

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HENRY COUNTY--MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA



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ABSTRACT

In June 2008, Hill Studio, P.C. was awarded a contract by the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) to conduct a countywide survey of Henry County and Martinsville. The National Trust is working through the Rural Heritage Development Initiative to promote rehabilitation and continued use of older and historic properties in Martinsville and Henry County with grants from The Harvest Foundation and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). In addition to providing funding, Roanoke Regional Preservation Office of the VDHR worked closely with Hill Studio to develop the historic context and the National Register Nomination for the Bassett Historic District. The Henry County-Martinsville Preservation Alliance, recently created as part of the Rural Heritage Development Initiative, served as an advisory committee to Hill Studio for the project. The survey was carried out by Anne Beckett and Molly Meredith under the direction of Alison S. Blanton, Project Manager and Project Architectural Historian.

The contractual agreement between Hill Studio and the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated that 450 properties within the 382 square mile (244,480 acre) county were to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level. In addition to the reconnaissance level survey, the project required that Hill Studio also include the consideration of cultural landscapes in the county and potential intensive-level surveys. All properties surveyed were to be documented to VDHR standards and entered into their Data Sharing System (DSS) database. The following comprehensive survey report and a PowerPoint presentation were also required products of the project.

The data collected with this project is to be used for the recognition and protection of important historic resources in both the short- and long-term land use planning for Henry County. This report serves as an educational tool to encourage preservation of these historic resources by informing the public. Specific recommendations for both public and private initiatives are included in this report. The project is intended to support the county's tourism, heritage tourism, and economic development programs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was completed with the generous support and cooperation of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Henry County and its generous and hospitable citizens, enthusiastic members of the new Henry County-Martinsville Preservation Alliance; and staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources including Susan Smead, Cost Share Program manager, Jeff Smith, architectural data manager, and Quatro Hubbard, archivist, and to them Hill Studio would like to extend our warmest thanks.

Dr. John Kern and Mike Pulice of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources were involved in the conception and completion of this project. Dr. Kern researched and wrote the Historic Context of the Survey Report. Hill Studio would like to thank them for their guidance throughout this architectural survey.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

In June 2008, Hill Studio, P.C. was contracted by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to conduct the survey. The survey was carried out under the direction of Alison S. Blanton, Project Manager. Anne S. Beckett and Molly Meredith served as Architectural Historians. Chad Adkins, Joyce Huskey, Amy Saunders, and Sandy Thompson gave additional graphic, mapping and clerical support.

Project Description

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to give the County, its residents, and the VDHR information concerning historic resources in Henry County to encourage and improve the awareness and protection of these resources. The knowledge gained from this survey will support the awareness and protection of these resources by providing information that is needed to:

- ✓ Study the possibility for the creation of new preservation and conservation districts;
- ✓ Make informed comprehensive planning decisions;
- ✓ Increase public awareness of the value of historic resources within Henry County;
- ✓ Identify properties and districts that are potentially eligible for listing on the state and national registers.

The objective of this study is to conduct a survey of architectural resources 50 years old or older in Henry County to produce the following three items:

1. Data Sharing System (DSS) database for 450 properties surveyed or resurveyed at the reconnaissance level. Reconnaissance level surveys provide the following basic information about a historic resource:

- Address/location
- Name
- Type of resource
- Date of resource
- Style of architecture
- Historic context
- Architectural description, including exterior architectural features
- Brief description of secondary resources
- Statement of architectural and historic significance
- Physical condition
- Threats, if any
- Site plan of the property
- Photographs documenting each resource, historic and non-historic
- Section of USGS location map with resource delineated

2. A survey report that discusses the historic context of the survey area based on appropriate themes recognized by VDHR, evaluates the significance of the resources, and provides recommendations for further study, preservation planning, and educational projects.
3. A scripted PowerPoint presentation of resources as they relate to the historic presentation of the survey findings.

The survey report serves as a planning document for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, treatment and possible economic marketing of architectural resources (such as state and federal tax-credits) within the county.

Survey Area

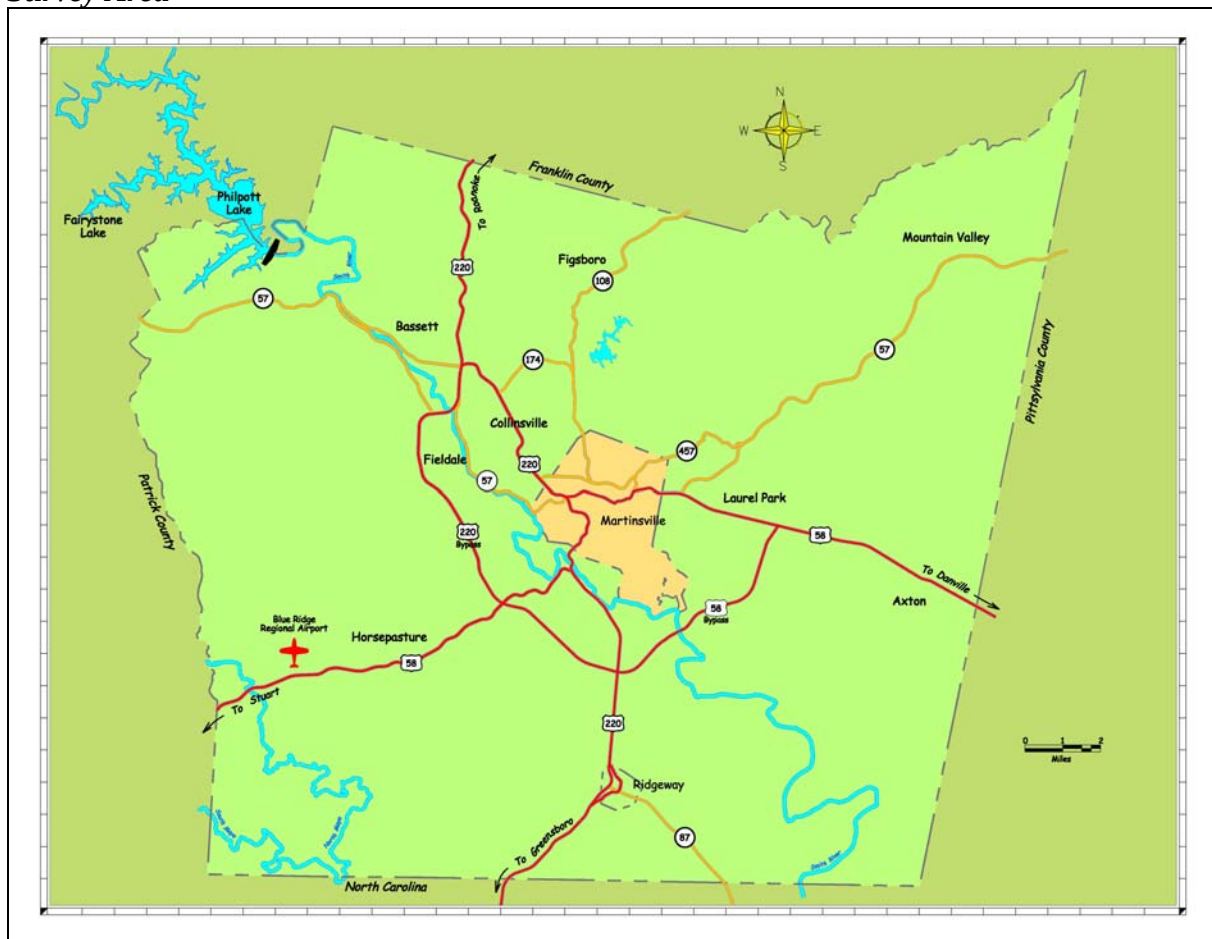


Figure 1: 2009 Map of Henry County.

Henry County is located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the southern Piedmont region of Virginia, bordered by the counties of Patrick, Franklin, Pittsylvania, and the North Carolina line. Henry County consists of 382 square miles (244,480 acres) and is composed of 12 USGS topographic maps. There are two incorporated municipalities within its boundaries, the independent city of Martinsville and the town of Ridgeway. The Smith River flows through the county and the Philpott Reservoir and Fairystone State Park comprise the upper northwest corner of the county.

METHODOLOGY

Literature and Records Review

Background data was reviewed prior to, during and after completion of the field study. The literature and records search was conducted in Henry County, Richmond and Roanoke, Virginia at the following locations:

Bassett Historical Center, Bassett
Henry County Clerk's Office, Martinsville
Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia
Roanoke Regional Library and the Virginia Room, Roanoke, Virginia
Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

The following resources were reviewed:

Henry County Documents and records
Henry County Historical collections
Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, including the National Register of Historic Places files

Previous Architectural Investigations

Approximately 550 resources had been previously surveyed within Henry County and Martinsville. Of these resources, 22 are on the National Register of Historic Places:

Henry County

Beaver Creek Plantation (044-0001)
Bellevue (044-0002)
Edgewood (044-5172)
Eltham Manor (044-5011)
Marshall Field & Company Clubhouse (044-5166)
Fieldale Historic District (044-5173)
Grassdale (044-0010)
Ingleside (044-0013)
John D. Bassett High School (044-5169)
Old Turner Place (044-0105)
Rock Run School (044-5171)
Spencer-Penn School (044-5167)
R.L. Stone House (044-5174)
Stoneleigh (044-0087)
Virginia Home (044-5010)

Martinsville

Dry Bridge School (120-5034)
East Church Street-Starling Ave. Historic District (120-5002)
Fayette Street Historic District (120-5003)
Carter, John Waddy House (120-0035)
Little Post Office (120-0047)
Martinsville Historic District (120-5001)
Scuffle Hill (120-0006)

Research Methodology Prior to Field Study

In order to gain an understanding of what time periods and historic themes had been documented previously, it was necessary to perform an assessment of where these earlier survey properties fit into time, historic and geographic contexts. By plotting these properties according to these criteria, the survey team was able to target time periods, historic themes and geographic areas that were under-represented and to then seek out those resources to fill in gaps for a more well-rounded survey of Henry County. Previously surveyed resource files were also examined to assess the level of information provided or the potential threat to the building to determine if a building should be resurveyed. Hill Studio conducted a total of 21 re-surveys as part of the project.

Two public meetings were held in July 2008--at the New College Institute (Martinsville) and at the Spencer-Penn Centre (Spencer)--to generate interest in the project survey and to collect additional information and sites for field survey. These meetings were attended by 90 county residents who were asked to identify buildings and sites which they felt should be included in the survey. The survey team also gathered further leads for research materials at this meeting. The survey assessment and meeting were used to inform the survey process along with other research.

On-Site Survey Methodology

Once preliminary research was conducted, on-site fieldwork began in November, 2008 and was completed in June, 2009. The field survey was guided by USGS topographic quadrangle (quad) maps, historical maps, and information gathered at the public meetings.

The survey systematically covered Henry County, with numerous resources brought to the attention of surveyors while in the field. Every effort was made to investigate these during the course of the survey. Survey efforts targeted Bassett first (for the potential historic district) and then resources in the greater rural areas of Henry County. The City of Martinsville was not surveyed, except for the Mulberry Road area for a potential historic district, as the city had been comprehensively surveyed with portions listed as historic districts on the state and national registers. Fieldale was also not surveyed because it already is a state and federally-listed historic district.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Overview

In the decades preceding the formation of Henry County (1776), a few European settlers began to migrate into the waterways of the lower Piedmont, including the Smith River drainage, to establish farms in the fertile flood plains formerly occupied by Late Woodland period Native Americans. Most of the first Europeans to settle in what is now Henry County arrived from the Chesapeake Tidewater region to the northeast. But in the early 1750s, a new transportation route brought settlers to the area from the north and west via the Great Wagon Road that ran from Pennsylvania through the Valley of Virginia. Virginia's plantation tobacco production increased in the decade after the American Revolution, and Virginia's Piedmont and Southside share of tobacco exports doubled by 1790. From the late 1790s through the 1850s, Southside Virginia played an important role in tobacco production. As these changes occurred, Henry County's political life and agricultural production was controlled by landed slave holders.

From the 1830s through the 1850s planters with large slave holdings no longer dominated Henry County politics as they had from the 1790s to the 1820s. By 1840 Virginia stood at the peak of its economic and political power. In 1850 Henry County planters raised over 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco as their principal cash crop. Virtually all Henry County plantations raised tobacco and used slaves to produce their crop. After the Civil War tobacco remained the principal cash crop in Henry County, and Hairston family planters maintained a dominant role in tobacco cultivation. Prosperous professionals and a new group of merchants controlled politics in Henry County and Martinsville for the decade after the end of Reconstruction.

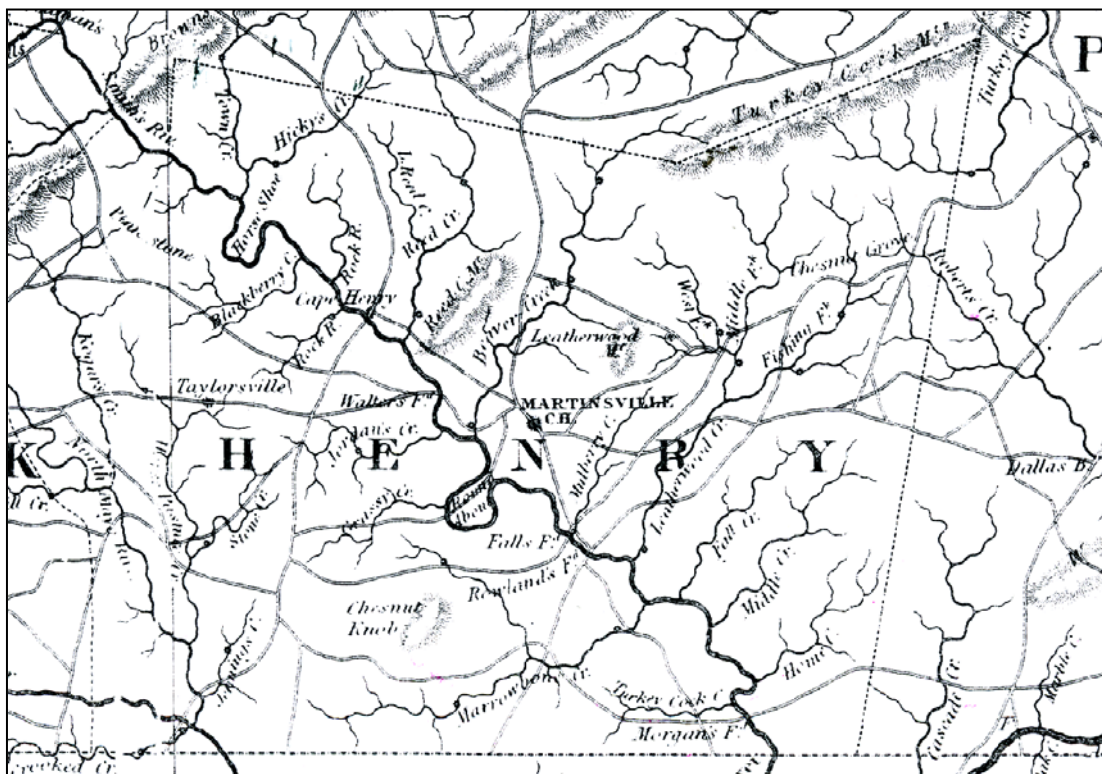


Figure 2: 1859 Map of Virginia including Henry County denoting the watersheds (E.M. Sanchez Saavedra, 1975).

By the early 1890s what became the Norfolk & Western Railway crossed Henry County from north to south to complete the steel rail transportation system begun with the Southern Railway. With the two railroad lines in place, Henry County entered a new era of industrial production that would lead the economy of the county and Martinsville throughout most of the twentieth century.

Prehistoric Context

Archaeological evidence suggests that Native Americans occupied what is now Henry County from about 10,000 BC to after AD 1600. A few fluted spear points associated with the Paleo-Indian Stage (10,000–8000 BC) have been found in Henry County, though none have been recorded in association with other cultural material. Archaeological investigations at the Belmont site (44HR0003) near the Smith River south of Martinsville have recovered lithic projectile points associated with the Early Archaic period (8000–6500 BC), the Middle Archaic period (6500–3000 BC), and the Late Archaic period (3000–1000 BC). These findings are consistent with the Archaic Stage trend to more intensified hunting and gathering activity focused on major river flood plains. The Belmont site also yielded evidence of Early to Middle period (1000 BC–AD 800) occupation associated with the introduction of ceramic pottery and continuation of the trend to small permanent or semi-permanent settlements with an emphasis on cultivation of food crops such as beans, squash, and corn. Also recovered from the Belmont site were small triangular projectile points that were used to tip arrows. As long-term settlements developed on major waterways such as Smith River, competition for control of productive agricultural lands resulted in intertribal hostilities (Jones, André, and Sapp 2007: 5–13). Intertribal hostilities during the Late Woodland period (AD 800–1600) in turn led to construction of a double palisade fortification 300 feet in diameter at the Belmont site. The palisade surrounded a village comprised of houses 20 feet in diameter built near the inside perimeter of the palisade, with an open public space in the center of the village (Davis, Eastman, Maher, and Gravely 1997).

One resource was previously documented from this period, the Martinsville Fish Dam (NRHP 044-0086) and (44HR73). Located on the Smith River near Martinsville, the fish dam is one of the few surviving aboriginal fish traps of its type in Virginia.

During the Late Woodland period a number of Native American Siouan-speaking cultural groups lived in the vicinity of Henry County. Several distinct polities within that language group occupied the Virginia Piedmont. Monacans lived in the James River basin. Manahoacs settled in the Rappahannock drainage. The Saura people occupied the land along Smith River in Henry County. Over the period of European contact in the early 1600s, many of these Native American groups combined, splintered, and migrated to avoid conflict with European settlers and other Native American groups. Much of the indigenous population died from exposure to European diseases for which they had no immunity. In the wake of these deaths and displacement that culminated with the upheaval of Bacon's Rebellion during the 1670s, few if any Native Americans lived in Henry County by the time that Europeans explored the Smith River valley in the late 1600s and began to settle there in the early 1700s (Jones et al. 2007).

Contact Period (1607-1750)

European artifacts found in four burials at the Philpott site (44HR0004) in the locale of Bassett Mirror Company provide evidence of some trade between the indigenous and contact cultures in the 1600s. German-born explorer John Lederer reported encounters with Native Americans in the region of present-day Henry County in 1670 when Virginia Governor William Berkeley commissioned Lederer's expedition, which followed the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains across Smith River to Catawba River, near what is now Charlotte, North Carolina (Jones et al. 2007). In the 1720s, about 50 years after Lederer's expedition, a few European settlers began to migrate into the waterways of the lower Piedmont, including the Smith River drainage, to establish farms in the fertile flood plains formerly occupied by Late Woodland period Native Americans.

In 1720 the Virginia General Assembly established Brunswick County, from which Halifax (1752), Pittsylvania (1766), and Henry (1776) Counties would be formed. In 1728 William Byrd II of Westover led a group of surveyors into Brunswick County to settle disputes over the boundary line between the colonies of Virginia and North Carolina. Byrd and the surveyors encountered rudimentary outpost settlements of poor colonists as the survey party attempted to carry the boundary line west to the Blue Ridge Mountains (Salmon and Campbell 1994).

Fifteen years after William Byrd's boundary survey, Halifax County Land Entry Books began to record the first surveys in the Smith River drainage in what is now Henry County. In 1743 two 400-acre parcels were surveyed on Smith River; another 400-acre parcel was surveyed in 1745; and three tracts of the same acreage were entered in 1746. A land entry survey had to result in a land patent for actual settlement, so these records alone do not document permanent residence. But by the late 1740s land entry descriptions began to refer to the presence of a few established settlers who lived adjacent to described tracts. In 1748 a large tract on Turkey Cock Creek, a tributary to Smith River now in Henry County, was identified as "near Nic. Scots Cabin up said Creek." Another 1748 land entry for 400 acres referred to the tract as "below the House and Plantation made by John Reddy." All told, a total of 25 land entries were recorded on Smith River in what is now Henry County between 1743 and 1750. Six of the entries were for large speculative tracts of 2,000- to 20,000-acre parcels, with no subsequent reference to actual settlement. Fourteen of the entries were for the smallest surveyed parcels of 400 acres; two of these tracts along the Smith River entered in 1748 were to men, "Jos. Rentfro" and "Edmd. Gray," who must have established permanent settlement, because their names were still indexed in the first Henry County deeds recorded in 1777 and 1779 (Chiarito 1984; Adams 1975). Most of the land entry names recorded before 1750 were of English origin.

Three 18th sites were previously surveyed for this time period. During the 2008/2009 survey, no new resources were located for this time period.

Colony to Nation (1751-1789)



Figure 3: *Belleview*, (NRHP 044-0002) the 1783 plantation house of Major John Redd, a pioneering settler in Henry County.

Most of the first Europeans to settle in what is now Henry County arrived from the Chesapeake Tidewater region to the northeast. A few arrived via the Smith and Mayo Rivers from the North Carolina Piedmont to the southeast. But in the early 1750s, a new transportation route brought settlers to the area from the north and west via the Great Wagon Road that ran from Pennsylvania through the Valley of Virginia to present-day Roanoke, where it broke through the Blue Ridge at Maggotty Gap, headed south along Horse Pasture Creek and Smith River, crossed into North Carolina, and reached its final destination at the Moravian settlement of Wachovia. An account by a Moravian diarist in 1753 reported that the road, if it could be called that, worsened as it branched south from the Blue Ridge toward North Carolina. The day the Moravian party reached Smith River they “got out of a swamp...had to climb a mountain...had a good road for a mile, whereupon it turned into a swamp and crossed a creek several times.” Then their wagon grounded in a creek and broke a board in the wagon bed (Moravian Diaries, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1905). Though the wagon road was virtually impassible as it headed south from the Blue Ridge along Horse Pasture Creek and Smith River in 1753, it would become an important transportation route for German and Scotch Irish pioneer settlement that preceded the formation of Henry County in 1776.

The French and Indian War interrupted migration into Southside Piedmont from its outbreak in 1754 until around 1760. Indians allied with the French, raided the Valley of Virginia and killed British and German pioneers on the New River in 1756. Many settlers fled into Tidewater

Virginia, and George Washington under the authority of Virginia Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie commanded the Virginia Regiment to build a string of forts that stretched south from the Appalachian Plateau in what is now West Virginia and through a gap in the Blue Ridge to Fort Trial near the junction of Reed Creek and Smith River in what is now Henry County. In 1774 a traveler from Great Britain described Fort Trial as four-sided with perimeter palisades of large timbers buried three to four feet into the ground and standing about fourteen feet high. Bastions anchored each corner of the fort, and log houses inside the palisades guarded each side of the gate. Indian raids never reached south of the Blue Ridge into what is now Henry County, and Governor Dinwiddie ordered that Fort Trial be abandoned in 1757 (Salmon and Salmon 1993).

In 1760 after a hiatus of five years, land entry book surveys of 400-acre tracts resumed along Smith River, and Southside Piedmont entered a two-decade period of frontier settlement that led to the creation of Henry County. Allan Kulikoff's *Tobacco and Slaves* states that at least three quarters of land in Piedmont Virginia was patented by 1770, though frontier settlement in Southside Virginia west of Halifax County extended through the 1770s. Settlement of the Piedmont occurred in four stages. First, a few pioneers arrived, squatted on the land, and raised subsistence crops; these were probably men like Nic. Scott and John Reddy, whose property on Smith River adjoined tracts surveyed there in the 1740s. Second, land speculators claimed thousands of acres. Third, planters moved in and patented smaller tracts. Fourth, after about two decades, most of the best land was taken and population growth slowed. About half of those who moved into the Southside Piedmont came from Tidewater Chesapeake; about a third arrived as immigrants from Britain and Europe; the rest came from northern colonies, some via the Great Wagon Road. What would become Henry and Pittsylvania Counties doubled in population from the end of the French and Indian War to the 1770s. Almost as soon as settlement began, a few wealthy people established slave quarters in the wilderness. By the mid-1760s over 40% of householders in nearby counties to the east, Charlotte and Lunenburg, owned a median of two or three slaves, and more than 70% of householders owned their land (Kulikoff 1986: 141–157).

Land entries during the 1760s for Smith River and its tributaries indicate that the region that would become Henry County had entered Kulikoff's third stage of pioneer settlement in Virginia's Southside Piedmont. Only one entry was for a speculative tract of 2,000 acres, suggesting that the second stage of land speculation was drawing to a close. Seventy-six entries were recorded for parcels of 400 acres or less, and 28 of those 76 entries were recorded as adjoining already surveyed and settled land, providing evidence of increased density of land settlement. In addition, land surveys during the 1760s recorded over 118 entries on tributaries of Smith River, along creeks such as Horsepasture, Leatherwood, and Marrowbone, again demonstrating increased density of land settlement just before Virginia entered the era of the American Revolution in the 1770s (Chiarito 1984).

The first Virginia General Assembly, convened at Williamsburg in October 1776 just three months after Jefferson's revolutionary Declaration of Independence, passed an "Act to establish Henry County from Pittsylvania County." Henry County's first court met on January 20, 1777, at the house of John Rowland. On January 30, 1777, Henry County's initial justices of the peace included Robert Hairston, Abraham Penn, John Salmon, Edmund Lyne, James Lyon, Robert Woods, Jessee Heard, Jonathon Hanby, and Peter Sanders. On January 30, 1777, Justices

Salmon, Lyne, Penn, and Sanders examined several men who were suspected to be “Enemies to the Commonwealth,” that is, Loyalists to Great Britain. Henry County records show that in all 630 took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth and the Revolution, and about 40 refused the oath and remained Loyalists. So by 1777 Henry County had at least 670 adult white males, and over 90% of them supported the Revolution (Hill 1925/1976).

Not surprisingly, most of the initial government officials of Henry County owned substantial land holdings. Four of the new justices of the peace—Hanby, Lyon, Rowland, and Salmon—had recorded land entries on Smith River by 1770. Heard, Lyne, Penn, and Woods recorded land transactions in Henry County Deed Books by 1779 (Chiarito, 1984; Adams, 1975). Early Henry County Order Books, Deed Books, and Tax Lists also record information on the origins of the county’s plantation agriculture. Tobacco cultivation produced the county’s basic commodity of exchange. The sheriff collected 27 pounds of tobacco from all of about 1,300 of the county’s taxpayers, and county officials received payment of their annual salaries in tobacco: 1,200 pounds each for the county clerk of court, sheriff, and surveyor. Earmarks were recorded for hogs that ran wild, and fines were levied for hog stealing. Slaves and indentured servants tended tobacco crops and livestock, while Deed Book entries recorded costs for chattel purchase of black slaves and terms of service for white indentured servants. Will Books recorded transfers of ownership for inventoried livestock, furniture, and tools, and for black slaves bound in perpetual servitude (Blunt 1978; Adams 1975; Adams n.d.).

