

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Gap Valley Historic District

Name of Property

Monroe County, IL

County and State

N.A.

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14001111

Property Name: Gap Valley Historic District

County: Monroe County

State: WV

Multiple Name: N.A.

This property is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

12-30-2014

Date of Action

Amended Item in Nomination**Section 5, Classification**

Section 5 of the nomination is amended to change the number of noncontributing buildings to 162 and the number of contributing buildings to 164, due to a) one misclassification, and 2) a counting error. This changes the totals.

- The Milking Parlor at the farm on Sweet Springs Valley Road (#7) was built in 1962 and, therefore, is later than the revised end date for the period of significance. It is changed to a noncontributing building.
- The count of noncontributing buildings should have been 161, not 163, as stated in the nomination. This was simply a counting error.
- The number of resources in Section 5 should be changed as follows:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
164	162	buildings
5	1	sites
9	4	structures
1	0	objects
179	167	Total

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

Section 8, Statement of Significance

1. The end date for the period of significance for architectural significance is changed from 1964 to 1960. This change is based on the last date of construction for a contributing building, the house at the Pond Oak Dairy at 10886 Sweet Springs Valley Road. According to the author of the nomination, owner Betty Dransfield stated that she and her husband built the house in 1960 (telephone interview with B. Rasmussen, 12-22-14). The summary paragraph for Section 8 states that the period of significance for architectural significance "ends in 1963 reflecting the construction date of the last architecturally significant resource" (p. 32). Page 4 of the nomination states that the period of significance is 1778 – 1964 (this is a discrepancy with the 1963 date presented on page 32). Thus, a discrepancy and error are corrected by changing the end date for architectural significance to 1960. A 1962 Milking Parlor (resource #7-F on page 7-5) is noncontributing as a result of this change. The resource totals in Section 5 reflect this change.
2. The end date for the period of significance for agricultural significance is corrected to 1950, instead of 1945 (see p. 32). The author of the nomination stated by telephone and email that it took a few years after World War II for a change in Gap Valley to be evident (communication between Barbara Rasmussen and Barbara Wyatt, 12-22-14). Dr. Rasmussen stated that the second full paragraph on page 8-45 should mention that road improvements in Gap Valley were substantially completed during the Great Depression. Efforts to pave or gravel local roads ended in 1942 and, after the war ended, cars and gasoline became available. Gap Valley residents began marketing agricultural products and shopping in larger nearby towns.
3. Based on these changes to the Period of Significance, the first two paragraphs of the Statement of Significance on page 32 should be replaced with the following:

"The Gap Valley of Monroe County, West Virginia, is locally significant under Criterion A: Agriculture. In the years before the Civil War, Gap Valley was significant in providing the farmers' production to the nearby spring resorts. Though much of the area was destroyed during the Civil War, with the help of uncommonly fertile soils, determined farmers rebuilt their world in the following decades. As a result of their success, these former yeomen became gentrified commercial farmers. Under Criterion A, the period of agricultural significance begins c. 1840, coinciding with the area's significance in supplying production to resorts, and continues through and after the Civil War, encompassing the years the farmers spent contending with seriously reduced circumstances and re-establishing the Valley as a significant agricultural contributor, with the help of various local and state agricultural bodies, such as the Grange.

Agricultural marketing changed after the end of World War II. The combination of improved roads, cheaper gasoline, and more vehicles made it possible to market agricultural products more regionally. By 1950, the end date for the period of agricultural significance, important changes in the agricultural community were in place. Small enterprises in Gap Valley closed as agricultural markets moved farther away and residents shifted to bigger, nearby towns for shopping and services.

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Section 8, Statement of Significance, continued

The Valley is also eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a locally significant collection of rural architecture, primarily farmhouses and their ancillary resources. Although some of the houses are the second or third generation for each farm, they reflect the enduring cultural values and preferences of the families who originally settled in the valley. The valley's architecture includes I-Houses, American Four Squares, Victorian, and Colonial Revival houses. There is a high degree of integrity in the spatial relationships between farm houses and outbuildings. The material, workmanship, setting, location, and feeling convey a sense of prosperity and longevity in this valley. The period of significance under Criterion C begins in 1778 with the construction of Owen Neel's house at 815 Rowan Road (#109). It ends in 1960 with construction of the last architecturally significant resource, the house built at the Pond Oak Dairy (10886 Sweet Springs Valley Road, #39) to replace the original house."

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

Section 7, Description

An explanation of how a lack of addresses for some properties was accommodated in the nomination is added to Section 7, as an introduction to the Inventory of Resources, page 7-4.

Many properties in the historic district do not have addresses. The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) contacted the WV Statewide Addressing and Mapping Board (SAMB) for many of the addresses that have been provided. It is the understanding of the SHPO that owners are not yet required to use addresses (and some use addresses formerly assigned). Also, because the tax parcel maps for this county are drawn by hand and are not available electronically (in shape files), the SHPO was unable to overlay the parcels on aerials or USGS maps to link counted resources with parcel numbers. Therefore, the SHPO connected each counted resource to a physical location by assigning site numbers and mapping them on the site plan.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

Section 10, Geographical Data

A revised Section 10, Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification, is attached to this Supplementary Listing Record.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of these amendments.

Distribution

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number Gap Valley Historic District

2. Location

street & number Sweet Springs Valley, Zenith, and Rowan Roads ☐ not for publication

city or town Gap Mills ☐ vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Monroe code 063 zip code 24941

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Susan White D.S.H.P.O. 11-7-2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register
X corrected - "eligible" 12-5-15
X determined not eligible for the National Register

✓ determined eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

other (explain):

[Signature] 12-30-2014
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
165	163	buildings
5	1	sites
9	4	structures
1	0	objects
180	168	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage, animal

facility, agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage, animal

facility, agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: I-house, Foursquare

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick, concrete, stone, wood

walls: Wood, vinyl

roof: Metal, asphalt

other: Wood, brick, aluminum, log, asbestos

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1778-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheets.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

See continuation sheets.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See continuation sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See continuation sheets.

Gap Valley Historic District

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Friends of the Second Creek

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7925

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Coordinates

Longitude

Latitude

A.	-80.338120	37.594511
B.	-80.320003	37.568967
C.	-80.404003	37.523965
D.	-80.427006	37.556967

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Rasmussen, PhD; revisions by Erin Riebe (WV SHPO)

organization Rasmussen and Rasmussen Historic Preservation

date March 2014

street & number 224 Wilson Avenue

telephone 304 292 7652

city or town Morgantown

state WV

zip code 26501

e-mail _____

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Continuation Sheets.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Section number 7 Page 1**Description**

The Gap Valley Historic District is nestled in the Gap Valley of Monroe County, West Virginia. The small agricultural county, located in southeast West Virginia, borders the Virginia state line and includes portions of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forest. West Virginia Route 3 (Sweet Springs Valley Road, photos 2, 6, 7, and 8) traverses the valley floor in the historic district over 4 miles from the unincorporated village of Gap Mills, which anchors the western end, to the Eastern Continental Divide at the eastern end. The nearest major highway is U.S. 219 in the county seat of Union, about nine miles west of Gap Mills. In addition to Sweet Springs Valley Road, the district is served primarily by a handful of county roads including Rowan, Crowder, and Zenith Roads and a number of farm roads.

The historic district begins at the point of the Eastern Continental Divide near the unincorporated area of Centennial and extends west-southwesterly along Sweet Springs Valley Road to the intersection with Zenith Road, along the way encompassing the valley farmsteads on either side of the road. The boundary incorporates Gap Mills village center, follows Zenith Road a short distance southwesterly to the Gap Mills United Methodist Church, and continues southeast to include farmsteads and pastures along Rowan Road.

The valley is nestled between Gap (photos 21, 40, and 41) and Peters Mountains (photos 6-9) which contain a wealth of second growth timber, game, wild mushrooms, and other plants that have been historically important to life there. The flanking mountain peaks reach 3,700 feet and 3,500 feet above the floor, which at its lowest elevation is 2,400 feet. At its widest point, the valley is over a mile wide. Some thirty species of trees populate the remaining forested areas. The flora of the county includes a mix of Appalachian hardwoods and pines. These mountains are significant to Gap Valley as they largely define the landscape and played a significant role in shaping the agricultural history of the area. The peaks flanking the valley are unspoiled from development and other modern advances and, in this nearly pristine state, contribute significantly to the setting of Gap Valley.

Gap Valley is located within the larger Sweet Springs Valley that extends into Virginia. However, Gap Valley, near the western end of the larger valley, is geologically and geographically distinct from the rest. At the point of the Eastern Continental Divide, the valley terrain shifts. The *1965 Monroe County Soil Survey* notes the changing soil types at this point of the Sweet Springs Valley. In addition to its rolling terrain and high altitude, Gap Valley is characterized by this deep, well-drained cherty soil.¹ This soil is the most fertile in Monroe County, which is entirely rural and largely dependent upon farming.

From the continental divide westward, the valley is part of the larger Greenbrier River watershed whose waters flow to the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi River. East of the divide, waters flow to the Chesapeake Bay. The district is nourished by tiny Kitchen Creek and the larger Second Creek which rises from Patton Cave on Rowan Road. Second Creek is fed by multiple smaller streams, including Kitchen (photos 17 and 18) and Back Creeks in the Gap Valley, as it flows north to the Greenbrier River. Kitchen

¹ U.S. Soil Conservation Service, *1965 Soil Survey of Monroe County*.

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Creek is a significant landscape feature as it meanders its way through the length of the district from east to west until it joins Second Creek in the village of Gap Mills proper. Second Creek too is historically significant to Monroe County as it was the easiest place for many of Monroe County residents to find milling services. Gap Mills is the largest community along its banks.

Primarily, the district's built environment is reflected through a number of agricultural-related building clusters which form the nucleus of their farm (photos 22, 25, 37, and 40). Farmsteads in the district generally range from smaller operations of less than 100 acres to large farms of several hundred acres. Each includes a main house surrounded by barns, sheds, animal handling facilities as well as lush pastureland (such as site #s 13, 16, 23, 47, 109, 111, and 119). Historic outbuildings are similar from farm to farm. Wooden walls are suspended from pole frames and generally enclose earthen or gravel floors. The larger barns are traditional Appalachian barns with or without projecting hoods for loading hay (photos 12, 21, 24, and 39). They feature double height double doors. Dairy barns were more substantially constructed, with milking parlors, creameries, and holding pens. Traditionally, large barns often have one-story shed extensions on the side elevation (photos 18, 39, and 41). These extensions serve as machine sheds, or animal shelters. Rodent proof cribs stored corn for use as animal feed. Smaller barns shelter poultry and young animals. They are usually constructed more substantially, with foundations and floors, to keep out predatory animals.

Housing styles in this district vary greatly and can generally be defined as vernacular since overall they do not represent any particular high style of architecture. There are a handful of American Foursquares (site #s 1, 106, and 119) in the district as well as a number of I-houses (photos 5, 10, 11, 17, 23, 25, and 28). I-houses were popular during the nineteenth century. The primary identifying feature of the house type was its plan which was two stories and one room deep. Though most have side gable roofs, some were hipped. Many include a rear one or two-story ell and front single or double-story porch. Foursquares became popular in the early decades of the twentieth century and are too identified with their plan; two-and-one-half stories with a nearly square footprint and a low hipped roof with dormers. Some of the houses within the district include architectural characteristics of styles popular at the time of construction (site #s 47, 57, and 111; photos 20 and 38).

The district also includes a cluster of commercial and residential buildings around the village of Gap Mills at the intersection of Sweet Springs Valley Road and Zenith Road (site #s 77-91; photos 31-35). Other historic resources include three cemeteries (site #s 5, 102, and 109P; photo 43), four churches (site #s 11, 72, 101, and 103; photos 27 and 42), and two schools (site #s 73 and 75; photo 29). While the district is nestled between two mountains and the valley tapers at its eastern end, the valley area outside of the district to the west (NW and SW) has been excluded as it has been much more heavily developed since the period of significance.

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Section number 7 Page 3*Integrity and Characteristics of the Rural Landscape*

Though many of the farmhouses in the district represent the second or third generation, the district as a whole remains largely unchanged. The landscape is pristine and devoid of any large scale development or industry. Modern development in the district has generally taken place along the main roadway on small plots that have been parceled out from large farm parcels (photos 6 and 8). A small housing development is tucked away behind Gap Mills School, barely evident from the main thoroughfare. Consisting of nine modern houses and their ancillary resources, only three of them are visible from the main highway (photo 26).

Overall, the district retains all seven aspects of the National Register integrity, especially including *setting*, *feeling*, *association*, and *location*. *Design* is evident in the organic development of the farmstead clusters as well as the district's architectural gems, while *workmanship* is apparent in the farm outbuildings as well as in the construction of the many historic houses. While in some instances the *materials* have changed, the overall historic form of the individual building has not and thus continues to contribute to the significance of the district.

The landscape defines the Gap Valley, giving it its character as a rural historic district. The district includes many of the eleven landscape characteristics as defined in *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. Fields, pastures, and cemeteries reflect the land uses and activities of the people during and since the period of significance. The longevity of the farming activity and ability to rebuild after the destruction of the Civil War reflects the Valley's natural environment and uncommonly fertile soils. The special organization of the area has remained the same, nestled between two mountains with the primary roadway, Sweet Springs Valley Road, running east to west through the Valley floor. Second Creek, arising from Patton Cave within the district, and Kitchen Creek, which meanders through the Valley floor, were also both important in shaping this area. While there are some modern resources within the boundaries, the district is mostly comprised of farm-related building clusters as well as a building cluster that makes up the village of Gap Mills.

Summary

The district encompasses 7925 acres and includes 348 total resources including 165 buildings, five sites, nine structures, and one object which contribute to the significance of the district. Many of the noncontributing nine resources are buildings that were constructed outside of the period of significance. Resources that were constructed within the period of significance, but are considered noncontributing, have either had a multitude of alterations or such changes that it no longer resembles an historic resource, or do not contribute to the justified areas of significance. A resource with synthetic siding and new windows is considered contributing if it largely maintains the original plan. In compliance with the National Register guidance, minor resources (such as movable modern utility sheds and modern culverts) are not counted.

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Numbers proceeded with "ME" (for example, ME-0202) references the West Virginia SHPO survey number. The addresses used are E-911 addresses established by the West Virginia Statewide Addressing and Mapping Board (WVSAMB). When they are known, former address are included in parenthesis following the E-911 address.

*Inventory of resources***1****Pleasant Valley Farm****ME-0209****13204 Sweet Springs Valley Road****2 contributing building****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Circa 1920, 2 ½ story foursquare house with hipped, standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding, and a stone foundation. The house has a shed roof dormer on the main elevation and a hipped roof porch with balustrade and decorative porch posts. Original windows are three-over-one, double-hung sash. The house has a rear, one-story gable roof addition. A small modern gazebo is located nearby.
- B. Large modern, gable-roof pole barn constructed c.1985 (noncontributing)
- C. Large modern, gable-roof pole barn constructed c.2003. (noncontributing)
- D. Gable-roof outbuilding situated to the east of the house.
- E. The property also includes a modern ranch-style house (13244 Sweet Springs Valley Road) on a block foundation constructed c.1999. Three small sheds are situated near this modern house. (noncontributing)

2**(ME-0210)****12990 Sweet Springs Valley Road****2 contributing buildings**

- A. 1 ½ story house with side gable roof and front gable-end extension constructed c.1940. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and concrete foundation. 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows. Shed roof porch with corner post and gable dormer. New rear deck.
- B. One-bay garage with gable front, exposed rafter tails, swing-open doors, and multi-light window. Property also includes metal carport.

3**2399 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Modern ranch house (c.1980) with brick façade on concrete block, partially raised basement and tuck-under garage. Side gable roof with centered gable porch. (noncontributing)
- B. Barn with gable front and wood plank siding
- C. Modern pole barn constructed c.2007 (noncontributing)
- D. Modern pole barn constructed c.2010 (noncontributing)

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Section number 7 Page 5

4 (photo 1)

ME-0207**Sweet Springs Valley Road****3 contributing buildings**

- A. Two-story I-house with side-gable, standing seam metal roof and full-length, hipped roof porch with squared posts. Symmetrical façade and 2/2 double-hung sash replacement windows. Rear ell with dormer and porch. Some clapboard siding has been replaced with synthetic siding. Although some changes have taken place, the house retains the overall form of the historic resource.
- B. Front gable barn, two bays wide, with metal roof and wood planks.
- C. Wood plank outbuilding with standing seam metal, gable roof. Side elevation is open.

This property also includes a small culvert over Kitchen Creek and two small sheds.

5

Wickline Cemetery**1 contributing site****Wickline Cemetery Road**

Approximately 1/4-acre cemetery with approximately 115 burials, including 37 unmarked graves.

6 (photo 2)

ME-0206**12613 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building****1 noncontributing building**

- A. One-and-one-half story house with side gable, metal roof, interior brick chimney, aluminum siding, and 6/6 double-hung sash windows with decorative shutters. Shed-roof porch with squared wood posts. Rear, shed-roof porch. Constructed c.1950
- B. Modern, two-car garage with side-gable roof and clapboard siding. (noncontributing)

7 (photo 3 and 4)

ME-0205**Sweet Springs Valley Road****6 contributing buildings****1 contributing structure****1 noncontributing building**

- A. Tool Shed, concrete block (1948)
- B. Barn with gambrel roof constructed of concrete block and wood plank (1972). Replaces two former barns; first was a log building that burned in 1920 and second was a two-story, wood-frame barn. (noncontributing)
- C. Marietta Silo, concrete (1949)
- D. Pole Barn, wood frame on locust poles with wood siding (1956)
- E. Former Dairy, wood frame and wood siding (1947)
- F. Milking Parlor, concrete block (1962)
- G. Freestall Barn, wood frame and wood siding (1982). This barn is noncontributing since it was constructed outside the period of significance.
- H. Bierne Dransfield Store (ME-0205), c.1930 farm supply store. One-and-one-half-story store with side gable, standing-seam metal roof and aluminum siding. Symmetrical façade with centered

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paneled door. First story windows are 6/6 double-hung sash and second story are fixed with six panes. Wide window trim and exposed rafter ends. Central brick chimney. (photo 3)

8**Valley View Farm****1 noncontributing building****12399 Sweet Springs Valley Road (3806)**

One-story brick ranch house with side-gable roof and asymmetrical façade and enclosed porch on side elevation. Brick chimney. Property also includes a metal car port and modern shed. Associated with complex on south side of Rt. 3 (#6).

9**12399 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Modern brick ranch with low, side-gable roof and attached, two-bay garage. Asymmetrical façade with recessed porch. Property includes a small shed.

10 (photo 5)**ME-0202****1 contributing building****12315 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

A. Two-story, side-gable I-house with aluminum siding and rear, one-story, gable-roof addition.

Symmetrical façade has a centered, hipped-roof porch supported by plain square posts linked by a spindle railing. Windows are 1/1 DHS with decorative shutters. House has cinder block chimneys.

B. Single-bay, front gable garage with metal roof.

This property also includes a small shed.

11 (photo 5)**Pine Grove Methodist Church****1 contributing building****ME-0201****12291 Sweet Springs Valley Road**

Front gable church with aluminum siding, field stone foundation constructed c.1906. Concrete steps lead to centered entry on main elevation with aluminum shed roof portico. A narrow, 1/1 double-hung sash window is situated to each side. A large, gable-roof rear addition was constructed c.2010. A small picnic shelter is located just west of the church.

12 (photos 9 and 10)**William Haynes House****4 contributing buildings****ME-0211****1 contributing structure****Sweet Springs Valley Road**

A. Two-story, side-gable I-house with aluminum siding, standing seam metal roof, and limestone foundation. The oldest part of this house is a dog-trot log cabin (c.1800), now incorporated into the

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I-house (1841). A large rear addition is constructed of bricks that were fired on site. End gable chimneys, stone cellar, and one clapboard addition on the rear of the brick extension.

- B. Front-gable outbuilding with exposed rafter tails, metal roof, wood plank sides, and swing open doors on gable end.
- C. Side-gable smoke house with metal roof, wood plank sides, two walk-through doors, and a small brick chimney.
- D. Concrete silo.
- E. Gable-roof, wooden barn located to the rear of the property.

13 (photo 6)

12127 Sweet Springs Valley Road**2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Modern, one-story, side-gable brick ranch house with shed-roof porch and asymmetrical façade.
- B. Modern, two-bay, gable-roof outbuilding.

14

12093 Sweet Springs Valley Road**1 noncontributing buildings**

C. 2010 modern, double-wide trailer with side gable roof.

15 (photo 8)

12072 Sweet Springs Valley Road**1 noncontributing building**

Modern, side-gable brick ranch with gable front porch and attached garage, constructed in 2010.

16 (photos 11 and 12)

Wade Neel Farm**ME-0203****8 contributing buildings****11921 Sweet Springs Valley Road****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Side-gable house with centered gable pediment. House has aluminum siding and 6/6 and 1/1 DHS windows. Shed roof, enclosed porch with ribbon of windows. Exterior, gable end brick chimney. Rear ell. Constructed c.1900
- B. Single-bay garage with clapboard siding and metal pyramidal roof with exposed rafter tails, constructed c.1920
- C. Small shed with side gable, metal roof, clapboard siding, walk-through door opening, and 6/6 double-hung sash window, constructed c.1950.
- D. Gable roof apple house with clapboard siding, constructed c.1940
- E. Shed on concrete block foundation with wood siding and metal roof, constructed c.1950.
- F. Carriage house (now a dwelling) with front gable metal roof and shed roof porch with squared posts. 6/6 double-hung sash windows on side elevation. Constructed c.1940 (noncontributing due to alterations)
- G. Large barn constructed c.1920 with clapboard siding, concrete block foundation, and gambrel roof with exposed rafter tails and hay loft. Two drive-through bays on gambrel end. A sliding window is

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situated to each side of the hay loft and along the side elevations just under the eave. Single-story, concrete block shed addition to rear of east elevation.

