

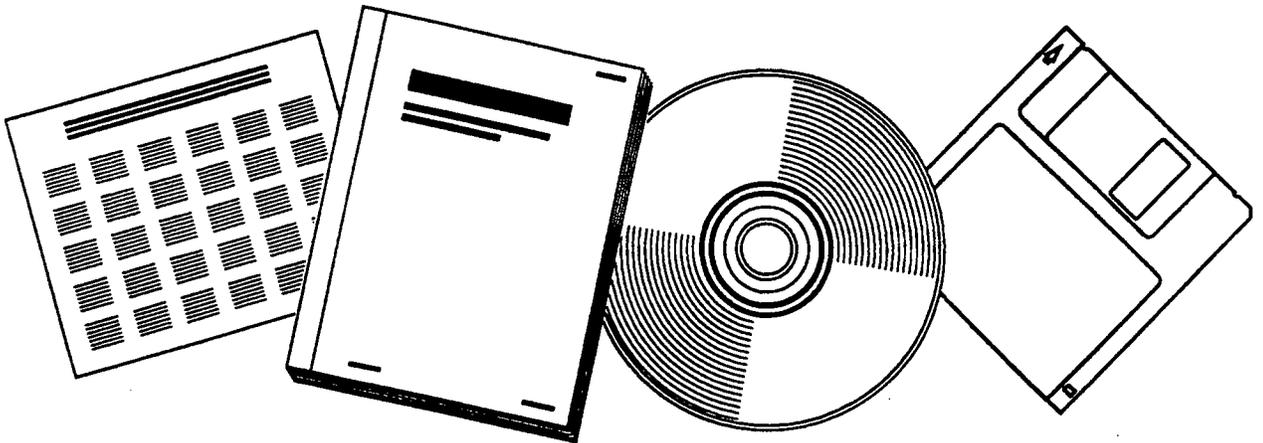


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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF A
PROPOSED NEW ALIGNMENT OF ROUTE 460
TOWN OF GRUNDY, BUCHANAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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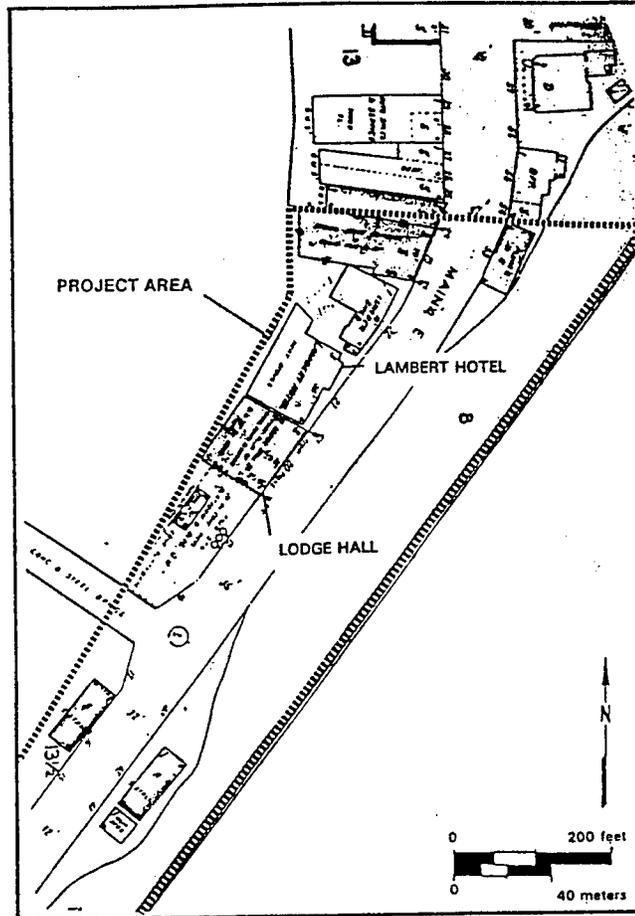


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF A
PROPOSED NEW ALIGNMENT OF ROUTE 460
TOWN OF GRUNDY, BUCHANAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PROJECT: 6460-013-113, PE100



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Prepared for
Virginia Department of Transportation

October 1993

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6. AUTHOR(S) Cara H. Metz Anne S. Beckett Charles M. Downing	5. NUMBERING NUMBERS
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7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) The William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research Department of Anthropology The College of William & Mary Williamsburg, Virginia 23187	6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This project involves the construction of a new, two-lane roadway through the town of Grundy east of the existing roadway. The length of the proposed alignment is 1,250 m (4,100 ft) with a proposed right-of-way width of 30.4 m (100 ft). Background research in the archaeological site files at the Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources determined that no previously identified archaeological sites were located within the proposed right-of-way and no new sites were identified in the course of survey. Three archaeological locations were identified during the survey. Location A consists of an area of fill where excavation of a single shovel test resulted in the recovery of several modern artifacts and one secondary flake. Location B is represented by the recovery of a single piece of machine made brick. Location C was identified by the recovery of two nails and a piece of coal. All three locations are low-density, disturbed deposits of artifacts of uncertain provenience. Archaeological locations do not require further work as they do not meet the criteria of significance for the National Register of Historic Places. While the remote possibility exists that archaeological remains exist below the existing asphalt in the project area, the grading and filling necessary to create a level road surface has most likely destroyed any sites that may have been within the project area. Furthermore, several sections of the proposed right-of-way have already been blasted out of the hillside to create a level surface in the highly mountainous area. No further cultural resources work is thought to be necessary.	14. NUMBER OF PAGES 68
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October 26, 1993

Route 460 - Buchanan County
Project: 6460-013-113, PE100

Mr. Bruce J. Larson
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Larson:

Enclosed is a Phase I cultural resource survey for the above noted project. This report was prepared for the Department by Cara Metz, Anne Beckett, and Charles Downing of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research.

This state funded project will have no effect on historic properties. Accordingly, we look forward to hearing from you within 15 days.

Sincerely,

Earl T. Robb

Earl T. Robb
Environmental Engineer

Enclosure

KEE/rh

cc:

Mr. D. V. Linebaugh
Mr. V. V. Spence, Jr.
Mr. J. M. Allen, III
Mr. J. C. Wamsley
Ms. S. M. Higham
Ms. Doris Bush

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF
A PROPOSED NEW ALIGNMENT OF ROUTE 460
TOWN OF GRUNDY, BUCHANAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

PROJECT: 6460-013-113, PE100

VDHR FILE NO. 91-680-S

Submitted to:

The Virginia Department of Transportation
1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Submitted by:

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
Department of Anthropology
The College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia 23187

Project Directors

Dennis B. Blanton
Donald W. Linebaugh

Authors

Cara H. Metz
Anne S. Beckett
Charles M. Downing

October 19, 1993

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between September 7 and 9, 1993, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of a proposed new alignment of Route 460 in the Town of Grundy, Buchanan County, Virginia. The project involves the construction of a new, two-lane roadway through the town east of the existing roadway. The length of the proposed alignment is 1,250 m (4,100 ft.) with a proposed right-of-way width of 30.4 m (100 ft.).

The survey was conducted under an agreement with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)(Project: 6460-013-113, PE100). The investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential architectural and archaeological resources within the project right-of-way. The scope of work included background historical research and a field survey of the project corridor. The field survey entailed systematic surface inspection augmented by shovel testing at intervals of 23 m (75 ft.).

Background research in the archaeological site files at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources determined that no previously identified archaeological sites were located within the proposed right-of-way, and no new sites were identified in the course of survey. Three archaeological locations were identified during the survey.

Location A consists of an area of fill where excavation of a single shovel test resulted in the recovery of several modern artifacts and one secondary flake. Location B is represented by the recovery of a single piece of machine-made brick. Location C was identified by the recovery of two nails and a piece of coal. All three locations are low-density, disturbed deposits of artifacts of uncertain provenience. **Archaeological locations do not require further work as they do not meet the criteria of significance for the National Register of Historic Places.**

It is felt that the Phase I survey of the proposed new alignment of Route 460 is comprehensive, yet an obvious limitation to the survey was that a large portion of the proposed right-of-way has been paved. While the remote possibility exists that archaeological remains lie below the asphalt, the grading and filling necessary to create a level road surface has most likely destroyed any sites that may have been within the project area. Furthermore, several sections of the proposed right-of-way have already been blasted out of the hillside to create a level surface in the highly mountainous area. For these reasons it is unlikely that any archaeological resources remain within the project corridor and **no further work is necessary.**

The proposed Route 460 widening project impacts nine properties 50 or more years of age, including one previously identified structure, Grundy Bible Church (Structure 229-10). None of these structures are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C. **No further work is required.**

REPORT CONTRIBUTORS

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CHAPTER 1: Project Background

Introduction

A Phase I cultural resource survey of the proposed new alignment of Route 460 in the Town of Grundy, Buchanan County, Virginia (Figure 1) was conducted by staff of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) between September 7 and 9, 1993. The survey was carried out under an agreement with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)(Project: 6460-013-113, PE100).

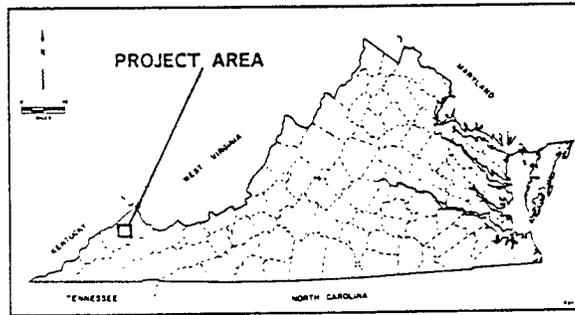


Figure 1. Project area location.

This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential archaeological and architectural resources within the project corridor. The scope of work included background historical research and a review of previous archaeological work done in the vicinity of the project corridor. A search of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) site files was conducted to locate previously identified archaeological and architectural sites within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project corridor, and an archaeological and architectural field survey of the project corridor was conducted. All field notes, drawings, and artifacts are held by the WMCAR.

The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of Co-Directors Dennis B. Blanton and Donald W. Linebaugh. Cara H. Metz served as Project Archaeologist and was responsible for supervision of the archaeological field effort and report preparation. Ms. Metz was assisted in the field by WMCAR staff members Robert Haas and Jesse Zinn.

Historical research was conducted by Charles M. Downing. John D. Roberts prepared the final graphics for the report. An architectural survey was completed by Anne S. Beckett.

Description of Project Corridor

The proposed project involves the construction of a new alignment of Route 460 through the Town of Grundy in Buchanan County, Virginia (Figure 2). The project area begins approximately 152 m (500 ft.) south of the intersection with Route 83 and ends approximately 183 m (600 ft.) south of the intersection with Route 615 (Hoot Owl Road). The total project length is approximately 1250 m (4100 ft.). The proposed right-of-way has a width of approximately 30.5 m (100 ft.), with a proposed roadway 19.8 m (65 ft.) wide. Currently, Route 460 runs parallel to the east bank of Levisa Fork, which skirts the base of a steeply sloped mountain, while the proposed roadway is located further east (see Figure 2).

Environmental Setting of the Project Corridor

The project area is located in the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. While in geologic terms the region is a plateau, centuries of river and stream activity have extensively dissected the landscape, creating deep, steeply sloped ravines and narrow ridges. Underlying bedrock in the region consists of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, and coal. These formations were deposited in the Pennsylvanian period (320 to 290 million years ago). Differential weathering and erosion of the bedrock has created numerous overhangs in the cliffs along the major drainages (Barber 1980:1). In modern times, the extremely mountainous area has become riddled with mines and strip mines. Very little land in the vicinity of the project area is used for agriculture. The project corridor is located at approximately 335.3 m (1,100 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl). The only drainage in the project area is Levisa Fork, which flows northward into the New River drainage system toward West Virginia.

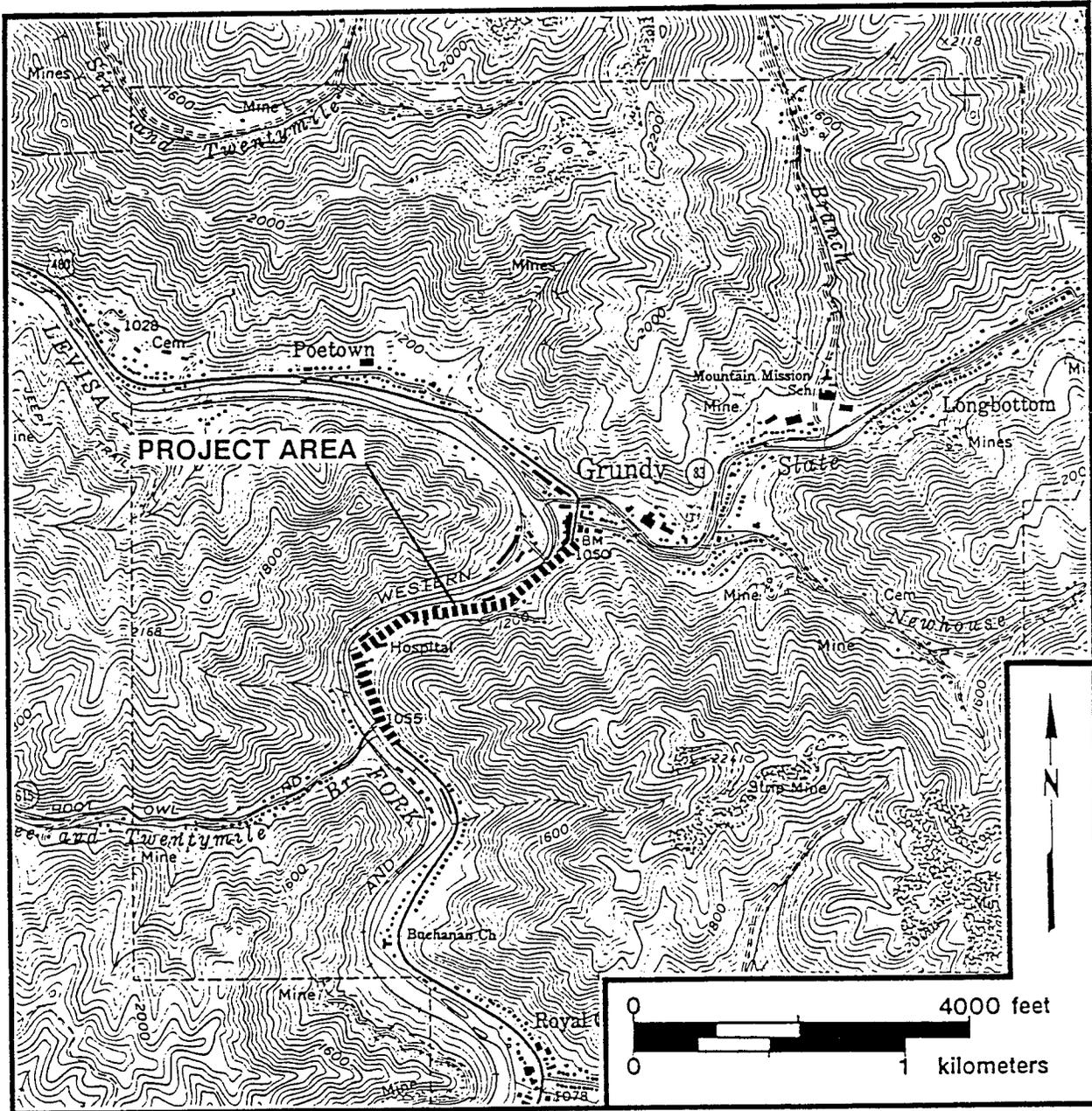


Figure 2. Project area and environs (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 7.5-minute Grundy topographic quadrangle).

CHAPTER 2: Overview of Prehistoric Resources

Introduction

This chapter provides a background summary of current knowledge about the prehistoric cultural resources in the region encompassing the Route 460 improvement project corridor in Buchanan County, Virginia. Included in this section is a brief overview of the cultural periods and settlement trends identified for Buchanan County and the surrounding area.

Previous Research on Prehistoric Sites

Background research was conducted in the site files at the VDHR. This has indicated that no prehistoric sites have been identified within the project area. Furthermore, no sites have been identified within a 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius of the project area.

Anticipated Site Types and Locational Models

In the absence of any written documentation, our knowledge of cultures in North America prior to European colonization is based solely on the results of archaeological research. Such research has identified regional patterns of cultural variation and cultural process over time. In turn, consideration of these patterns in light of the results of paleoenvironmental studies has resulted in the formation of general models of prehistoric subsistence, settlement, sociocultural development, and interaction from the Paleo-Indian period (ca. 12,000 to 8,000 B.C.) through the Late Woodland period (A.D. 900 to 1600). Previous archaeological survey work throughout southwest Virginia has documented the continuous presence of man in the region. Specific site locations can vary considerably due to topographic factors, soil types, and numerous micro-environmental constraints. For planning purposes, however, a model is presented that illustrates sensitivity zones where significant archaeological resources might be expected to occur.