Hog stealers and others who broke the law needed to be punished, so by 1778 Henry County justices let a contract for building a prison, stocks, and pillory. “The prison is to be 16 feet by 12 feet with logs 12 inches square...with a brick or stone chimney, a window with iron grates, double doors with substantial locks.” Two years later county justices turned from punishment to governance, and solicited bids for construction of a two-story courthouse 24 feet by 20 feet with hewed logs, plank floors, shingled roof, and shuttered windows, “with a pair of stairs, attorney’s bar, and seats with a proper bench for the Court to sit on and a box for the sheriff. ” (Blunt 1978: 36, 100).

Formed as it was in 1776 and named for Patrick Henry, the most famous orator of the Revolution, Henry County from its origin addressed issues of allegiance to the new nation. Following the initial examination of the 630 Patriots and 40 suspected Loyalists in January 1777, commissioners for taxation ordered for tax assessments to be made by Henry County militia captains in each of their districts of command. In all, tax lists named 19 separate militia districts in 1778 and militia captains received instructions to assess taxes for all tithables in their districts. Taxes on land, tenants, slaves, horses, mules, and cattle were to be doubled for all those who refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Virginia and the cause of the Revolution. A total of about 1,300 taxpayers were named in the 1778 Tax Lists (Adams 1973).

Henry County’s militia districts provided the framework for Henry County military service in the 1781 Battle of Guilford Courthouse, a principal Carolina Piedmont engagement and one of the final turning points in the Revolutionary War. Twenty-four Henry County militia companies and 260 men commanded by Col. Abram Penn and Major George Waller fought in the Guilford battle on March 15. Under the command of General Nathanael Greene, the Henry County militia fought with militia from Botetourt County and Continentals from Maryland. Protected by woods

south of Guilford Courthouse, the American troops fired volley after volley at advancing British redcoats commanded by General George Cornwallis. By the time Greene withdrew his troops from the field at the end of the day, the Americans had inflicted such damage that Cornwallis abandoned his march through the Carolinas and began his ill-fated Virginia Tidewater campaign that ended seven months later with his surrender to General George Washington at Yorktown on October 17, 1781 (Hill 1925/1976; Salmon and Salmon 1993: 53–54).

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Henry County officials took action to punish a few Loyalists who had favored the British, and to reward many Patriots who had supported the War of Independence. On March 22, 1781, immediately after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, Henry County Justices fined William Greer for “suspicion of conspiracy against the State of America.” Four months later the justices fined and imprisoned Abraham Cristman, and ordered James Baker to appear at the next court on “suspicion of being inimical to the rights and liberties of America.” Finally, after the British surrender at Yorktown, in January 1782 the Henry Court ordered Isaac Donelson to trial “on suspicion of High Treason.” Cristman apparently left the county after his release from prison, but the other suspected Loyalists seem to have reentered the economy and life of their neighboring and far more numerous Patriots. Greer purchased land in Henry County; Baker traded in Henry County slaves in 1783 and 1784; and Donaldson in 1782 asked the Henry County Court to reimburse him for 260 pounds of beef that he had provided to the Continental Army. Revolutionary War leader Patrick Henry led all Henry County Patriots who sought compensation for their support of the War for Independence when he provided county officials with evidence that he had supplied Continental soldiers and militia with 960 pounds of beef. Sixty other Henry County Patriots followed Patrick Henry by presenting certificates for payment to the County Court for supplies of beef, bacon, corn, fodder, horses, brandy and rum, all supplies that had helped American forces defeat the British (Blunt 1978; Adams 1975, 1978).

One intact single dwelling, *Bellevue* (NRHP 044-0002), remains from this time period. Bellevue was built in 1783 for Major John Redd (1755-1850), a pioneer settler in the region who served as a member of the county court for four decades. The house was built at the same time that Major Redd married George Waller’s daughter Mary Winston Carr Waller. Col. Waller was one of the first Justices of the new County of Henry in 1777. Bellevue is a wooden plantation house with a two-level Ionic portico. The interior of the house is noted for its superior woodwork.

Three resources, including Bellevue (NRHP 044-0002), the 1760 Waller’s Ford Site, and 1770 George King House ruins, were previously surveyed for this time period. During the 2008/2009 survey, no new resources were located for this time period.

Early National Period (1790-1829)



Figure 4: Ca. 1820 dependencies of the former **Marrs Hill/Terry Plantation (044-5299)**.

After Henry County was reduced to its present boundaries following the creation of Patrick County in 1790 and 1791, the 1800 census recorded Henry County with a total population of 5,260 inhabitants, including 3,715 whites, 1,415 black slaves (making up 27% of the county population), and 130 free blacks. Over the next three decades Henry County population grew to 7,100, and slaves made up 40% of the population, a percentage that held constant to the Civil War.

*Eleven resources, all single dwellings (including one site), were previously surveyed for this time period. During the 2008/2009 survey, **four** resources—two single dwellings, a moved single dwelling, and a former plantation were located for this time period.*

Government/Law/Political

Shortly after ratification of the Constitution and the inauguration of President George Washington in April 1789, Henry County established the town of Martinsville as its seat of county government. Martinsville was named for Joseph Martin, a brigadier general of the American militia during the Revolutionary War who owned land in Henry County on Leatherwood Creek. His son, Colonel Joseph Martin built Greenwood (120-5043) in 1808 nearby in the crossroads of Axton. The Virginia General Assembly passed a bill in December 1791 to lay out a town on “fifty acres of land belonging to the county of Henry...around the courthouse.” The act vested eleven county residents as trustees to “lay out lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, and establish...a town, by the name of Martinsville” (Hening 1823: v. 13, 296–297). The first four of the eleven named trustees, George Waller, George Hairston, John Fontain[e], and David Lanier, all served as officers in Henry County militia companies that fought against the British in 1781. Major George Waller established a plantation

at what became Waller's Ford on Smith River about 1760. He helped establish Henry County and served as one of its first justices and as an early tax commissioner and sheriff. He led a number of Henry County militia companies to fight at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and was later present at the British surrender at Yorktown. George Waller operated a tobacco plantation from the 1780s to the 1810s with 18 to 14 slaves. His story-and-a-half clapboard clad house with massive gable end chimneys survived on the outskirts of Fieldale until after 1930 (Bullard n.d.).

George Hairston established his Beaver Creek plantation around 1776. The next year he received appointment as a Henry County militia captain at the first meeting of the county court. He served as third captain under Major Waller at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, and again joined Waller at the British surrender at Yorktown. During the 1780s he purchased and sold numerous tracts of land and worked his tobacco plantation with 29 slaves. In June 1791 George Hairston and James Anthony gave Henry County 50 acres adjacent to the courthouse, the tract that the Virginia General Assembly established as the town of Martinsville in December 1791 (Adams 1978: 133).

By 1790 landed planters dominated Henry County politics, as demonstrated by the fact that all but two of the eleven Martinsville trustees listed in 1791, headed by George Waller and George Hairston, owned land and slaves (Hening 1823: vol.13, 296-297). Virginia's plantation tobacco production increased in the decade after the American Revolution, and Virginia's Piedmont and Southside share of tobacco exports doubled by 1790. During the economic disruption caused by the French Revolution in the mid-1790s, Virginia tobacco exports dropped, but thereafter, from the late 1790s through the 1850s, Southside Virginia played an important role in tobacco production. As these changes occurred, Henry County's political life and agricultural production was controlled by landed slave holders (Kulikoff 1986: 153–158).

Transportation/Communication

Road construction and improvement intensified after the Revolutionary War, as Virginia re-evaluated its network of poor roads and inadequate supply routes through the Shenandoah Valley. The state intensified its role in road construction by assisting rural counties who lacked money for road maintenance. In 1816 the Board of Public Works was created to supervise the state's internal improvements, which included construction of roads and turnpikes, and canals.

Subsistence/Agriculture

By 1810 Revolutionary War militia captain and Martinsville co-founder George Hairston owned 104 slaves and 94 horses (Schreiner-Yantis 1971). George Hairston and his family were among the principal planters and slave holders in the Southside Virginia counties of Henry and Pittsylvania and in bordering North Carolina counties of Stokes and Rockingham (Wienczek 1999). George Hairston's life as a leading planter, slave holder, politician, and master of commerce and agricultural production provides a case study in what Kulikoff calls the rise of white planter gentry. George was raised on his father Robert's Marrowbone plantation. About the time of the formation of Henry County in 1776, George Hairston built Beaver Creek Plantation, and in 1791 he donated most of the land that became the county seat of Martinsville. (The house was destroyed by fire; however his son, Marshall's house is intact and the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places 044-0001). Hairston continued to purchase land in Henry County until shortly before his death in 1827. In 1821 the Henry County court

appointed him to supervise repairs of the courthouse. In 1823 he became a commissioner authorized to prepare plans for construction of a new courthouse and to contract with the lowest bidder for the job. In 1824 he was ordered to view the new courthouse built by Samuel W. Taleferro [Taliaferro] and to report on the quality of the finished work. The county commissioners reported that the Taleferro “capitals of the columns appear to be of wood instead of stone” (Henry County Plat Book 1, 1779–1825; Henry County Order Book 1 [11]).

It is difficult to reconstruct the life of Henry county slaves during the Early National Period. Kulikoff states that the formation of black slave society depended on the size of slave labor working units and the crops they grew. Slaves, who lived on large plantations such as Beaver Creek, with over 100 slaves in 1810 and over 160 slaves in 1820, may have been able to develop their own communities because they had opportunity for more interaction with fellow slaves and came into less frequent interactions with their white masters. George Hairston probably had at least one white overseer and probably let that overseer direct his slave labor while Hairston focused on his political offices and commercial interests. Of course, discipline of slaves depended on the disposition of the overseer and the directions received from the master. On large plantations slaves lived in quarters, generally at some distance from the master’s house, or Big House. Slaves living in large quarters frequently grew their own gardens and held occasional Sunday celebrations. After the Revolution most Virginia Piedmont slaves on large plantations lived in families with a strong sense of kin solidarity. Slaves on large plantations sometimes worshipped in evangelical Protestantism that combined Baptist and Methodist revivalism of the 1790s with African traditions (Kulikoff 1986: 317–420).

Industry/Processing/Extraction

George Hairston combined his political responsibilities and arbitration of architectural style with opportunities for commercial gain. In 1791 he received a license to keep a tavern at his Beaver Creek plantation. In 1799 he received another license to keep a tavern in his house in the new town of Martinsville. That same year he applied to the county for permission to build a gristmill on Leatherwood Creek. During the 1790s he also served as Henry County sheriff, tax collector, and as administrator of numerous wills. While George used his political offices, authority, and commercial licenses to dominate Henry County politics and economy, he also resorted to the authority of the county court when he thought necessary to discipline his slaves. Henry County Law and Chancery records document that in 1802, “Solomon, slave of George Hairston, received 39 lashes on [the] bare back for hog stealing.” In 1818 the county court reported, “Dave, slave of G. Hairston found guilty of stealing, put in public stock & received 39 lashes on bare back” (Henry County Order Book 1 [11]; Henry County Index to Law and Chancery, Plaintiffs; Henry County Index to Criminal Orders 1777–1904). By 1820 George Hairston owned 162 slaves in Henry County: 86 members of his work force engaged in agriculture, where tobacco was the principal cash crop; 4 worked in commerce, probably in the Hairston ordinaries; and 11 worked in manufactures, probably at Hairston gristmills (U.S. Census Population, 1820).

Education

The General Assembly took an active role in education during this period by enacting laws that encouraged the development of public schools. Jefferson's 1779 proposal for a state-wide tax-supported public school system was passed in 1796, and the Literary Fund was established in 1810 to educate poor white children. By 1829 the Literary Fund included money for the

construction of school buildings. Even though counties could opt to establish free schools using money from local taxes and the Literary Fund, these early programs were voluntary, and many counties did not participate. Education in Henry County remained the province of parish schools, private schools and academies, and field schools became more common.

Religion

After the Revolution the Anglican Church lost its influence as the established church of Virginia, and Baptist and Methodist evangelical denominational worship predominated in Henry County. Several Henry County Deeds record Baptist church activity on Leatherwood Creek, perhaps under the pastorate of Rev. John King. A Works Progress Administration form lists Leatherwood Primitive Baptist Church as the county's oldest standing place of worship; a 1972 church history, however, states that the first Leatherwood Baptist Church, built of logs, was replaced by the present structure in 1871. Between 1790 and 1825 the Strawberry Baptist Association held annual meetings at Leatherwood, Beaver Creek, and Marrowbone. Methodist minister William Heath conducted a marriage recorded in Henry County Court in 1796, perhaps at an early Methodist meeting house on Horse Pasture Creek. Methodist circuit rider John Traylor subsequently helped form Mount Bethel Church in Henry County (Baptist and Methodist Church Files, Bassett Historical Center, Bassett, Virginia).

Domestic

Eleven resources, all single dwellings, were previously surveyed for this time period. During the 2008/2009 survey, four resources—two log dwellings, a moved single dwelling, and a former plantation--were documented.

After the frontier period, more permanent houses were constructed—mostly of log with stone exterior-end chimneys. The most common floor plan was the rectangular-shaped one-room plan, either one- or two-stories. A good and rare example of this plan is found at the ca. 1820 **Marrs Hill/Terry Plantation (044-5299)** in the tobacco rich southeastern section of the county. The former plantation was first associated with George Washington Lent Marr (1779-1856) and was known as Marrs Hill. Colonel William Parker Terry (1808-1885) later built a frame two-story house, which burnt down but its location is still evident inside a ring of boxwoods. This property is recommended for a Phase II Intensive Study.



Figure 5: The rear and side elevation of the 1820 **Marrs Hill/Terry Plantation (044-5299)** log house.

Situated on 436 acres of rolling farmland, woods, and streams, the property features a log house, and frame constructed kitchen/slave quarters and a smokehouse. The 1.5-story log house sheathed in weatherboard siding has a medium-pitched roof clad with standing-seam metal. An exterior-end chimney with flat fieldstone construction heated the house. A fieldstone foundation supports the house. The logs are

generally 13” in height with half-dovetail corner notching, which is the only example of this type of notching that was located during the current project.



Figures 6 and 7: The ca. 1820 smokehouse and kitchen/slaves quarters of **Marrs Hill/Terry Plantation (044-5299)**.

The 1820-30, one-story, frame (corner down bracing construction) smokehouse is clad with weatherboard siding; its steeply-pitched is clad with standing-seam metal with boxed eaves. Stone piers support the building and stone laid steps lead up to the centered door. The frame construction depicts mortise and tenon joinery with exposed channeled corner posts. Steep steps lead up to a second floor. The ca. 1820 kitchen/slave quarters is a two-room plan divided by a centered chimney. The one-story building is built of corner down bracing frame construction clad with weatherboard siding. The low-pitched is clad with standing-seam metal with boxed and return eaves. A stone foundation supports the building and stone laid steps lead up to the doors. The other log constructed single dwelling that was located for this time period is the **Eggleton-Draper-Prilliman House (044-5370)** an excellent dog-trot example that is clad in weatherboard siding, and is well-maintained in the Dyers Store area of the county.

The *Old Turner Place (King's Grant) (NRHP-044-0105)* is a good and rare example of a two-room hall-and-parlor plan log house built in the last quarter of the 18th Century just to the west of



the tiny village of Henry in the upper northwest corner of Henry County where it borders Franklin County. The house is a one-and-one-half story house with exposed log construction with dovetail notching and an uncommonly large exterior-end limestone chimney. The porch was added ca. 1850.

Figure 8: The massive stone and log construction of the *Old Turner Place (NRHP 044-0105)*.

During this time period, mortise-and-tenon- timber frame construction was used and often predated log construction, which required less skill. The only mortise-and-tenon frame construction that was visible to the surveyors was the smokehouse and kitchen/quarters at **Marrs Hill/Terry Plantation (044-5299)**. Although most houses were built of log during this time period, frame and brick construction were beginning to be used too. The more prosperous farmers chose the larger rectangular-shaped, hall-and-parlor plan. Derived from Pennsylvania-German forms, the hall-and-parlor house may be recognized by its distinctive entrance into the “hall,” or kitchen. Usually, the larger of the two rooms, the hall, featured the fireplace and was used for cooking and family gathering, while the parlor was used as a bedroom.

The only brick-constructed house that was located during the 2008/2009 survey is **Greenwood, (120-0002)**. Also known as the Martin-McCabe House, the 1808-10 two-story Flemish-bond brick house was built in Axton for the son of General Joseph Martin, Colonel Joseph Martin. Brigadier General Martin emigrated from Albemarle to Henry in 1778 and the county seat was named for him. Col. Martin was born in 1785 and he served in the War of 1812. The symmetrical three-bay Early Republic style house features a centered single-leaf wood door with a full surround. Paired Ionic columns support a portico. Wood 9/9 sash windows with splayed brick lintels light the house and exterior-end chimneys with disengaged stacks (and seven fireplaces) heated the house. Around 1940, after a disastrous cave-in from basement excavations, the McCabe family purchased the house, dismantled and moved it to its current location on Mulberry Road in Martinsville.



Figure 9: This two-story Flemish-bond brick house is an excellent example of an early nineteenth-century brick house in Henry County. Known as **Greenwood, (120-0002)**, it was built for Col. Joseph Martin in 1810 and moved from Axton to Martinsville on Mulberry Road around 1940. Martinsville was named for his father, General Joseph Martin.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)



Figure 10: *Hordsville* (044-0004), the 1836 home of George Hairston II represents the wealth and establishment of Henry County's prosperous citizens who built substantial brick homes during this time period.

Virginia enjoyed enormous economic prosperity in the antebellum period, and its political influence was confirmed by the fact that seven Virginians were among the first twelve U.S. presidents. By 1840 Virginia stood at the peak of its economic and political power, but the years preceding the Civil War also brought uncertainty, as tensions arose over slavery, and alternatives were sought to the state's agrarian-based economy, which declined due to its dependence on tobacco. New commercial centers emerged across Virginia as many early families continued to migrate south and west.

Twenty-seven resources were previously surveyed for this time period. These resources are mostly single dwellings but also include a church, an archaeological site, and a tobacco warehouse. Two of the previously surveyed resources are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the 1839 Beaver Creek Plantation (044-0001) and the 1830s Edgewood (044-5172). However, Hordsville (044-0004) also known as the Peter Hairston Plantation, appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. During the 2008/2009 survey, 20 buildings--all single-dwellings or farmsteads, except for one church--were located for this time period. The currently surveyed properties include mostly log construction with some frame or brick construction and three single-dwellings in the Greek Revival style. Included within the 20 currently documented properties is the previously surveyed Trenthill (044-0048).

Government/Law/Political

From the 1830s through the 1850s planters with large slave holdings no longer dominated Henry County politics as they had from the 1790s to the 1820s. George Hairston, Jr., son of George Hairston of Beaver Creek and owner of from 30 to 50 slaves, served ten consecutive sessions in the Virginia General Assembly from 1808 to 1821. But from 1830 to 1850 Henry County delegates—tobacconist Peyton Gravely, teacher William Hamlett, and representative Theodoric Morris—owned 8, 5, and 5 slaves, respectively, while Senators David Dyer, B. Cabell, and Crawford Turner owned no Henry County slaves. Similarly, the Henry County members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850–1851 owned almost no slaves: William Martin, 1 slave; N. Claiborne and Archibald Stuart, no slaves (*General Assembly of Virginia* 1978; Miller, 1850 Federal Census of Henry County, 1991).

These figures on the lower number of slaves owned by Henry County politicians from 1830 to the 1850s do not reflect a reduction of slave holding in the county. By 1850 the federal census recorded Henry County with a total population of 8,870 inhabitants, including 5,325 whites, 3,340 slaves (who counted as 38% of the county population), and 205 free blacks. Henry County still had large plantations with large slave holdings; the 40 largest plantations owned about half of Henry County slaves and produced most of the county's tobacco crop (Miller 1991). But by 1850 Henry County's economy had diversified, and tobacco producers as well as professional residents of Martinsville assumed new roles of leadership in Henry County politics.

Transportation

Antebellum transportation issues were driven largely by the creation of Virginia's Board of Public Works in 1816, which included a principal engineer to oversee the state's transportation efforts. Over the years that position was filled by a number of talented individuals, although Claudius Crozet probably was the most famous. Overland stage coach travel was the primary means of transportation during this period.

Between 1820 and 1850, the Board of Public Works and individual companies built dozens of turnpikes across Virginia, part of the state's across-the-board efforts to improve transportation. Turnpike development involved improvements to older roadbeds or in some cases, the laying out of new roads. By 1840, 47 turnpikes had been incorporated, and by 1860, 190 turnpikes had been incorporated, although not all of them were completed (Newlon et al., 1985: 7-9).

The goal of some of the early turnpikes was to improve transportation and to connect eastern commercial centers with rural outposts across the state, but turnpikes also contributed to the early nineteenth century popularity of Virginia's mineral springs and spas. Prior to turnpike development, leisure travel on Virginia's roads was unthinkable (Sarvis "Turnpike Tourism in Western Virginia, 1830-1860," 20-23).

A few railroads operated in Virginia at the start of the Civil War. These included the Virginia Central Railroad, which reached Staunton from Richmond by 1854, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which ran from Lynchburg to Bristol in 1856. Railroads did not arrive in Henry County until the Reconstruction period.

Subsistence/Agriculture

In 1850 Henry County planters raised over 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco as their principal cash crop. Virtually all Henry County plantations raised tobacco and used slaves to produce their crop. Col. Joseph Martin, a descendant of General Martin, owned 89 slaves, the largest slave holding in the county, and his plantation grew 30,000 pounds of tobacco. Six Hairston family plantations worked a labor force of 233 slaves, by far the largest number of slaves owned by any family in the county. Marshall Hairston, who inherited his father George Hairston's plantation at Beaver Creek, owned 79 slaves, bondsmen who grew 7,000 pounds of tobacco (U.S. Census Agriculture 1850; Miller 1991; Edwards 1855: 267).



Figure 11: Marshall Hairston's 1839 house at *Beaver Creek Plantation* (NRHP 044-0001).

The Agricultural Census of 1850 and account records kept by Marshall Hairston's wife Ann enable us to reconstruct agricultural life at Beaver Creek, one of Henry County's largest plantations. In 1850 the 79 Beaver Creek slaves tended 60 cattle, 21 horses, almost 100 sheep, and 160 pigs. Beaver Creek slaves grew 4,000 bushels of corn, oats, and wheat, as well as the 7,000 pounds of tobacco. Slaves sheared 350 pounds of wool, harvested 300 bushels of potatoes, and churned 1,000 pounds of butter. Ann Hairston's account ledgers record that she provisioned family units of slaves with blankets; slave mothers received the blankets along with notes that tallied birth dates of children and occasional names of slave fathers and grandparents. Slave families worked the tobacco crop to prepare the fields in January; transplant seedlings to tobacco hills in spring; hoe, prune, and remove tobacco worms in summer; and harvest and cure the crop in fall. Discipline could be harsh. Slave family head Sam Lion was hanged for killing an overseer who threatened to beat or kill him. Finally, slaves always had to contend with the threat of separation of their families by sale or inheritance. Marshall Hairston probably sold three slave children to a slave trader who resold them in northern Mississippi in 1834. Even without outright sale to traders, Hairston slave families were at risk of separation by inheritance. When Nicholas and Henry Hairston died, Marshall Hairston family executors divided 51 slaves from the two

estates into nameless “lots of Negroes” for cash sale with proceeds to be distributed to Hairston family heirs (U.S. Census Agriculture 1850; Wiencek, 1999: Chapter 4; Henry County Will Book 3: 212–214).

Industry/Processing/Extraction

During the Early National Period, Henry County planters transported their tobacco in large hogsheads that they rolled the 80 miles to Lynchburg or by bateau on the James River (Hill 1976:16). But by 1850, 22 Henry County tobacconists processed much of the tobacco grown in the county. The tobacconists owned fewer slaves than the large planters, but their finished product packed in tobacco boxes almost tripled the value of the raw tobacco. The most productive tobacconists, Peyton and William Gravely with 8 and 18 slaves, purchased 75,000 pounds of tobacco valued at \$4,750 and produced 495 boxes of tobacco valued at \$12,000. This means that the Gravely boxed tobacco was worth six times the value of the largest Henry County tobacco crop grown by Col. Joseph Martin, and was worth over 25 times the value of Marshall Hairston’s tobacco crop. The 1850 Gravely Tobacco Warehouse (044-0003) was previously surveyed and is listed under the Commerce/Trade theme. The production of the 22 tobacconists represents the beginnings of the significant industrial production that would drive Henry County’s economy from the 1890s through the first nine decades of the twentieth century (U.S. Census Industry 1850).

In addition to the tobacconists, the 1850 Census of Industry for Henry County recorded seven millers who ground agricultural products: grain and corn, and sawed timber. The largest millers, Smith and Clark, produced flour and corn meal valued at \$5,000 and lumber valued at \$1,000. In addition, the industrial census listed five blacksmiths whose finished work, mostly plantation tools, averaged \$600 in value. One distiller produced 1,250 barrels of whiskey valued at \$625. Four Henry County artisans made saddles, clothes, shoes, and furniture cabinets with respective annual products valued at \$1,000, \$500, \$600, and \$600 (U.S. Census Industry 1850).

Commerce/Trade

Much of Henry County commerce and professional services centered on the county seat of Martinsville in 1850. Census records for the environs of Martinsville list 5 merchants, 2 doctors, 2 lawyers, 2 county clerks, a deputy sheriff, a General Assembly representative, a teacher, and a clergyman. As commerce, professional services, and industry prospered, Henry County required better means to transport goods for sale and purchase, and manufactured products to market. In response to the need for better roads, the Virginia General Assembly incorporated the Henry and Franklin Turnpike in 1856. Henry County directors included Martinsville residents, lawyer John Wooten, and county clerk Jeremiah Griggs (Miller 1991; *Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly of Virginia* 1866: 126–127).

Two commercial-related resources, the 1844 *Central Farm Supply* (044-0032) and the 1850 *Gravely Tobacco Warehouse* (044-0003) were previously surveyed for this time period.

Education

Churches continued to maintain a role in education, with ministers holding classes in churches or in separate outbuildings built for instruction.

Religion

During the 1840s the two principal denominations in Henry County, Baptists and Methodists, split into sectional religious alliances in the south that opposed northern calls for the abolition of slavery. In 1844 a Methodist Episcopal Church, South formed, followed by formation of a Southern Baptist Convention in 1845 (Gaustad and Barlow 2001: 80, 225–226). The 1850 census recorded thirteen churches in Henry County with 4,000 members: four Missionary Baptist; three Primitive Baptist; three Campbellite, or Disciples of Christ; two Methodist; and one Episcopal in Martinsville (Baptist and Methodist Church Files, Bassett Historical Center). After the Nat Turner slave rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1831—Turner was a literate slave who knew the Bible—slave codes prohibited slaves from attending religious services, and Henry County blacks did not have their own churches for worship until after the Civil War.

The ca. 1830 *Mt. Zion Church (044-0082)* was previously surveyed for this time period; however, it is no longer extant. One church was located for this time period during the current survey, the ca. 1850 frame **Reed Creek Primitive Baptist Church (044-5368)** located outside of Bassett Forks. The congregation still meets there monthly.

Domestic

Nineteen single-dwellings (including farmsteads) were recorded from this time period during the 2008/2009 survey project, including the previously surveyed 1849 *Trenthill (044-0048)*.