H. One story, concrete block chicken house with shed roof and multiple openings. Constructed c.1950

I. Modern trailer constructed c.1995 (noncontributing)

J. Wooden shed with front gable and metal roof.

K. Vertical wood, gable roof outbuilding with open front. Constructed c.2000 (noncontributing)

17**number skipped****18****11778 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Permanent mobile home constructed outside the period of significance c.1980.

19 (photos 13 and 14)**(ME-0212)****4 contributing buildings****119 Deerview Lane (163 Baldwin Drive)****4 noncontributing buildings**

A. Circa 1880 two-story, three-bay I-house with vinyl siding, metal roof, stone foundation, and chimneys on gable ends. Center entrance with sidelights and transom. Some 2/2 original double hung sash windows, some 4/4 replacement windows. One center window has been downsized. Hipped porch roof supported by milled posts with decorative brackets.

B. Gable-roof corn crib with drive-through open central bay.

C. Modern, large metal pole barn constructed c.2000.

D. Modern, large metal pole barn constructed c.2000.

E. Gable-roof corn crib with some vertical wood siding and one open bay on side elevation. Incorporated lean-to and exposed rafter tails. Metal roof.

F. Gable-roof outbuilding

G. Modern, multi-gable house constructed at the southern end of the property on the hillside c.2000.

H. Modern garage constructed c.2000.

20**11663 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

One-story, brick ranch with side-gable roof and asymmetrical façade with picture window. Small shed. Constructed c. 1980.

21**11629 Sweet Springs Valley Road****2 noncontributing buildings**

A. Permanent single-wide modular house with enclosed shed-roof porch addition constructed c. 1998.

B. One-bay, gable-front garage.

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Section number 7 Page 9**22****11607 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Ranch style house on concrete block foundation with side gable roof and gable roof front porch. Constructed c.1995. This property also includes two small sheds and one gazebo.

23**11575 Sweet Springs Valley Road****2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Permanent modular trailer house with side gable roof.
- B. Two-bay, metal roof garage.

24**4218 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Side-gable ranch style house with centered pediment, t-111 siding, and multi-light windows.

25**Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Single-wide modular house with shed-roof porch with centered pediment.

26**11509 Sweet Springs Valley Road****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Single-wide modular house
- B. Small side-gable house with side elevation shed-roof addition and recessed corner porch.
Constructed outside the period of significance.
- C. Modern house currently under construction

Property also includes two small sheds not counted in accordance with National Register guidance.

27**ME-0217****4 contributing buildings****11497 Sweet Springs Valley Road**

- A. Two-story house with hipped roof, aluminum siding, and hipped roof porch supported by aluminum posts. Windows are 1/1 DHS replacements with decorative shutters. Rear, hipped roof, two-story ell with side, one-story porches. Constructed c.1915.
- B. Front gable, two-story wooden smoke house with modern metal shed attached, constructed c.1900.
- C. Woodshed/garden shed constructed c.1950.
- D. Two-bay, side gable wooden barn with metal roof, constructed c.1960.

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- A. Modern 1 ½ story, front gable house with shed-roof porch and large gable dormer on side elevation, constructed c.2000. (noncontributing)
- B. Modern shed/storage building with side gables and four bays constructed c. 2006. (noncontributing)
- C. Front gable wooden calf barn constructed c.1950.
- D. Front gable modern pole shop building. Constructed c.1965. (noncontributing)
- E. Concrete block milking parlor with side gable roof, constructed in 1981. (noncontributing)
- F. Low-pitched, gable roof freestall barn with wood plank board siding and side, shed roof extensions. Constructed c.1940 with large 1986 addition. (noncontributing due to addition)
- G. Modern commodity shed with shed-roof, constructed in 2009. (noncontributing)

29**Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building**

Large barn with wood plank siding, low-pitched gable roof, and three bays with swing-open doors.

30**11343 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Modern ranch house with hipped roof and tuck-under garage, constructed c.1980.

31**11389 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Double-wide, ranch style, modular house with side gable roof and centered pediments. Asymmetrical façade with centered, low-pitched pediments and deck porch. Constructed c.2005. Property includes two small sheds.

32**11365 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Side-gable brick ranch with attached, one-bay garage. Modern shed.

33**11331 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Modern post office building constructed c.1995. Front gable, brick with large paved parking lot.

34**ME-0213****3 contributing building****11282 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Circa 1815 two-story log house with full-length, shed-roof porch, double-hung replacement windows and side-gable roof.

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- B. Small one-story house situated close to the log building. It has aluminum siding, an enclosed porch and a rear gable-roof addition. It does not retain sufficient integrity.
- C. Modern gable-roof garage with single bay and multiple sliding windows.
- D. Gable-roof barn with wood plank siding and standing seam metal roof. One open bay. (contributing)

35 (photo 15)

11276 Sweet Springs Valley Road**1 noncontributing building**

Modern, 2-story house with side gable and full-length porch constructed c.2004.

36

11171 Sweet Springs Valley Road**2 contributing buildings****1 noncontributing building**

- A. Small, one story, side gable house with full-length, shed-roof porch, and gable-roof, rear ell.
- B. Modern, one-bay, gable-roof, concrete block garage. (noncontributing)
- C. One-story, metal roof, front gable wooden outbuilding.

37

11099 Sweet Springs Valley Road**2 noncontributing buildings****2 contributing buildings**

- A. Modern house constructed c.2000. Side gable roof. (noncontributing)
- B. Garage, constructed c.2003 (noncontributing)
- C. One-story wooden barn with shed roof
- D. One-story wooden barn with shed roof

This property also includes two small sheds of modern vintage.

38

ME-0214**1 contributing building****11014 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

- A. End gable house with asphalt roof, aluminum siding and block foundation. C.1945.
- B. Two-bay, modern metal pole shed used as garage. Front gable, standing seam metal roof. (noncontributing)

39 (photo 16)

Pond Oak Dairy (ME-0215)**10886 Sweet Springs Valley Road (4529)****4 contributing buildings****8 noncontributing buildings****3 noncontributing structures****1 contributing site**

- A. Circa 1963 house which replaced the original homestead. One-story, side-gable with attached, front-gable, two-bay garage on one end and front-gable extension on the opposite end. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, block foundation. Multi-light windows and bay window. (contributing)

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- B. Gas Pump House, wood frame/siding (1884)
- C. Milking Parlor, concrete block and wood siding (1979)
- D. Two-story, wood frame barn (c.1910) (contributing)
- E. Harvestore, 25'x90' (1991)
- F. Concrete stave silo (1982)
- G. Harvestore, 20'x59' (1988)
- H. Feed Shed, wood frame with metal siding (1987)
- I. Freestall Barn, wood frame and siding (1976)
- J. Sawmill shed, wood frame and siding (1993)
- K. Machine shed, wood frame and metal siding (1993)
- L. Pole Barn, wood frame and siding, replaced an barn that collapsed in 1964 windstorm (1964) (contributing)
- M. Machine Shed, wood frame and siding (1979)
- N. Granary (c.1870) (contributing)
- O. Treatment Shed, wood frame and siding (1985)
- P. Ice pond used for harvesting ice. (contributing site)

40**10757 Sweet Springs Valley Road (4512)****1 noncontributing building**

Side gable ranch house with full-length wrap porch, interior brick chimney, metal roof.

41**Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Side-gable ranch house with asphalt shingle roof, asbestos shingle siding, and shed-roof porch to east side of main elevation. Property includes multiple small sheds.

42**10744 Sweet Spring Valley Road****2 contributing buildings**

- A. Circa 1950 one-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding, metal roof, and centered gabled portico.
- B. A gable-roof, one-bay garage is situated just east of the house. It has aluminum siding and metal roof. The property also includes two small sheds.

43**ME-0219****4 contributing buildings****10652 Sweet Springs Valley Road**

- A. Circa 1900, one-and-a-half story house with side-gable roof and full-length hip-roof porch with modern railing and posts. Vinyl siding and replacement windows.
- B. Gable-roof outbuilding with standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

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C. Gable-roof barn with wood plank sides and side, shed-roof extensions. One open bay in side extension.

D. Gable-roof barn with wood plank sides and open bays.

44 (photos 17 and 18)

ME-0200**10517 Sweet Springs Valley Road****6 contributing buildings****1 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Two-story, side gable I-house with rear gable ell constructed c.1890 and c.1920. Clapboard and aluminum siding, standing seam metal roof, 2/2 double-hung sash windows, and exterior brick chimney. Main elevation faces north towards the location of the original roadway.
- B. Large two-bay barn with wood plank siding and gable metal roof with hay loft. Side, shed-roof extension. Constructed c.1900 by Francis McGuire.
- C. Front-gable, two-bay modern garage with t-111 siding, access door and window. Constructed c.1995. (noncontributing)
- D. Chicken house with wood plank siding, shed roof with exposed rafter tails, and front openings; constructed c.1940.
- E. Front-gable shed with wood plank siding and side, side-roof extension. Constructed c.1935.
- F. c.1930 woodshed.
- G. G. c.1930 privy.

45

ME-0199**10311 Sweet Springs Valley Road (4834)****4 contributing buildings****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Two-story, hipped roof farmhouse with full wrap-around porch with square posts. Asymmetrical facade with 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimney, standing seam metal roof, clapboard siding, and stone foundation. Rear, one-story, gable-roof extension. Constructed c.1900.
- B. Frame garage with hipped roof, clapboard siding, and six-light windows. Constructed c.1920
- C. Workshop, constructed c.2000 (noncontributing).
- D. Woodshed, constructed c.1960.
- E. Furniture shop with additions, constructed c.1998. (noncontributing)
- F. Gable roof, frame barn constructed c.1940.
- G. Modern machine shed constructed c.2005. (noncontributing)

46

10166 Sweet Springs Valley Road (4941)**2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Modern, one-and-a-half story house (c.2000) with block foundation, aluminum siding, and metal roof. Side gable roof with gable dormer and wrap-around porch.
- B. Modern gambrel roof barn.

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47 (photos 20-22)

Breezy Springs Farm (Lyle Ruddell Farm)**ME-0216****156 Crowder Road (26)****9 contributing buildings****1 contributing structure****1 noncontributing building**

- A. Two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable house constructed in 1898. Wrap-around porch supported by simple Tuscan columns. Lapped wood siding, metal roof, and stone pier foundation. Two-over-two, double-hung sash windows and a side bay window. There is a wide cornice board at the roof wall junction. A one-story, historic rear extension has three-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Rear wrap porch added c.1920.
- B. Gable roof smokehouse with clapboard siding and metal roof, situated close to the house. Constructed in 1899. Interior converted to sitting room.
- C. Woodshed with gable, metal roof and weatherboard siding.
- D. Two-bay, gable-roof garage with exposed rafter tails, board and batten siding and swing-open doors. Two fixed-pane windows on rear elevation. Constructed c.1947.
- E. Gable-roof storage shed with t-111 siding, one garage bay with roll-up door and one walk-through door on main façade. Side elevation has multi-light window. Constructed in 2006. (noncontributing)
- F. Gable-roof granary constructed c.1900 with clapboard and vertical wood plank siding. Open bay on front façade and side shed-roof extension.
- G. Long, single-story frame machine shed with metal, gable roof and side shed-roof, open extension supported by squared posts. Constructed in 1945.
- H. Small, wooden, shed-roof hog barn.
- I. Concrete silo constructed in 1950 (purchased June 1, 1950 from Marietta Concrete Corporation for \$892.93 and shipped by train to nearby Alleghany County, Virginia)
- J. Large, wooden barn with standing, seam metal gable-roof, vertical wood plank siding and drive-through open bay on side elevations. First story has series of multi-light windows. Constructed c.1900 (after land purchased on December 20, 1899).
- K. Small, wooden bull shed with shed-roof constructed in 1955.

48

278 Tall Oaks Lane**1 noncontributing building**

Circa 1980 modern house with side-gable roof, block foundation, aluminum siding.

49

472 Tall Oaks Lane**2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Modern ranch house (c.1978), with block foundation, aluminum siding, and side gable roof with front gable porch.
- B. Modern shed/barn (c.1975)

This property also includes a small shed and an outbuilding in ruins.

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50 (photos 23 and 24)

Pansy Lane Farm**5 contributing buildings****472 Tall Oaks Lane**

- A. Two story, side-gable I-house with vinyl siding and standing seam metal roof constructed c.1880. Stone exterior chimneys on side elevations and full-width, hipped roof porch with turned posts on first story, and centered hipped roof porch with posts and railing on second story. The symmetrical façade includes a centered door with sidelights and 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The house has a two-story rear ell with small single-story addition.
- B. Shed-roof wooden shed with vertical planks siding constructed c.1940.
- C. Gambrel-roof barn with weatherboard siding, standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, sliding and swing-open doors, and fixed, six-light windows. Constructed c.1930.
- D. Wooden run-in shed with shed roof constructed c.1950.
- E. Large, gambrel-roof barn with weatherboard siding, standing seam metal roof, open bays and hay loft. Constructed c.1945.

51

ME-0220**1 contributing building****37 Tall Oaks Lane**

Circa 1900 one-story, side gable house with rear gable ell and simple, full-length porch with aluminum supports. Aluminum siding, metal roof, stone foundation, and 3/1 double-hung sash windows. It is nestled at the end of a gravel road and is shaded by evergreens. The property includes a pond with an island and a new bridge and small open shelter.

52

663 Crowder Road**5 noncontributing buildings**

- A. 1 ½ story, gambrel-roof house with shed dormers and gable-roof additions on each elevation. Modern building complex constructed c.1980-c.2000.
- B. Gable-roof pole barn with sliding doors.
- C. Shed-roof, large metal outbuilding
- D. Gable-roof pole barn with open bay.
- E. Gable outbuilding with shed-roof open porch along side elevation.

Property also include three small sheds.

53

662 Crowder Road**1 noncontributing building**

Modern, c.1980, one-story brick ranch house with five-bay, symmetrical façade, and side gable-roof extension with French doors.

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Section number 7 Page 16**54****ME-0221****9 contributing buildings****859 Crowder Road (449)**

- A. Circa 1920, one-and-a-half-story house with side gable roof, shed-roof wall dormer, and hipped-roof, full-length enclosed porch. Clapboard siding, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation, and 3/1 double-hung sash windows.
- B. Shed, c.1960.
- C. Gable-roof shed with clapboard siding and standing seam metal roof with exposed rafters, constructed c.1960.
- D. Gable-roof wood shed with rolled-asphalt siding and metal roof, constructed c.1930.
- E. Storage shed with metal roof, clapboard siding and side and rear, shed-roof extensions. Constructed c.1950.
- F. C.1960 machine shed with low-pitched gable roof and wood siding.
- G. High-pitched gable roof shop building with wood plank siding and shed-roof lean-to. Constructed c.1950.
- H. One-bay, low-pitched gable roof barn with wood plank siding and tall, swing-open doors. Each side elevation has an open-bay, shed-roof lean-to. Constructed c.1950.
- I. Low-pitched, gable roof shed constructed c.1950.

55**935 Crowder Road****1 noncontributing building**

Circa 1970, side-gable ranch house with three front bays.

56**1109 Crowder Road (593)****1 noncontributing building**

Circa 1970, side-gable ranch house, metal roof, no outbuildings.

57**Hidden Acres Farm****10 contributing buildings****1312 Crowder Road (690)****1 contributing structure****ME-0222**

- A. Folk Victorian house constructed c.1875 with clapboard siding and metal hipped roof and limestone foundation. Wide eave overhangs with decorative brackets. Centered pedimented portico supported by four square milled columns, decorative vergeboard and brackets. Symmetrical façade includes centered entry with diamond-paned sidelights and transom. A 6/6 double-hung sash window is to each side. Some windows on the house have been replaced. Cornerstone bears the initials "JPC" and the date 1875. Three interior brick chimneys. Rear extension.
- B. Smoke House/Wood Shed (c.1920)
- C. Spring House (c.1875)
- D. Corncrib (c.1940)

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- E. Granary (c.1940)
- F. Machinery Shed (c.1950)
- G. Barn (c.1950)
- H. Barn (c.1950)
- I. Former Dairy, now Office and Shop (c.1950)
- J. Scale Barn (c.1950)
- K. Trench Silo (c.1950)

58 (photo 25)**Pharr Farm****ME-0223****Sweet Springs Valley Road****4 contributing buildings****1 contributing site**

- A. Circa 1880 I-house with clapboard siding, metal roof, and stone foundation. Two-over-two, double-hung sash windows and center entrance with sidelights and transom. Double chimney of stone and brick on side elevation. Full-length, shed-roof porch with turned posts.
- B. Gable-roof smoke house.
- C. Gable-roof granary with board and batten siding.
- D. Front-gable ice house with standing seam metal roof.
- E. Ice ponds used for harvesting ice.

Dr. Pharr was the son of Rev. D.C. Pharr, pastor of Carmel Church. Young Pharr moved to Gap Mills in 1879 to practice medicine there. A c.1940 tenant house and associated shed are situated to the north side of Sweet Springs Valley Road outside of the proposed boundary.

59**ME-0224****205 Anderson Road****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Side-gable bungalow with shed-roof dormer. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, side addition, and large deck. Original porch incorporated into the main living space. This house does not retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered contributing.
- B. Low-pitched, gable-roof barn with large c.2005 addition.
- C. Vinyl siding, gable roof garage outbuilding with side addition.

60 (photo 26)**260 Anderson Avenue****1 noncontributing building**

Modern side-gable ranch style house with centered wall dormer. This property also includes a metal carport two sheds. Constructed circa 2005.

61**350 Anderson Avenue****2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Two-story, side-gable modern house with attached one-story garage constructed c. 1990.

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- B. One modern, gable-roof barn with side shed extension and two open bays. Wood plank siding and metal roof. Constructed c.2005.

This property also includes two small sheds.

62 (photo 26)

320 Gap Mills School Road**1 noncontributing building**

Side-gable ranch style manufactured house on concrete block foundation with center pediment. One shed. Constructed outside the period of significance. Constructed in 1993.

63 (photo 26)

280 Gap Mills School Road**4 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Side-gable house with shed roof porch. Constructed c.1990.
- B. Side-gable garage/shed constructed c.1990.
- C. Modern ancillary resource with side-gable roof on raised concrete block foundation, constructed c.1997.
- D. Shed-roof, one-story, vinyl-sided ancillary building constructed c.1997.

64

725 Anderson Road**1 noncontributing building**

One-and-one-half-story, side gable house on raised basement with front gable projection. Constructed c.2007.

65

286 Anderson Road**3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. One-story, side-gable house with recessed porch and front gable projection. Board and batten siding. Constructed 1995 with 1998 addition.
- B. Gable-roof guest house constructed c.2005
- C. Side-gable storage building with board and batten siding, constructed c.2005.

This property also includes two sheds.

66

725 Anderson Road**1 noncontributing building**

One-story, side -gable ranch house with shed-roof porch. Constructed c.2010. Property includes a shed.

67

625 Anderson Road**3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Modern, two-story, cross gable house, constructed c.2010.
- B. Modern garage
- C. Small, side-gable ancillary building with large shed-roof porch with series of windows.

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Section number 7 Page 19**68****385 Anderson Road****2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Two-story, side-gable house with front gable projections and shed-roof porch and attached, one-story garage. Constructed c.2005.
- B. Large, gable-roof barn/garage.

69**9224 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building****Alderson's Beauty Shop**

Mobile home, constructed outside the period of significance c.1995.

70**9220 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building****Zaycheck Industries**

Large modern metal pole building with low-pitched end-gable roof with one garage bay. Constructed c.2000.

71 (photo 27)**Brown's Chapel****ME-0197****Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building**

Gable front church building with standing seam metal roof, clapboard siding, 1/1 double-hung sash windows on modern, concrete block foundation. Front of church has an historically enclosed entrance vestibule with multi-light windows and rear includes a centered, angled extension for altar with pyramidal roof.

72 (photo 28)**Former Gap Mills Dormitory and Principal's House****ME-0196****Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building****1 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Two-story, side-gable I-house with metal roof, clapboard siding, 2/2 double-hung sash windows, gable-end brick chimney. Full-width, shed-roof porch with partially reconstructed deck. Rear ell.
- B. Front-gable, two-bay outbuilding.

73**Former school building****ME-0195****9051 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building**

Single-story, front-gable building with stone foundation, standing seam metal roof, rolled asphalt siding, and 3/1 double-hung sash windows. Rear, shed-roof extension and front porch on concrete block foundation.

74 (photo 30)

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 20**ME-0225A****1 contributing building****155 Gap Mills School Road**

Circa 1920 side-gable bungalow with standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails and shed-roof dormer. Clapboard siding, block foundation, and 1/1 double-hung sash and multi-light windows. Porch appears to have been enclosed in the historic period. Side-elevation, shed-roof porch added.

75 (photo 29)

Gap Mills School**ME-0225****2 contributing building****100 Gap Mills School Road****6 noncontributing buildings**

A. Two-story, flat-roof school building constructed 1952 with block walls, metal roof, block/stone foundation, and multi-light casement windows. Gymnasium wing.

B. Gable-roof shop building with 8/8 double hung windows and exposed rafter tails constructed c.1950

C-E. Three block classroom buildings with sliding windows

F-H. Three portable classrooms with pier foundations and skirting.

The school served 1st to 12th grades through 1967 then served kindergarten through 9th until it closed in 1999.

76

ME-0226**2 contributing buildings****70 Gap Mills School Road**

A. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, block foundation, two story, five front bays with 1/1 double hung sash. There is an unusual roofline on the wing, and a center chimney. Constructed c.1940.

B. High-pitched, gable-roof barn with side, shed-roof extensions with open bays.

This property also includes a small, gable-roof shed.

