteries are an important part of the rural landscape. Since the cemetery's dates of interment are likely within district's period of significance, 1790-1949, it is recommended that the cemetery be considered a contributing resource to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District.

***Road Trace on Adlie Jones Farm
428 Steele Acres Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0412-0466***

Situated along the lower northwest flank of Sinking Creek Mountain, this circa-1830s road trace is located within the boundaries of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412), which was listed in the NRHP in 2000 (Figure 13; Photograph 6). Although constructed within the period of significance, the road trace was not included in the inventory. The resource is within the APE for direct effects.

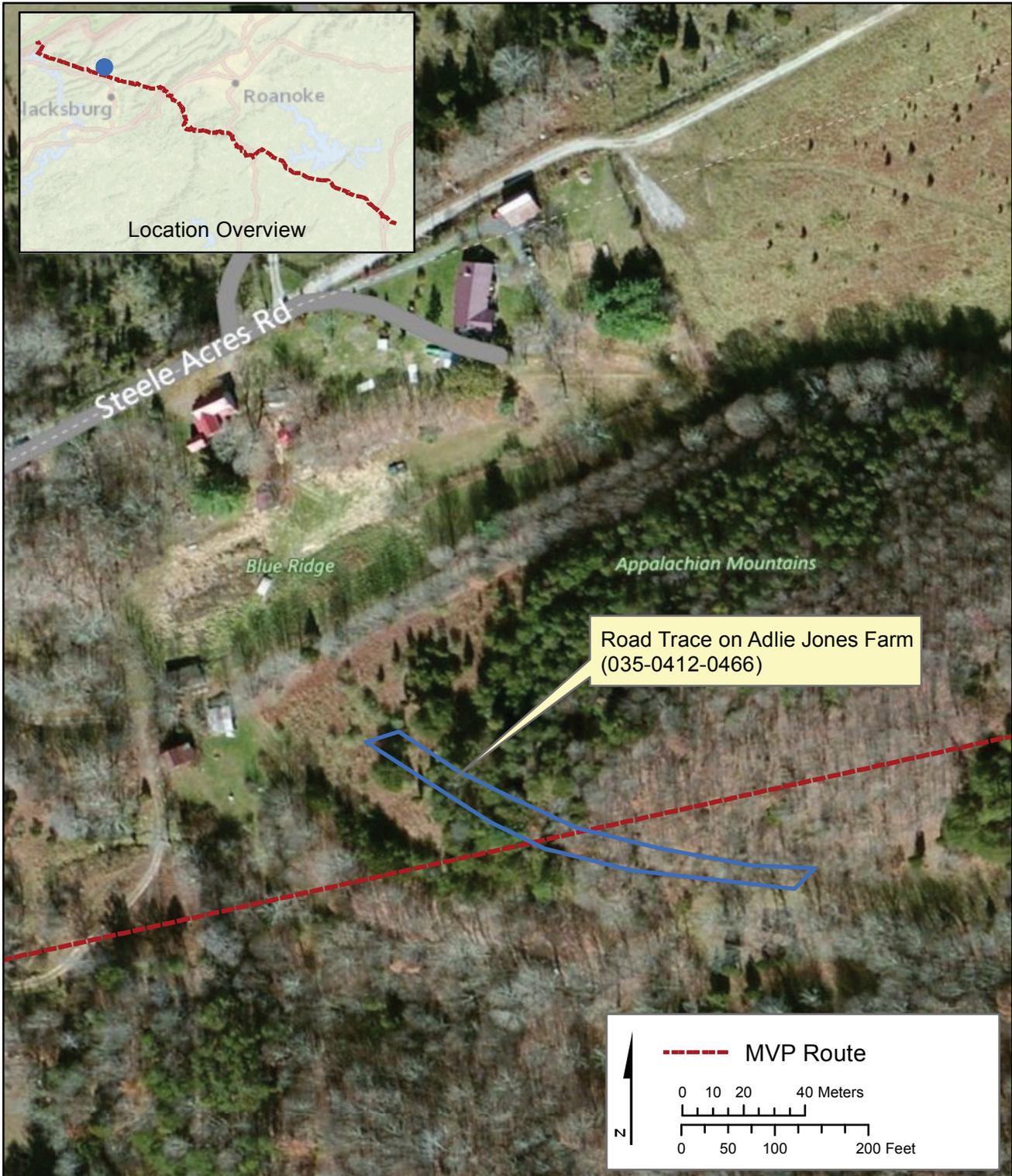
The parcel is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by SEARCH during the archaeological survey. The following description is adapted from SEARCH's field notes. The landowner informed the survey team that the historic Cumberland Gap Trail passed through his property. An overgrown road trace was observed running northwest to southeast across the parcel. Historical research indicates that in 1832 the Virginia legislature passed an act authorizing the survey of a road between the Cumberland Gap and Price's Turnpike via the Sinking Creek Valley. This road became known as the Fincastle Turnpike and construction began in 1834 (Johnson 1988). The chartered road followed a logical path generally northeast/southwest along the Sinking Creek valley, between two major ridgelines to the north and south (Clover Hollow and Sinking Creek Mountains). This act of legislature incorporated a portion of a more general travel route known as the Wilderness Road, reportedly used by both

Figure 12. Map Showing Location of Cemetery (035-0412-0465)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 13. Map Showing Location of Road Trace on Adlie Jones Farm (035-0412-0466)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 5. Cemetery (035-0412-0465)



Photograph 6. Road Trace on Adlie Jones Farm (035-0412-0466)



Native Americans and early European explorers in the region (Green and McConnell 2014). Today, Highway 42 (Cumberland Gap Road/Bluegrass Trail) follows much of the old Fincastle Turnpike (Wilderness Road Committee 2015). However, the cemetery (035-0412-0465) is located south of modern-day Highway 42 on the opposite side of Sinking Creek. Mid-twentieth-century topographic mapping (USGS 15 min. Newport Quadrangle 1965) indicates large sections of unimproved roads/paths and several cemeteries running along the south side of Sinking Creek in this area, lending anecdotal evidence for settlement and transportation infrastructure along this side of the creek as well.

The road trace derives its historical significance from its transportation association and falls under the district's area of significance, Criterion A for transportation, and within the period of significance, 1790-1949. For these reasons, it is recommended that the resource be considered as a contributing resource to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District.

***Sinking Creek Bridge #6052
Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5001***

This 1958-bridge is located within the boundaries of the Greater Newport Rural Historic District (035-0412), which was listed in the NRHP in 2000. This resource is a two-lane bridge along the Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), which spans Sinking Creek at the intersection with Covered Bridge Lane and Zells Mill Road (Route 604). The bridge is within the APE for direct effects.

The three-span rigid-frame bridge was constructed with a reinforced concrete slab supported by vertical cast-in-place concrete piers and abutments. The open railings are constructed of cast concrete. The bridge replaced the Red Covered Bridge (035-0412-0245/035-0005) to the west.

The bridge was constructed after the end of district's period of significance; and therefore, it was not included in the district's inventory of structures. Due to its construction date, it is not recommended to be a contributing resource to the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. The resource is recommended not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

***D.K. Duncan House
1393 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-0418***

The D.K. Duncan House is on a 7.78-acre parcel on the east side of a switchback on Kow Camp Road. The house is situated in a cleared valley and faces southwest. The yard is enclosed with a chain link fence. An unpaved driveway is north of the house. A circular above ground swimming pool is south of the house. Outbuildings are visible east of the dwelling on aerial maps but were not visible from the road and were not photographed or described separately herein.

The façade of this circa-1870 Folk Victorian T-plan house features a front-gable cut-away bay and one-story hipped-roof wrap-around porch. Aerial maps show additions on the rear elevation but these could not be documented from the road. A 1995 VDHR survey form states the rear section is the oldest part of the house and is constructed of logs. The house has been altered by the installation of vinyl siding, one-over-one replacement windows, both of which occurred after 1995, and scrolled metal porch posts. The front porch has a concrete block foundation. The foundation underpinning the main house was not visible. The roof is covered with sheet metal. There is a brick interior chimney.

The D.K. Duncan House is an altered example of a Folk Victorian house. The house has lost its integrity of materials due to the loss of the original siding, windows and porch posts and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
418 Doe Creek Road (Route 613), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5090

This altered circa-1930 house is located close to the street on the west side of Doe Creek Road (Route 613). The 0.6-acre parcel features modern sheds and a chicken coop enclosure.

The one-story concrete block house features a pyramidal metal roof, an enclosed wraparound porch, two side shed additions and a rear wing. A central concrete block flue projects from the apex of the roof. The side sheds and wraparound porch are sheathed with vertical board siding. All of the doors and windows are replacements. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

The house is an unremarkable example of a modest mid-twentieth-century dwelling. Its porch has been enclosed and the original doors and windows removed. The dwelling does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
1153 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5091

This heavily altered circa-1900 I-house sits on a steep incline on the east side of Kow Camp Road (Route 615). A modern concrete retaining wall runs parallel with the road in front of the house. The parcel also contains a rectangular gabled frame shed with a damaged metal roof, a gabled woodshed behind the house, a modern prefabricated metal shed, and a circa-1950 concrete block barn with a metal gable roof on the west side of the road.

The two-story frame I-house has gable end returns. There is a two-story rear ell and a one-story rear shed addition on the north side of the ell. The full façade, hipped roof front porch is supported by square wood posts, which are spanned by a replacement balustrade of square pickets. The house has an asphalt shingle gable roof and the chimneys have been removed. Vinyl siding covers the house and the original windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one sashes. The front door is a replacement as well. The house sits on a masonry foundation.