In a Phase I archaeological survey, site identification and characterization are the primary goals. Models of settlement patterning, in particular, are most helpful in achieving these goals. A general model of prehistoric settlement can be postulated for

the project corridor and environs based on evidence gathered through regional studies such as Holland's (1970) survey of southwest Virginia and local surveys. Very little information on the prehistoric background of Buchanan County exists. C. G. Holland, for instance, surveyed 17 counties in southwestern Virginia in 1963 and 1964, yet Buchanan County was not included in the survey. For this reason, the summary of prehistoric resources is a predictive model based largely on counties surrounding Buchanan. Wise and Dickenson Counties, for example, are not only neighboring counties but are also within the same physiographic province as Buchanan, and it can be hypothesized that their prehistoric settlement would be similar to that of Buchanan County.

Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic Resources (ca. 12,000-5,000 B.C.)

One isolated Paleo-Indian fluted projectile point has been recovered from Buchanan County (Archaeology of Eastern North America 1982:36-37; McCary 1983), yet no Paleo-Indian sites have been identified. The artifactual hallmark of these early Americans is the fluted projectile point and, more generally, a tool kit fashioned primarily from a restricted range of cherts, jaspers, and silicified slates (Gardner 1980:14-15). The marked preference for lithic resources that are fairly limited in availability may have restricted primary quarry sites to well outside the project corridor region. Indeed, to date, no Paleo-Indian quarry sites have been located in this region. However, outlying ephemeral hunting campsites were likely chosen based on their proximity to water sources and their potential for attracting game. These campsites may well exist within Buchanan County most likely on floodplain terraces that are adjacent to the major waterways or close to the mouths of their first-order tributaries. Although this pattern may reflect survey biases to some degree, it nevertheless, indicates a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of Early Archaic sites within the sections of the project corridor that may follow or cross streams and associated floodplains. In the case of Levisa Fork, which runs

parallel to the project area, it is unlikely that floodplain deposits exist within the Town of Grundy due to the deeply dissected, narrow valley through which the stream flows.

Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland Resources (ca. 5,000 B.C.-A.D. 1600)

With the onset of the Middle Archaic period, both base camps and transient hunting camps begin to occur with more frequency and wider distribution throughout the study area. Archaic peoples began to exploit a progressively wider resource base. Hunting and gathering persisted, but as the environmental changes associated with the end of the last glacial period began to stabilize, seasonal scheduling became important in subsistence. The subsistence pattern at this time may have depended on following game movements and/or zones where floral resources were available, resulting in temporary occupation of a number of different base camps. Specialized activity locations for hunting and gathering, plant processing, or exploiting lithic resources may have been occupied periodically on forays from the base camps. Resource procurement apparently became more focused in river floodplain areas in the Late Archaic through Woodland periods. However, contemporaneous base camps and ephemeral procurement sites exist in a variety of settings, including small valleys, ridges, hill slopes, and plateaus. This indicates that direct access to major waterways for transportation, fish, shellfish, and drinking water was not essential (Egloff 1987:48). Hunting and gathering of terrestrial resources continued to contribute significantly to subsistence resources (Gardner 1982:56-58; McIlhany 1989:7). Access to waterways is likely to be the determining factor surrounding Middle Archaic through Woodland settlement of the project area. The extremely steep slopes surrounding Levisa Fork in this area may have precluded settlement at high elevations.

Small, limited activity ephemeral campsites for the Middle Archaic and later prehistoric periods are typically marked by the remains of lithic tool maintenance. These sites become fairly widespread in floodplain terrace settings, rock shelters adjacent to rivers, and upland terraces near the heads of ravines that have intermittent streams and/or spring heads. The floodplain sites are usually situated near the mouths of tributaries. Patterned site setting characteristics include low relief, short distance to water, and proximity to lithic outcrops or cobbles.

Unlike other regions of Virginia, artifacts dating to the Woodland period in southwest Virginia indicate various degrees of cultural interaction between indigenous tribal societies and the Mississippian/Cherokee ranked cultures of eastern Tennessee (Egloff 1987:49). This interaction is probably related to the fact that the drainages in southwest Virginia flow southwest into the Gulf system, whereas the watersheds in all other regions of Virginia drain east and southeast into the Atlantic Ocean. The evidence of such cultural interaction may highlight the importance of drainage systems in the prehistoric settlement of the region. However, the documentation of cultural influences from the east in Late Woodland times, as well as occurrences of village sites in upland settings, indicates that drainage systems were not always the most important variable controlling settlement patterns. Thus, the setting of the project corridor indicates a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of a variety of site types, dating from the Middle Archaic to Woodland periods (ca. 5,000 B.C.-A.D. 1600), along sections of the project corridor that follow or cross streams and their floodplains, or cliffs with rock shelters.

There is also a moderate to high potential that floodplain sites have been adversely impacted by twentieth-century flooding episodes. Previous archaeological survey work along the floodplain of the Guest River in Wise County (also in the Appalachian Plateau) has indicated that catastrophic flooding has increased in frequency and intensity during the last century, as a result of uncontrolled runoff from uplands denuded by logging and strip-mining. The increased flooding activity may have scoured away the original floodplain terrace deposits that contained intact evidence of prehistoric occupations, and may have redeposited layers of coarse to medium-grained sand (McIlhany 1989:9-10).

CHAPTER 3: Overview of Historic Resources

Historical Methodology and Background

Phase I historical research for the Route 460 project was conducted at the Virginia State Library and Archives and at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond. The project area is located along Route 460 beginning on the southern edge of the town of Grundy and extending southward approximately 1219 m (4,000 ft.). Grundy is the county seat of Buchanan County, Virginia. In the collections of the Virginia State Library and the Virginia Historical Society there are few historic maps of Buchanan County which are dated prior to the twentieth century. Buchanan County is one of Virginia's "newest" counties; it was formed in 1858 from portions of the counties of Russell and Tazewell.

There is no indication that Native Americans maintained permanent settlements in what is now Buchanan County during the historic period. It is believed that during the last half of the eighteenth century both the Cherokees and the Shawnees laid claim to the region. The earliest European pioneers who settled in what is now Buchanan County probably did not arrive until after the American Revolution. In the 1790s, the Commonwealth of Virginia issued a series of immense land grants in the Allegheny region. In 1783, a 180-acre grant was surveyed and later granted to one James Catesby Madison. Local historian H. Claude Pobst characterized the 1783 survey as "the oldest grant [in Buchanan County] issued to anyone who might have settled thereon" (Pobst 1975:22-24).

The first "permanent settler" in Buchanan County is thought to have been Frederick Stiltner. According to local tradition, Stiltner was a German immigrant who deserted the British army during the Revolution and fled westward through Virginia. He eventually settled near the southern edge of what is now the town of Grundy, or very near the Route 460 project area. Stiltner did not obtain a grant for the land on which he settled until 1827 (Pobst 1975:24).

Prior to the late nineteenth century, most residents of Buchanan County were subsistence

farmers. Corn, oats, rye, and buckwheat were the staple crops in the region. Virtually all of the buildings were of log construction. Most farmers allowed their stock to range in the woods. Hunting and trapping were also commonly practiced. Buchanan County was relatively isolated, and many farmers also possessed at least rudimentary smithing skills. Clothing and shoes were frequently made on the farm. The broken topography of the region has always made the practice of agriculture difficult. Four-fifths of the county's land was unsuited for agriculture. On moderate slopes, the soil could be cultivated for a only a few years at a time, while steep slopes tended to erode almost immediately. The scarce bottomland along the county's streams provided the best farmland (Humbert et al. 1930:28). In the mid-nineteenth century, a few tanning yards comprised the only industry in the region (Compton 1958:14-15).

In 1858, when Buchanan County was formed, just over 2,700 people lived within its boundaries. The county seat of Grundy was laid out at the mouth of Slate Creek on land owned by John Ratliff and Thomas Gillespie. The county seat was named for Felix Grundy, a United States Senator from Tennessee (Baker 1976:13). There was a series of "serious fires" in Grundy in the late nineteenth century that destroyed many of the town's early buildings as well as the county's early records (Baker 1976:46). In 1906, the current Buchanan County courthouse was built. At the time it was completed, it was the fourth building to serve as the county courthouse in less than 50 years (Loth 1986:66).

Few major roads in early southwest Virginia passed through Buchanan County. Travelers west took the easier routes through Pound and Cumberland gaps. In Buchanan County, with its rugged terrain, local roads ran closely along waterways. One old path followed the Big Sandy River, while a precursor of Route 460 followed Levisa Fork to the Clinch Valley Trail (Baker 1976:54). In 1860, the Virginia & Kentucky Turnpike was completed from Tazewell

County through Buchanan into Kentucky (Hibbard 1987:33).

From the 1890s until the 1920s, lumbering was the main industry in Buchanan County. In 1894, the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company constructed a narrow-gauge railroad from Devon, West Virginia into Buchanan County. Most of the early rail lines were temporary and served to haul logs to the Levisa River. Usually the narrow gauge lines were removed when accessible timber resources were exhausted. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad, another narrow-gauge line, connected Buchanan County with Devon and the Norfolk & Western Railroad (Hibbard 1987:34). The difficult terrain and the poor transportation routes hampered logging operations and led to wasteful practices (Humbert et al. 1930:30). In 1908, the Russell Fork Coal & Lumber Company produced a map of Buchanan County that showed the firm's extensive landholdings. A few large privately owned tracts are shown near Grundy, but no buildings or other cultural features are depicted within the project area (Russell Fork Coal & Lumber Company 1908).

Local historian H. Claude Pobst described his arrival in Grundy in 1906. Pobst took the Norfolk & Western line to Devon, West Virginia. From there he traveled up Knox Creek on the Big Sandy & Cumberland to the town of Hurley. By mule pack, Pobst then ascended Lester's Fork and followed Elkin's Branch down to Grundy. By 1908, the Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad had been extended within 9 mi. of Grundy; however, the journey from Devon to Buchanan's county seat still took about five hours (Pobst 1975:27). By 1930, two unpaved highways served as the major thoroughfares in the county. Buchanan County then had less than 6 mi. of hard surface road. Routes 121 and 126 occupied the same right-of-way through Grundy over the route now followed by route 460 (Humbert 1930:11). The grading along what is now Route 460 was completed between 1923 and 1931, but the road was not paved until several years later (Pobst 1975:27).

Buchanan County was transformed by large-scale coal mining. During the decade of the 1930s, Buchanan County's population nearly doubled from 16,700 to over 31,000 in 1940 (Pobst 1975:25). The construction of a standard-gauge railroad into Buchanan County made the development of the coal industry possible. In 1923, the Norfolk & Western purchased

the Big Sandy & Cumberland. A standard-gauge spur from the Norfolk & Western's main line along the Tug River was completed to Grundy in 1931 (Coleman 1975:1). The Norfolk & Western line runs along the west bank of Levisa Fork as it passes through Grundy. Route 460 traverses the east bank. The coal industry arrived full-blown in Buchanan County. The United Mine Workers was a long-established and accepted union by the 1930s and Buchanan County was spared the often violent resistance to organized labor that many coal-producing regions experienced. From the early 1930s until after the Second World War, large underground, or "drift mines" dominated the coal industry in Buchanan County (Coleman 1975:4).

In 1936, the Sanborn Map Company produced a map of the town of Grundy. Route 460 constituted Grundy's Main Street and the Sanborn map gives a detailed rendering of standing structures. An architectural evaluation of the project area will provide more detailed information regarding potential resources; however, it may be safe to suggest that many of the buildings shown along Main Street on the Sanborn map were relatively new. At the time that the map was made, Grundy had been connected to a major railway line for only five years, and the coal industry had only just begun to transform the local economy. Near the northern terminus of the project area, the Lambert Hotel and the Lodge Hall are shown on the west side of the road along with a filling station, and a lumber shed (Sanborn Map Company 1936: Section 1) (Figure 3).

The Sanborn map is comprised of three sections. The bulk of the project area is shown in Section 2. There are few buildings shown along the west side of the river adjacent to Levisa Fork. The east side of the project area appears to have been evenly developed with dwelling houses and the hospital (Sanborn Map Company 1936: Section 2) (Figure 4). The map does not show the southern terminus of the project area. Section 3 of the Sanborn map is not contiguous with Section 2. Section 3 depicts an area along Main Street just to the south of the project area (Sanborn Map Company 1936: Section 3).

The coal industry in Buchanan County (as well as in the rest of Appalachia) declined in the aftermath of the Second World War. After the war, two of the coal industry's largest markets--home use and the railroad--began to turn to alternative energy sources. In addition, the increased use of mechanized mining

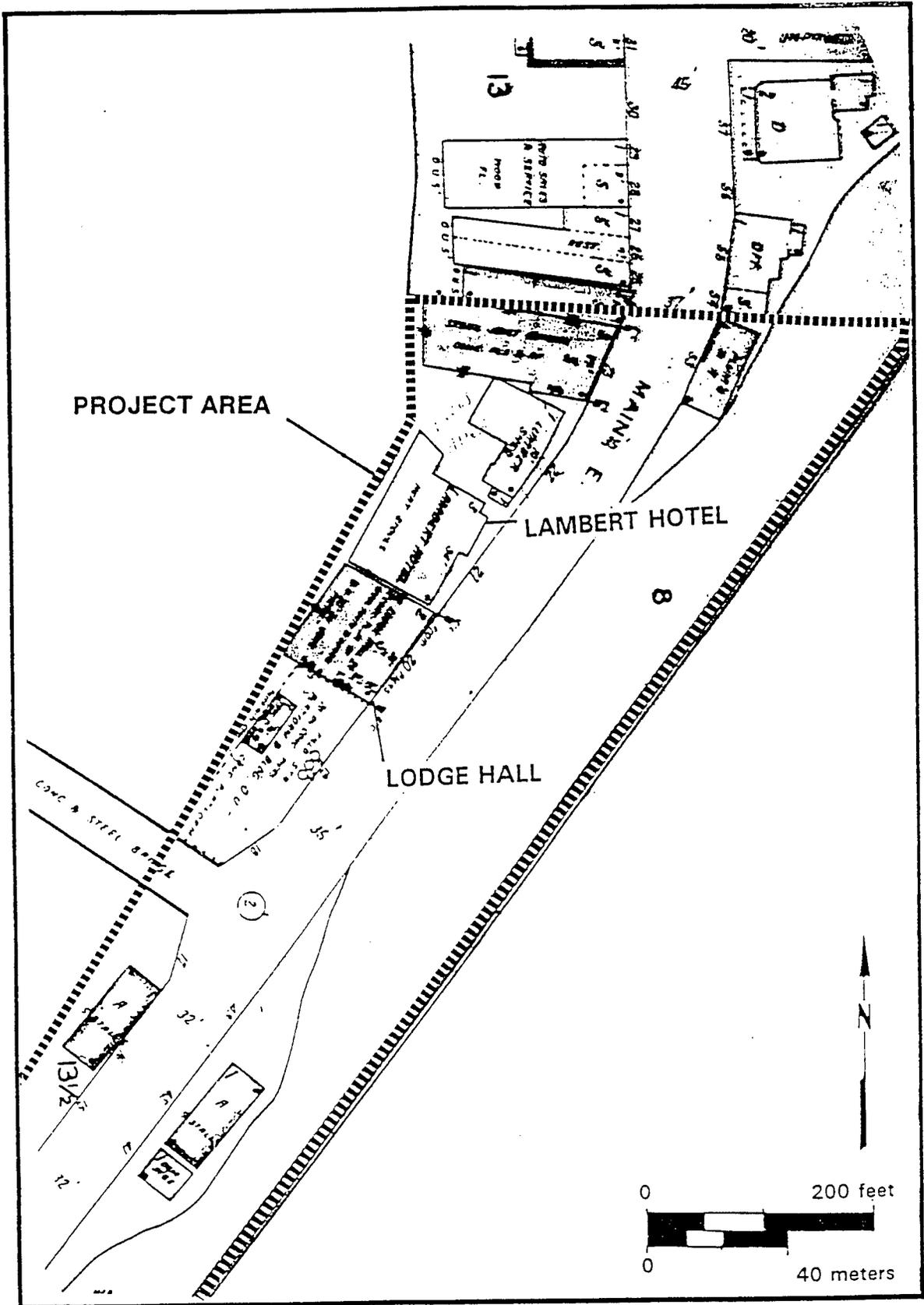
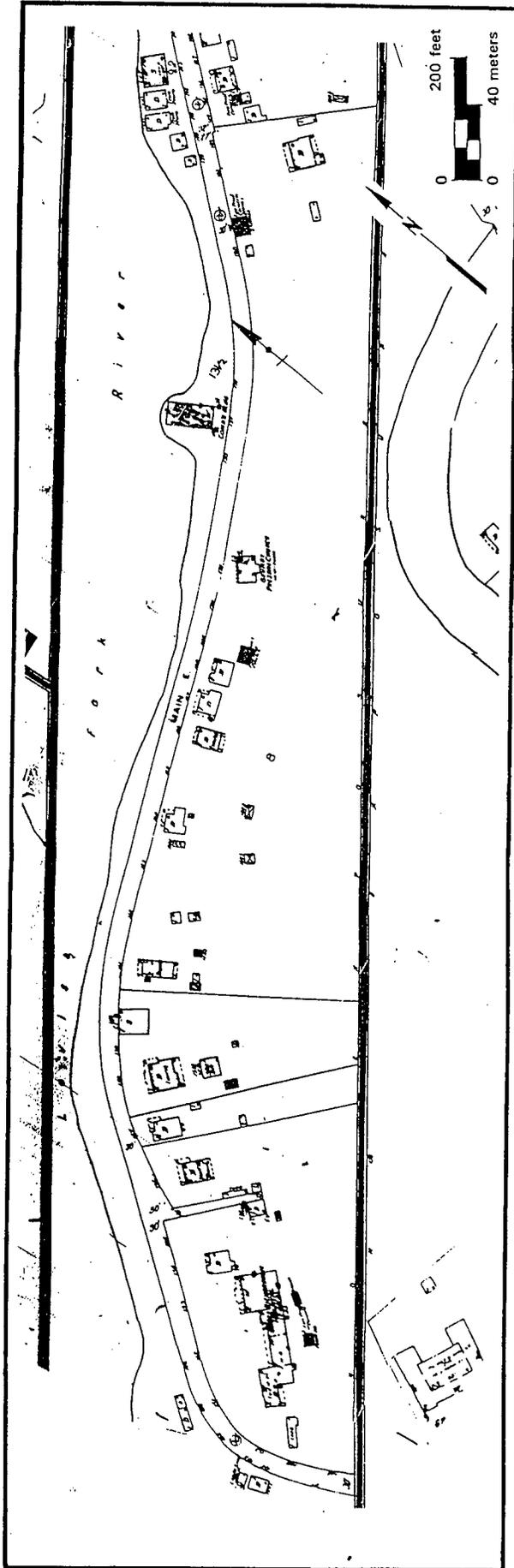


Figure 3. Insurance map of Grundy, Buchanan County, Virginia (Sanborn Map Company 1936:Sheet 2).