77

Kitchen Creek Bakery**1 contributing building****Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

A. One story building with low-pitched front gable and shed roof porch constructed c.1930. Centered door and one-over-one, double-hung sash window to each side.

B. Side-gable outbuilding with board and batten siding on concrete block foundation.

Two storage sheds.

78 (photo 34)

ME-0194**Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building**

Two-story, concrete block commercial building with gable, metal roof. Shed-roof porch on each side elevations. Asymmetrical façade. One-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Most windows are replacements.

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N/A

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Section number 7 Page 21**79****Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Single-story, concrete block building with low-pitched gable roof and large, rolling doors. Constructed c.1980.

80 (photo 34)**ME-0193****1 contributing building****8903 Sweet Springs Valley Road**

Frame residential building on raised, concrete block foundation with clapboard siding and high-pitched gable, standing seam metal roof. Full-length shed-roof porch with simple square posts and rail. Two-story ell towards rear of side elevation with two-story porch. Windows are two-over-one and one-over-one, double-hung sash. One modern shed.

81**8901 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 noncontributing building**

Permanent mobile home with multiple additions.

82 (photo 35)**Valley Springs Furniture and Country Gift Shop****1 contributing building****ME-0192****1 noncontributing building****8869 Sweet Springs Valley Road**

- A. This one-and-a-half story building has wood and tin siding, a metal roof, and a foundation that is part log. Its gable front has a wide façade with seven front bays. Interior hardwood flooring is newer than the building, but still very old. The building is at least partially log construction. The side elevations feature four bays with one-over-one, double-hung sash windows (one is a six-over-six replacement). The tin siding on these faces is installed over lapped wood siding. The two display windows flanking one entry are seven-over-fourteen. The remaining three windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash. The center entry is half glazed. There are two additional five-panel doors. The low hipped-roof porch is supported by seven porch posts, all unadorned. The boarded deck is replacement timber. There is a wide roof overhang at the gable. Two two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the second story are centered above the porch roof. Both building and porch roofs are of older metal. Formerly, this building served as the Patton General Store and as the local Ford Garage. Construction of State Rt. 3 required removing part of the rear of the building. Circa 1920.

- B. Small frame gable-roof building to the rear of the store.

Property also includes a Pleasant View Buildings, a group of movable sheds and garages which are moved once sold. They are not included in the resource count.

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N/A

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Section number 7 Page 22**83****ME-0191****8857 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building**

Two story, side-gable I-house with wood siding, metal roof, and stone foundation. Rear extension, enclosed porch, and central chimney. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash replacements. A small shed is situated to the east of house.

84**Cheese and More Store****1 noncontributing building****8920 Sweet Springs Road**

This building has a modern stone veneer foundation, stucco exterior, and flat roof with stepped parapet. Three bays with center entry and full-length shed-roof extending over entrance. Fixed pane display windows flank the entrance. Large gable addition on side elevation. The first occupant was the C.J. Casdorff Variety Store in the 1920s.

85**Intersection of Rt. 3 and Zenith Road****1 noncontributing building**

Wood frame barn with modern additions.

86**Gap Mill Bridge over Kitchen Creek****1 noncontributing structure**

Modern steel beam and concrete bridge with metal guide rails and asphalt paving. Constructed outside the period of significance.

87 (photo 31)**ME-0231****8980 Sweet Springs Valley Road****1 contributing building****1 noncontributing building**

- A. Large, two-story, hipped roof house on stone foundation. The original section of the house (the eastern end) is log and was constructed in 1800. A frame addition (the western side) was added in 1806. The house has wood clapboard siding, metal roof, and stone foundation. Shed-roof, full-length porch with Tuscan columns wraps around east elevation. Central entry with sidelights and 6/9 double-hung sash windows. Large, exterior stone chimney.

- B. Modern 1 ½ story, high-pitched gable roof garage.

The house was likely owned at one point by the miller, Stephen Ruddle, who died in 1895.

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88 (photos 32 and 33)

C.C. Ballard House**ME-0228 and 0229****115 Kitchen Creek Road****6 contributing buildings**

- A. Two-story, side-gable I-house with clapboard siding, a low pitched metal roof, stone foundation, end gable chimney of brick, and rear ell. Full-length, flat-roof porch with centered entrance and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Porch is supported with Tuscan columns on brick piers and features turned spindle porch railing. Constructed in 1848 and alterations made in 1910. When remodeled in 1910, the original 6/6 double-hung windows from the house were used for the chicken coop and barn. The house was outfitted with new 1/1 double-hung windows that have since been replaced with similar vinyl windows.
- B. Front-gable springhouse with metal roof, clapboard siding, and centered door. Constructed 1910.
- C. Chicken coop/WPA outhouse constructed in 1930. Shed roof, clapboard siding, two walk-through doors and 6/6 double-hung sash windows.
- D. Gable roof smoke house with clapboard siding and side shed extension constructed 1848.
- E. c.1910 barn with clapboard siding on log and stone pier foundation.
- F. Frame, shed-roof outbuilding with clapboard siding. Constructed c.1910.

The house was constructed by Colonel John M. Rowan. Later, it was the home of Dr. C.C. Ballard who served the community as a physician in the early twentieth century. Currently, this property also includes the foundation of the former Ruddel's Mill.

89

104 Kitchen Creek Road**2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Log house constructed c.1850 which has been significantly altered in the modern period. Two-story house with side gambrel roof and four dormers on raised, concrete-block foundation. Constructed c.1980.
- B. Large modern metal pole barn constructed c.1995.

Property also includes two small sheds.

90

ME-0230**46 Kitchen Creek Road****1 contributing building**

One-and-one-half-story house with clapboard siding, metal roof, block and limestone foundation. The house features a shed-roof wall dormer, and wrap-around porch with square posts, solid rail and stone entry steps. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. The house has a rear extension and two interior chimneys. Constructed c.1900.

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Section number 7 Page 24**91****39 Kitchen Creek Road****1 noncontributing building**

Permanent mobile home with brick porch addition and small shed. Constructed outside the period of significance c.1980.

92**ME-0232****1 contributing buildings****68 Mill Hill Road (Old Mill Dam Road)****1 noncontributing building**

- A. Two-story I-house with aluminum siding, metal roof, block and stone foundation. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash replacements with decorative shutters. The house has a one-story rear extension. Full-length, shed-roof porch is supported by modern wood posts joined by wood railings and rests on concrete block foundation. Constructed c.1900. Modern garage outbuilding.

93**ME-0233****1 contributing building****159 Zenith Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side gable house with aluminum siding, metal roof, and stone foundation. Windows have been resized. Center hall, shed porch roof supported by extruded aluminum pillars. Right side rear entry with small portico over. Right side exterior chimney, rear chimney, decorative shutters. Circa 1860.

94**39 Old Mill Dam Road****1 noncontributing building**

Modern mobile home constructed c.2005.

95**ME-0234****1 contributing building****213 Zenith Road**

One-and-one-half-story, center hall house with side-gable metal roof featuring a centered shed roof dormer. House has clapboard siding and stone foundation. Gabled portico shelters entry and has been enclosed with lattice. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash on first floor and fixed three light panes in the dormer. Center chimney and side exterior chimney.

96**25 Rowan Road (445 Old Powell Road)****1 noncontributing building**

Modern house at the edge of Second Creek near the intersection of Zenith Road. Aluminum siding, One story, three bays, center hall with one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and rear addition. Obscured foundation, asphalt shingle roof. Constructed in 1950.

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Section number 7 Page 25**97****ME-0240****1 noncontributing building****245 Zenith Road**

Aluminum siding, metal roof and block foundation. Cross gable construction with 1/1 double hung replacement sash. Gable window is original 3/1 double hung sash. Cut in porch, aluminum porch posts, decorative shutters. Stairs from ground to porch rise six feet. Circa 1940.

98**349 Zenith Road****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Side-gable, modern brick ranch with attached garage and centered, shed-roof porch. Constructed outside of the period of significance.
- B. Modern Barn
- C. Modern Barn

99**ME-0241****1 noncontributing building****387 Zenith Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding, metal roof, and block foundation. Center entrance with new shed-roof dormer porch and replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Rear ell. Constructed c.1930. House does not retain sufficient integrity.

100**ME-0242****1 contributing building****425 Zenith Road**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable bungalow with aluminum siding, metal roof, and block foundation. The house features a hipped roof dormer and full-length, shed roof porch. Replacement windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. One small, modern shed is not counted. Constructed c.1930.

101 (photo 42)**Carmel Presbyterian Church****ME-0243****1 contributing building****475 Zenith Road****2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Gable-roof, brick church with side ell constructed in 1956. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash with one fanlight center window. Steeple of copper with sharp spire occupies the corner where the wings meet and includes the building's main double-door entrance. Pedimented portico over the entry with spindle railing.
- B. Modern, enclosed picnic pavilion with gable roof and T1-11 siding.
- C. Modern gable-roof storage shed with gable-roof and T1-11 siding.

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The oak tree in front of the church is 400 years old and was designated the Monroe County Bicentennial tree in 1976. It has a 104 foot spread, 90 feet 6 inch height, and a 220 inch circumference. The Wide Awake 4-H Club tends to the tree's health. The church was constructed in 1958.

102 (photo 43)**Carmel Cemetery****ME-0244****Zenith Road****1 contributing site**

Located between the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, this cemetery has served the Gap Mills community for more than 100 years. Surveyed by the Monroe County Historical Society in 1988, this cemetery contains graves of whites, slaves, and free blacks. The first interments occurred c.1870. The cemetery includes primarily low, rectangular headstones.

103**United Methodist Church****ME-0245****573 Zenith Road****1 contributing building**

Gothic Revival church with intersecting gables and steeple with open bell tower. The building has aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, and limestone foundation. Windows are pointed arch stained glass with tracery. The bell tower features a pointed hipped roof. The entry area has been enclosed. Constructed c.1880.

104**165 Rowan Road****2 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Modern multi-gable house with wood siding, multi-light double hung sash windows, block foundation, and asphalt shingle roof.
- B. Modern, side-gable cabin.

105**237 Rowan Road****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. Split level modern house (c.1995) metal roof, T1-11 siding, block foundation, and 1/1 double hung sash windows.
- B. Modern outbuilding constructed c.2005.
- C. Modern outbuilding constructed c.2005.

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- 106**
Stone Mountain Ranch
ME-0235
517 Rowan Road
 A. American Foursquare with clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof, and block foundation constructed c.1920. Hipped metal roof with hipped roof, wrap-around porch. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. Replacement wood porch stairs, lattice porch skirting. One-story rear addition.
 B. Modern gable-roof metal outbuilding constructed.
- 1 contributing building**
1 noncontributing building
- 107**
Rowan Road
 Metal commercial building with gable roof constructed c.1995.
- 1 noncontributing building**
- 108**
575 Rowan Road
 A. Side-gable, brick ranch house constructed c. 1995
 B-F. Modern commercial complex with five block buildings with ventilation screens below the roofline. Constructed c.1995.
- 6 noncontributing buildings**
- 109** (photos 36 and 37)
Owen Neel Homestead
ME-0236
815 Rowan Road
 A. This two-story house includes five historic additions to the main house which was constructed in 1778. It has clapboard siding, a standing seam metal roof, and limestone foundation. Various windows, including four-over-four, double-hung sash. Some windows are replacements. The house has four porches, three of which have been screened in. It has multiple stone and/or brick chimneys and working shutters. The farm has remained in the Owen Neel family since originally constructed.
 B. Large, gable-roof barn with wood plank siding (some is missing) and metal roof. Open, drive-through bay.
 C. Brick silo
 D. Small wooden cabin with stone foundation, side hall entry, gable-end cut stone chimney, hand sawn lapped siding and standing seam metal roof. Plank door and one double hung 1/1 sash window. Most recently used as a wash house.
 E. Garage
 F. Run-in shed
 G. Run-in shed with metal shed roof, partially in ruins (noncontributing).
- 12 contributing buildings**
1 contributing structure
1 contributing site
1 contributing object
2 noncontributing buildings

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- H. Metal, gable-roof outbuilding with weatherboard siding, centered wood plank door and square opening above in gable peak. Side elevation, shed-roof open lean-tos.
- I. Run-in shed with metal, salt-box type gable roof with exposed rafters. Vertical wood planks.
- J. Single-bay, gable-roof outbuilding with board and batten siding and swing open doors. Metal roof and side, centered shed-roof lean-to extension.
- K. Gable-roof outbuilding, partially log, with clapboard siding. .
- L. Hipped-roof barn with gablet, vertical wood plank siding, and metal roof. The barn was constructed around a two-pen log building, 15 logs high with saddle notch construction which may have been a strong house. Historian Oren Morton reported a strong house near the (1916) concrete bridge over Second Creek, which approximates this location.
- M. Gable-roof outbuilding partially in ruin. Most wood plank siding is missing and building is collapsing. Loss of integrity (noncontributing).
- N. Small, side-gable cabin with recessed corner porch, clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof, and concrete foundation.
- O. Shed-roof outbuilding
- P. Neel family cemetery with nine known burials, only two of which are marked. The WPA erected a monument to the Maxwell sisters at this site in 1934.

110**ME-0237****1 noncontributing building**

Tennant house. Side-gable I-house with no windows, doors, or chimneys. Building is collapsing (noncontributing).

111 (photos 38 and 39)**Sweetwater Farm****7 contributing buildings****ME-0238****1 contributing structure****1050-1686 Rowan Road (550)****1 noncontributing building**

- A. Two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable house with Victorian-era detailing. The house has clapboard siding and wood fish-scale shingles in the clipped gable ends, a metal roof, stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. Windows are one-over-one and two-over-one, double-hung sash with working shutters. Gable ends and gable dormers display lunette windows. The house features a curved, shed-roof porch with spindle work, turned posts, and milled brackets. Interior spaces feature fine milled wood paneling and trim from chestnut trees felled on the property. This is the second house on the property, and was erected by the descendants of original settler Tristram Patton (1758-1843) who settled in Second Creek after the American Revolution. He is said to have been a part of George Washington's bodyguard during the war. After teaching school in Philadelphia, he moved to Second Creek. His children and grandchildren operated the general store in Gap Mills and built several buildings there. The family amassed large land holdings in the broader Second Creek area and operated grist and powder mills on the creek. This farm was once part of the Neel family holdings.

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- B. Smoke house constructed c.1880
- C. Woodshed constructed c.1880
- D. Chicken coop constructed c.1880
- E. Barn constructed c.1880
- F. Silo
- G. Barn
- H. Bungalow tenant house constructed c.1930
- I. Modern kennel constructed c.2008

112**Mark Soukup Cabinetry Shop****5 noncontributing buildings****1255 Rowan Road**

House and two outbuildings constructed c.1995 (A-C). Two additional outbuildings constructed c.2000 (D-E).

113**1475 Rowan Road****1 noncontributing building**

Modern, cross-gable house constructed in 2010.

114**1598 Rowan Road****1 noncontributing building**

Bottling works constructed c.1980 with c.1995 addition. Side gable roof, wooden siding, and concrete block foundation.

115**Rowan Road****1 noncontributing building**

Modern, side gable ancillary building to #114. Constructed c.2005.

116**Rowan Road****1 noncontributing building**

Modern, large metal silo associated with #114. Constructed c.2005.

117**1770 Rowan Road****1 noncontributing building**

One-and-one-half story, modern, side-gable house (salt-box) with off-set shed-roof dormer.

118**Rowan Road****1 contributing building**

One-and-one-half -story, side-gable house with asbestos shingle siding, metal roof and interior brick chimney. Full-width, shed-roof porch and rear, shed-roof extension.

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Section number 7 Page 30**119** (photos 40 and 41)**Otey Rowan Farm****ME-0239 and ME-0291****1905 Rowan Road****8 contributing buildings****2 contributing structures****1 noncontributing building****1 noncontributing site**

- A. Two-and-one-half-story foursquare house with hipped metal roof, vinyl siding, and stone foundation. House has full-width, shed roof porch with Tuscan columns and gable dormers. Centered entrance with sidelights; flanking picture windows have transom. Other windows are six-over-one, double-hung sash replacements. Side and rear additions. A rough wooden plaque found in the attic of the house lists the following workers who built it in two years (1920) at a cost of \$900: Carpenters E.W. McClung, Claude Otey, Doss Nickel, and Frank Bowyer; tinner C. A. Douglas; and foundation by C.A. Barber. Plumbing was added in 1922. The original owners were O.C. and Florence Rowan McPherson.
- B. Granary (c.1935), partial log construction.
- C. Chicken house (c.1975) (noncontributing)
- D. Garage (c.1965)
- E. Shop building (c.1935) demolished (noncontributing site)
- F. Dairy (c.1950)
- G. Barn (c.1935)
- H. Concrete silo (1953)
- I. Brick silo (c.1955)
- J. Dairy holding shed (c.1955)
- K. Scale house (c.1945)
- L. Barn (c.1925)

120**Psalm 23 Camp****1985 Rowan Road****6 contributing buildings****1 contributing structure****3 noncontributing buildings**

- A. One-and-a-half-story, cross-gable house constructed in 1934 with a wood exterior, block foundation, and asphalt shingle roof. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash.
- B. Front gable garage with one-bay and a walk-through door. Constructed in 1948.
- C. Modern camp housing constructed in 1997. (noncontributing)
- D. Dairy barn, constructed in 1938, converted to dining hall (noncontributing due to loss of integrity)
- E. Silo (1947)
- F. Granary (1946)
- G. Barn (1948)
- H. Farm storage (c.1950)

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- I. Modern, 2014 multipurpose building (noncontributing)
- J. Farm Machine Shed (1950)

121

1990 Rowan Road

- A. Side-gable house, modern (c.1987)
- B. Side-gable garage, modern (c.1987)

2 noncontributing buildings

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Section number 8 Page 32**Statement of Significance**

The Gap Valley of Monroe County, West Virginia is locally significant under *Criterion A: Agriculture*. In the years before the Civil War Gap Valley was significant in providing the farmers' production to the nearby spring resorts. Though much of the area was destroyed during the Civil War, with the help of uncommonly fertile soils, determined farmers rebuilt their world in the following decades. As a result of their success, these former yeomen became gentrified commercial farmers. Under Criterion A, the period of significance begins c.1840, coinciding with the area's significance in supplying production to resorts² and continues throughout and after the Civil War, encompassing the years the farmers spent contending with seriously reduced circumstances and re-establishing the Valley as a significant agricultural contributor with help of various local and state agricultural bodies such as the Grange. It ends c.1945 when transportation advances reduced significant agricultural commerce.

The Valley is also eligible for listing under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a locally significant collection of rural architecture, primarily including farmhouses and their ancillary resources. Although some of the houses are the second or third generation for each farm, they reflect the enduring cultural values and preferences of the families who originally settled in the valley. The valley's architecture includes I-Houses, American Four Squares, Victorian, and Colonial Revival houses. There is a high degree of integrity in the spatial relationships between farm houses and outbuildings. The materials, workmanship, setting, location, and feeling convey a sense of prosperity and longevity in this valley. The period of significance under *Criterion C* begins in 1778, with the construction of Owen Neel's house, and ends in 1963 reflecting the construction date of the last architecturally significant resource.

History*Antebellum Gap Valley*

Monroe County was originally part of the 1749 land grant conveyed by the Colonial Virginia Council to John Lewis and his sons Andrew and Charles.³ This grant contained the territory that ultimately became Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, and Summers Counties. Repelled by Native Americans on their first attempt to build a settlement in the west, the Lewis family tried again after the French and Indian War and were more successful. The Lewis family ultimately settled in Sweet Springs and established the original resort there.⁴

² Though the closest resort, Sweet Springs, significantly predates 1840, its Grand Hotel was constructed in 1839, significantly increasing available occupancy and thus increasing the need to supplement supplies from local farms.

³ Oren Morton, *A History of Monroe County* (reprint, The Greenbrier County Historical Society and the Monroe County Historical Society, W.Va., 1998), 23.

⁴ Clifford M. Lewis, "Old Sweet Springs," 1970. National Register of Historic Places Nomination on file at the West Virginia Division of Culture and History, Charleston, W.Va.

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The first settler in the Gap Mills area was James Moss who originally settled in Sweet Springs in 1760. He was forced westward after the Lewis family successfully challenged his claim.⁵ Moss moved to the convergence of Kitchen and Second Creeks in 1778 where he set up a trading post. The small village was first known as "Moss Hole" after the hole (or gap) in the mountain that allowed easier westward passage.⁶ Other settlers soon followed. After the war, soldiers were rewarded with land pensions, which some sold to speculators for cash. Others used them to begin their lives anew as freeholders. Veterans executed their pensions in western Virginia on any unclaimed lands they could find since, at the time, Virginia did not survey land before conveying it.

Alexander Kitchen, Cornelius Van Stavern, Alexander Knox, James Nickell, Benjamin Reed, and Owen Neel were among the first to arrive in the valley in the late 1770s. Plentiful streams, such as Second Creek and Kitchen Creek, lured settlers, as well as veterans claiming their pension lands, westward.⁷

Other early settlers included the Maxwell sisters who came with their husbands to the Gap Valley in 1778 to live as neighbors. Originally from Pennsylvania, they suffered great financial loss when their father sold their home for worthless Continental currency. Forced off of that Pennsylvania farm, they migrated to the Gap Valley and established large farms on what is now Rowan Road. They were Margaret and Thomas Steele; Isabella and Owen Neel; Elizabeth and Andrew Crosier, and Hannah and Robert Dunbar. All but Andrew Crosier are buried in the cemetery on Neel's homestead, which survives and is today a prosperous farm.⁸

When settlers arrived in the area, they did so via old Indian trails and bridle paths. While these paths were plentiful, they were not efficiently planned. Thus, as a first order of business the year Monroe County was created (1799), the local court ordered the creation of "overseers of roads." Nineteen committees were created for the entire county. One committee was led by Owen Neel to see to the construction of a road from "Slater's to Ralph Gates." That likely was a precursor to modern Rowan Road where Neel lived. Early roads and turnpikes followed the lay of the land. It was Virginia law that able bodied men along the routes were obligated to donate time or money each year for the repair of these roads. That practice prevailed until the turn of the twentieth century.⁹

Other turnpikes were chartered with some state participation in this era, but their success depended upon citizen subscription for more than 70 percent of the total expense. For an area heavily dependent upon barter, finding cash to invest in road building was not easy. Thus, roads came slowly and functioned only when weather permitted. Moss Hole, like many western Virginia communities, remained small and isolated

⁵ *Ibid.* Lewis proved that his land grant from King George was valid.

