

**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 RR4-20f

Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the Mountain Valley Pipeline

Montgomery County, Virginia

VDHR File # 2014 1194



New South Associates, Inc.

**Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the
Mountain Valley Pipeline
Montgomery County, Virginia**

FERC Docket #: CP-16-10-000

VDHR File # 2014 1194

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ABSTRACT

The proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) natural gas pipeline route runs approximately 301 miles from northern West Virginia to southern Virginia. As an interstate 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-16-10-000.

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance level architectural survey along the 105-mile pipeline route portion located within the state of Virginia, which crosses Pittsylvania, Franklin, Roanoke, Montgomery, Craig, and Giles counties. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architecture extends into these counties, and a small portion of northern Floyd County. The total corridor 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, New South Associates, and SEARCH archaeological teams also provided some information about historic architectural resources including structures and cemeteries that were observed by them 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 survey results for the APE for historic architecture within Montgomery County.

The APE for historic architectural resources in Montgomery County is 30 miles in length and contains 11,921 acres. The historic architecture survey was conducted between May and November 2015. There were 31 architectural resources recorded in the online database Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS) during this survey. Five of these resources were previously recorded and had existing VDHR site identification numbers, while the remaining 26 were newly recorded resources that were each assigned a new site identification number by VDHR.

One resource, the Martin House (060-0415), was previously determined eligible for the NRHP. One district, the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District (060-0574), is listed in the NRHP. One previously identified contributing resource, Bennett's Store (060-0574-0105/060-0326), is located within the historic district and the APE for architectural resources. No change is recommended to the NRHP status of these three resources. Two resources (060-0574-0125 and 060-0574-0126) were newly recorded within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District and are recommended as contributing resources to the district. Twenty-six (26) resources (060-0333,

060-5072, 060-5150, 060-5151, 060-5152, 060-5153, 060-5154, 060-5155, 060-5156, 060-5157, 060-5158, 060-5159, 060-5160, 060-5161, 060-5162, 060-5163, 060-5167, 060-5170, 060-5171, 060-5172, 060-5173, 060-5174, 060-5175, 060-5176, 060-5177, and 060-5180) are outside the district and recommended not eligible for the NRHP; no further work on these resources is recommended for this Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.....	v
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING.....	1
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS	4
II. LITERATURE SEARCH, FIELD METHODS, AND EVALUATION CRITERIA.....	7
NRHP EVALUATION CRITERIA	8
III. HISTORIC CONTEXT	11
SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750)	11
COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789).....	11
EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830).....	12
ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860).....	12
CIVIL WAR (1861-1865).....	13
RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1918).....	13
WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945).....	15
THE NEW DOMINION (1945-PRESENT).....	15
IV. RESULTS OF THE PHASE I SURVEY	17
DESCRIPTION OF APE	17
SURVEY RESULTS	17
John Slusser House	18
Martin House.....	19
House.....	19
<i>North Fork Valley Rural Historic District</i>	22
<i>Log Store (Bennett's Store)</i>	24
<i>Barn</i>	24
<i>Cemetery</i>	24
Store	29
House.....	29
House.....	30
Store	30
House.....	30
House.....	31
House.....	31
House.....	32
Malong House	32
House.....	33

Rigsby House	33
House.....	34
House.....	34
Shed.....	35
Barn	35
Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #1	35
Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #2	36
Norfolk and Southern Railroad Bridge	37
Richardson Cemetery	37
House.....	37
House.....	38
House.....	38
House.....	39
Lawrence House.....	39
V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	41
REFERENCES	45
APPENDIX A: MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF RESOURCES	
APPENDIX B: RESOURCE SITE PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	
APPENDIX C: RESUMES FOR PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR AND AUTHOR	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. MVP Through Virginia	2
Figure 2. MVP Route Through Montgomery County	3
Figure 3. 1864 Map of Montgomery County.....	14
Figure 4. Map Showing Location of Martin House (060-0415).....	20
Figure 5. Map of the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County.....	23
Figure 6. Map Showing the Location of Bennett’s Store (060-0574-0105/060-0326) in the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County.....	25
Figure 7. Map Showing the Location of Barn (060-0574-0125) in the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County	27
Figure 8. Map Showing the Location of Cemetery (060-0574-0126) in the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County	28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previously Surveyed Resources in Montgomery County APE for Historic Resources ..	7
Table 2. Surveyed Resources.....	17
Table 3. Summary of Survey Findings and Recommendations.....	41

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. Martin House (060-0415), View Northwest.....	21
Photograph 2. Bennett’s Store (060-0574-0105/060-0326), View West.....	26
Photograph 3. Barn (060-0574-0125), View North.....	26
Photograph 4. Cemetery (060-0574-0126)	26

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. The portion of the project in Virginia, a 105-mile corridor through Pittsylvania, Franklin, Roanoke, Montgomery, Craig, and Giles counties, was surveyed between May and November 2015. A small portion of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources that extends into Floyd County was also surveyed. 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 northern 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, LLC; WGL Midstream; and 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 to markets in the Appalachian Mid- and South Atlantic regions of the United States. The pipeline will be 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 Montgomery County project route is 30 miles in length (Figure 2). It begins at the Roanoke/Montgomery County line approximately 2.4 miles southeast of Lafayette. From here, the APE for historic architecture travels northwest to the Giles County line approximately two miles southeast of the Huffman Community in Craig County. The APE for historic architectural resources in Montgomery County encompasses approximately 11,921 acres. The survey was conducted between May and November 2015. In total, 31 architectural resources were identified