Although frame construction was becoming popular during this period, log construction (basically the two-room plan) with exterior-end chimneys remained the most dominant form of construction for residential use in Henry County. A good example of log construction is the ca. 1850 **Flanagan Farmstead (044-5286)**, a two-room log house with exterior-end brick chimneys. The one-story-with-loft house is clad with weatherboard siding with a one-story frame kitchen addition. A fieldstone foundation supports the house and 6/6 wood windows light the house with two doors of vertical-plank construction. The Flanagan Farmstead represents an increasingly rare example of a mid-nineteenth-century farmstead. The Flanagans owned and operated the farm until their deaths around the turn of the twentieth century and are buried together on the farm. The vacant and abandoned farmstead retains good integrity and represents the early tobacco, agricultural, and ethnic heritage of southern Henry County.



Figure 12: The ca. 1850 **Flanagan Farmstead (044-5286)** represents a typical, yet disappearing log house type with associated log and frame outbuildings of the period.

An increasingly popular plan that continued into the twentieth century and eventually replaced the more common one- and two-room plans was the symmetrical center-passage-plan, also commonly referred to as the I-house. The center-passage-plan house has a center passage flanked by equally spaced rooms. The façade is typically three or five bays wide. The floor plan is one room deep, and referred to as a single-pile plan. Some later antebellum versions incorporated a two-room deep plan, known as the double-pile plan; this plan was also referred to as a Georgian Plan or a four-over-four plan—although these are rarer. The center-passage-plan house and its variations became the most popular plan throughout the Upland South and Midwest regions.

Many variations of the center-passage-plan house can be found throughout Henry County, whether in frame or brick, although the most common form is frame with exterior-end brick chimneys; such as the ca. 1850 **Lester House (044-5267)** in Figsboro, north central Henry County. The two-story, three-bay frame dwelling with a rear ell rests on a brick foundation. Standing seam metal covers the side-gable roof. Exterior-end brick chimneys heat the house and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows light the interior. This house is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular I-House. An 1850 double-pen log tobacco barn sits to the southeast of the main house. This house is associated with the Lester family of the H. C. Lester Tobacco Company in Figsboro. George Tilden Lester developed a mass production cutting and pressing machine to give plug tobacco uniform size and weight. The plugs were called “Lester’s Figs.” Lester also operated saw mills and the concrete block factory in Koehler.



Figure 13: The ca. 1850 **Lester House (044-5267)** in the Figsboro community features a three-bay center-passage, single-pile plan on a fieldstone foundation. Exterior-end brick chimneys heated the residence.

In addition to the numerous log and frame houses, a few established and prosperous citizens of the county began to build substantial brick homes. And by 1840, some homes were built in the popular Greek Revival style, for which most builders relied on pattern books for guidance involving detailing and even room arrangement. During the current survey, three Greek Revival houses were located, one brick house in the northern part of the county, and two large frame houses in the southern region of the county. The one brick Greek Revival style house is the re-surveyed ca. 1849 Trenthill also known as *Gunnsville (044-0048)*. The two-story, three-bay, and single-pile brick (American bond) house features a two-story portico with paired Tucson

columns. The second floor of the portico has been enclosed. Both the portico roof and the low-pitched side-gable roof are sheathed with standing-seam metal. Six-over-six vinyl windows have replaced the original six-over-six wood windows (1971 survey). Engaged exterior-end brick chimneys once heated the house. The rear has a later two-story brick addition and a ca. 1950 intersecting one-story brick kitchen addition. According to the owner, the house was once part of a large plantation that extended to the Smith River. The house was previously surveyed in 1937 (WPA) and in 1971 (A.C. Lee). The house has two historic names of Gunnsville (origin unknown) and Trenthill for Mr. Trent. The ca. 1849 house is a good example of the Greek Revival style and is an important early house for Henry County.



Figure 14: The previously surveyed ca. 1849 Greek Revival style *Gunnsville/Trenthill* (044-0048), is the only brick Greek Revival dwelling located during the survey in Henry County for this time period, the other two are frame.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Shortly after the inaugural address of newly elected President Abraham Lincoln, Virginia convened a convention that on April 17, 1861, voted to secede from the Union and form a Southern Confederacy. Henry County's representative to the convention, tobacconist Peyton Gravely, signed the ordinance that repealed Virginia's ratification of the United States Convention, but neither he nor others in the South or the North could anticipate the consequences that soon followed as Americans fought their bloodiest war (*General Assembly* 1978).

Henry County soldiers fought in the 42nd Virginia Infantry: Company A, the Horse Pasture Volunteers; Company F, the Leatherwood Fencibles; and Company G. The three companies enlisted in June and July 1861. Most were farmers or farm laborers. The 42nd fought at Cedar Mountain in Culpeper County on August 9, 1862; at Second Manassas on August 29, 1862; at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863; in the Wilderness on May 5, 1864; at Spotsylvania on May 12, 1864; and finally stood in the final line of battle before the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. Over the four years of war, 1,460 men in the 42nd Virginia Infantry suffered 449 deaths by battle or disease and 509 men were captured, an astonishingly high attrition rate of 66% as two thirds of those in service suffered death or capture (Chapla 1983). Regimental accounts for Henry County soldiers in Company H of the 57th Virginia Infantry and in Company H of the 24th Virginia Calvary provide less detail but attest to similar sacrifices. In all, Henry County's Confederate Memorial in front of the Martinsville Courthouse records the names of 88 men killed in battle and 58 men who died under deplorable conditions while prisoners of war.

The day after the surrender at Appomattox, federal cavalry commander Major General George Stoneman commanded troops who fought a skirmish in Martinsville, occupied the home of Ruth Redd, pitched tents in the yards of other Martinsville residents, plundered their possessions, and used the Episcopal churchyard cemetery to bury five federal soldiers killed in the skirmish (Hill



1976: 22–23). The war ended then, but the people of Henry County, the South, and the nation were left to deal with the consequences of the defeat of the Confederacy and the emancipation of slaves.

One resource, an 1865 covered bridge was previously recorded for this time period. No resources were located for this time period during the 2008/2009 survey.

Figure 15: 1865 Map of Henry County (Library of Congress).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The Reconstruction Period marked a painful time of transition for both whites and newly-freed blacks as the social, economic and political system changed and adapted to the new order that included freedom for all. In addition to the social upheaval left by the war, the South was battle-scarred and destitute financially; this was particularly true in Virginia as the debt incurred by the war was immense, and its economy, based on slave labor, was devastated, as were many of the financial institutions which were destroyed.

After Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox in 1865, Virginia passed through a period of Congressional Reconstruction that ended in 1867. During Congressional Reconstruction the Virginia General Assembly passed laws against vagrants that denied freedmen full rights of citizenship and punished those who ran away from their employers with forced labor without pay (*Acts and Resolves of the General Assembly of Virginia* 1866: 91–93). When Virginia fell under the federal military regime of Radical Reconstruction, however, New York federal judge John Underwood convened a Virginia Constitutional Convention that met in Richmond in 1867 and 1868, with 80 white and 25 black delegates. The convention drafted motions that protected black civil rights, including suffrage; guaranteed equal punishment for crimes—"no more stripes for the colored"; and rejected disenfranchisement of ex-Confederates (*Constitutional Convention* 1868; Randall and Donald 1961). Ratified by popular vote in 1869, the Underwood Constitution established a statewide system of segregated public schools and divided each county into governance by magisterial districts. Martinsville attorney C. Y. Thomas served as Henry County's delegate. When Virginia reentered the Union in 1870, Henry County was divided into four or five magisterial districts, including Horse Pasture, Leatherwood, Martinsville, and Ridgeway.

Booker T. Washington, born a slave in Franklin County, remembered hearing the Emancipation Proclamation read in 1865. Washington later wrote that after Emancipation blacks had to face questions whites had faced for centuries: "These were questions of a home, a living, the rearing of children, education, citizenship, and the establishment and support of churches." Freedmen in Henry County faced the same challenges of employment, family identity, and advancement. In 1870 blacks accounted for 45% of the Henry County population, and most adult males were employed as farm laborers. Physically fit men received an average pay of \$5 a month with board; women and children received \$3 a month with board (Salmon and Salmon 1994: 301). Thus the pattern of black tenant farming began, while questions of black education, citizenship, and churches remained to be answered (Washington 1901/1967:26).

Booker T. Washington also wrote that most freedmen changed their surnames, and many left the plantations, counties, and even states of their enslavement (Washington 1901/1967: 27). However, census records and black oral tradition indicate that most former Henry County slaves remained in the county and that many who worked on the largest plantations retained the surnames of their masters. The 1850 census for Henry County recorded six Hairston planters who owned 233 slaves. The 1870 census index recorded seven white Hairston planters and a total of 250 black Hairstons who lived in the county. Black Hairston family descendant Major Dean Hairston confirms the continuity of his family's identity over the century and a half since

Emancipation. Family oral tradition holds that most former Hairston slaves kept the Hairston family name as freedmen, though many moved from one of the large Hairston plantations to another after Emancipation (Hairston 2009).

An additional hardship came in the form of the Virginia Constitution of 1902, which disenfranchised blacks and poor whites by enforcing a requirement that based the right to vote on a demonstrated understanding of the state Constitution, an unfair prerequisite for uneducated or illiterate citizens. By the turn-of-the-century the after effect of the Civil War was, in many aspects, a distant memory.

One hundred and five properties were previously surveyed for this time period; the majority being single-dwellings. Non-domestic buildings include six churches, three cemeteries, two depots, two bridges, an African-American school, and a store are included in these previously surveyed properties. During the 2008/2009 survey, **97** properties were surveyed for this time period including three properties that were re-surveyed: the 1880 *Holcomb-Hall House* (044-5102), the 1903 *Ed Bassett House* (044-0046), and *Camp Branch Baptist Church* (044-5137). The majority of the currently surveyed properties are single dwellings and farmsteads; mostly vernacular in style with a variety of architectural styles being introduced. Further, five churches, two stores, one bank, and one former Post Office were also located.

Government/Law/Political

Prosperous professionals and a new group of merchants controlled politics in Henry County and Martinsville for the decade after the end of Reconstruction. Martinsville lawyer C. Y. Thomas, with property valued at \$8,000 in 1870, served as delegate to the Virginia General Assembly until 1871. After one term served by Martinsville Township farmer George W. Booker, Horse Pasture physician William W. Morris served as delegate until 1875. Leatherwood merchant Benjamin Dyer then served two terms as delegate until 1879 (*General Assembly* 1978). A similar group of merchants, doctors, and court officials dominated Martinsville politics at the time the town was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly in 1873. Martinsville trustees included Doctor George W. Waller, German-born merchant Charles Putzel, and Chancery Court clerk James M. Smith, with property in 1870 valued at \$2,000, \$9,000, and \$13,000, respectively (*Virginia General Assembly Acts* 1873: 22–23; U.S. Census Population 1870).

Henry County delegates to the Virginia General Assembly from the late 1880s to 1906 included Horse Pasture farmer A. L. Pedigo, Martinsville attorney W. H. Gravely, who served three terms, and general merchant J. M. Barker, Jr., of Leatherwood. The greatest change in Virginia politics during this period followed the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901–1902 attended by Henry County delegate A. L. Pedigo (*General Assembly* 1978). The Virginia Constitution of 1902 instituted Jim Crow provisions for segregation of public transportation and for disenfranchisement of black voters. Whereas 150,000 blacks in Virginia were registered to vote in 1900, the number fell to 21,000 after the Constitution of 1902 provided for poll taxes and racially discriminatory “understanding” and “grandfather” clauses (Alexander 2002: Chapter 8; Hill 2000: Introduction). In 1910 blacks counted for 46% of the population of Henry County, and Hill’s 1917 Business Directory of Virginia reported that blacks made up 32% of the county electorate (Hill 1917). If Hill’s report is correct, a higher percentage of blacks could vote in Henry County than in most of the rest of Virginia on the eve of World War I, but not until

passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 would blacks win election to public office.

Post Offices continued to expand across Henry County, and the 1911 '*Road Map of Henry County, Virginia*' denoted 18 locations in the county, excluding Martinsville. The map also denoted four post offices outside the county boundaries and 11 'discontinued' post offices in the county. One former **Post Office (044-5339)** in Axton was located during the current survey for this time period. The one-story brick building was converted into a Bank, and is currently vacant.



Transportation

By the early 1890s what became the Norfolk & Western Railway crossed Henry County from north to south to complete the steel rail transportation system begun by the east-to-west route of what became known as the Danville & Western division of the Southern Railway completed in the 1880s. With the two railroad lines in place, Henry County entered a new era of industrial production that would lead the economy of the county and Martinsville throughout most of the twentieth century. Two depots were previously recorded; the *Ridgeway Station (044-0031)* and the *Preston Station (044-0034)* (demolished). A ca. 1880s depot was also located at Kohler, but was not recorded and is now demolished (see Figure 16). One depot was located during the current survey, the ca. 1890 **Axton Depot (044-5343)**. The one-story frame depot served the Axton community for the Danville & Western and later the Norfolk Southern railway. The tracks were removed in the 1980s and the building is now a used appliance store.

Turnpikes became increasingly unprofitable as railroads entered the county, and by 1871, the General Assembly ceded state control of the turnpikes to the counties, who became responsible for their upkeep and construction. Although several new turnpikes were built in the late nineteenth century, turnpike construction declined during this period, and never returned to its pre-Civil War levels.

Figure 16: Undated photo of Bea Merriman waiting at the Koehler Train Station (demolished).

Subsistence/Agriculture

After the Civil War tobacco remained the principal cash crop in Henry County, and Hairston family planters maintained a dominant role in tobacco cultivation. At the end of Reconstruction in 1870, seven Hairston planters grew 225,000 pounds of tobacco. Marshall Hairston's Beaver Creek plantation produced 30,000 pounds of tobacco, and his plantation was valued at \$90,000, three times the combined property value of Henry County and Martinsville's most prosperous delegates and trustees in the early 1870s (U.S. Census Agriculture 1870). Henry County planters grew a total of 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco in 1880 (U.S Census Agriculture 1880).

By 1880 Henry Marshall Hairston's plantation at Beaver Creek (044-0001) had diminished in value, and the pre-Civil War economy of great tobacco plantations had changed into an agricultural economy of white farmers, black farmers and tenants, and black farm laborers. The 1880 population census recorded Marshall Hairston as disabled by paralysis, while the agriculture census listed Hairston's Beaver plantation value at \$49,000, 54% of its value the decade before. The agriculture census enumerator wrote on the 1880 census manuscript entry for Marshall Hairston's farm, "The colored lands of this gentleman have been given by those who rent them." This handwritten note provides unique evidence of the establishment of black tenant farming on one of the principal Hairston plantations (U.S Census Agriculture 1880).

Though the 1880 agricultural census did not record farm ownership by race, the 1880 population census did record the race and occupation of whites and blacks living around Beaver Creek (044-0001). The 1880 population census listed eight black Hairston farmers or tenants and six black Hairston laborers or farm laborers within a 100-household vicinity of Beaver Creek. Within the same vicinity of Beaver Creek the census also recorded seven black farmers or tenants and six black farm laborers who weren't Hairstons. Six whites who weren't Hairstons also owned farms within the same vicinity of Beaver Creek. Thus by 1880 the plantation culture of agricultural production around Beaver Creek had changed to sustain a combination of white-owned farms, about twice as many black-owned farms or tenant farms, and an additional force of black farm laborers. And the 1880 population census listed about half of the black farmers, tenants, and laborers around Beaver Creek as individuals identified by the Hairston family surname (U.S. Census Population 1880).

In 1910 Henry County produced 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The number of white Hairston planters, however, dropped to three by 1917. Seven white Gravellys farmed in Henry County in 1917, at which time Hill's Directory listed 31 black farmers in the county. The 31 black farmers represented 7% of the total number of Henry County farmers listed in the directory (Bureau of the Census Agriculture 1913: 814; Hill 1917).

Most of the surveyed agricultural properties of this period are barns and tobacco barns. The most



popular barn form being the double-crib barn, mostly of log. Smokehouses and sheds were also located during this period. Although some outbuildings were built of frame during this time, log constructed outbuildings, especially tobacco barns, was still common.

Figure 17: Log barn of the ca. 1900 E.S. Draper Farmstead (044-5214).

Two good examples of farmsteads are the ca. 1900 **E.S. Draper Farmstead (044-5214)** in the northwest part of the county near Oak Level and the 1878 **Lawson Farmstead (044-5292)** in the southeast corner of the county just north of the North Carolina boundary. The Draper Farmstead house and most outbuildings were built of wood while the barn was built of log. Conversely, the buildings of the Lawson Farmstead include the log house and log smokehouse (the barn was torn down). The Lawson Farmstead has remained in the same family, and the current owner boasted that the farm once produced a large fruit orchard on the nearby hillside.

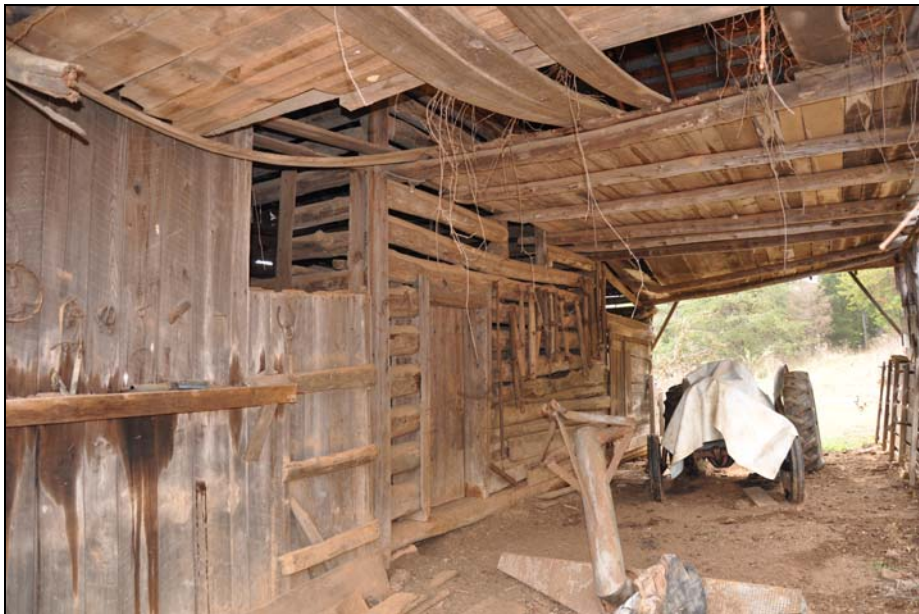


Figure 18: Interior of the log barn of the ca. 1900 **E.S. Draper Farmstead (044-5214)**.



Figure 19: The log house and log smokehouse associated with the 1878 **Lawson Farmstead (044-5292)**.

While not everyone could afford their own property or farms, tenant workers lived and worked on someone else's farm in exchange for shelter and a provision of the food that they grew. Not many examples of these buildings survive.

Industry/Processing/Extraction

The 1880 industry census recorded B. F. Gravely as the principal producer of processed chewing tobacco, with annual production valued at \$96,500, almost twice the value of Marshall and Ann Hairston's plantation at Beaver Creek. B. F. Gravely & Sons tobacco manufacturing in Leatherwood Magisterial District reported a capital investment of \$60,000 and worked an average of 40 employees in 1880. Chataigne's *Virginia Gazetteer*, published in 1885, listed 11 other tobacco manufacturers in Henry County, along with 19 owners of flour and corn mills and 11 saw mill owners (U.S. Census Industry 1880; Chataigne 1885: 361–365).

Bassett Furniture became Henry County's first large-scale mass production industry associated with railroad transportation. In 1890 John D. Bassett met Francis Fries when Fries began the purchase of right of way for the railroad track that would link Roanoke and Winston Salem in 1892, and would be absorbed by Norfolk & Western Railway in 1896 (Striplin 1981). J. D. Bassett offered Fries free right of way through Bassett family land, secured a station stop in Bassett, and opened a sawmill to produce lumber needed for railroad ties and bridge timbers. Black Hairston family descendants now retired from Bassett Furniture report that some of their fathers worked in Bassett sawmills and then worked for Bassett Furniture after the company began operation in 1902 (Hairston, Hairston, and Thomas 2008). J. D. Bassett, his brother Charles C. Bassett, and brother-in-law Reed Stone opened Bassett Mercantile Company in 1905 and established the Bank of Bassett in 1907. The town of Bassett grew at pace with the manufacture of Bassett furniture. With a labor force of 87 including 11 blacks in 1910, Bassett Furniture paid 10% dividend on stock in 1913, and capital stock increased to \$300,000 in 1916 (U.S. Census Population 1910; Cleal and Herbert 1970: 25–43).

Richard Pleasants Gravely turned from tobacco manufacturing to industrial production of wood products in Martinsville in the same decade that the Bassetts founded Bassett Furniture. In 1906 the Gravely family sold their tobacco production operations to the American Tobacco Company and moved from Leatherwood to Martinsville. Richard and brother Benjamin Gravely formed the B. F. and R. P. Gravely Company and began production of locust wood pins and cross arms for sale to new telephone companies that strung telephone and telegraph lines along the Norfolk and Western and Danville and Western railroad tracks. The Gravelys' industrial venture as Electric Insulator Manufacturers prospered until the 1920s, when power companies began to use ceramic insulators strung on steel cross arms, and R. P. Gravely turned to the manufacture of accessory furniture (Cleal and Herbert 1970: 69–82).

Ridgeway incorporated as a town in 1890 at about the midpoint of the railroad line under construction from Roanoke to Winston Salem. A coal wharf opened in Ridgeway in 1892. Ridgeway Mica Mines began production in 1908, the year before the Bank of Ridgeway opened with \$10,000 capital (Pace and McGee 1990: 114–115, 192–195).

Commerce/Trade

Chataigne's *Gazetteer* noted that Martinsville's population had grown from 289 in 1880 to over 1,000 inhabitants by 1885. The increase in Martinsville population came partly from the arrival in 1882 of the Franklin division of the Virginia Midland Railroad that ran through Martinsville as it crossed Henry County from east to west. The arrival of the railroad increased opportunities for professional and commercial services in the county seat. Chataigne listed 11 attorneys, a

banker, 4 doctors, 2 druggists, and 3 insurance agents in Martinsville in 1885. More commercial businesses also opened, so that by 1885 Martinsville had 8 general stores, a hardware store, 2 confectioners, a watchmaker, a saloon, 2 hotels, and a newspaper, the *Martinsville Herald*, edited and published by L. Starling Thomas (Chataigne 1885).

Bartering continued to dominate the farm economy on the local level during this period; however, the increased dependency on local markets throughout the region necessitated the growth of stores and banks across the county. Three general stores and one bank were located for this time period during this current project. The 1905 **Philpott Mercantile Store (044-5222)** is a rare example of an early twentieth-century commercial building that served the community of Philpott on the Smith River in the uppermost northwest corner of the county. The one-story frame building was constructed in two sections: the front-gabled section that provided storage, and the main three-bay, side-gabled section that served as the store. The long-time vacant store is threatened with imminent demolition. The other two surveyed stores are the ca. 1900 **Leatherwood General Store (044-5305)**, a one-story frame store that is still in operation on a limited basis, and the ca. 1900 one-story brick **Barker General Store (044-5340)** in Axton, that most recently operates as a Mexican restaurant.



Figure 20: The 1905 **Philpott Mercantile Store (044-5222)** is a rare example of an early twentieth-century commercial building that served the community of Philpott along the Smith River. The building is vacant and threatened.

The only other commercial building that was located during this time period is the former **Bank of Ridgeway (290-5030)** with apartments on the second floor and a two-story frame porch on the rear elevation. Opened in 1909, the building recently served as the Mayor's office but is now vacant. The bank is an excellent example of early-twentieth-century commercial buildings that are fast disappearing from small towns in the region.



Figure 21: One of only two banks surveyed during the project, the 1909 **Bank of Ridgeway (044-5030)** and its original safe.

Education

As mentioned in the discussion of Reconstruction, the Underwood Constitution ratified in 1869 provided for a statewide system of free, though segregated, schools. Accordingly, in 1870 the Virginia General Assembly enacted legislation to “Establish and Maintain a Uniform System of Public Free Schools.” The act called for schools within walking distance of every student in the state. By 1885 Dr. J. M. Smith of Martinsville was superintendant of schools for Henry County. At that time the county had 48 schools for whites and 28 schools for blacks. Most rural schools built in the 1870s were simple one-room, gabled roofed structures of log construction. After 1880 most schools were of frame construction, and some had two or three rooms. In 1885 Mary Rols taught at a white school at Lone Oak, and William Martin taught at a black school in Martinsville Township. Still standing near Fieldale, Rock Run School (*NRHP 044-5171*) began as a one-room frame school for black students in the early 1880s with a later one-room addition in the early 1900s. (Acts of Assembly of Virginia 1870: 402–403; Kern 2000; Chataigne 1885: 364; U.S. Census Population 1880; Pulice 2005). The addition to the Rock Run School is similar to the African-American Carver Lane School (044-5268) that was built ca. 1920 in Bassett (see World War I to World War II (1917-1945) section).



Figure 22: *Rock Run School* (NRHP 044-5171) before and after restoration. The photos denote the early twentieth-century one-room addition.

Many of the public schools constructed between 1870 and 1900 were simple, one-room, rectangular-shaped, frame buildings with gabled roofs. Large double-hung sash windows illuminated the interior and a central single-leaf wood door on the front elevation provided entry. From 1880 to 1917, two and three-room schools became more frequent, sometimes replacing an older one-room school. Multiple rooms allowed the separation of the children by grade; if three rooms were present, one of them was used for high school education.

Hill's *Virginia State Gazetteer* of 1898 recorded a total of 63 white and 28 black schools in Henry County and listed W. W. Morris as superintendent of Henry County schools (Hill 1898). From the 1890s until around 1910 rural communities in Virginia constructed two-or three-room frame schools, some enlarged with a one-room addition, others built initially as two-room schools with a third room added later. These were called graded schools with one room for grades 1 through 3, the second for grades 4 through 6, and the third room for grades 7 and 8. Joppa School built around 1914 near Ridgeway served as a two-room frame school for white students. The first Dry Bridge School built around 1900 east of Martinsville served black students as a small frame school with two one-room additions (Kern 2000; Pace and McGee 1990: 89–105; Kern and Blanton 2007; Kern and Pulice 2008). Martinsville Military Academy chartered in 1897 and housed in the former Episcopal Church, provided private education for a corps of white cadets. Martinsville Christian Institute opened for black students in 1900 under the direction of James H. Thomas, pastor of Fayette Christian Church (Martinsville-Henry County Woman's Club 1976: 119; FAHI 2006: 15).

Religion

After the Civil War, religious congregations built new church buildings in rural areas and in towns across Henry County. The Henry County Circuit Court Index to Deeds records eight transfers of deeds to church trustees during the decade after the end of Reconstruction in Virginia. Three transfers of deeds in 1873 were from white grantors to black church trustees, as blacks followed Booker T. Washington's call for establishment and support of their own churches: M. W. Lavinder deeded property to African Methodist Episcopal Church trustees; George D. Gravely deeded property to African Methodist Church trustees; and John Rangely deeded property to Mountain Top African Methodist Episcopal Church trustees. The other Henry County deeds were to white church trustees: Old leatherwood Church; Disciples of Christ

Church; Martinsville Methodist Episcopal Church; Fall Creek Baptist Church; and Antioch Christian Church (Henry County Index to Deeds 1798–1941).