⁶ Shirley Donnelly, "Gap Mills was once named Moss Hole," *Beckley Post-Herald*, 29 May 1967.

⁷ Rhys Isaac, *Transformation of Virginia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982), 33.

⁸ Morton, *A History of Monroe County*, 376-77.

⁹ Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, 2007, 68 and 71, on file at the Monroe County Courthouse, Union, W.Va.; Morton, *A History of Monroe County*, 214.

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for some time because of the lack of roads and infrastructure. Transportation routes were a prime political objective for western Virginians. The issue influenced how farmers managed their harvests. For example, since early roads could not accommodate the wagons needed to haul grain and produce, many corn crops were converted to whisky and apple harvests were turned into brandy because horses could carry more production if it was in a liquid state.¹⁰

Transportation routes in the valley eventually evolved from old trails and paths to private and state owned turnpikes. In 1819, the Virginia House of Delegates authorized Alexander Kitchen to construct a private turnpike over Peter's Mountain to Fincastle to serve the valley. Kitchen was permitted to put up a tollgate to collect tolls for six years to recoup the \$550 he spent to build the road. In the first six years, Kitchen charged 30 cents for twenty cattle, 15 cents for twenty sheep or hogs, 6 cents for one horse, 20 cents for a two wheeled cart, and 50 cents for a four wheeled wagon. A 6½ cent supplement was added for any horse or animal attached to the cart.¹¹ Traffic was sparse however, so the legislature extended the authority to 1830 to allow Kitchen more time to recoup his investment.¹² Virginia later established additional turnpikes, including White and Salt Sulphur Springs Turnpike (1834) and the Sweet and Salt Sulphur Springs Turnpike (1849), both of which facilitated travel to nearby mineral springs.

Monroe County's mineral springs allowed for the rise of a lucrative business in tourism and spas in the antebellum years. Overall, the vast majority of turnpikes and other major roads built in Monroe County before the Civil War were constructed to these mineral springs which served as the era's commercial centers.¹³ The springs attracted southern wealth into the area which boosted the local economy. Though these spas maintained their own herds and crops, the crush of the tourist season provided a market for local farmers' production. Gap Valley farmers, located closest to the resort at Sweet Springs, likely supplied meat, vegetables, cider, fruit, milk, cream, whisky, and butter to six such enterprises. In 1838, the county's spas housed six thousand people during the season. Surviving records of the spa at Salt Sulphur Springs show payments to local farmers for oats, whiskey, chickens, eggs, and game meat.¹⁴

Though isolated in the winter months, Gap Valley farmers, like others in Monroe and Greenbrier Counties, flourished during the spa season when the spas and mineral springs were populated by wealthy tidewater families who created a demand for excess production by local farms. "During 'the season' [at the mineral springs] this isolated back country of subsistence farmers teemed with activity and commerce. Uniquely, these turnpikes brought the market to the product."¹⁵

¹⁰ Charles Henry Ambler, *Sectionalism in Virginia: 1776-1861* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1910), 98-100.

¹¹ Morton, *A History of Monroe County*, 214-215.

¹² *Acts of the Virginia House of Delegates*, 1830.

¹³ Lana Martindale, "Highways to Health and Pleasure: The Antebellum Turnpikes and Trade of the Mineral Springs in Greenbrier and Monroe Counties Virginia" (thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1994), 88. On file at the Monroe County Historical Society.

¹⁴ Martindale, "Highways to Health and Pleasure," 89 and 99.

¹⁵ Martindale, "Highways to Health and Pleasure," 89.

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In addition to the spas, the area also thrived with help from the local water power. Second Creek grew in importance to the valley when entrepreneurs harnessed its waters and established mills. The relationship between farms and mills along the creeks stabilized the rural economy in the Gap Valley. Four mills were built along Second Creek, Forest Run, and Kitchen Creek. They supported local agriculture in many ways. The mills became commercial centers that supplied credit, sold or traded merchandise, and served as post offices. Farmers exchanged their production for the things they could not grow or make, such as tobacco seed, coffee, salt, gunpowder, fabrics, and sugar. Apples, whether fresh, dried, or distilled often were exchanged for goods or services. Farmers bartered things they made or grew, including pelts, hides, live animals, grain, lumber, whisky, brandy, cider, cured ham, bacon, fruit, butter, and eggs. Originally brought on by a restricted currency supply, this self-sufficient economic practice endured into the twentieth century.

A large portion of area farmers came to mills along Second Creek to have their grain made into flour and feed because there was limited water power elsewhere. In addition to meal and flour, these mills provided gunpowder, lumber, and woolen fabrics. The substantial water power of the creek and the Gap Valley's deep and fertile cherty soils are advantages that later helped facilitate recovery from the Civil War. The reliance upon water power and the variety of milling enterprises along the valley section of Second Creek contributed substantially to the identity of the rural community.¹⁶ Due to the mills, with help from the nearby spas, the area began to grow. By the 1840s Gap Mills had a fulling mill, flour mill, saw mill, oil mill, woolen factory, distillery, and tannery.¹⁷ The name was changed from Moss Hole to Gap Mills in 1850 when milling was flourishing.¹⁸

Gap Valley and the Civil War

The area continued to flourish until the Civil War. The first few battles of the war were fought in what is now West Virginia and caused destruction of many farms in the central and southern areas of the state. "Guerilla raids plundered and ransacked the country for miles around and sold their spoils to the Army at hand."¹⁹ Schools and churches were destroyed. Bridges were burned and roads made impassible by military maneuvers.²⁰ Every county or section was "infested with one or more Guerrilla bands." In Summers, Monroe, and Greenbrier Counties, "the outlaws paraded about under the guise of government officials looking for government property and in that guise confiscated cattle and horses. The home guards that arose as a response were sometimes worse than the guerrillas."²¹

¹⁶ "Second Creek was once considered appropriate for the development of hydroelectric dams, but that never occurred; Reger and Price, *West Virginia Geologic Survey County Reports: Mercer, Monroe, Summers Counties* (Charleston, W.Va. 1926).

¹⁷ "Monroe County in the Forties," *The Monroe Watchman*, 3 August 1911.

¹⁸ Monroe County Historical Society Archives, Gap Mills file.

¹⁹ Mervin R. Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia" (thesis, West Virginia University, 1933).

²⁰ "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 2; J.M. Callahan, *History of West Virginia, Old and New*, Vol. I (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1923), 600.

²¹ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 3.

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Though farmers in the Valley were overwhelmingly Confederate in their sympathies, the county was ravaged nevertheless by marauding Confederate soldiers, as well as Union forces, who lived off the land during the occupation. Military officers commandeered entire herds of cattle for rations and every horse they could find. Salt was rationed by the county court, as was muslin fabric. Farmers tried to hide their herds, horses, and families deep in the steep mountains of the county. Even so, farmers' losses were profound. As part of the Confederacy's breadbasket, Monroe County suffered great losses in livestock, crops, grain, and fodder. Fields were fouled and trampled by men and horses. Encampments, fires, latrines, temporary animal enclosures, and marauding soldiers of both armies undid the yeoman husbandry that had been practiced in the early part of the nineteenth century.²² There were serious food shortages. For the first time in the Valley's memory, hunger was common. Flour mills were routinely targeted by hungry vandals. The Reverend S.R. Houston of Union confided to his diary on November 2, 1862, "It is thought that a famine is threatening us."²³

In addition to food shortages, Reverend Houston chronicled illnesses and suffering of Monroe County, including the dangers of deserters who hid on Peters and Sweet Springs Mountains. On May 14 and 15, 1864, he wrote that there were 10,000 men, 200 wagons, 35 ambulances, 213 prisoners, and 100 Negroes encamped around Union to a distance of ten miles in all directions. These numbers nearly surpassed the population of the county as a whole. The occupation directly impacted the Gap Valley.²⁴ Because of the community's bold Confederate sympathies, Monroe County was occupied by Union troops until 1868.

In addition to the farmers' losses, war brought other great changes to Monroe County. It was one of the six counties in present West Virginia with substantial numbers of slaves. On the eve of the war, there were 1,114 slaves and 107 free blacks there. Further, some of the Monroe County resorts did not survive the Civil War, which eroded most of the planter wealth that had allowed spa travel. Many of these that did survive ceased operations soon after the arrival of the railroad in White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County around 1870. Salt Sulphur Springs struggled off and on in the early twentieth century, but ultimately closed as well. Spa patrons switched their loyalties and availed themselves of the comfort of rail transportation to Greenbrier County, where the "Old White" resort, the Greenbrier, flourished.

Post-War Gap Valley

After the war, Gap Valley farmers settled into a slower, more secluded life style that remained linked to agriculture and milling. Still economically independent, these farmers did, however, lose a major market for their production. The residents' security in land contributed to their historic economic independence, especially during times of hardship. Long used to a barter economy, the farmers of Monroe were not as badly hurt as many others who were more closely tied to an integrated cash-based commercial system.

²² Leona Lynch, "Monroe County, West Virginia in the Civil War" (thesis, West Virginia University, 1947).

²³ Lynch, "Monroe County, West Virginia in the Civil War"; Morton, *A History of Monroe County*, 176.

²⁴ Morton, *A History of Monroe County*, 178-9.

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Farmers were forced to contend with seriously reduced circumstances that were made worse by the occupying federal forces. In Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, and Mercer counties, “farmers were confronted with one of the most corrupt and immoral judges who ever presided in the state, Judge Nat Harrison. His decisions were based on political expediency and Union affiliation.”²⁵ Voter test oaths disenfranchised returning Confederate veterans, and the Ku Klux Klan menaced African Americans in Monroe and Greenbrier counties.²⁶

Most of the northern parts of the state were spared such indignities, however, since the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad provided a direct line of communication with federal authorities. In the south, “tired and weary farmers set about to rehabilitate what were once prosperous farms.”²⁷ There were no banks and money was scarce. Some respite came to the county when construction on the C&O Railroad began because railroads provided a market for farm production and for railroad ties.²⁸ African Americans had to reinvent themselves in the days after Emancipation. Many of those who had tended the resorts and farms of Monroe County gravitated to Greenbrier County for employment at the Greenbrier Hotel or to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in nearby towns such as Ronceverte and Hinton.

Equally distressed in the post war era, agrarian Jefferson County farmers were dismayed to be included in the new state and they were resentful of capricious and unequal freight rates charged by the B&O Railroad. They quickly warmed to the ideas of the Grange, which targeted railroad practices and worked to improve the lot of farmers throughout the nation. They organized the state’s first Grange and Monroe County swiftly followed.²⁹

The Grange movement arose in Minnesota in 1867 as a result of Oliver H. Kelly’s investigation into farmers’ conditions in the south. Commissioned by the federal government to survey conditions there, Kelly observed much isolation among farmers and recommended that some sort of agricultural organization could remedy their plight. He recommended that any such organization should also include women.³⁰ Quickly spreading through America’s farmlands, the Grange advocated brotherhood, scientific advances in farming, and political action for the betterment of farmers³¹ and was an innovator in new agricultural techniques.³² The organization encouraged cooperative efforts to improve farming and farm life and provided social

²⁵ Shirey, “The Granger Movement in West Virginia,” 3.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 4.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 5-6.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 7.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ W.D. Barns, “The Grange and Populist Movements in West Virginia, 1873-1914,” (PhD diss., West Virginia University, 1946), 3.

³² Dorothy W. Hartman, “Women’s Roles in the Late 19th Century,” <http://www.connerprairie.org/Learn-And-Do/Indiana-History/America-1860-1900/Lives-Of-Women.aspx> (accessed January 27, 2012).

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outlets for farm families. Following Kelly's suggestion, the organization valued the contribution of farm wives and accepted them as equal partners in the organization.³³

Kelly experimented with various strains of plants and animals. He kept careful records of his successes and failures and shared this information widely. The Grange provided a network via mail for a broad national discussion between farmers. Kelly read and disseminated agricultural books and journals. He purchased new equipment as soon as it reached the market and he promoted and sold new varieties of seed and nursery stock.³⁴ Gap Valley farmers embraced the national ties offered by the organization and became Monroe County's second Grange. In 1872, B.M. Kitchin (Kitchen) was Master of the West Virginia Grange.³⁵

From this beginning, the Grange developed quickly, and became politically effective in the farmers' causes. The idea appealed to Gap Valley farmers because the Grange brought financial advantages in addition to its socialization agenda. Farmers started up cooperative organizations that bought supplies, marketed farm production, provided insurance, and manufacturing. It experienced rapid growth in the state.³⁶ There were six new Granges in the state by 1874. By 1875 that number swelled to 168. "By October of 1875, the West Virginia Grange surpassed that of all southern states in its intensity of organization based on total agricultural population."³⁷ By the fall of 1876, only the eight southern coal producing counties were without Granges. There were 295 Granges in the state, with a membership of 9,376. There were 10 chapters in the Monroe County by 1879.³⁸

The county weekly newspaper, *The Monroe Watchman*, embraced the movement by facilitating a modified form of barter; it published notices of wants and needs of other Granges. On October 18, 1876 it carried a query from the Hagerstown, Maryland Grange asking for the availability of 40-50 head of cattle and 700 or 800 sheep.³⁹ Both that paper and Lewisburg's *The Greenbrier Independent* covered Grange matters aggressively from 1875-1880.

By 1880, there were 682 farms of substantial size in Monroe County. Thirty-seven of them were in the Gap Valley. In 1894, the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture reported that 60 percent of the land in Monroe County had been cleared for farming.⁴⁰ Co-ops became popular and successful. By this time, Monroe County boasted that every farmer in the county had access to one of its five Grange co-ops. The co-op in the

³³ *Ibid.*³⁴ *Ibid.*³⁵ It is unknown if B.M. Kitchin is related to Alexandar Kitchen or if he is from the Gap Valley area. Proceedings of the West Virginia State Grange, 1872; Barnes, "The Grange and Populist Movements in West Virginia), 4.³⁶ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 9.³⁷ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 13-14; Proceedings of the West Virginia State Grange, 1874.³⁸ Barnes, "The Grange and Populist Movements in West Virginia," 922; However, Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia" wrote of 11 Granges in Monroe County, 16.³⁹ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 28.⁴⁰ West Virginia State Board of Agriculture, report 1894.

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former community of Berlin was still in operation as late as 1933.⁴¹ The Grange also took a strong stand for farmers' education. By 1891 it secured a state board of education which then pressed West Virginia University to honor the terms of its land grant and offer agricultural education. This resulted in the 1897 creation of the College of Agriculture, with long time Granger Thomas Clark Atkeson as its first dean. Soon, there were free correspondence courses in Agriculture, carried out through the local Granges where members would enroll and discuss the material in open forums at Grange meetings."⁴²

The Grange is credited with transforming the "heterogeneous farmers of West Virginia, composed largely of Bourbon Democrats of the Greenbrier Plateau, the Iron Headed Republicans of the upper Ohio Valley, and the Old Dominion Democrats of the Eastern Panhandle into a homogenous group of farmers."⁴³ In 1875, Grange Master Kitchen pointed out the effect on the relationship of the farmers as the Grange grew. "These farmers were total strangers to each other at earlier state meetings but soon saw that much could be accomplished by working together."⁴⁴ The Grange's amenities included socials, box suppers, and libraries with books and pamphlets about agriculture that local fund raising could purchase for common use.⁴⁵ Perhaps the Grange's most lasting contribution was its success at "penetrating the loneliness and monotony of West Virginia farm life."

To the farmer the Grange was a relief from the drudgery of the soil; it afforded him an opportunity to discuss the problems of the day with the facility of a statesman. To the farm women, the grange presented the first opportunity to participate in farm activities on an equal basis with men. To all, the Grange was a source of news and a place where public grievances could be aired.⁴⁶

Though industrialization of the 1880s took many farmers away from the land, Monroe County was not transformed from its agrarian past. In 1891 the Farmers Alliance opened chapters in the county, including Gap Mills.⁴⁷ These changes contributed to the fading of the Grange's influence in the county.⁴⁸ Statewide, the membership also dwindled. The 28th annual session in Charleston created two new farmer organizations – the West Virginia Livestock Association and the West Virginia Poultry Association.⁴⁹

Twentieth Century Gap Valley

⁴¹ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 26-28; T.C. Atkeson, *West Virginia Farm Review*, Vol. 10, 361.

⁴² *Proceedings of the West Virginia State Grange*, 1905, 14-15

⁴³ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 36.

⁴⁴ *Proceedings of the West Virginia State Grange*, 1875, 17.

⁴⁵ Atkeson, *West Virginia Farm Review*, Vol. 10, 361.

⁴⁶ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 36.

⁴⁷ Morton, "History of Monroe County," 243.

⁴⁸ *Proceedings of the West Virginia State Grange*, 1897-1900.

⁴⁹ Shirey, "The Granger Movement in West Virginia," 45.

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Though recovery from the Civil War was slow, by 1900 the value of the farms in Monroe County totaled \$4.6 million as compared to 1870 value of \$3.4 million.⁵⁰ In the Gap Valley, corn, oats, wheat, hay, apples, and peaches were the principal crops (there are no longer orchards in the district).⁵¹ Small holdings of tobacco were occasionally tucked in places where a micro-climate favored the weed.⁵² Farmers' wives kept chickens, collected eggs, planted gardens, and preserved their surpluses for winter use. "Housewives were responsible for clothing, soap, and bread. Some of their farm production was sold."⁵³ However, the principal valley product was livestock, which flourished on the valley's lush bluegrass.

Traditionally, Appalachian upcountry farmers were "yeomen farmers" rather than commercial farmers. Yeomen farmed small holdings of land and were self-sufficient. In Gap Mills, however, the farmers were able to undertake commercial agriculture because of the twin advantages of the Grange and the extremely rich soil in the Sweet Springs Valley, found nowhere else in the County. Thus gentrified, the Gap Valley farmers were more prosperous than before.

Monroe County's population continued to grow in the early twentieth century. By 1910, the county population reached 13,055. To serve the growing population, in 1911 the first Gap Mills School was constructed by the local Patton brothers and served the entire Sweet Springs Valley area. During harsh weather especially, students and teachers alike overcame transportation difficulties by boarding at the school's dormitory where the principal and some of the teachers lived.⁵⁴ At this time, farmers controlled 60 percent of the county's wealth and paid 80 percent of the county's taxes.⁵⁵ Thus, farmers became the political leaders of Monroe County and used their influence to elect a local government that supported farming interests.

On March 27, 1913, torrential flooding resulted from the spring rains and snow melt. A contemporary newspaper account cites relief that no wagon bridges were lost, but noted the following:

The oldest inhabitant cannot remember such a deluge as fell from the clouds Wednesday and especially Wednesday night. From the 26 hours ending at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, the Government gauge at Union recorded a rainfall of 3.45 inches... The streams of the county were vast and turbulent rivers, and from every hillside, cove, and hollow, water gushed in torrents. The telephone lines had been badly injured by the storm.⁵⁶

⁵⁰ Historical Census Browser. Retrieved Jan. 16, 2012, from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Reger and Price, *West Virginia Geological Survey*, 39-41.

⁵³ W.D. Barnes, "Highlights in West Virginia Agriculture 1863-1963" (Congressional Record, 1963), 3.

⁵⁴ *The Monroe Watchman*, 18 April 2002.

⁵⁵ Rasmussen, *Absentee Landowning and Exploitation in West Virginia, 1760-1920*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1994), 90-92.

⁵⁶ *Monroe Watchman*, 27 March 1913.

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Second Creek rose to the highest point in memory of man, the newspaper reported. Several Gap Mills buildings were flooded and waters overtook the dam in the village. Some families had to flee the waters because the channel of Kitchen Creek changed. Perhaps this flooding was the impetus to re-establish the Grange in Monroe County as later that year, they were visited by Thomas Clark Atkeson, master of the state Grange.

Atkeson was a West Virginia farmer, journalist, teacher, and lawyer who was devoted to the development and expansion of the Grange in West Virginia. He served as master for 22 years and overseer of the National Grange for eight years.⁵⁷ Although Atkeson was unable to convince those in nearby Sinks Grove to organize a Grange, his efforts paid off in Gap Mills. The *Monroe Watchman* made note of new officers of the Gap Mills Grange in September of that year with 15 members including the following officers; Baxter L. Neel (Worthy Master), O.C. Rowan (Overseer), Guy L. Neel (Steward), Joe G. Sweeney (Assistant Steward), Amanda Rowan (Chaplain), L.B. Ruddell (Treasurer), Garnett Pharr (Secretary), J. L. McGuire (Gate Keeper), and Zella Neel (Lady Assistant Steward).⁵⁸

The people of Gap Mills adopted ever more innovative farming techniques and animal husbandry practices that were advocated by the Grange and university extension programs. These innovations became standard agricultural practices that are still in use, having been validated by their demonstrated success. By joining the Grange, farmers were networked through the mail and could receive new information and improved seeds from elsewhere. They began to plow their fields around the natural contours of the land, instead of the old ways of plowing up and down hillsides. This new practice halted the erosion that weakened the topsoil.