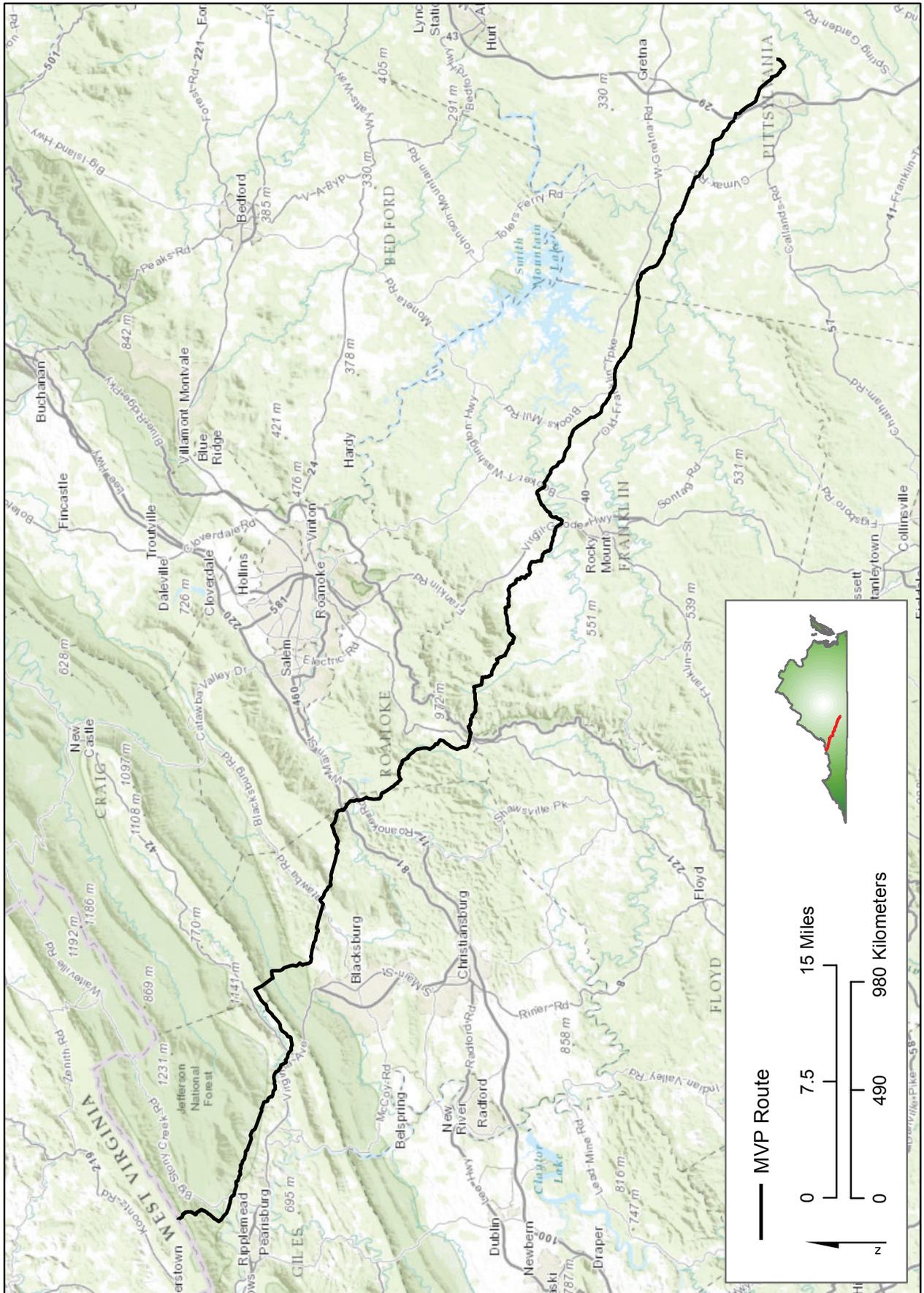


Figure 1. MVP Through Virginia

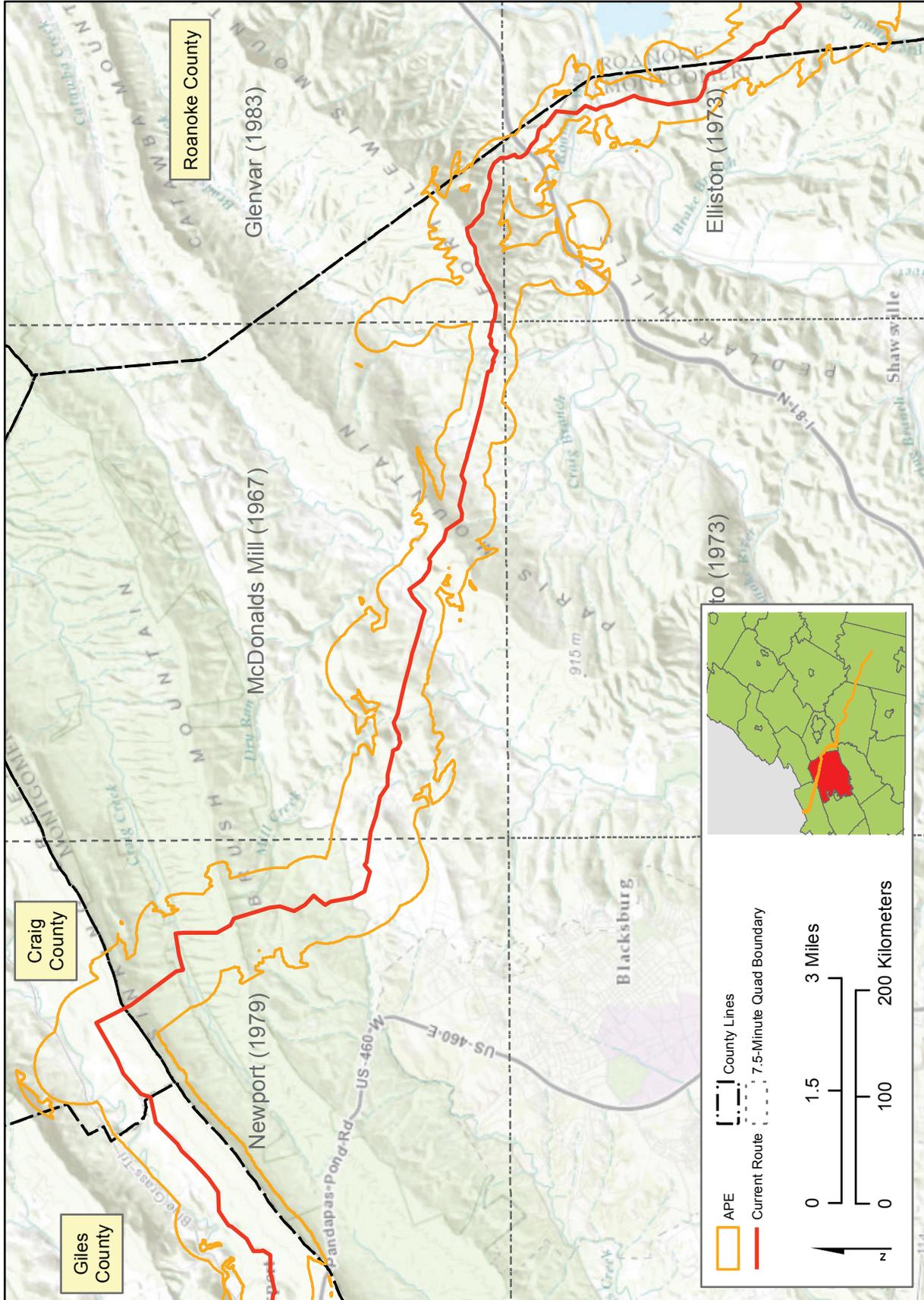


Figure 2. MVP Route Through Montgomery County

Source: ESRI Topographic Basemap (2010)

during field survey and recorded in the online database Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). Five of these resources were previously recorded and had existing VDHR site identification numbers. Twenty-six were newly recorded resources, and each was assigned a site identification number by VDHR. Maps showing resource locations are contained in Appendix A.

Area of Potential Effects

The 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 Montgomery County, 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 determined that Montgomery County was comprehensively surveyed for historic architecture in 1985-1986. Additionally, a survey of 281 resources in the 10,200-acre NRHP-listed North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, which is crossed by the pipeline, was conducted in 1990. Five resources were previously recorded within the APE for historic architectural resources (Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Surveyed Resources in Montgomery County APE for Historic Resources

VDHR No.	Name	Location	Date
060-0333	John Slusser House	1875 Mount Tabor Road (Route 624)	Circa 1850
060-0415	Martin House	North Fork Road (Route 603)	Circa 1835
060-5072	House	5513 North Fork Road (Route 603)	Circa 1940
060-0574	North Fork Valley Rural Historic District	North Fork of the Roanoke River	Circa 1745-1940
060-0574-0105/ 060-0326	Log Store (Bennett's Store)	2137 Catawba Road (Route 785),	Circa 1925

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. Printed V-CRIS database entries for each identified resource including site maps and photographs 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 Tetra Tech's, SEARCH's or New South's 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 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. Historian Jenna Pirtle assisted with data entry and file preparation. 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 (archaeology).

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)

The British Crown and Virginia claimed the land that would become Montgomery County long before it was actually settled. European explorers began entering 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 valley as part of the larger Mississippi River territory. The party also documented the Tutelo Indians at the Totera Town village on the New River bottomlands in Montgomery County. The Indian Road, which followed an early Indian trail, opened in 1745, and European settlers begin to enter the county (GAI Consultants 2011:9; Goldthwaite 1956:13–14, 21; Worsham 1989:E–1, E–4; 1991:8–1).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Between 1750 and 1780, transient bands of Cherokee and Iroquois Indians and a handful of Euroamerican settlers primarily occupied the area. Explorers and surveyors continued to document the county, including Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750 and Andrew Lewis in 1751. Following the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, permanent settlers slowly trickled into the area to claim land grants provided to soldiers who had served in the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Settlement of the region initially took place in the river valleys with immigrant groups including Ulster Scots, English, and German ethnicities (GAI Consultants 2011:9–10; Worsham 1989:E–1, E–3).

By the mid-1750s, the best tracts of land in the county had been claimed. Many of the settlers continued moving down the Great Valley of Virginia to lands that would become Kentucky and Tennessee. The area was legally opened to settlement in 1768 when the Treaty of Fort Stanwix was signed. This treaty, along with other treaties, ended the rights of the Iroquois and Cherokee Indians to lands in the project area. The Shawnee Indians, however, did not recognize the treaties (GAI Consultants 2011:9–10; Worsham 1989:E–1, E–4, E–6).

Montgomery County was established in 1777 from the dissolution of Fincastle County, which had been carved from Botetourt County in 1772. The county is named in honor of Richard Montgomery (1738-1775), an Irish-born major general in the American Revolutionary War who died during the failed 1775 invasion of Canada. At that time, the county stretched from the North Carolina border west to the Ohio River. After Wythe County was carved from western Montgomery County in 1790, the county seat was initially established at Hans Meadow in 1790 before relocating permanently in 1792 to Christiansburg, named for Colonel William Christian (GAI Consultants 2011:11; Worsham 1989:E–1).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Montgomery County annexed a section of Botetourt County in 1789, but over the years lost land to form counties that are now in West Virginia as well as several of the Virginia counties along the New River valley, including Giles County in 1806. During this period, the population fluctuated between 8,409 in 1810 to 12,306 in 1830, with African American residents making up 14 to 17 percent of the population. Transportation was limited to unimproved wagon roads until the construction of turnpikes, such as the Allegheny Turnpike, which opened in 1809, connecting Christiansburg to the Roanoke River, Salem, and Lynchburg. Christiansburg grew into a commercial village with taverns and stores surrounding the town square. William Black laid out the village of Blacksburg in 1797 near a stagecoach route; the town was incorporated in 1798 (GAI Consultants 2011:11; Worsham 1989:E-2, E-6, E-23, E-25).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The county size decreased in 1839 with the formation of Pulaski County, but the population grew in the 1830s and 1840s with the development of improved transportation, primarily turnpikes and stagecoach roads. By the 1850s, toll turnpikes traversed the county, connecting Christiansburg to Pearisburg, Blacksburg to Newport, and the surrounding region and adjacent states. In the 1850s, Christiansburg became a stagecoach stop on the route between Richmond, Virginia, and Nashville, Tennessee, as well as a stop on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, which opened a depot at Cambria near Christiansburg in 1854. The railroad connected the county to commercial markets at Bristol, Lynchburg, and Richmond. Before the railroad opened, Christiansburg remained a small village with 335 people and about 45 buildings; by 1860, the town had grown to 729 people, including 285 free blacks and slaves. During the antebellum period, Montgomery County also featured fashionable mountain resorts such as the Yellow Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs, where visitors from large east coast cities and families from the tidewater and Carolina plantations would stay during summers (Fariello and Rubick 2005:37-39, 47; GAI Consultants 2011:12; Worsham 1989:E-1, E-11).

The county's population grew from 7,405 in 1840 to 10,617 in 1860. During this period, slaves and free blacks made up 21 percent of the county's population, which was above the average for southwest Virginia, but below the statewide average of 38 percent. The farmers of the agriculture-based economy grew primarily tobacco, corn, oats, wheat, swine, sheep, and cattle. The county's economy also included industries such as whiskey distilling, timber harvesting, limestone quarrying, milling, iron furnaces, and coal mining at Merrimac. Several rural villages developed during this period at Graysontown, Rough and Ready, Riner, Pilot, Ellett, and Lafayette (U.S. Census Bureau 1840a; 1850; 1860a; 1840b; 1860b; GAI Consultants 2011:11-12; Worsham 1991:8-3; Worsham 1989:E-8, E-9, E-26, E-27).