The Henry County Circuit Court Index to Deeds records 28 transfers of deeds to church trustees from 1900 to 1912. Eighteen of the deeds established Baptist churches: 7 Primitive, 6 Regular, and 5 Missionary. Four of the deeds went to Methodist, 4 to Presbyterian, and 2 to Christian Church trustees. J. D. Bassett deeded property for three churches in the town of Bassett: Methodist Episcopal South in 1900; Missionary Baptist in 1900; and Regular Baptist in 1904 (Henry County Index to Deeds 1798–1941).

Several white churches in Martinsville fronted on Church Street around 1910: Anderson Memorial Presbyterian; Martinsville Methodist; and Christ Episcopal. Four black churches in Martinsville faced Fayette Street in 1913: Fayette Street Christian; High Street Baptist; Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal; and Grace Presbyterian (Henry County Index to Deeds 1798–1941; Blanton 1998, 2006; Kern and Blanton 2007).

Six churches were previously surveyed and five were surveyed during the 2008/2009 project. The five currently surveyed include one in Dyers Store, the ca. 1875 **Leatherwood Church (044-5284)**; one in Figsboro, the re-surveyed *Camp Branch Baptist Church (044-5137)*; one in Ridgeway; the former 1896 **Primitive Baptist Church of Ridgeway (290-5028)**; one in Bassett, the 1900 **United Methodist Church (044-5180-0056)**; one outside of downtown Ridgeway, the ca. 1900 **Trinity United Presbyterian Church (290-5010)** with a potential **Parsonage (290-5011)**. All of the currently surveyed churches are frame with simple gable-fronted nave plans except for the United Methodist Church (044-5180-0056) in Bassett, which is brick in the Tudor-Revival style. The remaining four frame churches denote the rural character of Henry County. Both Trinity United Presbyterian Church (290-5010) and Leatherwood Church (044-5284) retain their original appearance with weatherboard siding and a steeply-pitched gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. The Presbyterian Church remains active with its bell tower and bell, while the Leatherwood church is vacant and boarded-up



Figure 23: The ca. 1875 **Leatherwood Church (044-5284)** provided two separate entrances that segregated the sexes of the congregation. The plain structure features a return cornice and rests on a fieldstone foundation.



Figure 24: Located off of S.R. 8 after leaving the downtown area of Ridgeway are the ca. 1900 **Trinity United Presbyterian Church (290-5010)** and its potential ca. 1910 **Parsonage (290-5011)**. The church, which may be African-American, remains active and the bell still rings from the centered bell tower.

Domestic

Stick frame construction, such as nominal-sized sawmill lumber, was replacing log construction as the most popular building practice by this time, although log construction both for domestic as well as agricultural outbuildings did continue through the 1930s. However, there are two distinct



types of log construction: the hand-hewn logs that are joined by hewn corner notching referred to as *log houses* and the round logs that are joined at the corners by saddle notches that are referred to as *log cabins*. Both types were found predominantly in the rural tobacco-dominant southern half of Henry County.

Figure 25: The ca. 1880 **Moyer House (044-5288)** is a good example of the small log houses that were still built in the rural southern half of the county where tobacco production once dominated.

The two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center-passage plan (also known as the I-House) was becoming the most predominate house form throughout Henry County and most of the nation. Double-pile frame houses were also being constructed during this period. Many of these houses still retain their weatherboard siding, two-over-two wood sash windows, and metal sheathed gable roofs. The houses rest on fieldstone or brick foundations with brick chimneys, with both exterior-end and interior-end chimney placements. Exterior-end stone or brick chimneys and log houses were becoming less common during this time period.



A good example of a center-passage-plan house is the ca. 1880 **House (044-5216)** northwest of Bassett County in a semi-rural area. This two-story, three-bay house has a medium-pitched side-gabled roof with return-eaves clad with standing seam metal. The house rests on a brick foundation. A one-story, full-width, three-bay porch has a hipped roof clad with standing-seam metal.

Figure 26: The two-story, symmetrical three-bay frame ca. 1880 **House (044-5216)** with an exterior-end brick chimney is a good example of the popular central-passage plan house (I-House).

The advent of the railroad provided additional pre-cut lumber for house construction and for flat-sawn trim. The trim took the form of spindlework across the porches, brackets in the eaves, bargeboards on the gable ends, decorative front porch railings, fishscale shingles, and other assorted details. The trim was ornamented mostly in the Queen Anne style of architecture which became popular during this time period. In addition to the Greek Revival and the ubiquitous I-House, a variety of houses styles began to appear during this time period, including Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and early Colonial Revival and American Foursquare style houses. An early example of a one-story Queen Anne is the **A.H. Bouseman House (290-5026)** on Main Street in the town of Ridgeway. According to *A History of Henry County*, the house was named and built for the first mayor of Ridgeway in 1875. The richly decorated Queen Anne is sheathed with finely cut wood siding, a three-bay porch extending into a porte-cochere, a double-leaf entrance and steeply pitched hipped roofs with a centered gable and brick chimney. The house is on a well-landscaped lot near the downtown area of Ridgeway.



Figure 27: The Queen Anne style **A.H. Bouseman House (290-5026)** on Main Street in Ridgeway.

Other Folk Victorian and Craftsman houses were located in Bassett. The **Twin Gables House (044-5200)** was built in a row of six houses wedged between the Smith River and the Norfolk & Western and Highway 57. The one-story, brick (1/5 bond) house features a double-gabled front roof. The roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and the gable pediments are sheathed with painted metal shingles. The **Weaver/Rich House (044-5202)** was built for the sister of C.C. Bassett in 1910 overlooking the town of Bassett. The 1925 Bassett Sanborn Map #3 denotes the house as the “R.E. Weaver Res.,” while the updated 1943 map denotes the owner as Hal C. Rich. Although the house retains high integrity, vacancy threatens it.



Figures 28 and 29: The **Twin Gables House (044-5200)** and the **Weaver/Rich House (044-5202)** are good examples of an atypical Folk Victorian house and an early Craftsman style house both in Bassett.

World War I to Post-World War II (1917-1959)

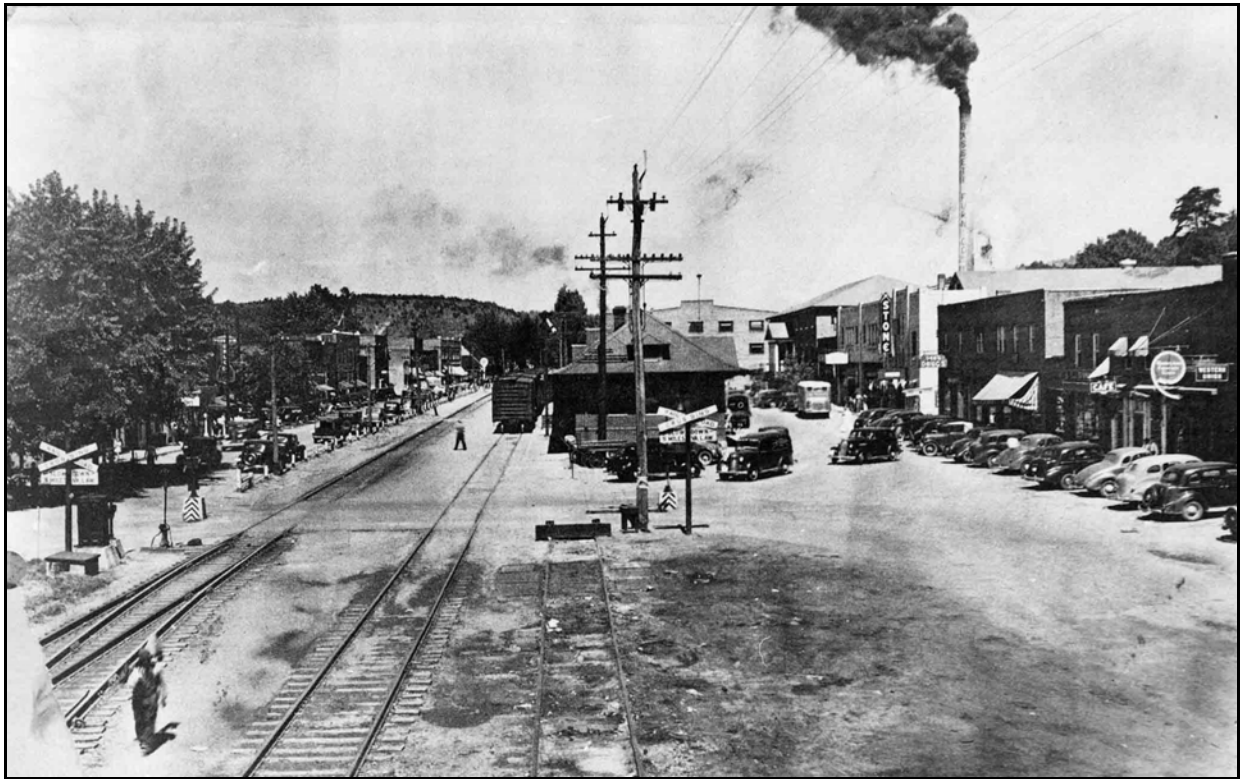


Figure 30: A 1934 photo of downtown Bassett looking east towards the **Bassett Depot (044-5194)** and the Reed Stone Block to the right side of the photo (note the Stone Theatre sign).

During this period textile production joined furniture manufacturing as the second principal industry of Henry County and Martinsville. The two industries differed in that the lumber industry employed white and black male laborers but few or no women, while the textile industry, at least until the 1950s, employed white men and women but few or no blacks. Between 1920 and 1960 the Henry County population more than doubled, from 20,200 to 43,300, and Martinsville's population more than quadrupled, from 4,000 to 18,800. Martinsville became an independent city in 1928, and the county and city entered the era of the New Industrial South (Berglund, Starnes, and De Vyver 1930).

Almost three-quarters (64.1%) of all currently located resources date to this time period including 36 dating between post-World War II and 1959. A total of **328** properties were located and surveyed for this time period during the 2008/2009 survey, including 14 that were re-surveyed. Six of the 328 surveyed properties are non-contributing (post-1959) buildings that are located within the proposed Bassett Historic District. Of the **322** contributing resources, twelve commercial stores, eight filling stations, seven general stores (two with separate residences), seven churches with one possible parsonage, seven industrial buildings, four schools, two restaurants, a warehouse, former library, historic mobile home, Masonic lodge, Post Office, depot, cemetery, and motel/restaurant were surveyed. Of the single-dwellings that were surveyed, approximately 60 were worker's housing that was associated with the J.D. Bassett Manufacturing Company.

Government/Law/Political

Oak Level farmer John W. Ramsey served three terms as Henry County delegate to the Virginia General Assembly from 1918 to 1923. From 1926 to 1928 Sallie C. Booker, Shady Grove School teacher and wife of Martinsville retail grocery merchant, served two terms as Henry County delegate to the General Assembly. Women could only vote in America following ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in 1920, and Sallie Booker became the first woman to serve in Virginia's General Assembly. Thomas B. Stanley exemplified the political ascendancy of industry in Henry County by serving nine consecutive terms in the House of Delegates from 1930 to 1946, serving in Congress from 1947 to 1953, and serving as governor of Virginia from 1954 to 1958 (*General Assembly of Virginia* 1978; Martinsville-Henry County Woman's Club 1976: 83, 125).

The 1938 **Bassett Post Office (044-0115)** was re-surveyed during this current project. The Post Office is situated in the middle of the downtown area of Bassett and faces the Bassett Depot (044-5194) from the former Highway 57. The tall one-story American bond brick building features a side-gabled roof and a five-bay façade with a centered double-leaf door entrance with



Figure 31: The 1938 **Bassett Post Office (044-0115)**.

a Colonial Revival style door surround with an elliptical arched door surround. The interior features an original frame and glass vestibule and a mural titled "Manufacture of Furniture." The fresco was painted by Walter Carnelli in 1939 and funded by the Section of Fine Arts under the Treasury Department and not the Works Progress Administration (WPA). This building and the Bassett Depot (044-5194) are the most architecturally significant resources in downtown Bassett.

Transportation

The ca. 1923 **Bassett Depot (044-5194)** was recorded during this current project. The depot is located in the middle of the commercial downtown of Bassett and was built with rough-cut brick in the Colonial Revival style. The building has undergone changes, but still retains a hipped-roof with wide eaves and brackets—although the original roof had flared eaves and slate shingles. The current depot was also painted a gray color; its original wood windows and thick batten doors remain. The building is vacant and is threatened by proposals for more renovation work detrimental to its historic integrity.



Figure 32: The ca. 1923 **Bassett Depot (044-5194)** that served the town of Bassett during its heyday as one of the largest furniture production companies in the world.

The introduction of the automobile and paved roads during this time would prove to be the most far reaching and enduring development of the period. While railroad construction dominated the late nineteenth century, the automobile would capture the imagination of society for the next half century and beyond. With the establishment of the State Highway Commission in 1906, and an appropriations program for road construction in 1909, county and state road systems began to improve. As the automobile asserted its dominance, frame and brick gas stations emerged as a new building type, characterized by a porte-cochere, or wide overhang, which provided shade and weather protection. Eight filling stations, mostly consisting of the ca. 1930 brick or frame porte-cochere type were located throughout the county during this current survey. One had an associated single-dwelling. The porte-cochere gas station was a popular form throughout Virginia in the 1920s and 1930s but has mostly disappeared from the landscape.



Figures 33 and 34: Two good examples of 1920s porte-cochere style gas stations found in southern Henry County include: the brick **Filling Station (044-5285)** with a pressed metal shingle roof and a pressed metal tin ceiling, sitting vacant just north of the North Carolina border off S.R. 87; and the frame **Odell's Trading Post/Filling Station (044-5291)** with an attached residence on Old Leeksville Road between Ridgeway and North Carolina.

Motels and tourist courts also appeared along major roads in Virginia at this time, including the north/south U.S. 220, although only one was located/re-surveyed for this project; the vacant *Oak Inn Motel and Café (044-5092)* located in the Oak Level community near the northern boundary of Henry County with Franklin County. The complex includes the ca. 1930 restaurant that faces U.S. 220 (also Virginia Avenue in that area) with a row of three small duplex cottages lined

perpendicular behind it. A ca. 1970 one-story, concrete block row of vacant motel rooms faces U.S. 220 from the rear of the complex.



Figure 35: The small frame duplex cottages that are associated with the *Oak Inn Motel and Cafe* (044-5092); these are the only motel cottages located in the county during the survey.

Subsistence/Agriculture

Tobacco production declined in Henry County from 4,000,000 pounds before World War I to 1,500,000 pounds at the close of World War II. Perhaps tobacco production fell partly from a reduction in the available black agricultural labor force. Henry County's black population fell from 7,500 in 1910 to 7,200 in 1940. Also by 1940, a number of rural blacks found employment in furniture factories in Bassett and Stanleytown. Of course, white farmers and tenant farmers also grew tobacco between the world wars. In 1995 Kermon Thomasson reported that his grandparents worked in the early 20th century as white tenants who gave the Hairston family planters at Beaver Creek a quarter of their crop for the land they farmed and another fourth for the Hairston team of mules (Thomasson 1995). Tobacco production also fell by 1940 because of New Deal acreage allotments that limited the amount of land that farmers could plant in tobacco (U.S. Census of Agriculture 1952: 120-121; Daniel 1985: Chapters 6, 9).



Figure 36: A good example of a 1920s **Log Tobacco Barn** (044-5358) in the Mayo area of southern Henry County.

Only a few small farmsteads were located for this time period; additionally, some single dwellings have retained their domestic outbuildings; mostly Bungalow or American Foursquare style houses with garages, sheds, or small barns.

Industry/Processing/Extraction

By emphasizing the manufacture of sturdy and affordable products, Bassett Furniture continued its remarkable growth between World War I and the Cold War. After fire destroyed the original wooden frame factory in December 1917, J. D. Bassett directed construction of a brick plant powered by motor-driven units. Capital stock increased to \$1,000,000 in 1920. J. D. Bassett as president and J. D.'s brother C. C. Bassett as treasurer founded Bassett Mirror Company in 1923. J. D. Bassett and sons J. D. Bassett, Jr., and W. M. Bassett reorganized Bassett Furniture Industries, Inc. in 1930 with \$1,870,550 in common stock and \$1,875,500 in preferred stock. The 1930 manuscript census for the town of Bassett listed 393 Bassett Furniture employees living in Reed Creek Magisterial District; 55 of those employees were black. All of the 157 town of Bassett furniture employees living on the west side of Smith River in Horse Pasture Magisterial District were white (U.S. Census Population 1930). Throughout the Depression, Bassett Furniture continued to provide work for its employees, though shifts were reduced to two or three days a week. During World War II, J. D. Bassett's son Douglass Bassett obtained a contract with Yellow Cab Company in Detroit to manufacture wooden military truck components for the war effort. Renovation of plants followed World War II, and by 1958 Henry County assessed the Bassett Furniture mills at \$450,000. By 1960 Bassett Furniture's annual production reached \$60 million. With more than 3,000 employees, Bassett became the world's largest producer of wooden furniture (Cleal and Herbert 1970: 43–54; Henry County Land Book 1958).



Figure 37: 1932 photo of the J.D. Bassett Manufacturing Company Plants 1 & 2 (044-5180-0097) in Bassett.

In-laws of two of the original Bassett Furniture executives founded their own successful furniture companies in Martinsville and Henry County during the 1920s. C. C. Bassett's son-in-law J. C. Hooker founded Hooker-Bassett Furniture Corporation in Martinsville in 1924. Hooker Furniture gross sales totaled \$1 million in the first year, and the company employed 500 workers by 1960. After marrying J. D. Bassett's daughter Anne, Thomas B. Stanley formed Stanley Furniture Company in 1924 with himself as president and his father-in-law J. D. Bassett as vice-president. T. B. Stanley built Stanleytown on Smith River two miles downstream from Bassett with a furniture factory and about 100 houses for workers. While his father served as governor of Virginia from 1954 to 1958, Thomas B. Stanley, Jr., expanded Stanleytown with a new \$4 million plant in 1958 and a recreation center in 1959 (Cleal and Herbert 1970: 83–90; 93–105).

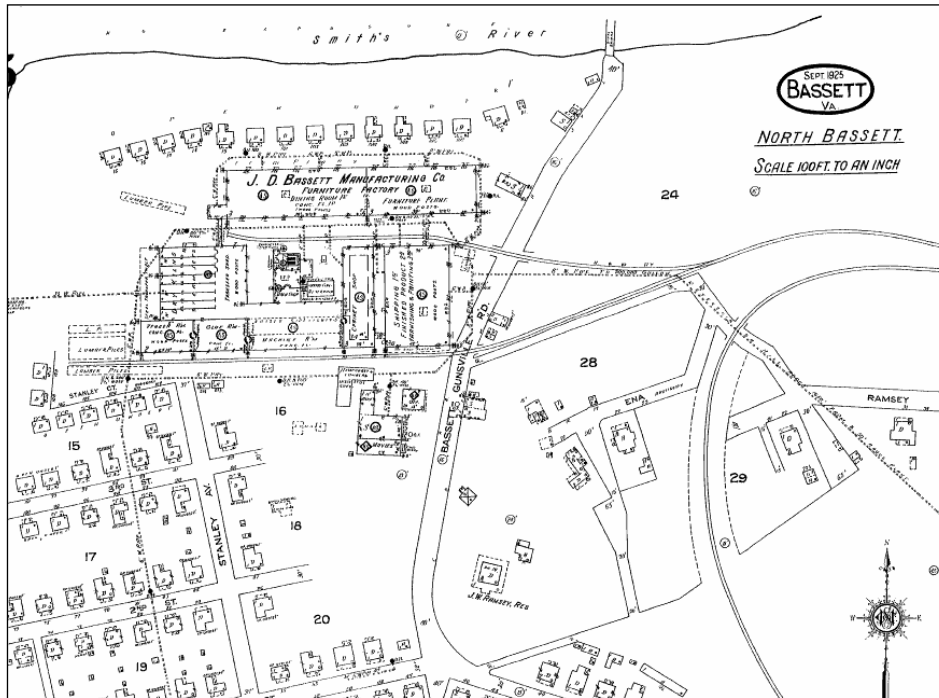


Figure 38: A 1925 Sanborn Map of North Bassett depicting the J.D. Bassett Manufacturing Company warehouses and associated workers' housing. All of the housing depicted on this map has been demolished.

Richard P. Gravely recognized the opportunity to produce smaller pieces of furniture such as coffee tables, end tables, benches, and book cases, and consequently organized the Gravely Novelty Furniture Company in Martinsville in 1926. Richard P. Gravely, Jr., joined the company in 1935, as did second son Harry Gravely in 1945. In 1947 Gravely Novelty Furniture Company purchased Ridgeway Furniture Manufacturing Company, and the Ridgeway plant began production of television accessory furniture. By 1960 all Gravely Furniture operations moved to Ridgeway, and the company became the world's largest producer of moderately priced floor clocks (Cleal and Herbert 1970: 72–77).

Marshall Field & Company established Fieldale (*HD 044-5173*) as a textile mill town on a 1,800-acre tract acquired in 1917. Fieldale became a company-owned segregated town for whites where cotton mill production began in 1919. The 1920 census recorded the town of Fieldale with a population of about 750 residents, 30% of who worked in the Fieldale mills. Marshall Field & Company built a four-room brick school in 1924, provided a nurse and doctor for company employees and their families, and established Baptist and Methodist churches. In 1930 Fieldale had about 1,250 residents, all white, one third of whom worked in the Fieldale mills. J. Frank Wilson, who managed Fieldcrest Towel Mill, also headed the Bank of Fieldale. Fieldale Bank in turn helped finance stores and commercial services in town. At the end of the Depression, Marshall Field & Company began to transfer title to private owners of businesses, residences, and places of worship. In the mid-1950s Fieldcrest Mills employed the first blacks, who worked in the Fieldale bleachery (Kern and Blanton 2007/2008). By 1958 Henry County assessed the Fieldale textile mills at \$400,000 (Henry County Land Book 1958).



Figure 39: View southeast over the former workers' housing associated with the Fieldcrest Towel Mill of the *Fieldale Historic District* (044-5173).

William L. Pannill founded Pannill Knitting Company in 1925 and installed machines to produce men's long underwear in a vacant Martinsville tobacco factory formerly owned by Henry Clay Gravely. Pannill Knitting sales exceed \$200,000 in the first year. Pannill directed construction of a second mill building in 1928, and production expanded to women's and children's underwear and inner fleeced garments. In 1933, William Pannill and cousin, Harry Pannill founded the **Walker-Pannill Knitting Company (044-5180-0014)**, and Gordon Pannill assumed responsibility for marketing all Pannill mill products. Fleece-lined sweatshirts went into production under the direction of Michael Sale, who married one of William Pannill's daughters. Gordon Pannill served as vice-president of Bassett-Walker Knitting Company. Both Pannill Knitting and Bassett-Walker continued profitable manufacture of sweatshirts into the 1960s (Cleal and Herbert 1970: 159–169).

The five other industrial buildings that were located during the current survey include the: ca. 1920 **Patrick Henry Cold Storage (044-5244)** in Koehler; ca. 1920 **Lester Concrete Plant (044-5245)** in Koehler; ca. 1920 **R.J. Reynolds Tobacco (044-5410)** in the Spencer community; 1923 **Bassett Mirror Company (044-5180-0096)** in Bassett; and 1931 **Bassett Chair Company (044-5180-0095)** in Bassett.

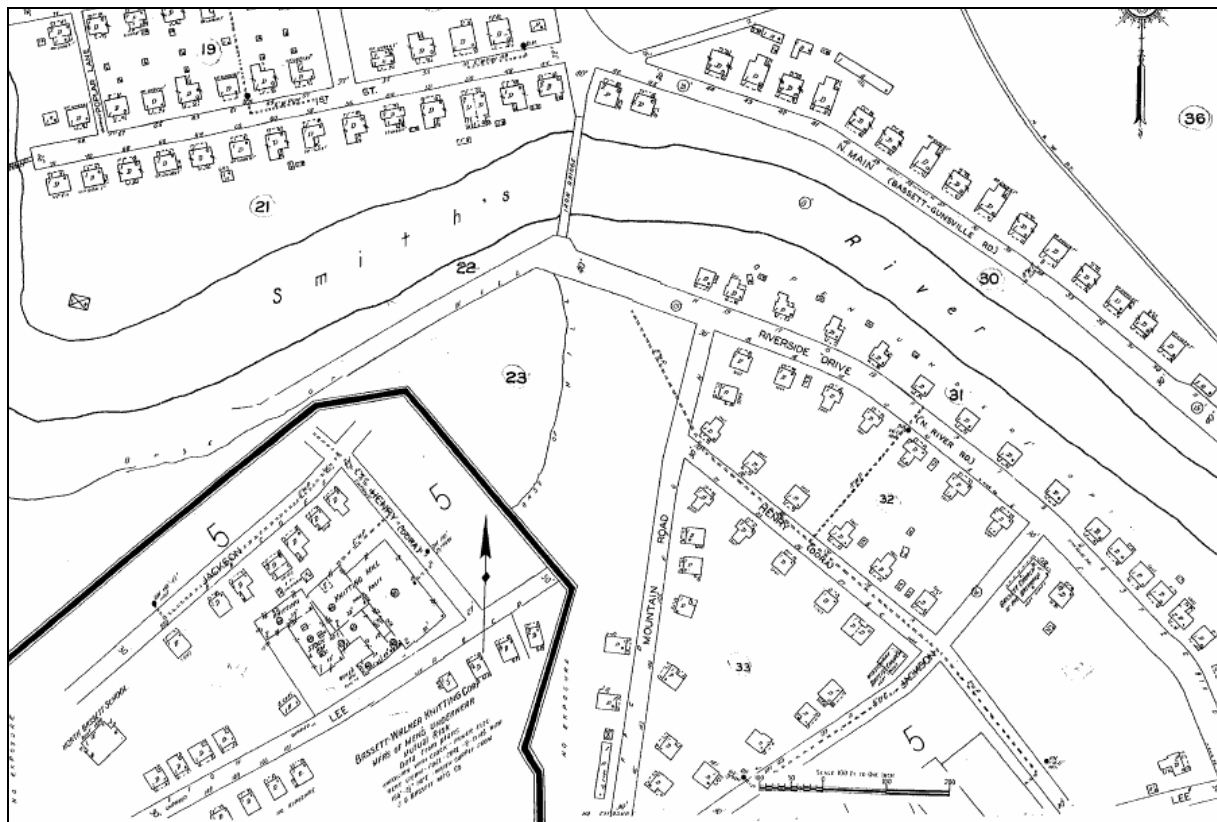


Figure 40: A 1925 Sanborn Map of Bassett (updated 1943) denoting in lower left corner the Bassett-Walker Knitting Company (044-5180-0014). The housing that is depicted on the north side of Smith River has been demolished as well as the housing in the lower middle section; only the housing (and the church) flanking Riverside Drive remains and was surveyed for this project.