By leaving swaths of untilled soil between fields, the land could also regenerate its fertility. This practice, called strip cropping, facilitated rotation of crops from field to field so crops that needed the heaviest fertility were moved to new ground each season allowing the previous seed bed to lie fallow, or produce a less "hungry" crop the following year. For example, in a single field, a farmer might plant corn, a very heavy feeder, the first year followed by wheat or oats, and then left fallow in the third year. Later innovations included planting legumes as cover crops for their nitrogen fixing properties, so alfalfa entered the cycle. Harvested for forage, alfalfa improved the vigor of livestock because it is more nutritious than meadow grasses alone. Cyclical manuring of fields enhanced crop yields also. Soon, chemical fertilizers became available to further enrich farmland.

Beirne Dransfield was one of the community's first farmers to use commercial fertilizers to increase his yields in the early twentieth century. The idea became so popular that he expanded his business to be a seller of V-C Fertilizer, International Harvester Farm Equipment, Amoco gas, food, and goods at his store on the Sweet Springs-Gap Mills Turnpike (#7H). He was a descendant of Josiah Dransfield, who immigrated to the

⁵⁷ "Thomas Clark Atkeson," <http://www.wvagriculture.org/WVAFHA/76AtkesonBiol.pdf>, accessed 30 November 2012; and, "Biography of Thomas Clark Atkeson – Summers Co., WV," <http://files.usgwarchives.net/wv.summers.bios.atkeson1.txt>, accessed 30 November 2012.

⁵⁸ "Gap Mills Grange," *The Monroe Watchman*, 11 September 1913.

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Valley to work in one of the mills in the valley and establish a farm just east of the Eastern Continental Divide and outside of the proposed district. Beirne carried on with the farm, which was by then already prosperous. By expanding his ability to supply farmers with a wider choice in equipment and fertilizer service, Dransfield flourished by providing the tools of prosperity to his neighbors.⁵⁹

Grange innovations in livestock management included explaining to farmers why they should keep meticulous records and farm diaries. Such data identified poorly producing cows which were then culled from herds, while top performers were kept. Cows were evaluated on their milk production or their calving history. Bull performance was monitored as well. Open (unbred) cows generally indicated poor bull performance. By managing pregnancies in animals, farmers could limit calving and lambing to a short span of time during the colder months of the year. This improved the chances for young animals' survival. Cold weather eliminated insects as a cause of animal illness and kept infections at bay. The Grange assisted farmers in learning the best breeds of animals for specific purposes. In the Gap Valley, Angus cattle emerged as the best choice for beef, and Holsteins became the dairy animals of choice. Pond Oak Dairy (#39) and Windspring Farm (#28) are the two producing dairy farms in the valley. Pond Oak Dairy still relies exclusively on Holstein cows, and the commercial beef farms still work with Angus cattle. Between 1896 and 1917, "trends were toward more intensive scientific farming and smaller holdings."⁶⁰

The West Virginia Farm Bureau was founded in 1918 and soon replaced the Grange as West Virginia's leading agricultural group. The Bureau supported agricultural programs but was later instrumental in lobbying the legislature for favorable taxation which slowed the loss of farmers' property due to delinquent taxes following the Great Depression.⁶¹

While groups like the Grange and the Farm Bureau assisted farmers, Corn clubs (the precursor to modern 4-H) helped farming families introduce their children to the business of farming with the result that many of these farms have remained the same families for generations. Sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, 4-H had the further benefit of encouraging socialization. The focus of 4-H was to teach its members life skills for successful agricultural careers. Members were encouraged to nurture the four H's of success: Head, Heart, Hands, and Health. Never associated with a specific location, the clubs in the Gap Valley met at members' homes on a rotating basis. Children could join when they were ten years old. Members completed projects each year that were tied to learning agricultural ways by focusing on a specific farm-related skill. Feeder calves, poultry production, sewing, cooking, and specific crop production were a few of the projects the youth undertook.

During the 1924 "Farmer's Week" at West Virginia University, students from Gap Mills scored second in the livestock judging contest and won the corn judging contest. Together, the team from Gap Mills was

⁵⁹ Marion Shiflet Interview, summer 2007.

⁶⁰ Barns, "Highlights," 4.

⁶¹ Charles Spero. "Farm Bureau." e-WV: *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 13 February 2013. Web. 25 April 2014. And, Otis Rice, *West Virginia: A History*.

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awarded the all-around championship. In addition to livestock and corn, the competition also included judging of poultry and dairy products. The Gap Mills team beat out a number of other competitors including Morgantown, Greenbank, Shinnston, Tyler County High, and Potomac State.⁶²

At county fair time, members exhibited their projects. The best ones were awarded ribbons by adult judges. Winning projects advanced to the state fair competitions against 4-Hers from other counties. As their skills improved, 4-H members selected progressively more difficult projects. For example, the beginning sewing project taught how to make an apron and hem a tea towel, and advanced over several years to the level of tailoring, for youths who were interested. 4-H was an important part of the community's efforts to continue its agricultural tradition. The Wide Awake 4-H club and the Ever Ready 4-H club are still active in the community.⁶³

The county school system also promoted agriculture through the Vocational Agricultural program which gave young students important insights into the work of farming. In September 1937, Jack Baker, a senior in the Gap Mills High School vocational agriculture program, was elected president of the Greenbrier Valley Federation of Future Farmers of America, an active organization at Gap Mills School. A month later, Baker represented his group at the national convention in Kansas City, Missouri.⁶⁴ A 1954 master's thesis investigated how young men in this valley established themselves in farming. Case studies of 25 farming families revealed that most young men followed in their fathers' footsteps after completing high school which included four years of vocational agriculture classes. The families who owned the land then, largely still do.⁶⁵

Valley Life

In the early twentieth century, Gap Valley continued to prosper. The first automobiles came to Gap Mills in 1917-18 over a logging railroad that ran from Ripplemeade, Virginia to nearby Paint Bank, Virginia. The chassis were then hauled by horses and wagons across Crowder Road to be assembled at a Gap Mills garage located near the former Ruddell's Mill.⁶⁶ In 1918 Gap Mills was visited by Henry Ford, Henry Firestone, Jr., and Thomas Edison. Accompanied by secret service men, the visit was part of a storied adventure through the Virginias that began August 21 in Elkins and continued for a week. The group, who camped in the yard of Dr. C.C. Ballard (site #88), gave dimes to local children for carrying their water.⁶⁷

⁶² "All Around Championship is Awarded to Gap Mills," *The Charleston Daily Mail*, Charleston, W.Va., 18 January 1924.

⁶³ Interviews, Dixie Hoke-Webb, summer 2007, fall 2012.

⁶⁴ "Senior Student is Named President," *The Charleston Gazette*, 1 September 1937; and, "Monroe Notes," *The Raleigh Register*, 22 October 1937.

⁶⁵ Glenn E Smith, "How Young Men Became Established in Farming in the Gap Mills Area," Thesis, West Virginia University, 1954.

⁶⁶ *The Monroe Watchman*, 5 July 2001 and 18 April 2002.

⁶⁷ *The Monroe Watchman*, 18 April 2002.

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Electricity came to Gap Mills in the form of a Delco Battery System that was jointly purchased by the Methodist and Carmel Presbyterian churches. The device was not powerful enough to supply both buildings at one time, so the congregations alternated in its use. The cemetery between the two churches is the final resting place of hundreds of community members, as well as slaves who were members of Carmel Church. The massive oak tree that towers above it is officially the Monroe County Bicentennial Tree, and is estimated to be more than four hundred years old. Local 4-Hers tend it.

The first Carmel Church was used as a school from 1855 to 1889.⁶⁸ Later, Gap Mills had four one-room schools with twenty to thirty students in each. Before Gap Mills School was built in 1911, many students attended these schools until the age of 21. The school served the entire Sweet Springs Valley area. Students from the communities of Sweet Springs, Zenith, Waiteville, and Glace had to board in town because the roads were impassable in the winter. Approximately thirty students boarded. The high school had a dormitory, and the principal lived there, as did some of the teachers and students.⁶⁹ Though the 1911 school was demolished after the construction of the extant school building in the 1950s (site #75), the dormitory survives (site #72)

On the eve of the Depression, there were twenty-seven families in Gap Mills, four of whom were African American. Local enterprises catered to the needs of the farmers in the valley. There were two roller mills, and a third nearby, two white churches, and one black church. The village also included three stores, one hotel, one garage, one blacksmith, a barber shop, a harness shop, a cobbler shop, and a post office. The broader Gap Mills community included 507 persons and 114 homes. Of the population, 297 were born there, 155 migrated from other communities and forty eight came from other states.⁷⁰

In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration built the road that connects Zenith to Gap Mills, which enhanced local travel and communications. Another local WPA project addressed the issue of public sanitation in rural America. If home owners supplied the materials, the WPA provided workers to construct sanitary privies for 20 cents an hour. Owners could opt for one, two, or three toilets in the same structure. Twenty cents an hour was twice the going wage rate for farm work and many local farm families availed themselves of this opportunity. Primarily undertaken as a jobs program, this nationwide initiative also drastically improved rural public health in the south by reducing the incidence of diseases that plagued communities with poor sanitation systems. Gap Mills lost many children in an early epidemic of Typhoid Fever, so this project was well received in the valley.⁷¹ This public health initiative removed or lessened many of the dangers associated with farming at that time.

By 1936, State Route 3 (Sweet Springs Valley Road) from Union to Sweet Springs was completed, and electricity and telephones became more widely available. Around the same time, the main thoroughfare was

⁶⁸ "History of Carmel Church – Part Two," *Beckley Post-Herald*, 28 August 1958.

⁶⁹ *Monroe Watchman*. 18 April 2002.

⁷⁰ Monroe County Historical Society, Gap Mills file.

⁷¹ Gap Mills file.

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widened and rerouted through the valley, straightening it with fewer creek crossings. The original route is evident in some locations (for example, see Inset: site #44. The front of the house faces the original route)

Taxi service and bus service were available until 1940.⁷² The Patton Mercantile store moved to the remodeled Ford garage, and Russell Rowan built an Esso Service Station on Rt. 3. Raymond Wickline countered with a Gulf Station and repair shop with apartments upstairs. Dr. Nash of Alderson, who was also a Purol gasoline distributor, built three buildings in Gap Mills in 1936 including a service station, a repair shop with apartments above, and a mercantile store occupied by C.J. Casdorph and Sons. That building is in use today by the Cheese and More Store (site #84). Ross and Ruth Neel were first operators of the service station. They lived in the apartment above the repair shop.⁷³

Until 1945, the village of Gap Mills was a solid shopping community. During World War II, valley residents subsidized their sparse rations of gasoline, tires, sugar, and meat. Horses provided transportation; farm-produced molasses stood in for rationed sugar, and livestock production and large gardens kept families well fed.⁷⁴ The valley's historic pattern of self-reliance was a great comfort during the Depression and the war. At its height of development in 1946, Gap Mills consisted of two grocery stores, one mercantile store, a feed store, three service stations, three auto repair shops, a radio repair shop, a harness repair shop, barbershop, blacksmith, and restaurant. Local professionals included two doctors, one nurse, and one veterinarian. The village had a post office and three grist mills. Bernie Rowan operated Ruddell's Mill, Clark Neel operated the Neel Mill below Kitchen Creek, and Oscar Neel operated the Red Mill, one mile west of the gap on Sweet Springs Valley Road. When World War II rationing ended and gasoline and tires were again available, residents took advantage of motor vehicles and improved highways and began to shop in the nearby towns of Union, Lewisburg, and Bluefield. Unable to compete with this trend, the local businesses began to close. By 1960 there were no enterprises still in business in Gap Mills. The prosperous Gap Valley farmers continue to be tied to the land, but village commerce yielded to the new mobility of the post-war twentieth century, and the village became a thing of the past.

Architecture in Gap Valley

The current housing in the valley supplanted the initial log cabins of settling families. They reflect the enduring cultural values and preferences of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist families who originally settled the valley. The architecture includes I-Houses, American Four Squares, Victorian, and Colonial Revival houses.

Early western Virginians advocated austerity and "plain" architecture that emphasized an egalitarian social structure. The religious transitions during the Second Great Awakening early in the nineteenth century tended to simplify expressions of faith in the transmontane west, which saw a parallel simplification in the

⁷² *Monroe County Comprehensive Plan*, 2007, 71.

⁷³ "Gap Mills" file.

⁷⁴ "Gap Mills" file.

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architecture that arose after the frontier era passed. The present dwellings reflect the preferences of the descendants of the first settlers and punctuate the settled cultural preferences that characterized the early nineteenth century religious transformation away from the Episcopal cultural values of the Tidewater area.

Gap Valley farmers historically were Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. In architecture, as in their faith, the farmers reflected straightforward values. Their forebears long ago exchanged architectural flamboyance for the comfort of belonging to a recognizable community, and they rejected Anglican religious practices for a more evangelical faith. According to historian Rhys Isaac, their ancestors subscribed to a "strictly coded grammar" of housing construction that clearly defined the boundaries between culture and nature.⁷⁵ Farmers constructed their houses using "controlled combinations of squares and division of squares of fixed sizes. Implicit rules governed the placement of doors, windows, and chimneys."⁷⁶ This "grammar" is most evident in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century I-houses in the Gap Valley. The Pharr House (site #58) and the Ballard house (site #88) are two examples of the style. Henry Dransfield explained that his I-house began as a dog-trot cabin in the 1840s that grew more "house-like" when each generation of the family enlarged it. Bricks for the 1841 I-House (site #19) on Rt. 3 were fired on his property. The clay was mined nearby.⁷⁷

These homes feature center halls, symmetrical facades, front porches, and rear extensions. End gable chimneys are common. Memoirs in the county historical society archive contend that they were "cool in the summer and frigid in the winter."⁷⁸ Repetition of this housing type illustrates the Gap Valley's architectural cohesiveness. Some architecturally significant houses in the district include the C.C. Ballard House (site #88, photos 32 and 33), Echols Hidden Acres (site #57), Sweetwater Farm (site #111, photos 38 and 39), the Owen Neel Homestead (site #109, photos 36 and 37), and the Otey Rowan Farm (site #119, photos 40 and 41).

Echols Hidden Acres, located on Crowder Road, was established in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century and exhibits later historic architectural styles. The farm likely had an original I-house at one time, but the present house was built in 1875 on a bold limestone foundation with Victorian-era characteristics. It retains nearly all of its architectural integrity, including the lapped wooden siding. The one-story house features working shutters and fancy milled portico trim elements. The standing seam metal roof and some windows are all original to the house. The farm's original footprint has not been altered. It reflects the same agricultural arrangement of placing building clusters on the uplands to avoid flooding and maximizing the use of arable land. The outbuildings of this farm are constructed of rough milled lumber on pole foundations with metal roofs just as those of the other farms in the district.

⁷⁵ Rhys Isaac, *Transformation of Virginia*, (Williamsburg, Va.: William and Mary Press, 1982), 33.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ Interview, Fred Dransfield, summer 2007, 2012.

⁷⁸ Gap Mills File.

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Sweetwater Farm, on Rowan Road includes a small frame tenant house constructed on land originally owned by settler Owen Neel. The present farm was developed by the Tristram Patton family in the late-eighteenth century.⁷⁹ The clapboard 2 ½ story Victorian house features two-light triple-hung windows that are flanked by original working shutters. Fish scale shingles in the clipped front gable peak are original to the house. A wide curvilinear front porch is sheltered by a parallel hipped roof that is supported by eight turned posts with fancy brackets. Half-moon windows in dormers and gable ends echo the lines of the center front half-moon louvered vent. Built in 1897, this house is the second on the property. It is sited on a level lot that is reached by a long tree-shaded lane. The interior is finished with hand hewn chestnut paneling on all the first floor walls. The Patton family became the leading merchants and builders in the village of Gap Mills in the late-nineteenth century. They constructed this house, the 1911 Gap Mills School, and the mercantile store in the village.

Owen Neel's 1778 homestead on Rowan Road has evolved over the seven generations of Neel's family, who still own and operate the farm. It is the largest house in this district. The house rests on a substantial stone foundation and the original clapboard siding is intact. It has expanded its footprint with each generation, the last being in the early twentieth century. Most windows are original six-over-six double hung sash. Dating from the period of settlement, this farm also contains frontier-era log resources. The oldest part of the house dates from 1778. Outbuildings on this farm vary widely in their ages, and therefore their styles. The older barns and sheds are smaller and feature primitive lapped siding of hand split boards. Pole construction is utilized in the newer (c.1920s) outbuildings. The buildings are of unpainted wood with gable front metal roofs.

Each farm in the district also has multiple outbuildings including barns, sheds, granaries, animal handling chutes, and pens. Gable front roofs are generally utilitarian metal. There is a high degree of integrity in the spatial relationships between farm houses and outbuildings. Some older silos stand empty now because there are better ways to store forage. The district includes silos made of brick, concrete (which were popularized in the mid-20th century by Marietta Silo), and modern metal.

Original wood fences that were built before easy access to nails, wire, and milled lumber have long since been replaced. They were supplanted by modern systems of animal control that were necessitated by the enclosure movement in the late-nineteenth century. The cost of fencing stressed the early and traditional economic model of mountain agriculture by bringing an end to free range grazing. Farmers preserved the flattest land for crops and livestock and located their buildings on the upland to protect them from flooding - a common curse in the Appalachian springtime. Where there were orchards, the uplands were favored for the protection they offered against late frosts. The location and setting of these farms retain historic integrity. Approximately, the farms range in size from 135 acres to 500 acres.

Outbuildings in the district traditionally included a spring house, smokehouse, granary, hay barn, animal barn, sheds for tools, and later, machinery. Farmers constructed chicken coops tightly to protect poultry from

⁷⁹ Morton, *A History of Monroe County*. 389.

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foxes and raccoons at night. Sometimes suspended from poles set into the earth, barns and outbuildings generally featured metal roofs and unpainted wood walls. Gable front construction typifies most of the outbuildings, although chicken coops often had shed roofs and sturdy foundations.

Barns in the district are generally distinguished from other outbuildings by their larger size. They are and were used for storing crops, sheltering animals, processing agricultural products, and storing machinery. Unlike the houses in the district, the barns are void of architectural style. Having been built to meet the needs of the farm, they are utilitarian in design. The earliest barns in this area of West Virginia were crib barns constructed of log. The Owen Neel farm (site #109L) includes one barn that was constructed around a two-pen log building. While the original use of this building is unknown, it may have served the original eighteenth century homestead as a barn. Other barns have log incorporated into them as well (site #s119B and 109K). As with many utilitarian-type buildings, as needs changes, so did the building.

With the introduction of dimensional lumber, barns became more standardized in the late nineteenth century. Barn types, such as the transverse frame barn and prairie barn, became popular and remained so well into the next century. The transverse frame barn includes a door opening on the gable ends, a center aisle, and cribs along the side walls (site #111). The prairie barn is characterized by the peaked roof projecting out above the gable peak hayloft opening (site #s 16, 50, 44). Though the prairie barn first featured the long sweeping gable roofs, later versions generally had a gambrel roof, providing massive storage space.⁸⁰

Since barns were work buildings, generally designed for efficiency, many of the barns in the district might be classified as more than one type. The most prevalent barn type in the district is known simply as a ground barn, named so because it is not banked and the only entrance is from the ground level (site #s 34, 54, 47). To increase the function and space to the barns, many often constructed a shed-roof lean-to to one or both sides (site #s 16, 34, 44, 50, 54, 111).

Following the second World War, ideas about farm animal shelter were changing. Farmers began replacing stall-and-stanchion arrangements. Thus, freestall barns and pole buildings became popular. They often have minimal walls, allowing for ample air and light, and allowed animals to feed themselves and roam more freely.⁸¹ Though individually noncontributing due to their age, they still contribute to the overall rural setting of the district as do the large animal handling facilities added in recent years.

Summary

⁸⁰ Michael J. Auer, *The Preservation of Historic Barns*, Preservation Briefs, National Park Service, October 1989.

⁸¹ "Free Stall Barn." Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission.

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/barn_types/21170/free_stall_barn/1260133. Accessed 23 September 2014.

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The Gap Valley is a small agricultural area of lush pastures, plentiful streams and highly productive farms that have retained their historic character for more than 200 years. It is bounded by natural shifts in the geography and terrain. It is eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criterion A: Agriculture* for its local agricultural significance. The community has capitalized on its uncommon natural resources that allowed it to flourish first in the early nineteenth century and again after its near destruction during the Civil War. The combination of opportunity and resourcefulness, assisted by the various agricultural bodies such as the Grange, introduced a modest gentry class to a world long used to yeoman agriculture.

The Gap Valley is also eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a collection of locally significant rural agricultural architecture that has evolved from early eighteenth century log cabins to include substantial houses that were constructed in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The location of buildings in the district was dictated by the course of Kitchen and Second creeks. House styles include Victorian, I-House, and Colonial Revival. Outbuildings are similarly constructed pole buildings, with gable front metal roofs. Clusters of farm-related buildings form the nucleus of each of the Valley's operations and are a significant collection as a whole. Despite a number of noncontributing resources, on the whole, the district retains excellent integrity with its setting unspoiled by any significant development.

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Section number 10 Page 52**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Gap Valley Historic District boundaries include resources that are generally located along Sweet Springs Valley Road between, roughly, the Eastern Continental Divide and Zenith Road to the east and west, and Peters and Gap Mountains to the north and south. The boundary of the Gap Valley Historic District follows the Monroe County tax parcels in the chart listed below with the exception of the following:

- The southern sections of parcels 26 and 27 (map 30) and parcel 27.4 (map 24) are excluded south of the line drawn from point (Longitude: -80.354771, Latitude: 37.557518) to point (Longitude: -80.344598, Latitude: 37.561791).
- The northern section of parcel 12 (map 24) is excluded north of a line drawn from the northeast corner of parcel 8, due east, to parcel 13.
- The northern section of parcel 27 (map 24) is excluded north of a line drawn from the north-northeast corner of parcel 16, northeast to the northernmost point of parcel 17.
- The sections of parcel 42 (map 23) that are located north of State Route 3 (Sweet Springs Valley Road) are excluded.