Civil War (1861-1865)

Although Virginia was a primary theater of military operations throughout the Civil War, no major battles occurred in Montgomery County. During the war, coal mining at Merrimac increased and depots along the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad served as important supply points for the Confederate army. Navigation along the New River was improved in 1862 by the Confederates for supply and defense of western Virginia. The Union Army destroyed the railroad bridge spanning the New River near Radford on May 10, 1864 and moved through the county during attacks on railroad infrastructure at Lynchburg (Figure 3) (GAI Consultants 2011:18; Worsham 1989:E-12).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1918)

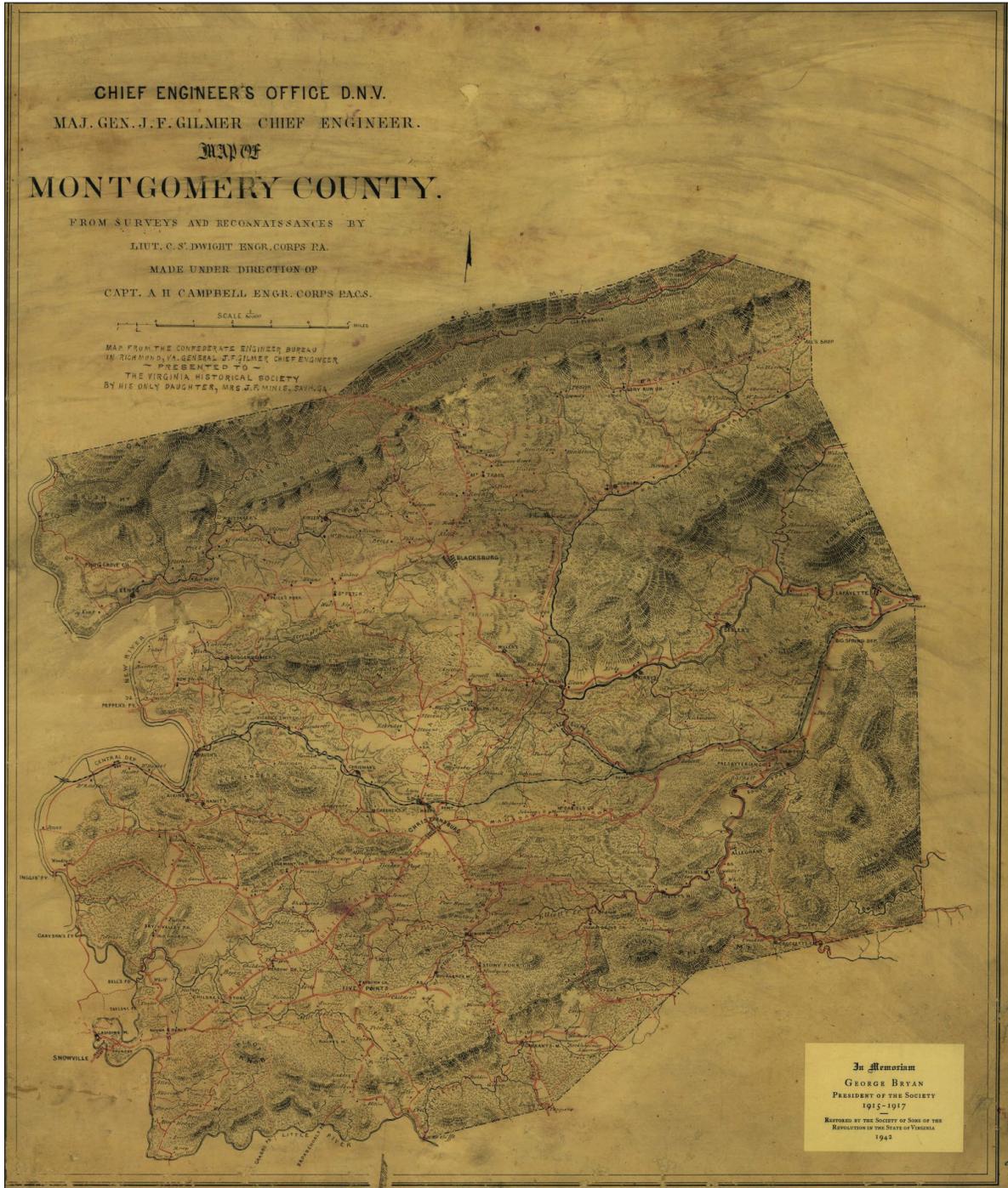
Although Montgomery County escaped extensive damage during the Civil War, the adverse impact to the regional economy was significant. Several toll turnpikes were destroyed during the war or did not reopen afterwards. Hundreds of men from the county had died during the conflict. After the war ended, the county entered a period of reconstruction. The Friends' Freedmen's Association of Philadelphia led efforts to improve the skills and education of freed slaves. In the 1880s, the Christiansburg Industrial Institute provided trade school training for the county's black residents similar to Hampton Institute (GAI Consultants 2011:18).

During the Civil War and Reconstruction eras, the county's population increased from 10,617 in 1860 to 12,556 in 1870. At the turn of the twentieth century, the county population continued to grow, reaching 17,268 by 1910. During this period, the county's black population decreased from 25 percent in 1880 to 13 percent in 1910. After the Civil War, a group of former slaves formed the black community of Wake Forest near the mouth of Toms Creek (Fariello and Rubick 2005:17-19; U.S. Census Bureau 1870; 1880; 1890; 1900; 1910a; Worsham 1989:E-2).

In the late nineteenth century, the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad consolidated with other rail lines, and renamed the Norfolk & Western Railway. The Virginia Anthracite and Coal Railroad opened in 1904, connecting Blacksburg and the Merrimac mines to the Norfolk & Western Railway at Christiansburg. In 1909, the Virginian Railway became the county's second railroad, connecting Deepwater, West Virginia, to Hampton Roads, Virginia. During this period, the fashionable summer resorts of Yellow Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs reached their zenith of popularity (GAI Consultants 2011:19; Worsham 1989:E-14).

In the 1870s, Blacksburg incorporated and became home to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, with federal funding through the Morrill Act. The segregated school specialized in agricultural and mechanical training and operated agricultural experiment stations throughout the region. Chartered in 1892, the small railroad town of Radford became an independent city in 1902 and home of Radford University in 1910 (GAI Consultants 2011:19).

Figure 3. 1864 Map of Montgomery County



Source: Library of Congress

Agriculture remained the predominant component of the economy in the post-bellum period. In 1880, the county counted some 1,463 farms. Primary agricultural products included sheep, dairy and beef cattle, swine, corn, and hay. Due to the influence of the Virginia Tech Agricultural Experiment Station, at the turn of the twentieth century, county farmers were introduced to progressive farming techniques such as rotating crops and new types of agricultural outbuildings, such as hillside bank barns, silos, corn cribs, hay mows, and ricks. During this period, the county experienced a growth in sheep and dairy farms. By 1910, some 83 percent of the county land was being farmed; the county featured 1,530 white farms and 146 black farms (Worsham 1989:E-77, E-79; U.S. Census Bureau 1910b).

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

Transportation improvements continued during this period with the county's first hard-surfaced roads built in the 1920s. State highways were paved and improved in the 1930s and 1940s. The county's population grew from 18,595 in 1920 to 21,206 in 1940. During the Great Migration, the county's black population continued to decrease, from 11 percent in 1920 to seven percent in 1940 (U.S. Census Bureau 1920; 1930; 1940a).

Improved roads also led to the development of automobile tourism, particularly along the Lee Highway, a national auto trail connecting San Francisco with New York City via the Southwest and South. Named for Robert E. Lee, the route passed along present-day U.S. Highway 11 through Radford and Christiansburg in Montgomery County. The last section of the Lee Highway to open was the incline up Christiansburg Mountain; when the road opened in November 1926, the residents of Christiansburg celebrated with a parade and erected a floral arch over the road (Worsham 1989:E-14).

During the Great Depression, federal New Deal programs funded construction of public projects in the county, such as a U.S. Post Office at Christiansburg. The Civilian Conservation Corps used the abandoned Yellow Sulphur Springs hotel as a base camp and parts of the resort were restored (Fariello and Rubick 2005:46).

During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed the Radford Ammunition Plant for manufacturing gunpowder and ammunition. The plant became a major employer for the county. Farming remained a significant component of the economy; however, with some 1,670 farms in the county in 1940; of these, 1,628 were owned by white residents and 42 were owned by black residents (Worsham 1989:E-79; U.S. Census Bureau 1940b).

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

In the 1940s, the county witnessed a 40 percent growth spurt with the population reaching 29,780 in 1950. During this period, the county's black population continued to shrink, decreasing to four percent in 1960. Driven by the economic growth of Blacksburg and Radford,

the county's population grew by 43 percent in the 1960s and 34 percent in the 1970s. By 2010, the population of Montgomery County had grown to 94,392. Montgomery County forms the core of the Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, Virginia metropolitan area, which had a 2010 population of 162,958 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

In the late twentieth century, the city of Blacksburg experienced tremendous growth due to the presence of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech). The public land-grant university currently serves some 31,000 students, making it the third largest university in Virginia. In addition, Radford University enrolls nearly 10,000 students. With the opening of Interstate 81 through the county and the S.R. 460 bypass in the 1960s, Blacksburg was also successful in recruiting industrial plants, corporate research facilities, and shopping centers. By 2010, the population of Blacksburg had grown to 42,620. With this growth, came suburban sprawl with residential and commercial growth connecting Blacksburg, Radford, and Christiansburg with Salem and Roanoke to the east (Worsham 1989:E-14).

In the late twentieth century, efforts to preserve the county's historic places were initiated. Beginning in 1969, dozens of properties have been listed in the NRHP. A county survey report was completed in 1986 and countywide Multiple Property Documentation Form was completed in 1989. Northeast of Blacksburg, the project passes through the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, NRHP-listed in 1991 with 10,200 acres and 281 resources (Worsham 1991; Worsham 1989).

IV. RESULTS OF THE PHASE I SURVEY

Description of APE

Montgomery County is located near Giles County in western Virginia. The county contains approximately 389 square miles within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province at the western end of the project area and is characterized by long ridges separated by linear valleys. The elevation ranges from 1,190-3,770 feet above sea level. The western portion of the county is drained by the New River and the eastern portion by the Roanoke River. The county is bisected north to south by the Eastern Continental Divide (Worsham 1989:E-1, E-3).

The APE for historic architectural resources crosses north Montgomery County north of Blacksburg. The APE roughly bisects the 10,000-acre North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, situated in the upper drainage basin of the Roanoke River at an elevation of approximately 1,600 feet above sea level. The valley extends for approximately nine miles from the village of Lusters Gate north to the Roanoke County line. The rural historic district contains a significant rural landscape and an important collection of domestic and agricultural buildings, and a historic archaeological site, as well as an early twentieth-century school, two late nineteenth-century churches, and five mid- to late nineteenth-century industrial resources, including three mills, a tanyard site, and a brick kiln site.

Survey Results

The current survey identified 31 resources within the APE for historic architectural resources including five previously recorded resources (Table 2). Individual property descriptions are contained in this section. 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. Resources recommended for additional study are denoted in the text.