When relatively small textile mills opened on Fayette Street in Martinsville in the 1930s and 1940s, they offered employment to blacks as well as whites. After Jobbers Plant No. 3 opened in 1936, black doctors Dana Baldwin, Harry Williams, and Luther Vickers persuaded Jobbers general manager Saul Screibfeder to hire black women who had formerly worked mostly as domestic maids, laundresses, and cooks. Construction of the Standard Overall plant, also in 1936, was financed by doctors Baldwin and Williams along with other members of the black Fayette Street community (Kern and Blanton 2007).

The Du Pont Nylon Plant in Martinsville began operation in 1941 with an initial work force of 500 and specialized in the production of nylon stockings. Martinsville congressman Thomas Burch presented the first pair of nylons made at the plant to Eleanor Roosevelt in November 1941. During World War II, Du Pont management shifted production from stockings to nylon parachutes. Expansion of the Martinsville plant doubled production shortly after the end of World War II, when the plant maintained its own medical staff of doctors and nurses for employee care. By the 1960s the Martinsville Du Pont plant employed 4,000 workers with an annual payroll of \$30 million (Cleal and Herbert 1970: 141–149). Du Pont began employing blacks as workers on the machine floors and as supervisors in the early 1960s (Wilson 2009; FAHI 2006: 93).

Commerce/Trade

Martinsville commerce, professional services, and amenities grew at pace with the city's expanded industrial capacity. In 1925 Martinsville had a city-owned power plant; water, sewer, and telephone systems; 3 banks; 50 retail stores; and a theater. First National Bank and Globmans Department Store expanded in the 1920s. Shackerford Hospital opened with 21 beds in 1921 and expanded to 50 beds before being replaced by Martinsville General Hospital in 1947. Residential construction and landscaping began on an eastern extension of Mulberry Road in the 1930s to provide housing for Martinsville industrialists and professionals. Cornerstone Apartments opened at 334 East Church Street in 1941 as housing for white workers at the Du Pont plant. Martinsville Speedway opened as a major track for stock car racing in 1947. Lesko Homes began to manufacture prefabricated housing units in 1948 (Blanton 1998; Wallace 2009).

Black residents made up about 30% of Martinsville's population from 1920 through the 1950s, and Fayette Street continued as the commercial corridor for the town's segregated black community. Dr. Baldwin returned to Fayette Street after military service in World War I, resumed his medical practice, and built Baldwin's Business Center to house a drug store, hotel, theater, pool hall, beauty parlor, and dental and medical offices. In 1926 he opened a 12-bed hospital above the Baldwin Pharmacy on Fayette Street. The 1930 census recorded 12 black service providers and 5 laborers living on Fayette Street, along with 6 professional homeowners and 5 business owners. The Martinsville Land Book for 1950 identified 25 black-owned buildings on Fayette Street whose aggregate building assessments averaged 30% of the average assessment of white-owned buildings in Martinsville (Kern and Blanton 2007). The **Paradise Inn (120-5045)**, an important African-American landmark on Fayette Street was located during this project. The two-story brick restaurant is altered, vacant, and threatened with imminent demolition.



Figure 41: The important African-American landmark, **Paradise Inn (120-5045)**, on Fayette Street in Martinsville.

Commercial enterprises expanded during this time period to include urban commercial buildings while rural areas still relied heavily on general merchandise stores. Eight general stores were located throughout the county, often at T-intersections of roads; the general stores are predominantly one-story frame buildings covered with weatherboard siding, all are vacant, except for one that was converted into a residence. The following seven rural general stores were located during this project: the ca. 1920 **Early Hairston Store (044-5277)** just south of Bassett and located in an African-American community; the ca. 1920s **Trenthill Store (044-5195)** on Rt. 666; the ca. 1920 **Clarence Martin Store (044-5236)** west of Bassett on US 57 and converted to a residence; the ca. 1920s **Store at Dyers Store (044-5281)**; the ca. 1925 **Store and**

Bungalow (044-5301) at Aiken Summit; the 1925-1940 **H.L. Edmonds House and Store (044-5217)** north of Bassett, and the ca. 1940 **Red's General Store (044-5215)** in Oak Level.



Figure 42: The important ca. 1920 **Early Hairston Store (044-5277)** that fronts Mary Hunter Drive just south of Bassett in an African-American hamlet that Early Hairston established. The hamlet includes his house along with a dozen or so workers' houses where the residents trekked over the hill that separated them from Bassett and the factories where they labored.



Figures 43 and 44: The **H.L. Edmonds House and Store (044-5217)** just north of Bassett on Lacky Hill Road and **Store and Bungalow (044-5301)** situated at the T-intersection of Irisburg Road and Axton Road at Aiken Summit (originally called Loneoak) just west of Pittsylvania County.

Two grocery stores were located in Bassett, the ca. 1920 **Commercial Building (044-5195)** a two-story brick building that stands vacant at the north end of Fairystone Park Highway, and the 1950 **"Ms. Nelson's Store" (044-5180-0066)** that was built opposite the swinging pedestrian bridge that linked the furniture warehouses on the north side of the Smith River over to Riverside Drive and Ms. Nelson's Store where the workers bought their lunches. Now under new owners, the store mainly sells fresh produce and serves as a gathering spot in this residential area.

Other commercial buildings that were located during the current survey include the: ca. 1920 **Commercial Building (290-5032)** in Ridgeway; 1927 **George O. Jones & Sons Store (290-5031)** in Ridgeway; the ca. 1930 **Commercial Building (044-5428)**; **Commercial Building (044-5429)**; and **Stafford's Jewelers (044-5430)** in the Reed Stone Block in Bassett; ca. 1930 **Lester Office (044-5246)** in Kohler; ca. 1940 **Former Auto Repair Store (044-5431)** near the Reed Stone Block in Bassett; and the ca. 1950 **Dillon Insurance Agency (044-5180-0058)** and ca. 1950 **Tax Service (044-5180-0028)** in the Bassett Historic District. A unique example of

vernacular roadside architecture was found in the 1956 **Smith's Barbecue (044-5432)** (Heaven Scent Florist) on Fairystone Park Highway in Stanleytown that was built in the Googie form of architecture; essentially promoting bold angles, plate glass, and wide overhanging eaves.



Figure 45: A great example of vernacular roadside architecture exhibited in **Smith's Barbecue (044-5432)** on Fairystone Park Highway (former Highway 57) in Stanleytown.

Education

Around 1920 Virginia's State Board of Education established a School Building Service that provided plans for brick one-story rural consolidated schools with classrooms placed around, or sometimes adjoining, a large assembly hall/study room. *Spencer-Penn School (NRHP 044-5167)* constructed in 1926–1927 and **Ridgeway Elementary School (290-5004)** constructed in 1929 are examples of the new State Board of Education consolidated school plan buildings for white students (Kern 2000). Larger one-and-a-half- and two-story brick high schools for white students were constructed in Martinsville in 1940 and in Fieldale in 1941 (Blanton 2006; Kern and Blanton 2007/2008).



Figure 46: The 1927 consolidated **Ridgeway Elementary School (290-5004)** complex is important to the city of Ridgeway and the County of Henry as an intact, unique educational facility that features the unaltered 1929 brick consolidated high school, the ca. 1929 frame Agricultural Building, the ca. 1940 Colonial Revival Home Economics Building (shown above) and ca. 1940 Quonset hut Cafeteria. The Ridgeway Elementary School complex appears eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. The school closed in 2008 and is currently threatened with neglect and demolition.

Though the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision in May 1954 called for school desegregation throughout the United States “with all deliberate speed,” public schools in Henry County, Martinsville, and most of Virginia did not implement systematic integration until the late 1960s. Prior to 1954 black civic leaders in Henry County and Martinsville headed efforts to secure equal pay and equal facilities for their black segregated schools.

The second Dry Bridge School constructed from 1928 to 1930 provides a case study of black community efforts to secure separate but equal schools and education for their children. Rev. W. F. Geter led his congregation at the black First Baptist Church of East Martinsville where members formed a School Improvement League in 1927 after five years of unsuccessful attempts to secure Henry County School Board funds for repair of the old frame three-room Dry Bridge School constructed around 1900. By April 1928 the School Improvement League collected sufficient funds to purchase a lot for the new school. At that point the First Baptist School League contacted Henry County Superintendant of Schools Clifford Goode and State Superintendant of Negro Education W. D. Gresham, and learned that Rosenwald Funds for construction of black schools in the South could be obtained to pay some of the costs for the new school. The Rosenwald Funds provided architectural plans and \$1,200 out of a total cost of \$7,200 for the school; state and Henry County public school funds totaled \$6,100; and the School Improvement League provided the remaining \$500 for the cost of the school. Contractors finished the exterior of the new brick four-room school in the fall of 1929, and the school went into use, though interior work on the school did not finish until the spring of 1930. Research in Henry County School Board Minutes from 1924 to 1930 indicates that black teachers received 25% less pay than white teachers of comparable experience, and that School Board funding enabled white students to attend school for seven months, while school funds only covered six and a half months of attendance for black students. Dry Bridge School became part of the Martinsville public school system in 1948 and then became known as East Martinsville Grammar School (Kern and Pulice 2008).



Figure 47: The ca. 1920 **Carver Lane School (044-5268)** served as an early African-American school in an area known as Bassett Hollow in Bassett. The school was last used as a Crusader's Ruritan Club and is owned by the Levi Hairston Masonic Lodge (Henry County GIS). The next door neighbor stated that this school was known as the Carver Lane School and the classroom on the north side held grades 1-4

while the classroom on the south side held grades 5-7. This two-room schoolhouse is an important and rare early twentieth century educational facility as well as an ethnicity resource for Henry County. The school is vacant and neglected.

After 1920, many of the one- and two-room schools that characterized the first public education system were slowly replaced by consolidated schools, which were designed to serve a larger number of students over greater distances. The improvement of roads and transportation during the time leading up to and following World War I aided in the consolidation of the public schools. Many of the consolidated schools were constructed from similar architectural plans based on the 1920 specifications published by the School Building Service of Virginia's State Department of Education (Kern: 2000). These larger and better-designed brick schools, which had several classrooms situated around a central auditorium, began to replace many of the older frame high schools.

The improvement of African-American schools progressed at a slower rate than that of the white schools until the contribution of private philanthropists, particularly Julius Rosenwald, in the early twentieth century. The Rosenwald Fund was incorporated in 1917 to aid in the construction of African-American schools in rural areas of the south. The fund required a matching contribution from the community and for certain criteria to be met in order to receive the aid, such as a minimum of a two-acre school lot and a design based on published plans and specifications. The fund stimulated public funding and interest in the education of African-Americans (Kern and Pulice 2008).

Religion

The Henry County Index to Deeds records 81 transfers of deeds to church trustees from 1919 to 1941, when Martinsville became a city of the first order and began to maintain its own circuit court and land records. Baptist trustees received 35 deeds: 16 Missionary; 13 Regular; and 6 Primitive. Christian churches received 14 deeds; Methodists 10; Pentecostal 6; Brethren 5; Presbyterian 5; Church of God 3; Disciples 2; and Roman Catholic 1. Marshall Field & Company deeded property for Methodist and Missionary Baptist churches in Fieldale. Bassett Manufacturing Company deeded property for a Missionary Baptist and two Brethren churches. Methodist church trustees received deeded property in 1920 and built a new sanctuary on East Church Street in Martinsville in 1922. Blacks on Fayette Street in Martinsville founded the Pentecostal United House of Prayer in 1935; Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in 1941; and Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church in 1944 (Henry County Index to Deeds 1798–1941; Blanton 2006; Kern and Blanton 2007).

New churches were often built in the brick Gothic and Colonial/Classical Revival styles that were popular in the period. Five historic churches were located during this survey including one re-surveyed building (*Fort Trial Nazarene Church 044-5045*), a 1920 Gothic Revival style church. All but one surveyed churches are brick and built in a revival style. The one frame church is the 1936 **Koehler Baptist Church (044-5247)**, that was converted into a flea market and now sits vacant; the church has a two-story frame addition that may have served as a parsonage. All churches, except the Koehler Baptist Church are still active, including one that was converted to a half-way house; **Harmony Hall, (044-5180-0023)** a 1943 brick Classical Revival style church in Bassett.



Figure 48: The 1936 frame **Koehler Baptist Church (044-5247)** retains good integrity but is threatened with neglect and possibly demolition as it sits vacant in the declining community of Koehler. A 1901 Henry County map denoted this area as Wallers Station, which featured a saw mill. By 1920, a board-and-batten Koehler train station was established. Koehler is situated just south of Fieldale, which also had a station; both the Norfolk & Western and the Danville & Western railroads served these communities.

Domestic

Approximately 200 resources were documented for this time period, located throughout Henry County including Bassett, Ridgeway, and Martinsville. In the rural areas of Henry County are small farmsteads and bungalows, while towns contain a preponderance of workers' housing, Bungalows and American Foursquares. The Mulberry Road area of Martinsville features a wide variety of architectural styles from Craftsman style to Gothic Revival to Ranch style. In the twentieth century, domestic architecture responded to classical forms which were popularized as the Colonial Revival style. This influenced the construction of large frame and brick houses in traditional forms; many of these houses take the double-pile center-passage form. The brick American Foursquare house and the frame or brick Craftsman style Bungalow was popular throughout Henry County as well as the United States.

Workers' housing developed at this time period, stimulated by textile and furniture production in Fieldale, Martinsville, Stanleytown, and Bassett. Approximately 70 houses were documented in Bassett for a potential historic district. The houses are associated with the J.D. Bassett Manufacturing Company which opened its permanent brick warehouse after 1917 at the northern end of town. The typical surveyed workers' house in Bassett is a ca. 1920 one-story brick, square-shaped house with a three-bay façade and a front porch. Twin brick chimneys rise from either hipped or pyramidal hipped roofs that are sheathed with standing-seam metal. The windows are typically two-over-two wood sash windows. The parcels are small to medium-sized fronting Fairystone Park Highway along the Smith River; some parcels still retain historic outbuildings, mostly garages and sheds. Very few fences or hedges remain or were ever established. This house description pertains only to the extant ca. 1920 workers houses in Bassett as many others have been demolished. However, based on the Bassett Sanborn Maps, these demolished houses may have been similar to the described extant houses.



Figure 49: A typical example of a ca. 1920 **Workers' House (044-5180-0017)** in Bassett at 4118 Fairystone Park Highway. Note the outbuildings in the rear, with the Smith River beyond that and the former Norfolk & Western Railway tracks in the background at the base of the wooded hill.



Figure 50: A row of ca. 1920 worker's houses fronting Fairystone Park Highway in Bassett. Most houses have been modified but still retain their historic character.

Virtually found throughout the county, are ca. 1930s, exposed round log houses, with several good examples located. One such example is the ca.1930 **Edith Haislip House (044-5318)** in the Mountain Valley community in the northeast corner of the county. This one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, double-pen vernacular log cabin rests on a stone foundation. Eight-over-eight-double-hung wood sash windows light the lower story. Twin brick interior chimneys heat the house.



Two houses with vertical log construction were also located, one of which is the ca. 1930 **Vertical Log House (044-5334)** in the Axton community.

Figure 51: The ca. 1930 vernacular style log **Edith Haislip House (044-5318)** is a good example of a rural dwelling in Henry County and is important to the rural architectural heritage in Henry County.

Buildings that were surveyed in the Mulberry Road area of Martinsville for a potential historic district (**120-5087**) display a variety of house styles of the twentieth century; the houses provide good-to-excellent examples of architectural styles ranging from the 1920s through the 1950s.



Figures 52 and 53: These 1920s houses in the potential Mulberry Road Historic District represent the American Foursquare and the Bungalow styles: **American Foursquare, 507 Mulberry Road (120-5087-0006)** and the 1926 **Wilson Bungalow, 709 Mulberry Road (120-5087-0020)**.

The American Foursquare, such as the house at **507 Mulberry Road (120-5087-0006)**, is characterized more by its simple box-like form and low-hipped roof, than its style, thus gaining its name from a straightforward floor plan of four rooms. Affordable and practical, they are one of the most common house types found in neighborhoods as well as in rural settings. The American Foursquare is always two stories tall and typically three bays wide with a dormer projecting from the front and center of the roof, and sometimes from all sides of the roof.

The Bungalow was developed in California during the early 1900s by two brothers who began designing simple Craftsman-type Bungalows. The designs of Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene incorporated the influences of the Arts and Crafts movement, which favored the use of natural materials, along with the avoidance of unnecessary, mass-produced ornamentation in architecture, furniture and the decorative arts. Soon the “California Bungalow” was born. Magazines such as *The Architect*, *Ladies’ Home Journal* and Gustav Stickley’s *The Craftsman* promoted the bungalow as a modern house that embodied an honest, simpler lifestyle. Sears, Roebuck & Co., and myriad pattern books published plans for Craftsman Bungalows, and soon one-story Craftsman houses were fashionable from coast to coast, where their suitability for mild climates embodied the laid-back California lifestyle. The nationwide popularity of the Bungalow, such as the 1926 **Wilson Bungalow, 709 Mulberry Road (120-5087-0020)**, owes in large part to its low-cost-and-maintenance design. The house fits neatly on small city lots, and the cottage style single-story eliminated the need for a stairway or vertical plumbing.



Figures 54 and 55: These houses in the potential Mulberry Road Historic District represent the Tudor Revival style house: the ca. 1930 **Tudor Revival, 205 Thomas Heights (120-5087-0038)**, and the 1929 **Wilson Tudor Revival, 710 Mulberry Road (120-5087-0021)**.

After the original Gothic movement ended towards the end of the sixteenth century and English carpentry advanced, houses were built of brick, timber, and stucco facades and elegant oak-paneled rooms. William Morris, a nineteenth century promoter of the British Arts and Crafts movement, helped ignite a Tudor revival in England that swept America after the turn-of-the-twentieth century, when broad reinterpretations of English manor houses and folk cottages became popular in American neighborhoods after World War I. The Tudor Revival style, with houses such as the ca. 1930 **Tudor Revival, 205 Thomas Heights (120-5087-0038)**, and the 1929 **Wilson Tudor Revival, 710 Mulberry Road (120-5087-0021)** (which the owner reports came from a Sears and Roebuck kit house called the Dorchester) became widespread in neighborhoods that came of age in the 1920s and 1930s such as Mulberry Road. During these two decades, only the Colonial Revival style rivaled the Tudor in popularity.



Figures 56 and 57: These 1940s houses in the potential Mulberry Road Historic District represent the Colonial Revival style: the **Colonial Revival, 210 Thomas Heights (120-5087-0040)** and **Colonial Revival, 303 Oakdale Street (120-5087-0025)**.

The Colonial Revival style encompasses a number of architectural traditions, such as English, Dutch, and Spanish colonial influences that were combined during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-centuries to create buildings that celebrated colonial America. The Philadelphia Centennial of 1877 inspired patriotism that helped spark a revival of interest in colonial American architecture that would continue into the mid-twentieth century. The Colonial Revival

style started in the late 1880's in the northeast when the architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White designed two landmark houses based on the Georgian style, featuring a simple box, two or more rooms deep, with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry. The **Colonial Revival, 210 Thomas Heights (120-5087-0040)** exemplifies this design. After World War II, the more modest Colonial Revival style house was built, such as **Colonial Revival, 303 Oakdale Street (120-5087-0025)**, which was more affordable and could be built on smaller lots. In the early twentieth century the two dominant styles of architecture in American neighborhoods were the Tudor Revival and the Colonial Revival styles. However, the Colonial Revival style remained the most common choice of wealthy clients and prestigious architectural firms. The 1929-1931 Stoneleigh (NRHP 044-0087) built for Virginia Governor Thomas B. Stanley, is a well known, sprawling Tudor Revival house designed by Tinsley and McBroom of Des Moines, Iowa.



Figures 58 and 59: These 1950s houses in the potential Mulberry Road Historic District represent the modern Ranch style: the **Ranch House, 528 Hairston Street (120-5087-0002)** and the **Ranch/International Style House, 222 Rives Road (120-5087-0033)**.

The American Ranch house, which originated in California during the 1930s, dominated new construction throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The majority of them were built speculatively by developers. Although multiple floor plans and variations exist, a Ranch house is basically an asymmetrical one-story house with a long, low overhanging roof, which can be hipped, cross-gabled, or side-gabled, such as the **Ranch House, 528 Hairston Street (120-5087-0002)** and the **Ranch/International Style House, 222 Rives Road (120-5087-0033)**. Ranch houses were typically built on concrete slabs, which emphasized their horizontal appearance. All rooms are located on the ground floor, usually in wings. Roof overhangs are moderate or wide, with enclosed soffits; in rare instances, eaves are open with exposed rafters. Walls are clad with wood or brick or a combination of both; brick veneer over wood-frame construction was an inexpensive and low-maintenance alternative.

Two rare house types of the early 1950s were located during the survey; a Lustron House and an original mobile home. The **Armstrong Lustron House (044-5398)** is an excellent example of the porcelain enameled houses that the Lustron Company manufactured for a brief period after World War II for returning soldiers and their families. This efficient house plan is made entirely of metal panels including metal roof shingles. Because they were made for a short period and are mostly located around military bases, Lustron houses are rare. Another rare house type that was located in the town of Ridgeway is **Mobile Home (House Trailer) (290-5005)**, an authentic house trailer that is designed to be pulled behind automobiles. Its front trailer hitch and rear taillights remain in place. This rare example remains intact with corrugated metal sheathing, jalousie windows and its original door. The interior wood paneling is intact.



Figures 60 and 61: The ca. 1950 **Armstrong Lustron House (044-5398)** north of Bassett and the ca. 1950 **Mobile Home (House Trailer) (290-5005)** in the town of Ridgeway are rare and intact examples of vernacular residential architecture that reflects the new mobility and pre-fabrication era that the nation experienced after World War II.



Summary

Epilogue: 1960–2009

Economic and Social Changes

Much has changed in Henry County and Martinsville since 1960, the year that marks the conclusion of this narrative historic context. Over the past 50 years notable economic losses have followed the demise of tobacco cultivation in Henry County, and the drastic decline in textile and furniture industry production in the county and the county seat since the mid-1990s. On the other hand, significant social advances followed the civil rights movement of the 1950s and the 1960s advances that resulted in public school desegregation in the late 1960s, in desegregation of public facilities, in greater voter enfranchisement, and in the employment and election of blacks to positions of public service.

County population peaked in 1980 with a total population of 57,600 and currently stands at 56,200. Blacks now comprise 22% of county population, a percentage that reflects an outmigration of rural blacks, who made up 45% of Henry County population after the Civil War and 40% of county population on the eve of World War I. Martinsville population peaked at 19,700 in 1970 and now stands at 14,900 residents, 42% of whom are black.

Education, service, and health care now provide much of the employment in the county and county seat. Mark Heath, who presently heads the Martinsville-Henry County Economic Development Corporation, reports the loss of 10,000 industrial jobs over the past decade, though manufacturing still employs 32% of the labor source, primarily in the industries of plastics, food processing, and metalwork. Unemployment now stands at 13% for Henry County's labor force, while unemployment in Martinsville presently stands at 18 to 20% (Heath 2009; *New York Times* March 31, 2009). The Martinsville Speedway, begun as a dirt track in 1947, now attracts about 60,000 spectators for major races and provides significant income to the local economy, with jobs for over 2,200 people, annual salaries of \$68 million, and \$170 million in total economic impact (*Roanoke Times* March 25, 2009). Bassett Historical Center offers a smaller but significant destination point for research by genealogists and historians of Henry and neighboring counties, cities, and towns.

Recent Accomplishments in Historic Preservation: 1998–2009

Over the past decade residents of Henry County and Martinsville have demonstrated new interest in preserving the historic heritage and cultural resources of their communities. Historic preservation matching cost share funds from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) and the City of Martinsville paid for architectural survey and registration of the Martinsville Historic District in 1998. Following this historic district designation, Martinsville General Assembly Delegate Ward Armstrong used preservation tax credits to rehabilitate his law office at 1 Walnut Street.

Field visits by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 2003 and 2004 established an alliance with the Harvest Foundation of Martinsville that encouraged register nominations of Spencer-Penn School and Rock Run School, co-authored by the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO) of DHR in 2005; secured funding from the Trust and DHR for integrating archaeological and historical information for development of a recreational blue way along the

Smith River, authored by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research; secured funding for a National Trust field representative; and created an agenda for “Protecting the Irreplaceable.” The agenda identified targets for preservation, including Henry County Courthouse and Courthouse Square, East Church Street-Starling Avenue, Fayette Street, and later Dry Bridge School, all in Martinsville. The agenda also noted the significance and need for preservation of selected communities in Henry County, including Fieldale and Bassett.

In 2005 a series of workshops hosted by the National Trust and the Department of Historic Resources explained the process and benefits of historic districts designation and historic preservation tax incentives. These workshops and public presentations in turn strengthened an alliance between the National Trust, the Harvest Foundation, and DHR. This alliance led to public support and funding for historic designation for the East Church Street-Starling Avenue Historic District in 2006; Fayette Street Historic District in 2007; Fieldale Historic District in 2007/2008; and finally to the present architectural survey of Henry County and Martinsville. Hill Studio received contracts for all three historic districts and the present Henry County/Martinsville architectural survey; RRPO authored the historic contexts for Fayette Street, Fieldale, and the Henry County/Martinsville survey. Funding for the projects came from the National Trust, the Harvest Foundation, and DHR.

These combined efforts of the National Trust, the Harvest Foundation, and the Department of Historic Resources drew on active support from concerned citizens of Henry County and Martinsville to preserve significant historic resources, buildings, and community heritage. Spencer-Penn School, headed by former kindergarten teacher Mary Jordan, used volunteer labor to restore the building, which hosts a wealth of events, including the Henry County/Martinsville Preservation Alliance meetings that review progress reports on the present architectural survey. Frank Agnew, a student at Rock Run School in the 1940s, restored the school with funds from the Harvest Foundation. Dr. Mervin and Virginia King have restored and adaptively reused significant Martinsville buildings on Courthouse Square: the Knights of Pythias building, now their residence at 29 Jones Street; and New College on the corner of Franklin and Main. Henry County Courthouse just received funds for stabilization from Save America’s Treasures and the Harvest Foundation. Recent purchase of the Schottland House on the corner of East Church and Starling saved the residence from threatened demolition. FAHI documented the history of the black community on Fayette Street with a fine book coauthored by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities; dedicated the Fayette Street State Historical Marker; and revived the June German Ball begun by Dr. Dana Baldwin. Fieldale, led by local historian Bea Bullard and Doug Stegall, has hosted two Fieldale Heritage Festivals and dedicated a State Historical Marker for George Waller at Waller’s Ford on the west bank of Smith River just below the Fieldale mills. Most recently MARC Workshop, the not-for-profit owner of Dry Bridge School since 1969, hosted interviews with former Dry Bridge School alumni and supported historic designation for the school. Once listed in the National Register in February 2009, Dry Bridge Rosenwald School received a \$50,000 rehabilitation grant from the National Trust and the Lowe’s Charitable and Educational Foundation Preservation Fund.