Map	Parcel
24	2
24	4
24	5
24	6
24	6.1
24	7
24	7.1
24	8
24	8.1
24	9
24	10
24	11
24	11.1
24	12
24	12.1
24	13
24	13.1
24	14
24	14.1
24	17.1
24	17.2

Map	Parcel
24	17.3
24	18
24	18.1
24	18.2
24	18.3
24	19
24	20
24	20.1
24	22
24	23
24	23.1
24	23.2
24	24
24	24.1
24	24.2
24	24.3
24	25.1
24	25.2
24	25.3
24	25.4
24	25.5

Map	Parcel
24	25.6
24	26
24	26.2
24	26.3
24	27
24	27.1
24	27.2
24	27.3
24	27.4
24	27.5
24	27.8
24	28
24	29
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25	3
25	4
25	6
25	7
25	8
25	9

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Map	Parcel
25	9.2
25	9.3
25	9.4
25	9.5
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29	5
29	7
29	8
29	9
29	20
29	21
29	22
29	23
29	24
29	25
29	26
29	27
29	27.1
29	28
29	29
29	30
29	30.1
29	30.2
29	32
29	33
29	37
29	37.1
29	38
29	38.1
29	40
29	41
29	41.2
29	41.3
29	43
29	44

Map	Parcel
29	45
29	62
29	63
29	64
29	65
29	66
29	67
29	68
29	70
29	70.1
29	72
29	73
29	73.2
29	74
29	75
29	75.1
29	75.2
29	75.3
29	75.4
29	76
29	77
29	77.1
29	78
29	79
29	81
29	81.2
29	81.3
29	81.4
29	81.5
29	81.6
29	81.7
29	82
29	83
29	84
29	85

Map	Parcel
29	85.1
29	85.2
29	85.3
29	85.4
29	87
29	88
29	90
29	91
29	93
29	93.1
29	93.2
29	93.3
29	93.4
29	93.5
29	93.6
29	93.7
29	93.8
29	94
29	94.1
29	98
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29	100
29	101
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29	112
29	113

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Map	Parcel
29	114
29	115
29	116
29	117
29	118
-----	-----
30	1
30	1.1
30	1.2
30	2
30	2.8
30	3

Map	Parcel
30	4
30	5
30	5.1
30	5.2
30	6
30	7
30	7.1
30	8
30	9
30	10
30	11
30	12

30	13
30	14
30	15
30	26
30	27
30	28
30	29
30	30
30	31
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35	15

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Gap Valley Historic District boundaries are drawn to include the distinctive architectural resources and significant agricultural properties that are generally located along Sweet Springs Valley Road between, roughly, the Eastern Continental Divide and Zenith Road to the east and west, and Gap and Peters Mountains to the north and south.

The district boundaries are drawn to include the largest concentration of historic properties in the area and generally follow the tax parcel lines of properties within the Valley. Concentrated areas of noncontributing buildings/structures at the edges of the district are excluded. In some cases, parcels at the edge of the boundary containing noncontributing resources have been included. In general, such parcels include, or are surrounded by a landscape that contributes to the significance of the district and the integrity of setting, as defined by the National Park Service.

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Photographer: WV SHPO and Friends of THE Second Creek

Date: July 2013 and March 2014

Photo 1 of 43 Facing NW towards site #4A, B, and C

Photo 2 of 43 Facing NE from site #7H

Photo 3 of 43 Facing W, site #7H

Photo 4 of 43 Facing E, site #7

Photo 5 of 43 Facing N, sites #10 and 11

Photo 6 of 43 Facing SW, landscape view (modern site #13 in foreground)

Photo 7 of 43 Facing SW from site #8

Photo 8 of 43 Facing SW (modern site #15 in foreground)

Photo 9 of 43 Facing W, site #12

Photo 10 of 43 Facing S, site #12

Photo 11 of 43 Facing NW, site #16

Photo 12 of 43 Facing NW, site #16 outbuildings

Photo 13 of 43 Facing SW toward site #19

Photo 14 of 43 Facing SE, landscape view (modern property is located to rear of site #19)

Photo 15 of 43 Facing S-SW, landscape (toward modern construction, site #35)

Photo 16 of 43 Facing N-NE, landscape view (toward site #39)

Photo 17 of 43 Facing NW (site #44)

Photo 18 of 43 Facing E (Site #44)

Photo 19 of 43 Facing SW (from site #44)

Photo 20 of 43 Facing W (site #47)

Photo 21 of 43 Facing N-NE (#47)

Photo 22 of 43 Facing N-NW (#47)

Photo 23 of 43 Facing W (#50)

Photo 24 of 43 Facing S-SW (#50)

Photo 25 of 43 Facing S (#58)

Photo 26 of 43 Facing S (toward modern development, #60, 62, 63)

Photo 27 of 43 Facing W (#71)

Photo 28 of 43 Facing N (#72)

Photo 29 of 43 Facing SW (#75)

Photo 30 of 43 Facing W, landscape (site #74 in foreground)

Photo 31 of 43 Facing SE (site #87)

Photo 32 of 43 Facing W-NW (#88)

Photo 33 of 43 Facing S (#88)

Photo 34 of 43 Facing E-NE (#78 and #80)

Photo 35 of 43 Facing E-NE (#82)

Photo 36 of 43 Facing SE (#109A)

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places**Continuation Sheet**

Gap Valley Historic District

Name of Property

Monroe County, WV

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number photos Page 56

Photo 37 of 43 Facing N, landscape (toward #109)

Photo 38 of 43 Facing S (#111A)

Photo 39 of 43 Facing SE (#111)

Photo 40 of 43 Facing N (#119)

Photo 41 of 43 Facing N (#119)

Photo 42 of 43 Facing NE (# 101A)

Photo 43 of 43 Facing E (#102)



1. Looking NW towards site #4A, B, and C



2. Looking NE from site #7H.



3. Looking W, site #7H



4. Facing E, site #7



5. Facing N, sites #10 and 11



6. Facing SW, landscape view (modern site #13 in foreground)



7. Looking SW from site #8



8. Looking SW (modern site #15 in foreground)



9. Facing W, site #12



10. Facing S, site #12



11. Facing NW, site #16



12. Facing NW, site #16 outbuildings



13. Looking SE toward site #19



14. Facing SE, landscape view (modern property is located to rear of site #19)



15. Facing S-SW, landscape (toward modern construction, site #35)



16. Facing N-NE, landscape view (toward site #39)



17. Facing NW (site #44)



18. Facing E (site #44)



19. Facing SW (from site #44)



20. Facing W (site #47)



21. Facing N-NE (#47)



22. Facing N-NW (#47)



23. Facing W (#50)



24. Facing S-SW (#50)



25. Facing S (#58)



26. Facing S (toward modern development, #60, 62, 63)



27. Facing W (#71)



28. Facing N (#72)



29. Facing SW (#75)



30. Facing W, landscape (site #74 in foreground)



31. Facing SE (site #87)



32. Facing W-NW (#88)



33. Facing S (#88)



34. Facing E-NE (#78 and #80)



35. Facing E-NE (#82)



36. Facing SE (#109A)



37. Facing N, landscape (toward #109)



38. Facing S (#111A)



39. Facing SE (#111)



40. Facing N (site #119)



41. Facing N (site #119)



42. Facing NE (#101A)



43. Facing E (#102)

Gap Valley Historic District Monroe County, WV



D

A

B

C

Historic District Boundary

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

A. -80.338120
37.594511

B. -80.320003
37.568967

C. -80.404003
37.523965

D. -80.427003
37.556967

Total Acreage: 7925



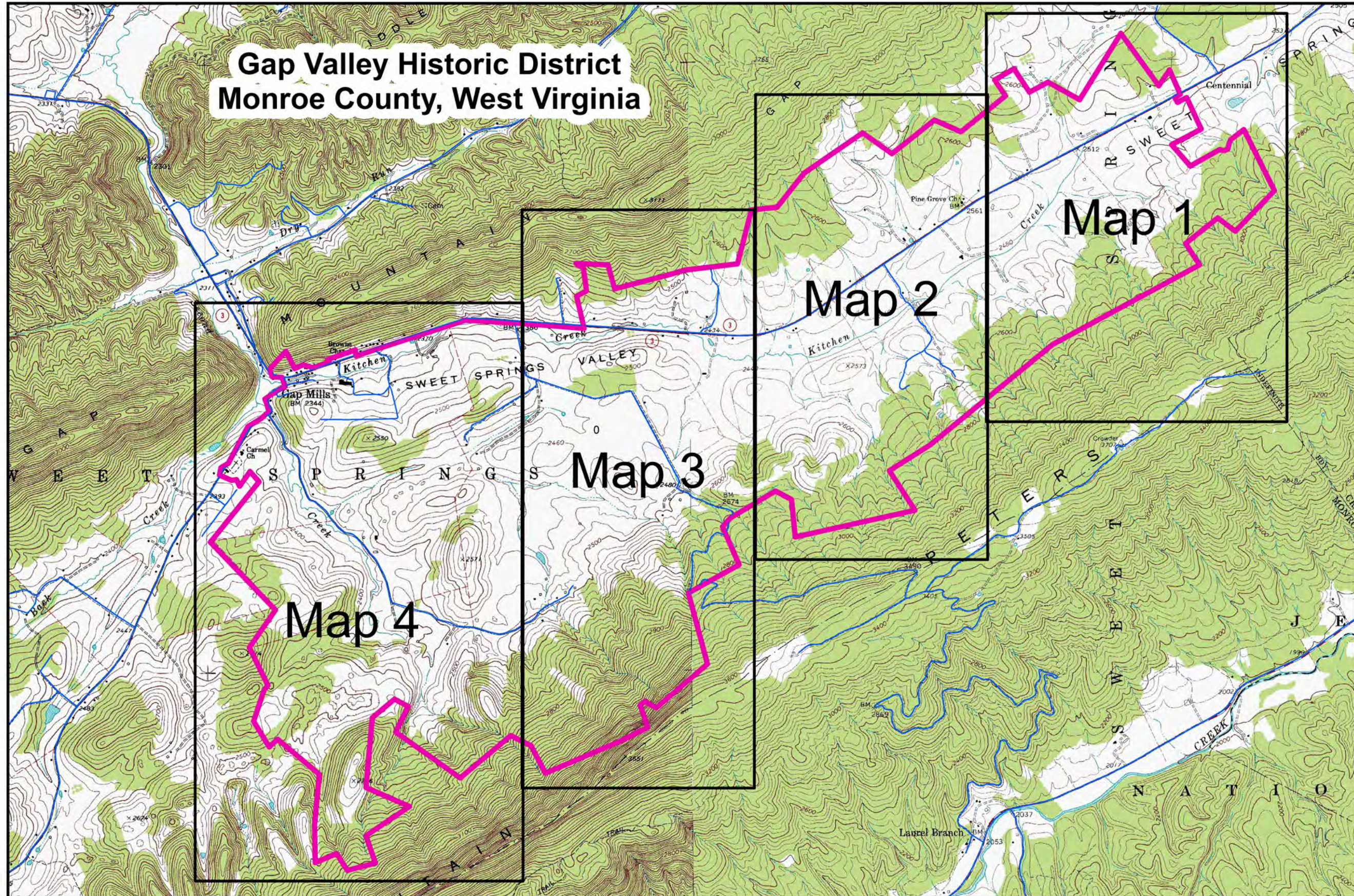
**Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia**

Map 1

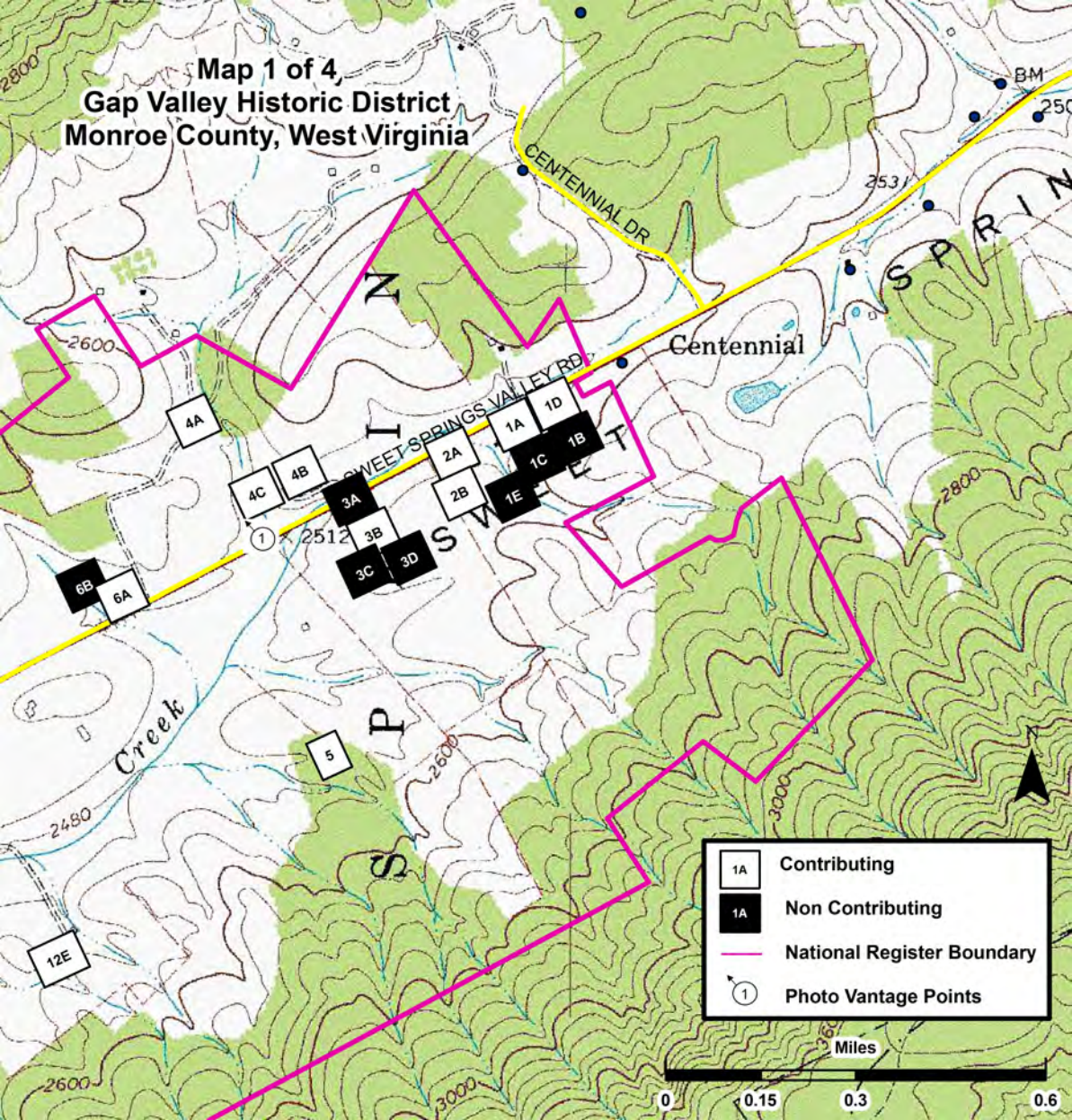
Map 2

Map 3

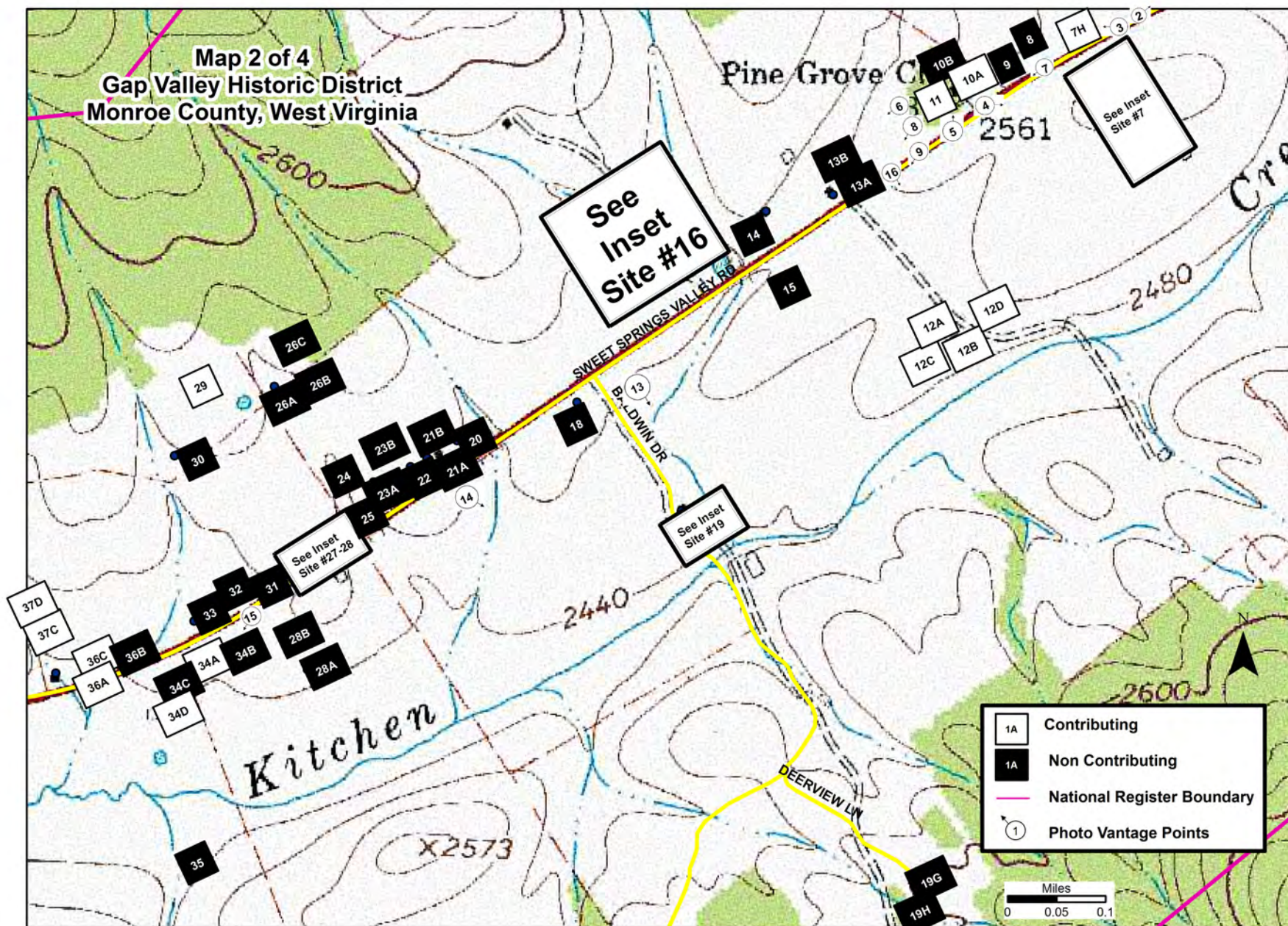
Map 4



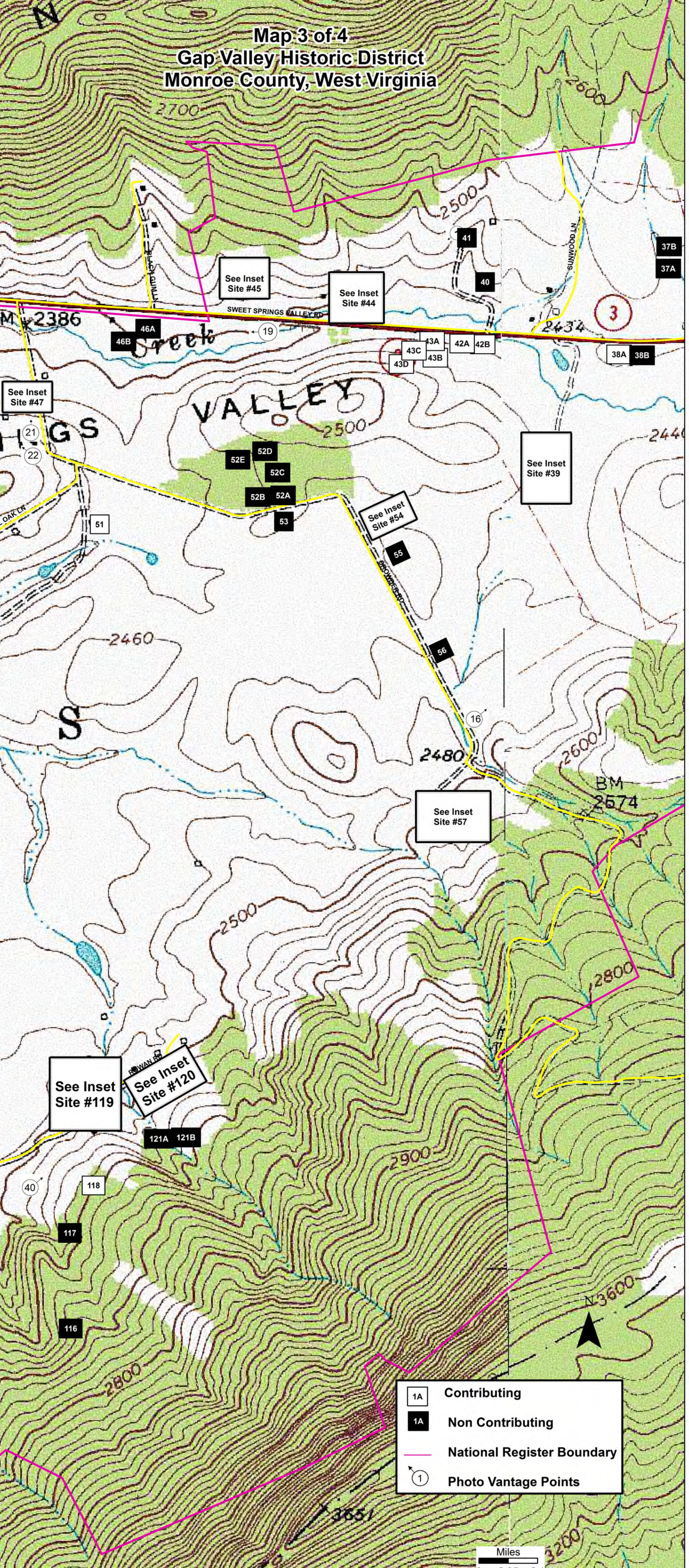
**Map 1 of 4,
Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia**