Table 2. Surveyed Resources

VDHR No.	Name	Location	Date
060-0333	John Slusser House	1875 Mount Tabor Road (Route 624)	Circa 1850
060-0415	Martin House	5520 North Fork Road (Route 603)	Circa 1835
060-5072	House	5513 North Fork Road (Route 603)	Circa 1940
<i>060-0574</i>	<i>North Fork Valley Rural Historic District</i>	<i>North Fork of the Roanoke River</i>	<i>Circa 1745-1940</i>
<i>060-0574-0105/ 060-0326</i>	<i>Log Store (Bennett's Store)</i>	<i>2137 Catawba Road (Route 785)</i>	<i>Circa 1940</i>
<i>060-0574-0125</i>	<i>Barn</i>	<i>Catawba Road</i>	<i>Circa 1910</i>
<i>060-0574-0126</i>	<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>3721 Mill Creek Road</i>	<i>unknown</i>
060-5150	Store	5691 Lafayette Road (Route 626)	Circa 1950
060-5151	House	10314 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Circa 1945
060-5152	House	10430 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Circa 1950

*Shaded cells indicate those resources within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

Table 2. Surveyed Resources

VDHR No.	Name	Location	Date
060-5153	Store	10443 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Circa 1950
060-5154	House	10453 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Circa 1920
060-5155	House	7068 Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	Circa 1900
060-5156	House	6839 Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	Circa 1920
060-5157	House	2222 Howard Drive	Circa 1950
060-5158	Malong House	3053 Bradshaw Road	1953
060-5159	House	3475 Flatwoods Road (Route 622)	Circa 1945
060-5160	Rigsby House	2608 Bishop Road (Route 648)	1961
060-5161	House	2420 Bishop Road (Route 648)	1958
060-5162	House	1963 Mount Tabor Road (Route 624)	1967
060-5163	Shed	Reese Mountain Road	Circa 1940
060-5167	Barn	6758 Stones Keep Lane	Circa 1930
060-5170	Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #1	North of Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	Circa 1955
060-5171	Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #2	East of Lafayette	Circa 1955
060-5172	Norfolk Southern Railroad Bridge, spanning unnamed tributary, North Fork Roanoke River	Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	1955
060-5173	Richardson Cemetery	5091 North Fork Road (Route 603)	20 th Century
060-5174	House (former church)	3865 Bradshaw Road (Route 622)	Circa 1900
060-5175	House	3594 Flatwoods Road (Route 622)	Circa 1880
060-5176	House	3551 Flatwoods Road (Route 603)	Circa 1938
060-5177	House	3552 Flatwoods Road (Route 603)	Circa 1950
060-5181	Lawrence House	3842 Marla Drive	Circa 1964

*Shaded cells indicate those resources within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

John Slusser House
1875 Mount Tabor Road (Route 624), Blacksburg, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-0333

The John Slusser House is located on the south side of Mount Tabor Road. It was previously recorded in V-CRIS as a circa-1850 two-story farmhouse with an original v-notched log core. It has a side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and a stone foundation. There is a one-story hip-roof porch that shelters an offset entrance door with a wood surround. The house has a two-story rear ell with an enclosed porch. There is an exterior end concrete block chimney. The doors and windows are modern replacements. The 0.5-acre parcel also contains two modern secondary dwellings, a gable-roof garage, and two sheds. This resource was not visible from the right-of-way. The description is based on the existing V-CRIS entry, and no photographs were taken.

This resource is an antebellum farmhouse that has been substantially altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows and doors, and modern outbuildings. Due to its lack of materials integrity the dwelling is not representative of its style, type, or time period. 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 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Martin House
5520 North Fork Road, Elliston, Montgomery County
060-0415

The circa-1835 Martin House is located on the north side of North Fork Road approximately 0.77 miles northeast of the intersection with Interstate 81 (Figure 4; Photograph 1). The house sits on an approximately 1.73-acre cleared parcel. The tracks of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad (060-5170) are south of the house and on the north side of North Fork Road. A circa-1940 shed and a circa-1870 garage are on the parcel.

This circa-1835 two-story, four-bay Federal-style brick dwelling has a side-gable standing seam metal roof, exterior brick end chimneys with corbelled caps, and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. Four-light windows flank each of the end chimneys in the attic. The brick on the façade (south elevation) is laid in Flemish bond and the side and rear elevations are laid in five-course American bond. The full-width, two-story front porch has a hipped roof and square columns. The four-bay porch is clearly not original, but an earlier survey noted that scarring on the façade and an original second-story door both indicate that the house has always had a two-story front porch.

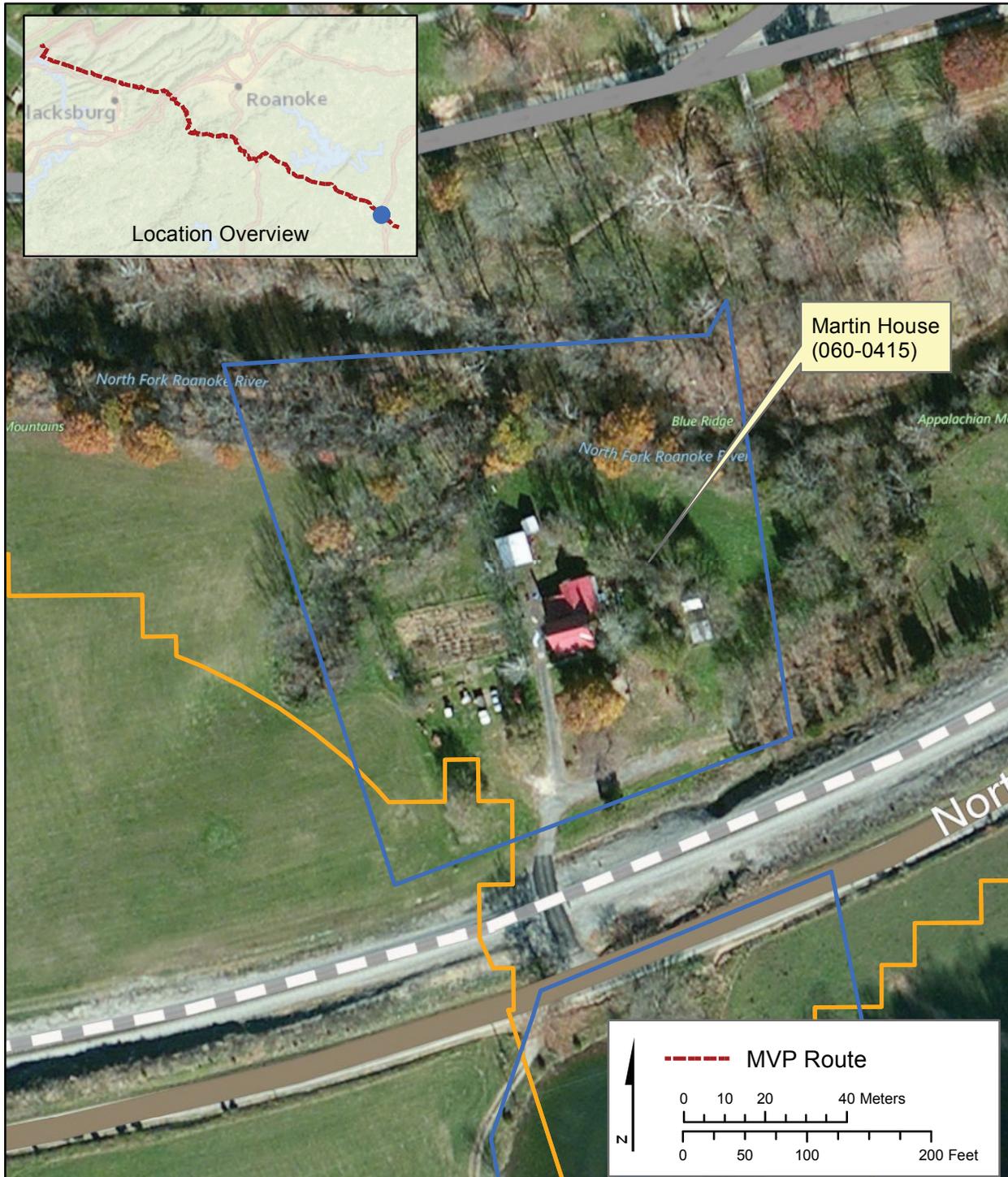
In 2009, VDHR concurred with the Virginia Department of Transportation that the Martin House was eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a surviving example of a brick Federal-style dwelling with a four-bay, two-room plan. No change is recommend to the NRHP status of this resource.

House
5513 North Fork Road (Route 603), Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5072

This circa-1940 deteriorated dwelling is located on the south side of North Fork Road in a large meadow that backs up to a steep forested hillside. A red gabled barn with side sheds and vertical plank siding was observed east of the house.

This one-story, side-gable frame dwelling has an intersecting gable rear addition and a smaller, collapsing shed-roofed rear addition. The roof is covered with metal and an interior central brick chimney projects from the roofline. The windows are a combination of eight-over-eight and six-

Figure 4. Map Showing Location of Martin House (060-0415)



Source: Bing Maps (2016)

Photograph 1. Martin House (060-0415)



over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles. The foundation was not observed. The house is overgrown with vegetation and is abandoned and severely deteriorated.