The resource is an example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century house form, the I-house. This particular example has been altered by the installation of modern vinyl siding over the original siding material and the removal of the original window sashes and front entry door. The porch supports and rail have also been replaced. Due to its lack of materials integrity the dwelling is not an intact example of the I-house form. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

(Former) Pembroke Assembly of God
1372 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5092

This former church is located on a level parcel in a valley on the west side of Cascade Drive (Route 623). It was converted from a church into a dwelling around 2000 after the congregation relocated to a new church. There are no outbuildings or notable site features on the 0.3-acre parcel.

Built circa 1940, the front-gable concrete block church has a rectangular central entry tower on the façade and side gabled wings on the side elevations. The roof is covered with metal and the sides of the building are stuccoed. The doors and windows are recent replacements; however, the arched window openings remain on either side of the entry tower. On the side elevations, pilasters divide the wall into three bays. There is a concrete stove flue at the northwest corner of the building in front of the west side wing.

The conversion of the church to a dwelling eroded the building's materials integrity with the replacement of the original doors and windows. The building is an unremarkable example of a modest mid-twentieth-century church and as such does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. The building has lost its historic associations with its congregation and denomination and is not known to be associated with persons or events significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
1382 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5093

Located in a valley on the west side of Cascade Drive (Route 623), this 15-acre parcel is roughly half cleared and half wooded. The Minimal Traditional-styled house and a cluster of outbuildings sit close to the road in the cleared portion. The tract contains a circa-1950 shed workshop with multiple siding materials, a circa-1920 gabled frame barn with vertical plank siding, a weatherboarded windowless shed with exposed rafter ends, and the remnants of a masonry foundation that most likely underpinned a pre-manufactured dwelling that is no longer extant.

The circa-1950, one-and-half story, side-gable dwelling has two front roof dormers and a partial-width engaged porch supported by three round columns. A partial-width shed addition spans the rear elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and an interior brick flue projects from the rear slope. Aluminum siding covers the house. There are three-over-one wood sash windows on the first story; the dormer windows are replacements. The house sits on a concrete block foundation.

This resource is a typical example of a mid-twentieth-century house type. This particular example lacks distinctive architectural features and historic materials integrity. The extant outbuildings are not examples of any particular building type or construction technique and are not significant independent of the main dwelling. The buildings as a group do not strongly convey rural or agricultural life and the property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. For these reasons, the house and outbuildings are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
1531 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No 035-5094

This altered circa-1920 dwelling is situated on a partially wooded site along a creek on the east side of Cascade Drive (Route 623). The 4.5-acre parcel retains a circa-1900, front gable vertical plank smokehouse, a deteriorated shed-roofed frame shed with a chicken coop or other animal shelter attached, and a modern metal shed.

The one-story, front gable house has a shed front porch with replacement posts and shed additions on the east side and rear elevations. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the walls are sheathed with vinyl siding, and the replacement windows are one-over-one vinyl sashes. A brick flue projects from the east roof slope. The house sits on a concrete block foundation.

The house is an unremarkable example of a modest early twentieth-century dwelling. The house lacks integrity of materials and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
1441 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5095

Located in a valley on the west side of Cascade Drive (Route 623), this 11-acre parcel is roughly half cleared and half wooded. The house and a cluster of outbuildings sit close to the road in the cleared portion. The parcel contains a circa-1925 house with a frame gabled shed behind it and a circa-1900 log barn to the west of the driveway along with an animal pen. The well-maintained barn is built of squared half-dovetail notched logs and has two planked side shed wings and a metal roof.

It appears the one-story front gable house was enlarged with a side gable wing on the southwest side in the middle of the twentieth century. The original section has a metal roof, vinyl siding, and two-over-two wood sash windows. Square posts that taper slightly support the hip-roof porch. The side addition also has a metal roof and vinyl siding but the front elevation is distinguished with stone veneer and a tripartite picture window. The addition's foundation is concrete block and the foundation of the original section was not visible.

The house is an unremarkable example of a modest early twentieth-century dwelling that was expanded around the middle of the twentieth century. The house has lost some of its integrity of materials and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The barn, while notable, does not rise to the level of individual significance for an outbuilding and does not appear to be part of a larger agricultural complex. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
164 Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5096

This circa-1910 house is situated on a partially cleared slope on the southwest side of Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753). No outbuildings or significant site features were noted on the two-acre parcel. The one-story house has a side gable metal roof and a shed-roof front porch supported by square wood posts, which are spanned by a replacement balustrade of square pickets. There is a rear shed wing and a side shed addition. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has one-over-one replacement windows. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation.

The house is an unremarkable example of a modest early twentieth-century dwelling. The house has lost some of its integrity of materials and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
319 Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5097

This circa-1940 Minimal Traditional style dwelling is located along a creek on the northeast side of Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753). The 4.75-acre parcel has a shed-roofed frame pigsty across from the house on the southwest side of the road.

The one-story front gable frame house sits on a stone foundation on a sloping site. The topography allows for a partial basement under the rear portion of the house. Across the front elevation is a shed-roof front porch supported by square wood posts. On the rear elevation there is a shed addition at the basement level and a gabled entry porch on the main level. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and one-over-one wood sash windows. A modern exterior brick chimney is on the west side.

The house is an unremarkable example of a modest mid-twentieth-century dwelling. The house has lost some of its integrity of materials and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Barn
288 Hendrickson Road (Route 688), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No 035-5098

This circa-1925 barn is located in a wooded hollow on the west side of Hendrickson Road (Route 688). The barn has a metal gable roof and vertical board siding. Vegetative growth is encroaching on the barn and it appears unused. The barn sits on an entirely wooded 30.7-acre parcel.

The barn is a typical twentieth-century frame barn. While it appears to be intact, it lacks individual distinction for its architecture. It does not appear to be associated with a larger complex of agricultural buildings. Therefore, the barn is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Barn
255 Buffalo Anklets Drive, Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5099

This circa-1925 livestock barn is located in a rural setting on the south side of Buffalo Anklets Drive. It sits within a pasture enclosed by a cedar post-and-wire fence. The 35-acre parcel also contains a modern 1996 pre-manufactured mobile home located on the site of the original farmhouse and two sheds. The adjacent 104-acre parcel was once owned by the same individual and contains an additional shed on the north side of Buffalo Anklets Drive. This shed has a metal gable roof and weatherboard siding. The sheds that appear on aerial photographs on the south side of Buffalo Anklets Drive, behind the barn, were not visible from the right-of-way and were not photographed.

The rectangular transverse center passage barn has a metal gable roof and is sheathed with a combination of original weatherboard siding and plywood sheets. An open rectangular farm equipment shed projects from the west side of the barn. The shed is supported by round wood posts and has a metal roof.

The barn is a typical mid-twentieth-century livestock barn. A portion of the original siding has been lost, and the barn lacks individual distinction for its architecture and construction. The barn is not associated with a larger complex of significant agricultural buildings. Therefore, the barn is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Cemetery
298 Rogers Road (Route 683), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5101

This single grave is located in a clearing on off Rogers Road. A homemade sign consisting of a spray painted plywood sheet nailed to a tree marks the cemetery. The sign reads “Grave Cemetery” and was likely erected in anticipation of the Project. One unmaintained grave was noted. It is marked by a fieldstone header and footer as well as a mild depression. The resource was not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech’s archaeological field crew.

The cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary artistic work or design features, nor is it known to be associated with a particular historic event or persons of transcendent importance. Therefore, the cemetery does not meet NRHP Criterion Consideration D and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Stone Foundation
Old Brickyard Road, Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5102**

This resource is the remnants of a deteriorated rectangular fieldstone foundation 0.25 miles northeast of the bend in Old Brickyard Road. A construction date was not determined. The resource was not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech's archaeological field crew.

The resource consists of a stone foundation. The original type of building was not determined. The resource does not retain sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP and therefore is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Stone Foundation
990 Big Stony Creek Road, Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5103**

These remnants of a deteriorated rectangular fieldstone foundation are situated 0.05 miles east of the power substation at the end of Hoot Owl Road. A construction date was not determined. The resource was not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech's archaeological field crew.

The resource consists of a stone foundation. The original type of building was not determined. The resource does not retain sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP and therefore is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Barn
Off Rogers Road (Route 683), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5104**

This twentieth-century metal-roofed barn is located in a pasture approximately 0.34 miles north of Rogers Road. A construction date was not determined. No other buildings were observed on the parcel. The resource was not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech's archaeological field crew. It was not photographed.

This barn appears to be a common type and is not likely to be architecturally distinctive and does not appear to be part of a larger farm complex. For these reasons, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House Ruin
463 Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5105

This circa-1850 abandoned and overgrown log dwelling is situated in a cleared field. It appears to have been built in two stages. The earlier section is a one-story side gable rectangular Greek Revival structure built of hewn timbers on stone piers. It has weatherboard siding, corner pilasters, and a wide plain frieze board. There is an inset porch with crossetted door trim and a single shouldered brick chimney. The second section dates from the later time period. The dwelling is severely deteriorated. The resource was not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by SEARCH's archaeological field crew.

This Greek Revival dwelling is extremely deteriorated, having lost part of the roof and being exposed to the elements for long period of time. The house does not retain sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP and therefore is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C.