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Figure 4. Insurance map of Grandy, Buchanan County, Virginia (Sanborn Map Company 1936:Sheet 3).

equipment made the extraction of coal less labor intensive. In the late 1940s, so-called "truck mines" came into prominence. These were small underground mines that were usually locally owned and that used non-union labor. The coal was transported by truck as the name implies. The passage of Virginia's "right-to-work" law sanctioned the increased use of non-union labor and allowed for the proliferation of truck mines (Coleman 1975:8-12). Beginning in the early 1950s, highway weight restrictions were loosened and coal trucks began hauling loads of 20 to 25 tons over the county's roads. Since the 1960s, strip mining has produced most of the county's coal (Coleman 1975:26).

Previous Research on Historic Sites

Research in the site files at the VDHR indicated that no previously identified historic sites are located within the project area or within a 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius of the project area.

Anticipated Historic Site Types

Settlement of Buchanan County did not take place until relatively late in the nineteenth century; therefore, sites dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries are moderately likely to occur within the project area. A high likelihood of identifying sites dating to the twentieth century exists within the project corridor.

CHAPTER 4: Archaeological Survey Methods, Results, and Recommendations

Survey Methods

This study consisted of a pedestrian survey of the proposed right-of-way, augmented by systematic shovel testing at intervals of 23 m (75 ft.) or less. While 100% of the project corridor was inspected, shovel testing was conducted only in undisturbed areas with slopes of 10% or less that were not waterlogged. All exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material. In areas where visibility exceeded 25%, only judgmental shovel testing was conducted. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through .64-cm (.25-in.) wire mesh to ensure the adequate recovery of artifacts. Soil profiles of each shovel test were examined for unusual stratigraphic occurrences, and representative profiles were recorded on standardized forms.

Two designations are used by WMCAR to define archaeological resources encountered in the course of the field survey. They are designed to take into account both human behavioral and cultural resource management concerns and are not limited only to quantifiable (sample size, area or density) or behavioral parameters. While simple to apply, they are somewhat arbitrary and admittedly imperfect.

An archaeological site is any apparent location of human activity, not limited to simple loss or casual or single-episode discard. In contrast, a location is an area marked by artifacts attributed to simple loss, or casual or single-episode discard. Locations are determined to have a low potential for yielding additional archaeological data. Examples of locations would be isolated projectile point finds, or a low-density scatter of not more than 10 non-structural historic artifacts. Locations may also be defined as isolated finds of questionable lithic material, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage.

Either one of these definitions requires an element of judgment in taking into account a number of variables, the most important of which are context and survey intensity. For context or associations, such

factors as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be considered. Survey intensity is essentially an assessment of the representativeness of the sample; such factors as degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval are key elements here. In either case, they should ultimately be accorded serious consideration as potentially important traces of past activity.

All artifacts recovered from the project corridor were returned to the WMCAR laboratory for washing, identification, numbering, and cataloging. An inventory was assembled, using a standard descriptive typology for both prehistoric and historic artifacts (Appendix A). All artifacts were prepared for curation according to VDHR standards. Field notes were compiled on the results of the survey and testing.

Survey Results

No new or previously known sites were identified in the course of the Phase I survey of the proposed new alignment of Route 460 in Buchanan County, Virginia. Three archaeological locations were identified and findings at these locations are summarized below.

Location A

Location A is represented by the recovery of one piece of styrofoam, one wire nail, and one secondary flake of green chert from a single shovel test (Figure 5) (Appendix A). The location was identified in a small yard area, and surrounding paved parking lots precluded the excavation of additional shovel tests.

Stratigraphy of the site consisted of a layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam 16 cm (6.3 in.) thick over dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay loam with large pieces of gravel fill 7 cm (7.4 in.) thick. These two layers sealed a 2 cm (.8 in.) thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sand. These first three

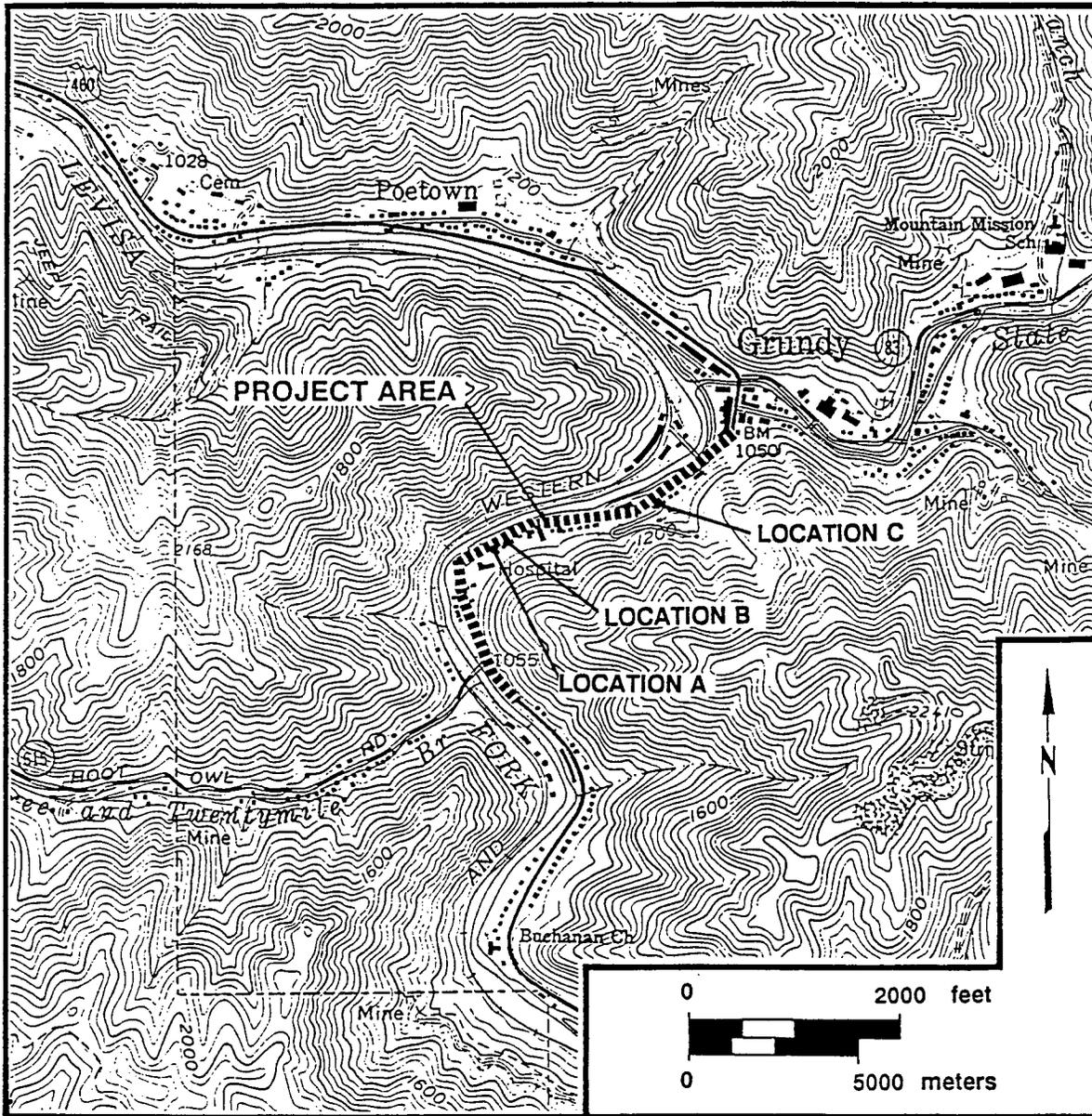
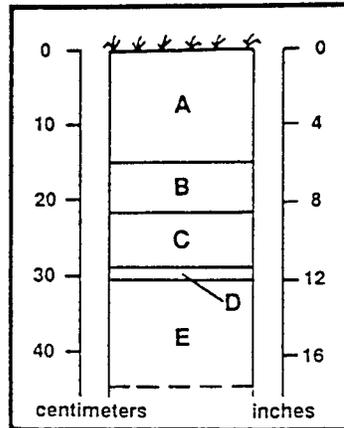


Figure 5. Locations identified during survey (USGS 7.5-minute Grundy topographic quadrangle 1977).

layers consisted of topsoil and fill. All artifacts recovered from this shovel test were from Layers 1 and 2. Beneath the sand layer a very dark brown (10YR2/2) fine sandy clay loam 14 cm (5.5 in.) thick was encountered. This was determined to be a natural layer that had been sealed by the fill. Below this was subsoil, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay (Figure 6). The profile of this shovel test indicated that the area was disturbed and that the artifacts recovered from the location were of indeterminable provenience.



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Clay Loam
- B - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Clay Loam with Large Pieces of Gravel Fill
- C - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sand
- D - Very Dark Brown (10YR2/2) Fine Sandy Clay Loam
- E - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)

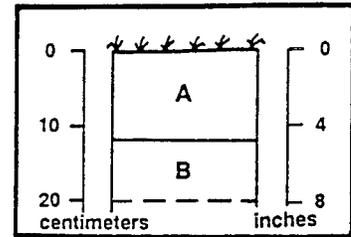
Figure 6. Profile of Shovel Test 1, Location A.

Location B

A single piece of machine-made brick was recovered from Shovel Test 2 at Location B. As with Location A, the shovel test was excavated in the small yard space of a house, and surrounding areas had been paved (see Figure 3).

Soil profiles of the location consisted of a 12 cm (4.7 in.) thick brown (10YR4/3) silty loam plowzone over brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay subsoil

(Figure 7). The artifact was recovered from the shallow plowzone.



KEY

- A - Brown (10YR4/3) Silty Loam (Plowzone)
- B - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)

Figure 7. Profile of Shovel Test 2, Location B.

Location C

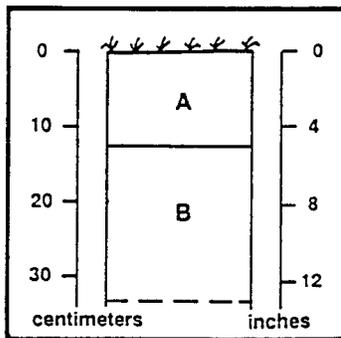
Location C (see Figure 3) was identified by the recovery of one piece of coal/cinder, one wire nail, and one possible cut nail (Appendix A). This location was identified through the excavation of a single shovel test in the gently sloping, small garden area bounded by driveways on two sides and by the existing Route 460 and a house on the remaining two sides.

Stratigraphy at Location C consisted of very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam 13 cm (5 in.) thick over mottled brown (10YR5/3) and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay with large pieces of bedrock (Figure 8). Artifacts were recovered from the first layer, which was the plowzone.

Survey Effectiveness

The primary purpose of this Phase I cultural resource survey is to provide VDOT with a preliminary statement of the nature and distribution of archaeological and architectural resources within the proposed project corridor. The effectiveness of any archaeological survey is contingent upon the methods, techniques, and theories employed. A complete inventory of all archaeological resources would be impossible without total excavation of the project corridor.

Archaeological survey of this project corridor is considered comprehensive. Areas of reasonable



KEY

- A - Very Dark Brown (10YR2/2) Sandy Loam*
- B - Mottled Brown (10YR5/3) and Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Sandy Clay with Large Pieces of Bedrock*

Figure 8. Profile of Shovel Test 3, Location C.

archaeological potential without adequate surface exposure were shovel tested to subsoil. All fill from the shovel tests was screened.

The most obvious limitation in surveying this corridor was that most of the project area had been paved. Another difficulty in assessing archaeological resources was the narrowness of the project corridor, which was for the most part limited to areas that had already been disturbed by the initial construction of the road and structures. Where possible, surface exposures were carefully inspected for cultural material. While most of the areas thought to have archaeological potential were covered in vegetation affording little or no surface visibility, closely spaced shovel testing allowed for a fairly reliable indication of the presence or absence of archaeological resources. It is felt that the survey has satisfied its intended goals, and that the results accurately portray the archaeological character of the project corridor.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Three archaeological locations were identified during the Phase I survey of a proposed new alignment of Route 460 in the Town of Grundy in Buchanan County, Virginia. All three locations consist of low-density finds in disturbed contexts. Archaeological locations do not require further work as they do not meet the criteria of significance for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

It is felt that the Phase I survey of the proposed new alignment of Route 460 is comprehensive, yet an obvious limitation to the survey was that a large portion of the proposed right-of-way has been paved. While the remote possibility exists that archaeological remains lie below the asphalt, the grading and filling necessary to create a level road surface has most likely destroyed any sites that may have been within the project area. Furthermore, several sections of the proposed right-of-way have already been blasted out of the hillside to create a level surface in the highly mountainous area. For these reasons it is unlikely that any archaeological resources remain within the project corridor, and **no further work is necessary.**

CHAPTER 5: Architectural Survey

Survey Methodology

A Phase I architectural survey was conducted September 14-16, 1993 to identify structures 50 years or older for the proposed Route 460 project in Buchanan County, Virginia. The investigation followed the Route 460 right-of-way in Buchanan County.

An examination of the USGS Grundy quadrangle indicated that the study area needed to be field inspected. Index maps at the VDHR were reviewed to determine if any structures had been previously identified or listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The search revealed three previously identified structures in the project area and no properties currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The project route was surveyed, photographs were taken of the previously unrecorded buildings more than 50 years old, and VDHR Brief Survey Forms were completed (Appendix B). The structure's locations were numbered on the USGS map, and later assigned VDHR structure numbers.

Architectural Resources in the Project Area

The project area extends along a realignment for Route 460 in Buchanan County. The project area contains nine structures 50 or more years of age, including one previously identified structure Grundy Bible Church, (229-10) (Figure 10) (Appendix B). Of the nine properties, four are domestic structures, four are commercial, and one is a church. No known or potential historic districts exist within the project boundaries.

Traveling north from Tazewell County into Buchanan County, Route 460 is a four-lane divided highway. It narrows to a four-lane undivided highway as it approaches the incorporated town of Grundy, Virginia, a coal-mining community and the county seat. The narrowing is due to the steepness of the mountain slopes converging along the narrow Levisa Fork River. Route 460 follows this narrow river on its eastern side, while the Norfolk and Western Railroad follows on the west. The project area continues along this narrow

path with most of the historic structures on the eastern side until it approaches the downtown/courthouse area. In this northern portion of the project area, Route 460 (Riverside Drive) begins a one-way traffic pattern (becoming Main Street) through town. The structures located between the two one-way streets have two stories fronting on main street and three stories in the rear facing toward the river.

Coursed, rough-faced ashlar retaining walls are a dominant feature for both commercial and domestic properties and landscaping due to the narrowness of the river valley and the prevalence of local stone. Although, for example, the Buchanan County Courthouse (1905) is constructed with this local stone in the Renaissance Revival style, many of the buildings in the downtown area and project area are constructed of masonry. This may be due to two factors: the devastating fire of 1915, which destroyed most of the frame structures in town, and the advent of new building methods.