Map 2 of 4
Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia

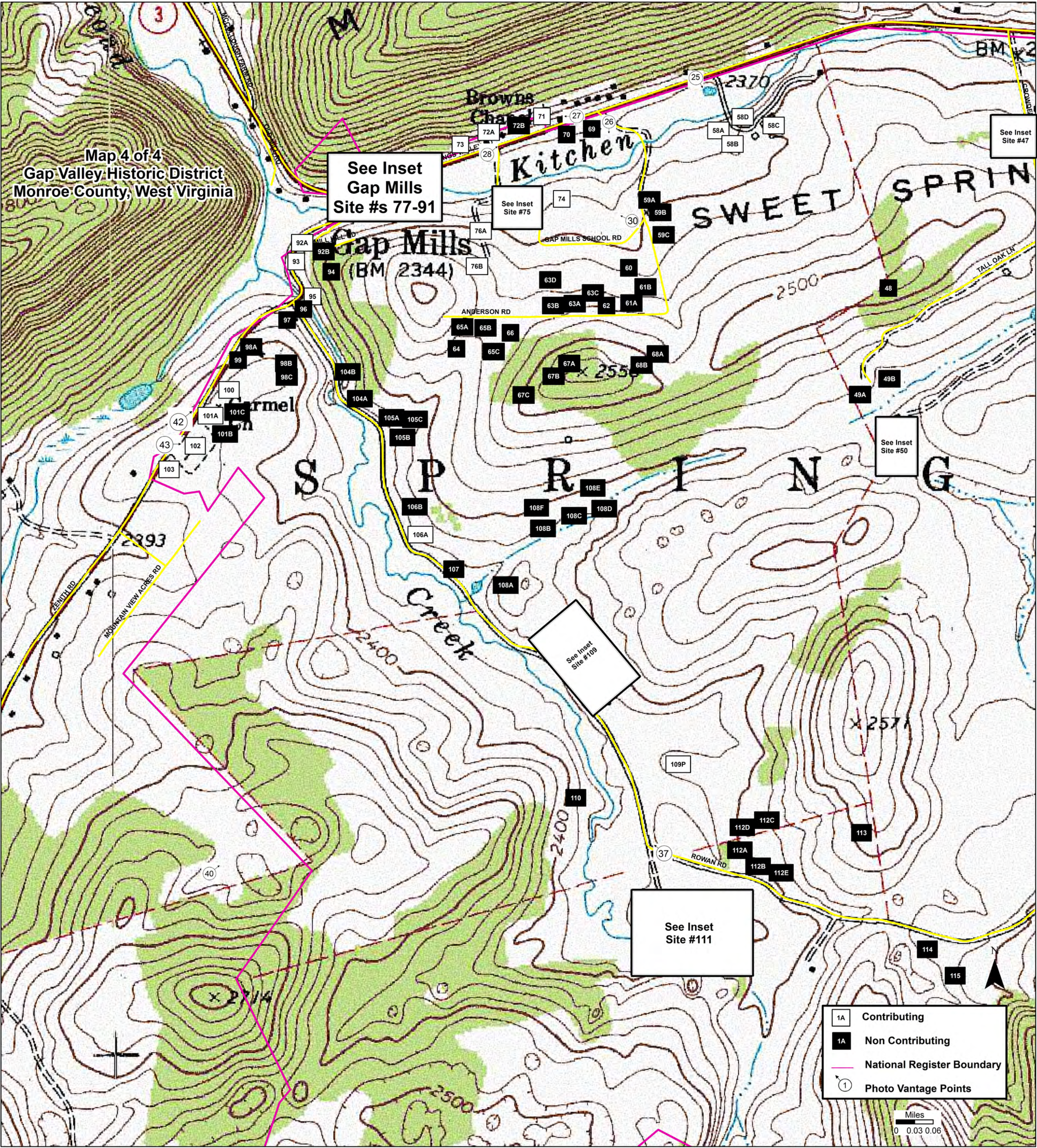


Map 3 of 4
Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia

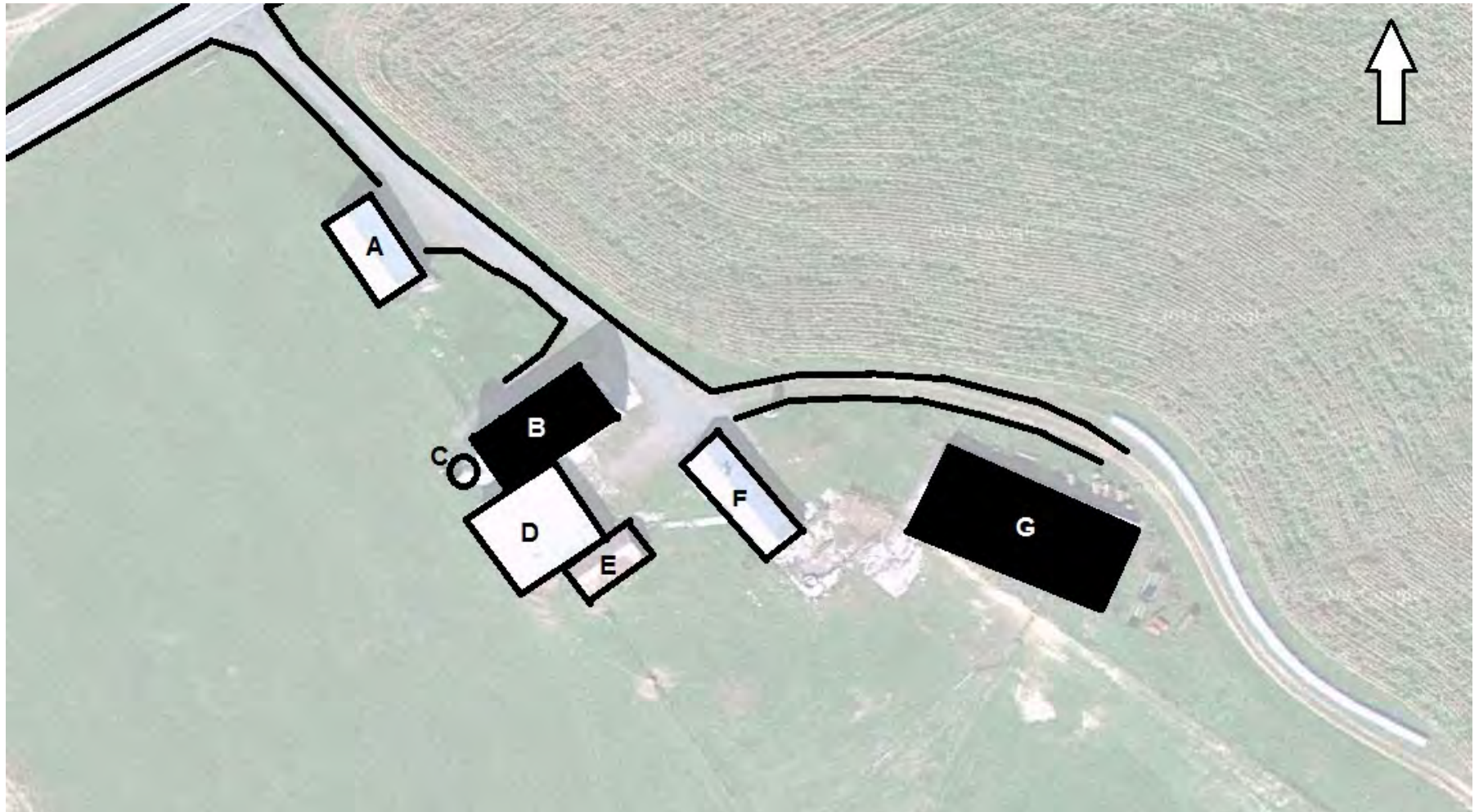


	Contributing
	Non Contributing
	National Register Boundary
	Photo Vantage Points

Miles

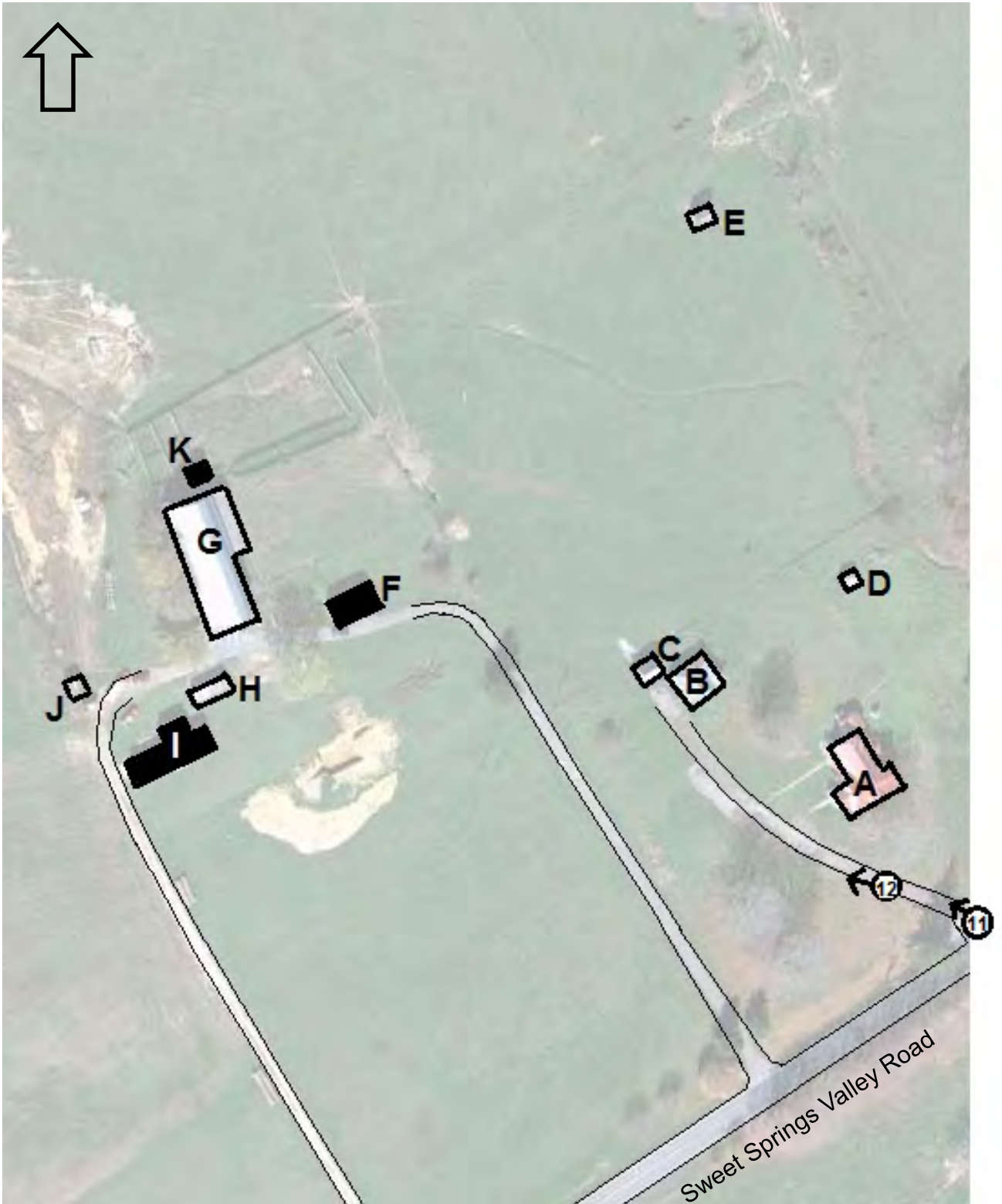


Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: Site #7 (ME-0205)



A Contributing B Noncontributing

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #16 (ME-0203)

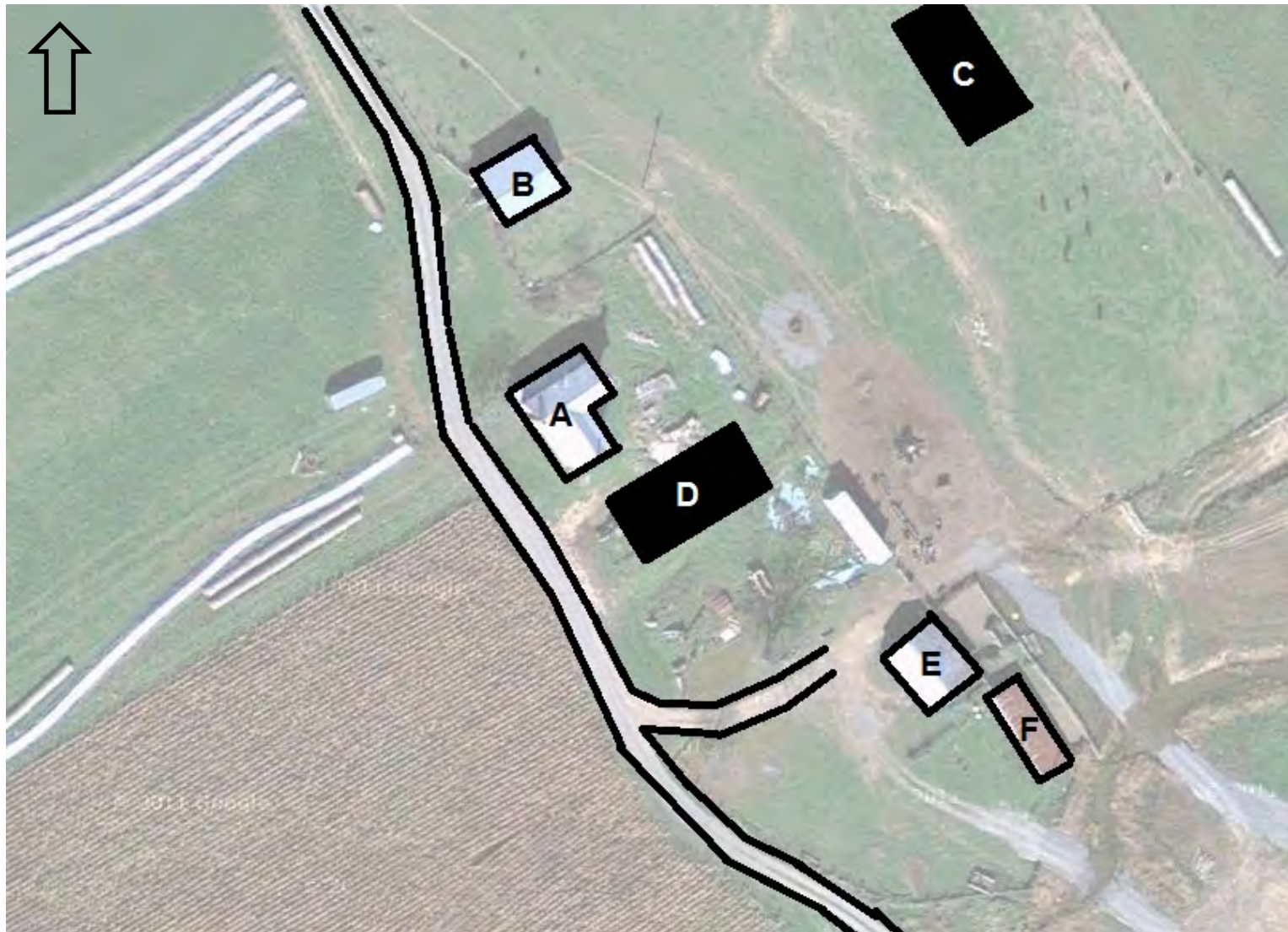


A contributing

F noncontributing

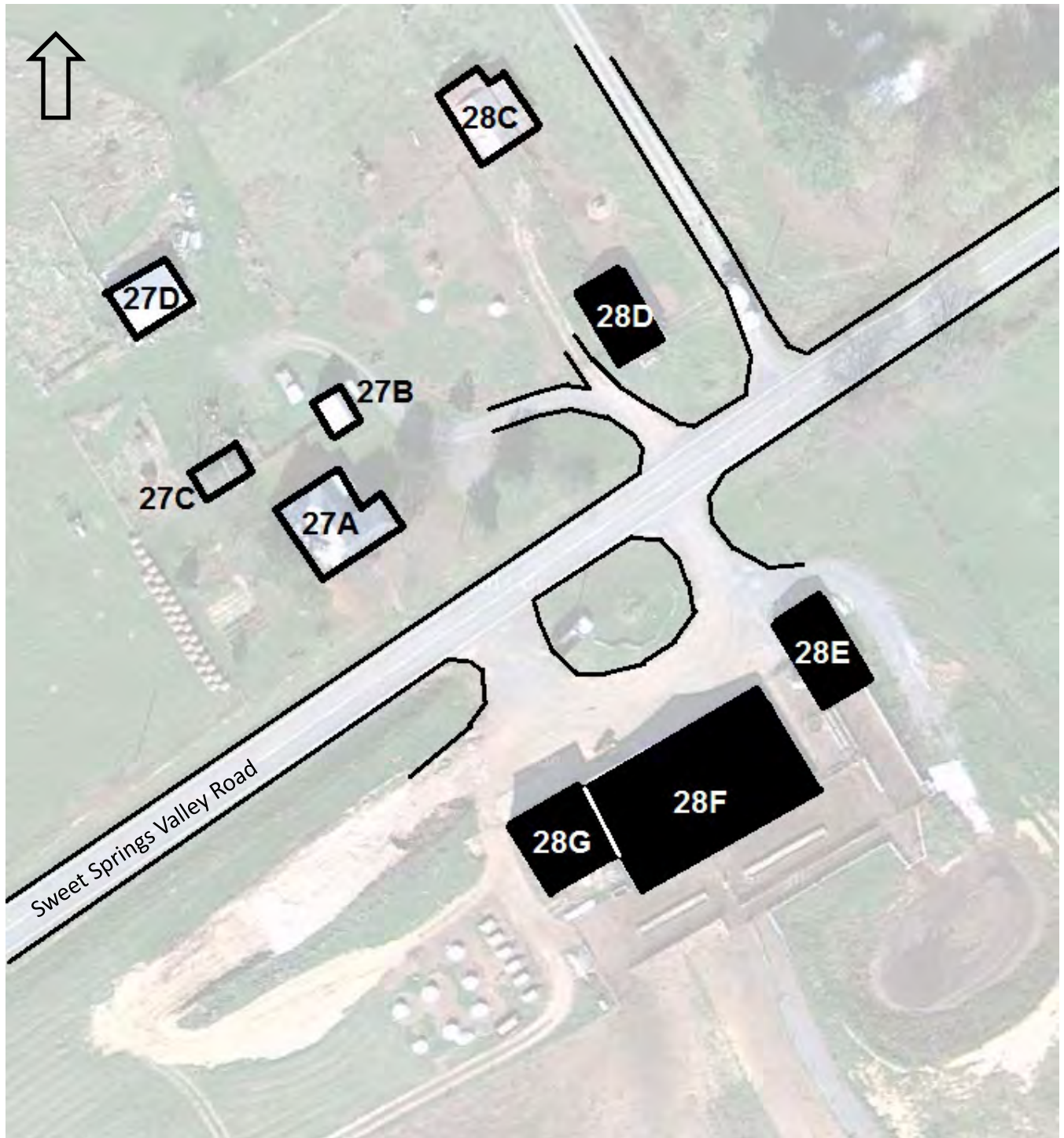
17

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #19 (ME-0212)



A contributing

C noncontributing



contributing



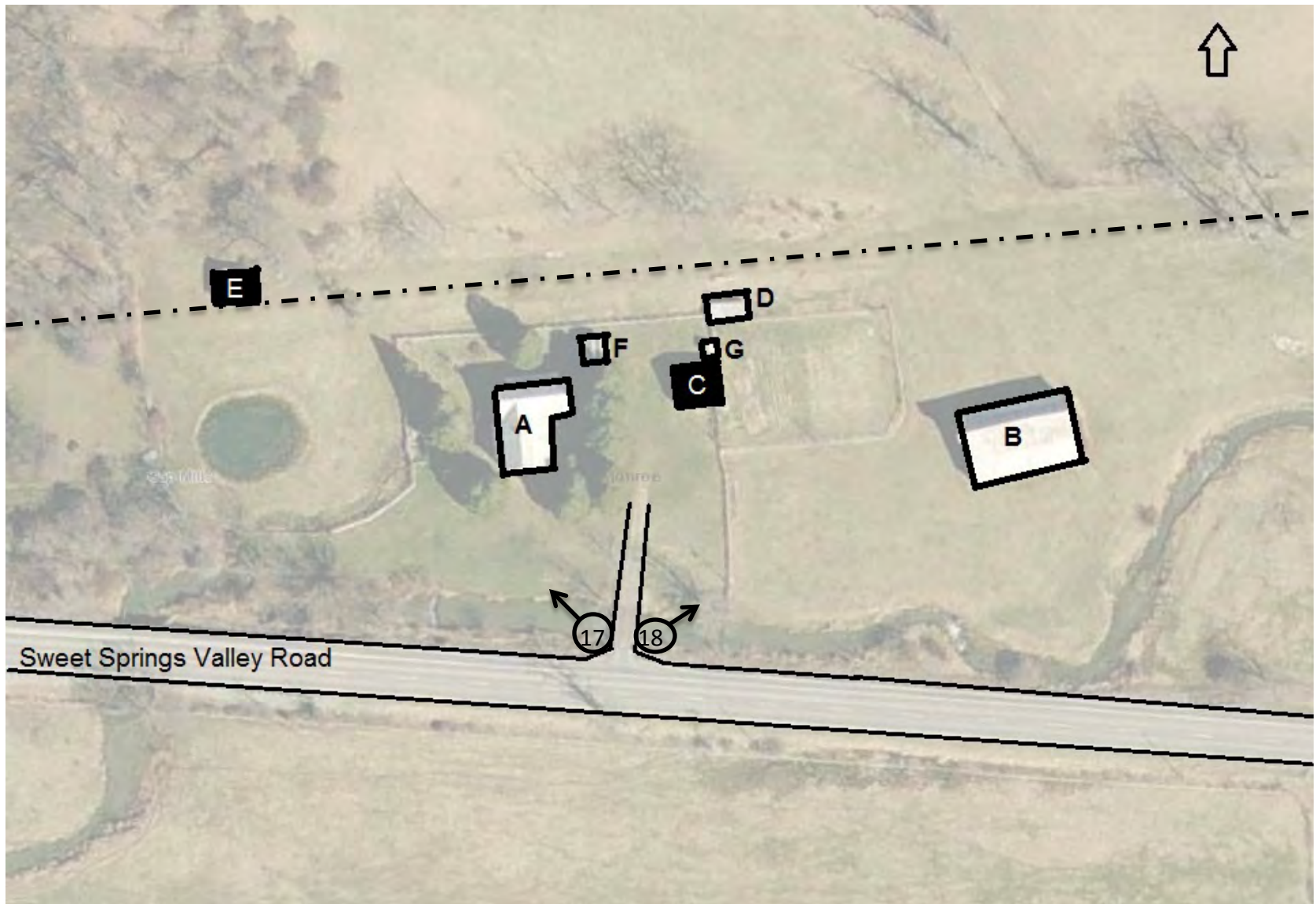
noncontributing

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #39 (ME-0215)