Preservation work on survey, registration, and rehabilitation continues with the present Henry County-Martinsville architectural survey and historic context. When the architectural survey is completed this summer, RRPO/DHR plans to use the survey documentation to prepare a

nomination for a Bassett Historic District. Henry County Administrator Benny Summerlin has signed the Preliminary Information Form for the Bassett Historic District, and former Bassett Furniture employees and Bassett family members have provided oral history information for the nomination.

Thus have national, state, and local institutional support, funding, survey, reports, and historic designation provided crucial assistance to citizens of Henry County and Martinsville, citizens who are dedicated to the preservation of their irreplaceable heritage.

SURVEY FINDINGS AND EVALUATION

Previously Identified Resources

Prior to the commencement of the present Henry County architectural survey, a list of previously identified architectural resources and a map of their locations were obtained from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). There were 355 previously inventoried architectural resources, including four historic districts and two proposed historic districts, in Henry County for which some information had been archived in the survey files of the VDHR. Specific survey projects that had been conducted in Henry County include: Works Progress Administration (WPA) surveys in 1938; Historic American Building Survey(s) conducted in 1957 and 1958 (updated in 1967 and 1968). Additional resources have been surveyed by the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office of VDHR and others by the Virginia Department of Transportation as part of road and bridge improvement projects. The Hill Studio field team used copies of topographic maps that were marked with locations of recorded properties (obtained from the VDHR archives) in an effort to avoid resurvey of previously inventoried properties except in the cases where resurveys were planned in order to verify the condition of a resource or expand upon the existing survey information.

The level of documentation for the 355 previously inventoried properties varies greatly. For properties that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Virginia Landmarks Register, there is more information available about the history and appearance of the property, along with maps, plans and photographs of the property. Some of the other inventoried resources have minimal information, such as a photograph or just a reference to a location on a topographic map. Hill Studio, P.C. conducted resurveys of 18 properties that lacked sufficient information in their existing files or were determined to be threatened. Not all previously identified resources have survived, while others that previously were in disrepair have been restored.

Survey Findings

For this survey project, Hill Studio, P.C. (HSPC) was originally asked to document 350 properties at the reconnaissance level, with an additional 100 properties to be documented for the proposed Bassett Historic District, for a total of 450 properties. HSPC was also asked to identify any potential cultural landscapes and/or historic districts. A total of 432 properties were surveyed on the reconnaissance level that had not previously been documented. In addition, 18 previously documented properties were re-surveyed due to either their lack of information in the existing archives or their threatened condition. In a few cases, properties were resurveyed because they were not mapped correctly in the archives and this information was updated with the resurvey. Based on field survey and an understanding of the county's history, the survey team identified several potential historic districts, which are listed below in the "Recommendations" section. In addition, the survey team also followed guidelines outlined by the National Park Service in *Preservation Brief #36: Preservation of Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* and *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* in an effort to identify and survey cultural and/or historic landscapes.

The list of properties inventoried during the survey is included as an appendix. The information on the reconnaissance inventory form was entered into the Data Sharing System (DSS), the VDHR web-based electronic database. The use of DSS allows VDHR and other agencies and researchers to search on a wide range of fields of information.

For most historic themes, the actual survey findings closely paralleled the expected findings as outlined in the survey methodology. With the exception of development and the establishment of Bassett, Ridgeway, Martinsville, and Collinsville along the major thoroughfares of US 220 and US 58, Henry County remains rural with small farms and scattered single dwellings in a rolling terrain. Unfortunately, many of these agricultural properties are currently vacant and not in use. Many of the smaller communities that developed around crossroads and railroads – which included stores, schools, post offices, railroad facilities, churches and dwellings – are vanishing. In these areas and throughout the county, vacant buildings that have lost their use are threatened, such as schools, railroad-related buildings, agricultural outbuildings and small crossroad stores.

VDHR Themes

The relationship of resources to specific historic themes identified by VDHR helps to identify their places within the overall context of the history of Henry County. In some cases, a building may relate to more than one theme, such as a country store that also serves as a post office. The frequency count of buildings within certain themes should be considered in conjunction with an understanding of the history of the county. In some cases as in tobacco manufacturing or development of the railroad, the lack of representative buildings may indicate a loss of resources that were once important to the county. Hill Studio analyzed the existing survey information as part of the project's survey methodology and compared it with the history of Henry County to identify themes that were under represented. Resources related to these themes were a priority for the survey project. The table below illustrates the representation of the VDHR themes within the current survey for the county.

Table 1: Frequency of surveyed properties by historic themes

VDHR Historic Themes	Current Survey
Architecture/Community Planning	.8
Architecture/Landscape	0
Commerce/Trade	6.2
Domestic	82.7
Education	1.4
Ethnic/Immigration	0
Funerary	.2
Government/Law/Political	.4
Health Care/Medicine	0
Indeterminate	0
Industry/Processing/Extraction	1.4
Landscape	0
Military/Defense	0
Other	0
Recreation/Arts	0

Religion	3.3
Settlement Patterns	0
Social	.2
Subsistence/Agriculture	1.6
Technology/Engineering	0
Transportation/Communication	1.8

VHDR Periods of Construction

The date range for the buildings included in this survey indicates the pattern of development of Henry County. Many buildings have survived to the present, giving Henry County a rich architectural heritage. Even though the county was established 1776, relatively few buildings (or sites) have survived that were built before 1800. Most early buildings tended to be hastily and poorly built as they were intended to be replaced by more substantial and permanent structures once farms or communities were established. Therefore, many of the earliest sites in the county are now only archaeological resources. As the current survey project attempted to achieve a more comprehensive survey of the county, the date patterns of the previously surveyed properties were analyzed along with the historic development of the county to identify under-represented periods in the development of Henry County. The first column in the table below, providing the breakdown of dates of buildings surveyed for this project, reflects that goal. The second column, showing the date distribution for properties currently surveyed Henry County, gives a better picture of the overall development of the county over time.

Table 2: Frequency of surveyed properties by historic time periods

VDHR Historic Time Periods	%Current Survey
Contact Period (1607 - 1750)	0
Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)	0
Early National Period (1790 - 1829)	1.1
Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	4.2
Civil War (1861 - 1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	21.3
World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	64.1
The New Dominion (1946 - Present)	9.3

VDHR Architectural Styles

Architectural style is one of the principal markers or identifiers of historic buildings. While not always the most accurate or descriptive label, style does provide a method to organize and categorize historic buildings and place them within the larger context of national trends. However, it is often common for a building to lack a specific style or design or even applied ornamentation, resulting in external simplicity. In other cases, a building is simply vernacular, reflecting the materials and craftsmanship available at that time and location rather than an intentional design. It is also common for a building to exhibit elements from several different styles or to be vernacular in form with minimal characteristics from the Queen Anne, Italianate, Gothic Revival, or other styles. For this reason, the use of the categories “No Discernable Style,” and “Other” provide categories for those buildings with minimal ornamentation.

Table 3: Frequency of surveyed properties by architectural style

Architectural Style	%Current Survey
Bungalow/Craftsman (American Foursquare)	18.3
Classical Revival	.4
Colonial Revival	5.7
Commercial Style	6
Early Classical Revival	.2
Georgian Revival	.2
Gothic Revival	.8
Greek Revival	5
Minimal Traditional	3
No Discernable Style	1.8
Other	.4
Queen Anne	1.5
Ranch	1.1
Tudor Revival	6
Vernacular	49
Victorian, Folk	.6

USGS Topographical Quadrangle Maps

The geographic distribution of resources in Henry County was also analyzed to help direct HSPC's survey efforts for this project. While it was not expected that the county would have even geographic distribution, the location of existing surveyed resources was compared to the location of towns, major thoroughfares, rivers, and other geographical features that might dictate settlement to identify under-represented areas. The geographic distribution of the historic resources surveyed in the current project in Henry County is given in the table below:

Table 4: Frequency of all surveyed properties by quadrangle location

Quadrangles	%Current Survey
Axton	5.8
Bassett	40.9
Martinsville East	13.8
Martinsville West	7.8
Mountain Valley	1.4
Northeast Eden	2
Northwest Eden	7.4
Philpot Lake	6.2
Price	2.4
Sanville	41
Snow Creek	2.6
Spencer	5.7

VDHR Threats

The threats noted on the survey reports are helpful to identify as they can direct recommendations for the preservation of the historic resources in the county. The major threats identified included vacant or abandoned properties in rural areas.

Cultural and Historic Landscapes

Hill Studio reviewed the property types listed in *Preservation Brief #36: Preservation of Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* and *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* as well as historic and topographic maps of the county within the context of the historic development of the county in an effort to identify cultural and historic landscapes during the field survey of Henry County. Although a number of cemeteries were surveyed in association with rural churches, these cemeteries were not determined to be designed as historic landscapes or have a specific cultural affiliation; therefore, no cultural or historic landscapes were identified.

Evaluation

Each surveyed property was evaluated according to the criteria of the National Park Service through the National Register Criteria for Evaluation administered by the Virginia Landmarks and National registers. These criteria are outlined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and were used by Hill Studio to determine a property's relation to defined historic contexts, its period and areas of significance, as well as its level of integrity. In order to qualify for listing on the National Register (NRHP), a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity. Based on this evaluation, a statement of significance is included in each site file.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Significance

In order for a property or district to be considered for National Register listing, it must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Significance of a property or district is determined through its association with an important historic context (historical pattern). Historic contexts relate to the 18 historic themes developed by the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as follows: architecture/landscape, architecture/community planning, commerce/trade, domestic, education, ethnicity/immigration, funerary, government/law/political, healthcare/medicine, industry/processing/extraction, landscape, military/defense, recreation/the arts, religion, social, settlement patterns, subsistence/agriculture, technology/engineering and transportation/communication. Properties and districts can be determined to be significant within more than one historic context. These could also be deemed significant on one or more geographic levels, that is, local, state and national.

The Criteria describe how properties or districts are significant for their association with important event or persons (Criteria A or B, respectively), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C) or for their potential to provide information (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criterion for Evaluation (excerpted from *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"*):

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

Criterion A: Event

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Types of events may be either a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state or a nation. The property must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative. Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A. The property's specific association must be considered important as well.

Criterion B: Person

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within an historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group during the time period associated with the property. Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. The individual's association with the property must be documented. Speculative associations are not acceptable. Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Criterion C: Design/Construction

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Resources that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, such as districts, are defined within the context of this criterion. Districts must be a unified entity and possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991: 5).

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C as an example of distinctive characteristics of types, periods and methods of construction. A property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics", either the pattern of features common to a particular class of resources; the individuality or variation of features that occur within the class; the evolution of that class; or the transition between classes of resources.

Properties that illustrate the work of a master qualify under Criterion C. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master; however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

Properties possessing high artistic values also qualify for listing under Criterion C. High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible; however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question. Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property or district to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property or district must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity. The Criteria recognize seven aspects that define integrity as follows: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the seven aspects of integrity (excerpted from the *National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"*):

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning

of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation and materials.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of an historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

Properties Listed on the National Register

Properties and districts in Henry County that are currently listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places include the following:

Henry County

Beaver Creek Plantation (044-0001)
Bellevue (044-0002)
Edgewood (044-5172)
Eltham Manor (044-5011)
Fieldale Historic District (044-5173)
Grassdale (044-0010)
Ingleside (044-0013)
John D. Bassett High School (044-5169)
Marshall Field & Company Clubhouse (044-5166)
Old Turner Place (044-0105)
Rock Run School (044-5171)
Spencer-Penn School (044-5167)
R.L. Stone House (044-5174)
Stoneleigh (044-0087)
Virginia Home (044-5010)

Martinsville

Dry Bridge School
East Church Street-Starling Ave. H.D. (120

Fayette Street Historic District (120-500)
Carter, John Waddy House (120-0035)
Little Post Office (120-0047)
Martinsville Historic District (120-5001)
Scuffle Hill (120-0006)

Properties Evaluated by VDHR National Register Evaluation Team and Determined Eligible for National Register Listing

The following properties have been evaluated by the VDHR National Register Team and determined eligible for listing on the state and national registers.

Bassett Historic District (044-5180)
C.C. Stanley House (044-5051)
Char Ann Manor (David Spencer Bill House) (044-5294)
Clyde Stanley House (044-5050)
Copeland House (044-5179)
Gravelly Tobacco Warehouse (Giltwood Cabinet Shop) (044-0003)
Hillcroft (044-0007)
Hordsville (George [Old Rusty] Hairston Plantation) (044-0004)
House, Off Route 637 (044-5145)
John Blackard House (Trent House) (044-5055)
Marrowbone (044-0009)
Pringle House (044-5111)
Fieldale Elementary School (044-5168) (also a contributing resource to the Fieldale HD)
Schoolfield Store (Horsepasture Store) (044-0032) (now demolished)

Properties Potentially Eligible for National Register Listing

As a result of the field survey, HSPC has identified the following properties and districts as potentially eligible for listing on the state and national registers and recommended for further investigation and/or intensive-level survey so that they can be formally evaluated by the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team:

Individual

Bassett Depot (044-5194) (and restore sensitively)
Greenwood (120-5043) (Martinsville) 1810 Early Classical Revival
Marrs Hill (044-5299) ca. 1820 former plantation
Ridgeway Elementary School Complex (290-5004)
I.J. Snead House (044-5242) Georgian Revival

Historic Districts

Henry Historic District (Henry and Patrick counties)
Philpott Historic District

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey of 450 properties in Henry County, Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that the following actions be taken in planning for future survey work and the stewardship of the historic resources already identified.

National Register Listing

The County and the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO) of VDHR encourages and supports property owners in pursuing the listing of properties eligible for inclusion on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The County and VDHR could sponsor workshops conducted by the RRPO and/or private preservation consultants to assist property owners and communities in the preparation of nomination forms. If a property has not already been evaluated by the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team and recommended as eligible for listing on the registers, the first step would be the submittal of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) to determine a property's eligibility. Once a property is determined eligible for listing, the National Register Nomination Form is completed and submitted to the VDHR. The RRPO is the first point of contact for the submittal of these forms and can provide technical support as well as recommendations for professional consultants to help a property owner with the nomination process.

Further Survey Work

Further survey work should be conducted to gain a comprehensive knowledge of all historic resources in Henry County. The survey of additional resources could be achieved partially through the training of local volunteers who already have knowledge of the resources, so that their information could be integrated into the DSS data system used by VDHR. Thematic areas that warrant additional survey include:

- African-American history, such as Hairston Hollow
- Furniture Industries
- Tobacco history
- Private family cemeteries
- Threatened Schools
- Threatened Rural General Stores and Filling Stations
- Threatened Churches
- Germanic Influence in the Dyers Store area and elsewhere in Henry County

In addition to these thematic surveys, a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) should be completed for both the Henry and Philpott historic districts to determine the eligibility of these districts for listing on the registers. *Please see **Survey Findings** for a complete list of potentially eligible properties.*

Archaeological Survey

The scope of this project did not allow for an archaeological survey. It became evident during the course of the project that Henry County has a potential for unidentified archaeological resources including prehistoric, Native American, Antebellum, Civil War and post-Civil War industrial time periods. Particularly the areas along the Smith River and its major tributaries should be investigated for potential archaeological sites related to Native American settlements.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) / Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)

It is recommended that all threatened properties whose significance is particularly associated with their construction techniques or means of operation should be documented with measured drawings through the documentation programs sponsored by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). The following resources are recommended for this level of HABS documentation:

Bassett Depot (044-5194)
Marrs Hill (044-5299)
Eggleton-Draper-Prilliman House (044-5370)
US 58 Gas Station (044-5374)
Paradise Inn (120-5045)
The metal truss *Morgan Ford Bridge* (044-5005) is recommended for this level of HAER documentation.

Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)

The Multiple Property Submission Form is a method of nominating groups of properties that are related by one or more common historic themes. The Multiple Property format is an effective way of organizing information collected in surveys of potentially eligible properties for registration purposes and in preservation planning. The format provides for properties to be evaluated as part of historic themes and patterns. The thematic approach allows the preservation specialist to address more than the unique resources, but to deal with resources having like characteristics and associations. It makes possible a comparative basis for examining a group of related resources to determine the relative importance among members of the group. For National Register registration, the multiple property submission streamlines the nomination and designation of groups of eligible properties (National Register Bulletin 16 B). Based on the survey of the project area, multiple property submissions are recommended for the following thematic groups:

- African-American related resources, such as Hairston Hollow
- Furniture Industries
- Tobacco farmsteads
- Threatened Rural General Stores and Filling Stations
- Threatened Churches

PUBLIC POLICY

The first step in promoting the preservation of historic resources in Henry County is to develop public policy that recognizes the importance of these resources and supports their identification and protection. The basis for local planning efforts to preserve historic resources is found in the Comprehensive Plan.

Public Stewardship of Historic Resources

Any county-owned historic resources should be properly preserved and maintained by the County.

Land Use Issues

During its long history, Henry County has always been a rural agricultural region. Since the end of World War II, the county has gained new residential buildings, mostly along highways such as State Routes 220 and 58; however, a preponderance of manufactured homes and manufactured home parks—both abandoned and occupied—dot the natural landscape countywide. Abandoned manufactured homes and parks should be cleared and returned to a natural landscape.

Historic Preservation Plan or Element

The historic resources of Henry County are a valuable asset to the county and their value should be recognized in its public policy. The proposed Henry County Comprehensive Plan should address historic resources and should consider adopting a Historic Preservation Plan or Element to be included in the county's comprehensive plan. The overall Historic Preservation Element would be applicable to all historic sites in the county. Such a plan would:

- Define local preservation issues and goals;
- Integrate preservation goals with other goals of the County Comprehensive Plan;
- Identify strategies and actions necessary to achieve the preservation objectives;
- Explore tax and other financial incentives for historic rehabilitation;
- Develop historic zoning and conservation district zoning;
- Establish a plan for implementation; and
- Develop an inventory and management plan for all county-owned historic properties.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Henry County's GIS system should incorporate the location of all inventoried historic architectural and archaeological resources for use in making land use and other planning decisions. The county should seek this data from VDHR. This information is available through the Data Sharing System (DSS), administered by the VDHR.

Archaeological Data Base

A significant number of archaeological sites have been identified in Henry County. However, most archaeological investigations were undertaken to answer specific research needs or for compliance with federal and state historic preservation regulations. While some parts of the county have been developed, there are extensive tracts of land, especially along the rivers and streams, which have a high potential for important archaeological sites. The county should undertake the preparation of an archaeological assessment that identifies the areas of high archaeological potential. Resulting maps and studies should be incorporated into the county's planning process in a manner that ensures that the archaeological record is recognized and protected, including the protection of the county's data from unauthorized use by relic collectors.

A county-wide archaeological assessment should be completed. This assessment should include, at a minimum, the following four principal goals for the identification and protection of archaeological resources in Henry County:

- Identify areas of the county where archaeological resources are most likely to exist;
- Describe anticipated resources and assess their potential significance;

- Assess the integrity of the archaeological data base (how reliable is the data available and how complete is the inventory?); and
- Suggest research priorities that will provide the data needed to formulate archaeologically sensitive management strategies.

Financial Incentives for Historic Preservation

There are a variety of financial incentive programs in place on the federal, state and local levels that help encourage preservation. While there are few outright grants available, there are state and federal historic rehabilitation incentives in the form of tax credits that may be used by property owners when rehabilitating an historic building listed on the state and national registers or located within and contributing to a registered historic district. The introduction of local real estate tax abatements for historic property should be considered. Conservation and historic easements are another incentive that can be effectively used to preserve the historic character of the county and may provide tax benefits to the property owner. These are incentives that should be promoted by the county in order to encourage preservation of endangered properties. Information on various incentives is available on the VDHR web site at www.dhr.virginia.gov.

Regulatory Measures: Land Use and Zoning

Historic Overlay District Ordinance

Local governments are authorized by the Code of Virginia to adopt zoning regulations to protect their historic resources. Such zoning regulations, which are written as historic district ordinances, typically apply as an overlay district that provides restrictions in addition to the existing zoning. As specified in the state code, a district can be a single building, a collection of buildings, or an historic area. The intent of the overlay zoning regulations is to protect historic properties and their settings from inappropriate and irreversible alterations, demolition or relocation. A review board may be established to review proposed actions for their impact on the historic resources within the district.

The typical steps to establishing an historic overlay district ordinance are: 1) amend to the existing ordinance to include the district regulations and 2) identify the historic overlay districts on the county's land-use map. Oftentimes, historic overlay districts consist of landmarks and districts that are listed on the state and national registers. However, these districts can also be locally designated. Public understanding of and participation in the formal zoning amendment process is important.

Growth Management: Subdivision Ordinances

Growth management is another important responsibility of the county and a method for preserving historic resources and their settings. Henry County should strive to retain the historic rural character and setting of the county as well as the historic courthouse area of uptown Martinsville that is centrally located within the county, a rural county that historically developed as an agricultural economy. The proposed Comprehensive Plan should include a growth management policy.

Growth management can be achieved through zoning ordinances and land-use plans. Henry County should identify areas for growth and development within the county that will not have an

adverse effect on historic resources or areas. Zoning ordinances, particularly subdivision ordinances, can dictate the density of development allowed in specified areas. Such ordinances may also provide for open space and watershed protections.

Zoning Compatible with Historic Preservation

Another way in which local policy can promote preservation of historic resources is to make sure that local zoning is compatible with historic preservation. This may require greater flexibility in local codes for buildings within historic districts or areas in order to encourage the adaptive reuse of these resources. When a vacant building can no longer serve its original and/or historic function yet current zoning prohibits a new use, the zoning is actually promoting the deterioration of the resource by not allowing it to be used. This type of conflict between zoning and historic preservation should be reviewed and remedied. Historic overlay district ordinances can provide for the necessary flexibility in these cases. Other measures that might be incorporated into county plans could be a commitment, through an ordinance, for the protection of archaeological sites and historic buildings during the site plan/zoning review processes. This might include a requirement for applicants to conduct cultural resource identification surveys in areas where significant resources may be present or are known to be present.

Certified Local Government and Historic Preservation Ordinance

Through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, local governments may become partners with the VDHR and the National Park Service under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. As CLGs, local governments benefit from technical assistance, training, and information from the VDHR and from the National Park Service; and they can play a more active role in the Virginia Landmark Register and National Register process. CLGs are eligible to apply for federal matching grants from Virginia's CLG fund. While the grants are usually small, they may be used as seed money to attract funding from a local government as well as the private sector to accomplish the preservation of local resources.

To qualify for designation as a CLG, Henry County would enact a historic preservation ordinance and create a review board to administer it, among other requirements. Members of the local review board would include county citizens, many of whom would be chosen because they possess various skills and specialize in certain fields, such as architecture, history, or architectural history -- a requirement for CLG designation.

PRIVATE INITIATIVES

In addition to the regulatory measures that the county can take to achieve its historic preservation goals, there are a variety of voluntary measures on the local, state and national level that can be taken by individual property owners. Henry County should make information on these measures available to property owners and provide assistance in pursuing these options.

Landmark Designation

Owners of properties that are at least 50 years of age, possess architectural and/or historical significance, and retain their integrity may want to pursue listing their property on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. These designations are purely honorary and do not restrict property owner's rights in any way. Designation on the state and national registers does, however, provide some level of resource protection through the Section

106 process, provided for in the National Preservation Act of 1966, that reviews the impact of federally funded, licensed or permitted projects on the historic resource and requires mitigation where necessary. Listing on the registers also provides access to preservation incentives, such as the state and federal rehabilitation tax credits and easements. Guidance in evaluating the eligibility of a property for listing is available through the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office of the VDHR as well as *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and *National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

State and Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits

Properties listed either individually or as contributing to a district listed on the state and national registers are eligible for the historic rehabilitation tax credit program. The state tax credit program, which offers a 25% credit on eligible expenses, is available to both income-producing and private residential properties. The federal tax credit, equal to 20% of eligible expenses, is only available for income-producing properties. Both programs require a minimal amount of investment to qualify and all work must be reviewed for compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. For more information on the historic rehabilitation tax credit programs, consult the VDHR website at www.dhr.virginia.gov.

Historic Easements

Owners of properties that are listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register may choose to protect their property with a historic easement. Under the Open Space Land Act (Code of Virginia Sections 10.1-1700-1705) the Virginia Department of Historic Resources accepts and administers historic easements. The primary benefit of such easements, which are granted in perpetuity, is the continued protection of historic resources by prohibiting the inappropriate use or development of scenic and historic land and buildings. In accepting an easement, VDHR makes a commitment on behalf of the Commonwealth to monitor and support the preservation of the resource through the technical assistance of its staff. In addition, there are financial advantages associated with historic easements, including tax credits and the potential to lower inheritance taxes and stabilize or lower property taxes. More information is available on the VDHR website at www.dhr.virginia.gov.

Conservation Easements

Conservation easements for the purpose of protecting natural, scenic, or open space values are also allowed under the Code of Virginia 10.1-1009 et seq. Landowners may donate such easements to the Virginia Outdoors Foundation or other public holding agencies. The easement agreement typically includes language to limit development and potential subdivision, to protect the historic property. The minimum term of the easement is five years, but in order to qualify for federal tax deductions, it must be written for perpetuity. The creation of conservation easements does not directly involve the local government. State and federal tax credits for conservation easements are also available. Recent changes in the laws governing easement tax credits have limited the maximum tax credit allowed and have precluded the historic tax credit and the easement tax credit from being taken simultaneously. For more information, visit the websites for the Trust for Public Land (www.tpl.org), the Virginia Department of Forestry (www.dof.virginia.gov) or the Virginia Outdoors Foundation (www.virginiaoutdoorsfoundation.org).

Preservation Action: Public and Private

The following actions are recommended as ways to foster good stewardship of these resources through a general awareness, understanding and appreciation of the county's history by its public administrators, local residents and visitors. These actions are also recommended to integrate the historic resources that have been identified by the survey into the economic development of the county by promoting Henry County as a unique place and experience.

Education

- Support the efforts of the Henry County-Martinsville Preservation Alliance and the Bassett Historical Center as they promote the preservation of historic resources. Their newsletter is a valuable educational tool that should be made available to all those interested in Henry County. If possible, create a compilation of articles written about Henry County resources and people and publish it as a separate volume. The various collections of these groups should be well catalogued, publicized and made accessible to the public.
- Develop a local history curriculum in the County's schools that incorporates information available through VDHR and the local historical societies. It should be recognized that an understanding of the architectural and historic resources within the county is essential to the proper and successful stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent. An educational curriculum should be devised that uses field trips to take advantage of the local resources that depict aspects of local, state and national history. Some programs used in other counties that could be implemented include an ABC book of county resources and the development of a website with virtual tours of historic resources.
- An oral history program should be created to collect the knowledge of places, times and events as recalled by the older residents of the area. In particular, groups that have not previously been included in recorded histories of the county should be recognized and documented, such as the African-American and/or tobacco culture of Henry County.
- Develop programs to focus on the history of the Smith River as well as early American-Indian settlements.
- Develop a book or highway marker program to document the lost communities of Henry County.