The town's architecture is a composite of early twentieth-century structures and modern commercial structures. A few domestic structures from the early 1920s are of some interest (Structures 229-13, 229-14, and 229-18). Structure 229-19 is a well preserved 1912 domestic structure and the only one in the project area to utilize locally produced brick. The remaining structures are commercial in nature, including earlier remodeled commercial buildings (Structure 229-15), and remodeled domestic structures (Structure 229-13). Structure 229-17 is an excellent example of the Art Moderne style (1939) as used in a commercial structure (see Figure 9). The most prominent time period represented in the project area would be the decades of the 1920s, and the early 1940s. More recently, the 1960s and 1980s commercial buildings remain dominant.

Previously Identified Historic Structures

The general vicinity has not been systematically surveyed in the past. Three properties: Structure 229-9,

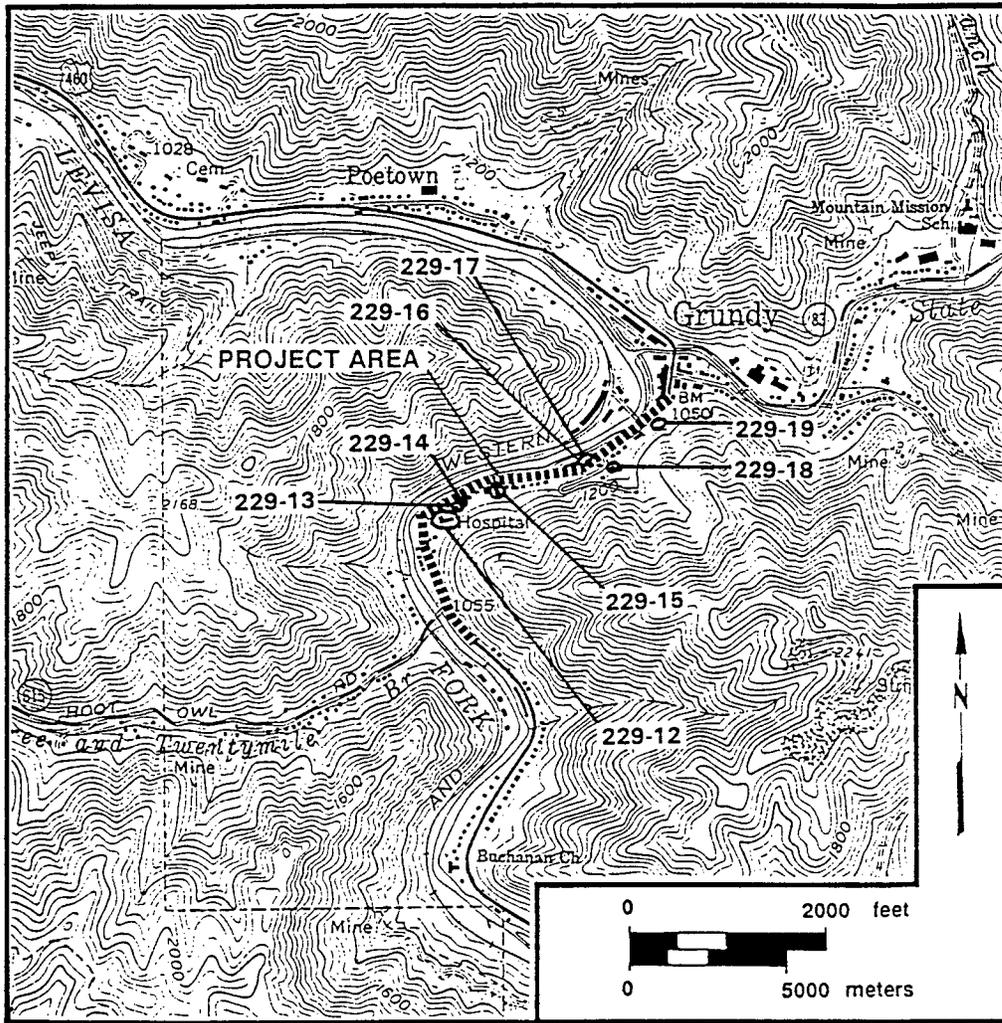


Figure 9. Historic structures identified during survey (USGS 7.5-minute Grundy topographic quadrangle 1977).

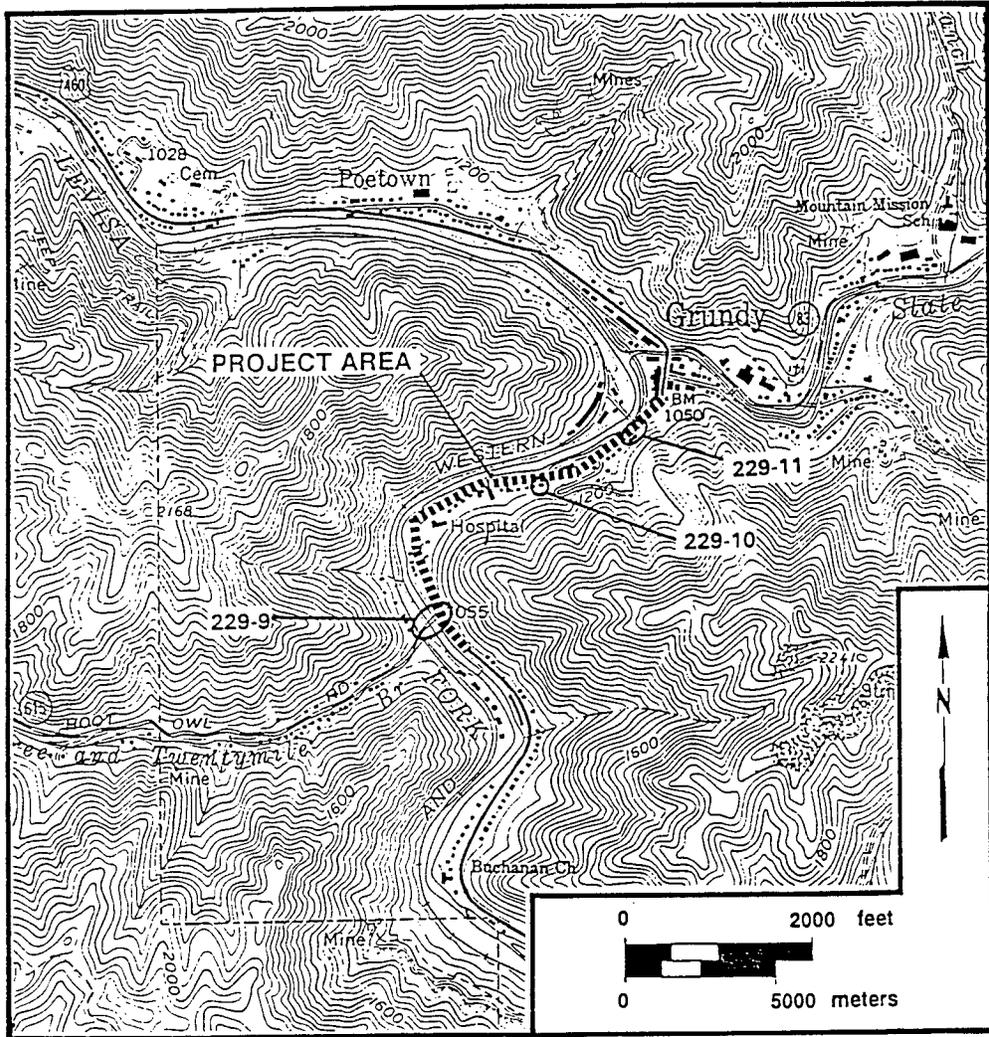


Figure 10. Previously identified historic structures (USGS 7.5-minute Grundy topographic quadrangle 1977).

a steel truss bridge; Structure 229-10, Grundy Bible Church; and Structure 229-11, the Route 615 steel truss bridge, were previously recorded. Both steel truss bridges spanned the Levisa Fork and were probably erected in the 1920s. These bridges, have been replaced with modern reinforced concrete bridges. Grundy Bible Church, Structure 229-10, remains intact and is within the present project area (see Figure 10).

Survey Catalog

Structure 229-10

Name: Grundy Bible Church

Address: Main Street and Riverside Drive

Description: Grundy Bible Church, the only previously identified structure is a one-story, three-bay linear brick church resting on a small steep hill fronting Main Street. Its gable roof has replaced composition shingles and extended eaves. The one-bay, gable roof vestibule has wood double-doors flanked by a plain pedimented frontispiece. The church retains its original belfry with replaced aluminum siding. The windows show an influence of Gothic Revival style decorated with a stone sill. A rear four-bay, brick extension has been added. There are no associated cemetery or outbuildings.

Date: ca. 1920

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.



Figure 11. Structure 229-10, Grundy Bible Church, north and east elevations.

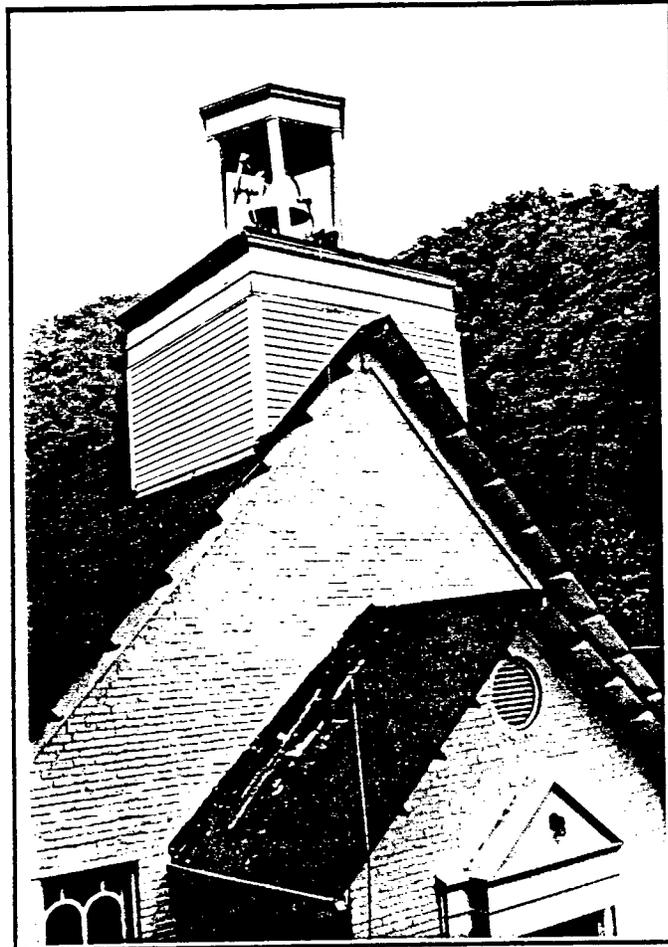


Figure 12. Structure 229-10, Grundy Bible Church, belfry, east elevation.

Structure 229-12

Name: Buchanan General Hospital

Address: Route 460 -- Riverside Drive

Description: The Buchanan General Hospital is a large, commercial structure that has witnessed many changes. A frame Presbyterian schoolhouse was originally built on the site around 1920. It was destroyed by fire and replaced with a hospital in 1930. This new hospital served the county until 1980 when a newer one was built at a different location. At that time extensive remodeling took place producing the current structure housing the Home Health Office. The three-story, squared, symmetrical three-bay, brick building has a flat roof with a small corbeled parapet. The window fenestration also has been severely altered due to the remodeling. The commercial windows have metal frames and single tinted glazing, and are either singular or in a row divided with one, two, or four mullions. Only the front elevation shows the fabric of the earlier 1930 building with its centered entrance porch. This porch has a replaced door, but retains the flat and broad portico with paired, square columns. The porch is raised to the first floor with a brick foundation and eight concrete steps finished with a cast-iron railing. Two new three-story wings identical in design were added during the 1980 remodeling. There are no outbuildings associated with this commercial structure. The landscaping consists of a low, rough-faced ashlar wall fronting Riverside Drive, with the remaining area covered with asphalt.

Date: ca. 1920

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.

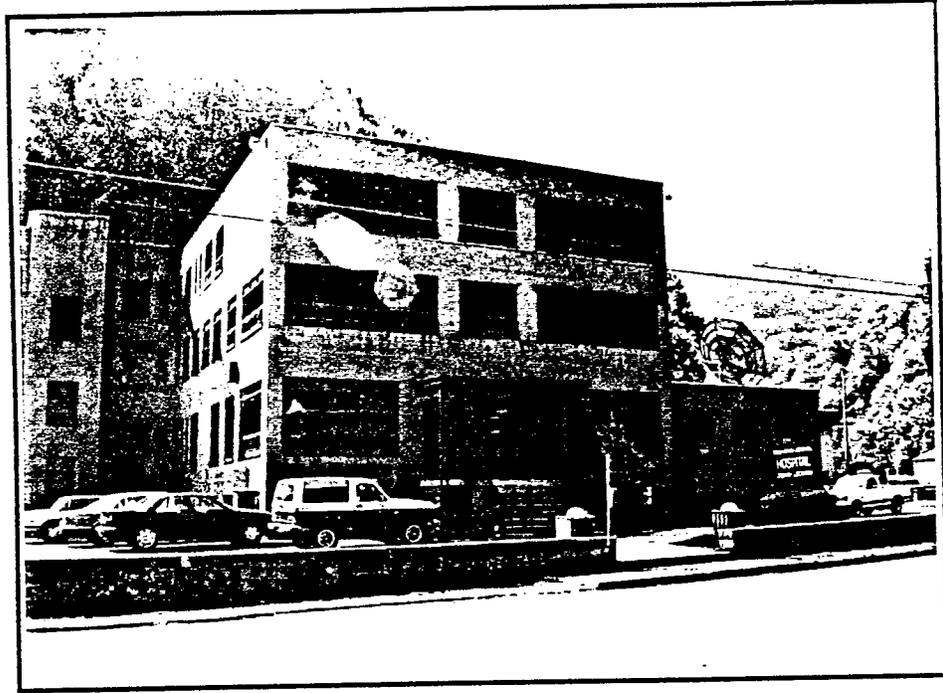


Figure 13. Structure 229-12, Buchanan General Hospital, north to northwest elevation.

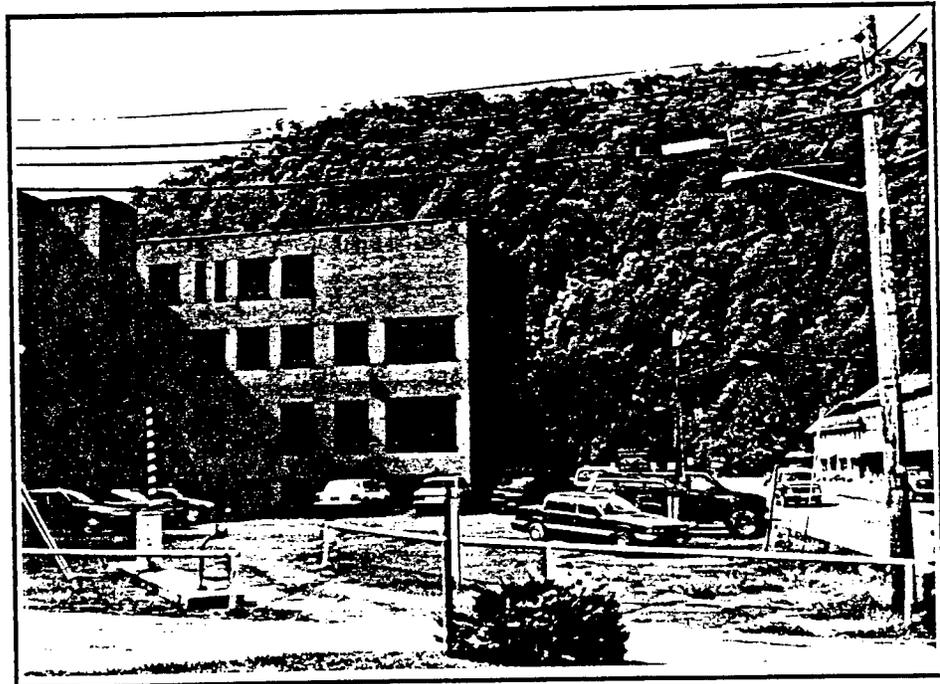


Figure 14. Structure 229-12, Buchanan General Hospital, north elevation.



Figure 15. Structure 229-12, Buchanan General Hospital, porch detail.

Structure 229-13

Name: Watkins Building

Address: Route 460-- 409 Riverside Drive

Description: The Watkins Building is a typical early twentieth-century American Foursquare. It is a squared, brick, two-story, symmetrical two-bay, double-pile domestic structure converted into office space. Its low-pitched pyramidal hipped roof has three hipped-roofed dormers on the front and side elevations, and is clad with pressed tin. Its symmetrical fenestration includes an off-centered single entrance door with glazed transom and sidelights, and paired two-over-one sash windows decorated with smooth stone lintels and sills. There are twin exterior-end brick chimneys. The front porch is a one-story, wraparound with a standing seam metal clad hipped roof. The original five-bay porch has been converted to a two-bay facade through framing in the eastern half for office space. Most of its original fabric remains intact on the front elevation, including the undecorated cornice, friezeboard and tapering Tuscan wood columns. The wood floor decking rests on brick piers infilled with concrete. A frame and brick two-story addition has been added to the rear elevation and butts up to the wraparound porch. There are no outbuildings associated with this domestic structure. The front yard is well landscaped with a concrete walk connecting to the low ashlar walls projecting from the porch.