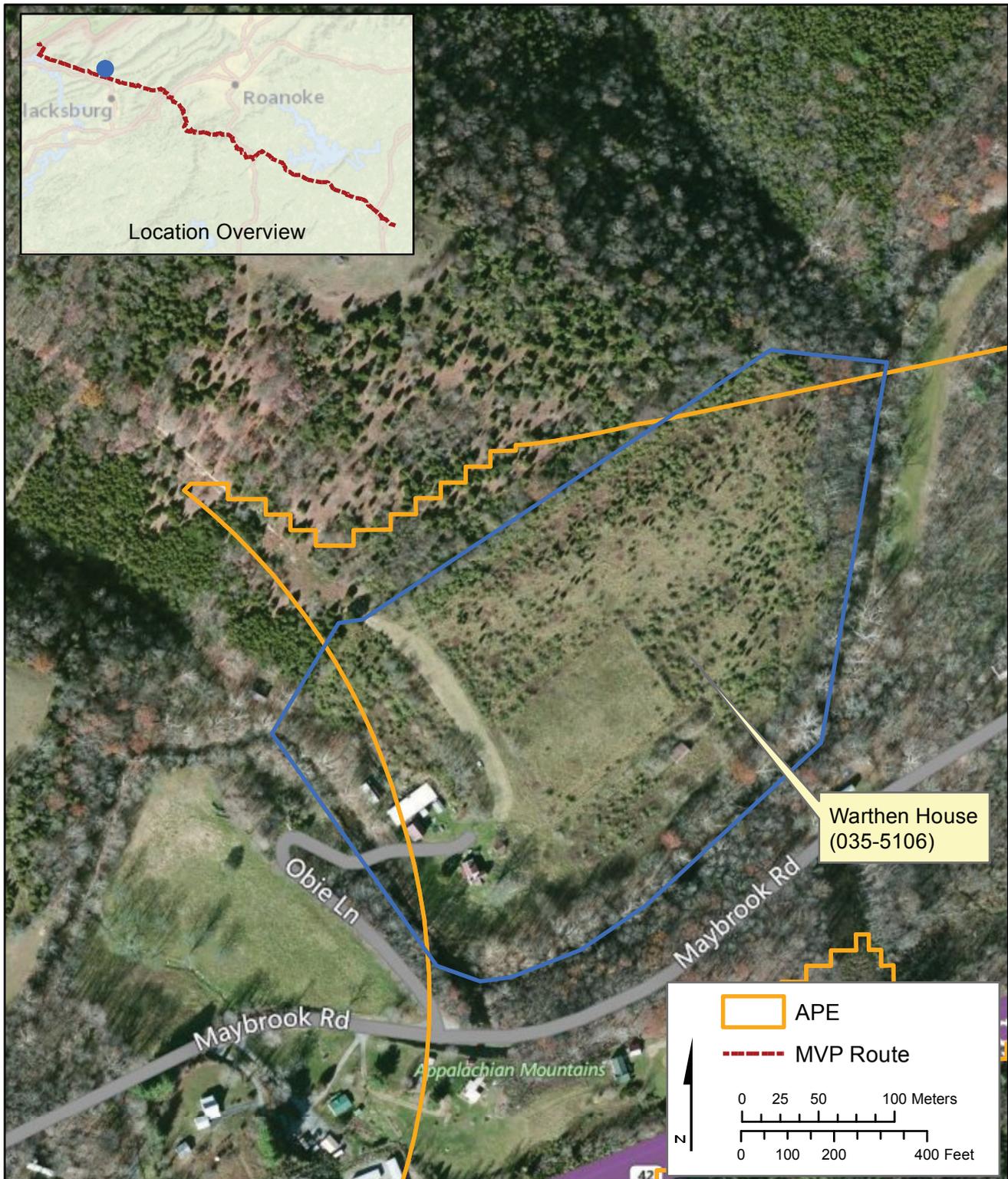
Warthen House
176 Obie Lane, Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5106

This dwelling faces south in a cleared hollow on the north side of Maybrook Road in the Maybrook community approximately eight miles northwest of Blacksburg (Figure 14; Photograph 7). Obie Lane is a private drive off of Maybrook Road. Sinking Creek runs along the south parcel boundary. A large, red front gable barn is behind the house and an elongated shed behind the barn. The property includes five additional sheds not visible from the public right-of-way, but that can be seen in aerial maps, as well as a possible cellar located behind the northeast corner of the house.

This two-story circa-1870 vernacular Greek Revival dwelling is composed of a side gable main block and a two-story rear ell. The three-bay facade is dominated by a double-tier front gable porch with a jigsaw balustrade. The rear ell has a one-story hipped porch on the west side and a central stone chimney. The ell may be older than the main block. The main block has a single-shouldered brick chimney on the west end. The house could not be inspected closely but it appears to retain its wood weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows and stone foundation. Metal sheets, painted bright red, covered the roof.

This resource is an intact rural dwelling from the second half of the nineteenth century. It possesses both late Greek Revival (the three-bay façade, six-over-six windows and double portico) and early Victorian trim in the form of the jigsaw porch balustrade. The dwelling appears to have a high degree of materials integrity. Its rural setting is intact. The rarity of this style of architecture in Giles County is not known. The property may have important historic associations with events or persons in the past. New South Associates recommends further research and an intensive survey in order to make a recommendation of NRHP eligibility for this property.

Figure 14. Map Showing Location of Warthen House (035-5106)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 7. Warthen House (035-5106)



House
402 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5107

This house is on a 2.34-acre parcel on the south side of Maybrook Road in the Maybrook community approximately eight miles northwest of Blacksburg. The dwelling faces north and sits on a hill in a grassy yard above the roadbed. A paved driveway is east of the house. A large shed sits to the southwest of the house.

This modest Minimal Traditional dwelling dates from circa 1945. It has a side gable form, is one-and-a-half stories high and has a front entry with a window on each side. The full-façade shed porch has a metal awning and is supported by metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade. Vinyl siding covers the house and original windows have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one sashes. The roof is asbestos shingle and the foundation is concrete block.

The resource is an example of a common mid-twentieth-century house type, the Minimal Traditional dwelling. The house's historic appearance has been altered by the installation of modern vinyl siding and the removal of the original window sashes. The dwelling is an altered example of Minimal Traditional style and the house is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
273 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5108

This house is on 7.84-acre lot on the north side of Maybrook Road in the Maybrook community approximately eight miles northwest of Blacksburg. Sinking Creek runs north of the property. The dwelling faces south. There are two large and heavily pruned trees in front of the house. In the east side yard is a wood post-and-rail fence that encloses an approximately 20x60-foot family cemetery with five visible burial markers.

This heavily remodeled circa-1870 I-house has a full-façade hipped roof porch with replacement metal posts and a gabled rear ell with a shed addition on the east side. A large side gable garage addition attaches the house's west side. The house has aluminum siding, replacement vinyl windows with a three-over-one Craftsman style configuration, and a metal roof. The chimneys have been removed.

The construction of the west side garage addition and the loss of the original siding, windows and chimneys significantly changes the historic appearance and physical integrity of this nineteenth-century I-house. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
284 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5109

This house is on a 0.45-acre parcel on the south side of Maybrook Road in the Maybrook community approximately eight miles northwest of Blacksburg. The dwelling faces north and sits on a hill in a grassy yard. A stone retaining wall delineates the yard from the road-right-of-way. An unpaved driveway is east of the house. A wood privacy fence is on the west property line. Adjacent to the fence are two small sheds and a tractor shed.

This heavily remodeled circa-1950 Minimal Traditional one-and-half story dwelling has a steeply pitched roof and a partial width flat-roofed front porch with a full-façade front deck. A shed addition spans the rear elevation. The house retains its original eight-over-eight and six-over-six windows. There is aluminum siding, an asphalt shingle roof and concrete block foundation.

The house is an unremarkable example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling. The house has lost its original siding and the front deck alters the façade. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
210 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5110

This house is on a 0.83-acre parcel on the south side of Maybrook Road in the Maybrook community approximately eight miles northwest of Blacksburg. The dwelling faces north and sits on a slight rise above the roadbed. An unpaved semicircular driveway is east of the house. A frame gabled shed is west of the house (no photograph).

This circa-1900 Vernacular dwelling has been heavily altered with non-historic materials and additions. The L-shaped dwelling has intersecting gabled wings and a hipped-roof section at the west end. A shed-roofed carport or porch of recent construction projects from the south side. Aluminum siding covers the exterior walls and the original windows have been removed and replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes. The gabled roofs are covered with metal and the hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is built of concrete blocks and there is a concrete block interior chimney flue within the hipped-roof section.

The house is an unremarkable example of a Vernacular dwelling. The house has lost its original siding and windows. Its original form is difficult to discern. This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. It is not known to have

associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Boyd's Chapel Cemetery
Brickyard Road (Route 608), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5111

This cemetery is situated on the north side of Brickyard Road in a pasture. The cemetery was inaccessible and field observations were made from the road and aerial imagery. Approximately 50 commercially made stone grave markers are enclosed within a metal chain link fence. Tablet and obelisk markers were visible. The burials are oriented on an east-west axis.

From a distance, the gravestones appear to be commercially made granite markers and are not likely to possess the high artistic values required for NRHP eligibility. The cemetery does not appear to have a formal or designed landscape. It is not known to be associated with a particular historic event or persons of transcendent importance. The cemetery is not likely to meet NRHP Criterion Consideration D. This cemetery is outside the direct effects APE.

House
729 Brickyard Road (Route 608), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5112

This circa-1955 stone Ranch House sits on the north side of Brickyard Road just east of the 90-degree bend in the road. The dwelling faces south overlooking scenic rolling cattle pasture in the valley on the north side of Spruce Run Mountain. The legal parcel is 312 acres. East of the house are two gambrel roof log barns and a weatherboarded, shed-roofed livestock shelter. Northwest of the house is a side gable outbuilding with stone walls that match the house. The foundation of an additional outbuilding can be seen north of the house on aerial maps.