Tourism

- Convene a Tourism Committee to create and implement events.
- Create Historic Resources Week - An Annual Affair. May is National Preservation Month—designated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, www.nationaltrust.org. Set aside a week to focus on the historic aspects of Henry County and involve the schools, libraries, churches and any other social organizations that will promote the special resources available for appreciation in the county. Chose

one historic resource for that year's focus/mascot and market it with fund-raising items such as a souvenir painting by a local artist.

- Promote community gatherings at country stores featuring oral history, local and tobacco industries and other folklore relating to Henry County.
- Develop and/or expand existing driving tours of historic resources. Post these tours on a website as a virtual tour. Create one or a series of driving tours that focus on different thematic aspects of resources around the county. For example, commence a driving tour of National Register properties or a tour that focuses on crossroad settlement stores or a tour of resources related to the African-American history of the county.
- Create a walking tour of the Martinsville Historic Districts with tour guides in period costumes who provide interpretation of the community's history. Candlelight walking tours have proven to be successful in other towns and communities that are also fortunate to have so many valuable resources closely related in location.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A - Henry County Survey (in order of street address)

DHR File #		Henry County Resource Name		DATE	Quad
044-5337	1099	A.L. Philpott Highway	Ingram Bungalow	1910	Axton
044-5374	8638	A.L. Philpott Highway	Route 58 Gas Station	1920	Martinsville East
044-5445	17585	A.L. Philpott Highway	Compton Ranch House	1957	Martinsville West
044-5336		A.L. Philpott Highway	Rock House and "Rock House Store"	1930	Axton
044-5338		Anchor Road	Frame House	1900	Axton
044-5245	2201	Appalachian Drive	Lester Concrete Plant	1920	Martinsville West
044-5246	2151	Appalachian Drive	Lester Office	1930	Martinsville West
044-5247		Appalachian Drive	Koehler Baptist Church	1936	Martinsville West
044-5248	2431	Appalachian Drive		1925	Martinsville West
044-5249	2438	Appalachian Drive		1920	Martinsville West
044-5250	2520	Appalachian Drive		1930	Martinsville West
044-5251	2550	Appalachian Drive		1920	Martinsville West
044-5296	7430	Axton Road	Sandy Level Masonic Lodge	1930	Northeast Eden
044-5299	6248	Axton Road	Marrs Hill (Terry Plantation)	1820	Northeast Eden
044-5300	5200	Axton Road		1930	Northeast Eden
044-5302	3443	Axton Road		1875	Northeast Eden
044-5339	193	Axton Road	Bank; Former U.S. Post Office	1890	Axton
044-5340	145	Axton Road	Barker General Store; Axton Furniture	1900	Axton
044-5341	22	Axton Road	G.H. Barker House	1880	Axton
044-5342	28	Axton Road	Dr. Fagg House	1890	Axton
044-5343	130	Axton Road	Axton Depot (Danville & Western)	1890	Axton
044-5344	210	Axton Road		1890	Axton
044-5345	650	Axton Road		1870	Axton
044-5347		Axton Road	J.W. Wilson House & Filling Station	1880	Axton
044-5297	6752	Axton Road	Harris House	1900	Northeast Eden
044-5298	6434	Axton Road	Log House	1870	Northeast Eden
044-5346	75	Barker House	Patsy Palmer House	1880	Axton
044-5398	1018	Bassett Heights Road	Armstrong Lustron House	1950	Bassett
044-5375	425	Black Feather Trail	Pace Homeplace	1874	Price
044-5309	2322	Blue Knob		1880	Snow Creek
044-5311	743	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
044-5312	729	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
044-5313	892	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
044-5314	889	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
290-5012	111	Blue Street		1900	Northwest Eden
044-5327	44	Boondocks Road		1930	Martinsville East
044-5446	569	Boxwood Lane	Hopkins Farmstead	1880	Sanville

044-5447	192	Boxwood Lane	Wood House	1910	Sanville
044-5180-0002	30	Bullocks Drive	Mason's Apartments	1925	Bassett
044-5180-0003	42	Bullocks Drive	Mason's Apartments	1925	Bassett
044-5440	220	Campbell Court	Campbell Court Elementary School	1937	Bassett
044-5268	633	Carson Drive	Carver Lane School	1920	Bassett
044-5269	671	Carson Drive	Charlie Brown House	1920	Bassett
044-5270	647	Carson Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5225	355	Cedar Hill Drive	Philpott House	1900	Philpott Lake
044-5226	557	Cedar Hill Drive	Charlie Philpott House	1940	Philpott Lake
044-5349	508	Centerville Road	Eloise Barker Bungalow	1920	Axton
044-5350	334	Centerville Road		1920	Axton
044-5305	6360	Chatham Road	Leatherwood General Store	1900	Axton
044-5306	6544	Chatham Road	G.T. Gover House	1800	Axton
044-5307	6755	Chatham Road	McNeely House	1850	Axton
290-5004	380	Church Street	Ridgeway Elementary School	1929	Martinsville West
290-5007	213	Church Street		1901	Martinsville West
290-5008	438	Church Street	Coleman House	1890	Martinsville West
290-5009	456	Church Street	Dr. Kellum's House	1890	Martinsville West
290-5033	122	Church Street		1920	Northwest Eden
290-5034	275	Church Street	Deshazo House	1890	Northwest Eden
044-5236	280	Clarence Martin Road	Clarence Martin Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5233	225	Clarence Martin Road		1930	Philpott Lake
044-5234	252	Clarence Martin Road		1930	Philpott Lake
044-5235	273	Clarence Martin Road		1930	Philpott Lake
044-5265	67	Colonial Hill Drive		1880	Bassett
044-5326	70	Compton Road	Compton House	1900	Martinsville East
044-5231	103	Cope Craig Road		1920	Philpott Lake
044-5232	1630	Crestview Drive		1890	Philpott Lake
044-5414		Democrat Road	Sam & Sally Smith I-House	1910	Spencer
044-5376	175	Democrat Road	Martin House	1915	Spencer
044-5356	38	Deshazo Road	Mt. Zion United Methodist Church	1948	Price
044-5357	1160	Deshazo Road	Deshazo Brick House	1875	Price
044-5252		Dillons Fork Road		1920	Martinsville West
044-5285	370	Doyle Road	Filling Station	1920	Northwest Eden
044-5137	6941	Dyers Store Road	Camp Branch Baptist Church	1875	Snow Creek
044-5280	2424	Dyers Store Road	Stultz House	1850	Snow Creek
044-5282	2531	Dyers Store Road	Dyers Store School	1930	Snow Creek
044-5283	4028	Dyers Store Road	Frank Lester House	1900	Snow Creek
044-5284	1937	Dyers Store Road	Leatherwood Church	1875	Martinsville East
044-5281		Dyers Store Road	Store	1920	Snow Creek
044-5370	3134	Dyers Store Road	Eggleton-Draper-Prilliman House	1850	Snow Creek
044-5371	2313	Dyers Store Road	(Flanagan owner)	1920	Snow Creek
044-5272	90	Early S. Hairston Drive	Early Hairston House	1900	Bassett
044-5273	89	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5274	74	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett

044-5275	70	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5276	64	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5198	72	Edgewater Lane		1910	Bassett
044-5199	84	Edgewater Lane	McMillan House	1910	Bassett
044-5200	96	Edgewater Lane	Twin Gables	1910	Bassett
044-5205	10	Elm Street		1936	Bassett
044-5229	4691	Fairstone Park	Gas Station	1940	Philpott Lake
044-0115	3465	Fairstone Park Highway	Bassett Post Office	1938	Bassett
044-5180-0004	3964	Fairstone Park Highway	Bassett Historical Center	1955	Bassett
044-5180-0005	3969	Fairstone Park Highway	Bassett Regional Library	1985	Bassett
044-5180-0006	3984	Fairstone Park Highway		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0007	4000	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0008	4008	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0009	4009	Fairstone Park Highway	Bassett Craftsman House	1925	Bassett
044-5180-0010	4025	Fairstone Park Highway	Mary Goudie House	1934	Bassett
044-5180-0011	4032	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0012	4042	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0013	4054	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0014	4059	Fairstone Park Highway	Bassett Walker Knitting Corp.	1933	Bassett
044-5180-0015	4068	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0016	4078	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0017	4118	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0018	4122	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0019	4126	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0020	4132	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0021	4139	Fairstone Park Highway	Parsonage	1943	Bassett
044-5180-0022	4150	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0023	4153	Fairstone Park Highway	Harmony Hall	1943	Bassett
044-5180-0024	4162	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0025	4172	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0026	4180	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0027	4200	Fairstone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0028	4226	Fairstone Park Highway	Geneva's Tax Service	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0029	4288	Fairstone Park Highway	Papa's Pizzeria	1985	Philpott Lake
044-5194	3559	Fairstone Park Highway	Bassett Depot	1923	Bassett
044-5195	3773	Fairstone Park Highway	Commercial Building (Grocery Store)	1920	Bassett
044-5432	1830	Fairstone Park Highway	Smith's Barbeque	1956	Martinsville West
044-5124	2526	Fairstone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5125	2540	Fairstone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5126	2550	Fairstone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5127	2560	Fairstone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5288	1494	Farmbrook Road	Moyer House	1880	Northwest Eden
044-5369	1915	Figsboro	Cooper House	1954	Bassett
044-5267	4160	Figsboro Road		1850	Snow Creek
044-5372	14	Foxfire Road		1920	Snow Creek

044-5373		Foxfire Road	Dyer Family Cemetery	1920	Snow Creek
044-5359	6154	George Taylor Road	George William Taylor House	1949	Spencer
044-5360	6693	George Taylor Road		1920	Spencer
044-5361		George Taylor Road	Taylor Farmstead and Store	1930	Spencer
044-5362	4805	George Taylor Road	Mayo Christian Church	1937	Spencer
044-5363	5052	George Taylor Road	Brinegar House and Store (Old Ed Mize Place)	1930	Spencer
044-5365	3880	George Taylor Road	Daniel Taylor House	1898	Spencer
044-5411	4131	George Taylor Road		1920	Spencer
044-5412	4350	George Taylor Road	Taylor/Pigg House; "Mayo Trio"	1912	Spencer
044-5413	5219	George Taylor Road	James Ira Taylor House	1875	Spencer
044-5418	1480	George Taylor Road		1850	Spencer
044-5419	280	George Taylor Road	Roy Stone House	1935	Spencer
044-5420	230	George Taylor Road	Pratt House	1930	Spencer
044-5421	204	George Taylor Road		1925	Spencer
044-5377	6483	George Taylor Road	Taylor/Joyce Homeplace	1920	Spencer
044-5378	4550	George Taylor Road	Ruben Taylor Homeplace	1815	Spencer
290-5013	20	Grass Street	Elroy Knight House	1904	Northwest Eden
044-5310	168	Gravelly Road		1900	Martinsville East
044-5243	96	Greenfield Drive	Massey House	1882	Bassett
120-5087-0001	502	Hairston Street		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0002	528	Hairston Street		1955	Martinsville East
044-5453	668	Hales Fish Pond Road	Hale House	1850	Sanville
290-5010	156	Harbor Street	Trinity United Presbyterian Church	1900	Martinsville West
290-5011	140	Harbor Street		1910	Martinsville West
044-5254		Henry Waller Dr & Kings Mill Road		1870	Martinsville West
044-5266		Hidden Valley Drive		1940	Snow Creek
044-5208	4	Highland Street		1930	Bassett
044-5209	9	Highland Street		1930	Bassett
044-5351		Horsepasture Price Road	Mark Frazier's Place (site)	1915	Price
044-5352	4368	Horsepasture Price Road	Arthur Francis Smith Homeplace	1916	Price
044-5353	4909	Horsepasture Price Road	Farmstead	1915	Price
044-5354	5632	Horsepasture Price Road		1910	Price
044-5102	242	Ingram Road	Holcomb-Hall House	1880	Bassett
044-5399	270	Ingram Road	Kohler Concrete Block House	1935	Bassett
044-5301	9091	Irisburg Road	Store & Bungalow	1930	Northeast Eden
044-5416	2683	J.S. Holland Road	Old King Place	1850	Price
044-5417	1485	J.S. Holland Road		1910	Price
120-5087-0003	600	Jefferson Street		1955	Martinsville East
044-5400	2788	John Baker Road	The Old Turner Homeplace/Moore's Country Store	1910	Sanville
044-5287	3368	Kings Mill Road	Farmhouse	1900	Northwest Eden
044-5289		Kings Mill Road	Scales House	1900	Northwest Eden
044-5244	824	Koehler Road	Patrick Henry Cold Storage	1920	Martinsville West
044-5217	710	Lacky Hill Road	H.L. Edmonds House and Store	1925	Bassett

044-5218	715	Lacky Hill Road	Edmonds Homeplace	1850	Bassett
044-5196	210	Lenoir Street	Helm's Homeplace	1913	Bassett
044-5206		Linden Road	Workshop	1930	Bassett
044-5207	35	Linden Road		1950	Bassett
044-5237	24	Log Cabin Lane		1900	Philpott Lake
044-5422	460	Log Manor Road	Turner House	1910	Spencer
044-5423	345	Log Manor Road		1920	Spencer
044-5424	750	Log Manor Road	The Log Manor	1920	Spencer
044-5425	777	Log Manor Road	Turner House	1920	Spencer
044-5426	1136	Log Manor Road	House & Store (Former Harvey Watkins Store)	1900	Spencer
044-5427	1157	Log Manor Road		1930	Spencer
290-5018	323	Main Street		1920	Northwest Eden
290-5019	357	Main Street		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5020	455	Main Street		1900	Northwest Eden
290-5021	475	Main Street		1910	Northwest Eden
290-5022	482	Main Street		1920	Northwest Eden
290-5023	489	Main Street		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5024	547	Main Street		1900	Northwest Eden
290-5025	615	Main Street	Johnson Bungalow	1920	Northwest Eden
290-5026	737	Main Street	A. H. Bouseman House	1875	Northwest Eden
290-5027	761	Main Street	Carpenter's House	1930	Northwest Eden
290-5028	764	Main Street	Primitive Baptist Church of Ridgeway	1896	Northwest Eden
290-5029	771	Main Street	Carpenter's Texaco Filling Station	1930	Northwest Eden
290-5030	793	Main Street	Bank of Ridgeway	1909	Northwest Eden
290-5031	795-809	Main Street	George O. Jones & Son Store/Chesley's Inc.	1927	Northwest Eden
290-5032	800-810	Main Street	Commercial Building	1920	Northwest Eden
044-5293	379	Mars Drive	Terry House; "Log Town"	1930	Northeast Eden
044-5180-0030	1603	Mary Hunter Drive	Riverside Furniture Repair	1990	Bassett
044-5277	420	Mary Hunter Drive	Early Hairston Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5278	390	Mary Hunter Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5279	370	Mary Hunter Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5292	1049	Meeks Road	Lawson Farmstead	1878	Northwest Eden
044-5046	1011	Melrose Drive	Fort Trial Nazarene Church	1920	Martinsville West
290-5006	342	Moorehead Avenue	Sam's Filling Station, Barbershop	1920	Martinsville West
044-5355	568	Moore's Mill Road	Cruise House	1910	Price
044-5358	2171	Moore's Mill Road	Log Tobacco Barn	1920	Price
290-5005	343	Morehead Avenue		1950	Martinsville West
044-5448	1120	Morning Side Drive	Kermit Via House with Howell's Garage	1930	Sanville
044-5450	20	Morning Side Drive	Peter Wright House	1892	Sanville
044-5451	40	Morning Side Drive		1940	Sanville
044-5271	155	Moses Moore Drive	Star of Bethlehem Baptist Church	1940	Philpott Lake

044-5317	8989	Mountain Valley Road	Filling Station	1920	Mountain Valley
044-5318	8472	Mountain Valley Road	Edith Haislip log cabin	1930	Mountain Valley
044-5320		Mountain Valley Road		1900	Axton
044-5367	2262	Mountain Valley Road	Davis Log Cabin	1930	Axton
044-5322	5134	Mountain Valley Road	Collins House	1840	Axton
044-5303	1124	Moyer Lane		1920	Northwest Eden
044-5304	1006	Moyer Lane	Tinsley House	1880	Northwest Eden
044-5319	1281	Mt. Vernon Road		1880	Mountain Valley
120-5042	930	Mulberry Road	Farley House	1930	Martinsville East
120-5043	1101	Mulberry Road	Greenwood	1810	Martinsville East
120-5087-0004	418	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0005	501	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0006	507	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0007	508	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0008	509	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0009	515	Mulberry Road	Christian Calvary Church	1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0010	601	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0011	605	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0012	606	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0013	608	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0014	611	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0015	617	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0016	619	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0017	621	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0018	622	Mulberry Road		1932	Martinsville East
120-5087-0023	719	Mulberry Road		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0024	724	Mulberry Road		1940	Martinsville East
120-5044	1212	Mulberry Road	W. R. Broaddus House	1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0019	701	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0020	709	Mulberry Road		1926	Martinsville East
120-5087-0022	712	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0021	710	Mulberry Road		1929	Martinsville East
044-5308	945	North Fork Road		1840	Mountain Valley
044-5315		North Fork Road	Log House	1850	Mountain Valley
044-5211	4810	Oak Level Road	Mills House	1854	Bassett
044-5212	6205	Oak Level Road		1920	Bassett
044-5213		Oak Level Road	Tenant House & Barn	1910	Bassett
044-5214	5129	Oak Level Road	E. S. Draper Farmstead	1900	Bassett
120-5087-0026	402	Oakdale Street		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0027	408	Oakdale Street		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0025	303	Oakdale Street		1940	Martinsville East
044-5379	85	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5380	99	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5381	113	Old Bassett Heights Road	Turner House	1920	Bassett
044-5382	143	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett

044-5383	166	Old Bassett Heights Road	Daniels House	1920	Bassett
044-5384	180	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5385	183	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5386	195	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5387	203	Old Bassett Heights Road	Lester House	1920	Bassett
044-5389	216	Old Bassett Heights Road	Philpott House	1920	Bassett
044-5390	235	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5391	240	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5392	243	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5393	250	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5394	253	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5395	259	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5396	272	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5397	275	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5388	213	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5290	1375	Old Leaksville Road	Log House	1900	Northwest Eden
044-5291	2900	Old Leaksville Road	Odell's Trading Post	1930	Northwest Eden
044-5364	400	Old Zigler School Lane	M.W. Johnson Farmstead	1900	Spencer
120-5087-0028	605	Orchard Road		1955	Martinsville East
120-5087-0029	705	Orchard Road		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0030	719	Orchard Road		1945	Martinsville East
044-5242	802	Original Henry Road	I.J. Snead House	1930	Bassett
044-5415	85	Penn Store Road	Mayo Baptist Church	1929	Spencer
044-5286	516	Pepperidge Avenue	Flanagan Farmstead	1850	Northwest Eden
044-5216	2215	Philpott Drive		1880	Bassett
044-5220	1100	Philpott Drive	Barnes House and Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5221	1169	Philpott Drive	Prillaman House	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5222		Philpott Drive	Philpott Mercantile Store	1905	Philpott Lake
044-5223	1445	Philpott Drive	Philpott House	1900	Philpott Lake
044-5224	1455	Philpott Drive	A.B. Philpott House	1914	Philpott Lake
044-5227	410	Philpott Drive	Turner House	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5228		Philpott Drive	Ross Cottage	1940	Philpott Lake
044-5238	1041	Philpott Drive	Joe Philpott House	1938	Philpott Lake
044-5239	1125	Philpott Drive	Philpott House/Marshall Eanes	1938	Philpott Lake
044-5241	3555	Philpott Drive	Ruby Davis House	1922	Bassett
290-5014	2170	Phospho Springs Road		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5016	2194	Phospho Springs Road		1900	Northwest Eden
290-5017	2288	Phospho Springs Road		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5015	2179	Phospho Springs Road		1920	Northwest Eden
044-5316	963	Pine Meadow		1850	Mountain Valley
044-5348	905	Poplar Fork Road		1890	Northeast Eden
044-5255	1670	Reed Creek Drive	Log Cabin	1939	Bassett
044-5256	1675	Reed Creek Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5368	2075	Reed Creek Drive	Reed Creek Primitive Baptist Church	1830	Bassett

044-0046	68	Reed Stone Street	Ed Bassett House	1903	Bassett
044-5202	72	Reed Stone Street		1910	Bassett
044-5428	188, 184, 180	Reed Stone Street	Commercial Building	1930	Bassett
044-5429	172, 170	Reed Stone Street	Commercial Building	1930	Bassett
044-5431	100	Reed Stone Street	Former Auto Repair	1940	Bassett
044-5430	168	Reed Stone Street	Stafford's Jewelers	1930	Bassett
044-5433	155	Ridgewood Road	Sale House	1935	Bassett
044-5434	166	Ridgewood Road		1925	Bassett
044-5435	182	Ridgewood Road		1940	Bassett
044-5436	227	Ridgewood Road		1920	Bassett
044-5437	279	Ridgewood Road		1940	Bassett
044-5438	286	Ridgewood Road		1925	Bassett
044-5439	294	Ridgewood Road		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0031	2501	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0032	2515	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0033	2529	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0034	2547	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0035	2559	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0036	2571	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0037	2590	Riverside Drive	First Baptist Church	1976	Bassett
044-5180-0038	2610	Riverside Drive		1950	Bassett
044-5180-0039	2611	Riverside Drive	Dillon Insurance Agency, Inc.	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0040	2648	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0041	2657	Riverside Drive	Mary Brammer House	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0042	2660	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0043	2672	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0044	2682	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0045	2695	Riverside Drive		1980	Bassett
044-5180-0046	2696	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0047	2705	Riverside Drive		1943	Bassett
044-5180-0048	2715	Riverside Drive		1943	Bassett
044-5180-0049		Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0050		Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0051	2729	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0052	2743	Riverside Drive		1930	Bassett
044-5180-0054	2765	Riverside Drive		1910	Bassett
044-5180-0055	2770	Riverside Drive	Carter Bank & Trust	1970	Bassett
044-5180-0056	2805	Riverside Drive	United Methodist Church	1910	Bassett
044-5180-0057	2819	Riverside Drive	Mr. Mason's House	1939	Bassett
044-5180-0058	2833	Riverside Drive	Riverside Apartments	1948	Bassett
044-5180-0059	2847	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0060		Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0061	2867	Riverside Drive		1926	Bassett

044-5180-0062	2881	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0063	2894	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0064	2901	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0065	2915	Riverside Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0066	2953	Riverside Drive	Ms. Nelson's Store	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0067	2973	Riverside Drive		1910	Bassett
044-5180-0068	3082	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0069	3096	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0070	3110	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0071	3120	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0072	3132	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0073	3142	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0074	3151	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0075	3158	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0076	3161	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0077	3171	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0078	3177	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0079	3180	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0080	3190	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0081	3191	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0082	3200	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0083	3201	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0084	3210	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0085	3211	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0086	3220	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0087	3221	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0088	3230	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0089	3231	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0090	3250	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0091	3260	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0092	3261	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0093	3270	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0094	3290	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0053	2751	Riverside Drive	Craig House	1913	Bassett
120-5087-0031	213	Rives Road		1928	Martinsville East
120-5087-0032	219	Rives Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0033	222	Rives Road		1950	Martinsville East
120-5087-0034	404	Rives Road		1935	Martinsville East
120-5087-0035	406	Rives Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0036	505	Rives Road		1930	Martinsville East
044-5332	1442	Robertsons Ridge Road	A.C. Davis Farmstead	1900	Axton
044-5197	115	Rockland Drive		1910	Bassett
044-5219		Route 666	Trenthill Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5215	6363	Route 674	Red's General Store	1940	Bassett
044-5333		Sandy River Road		1850	Axton

044-5334	190	Sandy River Road		1930	Axton
044-5335	1060	Sandy River Road	W. F. Davis Farmstead	1934	Axton
044-5366	1804	Sandy River Road	Wilson Log House	1880	Axton
044-5408	3375	Skyview Trail		1900	Sanville
044-5409	1761	Skyview Trail		1850	Sanville
044-5128	56	South Street	Boyd House	1930	Bassett
044-5129	126	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5132	68	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5133	62	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5134	140	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5135	50	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5203	164	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5204	170	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5131	82	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5410		Spencer Preston Road	R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Factory (alleged)	1920	Spencer
044-5443	3232	Spencer Preston Road		1900	Martinsville West
044-5444	1326	Spencer Preston Road	Baron-Deshazo House	1928	Martinsville West
044-5230	382	Springhouse Lane		1900	Philpott Lake
120-5087-0037	720	Spruce Road		1935	Martinsville East
044-5257	223	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5258	212	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5259	199	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5260	196	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5261	158	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5262	82	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5263	81	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5264	40	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5401	1153	Stones Dairy Road		1910	Sanville
044-5402	1036	Stones Dairy Road	Hopkins House	1935	Sanville
044-5405	816	Stones Dairy Road	Fulcher Log House	1930	Sanville
044-5406	595	Stones Dairy Road	Hodges House	1930	Sanville
044-5403		Stones Dairy Road		1925	Sanville
044-5404	925	Stones Dairy Road		1930	Sanville
044-5323	4180	Stoney Mountain Road		1920	Martinsville East
044-5324	4035	Stoney Mountain Road	Mamie Compton Wilson House	1930	Martinsville East
044-5325	3741	Stoney Mountain Road		1920	Martinsville East
044-5329	2627	Stoney Mountain Road	R.L. Flood House	1930	Martinsville East
044-5330	2461	Stoney Mountain Road	Roosevelt M. Flood House	1953	Martinsville East
044-5331	2373	Stoney Mountain Road	Old Flood House	1950	Martinsville East
044-5452	728	Sunnybrook Circle		1900	Sanville
044-5441	3318	The Great Road	Stone House	1935	Martinsville West
120-5087-0038	205	Thomas Heights		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0039	208	Thomas Heights		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0040	210	Thomas Heights		1930	Martinsville East

120-5087-0041	211	Thomas Heights		1920	Martinsville East
120-5087-0042	213	Thomas Heights		1925	Martinsville East
044-0048	1155	Trenthill Drive	Trenthill (Gunnsville)	1849	Bassett
044-5180-0095	165	Trenthill Drive	Bassett Chair Company	1931	Philpott Lake
044-5180-0096	242	Trenthill Drive	Bassett Mirror Company	1923	Philpott Lake
044-5180-0097	265	Trenthill Drive	J.D. Bassett Manufacturing Co. Plants 1& 2	1918	Philpott Lake
044-5180-0098	21	Ventura Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5201	81	Ventura Drive		1930	Bassett
044-5092	10810	Virginia Avenue	Oak Inn Motel and Café	1930	Bassett
120-5045	802	W. Fayette Street	Paradise Inn	1920	Martinsville West
044-5328		Waller Road		1920	Martinsville East
044-5442	40	Westland Drive		1920	Martinsville West
044-5253	155	Wiggington Road		1930	Martinsville West
044-5321	313	Wilhaven Lane		1920	Axton
044-5449	154	Wilson Mill Road	Koger Log House	1850	Sanville
044-5407	990	Wingfield Orchard Road	Wingfield House	1860	Sanville
044-5210		Woodlake Road	Breezy Crest	1920	Bassett
044-5240		along Smith River	Ed Bassett Cabin	1927	Philpott Lake