The resource is a deteriorated unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century dwelling. The building does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to have been associated with events or persons significant in the past. The associated barn is not significant independent of the house. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

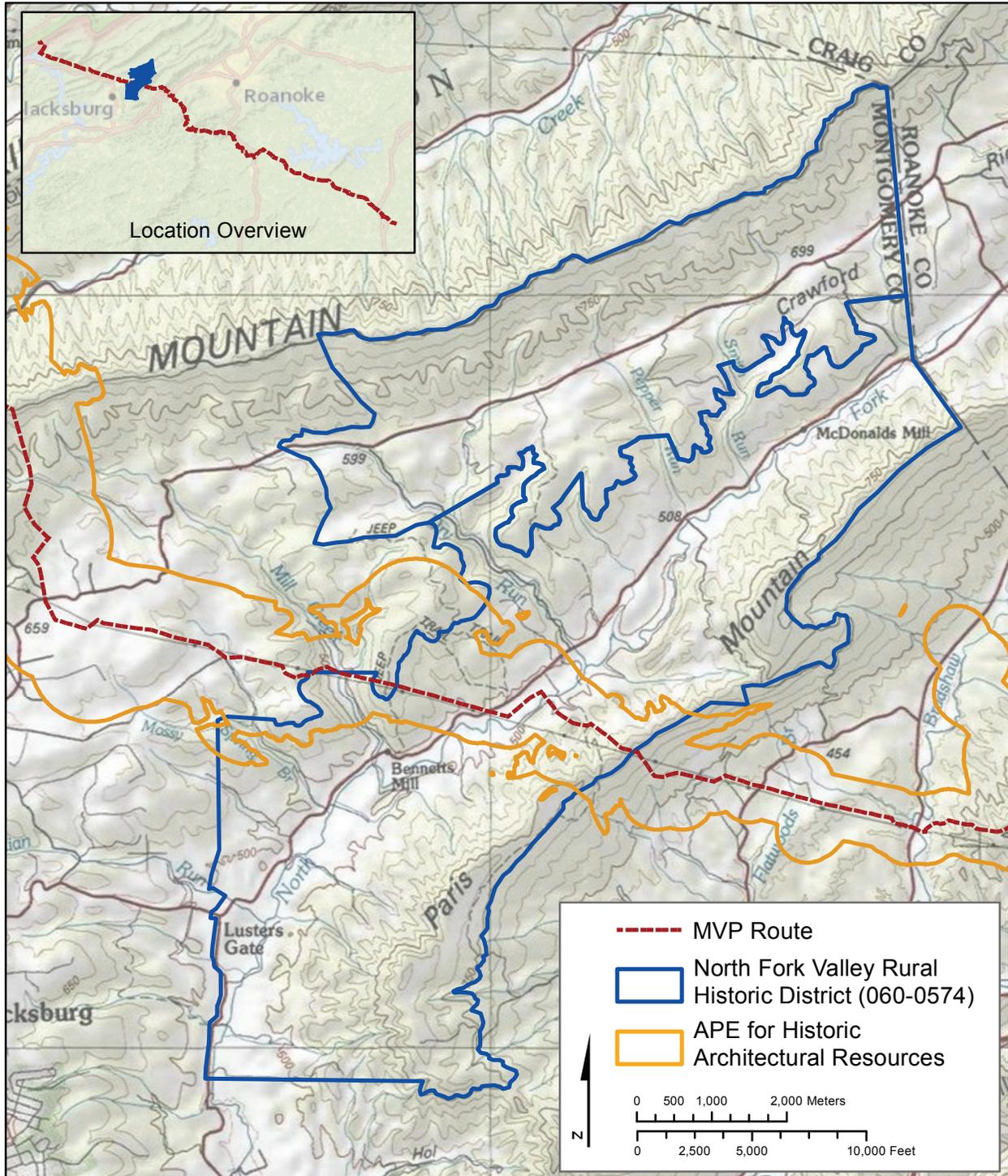
***North Fork Valley Rural Historic District
North Fork of the Roanoke River
VDHR No. 060-0574***

The North Fork Valley Rural Historic District is located in the northeastern quadrant of Montgomery County (Figure 5). The district was listed in the NRHP in 1990 under Criteria A, C, and D. The period of significance is between 1745 and 1940. There are 144 contributing resources, and 137 non-contributing resources within the district boundaries.

The nominated portion of the valley extends for approximately nine miles from the Roanoke County line to a point about a mile south of the village of Lusters Gate. The valley has an average floor elevation of 1,600 feet and represents parts of the upper drainage basin of the Roanoke River, the north and south forks of which drain the eastern half of the county. The rural historic district contains a significant rural landscape and an important collection of domestic and agricultural buildings; a historic archaeological site; an early twentieth-century school, two late nineteenth-century churches; and five mid- to-late nineteenth-century industrial resources including three mills, a tanyard site, and a brick kiln site.

A windshield survey of the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District was conducted to determine if significant alterations to the landscape or individual resources has occurred since its NRHP listing in 1990. 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 1990. One previously recorded (060-0574-0105/060-0326) and two newly recorded resources (060-0574-0125 and 060-0574-0126) within the district fall within the APE for architectural resources.

Figure 5. Map of the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps, McDonalds Mill, VA (1967), Ironto, VA (1972), Blacksburg, VA (1980) and Newport, VA (1977)

Log Store (Bennett's Store)
2137 Catawba Road (Route 785), Blacksburg Montgomery County
060-0574-0105/060-0326

Situated in a pasture on the west side of Catawba Road is the circa-1940 Bennett's Store, a contributing resource in North Fork Valley Rural Historic District (Figure 6; Photograph 2). The one-room store has a side-gable metal roof and a symmetrical façade consisting of a central doorway flanked by four-over-four windows. The store is built of round-notched logs with concrete chinking. German siding finishes the gable ends. On the south side, a narrow brick chimney encapsulates a metal stove flue. The building sits on a cut stone basement parged with cement.

Barn
Catawba Road, Blacksburg, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-0574-0125

This circa-1910 wood barn is located in a pasture on the south side of Catawba Road and south of the North Fork of the Catawba River (Figure 7; Photograph 3). The two-story gabled barn has a shed on the southwest side. There are two open bays on the ground level. The roof planes are covered with metal sheathing and the sides are sheathed with vertical planks. Some supports on the interior are milled timbers, and other supports appear recycled. New South's archaeological field crew recorded this resource.

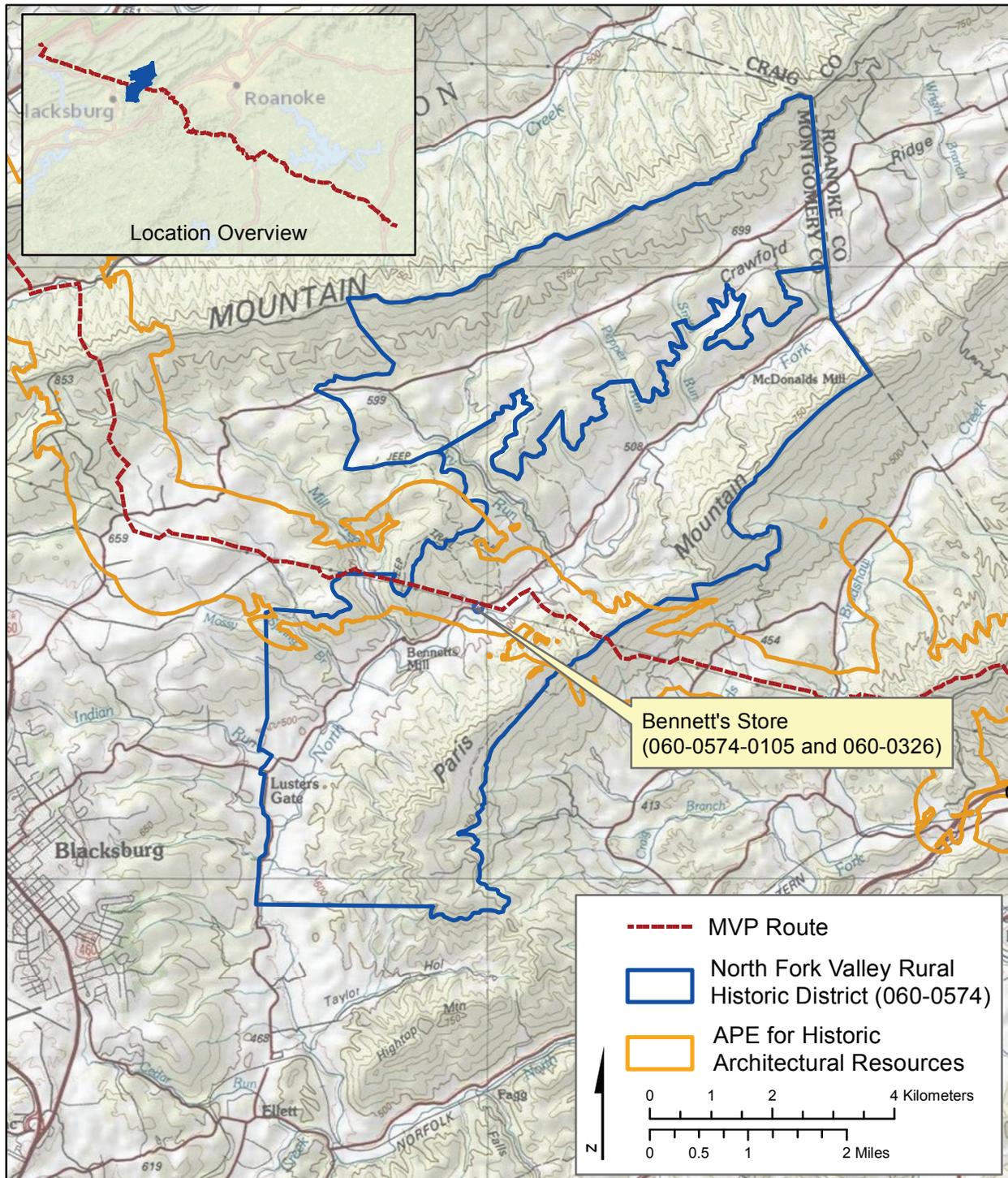
This resource is a common mid-twentieth-century outbuilding that does not possess individual architectural significance and is proximate to larger farm complex. The resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The barn contributes to the rural setting of the district and its date of construction falls within the district's period of significance, 1790-1940. For these reasons, the barn is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District.

Cemetery
3721 Mill Creek Road, Montgomery County
060-0574-0126

This small cemetery is situated on the west side of Mill Creek Road in an overgrown field (Figure 8: Photograph 4). It consists of three small, uncut fieldstones. The grave markers are roughly aligned north-south and are approximately three feet apart. New South's archaeological field crew recorded the cemetery based on information provided by the landowner.