This circa-1955 elongated stone Ranch has a front-facing gable wing and gabled porch on the east side. It sits on a basement of poured concrete with access to the basement garage via an opening on the west side. A set of concrete steps with stone piers leads to a terrace and the front door. A central stone chimney projects from the roof ridgeline. The dwelling retains its original three-part metal slider windows. The house rests on a foundation of poured concrete and is surmounted by an asphalt shingle roof. The yard is enclosed by a wood post-and-rail fence.

The resource is an example of a popular mid-twentieth-century house type, the Ranch, which is found in great numbers in both rural and urban areas across the state. This particular example is notable for its stone and concrete construction; however, this feature is not so significant as to elevate the building to NRHP-eligibility. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
1295 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5113

This 61-acre parcel spans both sides of Kow Camp Road in the Hoge's Chapel community. An abandoned circa-1870 dwelling and domestic outbuildings are on the west side of the road. The house faces east and sits in an overgrown cluster of trees. North of the house sits a concrete outbuilding and outhouse. Two sheds are visible on aerial maps west of the house. On the west side of the road are two retention ponds and at least six frame sheds and barns enclosed within a post-and-wire fence. The outbuildings are currently used for farm equipment storage and other activities that support the surrounding cattle operation.

The circa-1870 two-story Vernacular I-house displays restrained Greek Revival details such as corner pilasters, a plain frieze with gable returns, and a central entry with side lights and transom. The two-story rear ell on the north side has an enclosed one-story side porch. The hipped-roof front porch, which is partially collapsed, is supported by replacement turned posts. The porch floor is concrete. Original weatherboard siding covers the exterior walls but the original windows have been replaced with one-over-one sashes. The roof is covered with metal sheathing, which is missing in places. Both exterior end chimneys have been replaced with concrete block flues.

The resource is a farm consisting of an altered circa-1870 Vernacular dwelling with domestic outbuildings, agricultural outbuildings, and an undisturbed rural setting. The house is in poor condition and the loss of its historic windows and chimneys has eroded its physical integrity. The property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The extant outbuildings are not examples of any particular building type or construction technique and are not significant independent of the main dwelling. For these reasons, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
608 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5114

This brick Ranch is on a 95.1-acre parcel on the west side of Kow Camp Road. The dwelling sits in a hollow with wooded hills to the north. Two small creeks are east and west of the house, converging to the south. Northeast of the house is a two-story frame shed with a gable roof, a shed-roofed shed, and a gable-roofed deteriorated shed. To the northwest of the house, at the edge of the pasture, sits another small shed.

This vacant circa-1955 brick hipped-roof Ranch has a deteriorating asphalt shingle roof and sits on a poured concrete foundation. On the south side is a one-bay shed front porch. The windows are original two-over-two vertical metal sashes.

The resource is an example of a popular mid-twentieth-century house type, the Ranch, which is found in great numbers in both rural and urban areas across the state. This particular example lacks distinctive architectural, design and construction features and does sufficiently embody the Ranch style. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Joseph J. Snidow House
536 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5115

The Joseph J. Snidow House faces northwest on the south side of a 90-degree bend in Kow Camp Road. The dwelling is on a 12.1-acre parcel and sits at the top of a knoll surrounded by a cow pasture. South of the house is a gabled smokehouse, a small shed-roofed shed and an elongated shed-roofed shed. Two frame barns sit within the rolling pastures to the southwest of the house. A matrix of different fence types crisscross the parcel to delineate various pastures.

The circa-1910 American Foursquare form house has a three-bay façade with a full-width hipped roof porch supported by four Doric-style columns. The front door is original and has a beveled oval glass pane. A front hipped-roof, three-light dormer surmounts the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the southwest roof slope. Alterations include aluminum siding and one-over-one replacement windows. The roof is standing seam metal and foundation is constructed of concrete block.

The resource is an American Foursquare form dwelling that has lost its original siding and windows. The house has poor materials integrity and does not convey the significant characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. While the setting remains agricultural, the outbuildings observed do not appear to be significant for their design or construction and the complex as a whole does not strongly convey agricultural life from any particular time period. The resource is not known to have associations with persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Snidow Farm
400 Dry Branch Road (Route 626), Pembroke, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5116

The Snidow Farm is on a 185.5-acre parcel on the west side of the unpaved Dry Branch Road. The buildings associated with this farm are on both sides of the road. The complex consists of a Greek Revival dwelling, a family cemetery on a knoll northwest of the house and approximately 15 domestic and agricultural outbuildings surrounding the house. Cattle graze in fenced pastures enclosed by post-and-wire fences on both sides of Dry Branch Road. Outbuildings include at least seven sheds, five barns, a concrete block garage, a concrete pump house, and three structures in ruins.

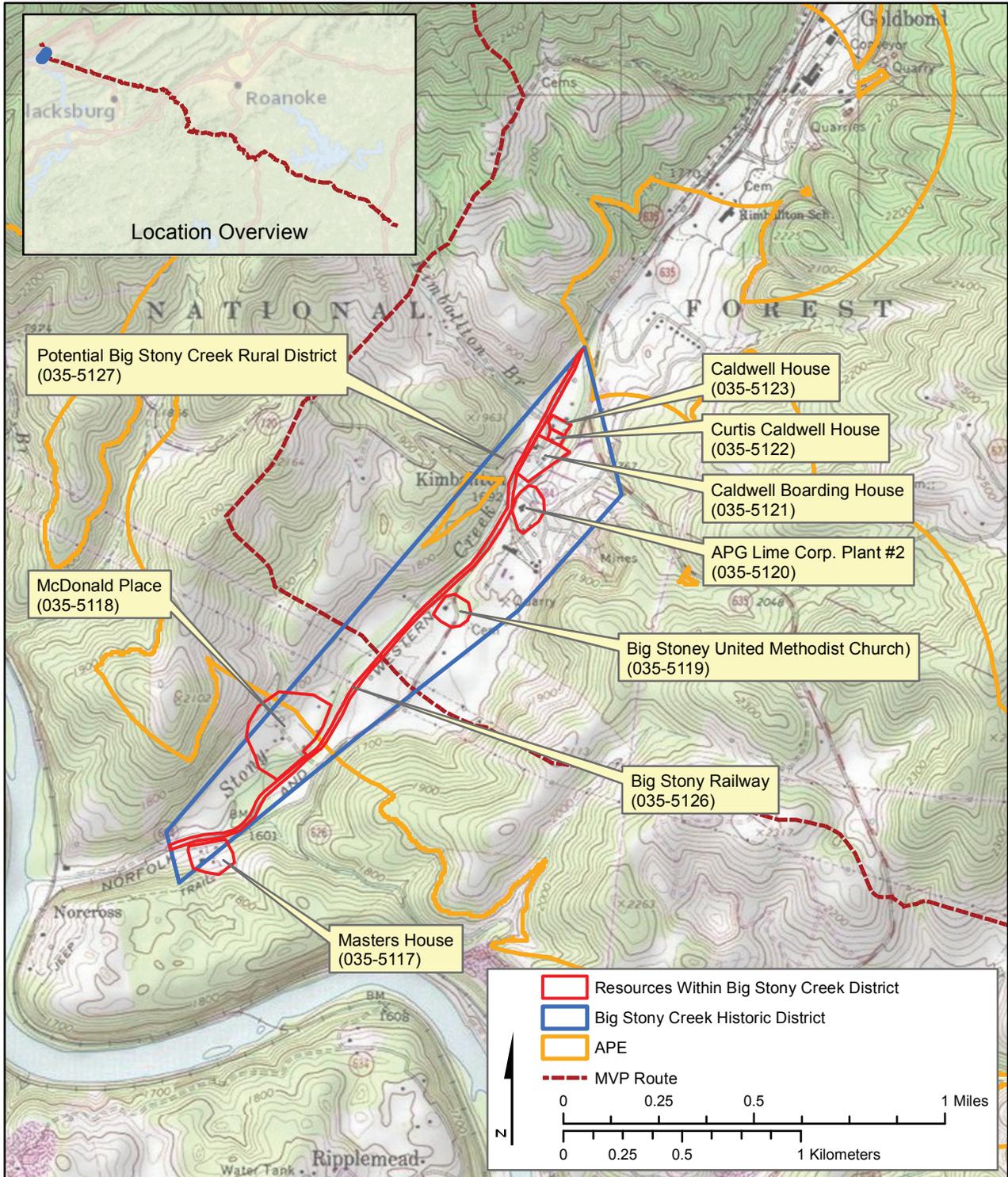
The primary resource is a vacant circa-1860 two-story, single pile Greek Revival farm house with a two-tiered front-gabled portico. There is a two-story gabled rear ell with an enclosed two-story porch and a gabled one-story brick entry vestibule on the south side. The house has been altered with fiber cement siding, replacement vinyl windows, rebuilt brick end chimneys and replacement porch posts. A historic rolled wire fence encloses the yard immediately surrounding the house. Domestic outbuildings within the fence include: a two-story pyramidal-roofed concrete block garage with a massive brick chimney and a severely deteriorated porch north of the house, a weatherboarded gabled shed south of the house and an L-plan gabled shed (no photo) west of the house. South of the domestic yard are four metal-roofed frame barns, painted red, three cattle sheds and a barn ruin. Two plank livestock sheds, a plank barn and a low concrete well cover are visible in the pasture northeast of the dwelling. Lastly, a shed ruin sits on a ridge to the north of the house. All of the outbuildings appear to date from the twentieth century.