Date: ca. 1920s

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.

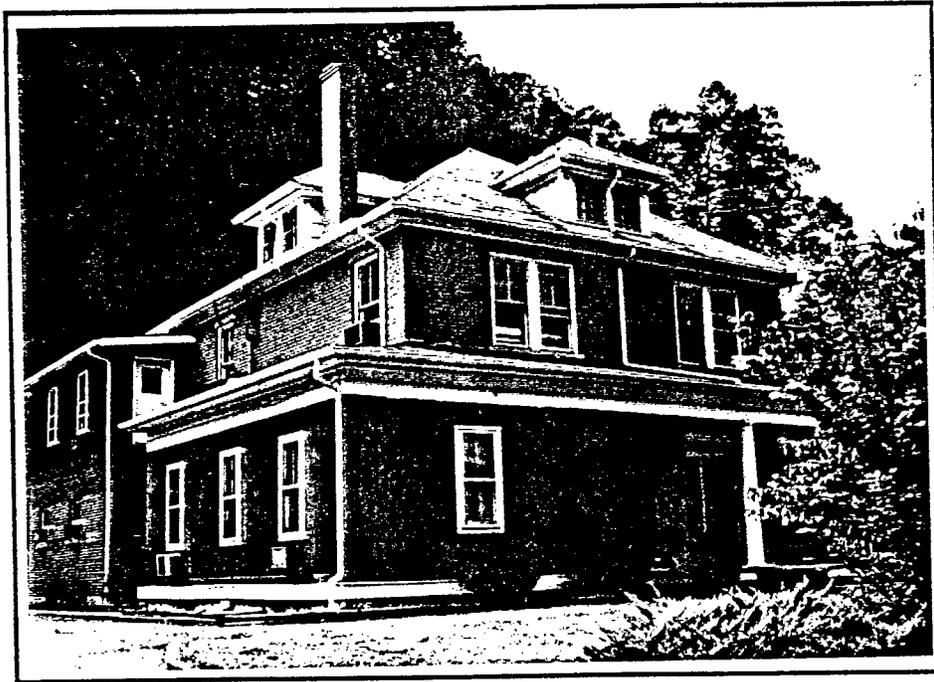


Figure 16. Structure 229-13, Watkins Building, north to northeast elevation.

Structure 229-14

Name: N/A

Address: Route 460-- Riverside Drive

Description: Structure 229-14 is an American Foursquare similar to the adjacent Watkins Building, but probably built slightly later and with more elaborate fenestration and detail. This double-pile, two-story, symmetrical three-bay, brick domestic structure is owned and used for storage by the adjacent bank. It rests on a raised, coursed, rough-faced ashlar foundation with full basement. The shallow pitched hipped roof is clad with pressed tin with one large dormer on the front elevation. The three-bay front elevation has a slightly indented two-story, centered entrance section giving the flanking bays small hipped roofs. The original single front door is decorated with a fully glazed transom and ten-light sidelights. The door and paired one-over-one double hung windows on the front elevation are decorated with large, smooth stone-faced lintels and smaller sills, while the windows on the sides are decorated with rough-faced ashlar. A replaced two-story, three-bay, aluminum clad flat-roofed porch supported by aluminum clad fluted columns rest on the existing raised concrete deck supported with ashlar piers infilled with brick. An open squared, continuous aluminum decorative band was probably added at the same time to the front elevation masking the location where the original front porch was attached. A full width, two-story, earlier frame addition is attached to the rear elevation. There are no outbuildings associated with this domestic structure. The landscaping includes a front lawn and concrete sidewalk connecting to the ashlar wall projecting from the front porch, similar to the Watkins Building.

Date: ca. 1920s

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.

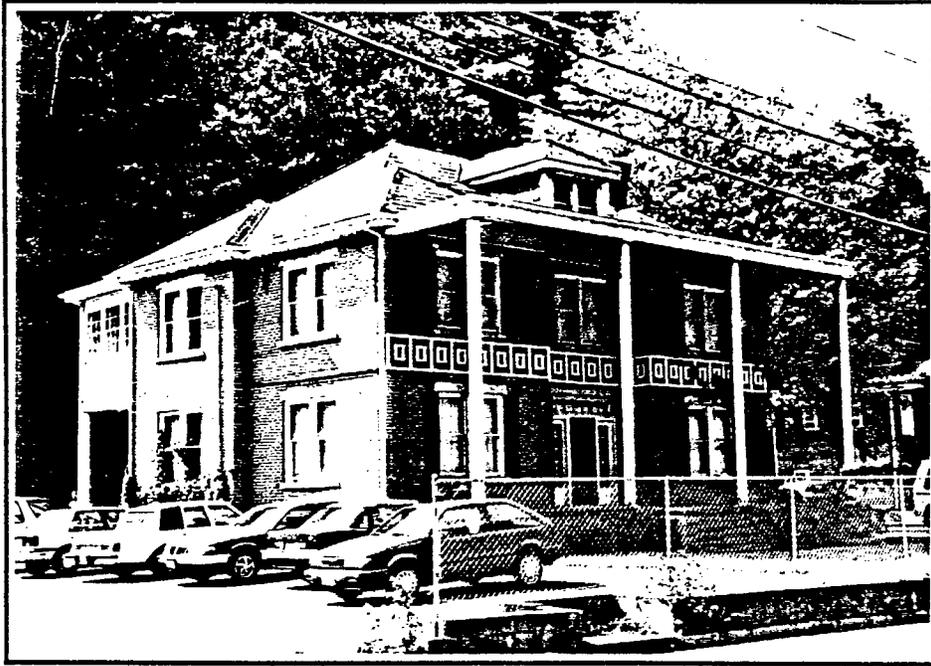


Figure 17. Structure 229-14, domestic structure, north to northeast elevation.



Figure 18. Structure 229-14, east elevation.

Structure 229-15

Name: Rife's Wholesale Inc.

Address: Route 460-- Main Street

Description: Rife's Wholesale Inc. is a one-story, asymmetrical five-bay, linear frame commercial structure fronting Main Street. Originally built as a grocery store, it has witnessed many changes, having served as a skating rink and bus line terminal. It has little original fabric remaining intact. The metal clad frame roof is arched, with a raised frame extension in the rear. A shed roof dormer projects from the east elevation. The front elevation is completely modified with a brick veneer false gable front and single glazed window units. The remaining two elevations have corrugated aluminum vertical siding. A pyramidal hipped-roofed frame well-house at the rear of the building has been converted to an apartment. A large rough-faced ashlar retaining wall erected at the rear of the building and along the parking lot borders the steeply sloped wooded hill.

Date: ca. 1940

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.



Figure 19. Structure 229-15, Rife's Wholesale, north elevation.

Structure 229-16

Name: Mountaineer Publishing Co,

Address: Route 460-- Main Street

Description: Structure 229-16, Mountaineer Publishing Co., is a two-story, symmetrical three-bay, linear, brick commercial structure fronting Main Street. While the front elevation has two stories, the building rests on a full one-story raised concrete block basement. Its roof is flat with a short parapet. A wood return cornice gives the illusion of a higher parapet. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash decorated with soldier coursed lintels and rowlock coursed sills. The window fenestration is very similar on both the front and rear elevations. There are only a few windows on the west elevation. The storefront remains almost entirely intact except for one commercial replacement door. The remaining original door retains most of its full surround. A full width metal awning has been added to the front elevation covering an original continuous soldier coursed band. There are no outbuildings or landscaping associated with this commercial structure.

Date: ca. early 1930s

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.

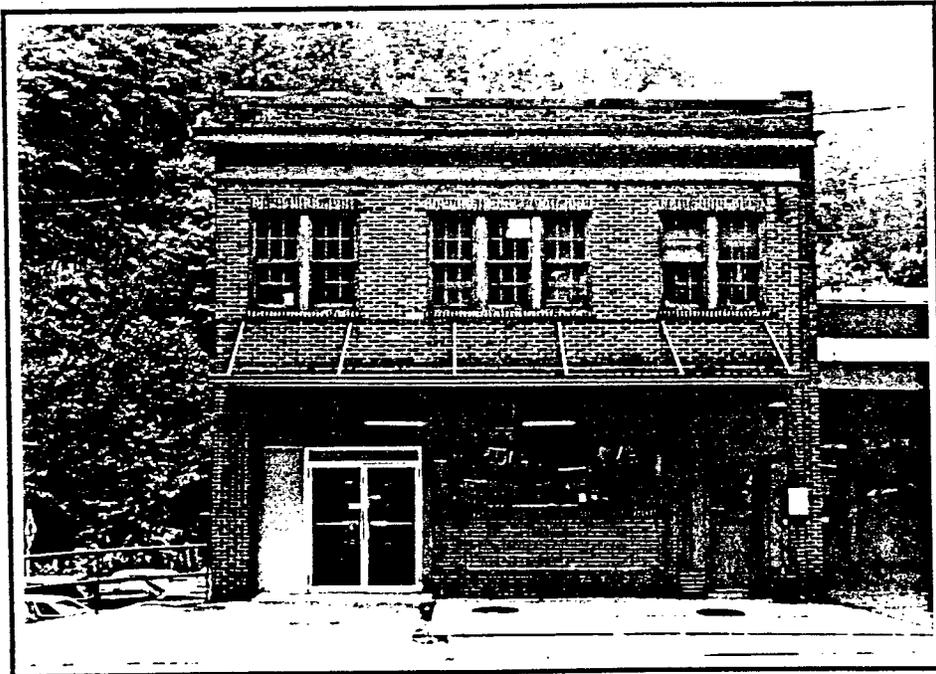


Figure 20. Structure 229-16, Mountaineer Publishing Co., south elevation.

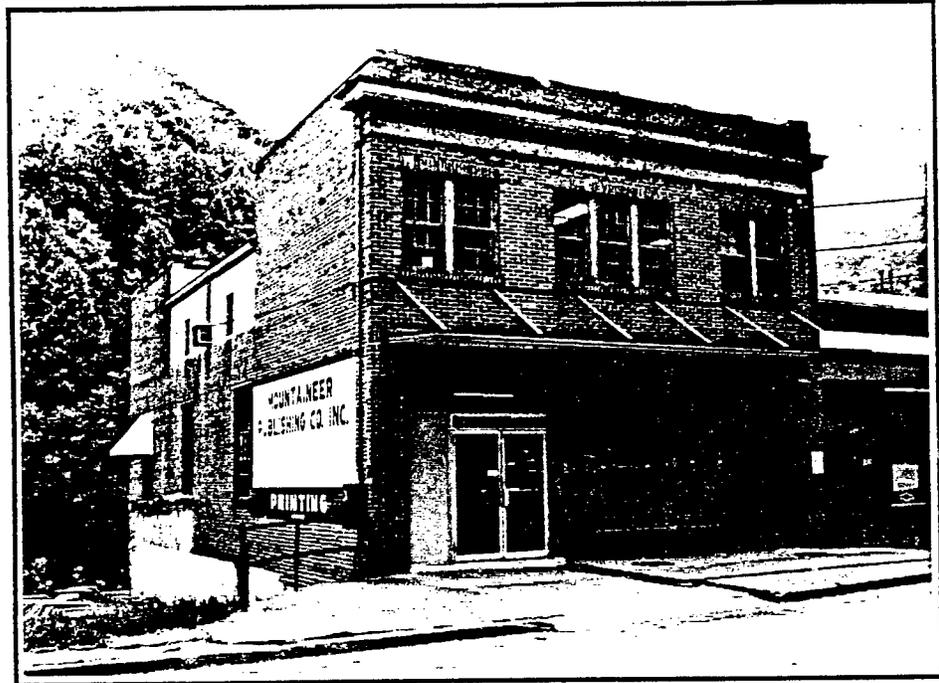


Figure 21. Structure 229-16, southeast elevation.

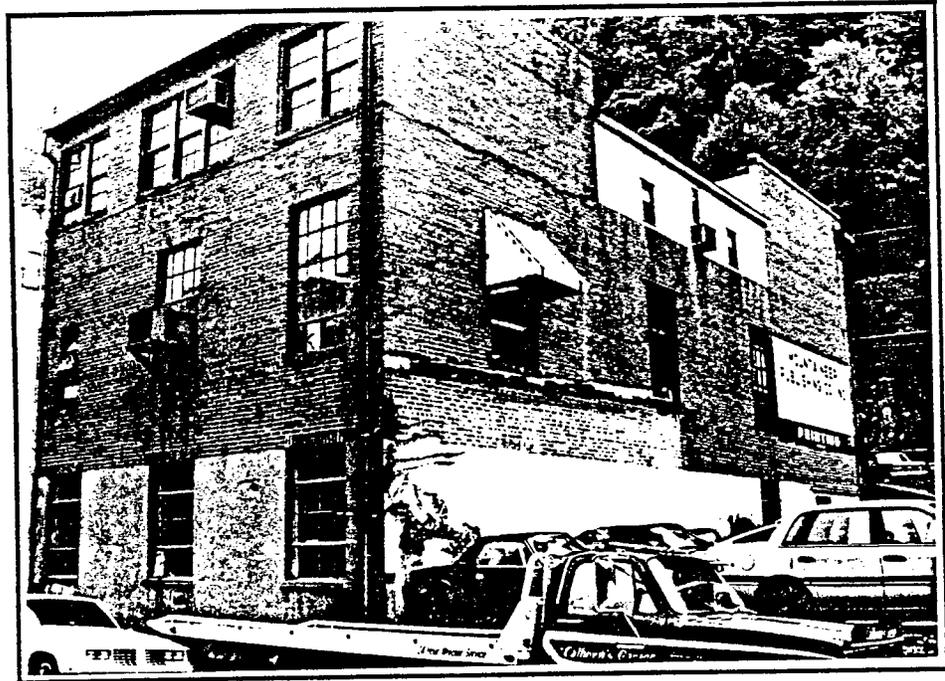


Figure 22. Structure 229-16, east and south elevations.

Structure 229-17

Name: Rife Chevrolet

Address: Route 640--Main Street

Description: The Rife Chevrolet car dealership is a good example of commercial Art Moderne. The one-story, painted concrete block, symmetrical, flat-roofed structure was built in 1939 according to an oral informant. This building has two stories in the rear due to the sloping hillside, and was built directly onto the adjoining Mountaineer Publishing Co. Building. Most of the original fenestration remains intact including a glass block transom over the main doorway. The large storefront window units are divided with metal mullions and muntins. The main decorative detail is the streamline, 5 ft. wide concrete block overhang gracing the front elevation with a grooved horizontal painted continuous band. The building remains largely intact.

Date: ca. 1939

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.

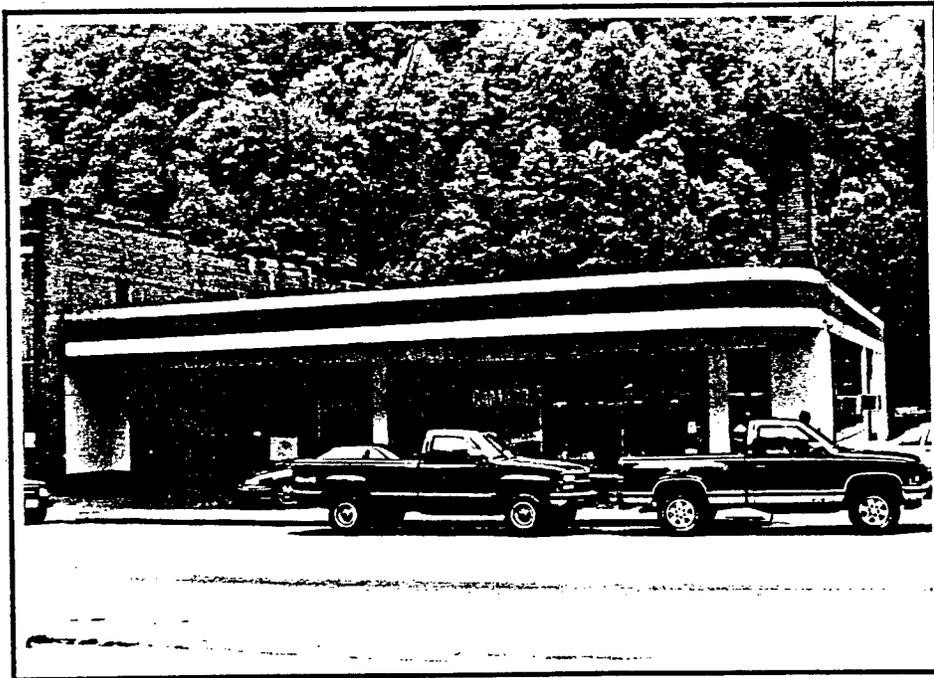


Figure 23. Structure 229-17, Rife Chevrolet, south elevation.