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

Figure 6. Map Showing the Location of Bennett's Store (060-0574-0105/060-0326) in the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps, McDonalds Mill, VA (1967), Ironto, VA (1972), Blacksburg, VA (1980) and Newport, VA (1977)

Photograph 2. Bennett's Store (060-0574-0105/060-0326), Front Elevation



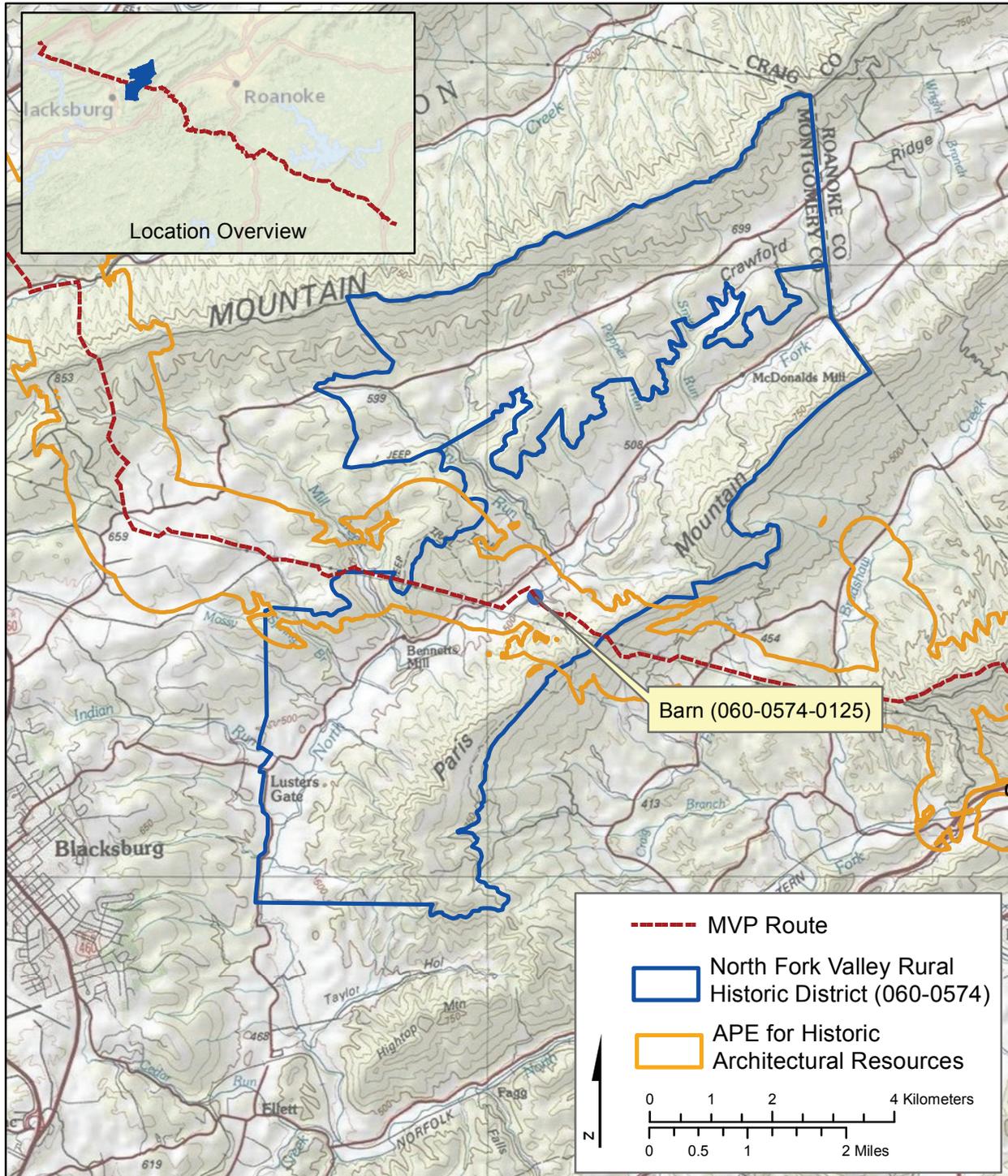
Photograph 3. Barn (060-0574-0125), South Side



Photograph 4. Grave Marker at Cemetery (060-0574-0126)

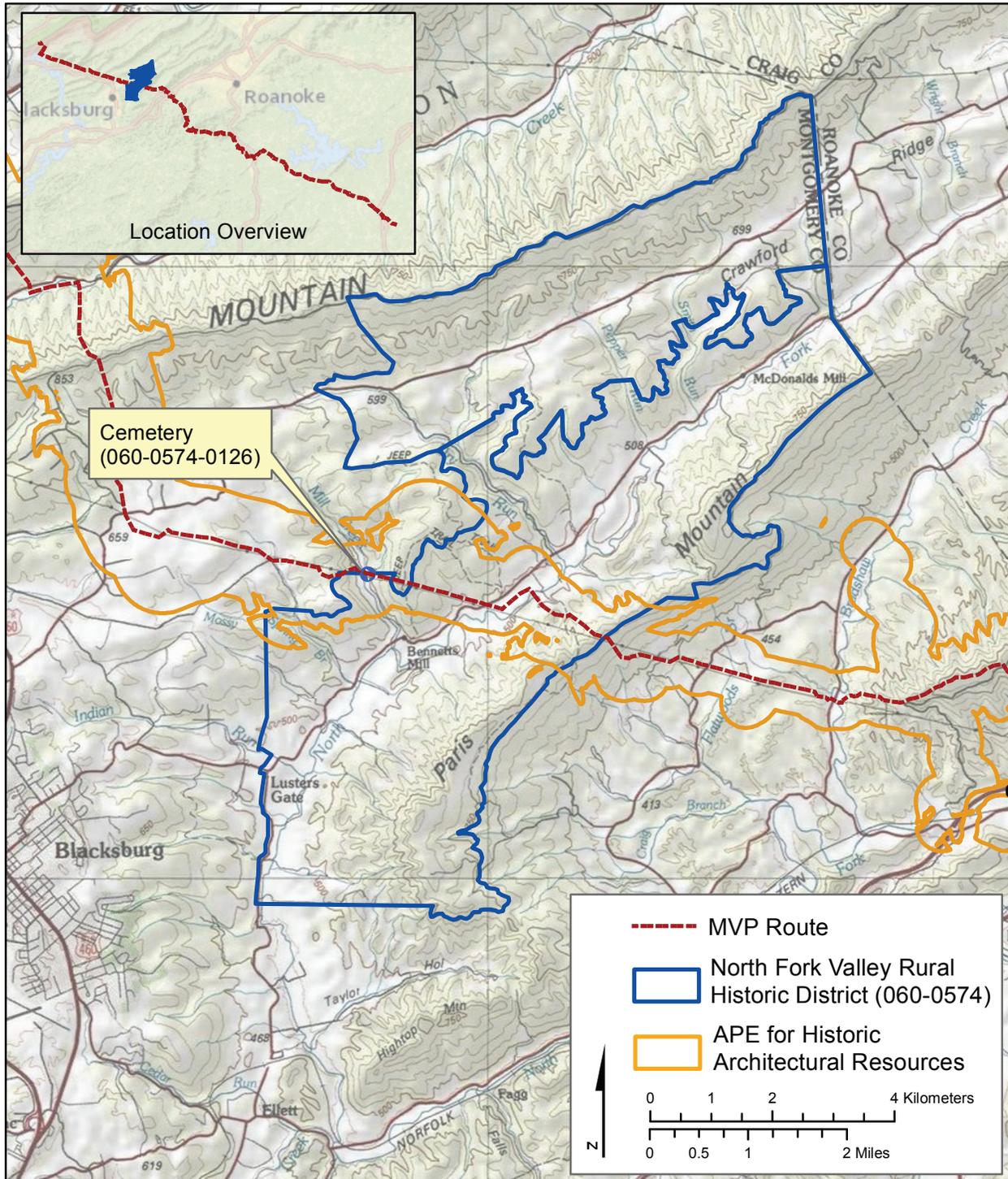


Figure 7. Map Showing the Location of Barn (060-0574-0125) in the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps, McDonalds Mill, VA (1967), Ironto, VA (1972), Blacksburg, VA (1980) and Newport, VA (1977)

Figure 8. Map Showing the Location of Cemetery (060-0574-0126) in the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District, Montgomery County



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps, McDonalds Mill, VA (1967), Ironto, VA (1972), Blacksburg, VA (1980) and Newport, VA (1977)

not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. The cemetery is an example of a rural burial place and its date of construction falls within the district's period of significance, 1790-1940. For these reasons, the cemetery is recommended eligible as a contributing resource within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District.

Store

**5691 LaFayette Road (Route 626), Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5150**

This brick store faces west on a 0.9-acre parcel located at the intersection of LaFayette Road and Roanoke Road (Lee Highway). The circa-1950, one-story commercial building has a flat parapet roof, brick exterior, and a concrete foundation. It has two storefronts with recessed entries and plate glass display windows. There is metal coping along the parapet.

The resource is an unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century brick commercial building. The building 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. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House

**10314 Roanoke Road (Route 11), Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5151**

This circa-1945 house is on the north side of Roanoke Road. It faces south on a 0.6-acre parcel, which also contains a prefabricated shed and an above ground pool. The house is a 1.5-story Bungalow with an inset porch and central front dormer. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation. There is a stone exterior chimney on the west side and also a one-story hipped roof porch of recent construction. The original siding has been covered with vinyl and the windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The owner stated the dwelling was a Sears kit house, but this has not been confirmed.

The resource is a common early twentieth-century house type, the Craftsman Bungalow. The house has been altered by the installation of modern vinyl siding over the original siding material and the removal of the original window sashes. Due to its lack of materials integrity, the dwelling is not well preserved example of a Craftsman Bungalow. The property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

House

**10430 Roanoke Road (Route 11), Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5152**

This circa-1950 house is located on the north side of Roanoke Road. It faces west on a 0.5-acre parcel. There are two wood modern frame sheds behind the house. The house is an L-shaped brick Ranch with shed roofed front porch that extends to shelter the garage at the east end. The house retains three-light horizontal pane windows and a facade chimney.

The resource is an example of a popular mid-twentieth-century house type, the Ranch House, 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. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Store

**10443 Roanoke Road (Route 11), Elliston, Virginia
VDHR No. 060-5153**

This vacant circa-1950 store building is located on a paved 0.4-acre lot on the south side of Roanoke Road. The store faces north and there are railroad tracks just south of it. This one-story concrete block store is covered on three sides with cut stone veneer. The foundation is concrete block and there is a concrete block shed addition off the rear. The facade features plate glass storefront windows and a projecting entry vestibule with plate glass windows and glass and metal doors. Also, the northwest corner has a rounded shape. The only alteration is the addition of a mansard roofline, probably in the 1970s. This change detracts significantly from the building's historic appearance.