This resource consists of a substantially altered antebellum farmhouse and a number of twentieth-century frame agricultural outbuildings. The dwelling has been substantially altered with fiber cement siding and replacement windows, chimneys and porch posts. Due to its lack of materials integrity, the dwelling no longer contributes to the larger farm complex. The extant outbuildings are not distinctive examples of any particular building type or construction technique and are not significant independent of the main dwelling. The buildings as a group do not strongly convey rural or agricultural life. The property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

***Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District
Norcross Road (Route 684), Kimballton, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5127***

The potential Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District encompasses the creek valley between the communities of Kimballton to the north and Norcross, on the east bank of a bend in the New River, to the south (Figure 15). The potential district is approximately 3.25 miles northeast of the Giles County seat of Pearisburg. Norcross Road (Route 684) and the Norfolk and Western Railroad (historically the Big Stony Railway), established in 1892, runs down the center of the valley. The community developed due to its location in the fertile New River Valley and its proximity to lime deposits. It matured around the historic railway, which connected the New River in Giles County to the West Virginia border near Kire. Big Stony United Methodist Church (035-5119) and the McDonald Place (035-5118) were built in the early 1890s as the railway came through the community. In 1905, the Norfolk and Western Railroad acquired the line. In 1934, the northern 34 miles of the line was abandoned and the southern portion of the line through Kimballton and Norcross operated to serve the Virginia Lime Plant (035-5120) at Kimballton. The plant is operated today by Lhoist North America. Rogers Road, at the district's north end, is the location of a cluster of mine worker housing, now privately owned, and a surviving circa-1890 boarding house (035-5121).

**Figure 15. Map Showing Location of Potential
Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District (035-5127)**



Source: USGS Lindside and Pearisburg, Virginia Quadrangles

This section of Giles County exhibits the physical characteristics of a potential NRHP rural historic district, including a concentration of buildings that are united historically by their geography, date of construction, construction materials, and function. New South Associates recommends additional architectural survey and background research to evaluate Big Stony Creek Valley's eligibility for listing as a rural historic district.

Masters House
752 Norcross Road (Route 684), Pearisburg, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5117

This large dwelling faces north in the Norcross community on the south side of Norcross Road and the Norfolk and Western Railroad (Figure 16; Photograph 8). The legal parcel contains 225 acres. An unpaved driveway leads from the road up a slight rise to the house. On the slope of the front yard between the house and the road is a one-story gabled frame outbuilding with vertical plank siding and a metal roof. Nearer the road is a shed-roof shed with vertical plank siding. East of the driveway are three frame sheds with metal roofs. Beyond the sheds is a one-story tenant house with vertical board siding, a metal roof, and a chimney on the rear elevation. A large gable-roofed barn, with shed additions on the north and west elevations, sits east of the driveway. Two gabled sheds sit close to the west side of the house, only the tops of which were visible from the public right-of-way. Southwest of the house, in the encroaching tree line, are a deteriorated vertical shed and a board-and-batten privy.

This resource, dating from the nineteenth century, is two-story five-bay L-plan hipped-roof house, which may have been built in stages. Deeply set windows openings suggest all or part of the house is constructed of logs. A full-width one-story shed-roof porch with an enclosed room at the west end spans the facade. A one-story partially enclosed porch spans the west side. On the south (rear) side is a one-story wing, which may be the earliest part of the house. A frame building was visible at the southwest corner of the wing. Aerial maps depict a shed addition on the back of the two-story section. Three chimney types were noted: a brick flue at the east end of the main block, a single-shouldered brick chimney at the west end of the main block, and two massive stone chimneys at the north and south ends of rear wing. The house is covered with weatherboard siding and displays a wide plain frieze. Standing seam metal covers the roof planes. The foundation was not observed. The windows of the main block are six-over-nine on the first story, six-over-six on the second story. There are some replacement two-over-two windows as well.

The history of this resource is not known. Its expansive five-bay form and proximity to the river and railroad suggest it may have been a rooming house or hotel. The house retains a high degree of integrity setting and materials. New South Associates recommends additional architectural survey and background research to evaluate this property's individual NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B and C. Additional study is recommended to determine if the resource may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District.

Figure 16. Map Showing Location of Masters House (035-5117)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 8. Masters House (035-5117)



McDonald Place
587 Norcross Road (Route 684), Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5118

This picturesque farmstead is on the north side of Norcross Road and the Norfolk and Western Railroad in the Norcross community (Figure 17; Photograph 9). The legal parcel contains 95-acres. A one-lane bridge crosses Big Stony Creek and leads to the house. Outbuildings include: a modern metal garage south of the house, three sheds behind the house within the fence, an elongated gable-roofed barn to the west, and another elongated shed-roofed shed beyond that. Northwest of the house is a barn with a gable roof and additions on three sides. North of that barn is a hay barn with a front gable metal roof with a hay hood. On the eastern property line, in the tree line along the railroad and Stony Creek, are a low-set shed and a small barn. Lastly, in the field to the north is a fourth barn with a front gable metal roof. There is a pasture on the hill north of the house.

This circa-1890 two-story Folk Victorian house has twin front gables and a partial width hipped-roof double tier porch. Victorian embellishments include the turned posts and balustrade, peaked window hoods and decorative star motif gable vents. The windows are a combination of one-over-one sashes and narrow paired one-over-one sashes encompassed under a single hood. The house retains its original weatherboard siding. The roof is metal. The entire foundation was not visible; however, the porch foundation appears to be concrete. There are two interior brick chimneys, the west one appears to be rebuilt.

According to the owner, this property has been in the McDonald family since the nineteenth century.

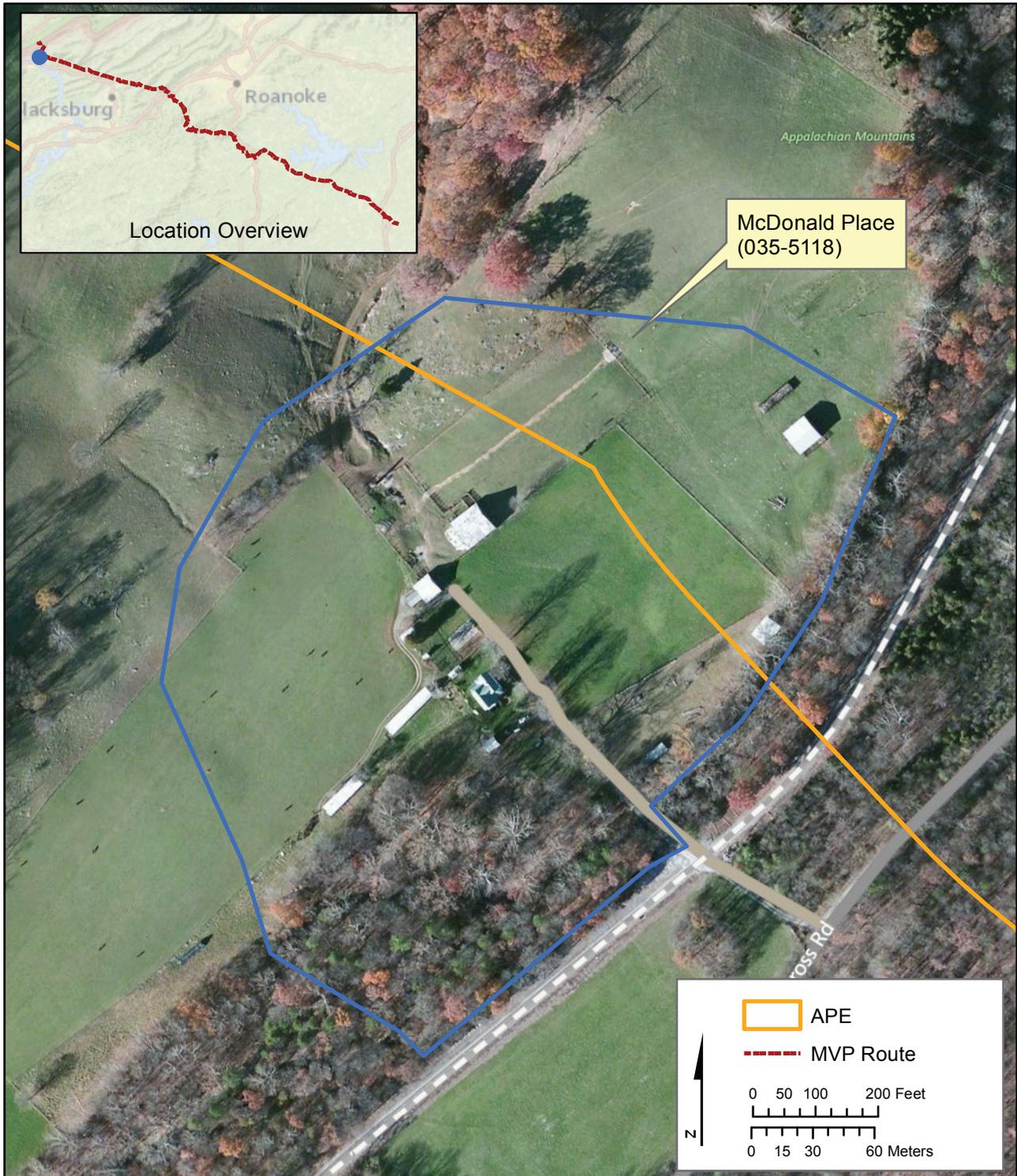
The house retains a high degree of integrity of setting, design, workmanship, and materials. New South Associates recommends additional architectural survey and background research to evaluate this property's individual NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B and C. Additional study is recommended to determine if the resource may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District.