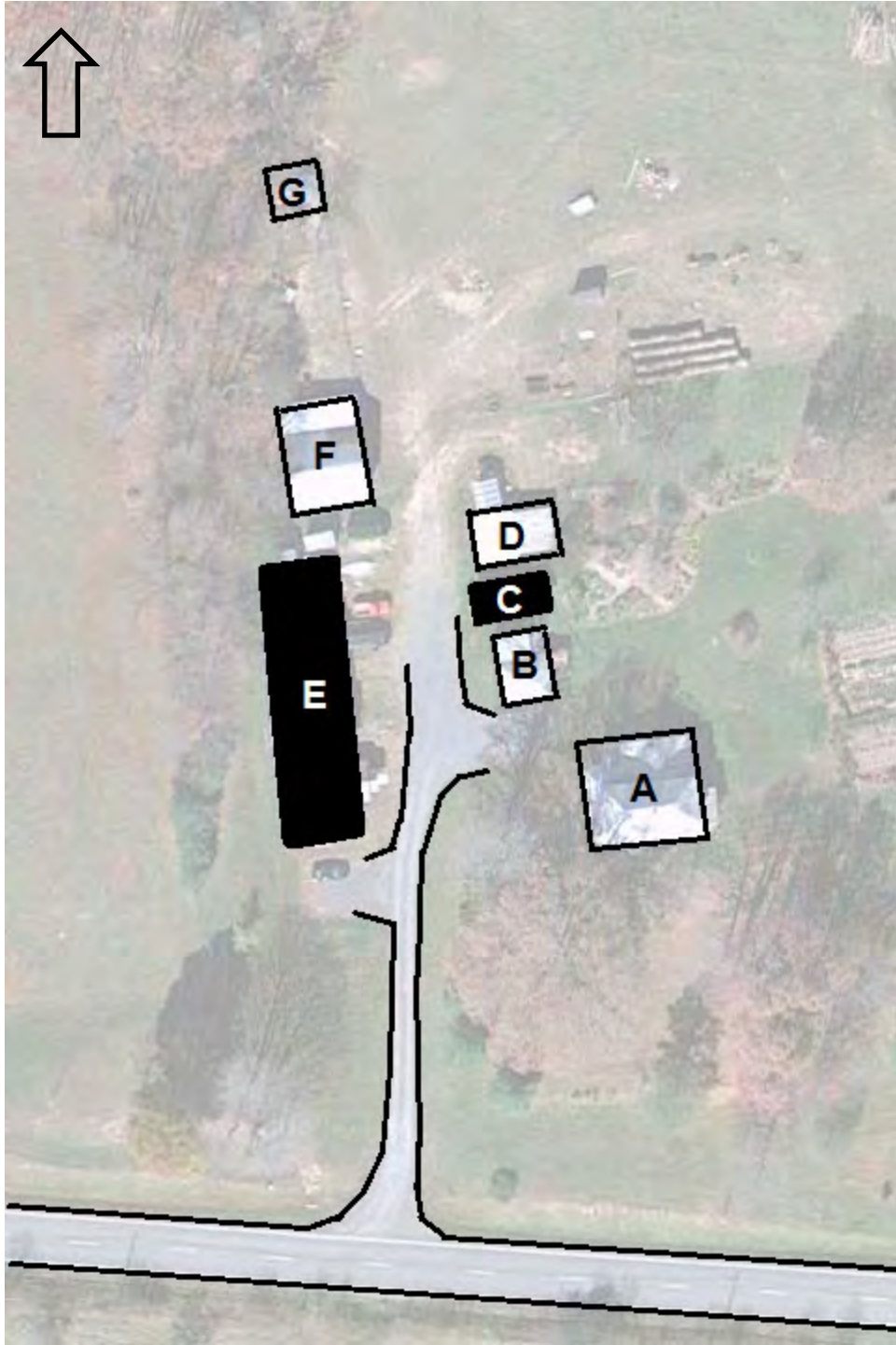
A contributing **C** noncontributing

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: Site #44 (ME-0200)



A contributing **B** noncontributing ← (17) photo vantage points - - - - original route

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: Site #45 (ME-0199)



A contributing

E noncontributing

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: Site #47 (ME-0216)



A

contributing

E

noncontributing

20

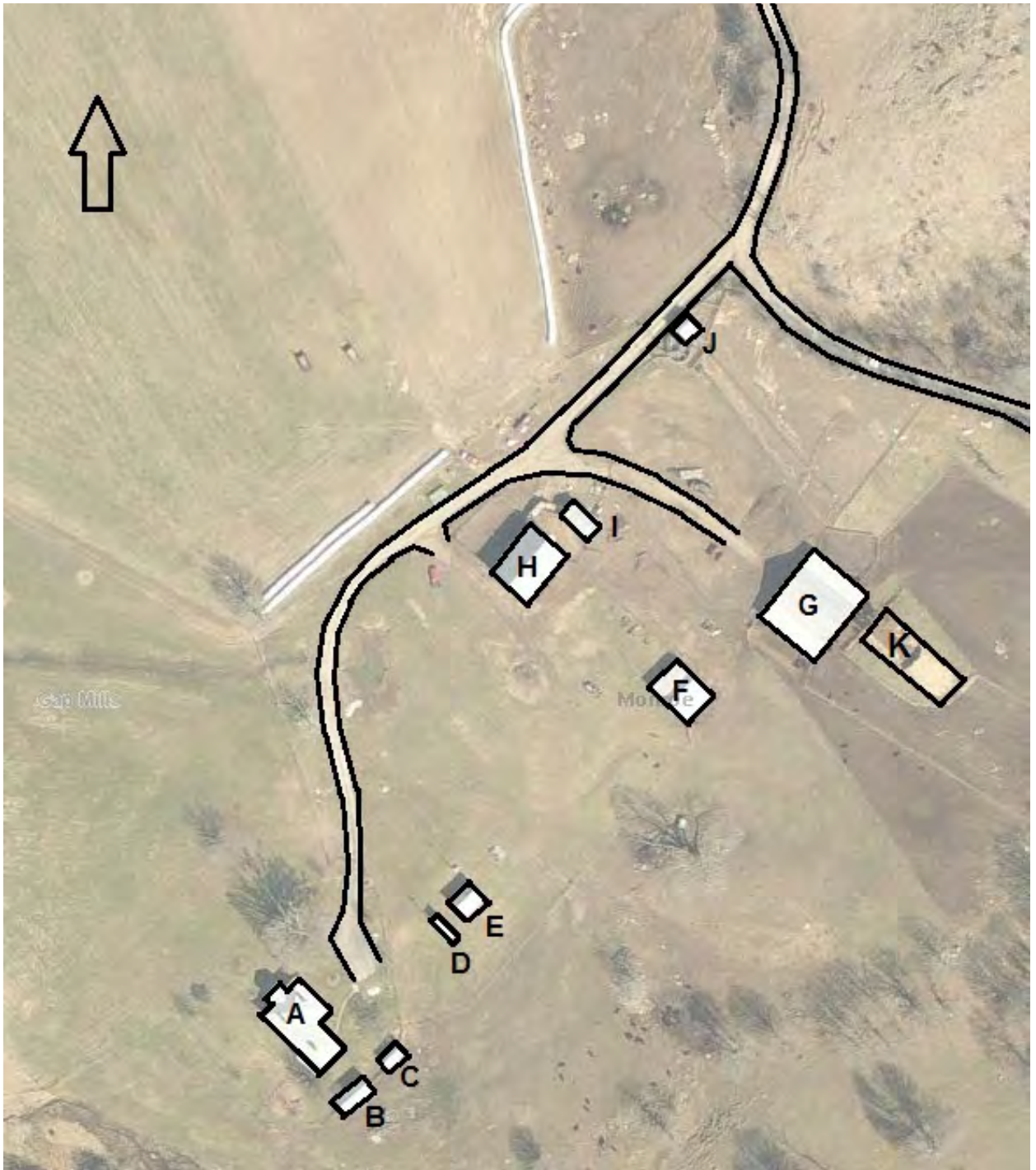
photo vantage point



A contributing

23 photo vantage point
↓

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #57 (ME-0222)



A

contributing

M

noncontributing

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #75 (ME-225)

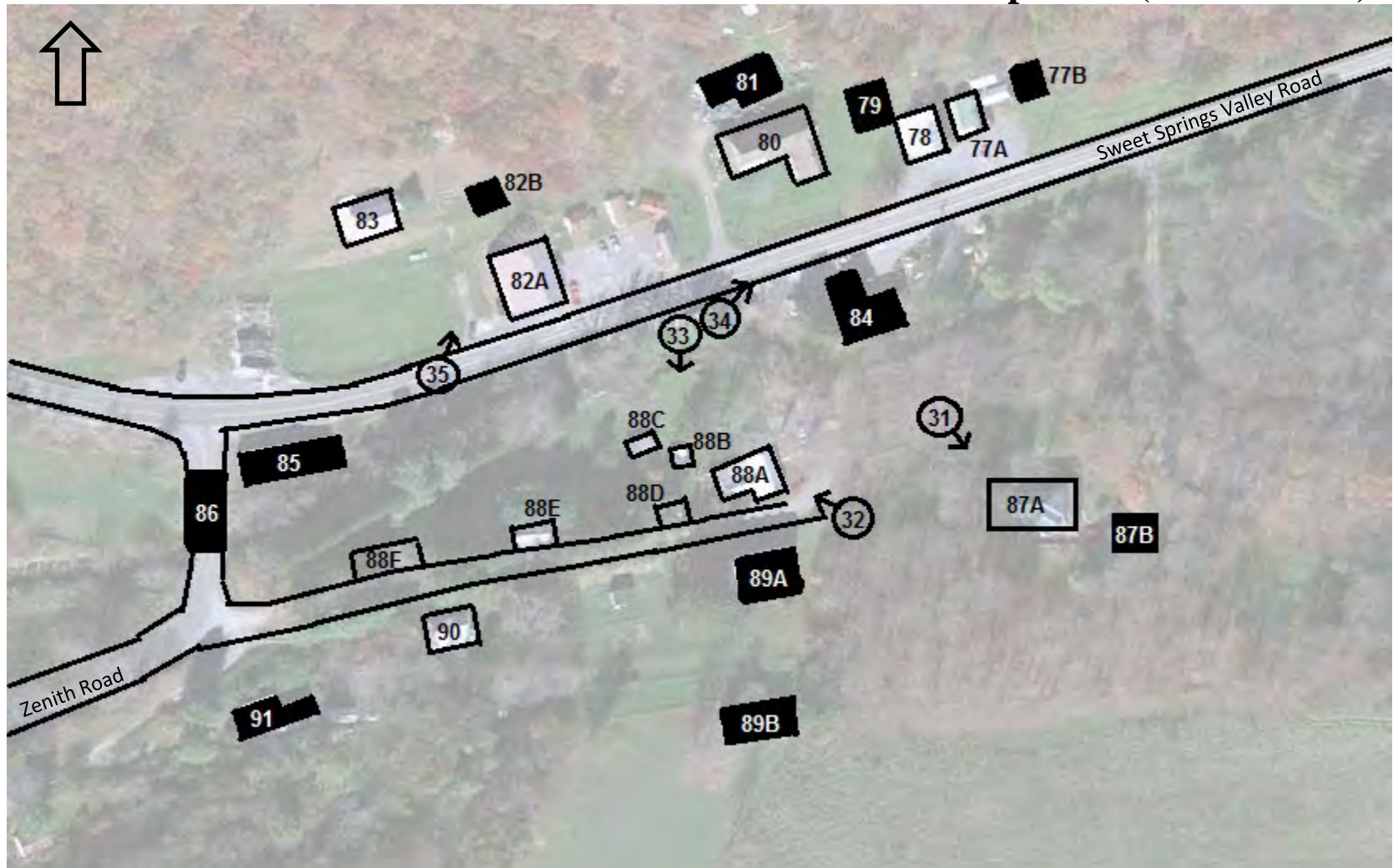


A contributing

C noncontributing

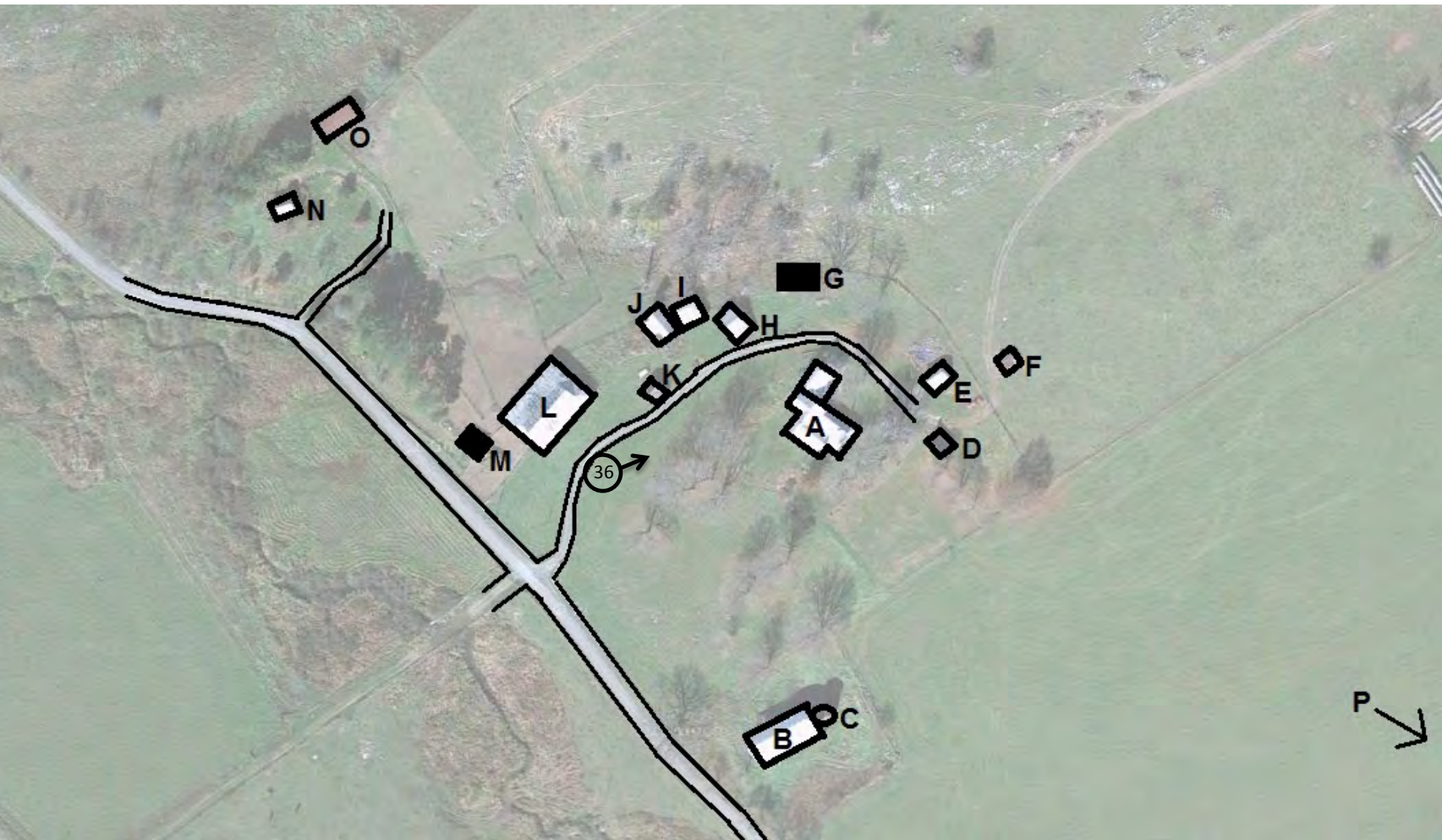
← **29** photo vantage point

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: Gap Mills (site #s 77-91)



87 Contributing **91** Noncontributing **32** Photo vantage point

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #109 (ME-0236)



A contributing

G noncontributing

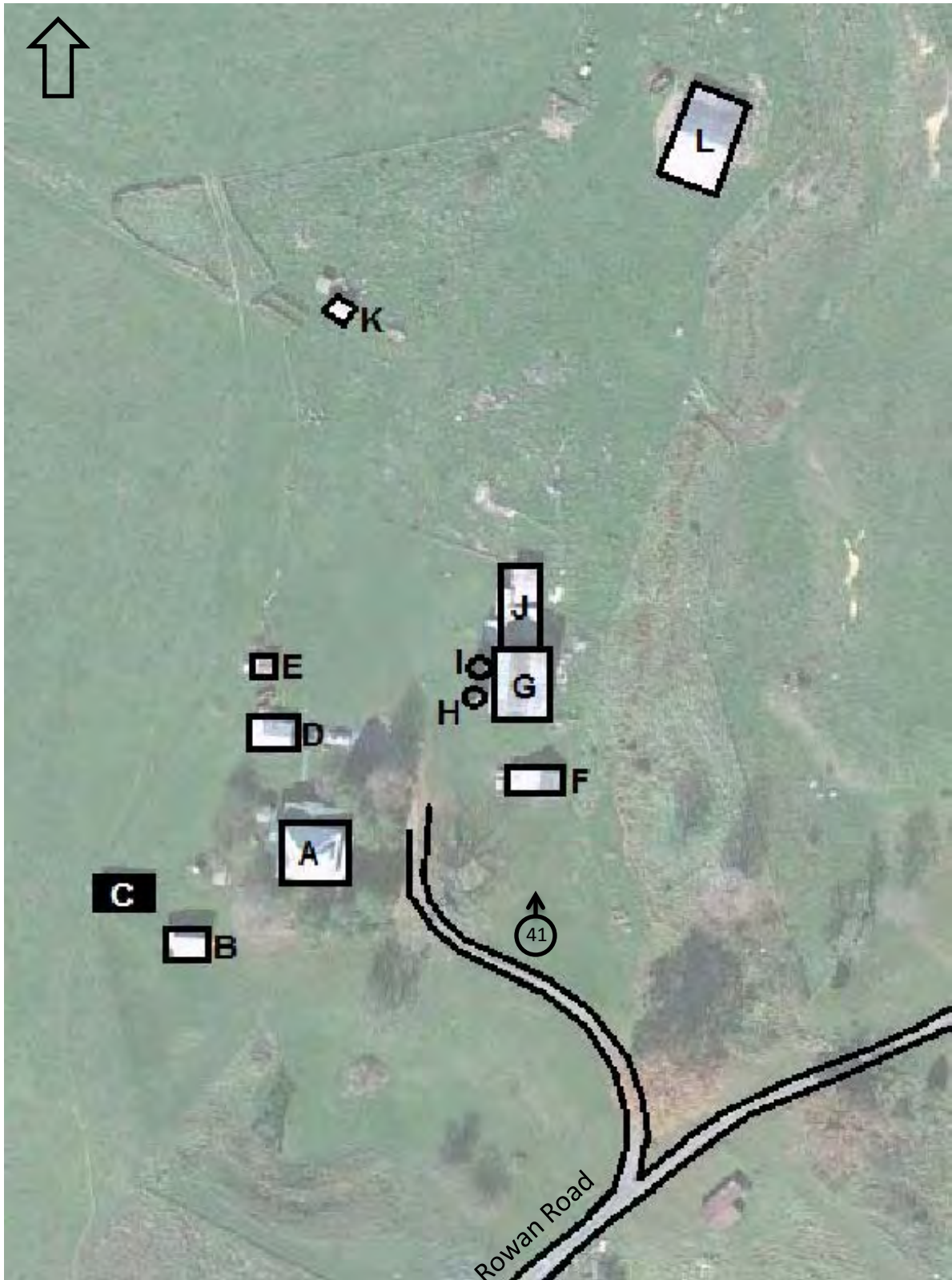
← **36** photo vantage point

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #111 (ME-0238)



A contributing I noncontributing 38 photo vantage points
↓

Inset: site #119 (ME-0239 and ME-0291)



A contributing

C noncontributing

41 photo vantage point

Gap Valley Historic District
Monroe County, West Virginia
Inset: site #120



A contributing

C noncontributing