The resource is an unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century commercial building. The building does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The store has been altered by the installation of the Mansard roofline. Due to its lack of materials integrity, the store is not a good example of a commercial building. It is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House

**10453 Roanoke Road (Route 11), Elliston, Virginia
VDHR No. 060-5154**

Located on the south side of Roanoke Road, this resource is a circa-1920 Bungalow with an inset porch and front shed dormer. The porch has battered posts on brick piers and shelters an off center entry. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The original siding and

windows have been replaced with vinyl. The front door is also a replacement. The house sits on a low continuous foundation of poured concrete. The 0.78-acre parcel also contains a mobile home and a one-story garage building with three entrance bays and a metal mansard roof on the façade.

The resource is a common early twentieth-century house type, the Craftsman Bungalow. The house has been altered by the installation of modern vinyl siding over the original siding material and the removal of the original window sashes. Due to its lack of materials integrity, the dwelling is not a good example of a Craftsman Bungalow. The property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

House
7068 Cove Hollow Road (Route 603), Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5155

Located on the east side of Cove Hollow Road, this house faces west and is accessed by a gravel driveway. The 9.3-acre parcel also includes a poured concrete gable roof shed and a plank shed-roof shed. This house was not clearly visible from the public right-of-way. It appears to be a circa-1900, 1.5-story side-gable dwelling with a garage addition on the west side. Specific materials and other details could not be discerned, although replacement materials such as vinyl siding were visible.

This resource consists of a non-descript house, estimated to date from around 1900, and two sheds. The integrity of the primary house has been diminished by the installation of vinyl siding. 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. For these reasons, the property is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
6839 Cove Hollow Road (Route 603), Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5156

This resource is located on the south side of Cove Hollow Road and is surrounded by overgrown pasture. Located east of the historic-era house is a recently constructed log home. The house was not clearly visible from the public right-of-way. It appears to be a circa-1920 1.5-story side-gable house with a rear shed addition and an engaged front porch. Under the porch is central entrance flanked by paired window openings. It appears to have an asphalt shingle roof, and vinyl siding and replacement windows.

The modest house lacks stylistic details. It has been altered by the installation of modern vinyl siding over the original siding material and the removal of the original window sashes. These alterations have eroded the dwelling's physical integrity. The property is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

House
2222 Howard Drive, Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5157

This house sits in a pasture south of Cove Hollow Road and faces north. It is accessed via a private road, Howard Drive. The age of the house was unclear due to its distance from the public right-of-way, but it appears to date to circa 1950. It is a two-story, double-pile house with a side-gable roof, central decorative front-facing gable, and a rectangular plan. There is a one-bay flat roofed entry porch and a hipped roof porch on the east side. A brick exterior end chimney is on the west side. The roof is asphalt shingle, the siding is vinyl and the windows are six-over-six on the second floor and eight-over-eight on the first floor. The house sits on a continuous foundation of poured concrete. Outbuildings include a concrete block shed and a one-story brick Ranch house that aerial photography indicate was recently moved from the east side of Howard Drive.

The resource is an unremarkable 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 extant outbuildings are not examples of any particular building type or construction technique and are not significant independent of the main dwelling. The Ranch house was moved to this site around April of 2015 and may not have historical associations with this property. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Malong House
3053 Bradshaw Road, Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5158

The Malong House is on the west side of Bradshaw Road and faces east. West of the house in the rear yard is a side-gable, vinyl-sided secondary dwelling and a frame gabled shed. The property owners report the main house was built in 1953. The one-story L-plan gabled Ranch house has broad overhanging eaves. It is built of concrete blocks molded to simulate weatherboards. According to the residents, the vinyl-sided addition on the northwest side was built in 2001. The addition covers the original exterior end chimney. A second smaller slope chimney is at the northeast end of the house. The roof is asphalt shingle and foundation is assumed to be concrete block. The windows were also replaced in 2001 and are vinyl six-over-six and eight-over-eight simulated sashes. The original entry door with three horizontal windows remains.

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

House
3475 Flatwoods Road (Route 622), Elliston, Virginia
VDHR No. 060-5159

Located on the northwest side of Flatwoods Road, this circa-1945 house is accessed by a gravel driveway. There are two small sheds on the site: a frame shed-roofed shed and a prefabricated frame shed. The surrounding area is wooded and a power transmission line and cleared easement is west of the house. The primary resource is a modest, one-story, side-gable house with a partial-width shed-roof porch supported by scrolled metal posts. The porch shelters a glazed and paneled front door. The asphalt shingle roof has a front slope concrete block stove flue. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation. The siding is vinyl and the windows are a combination of two-over-two aluminum sashes and six-over-six vinyl replacements.

This resource consists of a non-descript house, estimated to date from around 1945, and two sheds. The integrity of the primary house has been diminished by the installation of vinyl siding and removal of some of the original windows. 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. For these reasons, the property is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Rigsby House
2608 Bishop Road (Route 648), Blacksburg, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5160

The 1961 Rigsby House is located on the east side of Bishop Road in a rural, wooded area. A creek runs through the front yard. Two outbuildings were visible: a log playhouse with an asphalt shingle roof and a shed-roofed barn with a corrugated metal roof. The 1.5-story house has a side-gable asphalt roof, brick veneer exterior, and a concrete foundation. There is a ¾-width shed-roofed front porch with decorative metal columns and a modern wooden deck on the south side that accesses a second story attic apartment. The house has modern replacement doors and windows, and there is vinyl siding in the gable ends.

The resource is an unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century house. This example lacks distinctive architectural, design and construction features, and does not sufficiently embody the any particular style. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The outbuildings appear to be of recent construction. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
2420 Bishop Road (Route 648), Blacksburg, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5161

This 1958 house is located on the north side of Bishop Road and faces southeast. The 123-acre farm parcel also contains a frame shed-roofed, two-bay, tractor shed, a frame shed-roofed wood shed with vertical plank siding, a frame shed-roofed outhouse, and a concrete block gabled two-bay garage.

The house is a one-story Ranch with a side gable asphalt roof, brick veneer exterior, and a concrete foundation. There is an uncovered entrance stoop and the house has original two-over-two horizontal sash windows. The original carport on the northeast side of the house has been converted into a porch.

This resource is a mid-twentieth-century farmstead consisting of a Ranch House and four domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The Ranch House lacks distinctive architectural, design, and construction features and does not sufficiently embody the Ranch style. 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 property is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
1963 Mount Tabor Road (Route 624), Blacksburg, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5162

Located on a 3.0-acre parcel on the south side of Mount Tabor Road, this Colonial Revival house was built in 1967. It consists of a 1.5-story, side gable central portion with a rear shed dormer and one-story wings on the east and west elevations. The main block has a brick veneer exterior, an exterior end brick chimney and a full-length shed-roof porch with a scalloped frieze. The side wings have board-and-batten siding. All of the roof planes are covered with asphalt shingles. There are replacement one-over-one vinyl windows throughout the house. There is a shed east of the house.

The resource is an example of a modest side-gable brick house with restrained Colonial Revival details such as the board-and-batten side wings and the scalloped porch frieze. The house does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, nor does it embody the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Additionally, the replacement of the original windows has eroded the building's physical integrity. The house is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Shed
Reese Mountain Road, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 033-5163

This resource is a circa-1940 one-room shed in a wooded area on the north side of Reese Mountain Road and south of an unpaved road. It is a deteriorated frame one-room building with a side-gable metal roof and metal clad exterior. There are two poured concrete piers in the middle of the building's wood floor that were possibly used to support some type of machinery. One archaeological shovel test nearby contained artifacts including window glass, tile, and rifle casings. New South's archaeological field crew recorded this resource.

This resource is a common mid-twentieth-century outbuilding that does not possess individual architectural significance. Its use was not determined and it does not appear to be associated with other buildings or site features that could impart historic or architectural significance. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Barn
6579 Stones Keep Lane, Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 033-5167

This resource is a circa-1930 gambrel-roofed barn with a side shed, metal roof, vertical plank siding, and poured concrete foundation. A set of sliding doors is on the south side and six open bays are on the north side. This barn sits in a level field between Stones Keep Lane and the railroad tracks.

This resource is a common mid-twentieth-century outbuilding that does not possess individual architectural significance. It does not appear to be associated with other buildings or site features that could impart historic or architectural significance. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #1
North of Cove Hollow Road, Lafayette, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5170**

This portion of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad corridor, known historically as the Norfolk and Western Railroad, within the APE for historic architecture is approximately 1,050 feet in length and runs south of the small town of Lafayette and the Roanoke River. This segment parallels the Lee Highway/Roanoke Road (Route 460). The railroad segment consists of a single track with steel rails, spanned by wood ties, on a mounded bed covered with gravel.

The Norfolk and Western Railway merged with the Southern Railway in 1983 to form the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. The Norfolk and Western Railway's predecessor was the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which was established in 1836 and grew through mergers with over 200 other rail lines. The corridor west of Roanoke where the subject resource is located was established in the 1880s.

No features from the historic period were identified beyond the alignment. The rail elements have been modernized to include new rails and ties and crossings and gates, which erode the resource's historic integrity. Additionally, the town of Lafayette does not possess a historic district to which the rail alignment could be contributing feature. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #2
Lafayette, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5171**

This portion of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, known historically as the Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Virginia Railway, corridor within the APE for historic architecture is approximately 3,400 feet in length and runs east of the small town of Lafayette and north of the Roanoke River. This segment passes under the Lee Highway/Roanoke Road (Route 460)¹. The railroad segment consists of a single track with steel rails, spanned by wood ties, on a mounded bed covered with gravel.

The Norfolk and Western Railway merged with the Southern Railway in 1983 to form the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. The Norfolk and Western Railway's predecessor was the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which was established in 1836 and grew through mergers with over 200 other rail lines. The corridor west of Roanoke where the subject resource is located was built in the 1880s.

¹ Note: This resource was photographed from Cannery Road, west of the actual segment in the APE, which was inaccessible.