Big Stoney¹ United Methodist Church
347 Norcross Road (Route 684), Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5119

This modest church is situated on a 3.66-acre parcel in a bend in Norcross Road in the Norcross community (Figure 18; Photograph 10). West of the church is the Norfolk and Western Railroad and Big Stony Creek. A gravel semi-circular drive leads from the road to the front of the church. The parcel is flat and cleared with the exception of two large trees in front of the building and a

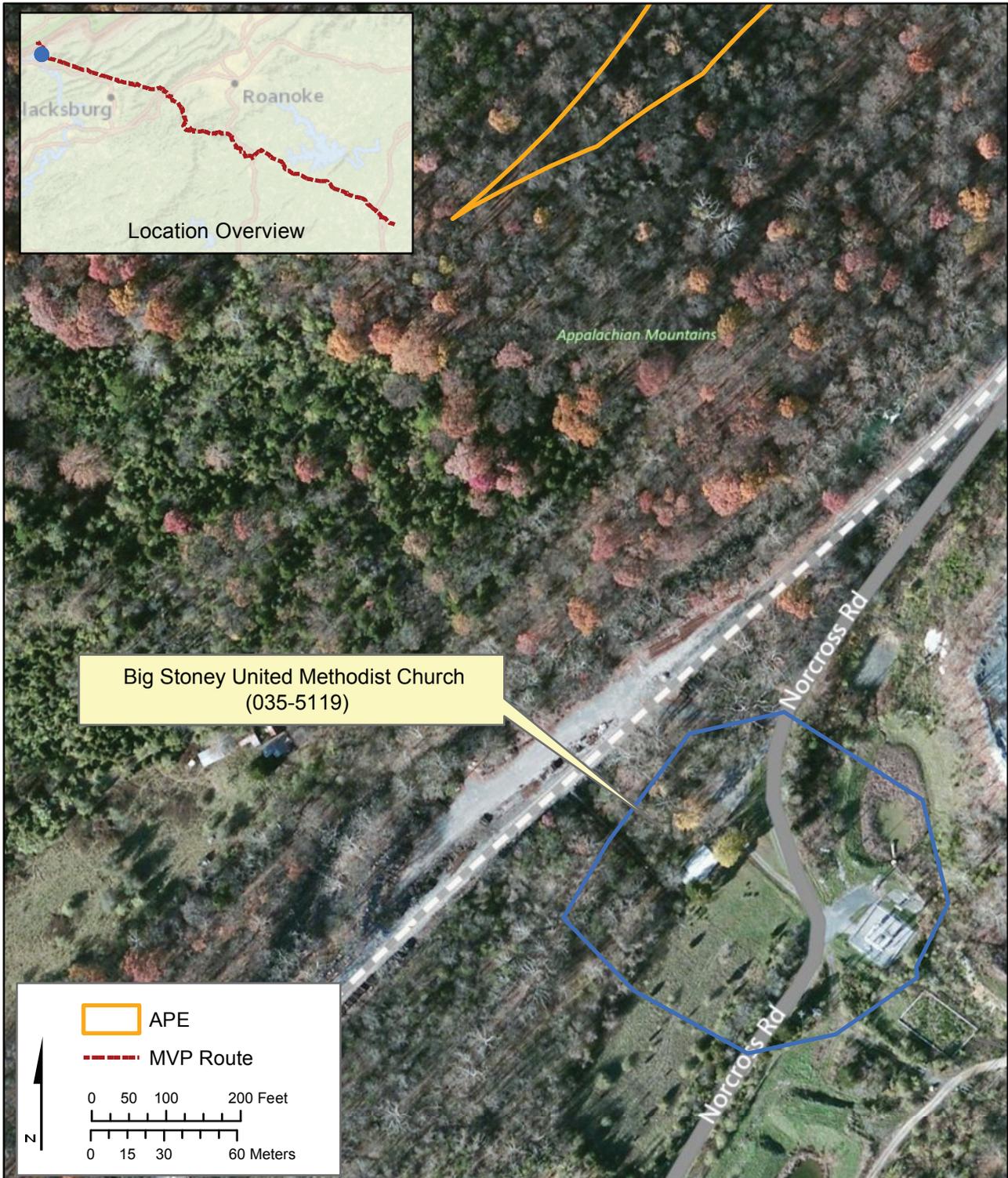
¹ The creek that cuts through this community is Big Stony Creek; however, the name of the church is Big "Stoney."

Figure 17. Map Showing Location of McDonald Place (035-5118)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 18. Map Showing Location of Big Stoney United Methodist Church (035-5119)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 9. McDonald Place (035-5118)



Photograph 10. Big Stoney United Methodist Church (035-5119)



cluster of cedars and century plants southeast of the church. Local informants state that the church cemetery is located north of the church across Norcross Road under the power line easement. The cemetery could not be located during fieldwork.

This 1891 one-story front gable church has a gabled entry vestibule addition as well as a small gabled addition on the rear elevation. A small, detached outhouse is positioned in the southwest corner of the building. The weatherboard siding is original. Decorative details include corner pilasters, gable end returns, a plain frieze and pierced gable vents. The hooded window surrounds are similar to those found on the McDonald Place (035-5118) house to the south. The windows are one-over-one sashes. The roof covering is metal and the foundation is both concrete and stone.

Big Stony Methodist Church is typical of the simple houses of worship erected by rural congregations in the second half of the nineteenth century. The building is modestly embellished with restrained Victorian details such as a pierced gable vent and hooded window surrounds. The church is a good example of its type, period and style and merits evaluation for the NRHP under Criterion C. Historical significance under Criterion A or B should also be investigated, as the building is the only house of worship documented in Norcross. New South Associates recommends further research and an intensive survey in order to make an individual NRHP eligibility determination for this property. Additional study is recommended to determine if the resource may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District.

***APG Lime Corp Plant #2
144 APG II Plant Lane, Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5120***

The APG Lime Corp Plant #2 is operated today by Lhoist North America. The approximately five-acre complex is located on the east side of Norcross Road south of Big Stony Creek Road (Figure 19; Photograph 11). A railroad spur branches off the Norfolk and Western Railroad and runs through the site. The site is partially enclosed by a chain link fence.

At the north end of the complex is a circa-1950 one-story side gable stuccoed concrete block office building. The building has a central entry sheltered by a single bay flat-roofed porch. On the south side of the porch, a wall with decorative concrete block panels extends above the roofline. The building retains its original metal awning windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation was not visible. A wing projects at a right angle from the rear wall of the office building. East of the office is a small stuccoed storage building and a two-story metal-covered warehouse with three ventilators on the ridgeline. East and northeast of the main office complex are two open pit lime mines. South of the plant is a multi-component limestone crusher constructed of metal and poured concrete.

Figure 19. Map Showing Location of AGP Lime Corp Plant #2 (035-5120)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 11. AGP Lime Corp Plant #2 (035-5120)



The impact of lime mining on Giles County was not researched for this report so the significance of the resource under NRHP Criterion A is not known. The property is not known to have associations with persons significant in the past and is not likely to be eligible under Criterion B. The complex does not appear to be significant under Criterion C, for its architecture, design or engineering. Additional study of this lime plant is recommended to determine if the resource may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District.

***Caldwell Boarding House
114 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5121***

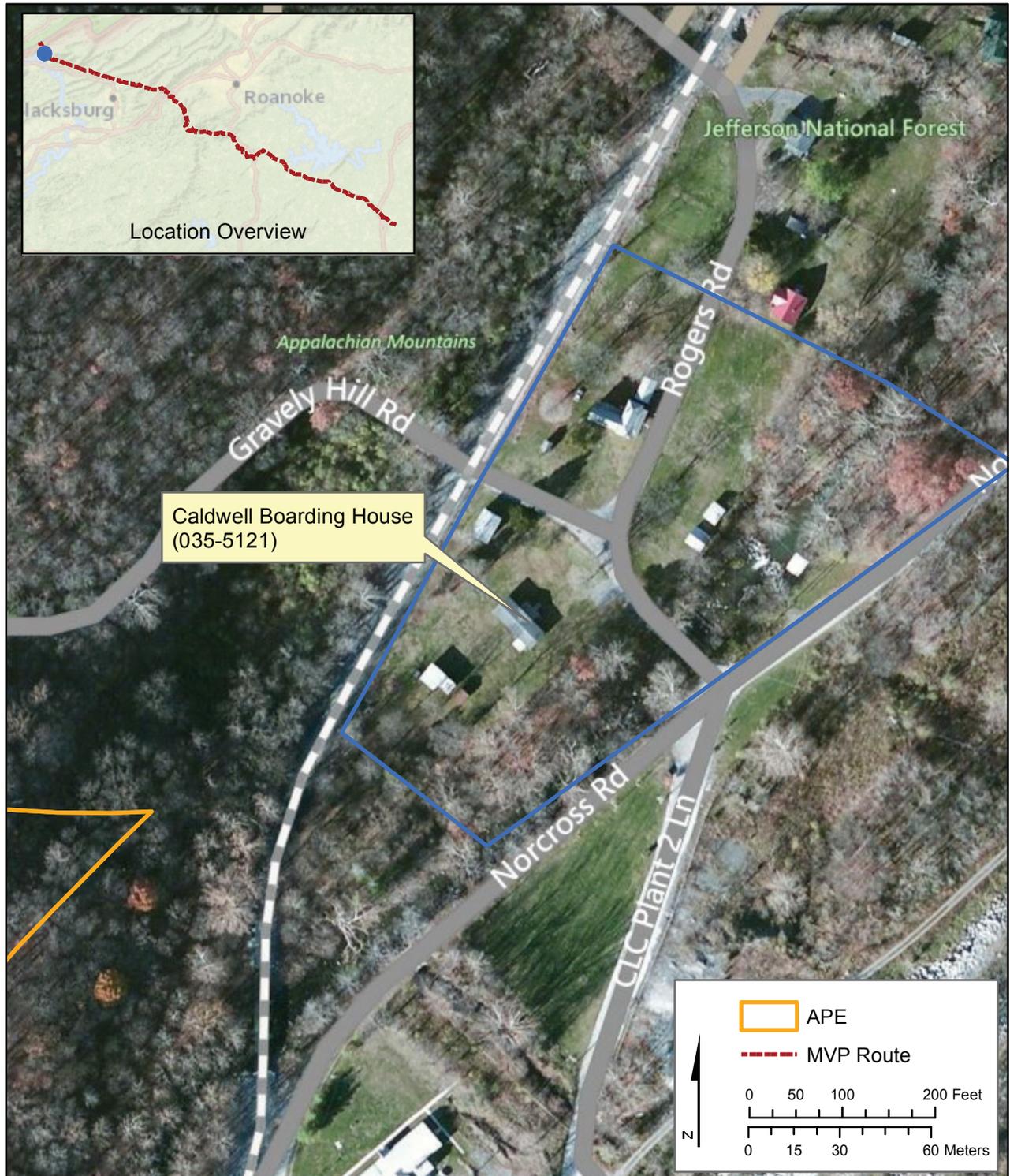
This boarding house faces east on a 4.55-acre parcel on the west side of Rogers Road in the Kimballton community (Figure 20; Photograph 12). Rogers Road is between Big Stony Creek and the railroad tracks. The resource includes two store buildings, a circa-1920 board-and-batten covered one adjacent the railroad tracks and a second one adjacent to the boarding house, a modern frame railroad switching station and concrete block garage and frame shed close the creek, both constructed circa 1950. These buildings are on five legal parcels.