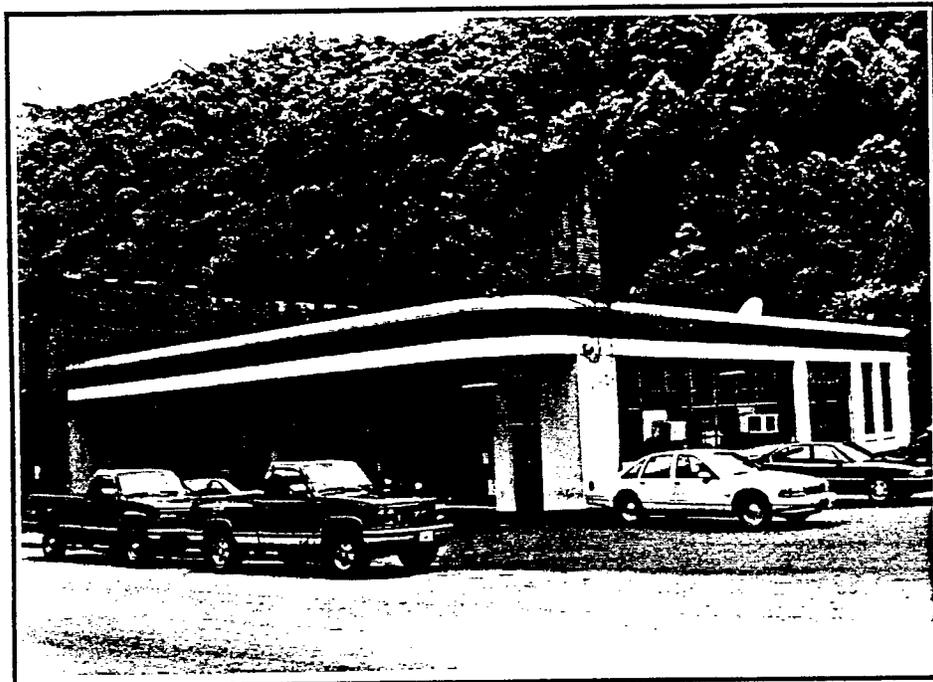


Figure 24. Structure 229-17, southeast elevation.

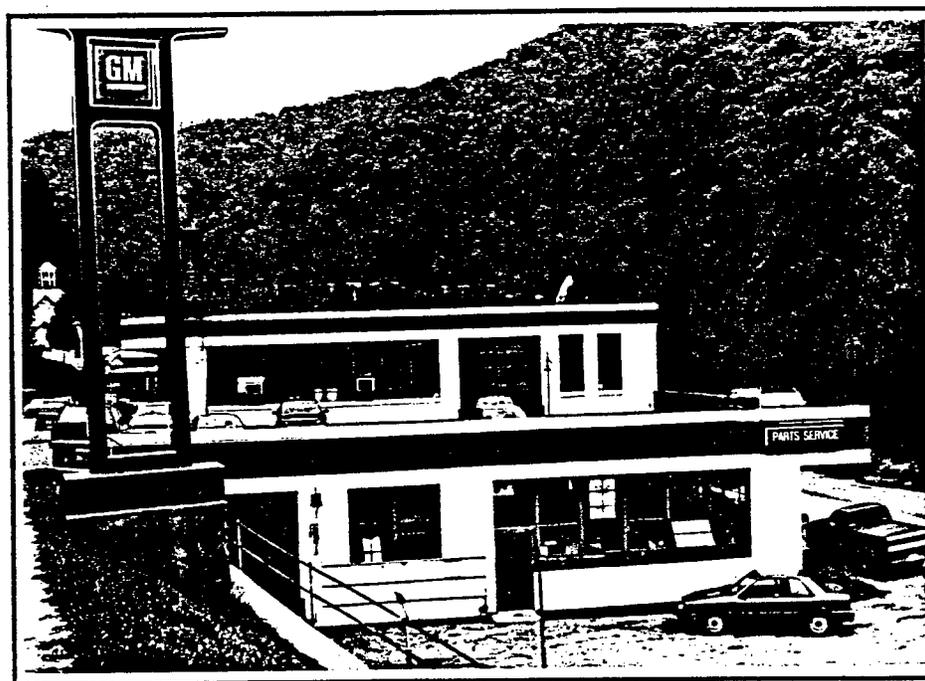


Figure 25. Structure 229-17, east elevation.

Structure 229-18

Name: N/A

Address: Main Street

Description: This American Foursquare is a largely intact domestic structure. It is a double-pile, two-story, three-bay, brick structure resting on a raised basement. It has a shallow pyramidal hipped roof with one similar dormer on the front elevation. The centered doorway has a full transom and sidelights. The one-over-one, double-hung paired windows are decorated with stone lintels and sills. It has paired brick chimneys on the rear elevation. The original full-width, three-bay front porch has a well executed cornice and Tuscan columns resting on a wood decking supported by stone piers infilled with decorative wood lattice. The structure sits high on a large, landscaped terraced hill overlooking the project area.

Date: ca. early 1920s

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.

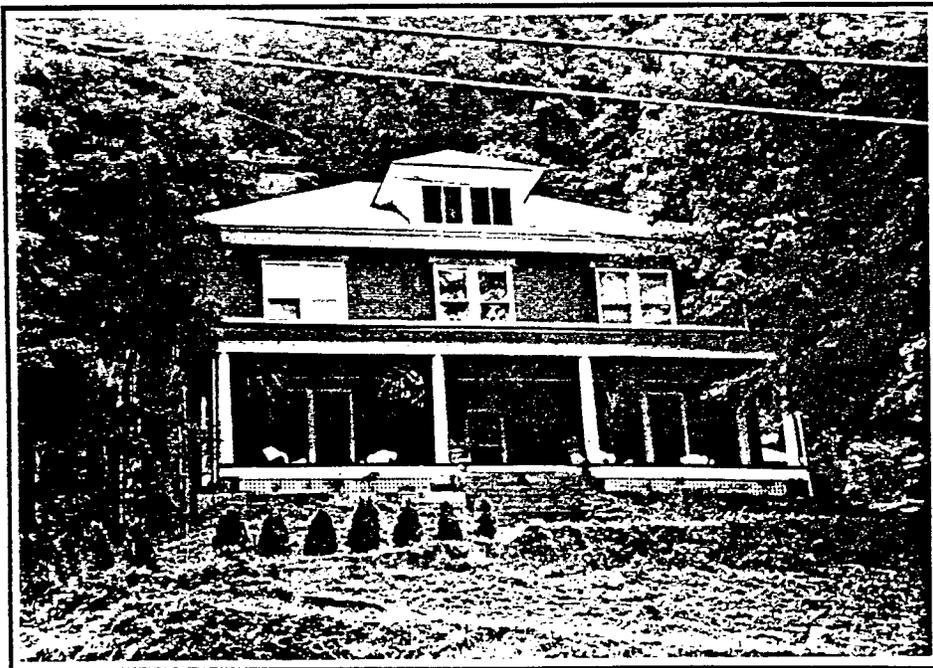


Figure 26. Structure 229-18, domestic structure, northwest elevation.

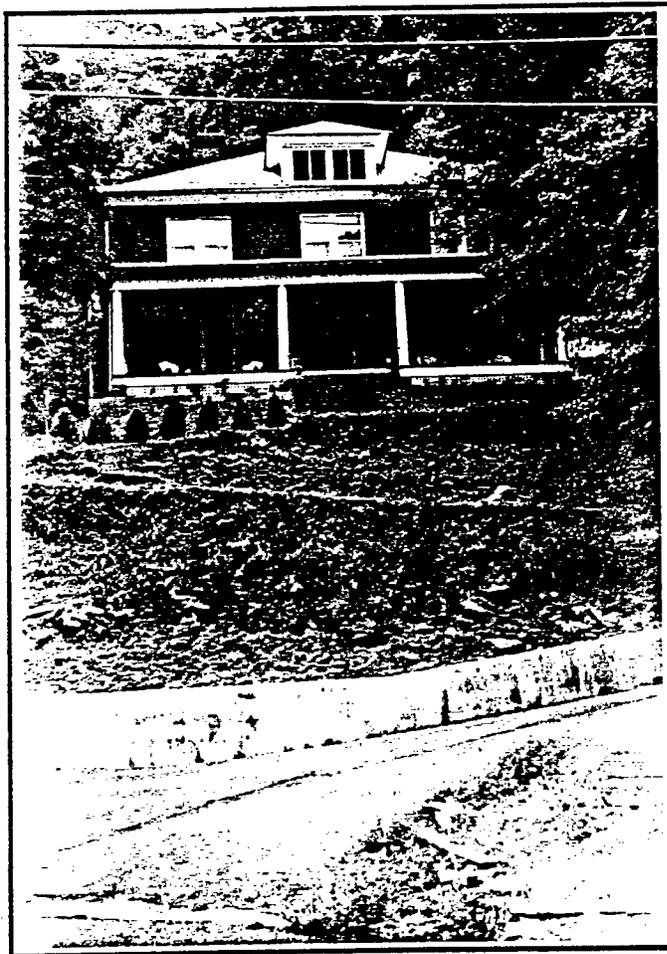


Figure 27. Structure 229-18, northwest elevation.

Structure 229-19

Name: N/A

Address: 427 Main Street

Description: Structure 229-19 is an intact ell-shaped, two-story, three-bay, brick structure uniquely made from locally produced brick. Its hipped roof has replaced composition shingles and extended eaves. The house rests on a raised basement, with one internal end chimney on the west elevation. The paired one-over-one double hung windows are decorated with brick segmental arches and stone sills. It has a five-bay, hipped-roofed, wraparound porch with a small wooden cornice and long tapering Tuscan columns resting on wood decking supported by brick piers infilled with decorative lattice. A two-story, one-bay brick extension was added to the west elevation in 1924, according to the present owner. The original pyramidal hipped-roof design was then changed to its present form of an elongated hipped roof. This domestic structure sits on a steep slope with a coursed, rough-faced ashlar retaining wall and smaller stone garden retaining wall with a series of steps and landing leading down directly to Main Street. The landscaping is well executed and maintained.

Date: ca. 1912

Impact: Direct

Significance: Not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.



Figure 28. Structure 229-19, northwest elevation.

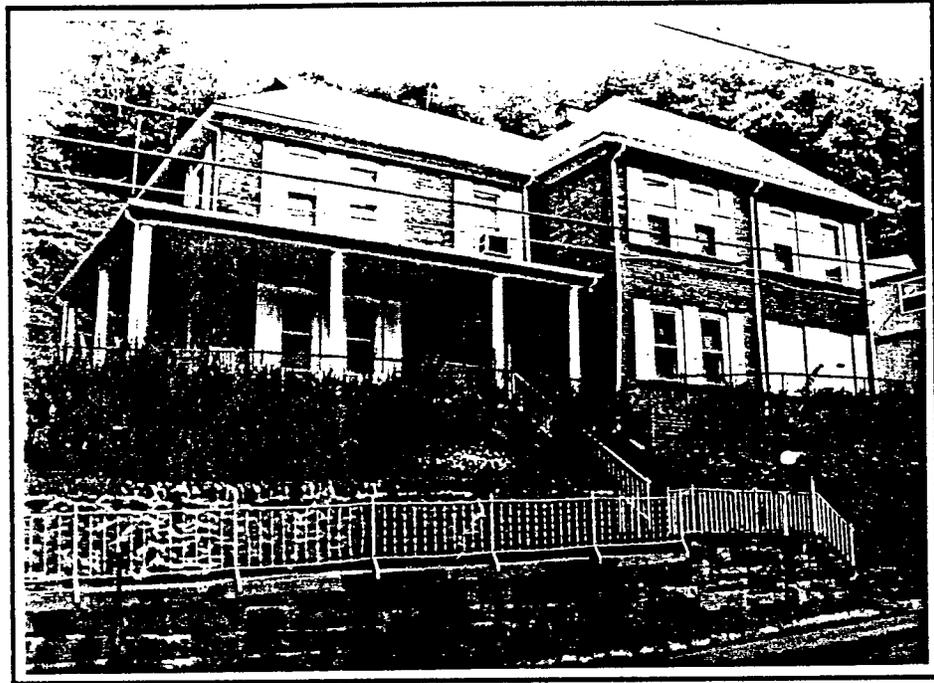


Figure 29. Structure 229-19, northwest elevation.

Architectural Summary and Recommendations

The proposed Route 460 widening project impacts nine properties 50 or more years of age, including the previously identified, Grundy Bible Church (Structure 229-10). None of these structures are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A or C. **No further work is required.**

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1983 The Paleo-Indian in Virginia. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* 38(1):43-70.
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1908 Map of Buchanan County. On file, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond.
- Sanborn Map Company
1936 Map of Grundy, Buchanan County, Virginia. Three Sections. On microfilm, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond.

APPENDIX A

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
LOC A ST 1	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		1
				Provenience Total:		1
				Site Total:		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
LOC A ST 1	Misc. Items			styrofoam,			1
LOC A ST 1	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	discarded			1
					Provenience Total:	2	
LOC B ST 2	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made		Provenience Total:	1	
LOC C ST 3	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder				1
LOC C ST 3	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	?			1
LOC C ST 3	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				1
					Provenience Total:	3	
					Site Total:	6	

APPENDIX B



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-12
Negative no(s).

1

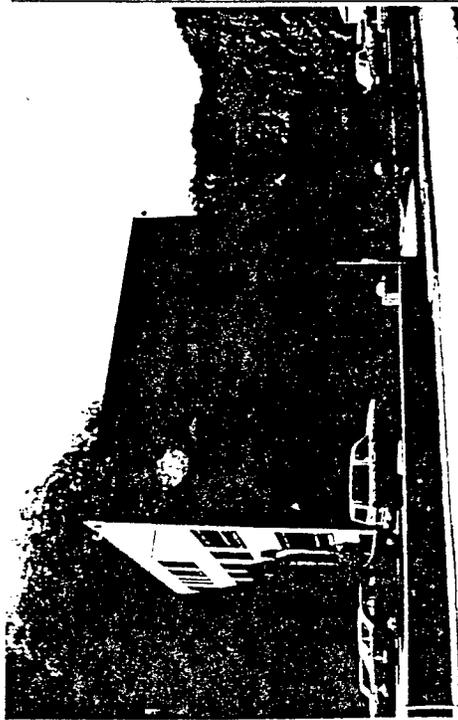
City/Town/Village: Hamlet Grundy County Buchanan
Street address or route number 407 Riverside Drive U.S.G.S. Quad Grundy
Historic name Grundy Hospital Common name Buchanan General Hospital
Present use Home Health Office Building Style Municipal
Original use Presbyterian School Building Dates ca. 1920; 1930; 1980

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - 6-course American
 - stretcher
 - other _____
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed
 - rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other _____

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard composition siding
- vertical siding stucco
- board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
- shingle:
 - wood cast iron
 - asbestos sheet metal
 - asphalt enameled metal
 - bricktex glass
- other _____



3. Stories (number) 3
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

- shingle
- composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
- wood
- metal
 - standing seam
 - corrugated
 - pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- tile
 - pantile flat glazed
- slate
- not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch

style _____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials wood and cast iron railing
description and decorative details ca. 1930 raised porch with concrete steps and slab. Original square wood columns and plain wood cornice and frieze board and cast-iron railings.

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
New window system ca. 1980 remodeling. Corbelled parapet.

10. Major additions and alterations: Original school burned ca. 1930 and replaced with hospital. Major remodeling in 1980 with current building. Two new wings added at this time.

11. Outbuildings:
None.

12. Landscape Features: Low, rock-faced regular coursed ashlar wall capped with concrete along length of the original building and Riverside Drive.

13. Significance: Only the porch material remains visibly intact while the remainder of the building is too severely altered to render any significance.

Surveyed by: Anne S. Beckett

Date: 9-15-93

Primary Sources

Interviews

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

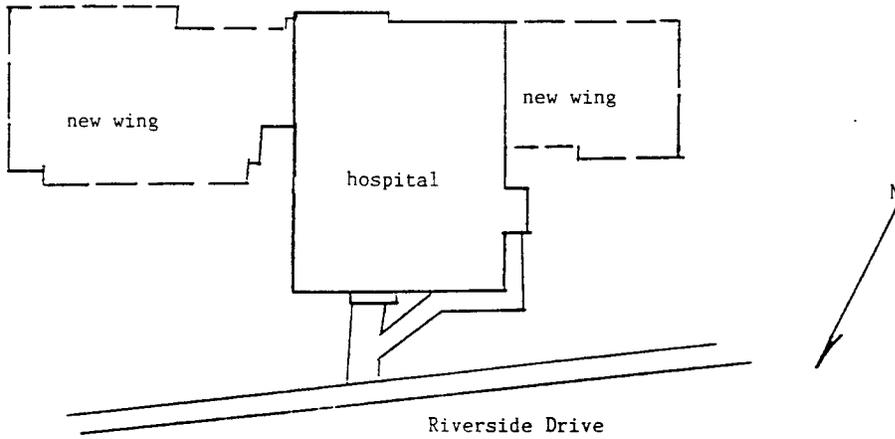
Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan



Sketch of Site Plan

Historical Information

CONTINUATION:

Buchanan General Hospital
407 Riverside Drive
Buchanan County, Virginia



North Elevation



North to Northwest Elevation: Porch Detail



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-13
 Negative no(s).