No features from historic period were identified beyond the alignment. The rail elements have been modernized to include new rails and ties and crossings and gates, which erode the resource's historic integrity. Additionally, the town of Lafayette does not possess a historic district to which the rail alignment could be a contributing feature. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Norfolk and Southern Railroad Bridge
Cover Hollow Road (Route 603)
Over Unnamed Tributary of Roanoke River, Lafayette, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5172**

This circa-1955 railroad bridge spans an unnamed tributary of the North Fork of the Roanoke River just east of the Interstate 81 and Route 603 Interchange. The bridge is located in a wooded area and was not clearly visible from the public right-of-way. It appears to be composed of concrete abutments and a steel deck.

The railroad bridge is an unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century bridge that lacks significant design, engineering or construction features. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

**Richardson Cemetery
5091 North Fork Road (Route 603), Elliston, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5173**

This cemetery is situated on a rise on the south side of North Fork Road northwest of a rest stop at the Route 603/Interstate 81 interchange. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain link fence and contains approximately 20 commercially-made granite markers oriented on an east-west axis. The cemetery was not accessible but from a distance the grave markers appear to date from the twentieth century.

The cemetery does not appear to 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.

**House
3865 Bradshaw Road (Route 622), Mount Tabor, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5174**

This resource sits on a 0.5-acre parcel on the west side of Bradshaw Road. This small rural community is located along the Bradshaw Creek valley on the east side of Paris Mountain. The house sits on a rise above the roadbed. Behind the house the land slopes up Paris Mountain. A gravel driveway accesses the house, and there is a paved parking pad southwest of the dwelling. No outbuildings were observed.

This circa-1900 dwelling, a former church, has a front-gable main block with a perpendicular rear gabled wing. The exterior walls are covered with wood weatherboards. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes but the openings retain their peaked hoods. The two window openings that flank the central front entry have been altered. Metal sheathing covers the roof and the foundation is concrete block. It is not known which congregation erected the church or when the building was converted to a dwelling.

This resource is a rural church, which was converted to a dwelling at a later unknown date. The building has been altered by changes to the fenestration and replacement of the window sashes. These changes have eroded the resource's physical integrity. Additionally, the resource has lost its historic association with religion. The resource is not a well-preserved or distinctive example of any particular building style, type or construction technique. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
3594 Flatwoods Road (Route 622), Mount Tabor, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5175

This circa-1880 resource sits on a 1.18-acre cleared parcel on the east side of Flatwoods Road, east of Paris Mountain. The parcel slopes steeply down to Flatwoods Creek. Parking is provided at a gravel pull-off in front of the house. West of the dwelling is a frame shed with a metal roof. The shed has vertical wood siding and a concrete block foundation. A small shed south of the house is visible on aerial photographs.

This circa-1880 Vernacular I-house has a one-story rear ell with an enclosed shed porch on the west side. The three-bay facade features a full-width hipped-roof porch that has been partially enclosed. Vinyl siding covers the walls of the house. The original windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes and vinyl shutters have been added. Sheet metal covers the roof and the foundation is masonry.

The resource is an example of a late nineteenth-century Vernacular I-house. This particular example has been altered by the installation of modern vinyl siding over the original siding material, the removal of the original window sashes, and the enclosure of the front porch. Due to these changes 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.

House
3551 Flatwoods Road (Route 622), Mount Tabor, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5176

This circa-1938 resource sits on a 1.0-acre cleared parcel on the west side of Flatwoods Road, where a cluster of houses is located along the Flatwoods Creek valley on the east side of Paris Mountain. Behind the house the land slopes up Paris Mountain. An unpaved driveway accesses the parcel. A deteriorated frame shed with a metal roof is in the woods north of the dwelling.

This modest circa-1938 house has a one-and-half-story side-gable form with engaged shed rooms on the front and back. The exterior walls are covered with wood weatherboards and some of the original window sashes have been replaced. A few two-over-two sashes remain. An original inset porch at the southeast corner has been enclosed with plywood. There is a replacement entry door on the east side of the enclosed porch, which is accessed by a small wood deck. Metal sheathing covers the roof and the foundation is concrete block. No chimneys were observed.

The resource is an unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century house. This example lacks distinctive architectural, design and construction features, and does not sufficiently embody the any particular style. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. The outbuildings appear to be of recent construction. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

House
3552 Flatwoods Road (Route 622), Mount Tabor, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5177

This circa-1950 resource sits on a 2.13-acre cleared parcel on the east side of Flatwoods Road in the Flatwoods Creek valley on the east side of Paris Mountain. A gravel driveway is south of the house. Outbuildings are situated south of the dwelling and include a modern two-bay garage, a large modern metal workshop, and a circa 1950 two-story frame outbuilding on a concrete block foundation.

According to the owner, this one-and-a-half story side gable house was erected around 1950. A one-and-a-half story rear wing projects from the east side. On the front, a full-width shed porch has square posts and a square picket balustrade. According to the owner, the porch is not original. The original windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes and vinyl shutters have been added. Metal sheathing covers the roof and the foundation is poured concrete. No chimneys were observed.

The resource is an unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century house that lacks stylistic associations and distinctive architectural, design, and construction features. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Two of the three outbuildings are of recent construction. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Lawrence House
3842 Marla Drive, Blacksburg, Montgomery County
VDHR No. 060-5181

This circa-1964 dwelling faces west on a 2.5-acre cleared parcel at the south end of Marla Drive. Marla Drive is accessed through the Miniature Farms subdivision. This area, north of Blacksburg, is suburbanizing and consists of both suburban and rural landscape patterns. No outbuildings were observed on the parcel. On aerial photographs, a frame gabled barn can be seen south of the house (no photo).

The Lawrence House, circa-1964, is a brick one-and-a-half story side gable dwelling with an inset front porch and a garage wing that projects from the front elevation. On the rear roof slope is an interior brick slab chimney and a vinyl sided shed dormer. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and the foundation is brick. No chimneys were observed.

The Lawrence House is an unremarkable example of a mid-twentieth-century house that lacks stylistic associations and distinctive architectural, design, and construction features. The resource is not known to have associations with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, 26 newly surveyed historic resources and five previously recorded historic resources were recorded within the Mountain Valley Pipeline architectural resources APE in Montgomery County. Of the 31 resources recorded, two resources (060-0574 and 060-0574-0105/060-0326) have already been listed in the NRHP as a district and as a contributing resource within the district, respectively. No change is recommended in the NRHP status of these two resources. Two other resources (060-0574-0125 and 060-0574-0126) were newly surveyed within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District. They are not recommended individually eligible for the NRHP, but are historic resources falling within the district's period of significance, 1745-1940, and should be considered contributing to the overall district for purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA and this project. One resource, the Martin House (060-0415), was previously determined eligible for the NRHP and no change is recommended to its status. The remaining 26 resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP either individually or as parts of a district (060-0333, 060-5072, 060-5150, 060-5151, 060-5152, 060-5153, 060-5154, 060-5155, 060-5156, 060-5157, 060-5158, 060-5159, 060-5160, 060-5161, 060-5162, 060-5163, 060-5167, 060-5170, 060-5171, 060-5172, 060-5173, 060-5174, 060-5175, 060-5176, 060-5177, and 060-5181).

Table 3. Summary of Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR No.	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Recommendation for Additional Work
060-0333	John Slusser House	1875 Mount Tabor Road (Route 624)	Not NRE	None
060-0415	Martin House	5520 North Fork Road (Route 603)	Previously determined NRE	None
060-5072	House	5513 North Fork Road (Route 603)	Not NRE	None
<i>060-0574</i>	<i>North Fork Valley Rural Historic District</i>	<i>North Fork of the Roanoke River</i>	<i>Previously listed in NRHP Under A, C, and D</i>	<i>Effects Determination</i>
<i>060-0574-0105 and 060-0326</i>	<i>Log Store (Bennett's Store)</i>	<i>2137 Catawba Road (Route 785)</i>	<i>Contributing resource in North Fork Valley Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Effects Determination</i>
<i>060-0574-0125</i>	<i>Barn</i>	<i>Catawba Road</i>	<i>Not individually eligible for NRHP. Contributing resource in North Fork Valley Rural Historic District</i>	<i>Effects Determination</i>

*NRE= National Register Eligible

Shaded resources are within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

Table 3. Summary of Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR No.	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Recommendation for Additional Work
060-0574-0126	Cemetery	3721 Mill Creek Road	Not individually eligible for NRHP. Contributing resource in North Fork Valley Rural Historic District	Effects Determination
060-5150	Store	5691 Lafayette Road (Route 626)	Not NRE	None
060-5151	House	10314 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Not NRE	None
060-5152	House	10430 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Not NRE	None
060-5153	Store	10443 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Not NRE	None
060-5154	House	10453 Roanoke Road (Route 11)	Not NRE	None
060-5155	House	7068 Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	Not NRE	None
060-5156	House	6839 Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	Not NRE	None
060-5157	House	2222 Howard Drive	Not NRE	None
060-5158	Malong House	3053 Bradshaw Road	Not NRE	None
060-5159	House	3475 Flatwoods Road (Route 622)	Not NRE	None
060-5160	Rigsby House	2608 Bishop Road (Route 648)	Not NRE	None
060-5161	House	2420 Bishop Road (Route 648)	Not NRE	None
060-5162	House	1963 Mount Tabor Road (Route 624)	Not NRE	None
060-5163	Shed	Reese Mountain Road	Not NRE	None
060-5167	Barn	6579 Stones Keep Lane	Not NRE	None
060-5170	Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #1	North of Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	Not NRE	None
060-5171	Norfolk and Southern Railroad Corridor #2	East of Lafayette	Not NRE	None
060-5172	Norfolk Southern Railroad Bridge, spanning unnamed tributary, North Fork Roanoke River	Cove Hollow Road (Route 603)	Not NRE	None

*NRE= National Register Eligible
Shaded resources are within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

Table 3. Summary of Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR No.	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Recommendation for Additional Work
060-5173	Richardson Cemetery	5091 North Fork Road (Route 603)	Not NRE	None
060-5174	House (former church)	3865 Bradshaw Road (Route 622)	Not NRE	None
060-5175	House	3594 Flatwoods Road (Route 622)	Not NRE	None
060-5176	House	3551 Flatwoods Road (Route 622)	Not NRE	None
060-5177	House	3552 Flatwoods Road (Route 622)	Not NRE	None
060-5181	Lawrence House	3842 Marla Drive	Not NRE	None

*NRE= National Register Eligible

Shaded resources are within the North Fork Valley Rural Historic District

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