The circa-1890 two-story three-bay hipped-roof single-pile boarding house has a two-tier front porch and a two-story gabled rear ell. The front block of the house retains original weatherboard siding and one-over-one windows. The ell has Masonite siding and replacement windows. The porch has a replacement concrete floor, turned posts, and a turned balustrade on the second level only. The house is trimmed with corner pilasters, a plain frieze board and diminutive flat window hoods. The foundation is concrete block and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The original chimneys have been removed and replaced with exterior concrete flues on the south side of the main block and the west side of the ell. Approximately six feet from the north side of the boarding house is a one-story side gable frame store on a stone foundation. The roof of the store is covered with metal. It has weatherboard siding and a six-over-six window on each side of the front entry.

The current owner reported that the house was operated as a boarding house by her grandmother in the early twentieth century. Goods were unloaded from the train directly into the store. She intends to have the boarding house and store demolished in the future.

The resource is a moderately intact late nineteenth-century boarding house. It is not representative of a particular style or type of construction and it is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. However, the building's past as lodging for the railroad and local mines may be important to the local community and additional background research should be conducted to determine if it may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District.

Figure 20. Map Showing Location of Caldwell Boarding House (035-5121)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 12. Caldwell Boarding House (035-5121)



Curtis Caldwell House
129 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5122

This modest house faces west on a 0.73-acre parcel on the east side Rogers Road in the Kimballton community (Figure 21; Photograph 13). A chain link fence encloses the yard. North of the house is a front gable two-bay unpainted concrete block garage with a wash house added onto the east side.

This circa-1945 one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling has a front gable wing with an inset porch with a scrolled metal porch post at the southwest corner. The siding and windows are vinyl. A bright red metal roof tops the house.

The house is an unremarkable example of a modest mid-twentieth-century dwelling. The house does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Additional study is recommended to determine if the resource may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Historic District.

Caldwell House
141 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5123

This modest house sits on a 1.1-acre parcel on the northeast side of the 90-degree bend in Rogers Road in the Kimballton community (Figure 22; Photograph 14). The property is just east of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

This circa-1945 one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling has a cross-gable form and a shed front porch on the southwest side. Vinyl siding covers the house. It retains its wood six-over-six windows. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and is underpinned by a concrete block foundation.

The house is an unremarkable example of a modest mid-twentieth-century dwelling. The house does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Additional study is recommended to determine if the resource may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Historic District.

Figure 21. Map Showing Location of Curtis Caldwell House (035-5122)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 22. Map Showing Location of Caldwell House (035-5123)



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Photograph 13. Curtis Caldwell House (035-5122)



Photograph 14. Caldwell House (035-5123)



***Big Stony Railway
From Big Stony Junction on the New River to APG Lime Corp Plant #1,
Norcross, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5126***

The Big Stony Railway, established in 1892, runs down the center of the Big Stony Creek River Valley (Figure 23; Photograph 15). Originally, the line connected the New River in Giles County to the West Virginia border near Kire. In 1905, the Norfolk and Western Railroad acquired the line. In 1934, the northern 34 miles of the line was abandoned and the southern portion of the line through Kimballton and Norcross was operated to serve the Virginia Lime Plant (035-5120) at Kimballton.

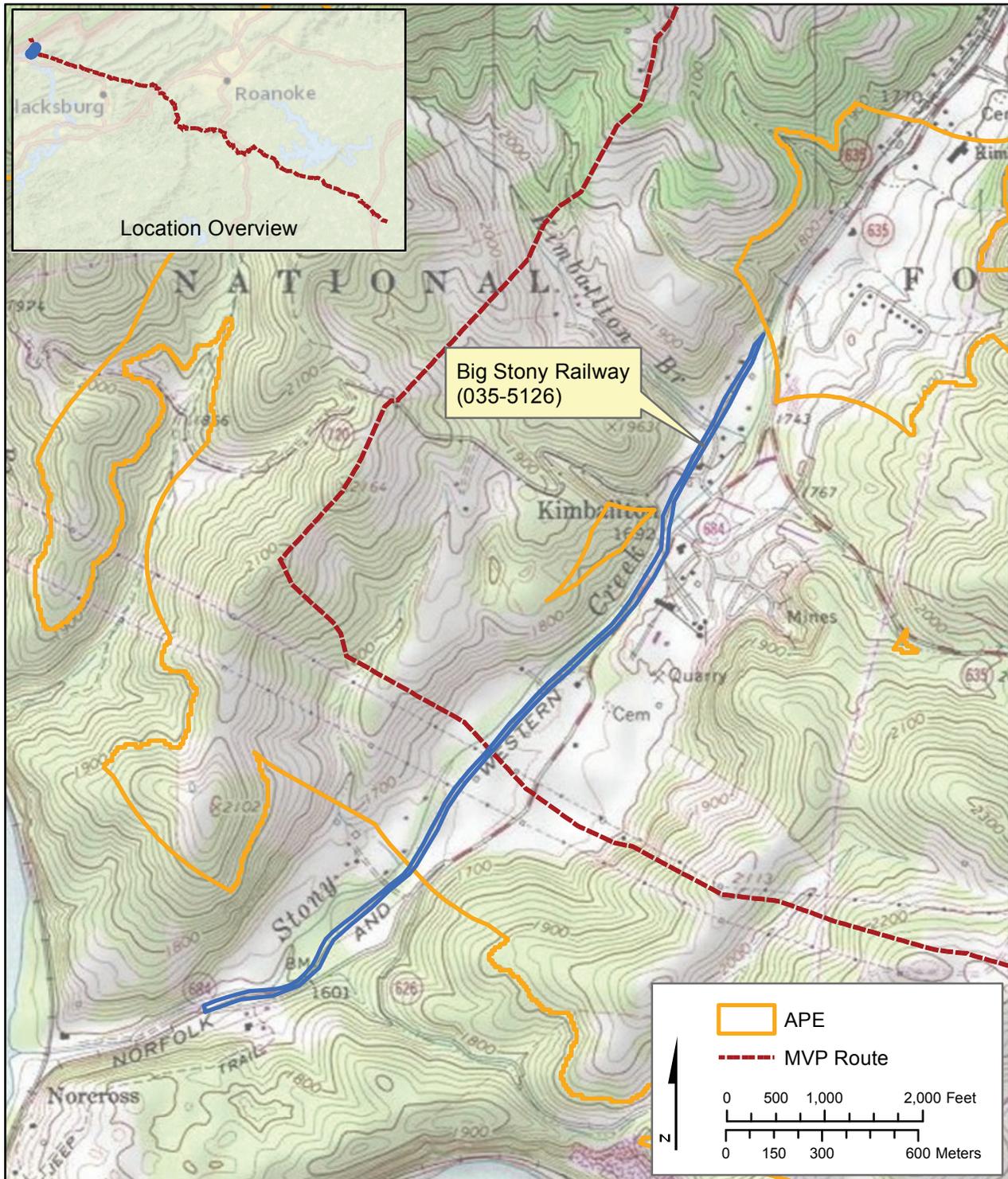
The Big Stony Railway is a linear resource that consists of an approximately 3.25 mile portion of the original 1892 corridor. What remains of the railroad runs from the New River north to the APG Lime Corp Plant #1. Affiliated railroad-related structures are present, including bridges, culverts, switch houses, and spurs. The construction dates of these features were not confirmed in the field. At this time, it is not known if the resource possesses enough historic features to be evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility and it is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. However, additional study is recommended to determine if the resource may contribute to the potential Big Stony Creek Historic District.

***APG Lime Corp Plant #1
2093 Big Stony Creek Road, Ripplemead, Giles County
VDHR No. 035-5124***

The AGP Lime Corp Plant #1 is operated today by Lhoist North America. The approximately 102-acre complex is located on the east side of Big Stony Creek Road. Sindertown Road runs parallel with Big Stony Creek Road and is lined with modest one-story worker houses and single wide mobile homes. Between the two roads are Big Stony Creek and the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which terminates at the lime plant. The village also contains a church and two cemeteries (Reed and Lucas cemeteries).