Appendix B - Henry County Survey (in order of VDHR #)

DHR File #		Henry County Resource Name		DATE	Quad
044-0046	68	Reed Stone Street	Ed Bassett House	1903	Bassett
044-0048	1155	Trenthill Drive	Trenthill (Gunnsville)	1849	Bassett
044-0115	3465	Fairystone Park Highway	Bassett Post Office	1938	Bassett
044-5046	1011	Melrose Drive	Fort Trial Nazarene Church	1920	Martinsville West
044-5092	10810	Virginia Avenue	Oak Inn Motel and Café	1930	Bassett
044-5102	242	Ingram Road	Holcomb-Hall House	1880	Bassett
044-5124	2526	Fairystone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5125	2540	Fairystone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5126	2550	Fairystone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5127	2560	Fairystone Park Highway		1930	Bassett
044-5128	56	South Street	Boyd House	1930	Bassett
044-5129	126	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5131	82	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5132	68	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5133	62	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5134	140	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5135	50	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5137	6941	Dyers Store Road	Camp Branch Baptist Church	1875	Snow Creek
044-5180-0002	30	Bullocks Drive	Mason's Apartments	1925	Bassett
044-5180-0003	42	Bullocks Drive	Mason's Apartments	1925	Bassett
044-5180-0004	3964	Fairystone Park Highway	Bassett Historical Center	1955	Bassett
044-5180-0005	3969	Fairystone Park Highway	Bassett Regional Library	1985	Bassett
044-5180-0006	3984	Fairystone Park Highway		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0007	4000	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0008	4008	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0009	4009	Fairystone Park Highway	Bassett Craftsman House	1925	Bassett
044-5180-0010	4025	Fairystone Park Highway	Mary Goudie House	1934	Bassett
044-5180-0011	4032	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0012	4042	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0013	4054	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0014	4059	Fairystone Park Highway	Bassett Walker Knitting Corp.	1933	Bassett
044-5180-0015	4068	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0016	4078	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0017	4118	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0018	4122	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0019	4126	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0020	4132	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0021	4139	Fairystone Park Highway	Parsonage	1943	Bassett
044-5180-0022	4150	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0023	4153	Fairystone Park Highway	Harmony Hall	1943	Bassett

044-5180-0024	4162	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0025	4172	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0026	4180	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0027	4200	Fairystone Park Highway		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0028	4226	Fairystone Park Highway	Geneva's Tax Service	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0029	4288	Fairystone Park Highway	Papa's Pizzeria	1985	Philpott Lake
044-5180-0030	1603	Mary Hunter Drive	Riverside Furniture Repair	1990	Bassett
044-5180-0031	2501	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0032	2515	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0033	2529	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0034	2547	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0035	2559	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0036	2571	Riverside Drive		1947	Bassett
044-5180-0037	2590	Riverside Drive	First Baptist Church	1976	Bassett
044-5180-0038	2610	Riverside Drive		1950	Bassett
044-5180-0039	2611	Riverside Drive	Dillon Insurance Agency, Inc.	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0040	2648	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0041	2657	Riverside Drive	Mary Brammer House	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0042	2660	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0043	2672	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0044	2682	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0045	2695	Riverside Drive		1980	Bassett
044-5180-0046	2696	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0047	2705	Riverside Drive		1943	Bassett
044-5180-0048	2715	Riverside Drive		1943	Bassett
044-5180-0049		Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0050		Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0051	2729	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0052	2743	Riverside Drive		1930	Bassett
044-5180-0053	2751	Riverside Drive	Craig House	1913	Bassett
044-5180-0054	2765	Riverside Drive		1910	Bassett
044-5180-0055	2770	Riverside Drive	Carter Bank & Trust	1970	Bassett
044-5180-0056	2805	Riverside Drive	United Methodist Church	1910	Bassett
044-5180-0057	2819	Riverside Drive	Mr. Mason's House	1939	Bassett
044-5180-0058	2833	Riverside Drive	Riverside Apartments	1948	Bassett
044-5180-0059	2847	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0060		Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0061	2867	Riverside Drive		1926	Bassett
044-5180-0062	2881	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0063	2894	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0064	2901	Riverside Drive		1940	Bassett
044-5180-0065	2915	Riverside Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5180-0066	2953	Riverside Drive	Ms. Nelson's Store	1950	Bassett
044-5180-0067	2973	Riverside Drive		1910	Bassett

044-5180-0068	3082	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0069	3096	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0070	3110	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0071	3120	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0072	3132	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0073	3142	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0074	3151	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0075	3158	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0076	3161	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0077	3171	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0078	3177	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0079	3180	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0080	3190	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0081	3191	Riverside Drive		1955	Bassett
044-5180-0082	3200	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0083	3201	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0084	3210	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0085	3211	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0086	3220	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0087	3221	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0088	3230	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0089	3231	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0090	3250	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0091	3260	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0092	3261	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0093	3270	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0094	3290	Riverside Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5180-0095	165	Trenthill Drive	Bassett Chair Company	1931	Philpott Lake
044-5180-0096	242	Trenthill Drive	Bassett Mirror Company	1923	Philpott Lake
044-5180-0097	265	Trenthill Drive	J.D. Bassett Manufacturing Co. Plants 1& 2	1918	Philpott Lake
044-5180-0098	21	Ventura Drive		1925	Bassett
044-5194	3559	Fairstone Park Highway	Bassett Depot	1923	Bassett
044-5195	3773	Fairstone Park Highway	Commercial Building (Grocery Store)	1920	Bassett
044-5196	210	Lenoir Street	Helm's Homeplace	1913	Bassett
044-5197	115	Rockland Drive		1910	Bassett
044-5198	72	Edgewater Lane		1910	Bassett
044-5199	84	Edgewater Lane	McMillan House	1910	Bassett
044-5200	96	Edgewater Lane	Twin Gables	1910	Bassett
044-5201	81	Ventura Drive		1930	Bassett
044-5202	72	Reed Stone Street		1910	Bassett
044-5203	164	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5204	170	South Street		1930	Bassett
044-5205	10	Elm Street		1936	Bassett

044-5206		Linden Road	Workshop	1930	Bassett
044-5207	35	Linden Road		1950	Bassett
044-5208	4	Highland Street		1930	Bassett
044-5209	9	Highland Street		1930	Bassett
044-5210		Woodlake Road	Breezy Crest	1920	Bassett
044-5211	4810	Oak Level Road	Mills House	1854	Bassett
044-5212	6205	Oak Level Road		1920	Bassett
044-5213		Oak Level Road	Tenant House & Barn	1910	Bassett
044-5214	5129	Oak Level Road	E. S. Draper Farmstead	1900	Bassett
044-5215	6363	Route 674	Red's General Store	1940	Bassett
044-5216	2215	Philpott Drive		1880	Bassett
044-5217	710	Lacky Hill Road	H.L. Edmonds House and Store	1925	Bassett
044-5218	715	Lacky Hill Road	Edmonds Homeplace	1850	Bassett
044-5219		Route 666	Trenthill Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5220	1100	Philpott Drive	Barnes House and Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5221	1169	Philpott Drive	Prillaman House	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5222		Philpott Drive	Philpott Mercantile Store	1905	Philpott Lake
044-5223	1445	Philpott Drive	Philpott House	1900	Philpott Lake
044-5224	1455	Philpott Drive	A.B. Philpott House	1914	Philpott Lake
044-5225	355	Cedar Hill Drive	Philpott House	1900	Philpott Lake
044-5226	557	Cedar Hill Drive	Charlie Philpott House	1940	Philpott Lake
044-5227	410	Philpott Drive	Turner House	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5228		Philpott Drive	Ross Cottage	1940	Philpott Lake
044-5229	4691	Fairstone Park	Gas Station	1940	Philpott Lake
044-5230	382	Springhouse Lane		1900	Philpott Lake
044-5231	103	Cope Craig Road		1920	Philpott Lake
044-5232	1630	Crestview Drive		1890	Philpott Lake
044-5233	225	Clarence Martin Road		1930	Philpott Lake
044-5234	252	Clarence Martin Road		1930	Philpott Lake
044-5235	273	Clarence Martin Road		1930	Philpott Lake
044-5236	280	Clarence Martin Road	Clarence Martin Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5237	24	Log Cabin Lane		1900	Philpott Lake
044-5238	1041	Philpott Drive	Joe Philpott House	1938	Philpott Lake
044-5239	1125	Philpott Drive	Philpott House/Marshall Eanes	1938	Philpott Lake
044-5240		along Smith River	Ed Bassett Cabin	1927	Philpott Lake
044-5241	3555	Philpott Drive	Ruby Davis House	1922	Bassett
044-5242	802	Original Henry Road	I.J. Snead House	1930	Bassett
044-5243	96	Greenfield Drive	Massey House	1882	Bassett
044-5244	824	Koehler Road	Patrick Henry Cold Storage	1920	Martinsville West
044-5245	2201	Appalachian Drive	Lester Concrete Plant	1920	Martinsville West
044-5246	2151	Appalachian Drive	Lester Office	1930	Martinsville West
044-5247		Appalachian Drive	Koehler Baptist Church	1936	Martinsville West
044-5248	2431	Appalachian Drive		1925	Martinsville West
044-5249	2438	Appalachian Drive		1920	Martinsville West

044-5250	2520	Appalachian Drive		1930	Martinsville West
044-5251	2550	Appalachian Drive		1920	Martinsville West
044-5252		Dillons Fork Road		1920	Martinsville West
044-5253	155	Wiggington Road		1930	Martinsville West
044-5254		Henry Waller Dr & Kings Mill Road		1870	Martinsville West
044-5255	1670	Reed Creek Drive	Log Cabin	1939	Bassett
044-5256	1675	Reed Creek Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5257	223	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5258	212	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5259	199	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5260	196	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5261	158	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5262	82	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5263	81	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5264	40	Stanley Main Street		1925	Martinsville West
044-5265	67	Colonial Hill Drive		1880	Bassett
044-5266		Hidden Valley Drive		1940	Snow Creek
044-5267	4160	Figsboro Road		1850	Snow Creek
044-5268	633	Carson Drive	Carver Lane School	1920	Bassett
044-5269	671	Carson Drive	Charlie Brown House	1920	Bassett
044-5270	647	Carson Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5271	155	Moses Moore Drive	Star of Bethlehem Baptist Church	1940	Philpott Lake
044-5272	90	Early S. Hairston Drive	Early Hairston House	1900	Bassett
044-5273	89	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5274	74	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5275	70	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5276	64	Early S. Hairston Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5277	420	Mary Hunter Drive	Early Hairston Store	1920	Philpott Lake
044-5278	390	Mary Hunter Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5279	370	Mary Hunter Drive		1920	Bassett
044-5280	2424	Dyers Store Road	Stultz House	1850	Snow Creek
044-5281		Dyers Store Road	Store	1920	Snow Creek
044-5282	2531	Dyers Store Road	Dyers Store School	1930	Snow Creek
044-5283	4028	Dyers Store Road	Frank Lester House	1900	Snow Creek
044-5284	1937	Dyers Store Road	Leatherwood Church	1875	Martinsville East
044-5285	370	Doyle Road	Filling Station	1920	Northwest Eden
044-5286	516	Pepperidge Avenue	Flanagan Farmstead	1850	Northwest Eden
044-5287	3368	Kings Mill Road	Farmhouse	1900	Northwest Eden
044-5288	1494	Farmbrook Road	Moyer House	1880	Northwest Eden
044-5289		Kings Mill Road	Scales House	1900	Northwest Eden
044-5290	1375	Old Leaksville Road	Log House	1900	Northwest Eden
044-5291	2900	Old Leaksville Road	Odell's Trading Post	1930	Northwest Eden
044-5292	1049	Meeks Road	Lawson Farmstead	1878	Northwest Eden

044-5293	379	Mars Drive	Terry House aka "Log Town"	1930	Northeast Eden
044-5296	7430	Axton Road	Sandy Level Masonic Lodge	1930	Northeast Eden
044-5297	6752	Axton Road	Harris House	1900	Northeast Eden
044-5298	6434	Axton Road	Log House	1870	Northeast Eden
044-5299	6248	Axton Road	Marrs Hill (Terry Plantation)	1820	Northeast Eden
044-5300	5200	Axton Road		1930	Northeast Eden
044-5301	9091	Irisburg Road	Store & Bungalow	1930	Northeast Eden
044-5302	3443	Axton Road		1875	Northeast Eden
044-5303	1124	Moyer Lane		1920	Northwest Eden
044-5304	1006	Moyer Lane	Tinsley House	1880	Northwest Eden
044-5305	6360	Chatham Road	Leatherwood General Store	1900	Axton
044-5306	6544	Chatham Road	G.T. Gover House	1800	Axton
044-5307	6755	Chatham Road	McNeely House	1850	Axton
044-5308	945	North Fork Road		1840	Mountain Valley
044-5309	2322	Blue Knob		1880	Snow Creek
044-5310	168	Gravely Road		1900	Martinsville East
044-5311	743	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
044-5312	729	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
044-5313	892	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
044-5314	889	Blue Knob Road		1940	Martinsville East
044-5315		North Fork Road	Log House	1850	Mountain Valley
044-5316	963	Pine Meadow		1850	Mountain Valley
044-5317	8989	Mountain Valley Road	Filling Station	1920	Mountain Valley
044-5318	8472	Mountain Valley Road	Edith Haislip log cabin	1930	Mountain Valley
044-5319	1281	Mt. Vernon Road		1880	Mountain Valley
044-5320		Mountain Valley Road		1900	Axton
044-5321	313	Wilhaven Lane		1920	Axton
044-5322	5134	Mountain Valley Road	Collins House	1840	Axton
044-5323	4180	Stoney Mountain Road		1920	Martinsville East
044-5324	4035	Stoney Mountain Road	Mamie Compton Wilson House	1930	Martinsville East
044-5325	3741	Stoney Mountain Road		1920	Martinsville East
044-5326	70	Compton Road	Compton House	1900	Martinsville East
044-5327	44	Boondocks Road		1930	Martinsville East
044-5328		Waller Road		1920	Martinsville East
044-5329	2627	Stoney Mountain Road	R.L. Flood House	1930	Martinsville East
044-5330	2461	Stoney Mountain Road	Roosevelt M. Flood House	1953	Martinsville East
044-5331	2373	Stoney Mountain Road	Old Flood House	1950	Martinsville East
044-5332	1442	Robertsons Ridge Road	A.C. Davis Farmstead	1900	Axton
044-5333		Sandy River Road		1850	Axton
044-5334	190	Sandy River Road		1930	Axton
044-5335	1060	Sandy River Road	W. F. Davis Farmstead	1934	Axton
044-5336		A.L. Philpott Highway	Rock House and "Rock House Store"	1930	Axton
044-5337	1099	A.L. Philpott Highway	Ingram Bungalow	1910	Axton
044-5338		Anchor Road	Frame House	1900	Axton

044-5339	193	Axton Road	Bank; Former U.S. Post Office	1890	Axton
044-5340	145	Axton Road	Barker General Store; Axton Furniture	1900	Axton
044-5341	22	Axton Road	G.H. Barker House	1880	Axton
044-5342	28	Axton Road	Dr. Fagg House	1890	Axton
044-5343	130	Axton Road	Axton Depot (Danville & Western)	1890	Axton
044-5344	210	Axton Road		1890	Axton
044-5345	650	Axton Road		1870	Axton
044-5346	75	Barker House	Patsy Palmer House	1880	Axton
044-5347		Axton Road	J.W. Wilson House & Filling Station	1880	Axton
044-5348	905	Poplar Fork Road		1890	Northeast Eden
044-5349	508	Centerville Road	Eloise Barker Bungalow	1920	Axton
044-5350	334	Centerville Road		1920	Axton
044-5351		Horsepasture Price Road	Mark Frazier's Place (site)	1915	Price
044-5352	4368	Horsepasture Price Road	Arthur Francis Smith Homeplace	1916	Price
044-5353	4909	Horsepasture Price Road	Farmstead	1915	Price
044-5354	5632	Horsepasture Price Road		1910	Price
044-5355	568	Moore's Mill Road	Cruise House	1910	Price
044-5356	38	Deshazo Road	Mt. Zion United Methodist Church	1948	Price
044-5357	1160	Deshazo Road	Deshazo Brick House	1875	Price
044-5358	2171	Moore's Mill Road	Log Tobacco Barn	1920	Price
044-5359	6154	George Taylor Road	George William Taylor House	1949	Spencer
044-5360	6693	George Taylor Road		1920	Spencer
044-5361		George Taylor Road	Taylor Farmstead and Store	1930	Spencer
044-5362	4805	George Taylor Road	Mayo Christian Church	1937	Spencer
044-5363	5052	George Taylor Road	Brinegar House and Store (Old Ed Mize Place)	1930	Spencer
044-5364	400	Old Zigler School Lane	M.W. Johnson Farmstead	1900	Spencer
044-5365	3880	George Taylor Road	Daniel Taylor House	1898	Spencer
044-5366	1804	Sandy River Road	Wilson Log House	1880	Axton
044-5367	2262	Mountain Valley Road	Davis Log Cabin	1930	Axton
044-5368	2075	Reed Creek Drive	Reed Creek Primitive Baptist Church	1830	Bassett
044-5369	1915	Figsboro	Cooper House	1954	Bassett
044-5370	3134	Dyers Store Road	Eggleton-Draper-Prilliman House	1850	Snow Creek
044-5371	2313	Dyers Store Road	(Flanagan owner)	1920	Snow Creek
044-5372	14	Foxfire Road		1920	Snow Creek
044-5373		Foxfire Road	Dyer Family Cemetery	1920	Snow Creek
044-5374	8638	A.L. Philpott Highway	Route 58 Gas Station	1920	Martinsville East
044-5375	425	Black Feather Trail	Pace Homeplace	1874	Price
044-5376	175	Democrat Road	Martin House	1915	Spencer
044-5377	6483	George Taylor Road	Taylor/Joyce Homeplace	1920	Spencer

044-5378	4550	George Taylor Road	Ruben Taylor Homeplace	1815	Spencer
044-5379	85	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5380	99	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5381	113	Old Bassett Heights Road	Turner House	1920	Bassett
044-5382	143	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5383	166	Old Bassett Heights Road	Daniels House	1920	Bassett
044-5384	180	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5385	183	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5386	195	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5387	203	Old Bassett Heights Road	Lester House	1920	Bassett
044-5388	213	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5389	216	Old Bassett Heights Road	Philpott House	1920	Bassett
044-5390	235	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5391	240	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5392	243	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5393	250	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5394	253	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5395	259	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5396	272	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5397	275	Old Bassett Heights Road		1920	Bassett
044-5398	1018	Bassett Heights Road	Armstrong Lustron House	1950	Bassett
044-5399	270	Ingram Road	Kohler Concrete Block House	1935	Bassett
044-5400	2788	John Baker Road	The Old Turner Homeplace/ Moore's Country Store	1910	Sanville
044-5401	1153	Stones Dairy Road		1910	Sanville
044-5402	1036	Stones Dairy Road	Hopkins House	1935	Sanville
044-5403		Stones Dairy Road		1925	Sanville
044-5404	925	Stones Dairy Road		1930	Sanville
044-5405	816	Stones Dairy Road	Fulcher Log House	1930	Sanville
044-5406	595	Stones Dairy Road	Hodges House	1930	Sanville
044-5407	990	Wingfield Orchard Road	Wingfield House	1860	Sanville
044-5408	3375	Skyview Trail		1900	Sanville
044-5409	1761	Skyview Trail		1850	Sanville
044-5410		Spencer Preston Road	R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Factory (alleged)	1920	Spencer
044-5411	4131	George Taylor Road		1920	Spencer
044-5412	4350	George Taylor Road	Taylor/Pigg House; "Mayo Trio"	1912	Spencer
044-5413	5219	George Taylor Road	James Ira Taylor House	1875	Spencer
044-5414		Democrat Road	Sam & Sally Smith I-House	1910	Spencer
044-5415	85	Penn Store Road	Mayo Baptist Church	1929	Spencer
044-5416	2683	J.S. Holland Road	Old King Place	1850	Price
044-5417	1485	J.S. Holland Road		1910	Price
044-5418	1480	George Taylor Road		1850	Spencer
044-5419	280	George Taylor Road	Roy Stone House	1935	Spencer

044-5420	230	George Taylor Road	Pratt House	1930	Spencer
044-5421	204	George Taylor Road		1925	Spencer
044-5422	460	Log Manor Road	Turner House	1910	Spencer
044-5423	345	Log Manor Road		1920	Spencer
044-5424	750	Log Manor Road	The Log Manor	1920	Spencer
044-5425	777	Log Manor Road	Turner House	1920	Spencer
044-5426	1136	Log Manor Road	House & Store (Former Harvey Watkins Store)	1900	Spencer
044-5427	1157	Log Manor Road		1930	Spencer
044-5428	188, 184, 180	Reed Stone Street	Commercial Building	1930	Bassett
044-5429	172, 170	Reed Stone Street	Commercial Building	1930	Bassett
044-5430	168	Reed Stone Street	Stafford's Jewelers	1930	Bassett
044-5431	100	Reed Stone Street	Former Auto Repair	1940	Bassett
044-5432	1830	Fairystone Park Highway	Smith's Barbeque	1956	Martinsville West
044-5433	155	Ridgewood Road	Sale House	1935	Bassett
044-5434	166	Ridgewood Road		1925	Bassett
044-5435	182	Ridgewood Road		1940	Bassett
044-5436	227	Ridgewood Road		1920	Bassett
044-5437	279	Ridgewood Road		1940	Bassett
044-5438	286	Ridgewood Road		1925	Bassett
044-5439	294	Ridgewood Road		1925	Bassett
044-5440	220	Campbell Court	Campbell Court Elementary School	1937	Bassett
044-5441	3318	The Great Road	Stone House	1935	Martinsville West
044-5442	40	Westland Drive		1920	Martinsville West
044-5443	3232	Spencer Preston Road		1900	Martinsville West
044-5444	1326	Spencer Preston Road	Baron-Deshazo House	1928	Martinsville West
044-5445	17585	A.L. Philpott Highway	Compton Ranch House	1957	Martinsville West
044-5446	569	Boxwood Lane	Hopkins Farmstead	1880	Sanville
044-5447	192	Boxwood Lane	Wood House	1910	Sanville
044-5448	1120	Morning Side Drive	Kermit Via House with Howell's Garage	1930	Sanville
044-5449	154	Wilson Mill Road	Koger Log House	1850	Sanville
044-5450	20	Morning Side Drive	Peter Wright House	1892	Sanville
044-5451	40	Morning Side Drive		1940	Sanville
044-5452	728	Sunnybrook Circle		1900	Sanville
044-5453	668	Hales Fish Pond Road	Hale House	1850	Sanville
120-5042	930	Mulberry Road	Farley House	1930	Martinsville East
120-5043	1101	Mulberry Road	Greenwood	1810	Martinsville East
120-5044	1212	Mulberry Road	W. R. Broaddus House	1930	Martinsville East
120-5045	802	W. Fayette Street	Paradise Inn	1920	Martinsville West
120-5087-0001	502	Hairston Street		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0002	528	Hairston Street		1955	Martinsville East

120-5087-0003	600	Jefferson Street		1955	Martinsville East
120-5087-0004	418	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0005	501	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0006	507	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0007	508	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0008	509	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0009	515	Mulberry Road	Christian Calvary Church	1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0010	601	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0011	605	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0012	606	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0013	608	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0014	611	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0015	617	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0016	619	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0017	621	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0018	622	Mulberry Road		1932	Martinsville East
120-5087-0019	701	Mulberry Road		1925	Martinsville East
120-5087-0020	709	Mulberry Road		1926	Martinsville East
120-5087-0021	710	Mulberry Road		1929	Martinsville East
120-5087-0022	712	Mulberry Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0023	719	Mulberry Road		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0024	724	Mulberry Road		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0025	303	Oakdale Street		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0026	402	Oakdale Street		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0027	408	Oakdale Street		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0028	605	Orchard Road		1955	Martinsville East
120-5087-0029	705	Orchard Road		1940	Martinsville East
120-5087-0030	719	Orchard Road		1945	Martinsville East
120-5087-0031	213	Rives Road		1928	Martinsville East
120-5087-0032	219	Rives Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0033	222	Rives Road		1950	Martinsville East
120-5087-0034	404	Rives Road		1935	Martinsville East
120-5087-0035	406	Rives Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0036	505	Rives Road		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0037	720	Spruce Road		1935	Martinsville East
120-5087-0038	205	Thomas Heights		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0039	208	Thomas Heights		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0040	210	Thomas Heights		1930	Martinsville East
120-5087-0041	211	Thomas Heights		1920	Martinsville East
120-5087-0042	213	Thomas Heights		1925	Martinsville East
290-5004	380	Church Street	Ridgeway Elementary School	1929	Martinsville West
290-5005	343	Morehead Avenue		1950	Martinsville West
290-5006	342	Moorehead Avenue	Sam's Filling Station, Barbershop	1920	Martinsville West
290-5007	213	Church Street		1901	Martinsville West

290-5008	438	Church Street	Coleman House	1890	Martinsville West
290-5009	456	Church Street	Dr. Kellum's House	1890	Martinsville West
290-5010	156	Harbor Street	Trinity United Presbyterian Church	1900	Martinsville West
290-5011	140	Harbor Street		1910	Martinsville West
290-5012	111	Blue Street		1900	Northwest Eden
290-5013	20	Grass Street	Elroy Knight House	1904	Northwest Eden
290-5014	2170	Phospho Springs Road		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5015	2179	Phospho Springs Road		1920	Northwest Eden
290-5016	2194	Phospho Springs Road		1900	Northwest Eden
290-5017	2288	Phospho Springs Road		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5018	323	Main Street		1920	Northwest Eden
290-5019	357	Main Street		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5020	455	Main Street		1900	Northwest Eden
290-5021	475	Main Street		1910	Northwest Eden
290-5022	482	Main Street		1920	Northwest Eden
290-5023	489	Main Street		1930	Northwest Eden
290-5024	547	Main Street		1900	Northwest Eden
290-5025	615	Main Street	Johnson Bungalow	1920	Northwest Eden
290-5026	737	Main Street	A. H. Bouseman House	1875	Northwest Eden
290-5027	761	Main Street	Carpenter's House	1930	Northwest Eden
290-5028	764	Main Street	Primitive Baptist Church of Ridgeway	1896	Northwest Eden
290-5029	771	Main Street	Carpenter's Texaco Filling Station	1930	Northwest Eden
290-5030	793	Main Street	Bank of Ridgeway	1909	Northwest Eden
290-5031	795-809	Main Street	George O. Jones & Son Store/Chesley's Inc.	1927	Northwest Eden
290-5032	800-810	Main Street	Commercial Building	1920	Northwest Eden
290-5033	122	Church Street		1920	Northwest Eden
290-5034	275	Church Street	Deshazo House	1890	Northwest Eden