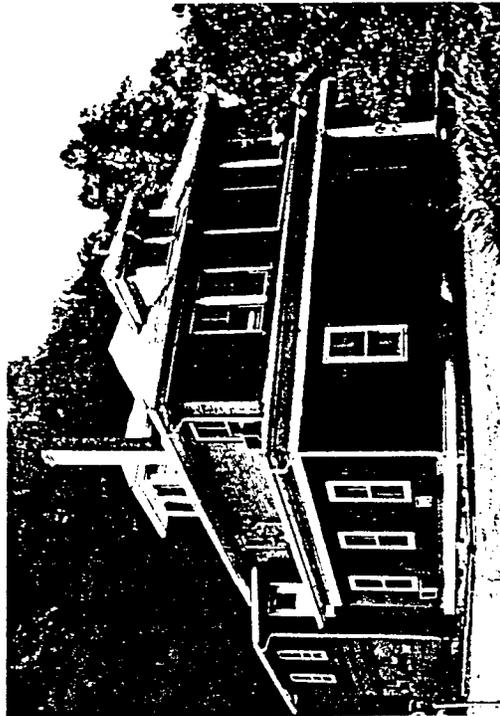
City/Town/Village/Hamlet <u>Grundy</u>	County <u>Buchanan</u>
Street address or route number <u>409 Riverside Drive</u>	U.S.G.S. Quad <u>Grundy</u>
Historic name _____	Common name <u>Watkins Building</u>
Present use <u>County and state office building</u>	Building Style <u>American Foursquare</u>
Original use <u>Residence</u>	Building Date(s) <u>1920's</u>

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - _____-course American
 - stretcher
 - other _____
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed
 - rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - notching: V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other _____

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard
- vertical siding
- board & batten
- shingle:
 - wood
 - asbestos
 - asphalt
 - bricktex
 - other _____
- composition siding
- stucco
- aluminum or vinyl siding
- cast iron
- sheet metal
- enameled metal
- glass



3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 2 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- shed hipped
- parapet? pyramidal?
- gable mansard
- pediment? false mansard
- parapet? gambrel
- clipped end? flat
- cross gable? parapet?
- central front gable? roof not visible
- other _____

6. Roofing Material

- shingle
- composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
- wood
- metal
 - standing seam
 - corrugated
 - pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- tile
 - pantile flat glazed
- slate
- not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 1 side 1 each
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style same
 stories 1
 levels 1 bays 2, originally 5
 materials wood

description and decorative details Wraparound porch, wood floor decking, ashlar piers infilled with concrete, tuscan wood columns, plain friezeboard, wraparound portion converted to office space.

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
2/1 windows with stone headers, glazed transom at 12 light sidelights surround the replaced door. Twin interior end chimneys.

10. Major additions and alterations:
Brick and wood 2-story addition on rear and left side butting up to a one-story fill-in addition in porch wrap-around section

11. Outbuildings:
None.

12. Landscape Features: Low, rock-faced ashlar projection from front porch steps connecting to concrete sidewalk.

13. Significance:
American Foursquare similar to others in the project area, in reasonably good condition with much original fabric remaining intact.

Surveyed by: Anne S. Beckett Date: 9-15-93

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Published Sources

Phone
Date

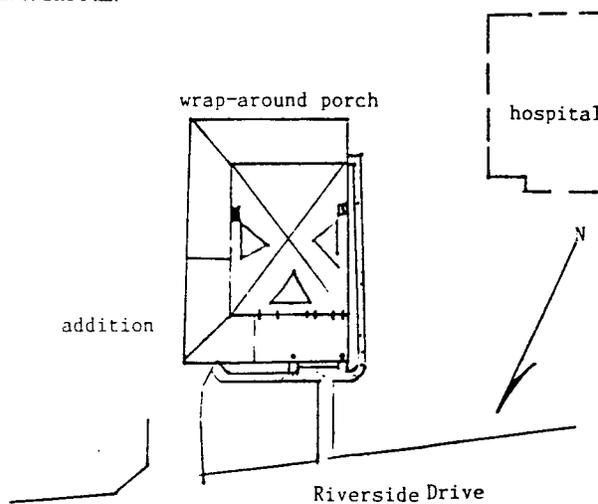
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-14
Negative no(s)

City Town Village: Hamlet Grundy County Buchanan
Street address or route number 410 Riverside Drive U.S.G.S. Quad Grundy
Historic name Common name
Present use owned by the adjacent bank Building Style American Foursquare
Original use Storage Building Date(s) ca. 1920's

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - _____-course American
 - stretcher
 - other _____
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed
 - rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - notching:
 - V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other _____

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard
- vertical siding
- board & batten
- shingle:
 - wood
 - asbestos
 - asphalt
 - brnctex
 - other _____
- composition siding
- stucco
- aluminum or vinyl siding
- cast iron
- sheet metal
- enameled metal
- glass



3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

- shingle
- composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
- wood
- metal
 - standing seam
 - corrugated
 - pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- tile
- pantile flat glazed
- slate
- not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 1 side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style modern addition
stories 2
levels 1 bays 5
materials aluminum

description and decorative details Full length flat roof supported with fluted aluminum clad columns on a concrete decking. Ashlar piers infilled with American common bond brick. Concrete steps.

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
Centered entrance door section indented full two-stories. Stone headers over 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Added aluminum decorative trim band.

10. Major additions and alterations:
Two-story rear frame addition, bottom half open, top half enclosed porch.

11. Outbuildings:
None.

12. Landscape Features: Ivy covering large portion of building, ashlar projections from front concrete steps, chain-link fence along Riverside, no sidewalk.

13. Significance:
Adjacent to Watkins Building, similar in design, but more elaborate. Separated by asphalt parking lot.

Surveyed by: Anne S. Beckett Date: 9-15-93

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

Phone
Date

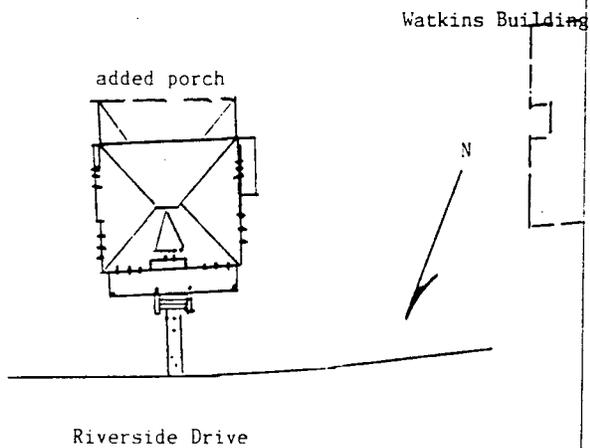
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

CONTINUATION:

Domestic Structure
410 Riverside Drive
Buchanan County, Virginia



North Elevation



**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM**

File no. 229-15
Negative no(s).

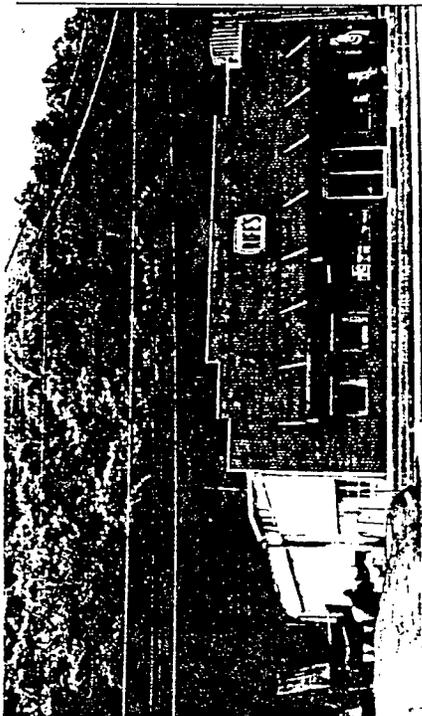
City/Town/Village: Hamlet Grundy County: Buchanan
 Street address or route number: 412 Main Street U.S.G.S. Quad: Grundy
 Historic name: _____ Common name: Rife's Wholesale Inc.
 Present use: Commercial store Building Style: Commercial
 Original use: Grocery Store; Bus station; Skating Rink Building Date(s): ca. 1940

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - _____-course American
 - stretcher
 - other _____
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - notching: V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other _____

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard
- vertical siding
- board & batten
- shingle:
 - wood
 - asbestos
 - asphalt
 - bncktex
 - other _____
- composition siding
- stucco
- aluminum or vinyl siding
- cast iron
- sheet metal
- enameled metal
- glass



3. Stories (number) 1
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other rounded

6. Roofing Material
 shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal

- standing seam
- corrugated
- pressed tin (simulated shingles)

 tile pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style _____
 stories _____
 levels _____ bays _____
 materials _____
 description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Probably one-room width originally, elongated design with a false brick parapet.

10. Major additions and alterations: Aluminum siding running the length of both sides of the building.

11. Outbuildings: Well-house in rear of building built onto hillside, now converted to residence.

12. Landscape Features: Large stone retaining wall in rear of store. This store is also surrounded by asphalt

13. Significance: This store has been completely renovated and little of the original fabric remains intact.

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address
Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

Phone
Date

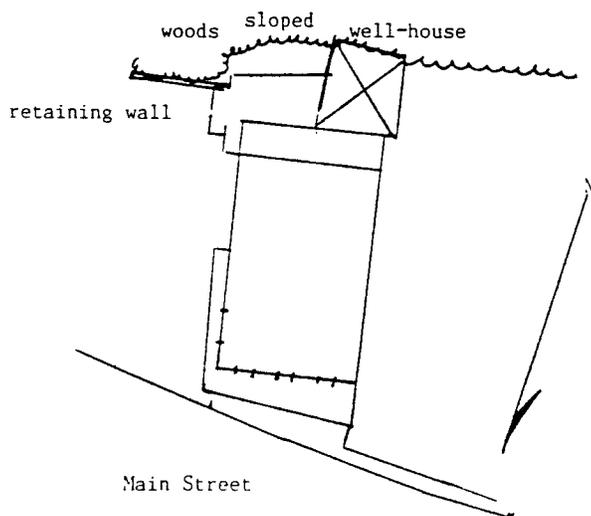
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-16
Negative no(s):

City/Town/Village: Hamlet Grundy
Street address or route number: 423 Main Street
Historic name:

County: Buchanan
U.S.G.S. Quad: Grundy
Common name: Mountain Publishing Co.

Present use: Commercial
Original use: Apartment building

Building Style: Vernacular Commercial
Building Date(s): early 1930's

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - 6-course American
 - stretcher
 - other
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed
 - rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - notching: V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard composition siding
- vertical siding stucco
- board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
- shingle: cast iron
- wood sheet metal
- asbestos enameled metal
- asphalt glass
- bricktex
- other

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- shed hipped
- parapet? pyramidal?
- gable mansard
- pediment? false mansard
- parapet? gambrel
- clipped end? flat
- cross gable? parapet?
- central front gable? roof not visible
- other

6. Roofing Material

- shingle
- composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
- wood
- metal
 - standing seam
 - corrugated
 - pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- tile flat glazed
- slate
- not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch

style _____
stories _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Two-story in front with three stories in rear due to sloping terrain. 6/6 double hung windows, decorative cornice

10. Major additions and alterations: First floor storefront heavily altered with some window and door trim remaining. Aluminum awning added to front first floor.

11. Outbuildings: None.

12. Landscape Features: On main road.

13. Significance: Although some sense of integrity remains, it is a typical looking commercial storefront dating to the 1930's.



Surveyed by: Anne S. Beckett

Date: 9-15-93

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Published Sources

Phone
Date

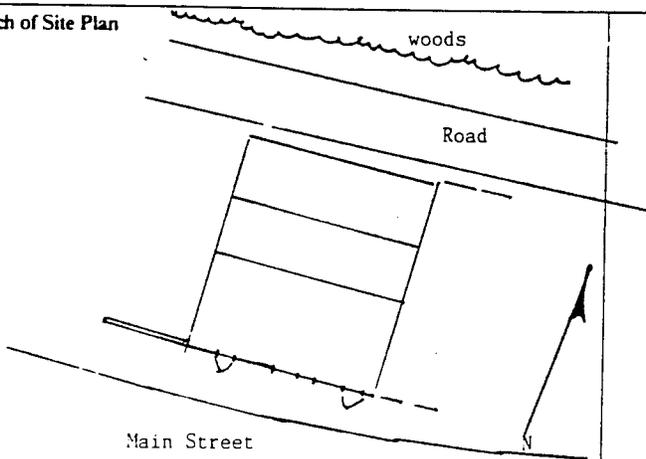
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

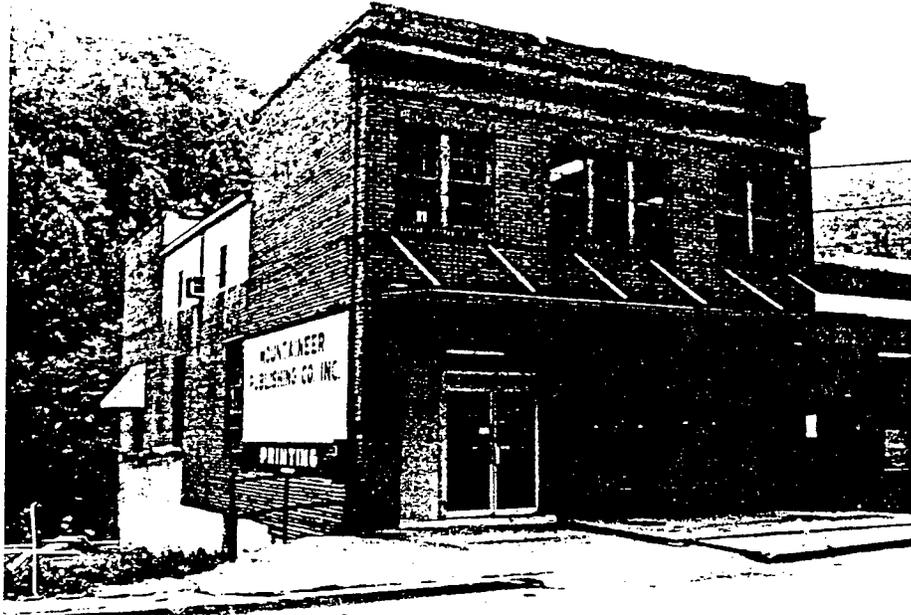
Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

CONTINUATION:

Mountain Publishing Co.
423 Main Street
Buchanan County, Virginia



Southeast Elevation



Rear View: Southeast Elevation



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-17
 Negative no(s). _____

City/Town/Village: Hamlet Grundy
 Street address or route number: 109 Main street
 Historic name: _____

County: Buchanan
 U.S.G.S. Quad: Grundy
 Common name: Chevrolet Rife

Present use: Car Dealership
 Original use: Car Dealership

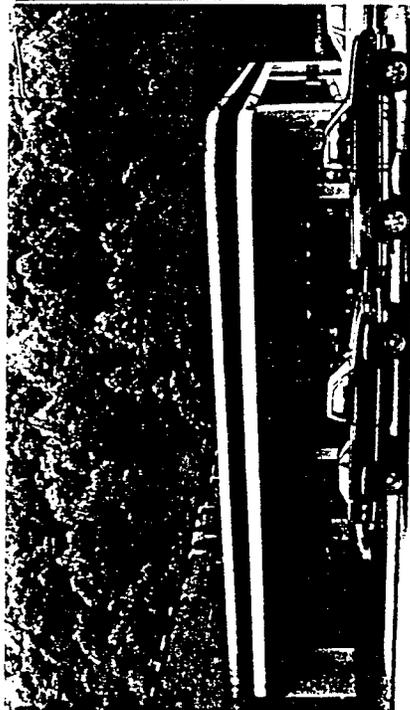
Building Style: Art Moderne
 Building Date(s): ca. 1939

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - _____-course American
 - stretcher
 - other _____
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - notching: V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other _____

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard
- vertical siding
- board & batten
- shingle:
 - wood
 - asbestos
 - asphalt
 - brcktex
 - other _____
- composition siding
- stucco
- aluminum or vinyl siding
- cast iron
- sheet metal
- enameled metal
- glass



3. Stories (number): 1
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 4 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped pyramidal?
 parapet? mansard
 gable false mansard
 pediment? gambrel
 parapet? flat parapet?
 clipped end? cross gable? roof not visible
 central front gable?
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

- shingle
 - composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 - wood
- metal
 - standing seam
 - corrugated
 - pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- tile glazed
- pantile flat
- slate
- not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch

style _____
 stories _____
 levels _____ bays _____
 materials _____
 description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Built onto adjacent Mountaineer building. 5' concrete stream-line overhang with decorative horizontal bands. Glass block transoms over two entrance doors. cont.