The plant is comprised of two brick buildings, several single wide mobile offices and multi-component limestone crushers constructed of metal and poured concrete. At the south end of the complex is a circa-1930 one-story side gable Colonial Revival brick office building with a dentiled cornice and Colonial Revival entry surround. A second office building, this one north of the first, is a two-story side gable building with a metal roof, exterior side chimney, and replacement windows.

Figure 23. Map Showing Location of Big Stony Railway (035-5126)



Source: USGS Pearisburg and Lindsie, Virginia Quadrangle

Photograph 15. Big Stony Railway (035-5126)



Not much is known about this history of the AGP Lime Corp Plant #1. The plant was not accessible to the architectural survey team so the number and types of resources on the property could not be established. The impact of lime mining on Giles County was not researched for this report so the significance of the resource under NRHP Criterion A is not known. The property is not known to have associations with persons significant in the past and is not likely to be eligible under Criterion B. The complex does not appear to be significant under Criterion C, for its architecture, design or engineering. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, 46 newly surveyed historic resources and nine previously recorded historic resources were recorded within the Mountain Valley Pipeline architectural resources APE in Craig and Giles counties. Of the 55 resources recorded, four resources (021-5012, 035-0412, 035-0412-0244, 035-0412-0245) have already been determined eligible for the NRHP, or listed in the NRHP as a district or a contributing resource within a district. No change is recommended in the NRHP status of these four resources. Three resources (035-0412-0010, 035-0412-0065 and 035-0412-0066) were newly surveyed within the Greater Newport Rural Historic District. They are not recommended individually eligible for the NRHP but are historic features falling within the district’s period of significance, 1790-1949, and should be considered contributing to the overall district for purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA and the Project. Eleven resources are recommended for additional study to evaluate their NRHP eligibility either as a district (035-5127), or individually eligible resources (035-0034, 035-5106, 035-5117, 035-5118, 035-5119), or resources contributing to a historic district (035-5120, 035-5121, 035-5122, 035-5123 and 035-5126). Resources 035-5117, 035-5118, 035-5119 may be both individually eligible for the NRHP and contributing resources to the proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District.

The remaining 37 resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP either individually or as parts of a district (035-0018, 035-0045, 035-0170, 035-0418, 035-5090, 035-5091, 035-5092, 035-5093, 035-5094, 035-5095, 035-5096, 035-5097, 035-5098, 035-5099 035-5101, 035-5102, 035-5103, 035-5104, 035-5105, 035-5106, 035-5107, 035-5108, 035-5109, 035-5110, 035-5111, 035-5112, 035-5113, 035-5114, 035-5115, 035-5116, 035-5124, 022-5033, 022-5034, 022-5035, 022-5036, 022-5037, 022-5038).

Historic districts or resources contained within the NRHP-listed or proposed historic districts are shown in italics.

Table 3. Summary and Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations for Additional Work
Craig County Resources					
022-5033	Duncan House and Store	1326 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1890	Not NRE*	None
022-5034	House	1239 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1950	Not NRE	None

Table 3. Summary and Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations for Additional Work
022-5035	Barns	Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1900	Not NRE	None
022-5036	House	843 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1955	Not NRE	None
022-5037	House	852 Cumberland Gap Road (Route 42), Newport, Craig County	Circa 1965	Not NRE	None
022-5038	House	3036 Stevers Gap Road, Newport, Craig County	Circa 1870	Not NRE	None
Giles County Resources					
021-0512	Appalachian Trail	Along West Virginia State Line, Giles County	1928-1942	NRE under Criteria A and C	None
035-0018	Hoge's Orchard/Doe Creek Farm	412 Doe Creek Farm Road (Route 613), Pembroke, Giles County	1883	VDHR Determined Not NRE in 2007	None
035-0034	Berean Baptist Church	246 Hoot Owl Road (Route 630), Ripplemead, Giles County	Circa 1850	Potentially NRE	Phase II Study
035-0045	Pogonowski Mill and Residence (Ross Payne Mill)	240 Grist Mill Lane, Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1820	VDHR Determined Not NRE in 2008	None
035-0170	Little Stony Schoolhouse	1385 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1875	Not NRE	None
035-0412	<i>Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Route 605, Route 42 and Mountain Lake Area, Newport, Giles County</i>	<i>1790-1949</i>	<i>Listed in NRHP in 2000</i>	<i>None</i>
035-0412-0010	<i>Pole Barn on Adlie Jones Farm</i>	<i>402 Steele Acres Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1900</i>	<i>Contributing Resource in Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>None</i>

Table 3. Summary and Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations for Additional Work
035-0412-0245/035-0005	<i>Red Covered Bridge</i>	<i>129 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1912</i>	<i>Contributing Resource in Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>None</i>
035-0412-0244	<i>Link Farm</i>	<i>100 Covered Bridge Lane, Newport, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1890</i>	<i>Contributing Resource in Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>None</i>
035-0412-0465	<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>133 Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Newport</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Contributing Resource in Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>None</i>
035-0412-0466	<i>Road Trace on Adlie Jones Farm</i>	<i>428 Steele Acres Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1830</i>	<i>Contributing Resource in Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>None</i>
035-5001	<i>Sinking Creek Bridge #6052</i>	<i>Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Newport, Giles County</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>Non-Contributing Resource in Greater Newport Rural Historic District</i>	<i>None</i>
035-0418	D.K. Duncan House	1393 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870	Not NRE	None
035-5090	House	418 Doe Creek Road (Route 613), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1930	Not NRE	None
035-5091	House	1153 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1900	Not NRE	None

Table 3. Summary and Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations for Additional Work
035-5092	(Former) Pembroke Assembly of God	1372 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1940	Not NRE	None
035-5093	House	1382 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1950	Not NRE	None
035-5094	House	1531 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1920	Not NRE	None
035-5095	House	1441 Cascade Drive (Route 623), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1925	Not NRE	None
035-5096	House	164 Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1910	Not NRE	None
035-5097	House	319 Big Branch Hollow Road (Route 753), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1940	Not NRE	NA
035-5098	Barn	288 Hendrickson Road (Route 688), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1925-1950	Not NRE	None
035-5099	Barn	255 Buffalo Anklets Drive, Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1925-1950	Not NRE	None
035-5101	Cemetery	298 Rogers Road (Route 683), Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown	Not NRE	None
035-5102	Stone Foundation	Old Brickyard Road, Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown	Not NRE	None

Table 3. Summary and Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations for Additional Work
035-5103	Stone Foundation	990 Big Stony Creek Road, Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown	Not NRE	None
035-5104	Barn	Off Rogers Road (Route 683), Pembroke, Giles County	Unknown	Not NRE	None
035-5105	House Ruin	463 Mountain Lake Road (Route 700), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1850	Not NRE	None
035-5106	Warthen House	176 Obie Lane, Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870	Potentially NRE	Phase II Study
035-5107	House	402 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1945	Not NRE	None
035-5108	House	273 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870	Not NRE	None
035-5109	House	284 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1950	Not NRE	None
035-5110	House	210 Maybrook Road (Route 783), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1900	Not NRE	None
035-5111	Boyd's Chapel Cemetery	Brickyard Road (Route 608), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1900	Not NRE	None
035-5112	House	729 Brickyard Road (Route 608), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1955	Not NRE	None
035-5113	House	1295 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1870	Not NRE	None

Table 3. Summary and Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations for Additional Work
035-5114	House	608 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1955	Not NRE	None
035-5115	Joseph J. Snidow House	536 Kow Camp Road (Route 615), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1910	Not NRE	None
035-5116	Snidow Farm	400 Dry Branch Road (Route 626), Pembroke, Giles County	Circa 1860	Not NRE	None
035-5127	<i>Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Norcross Road (Route 684), Kimballton, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1892-1950</i>	<i>Potentially NRE</i>	<i>Phase II Study</i>
035-5117	<i>Masters House</i>	<i>752 Norcross Road (Route 684), Pearisburg, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1850</i>	<i>Potentially Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study</i>
035-5118	<i>McDonald Place</i>	<i>587 Norcross Road (Route 684), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1890</i>	<i>Potentially Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study</i>
035-5119	<i>Big Stony United Methodist Church</i>	<i>347 Norcross Road (Route 684), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>1891</i>	<i>Potentially Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study</i>
035-5120	<i>APG Lime Corp Plant #2</i>	<i>144 APG II Plant Lane, Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1890-1950</i>	<i>Not Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study as Part of Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>

Table 3. Summary and Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Survey #	Name	Location	Date	NRHP Evaluation	Recommendations for Additional Work
035-5121	<i>Caldwell Boarding House</i>	<i>114 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1890</i>	<i>Not Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study as Part of Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>
035-5122	<i>Curtis Caldwell House</i>	<i>129 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1945</i>	<i>Not Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study as Part of Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>
035-5123	<i>Caldwell House</i>	<i>141 Rogers Road (Route 683), Ripplemead, Giles County</i>	<i>Circa 1945</i>	<i>Not Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study as Part of Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>
035-5126	<i>Big Stony Railway</i>	<i>From Big Stony Junction on the New River to APG Lime Corp Plant #1, Norcross, Giles County</i>	<i>1892</i>	<i>Not Individually NRE – May Contribute to Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Phase II Study as Part of Proposed Big Stony Creek Rural Historic District</i>
035-5124	APG Lime Corp Plant #1	2093 Big Stony Creek Road, Ripplemead, Giles County	Circa 1930	Not NRE	None

*NRE= National Register Eligible

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