10. Major additions and alterations: Very little.

11. Outbuildings: None.

12. Landscape Features: On main road.

13. Significance: Basically unaltered, good example of Art Moderne, the only one in Grundy and perhaps in the county.

Surveyed by: Anne S. Beckett

Date: 9-15-93

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Published Sources

Phone
Date

Name
Address

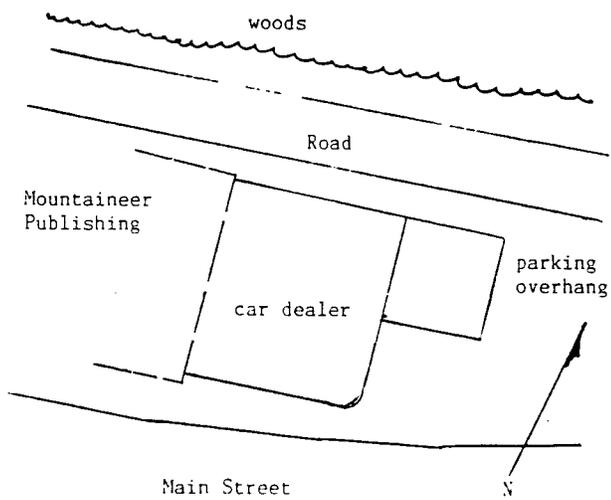
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Large glass front. Large concrete overhang to side of building for parking.

Sketch of Site Plan



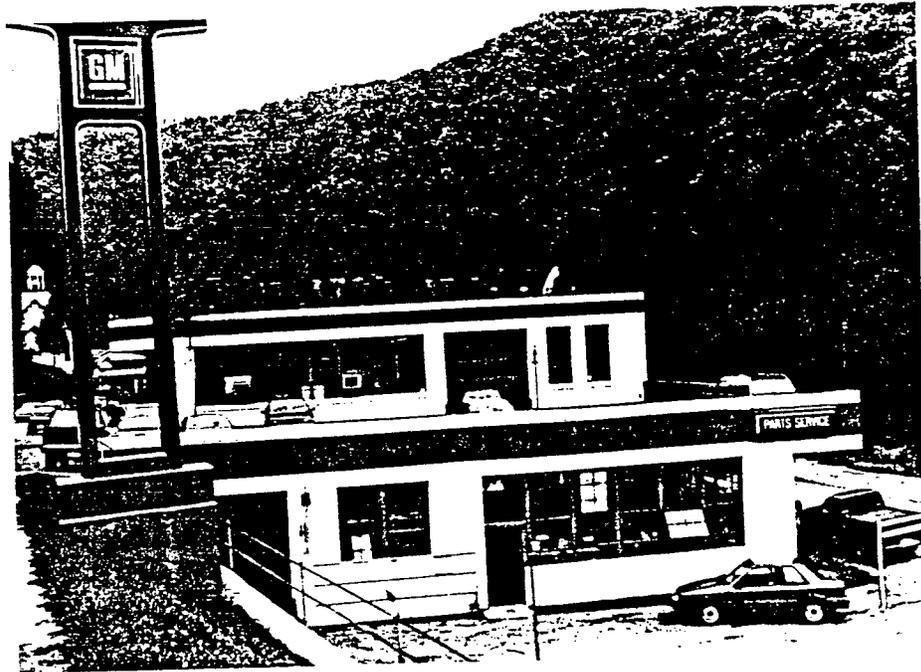
Historical Information

CONTINUATION:

Chevrolet Rife
109 Main Street
Buchanan County, Virginia



Northwest Elevation



Southeast Elevation



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-18
 Negative no(s) _____

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Grundy County Buchanan
 Street address or route number Main Street U.S.G.S. Quad Grundy
 Historic name _____ Common name _____
 Present use Residence Building Style American Foursquare
 Original use Residence Building Date(s) 1920's

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - _____-course American
 - stretcher
 - other _____
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed
 - rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - notching: V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other _____

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard composition siding
- vertical siding stucco
- board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
- shingle: cast iron
- wood sheet metal
- asbestos enameled metal
- asphalt glass
- bricktex
- other _____



3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 2 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- shed hipped
- parapet? pyramidal?
- gable mansard
- pediment? false mansard
- parapet? gambrel
- clipped end? flat
- cross gable? parapet?
- central front gable? roof not visible
- other _____

6. Roofing Material

- shingle
 - composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 - wood
- metal
 - standing seam
 - corrugated
 - pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- tile
 - pantile flat glazed
- slate
- not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 1 side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style Foursquare
 stories 1
 levels 1 bays 3

materials wood and brick
 description and decorative details
~~Appears to be contemporaneous with the structure.~~
~~Full-length front porch, hip roof, plain cornice~~
~~and frieze board, tuscan columns, wood decking.~~

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
 Paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows with smooth stone lintels. centered front door.

10. Major additions and alterations:
 Two-story rear, frame porch.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features: House sits on terraced, landscaped hill with driveway. Retaining wall around porch extending from large concrete steps.

13. Significance: This residence sits prominently on the hill overlooking the main road. It is a well-preserved example of American Foursquare, and is similar to the other two in the project area in design.

Surveyed by: Anne S. Beckett Date: 9-15-93

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address
Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

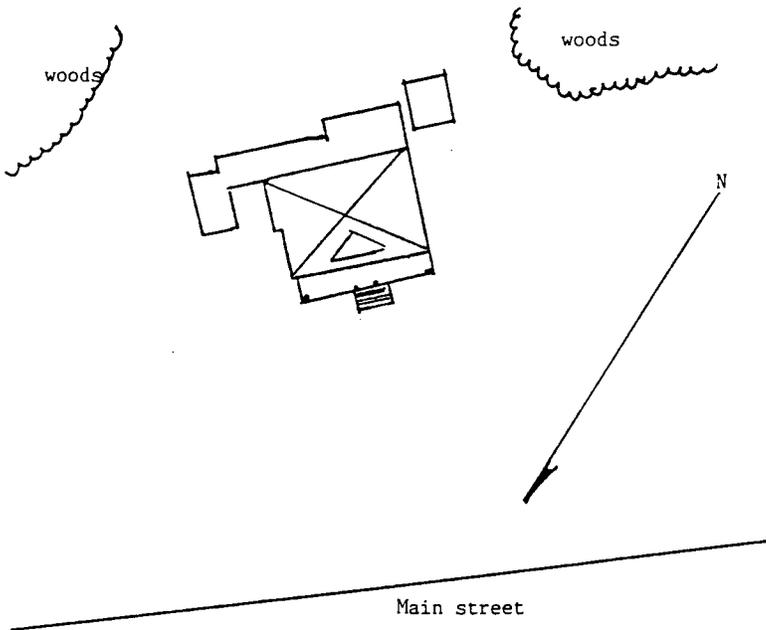
Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

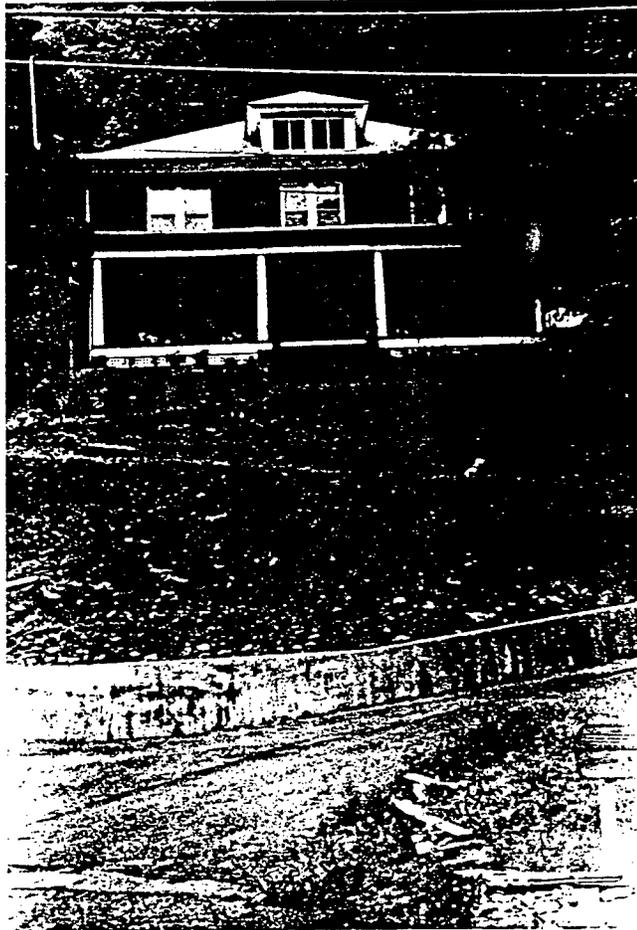


Sketch of Site Plan

Historical Information

CONTINUATION:

Domestic Structure
Main Street
Buchanan County, Virginia



East to Southeast Elevation



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-19
 Negative no(s): _____

City/Town/Village: Hamlet Grundy County: Buchanan
 Street address or route number: 427 Main Street U.S.G.S. Quad: Grundy
 Historic name: Pohb's House Common name: _____
 Present use: Residence Building Style: _____
 Original use: Residence Building Date(s): 1912; 1924

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 6-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____



3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style: original to house
 stories: 1
 levels: 1 bays: 3
 materials: wood
 description and decorative details:
wood wrap-around, Tuscan columns, replaced wood decking, brick pier supports filled in with decorative wood lattice

9. General supplementary description and decoration: L- shaped house paired 1/1 double hung sash windows, relieving arches projecting stone lintels. House built of local brick

10. Major additions and alterations: Two-story extension onto right-side changing the pyramidal roof line.

11. Outbuildings: None.

12. Landscape Features: Extensive set of ashlar retaining walls and landscaping in the front and sides of house. Attractive and well maintained.

13. Significance:
Well executed, preserved and maintained residence. Full attention to detail, and landscaping. Atypical to the project area.

Surveyed by: Anne S. Beckett Date: 9-15-93

Primary Sources

Interviews

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

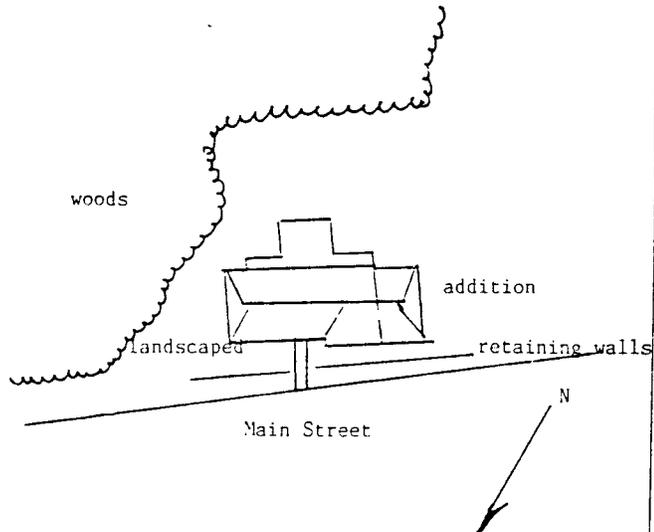
Phone
Date

Published Sources

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

CONTINUATION:

Domestic Structure
427 Main Street
Buchanan County, Virginia



East to Southeast Elevation



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 229-10
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet: Grundy
 Street address or route number: Main and Riverside drive
 Historic name: _____
 County: Buchanan
 U.S.G.S. Quad: Grundy
 Common name: Grundy Bible Church
 Present use: Church
 Original use: Church
 Building Style: Vernacular
 Building Date(s): ca. 1900

1. Construction Materials

- wood frame
- brick
 - bond: English
 - Flemish
 - 6-course American
 - stretcher
 - other _____
- stone
 - random rubble
 - coursed rubble
 - ashlar dressed
 - rock-faced
- log:
 - squared unsquared
 - notching: V-notch half dovetail
 - saddle full dovetail
 - square diamond
- concrete block
- terra cotta
- steel frame
- other _____

2. Cladding Material

- weatherboard
- vertical siding
- board & batten
- shingle:
 - wood
 - asbestos
 - asphalt
- brick/tex
- other _____
- composition siding
- stucco
- aluminum or vinyl siding
- cast iron
- sheet metal
- enameled metal
- glass

3. Stories (number) 1
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front _____ side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

- shingle
 - composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 - wood
- metal
 - standing seam
 - corrugated
 - pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- tile
 - pantile flat glazed
- slate
- not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style: Vernacular/ vestibule
 stories: 1
 levels: 1 bays: 1
 materials: wood
 description and decorative details: Concrete steps and two
landings, plain iron railings.

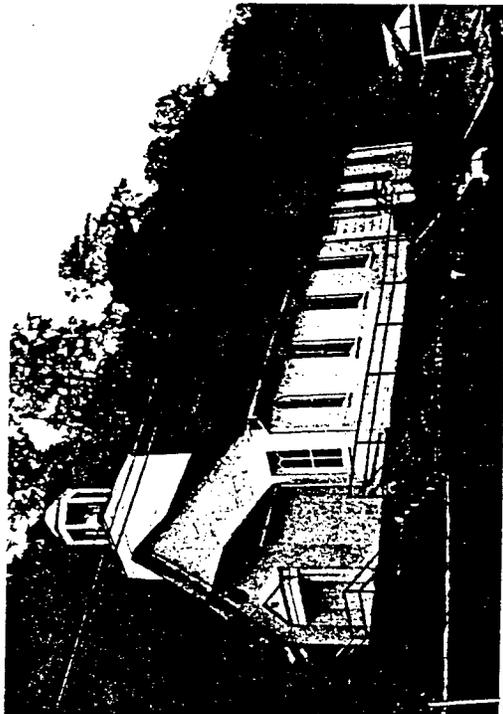
9. General supplementary description and decoration: windows with minor gothic influence, church is very plain, extended eaves with exposed rafters, belfry.

10. Major additions and alterations: The front entrance (portico) is either altered or intentionally very plain. A rear extension has been added with very similar design. Aluminum added to belfry.

11. Outbuildings: None, and no cemetery.

12. Landscape Features: Cedar trees planted. Built on small hillside overlooking road with an ashlar retaining wall.

13. Significance: Although the church could use minor restoration, it is a good example of local vernacular church with its original belfry.



Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address
Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

Phone
Date

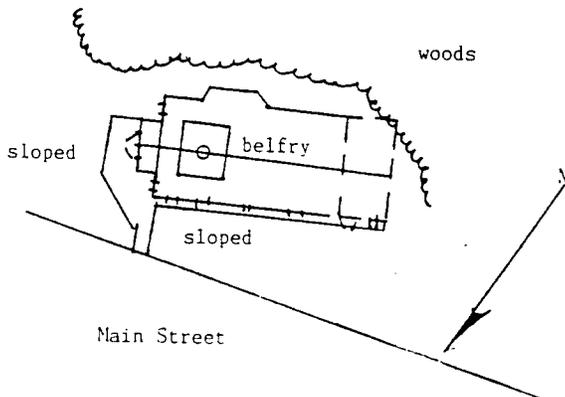
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

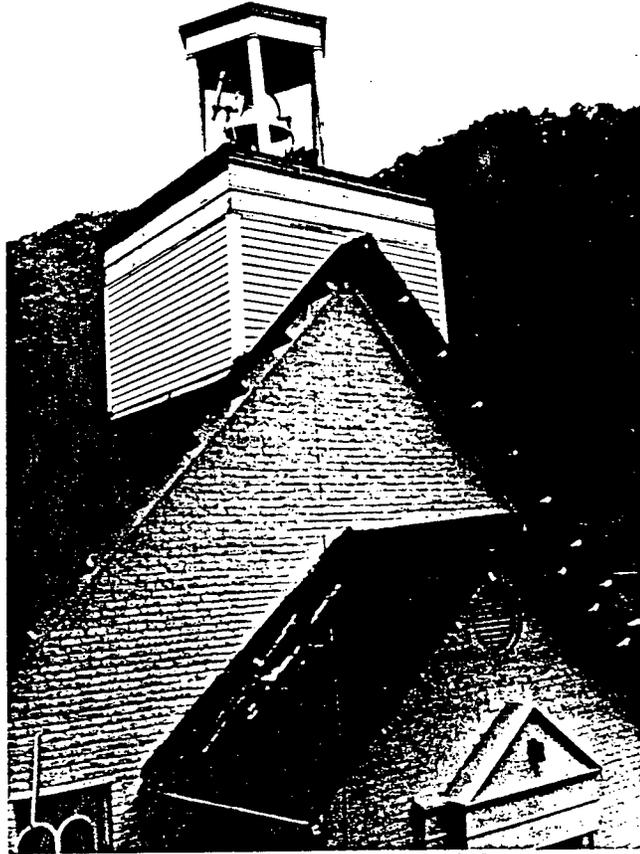
Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

CONTINUATION:

Grundy Bible Church
Main and Riverside Drive
Buchanan County, Virginia



East Elevation: Belfry

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