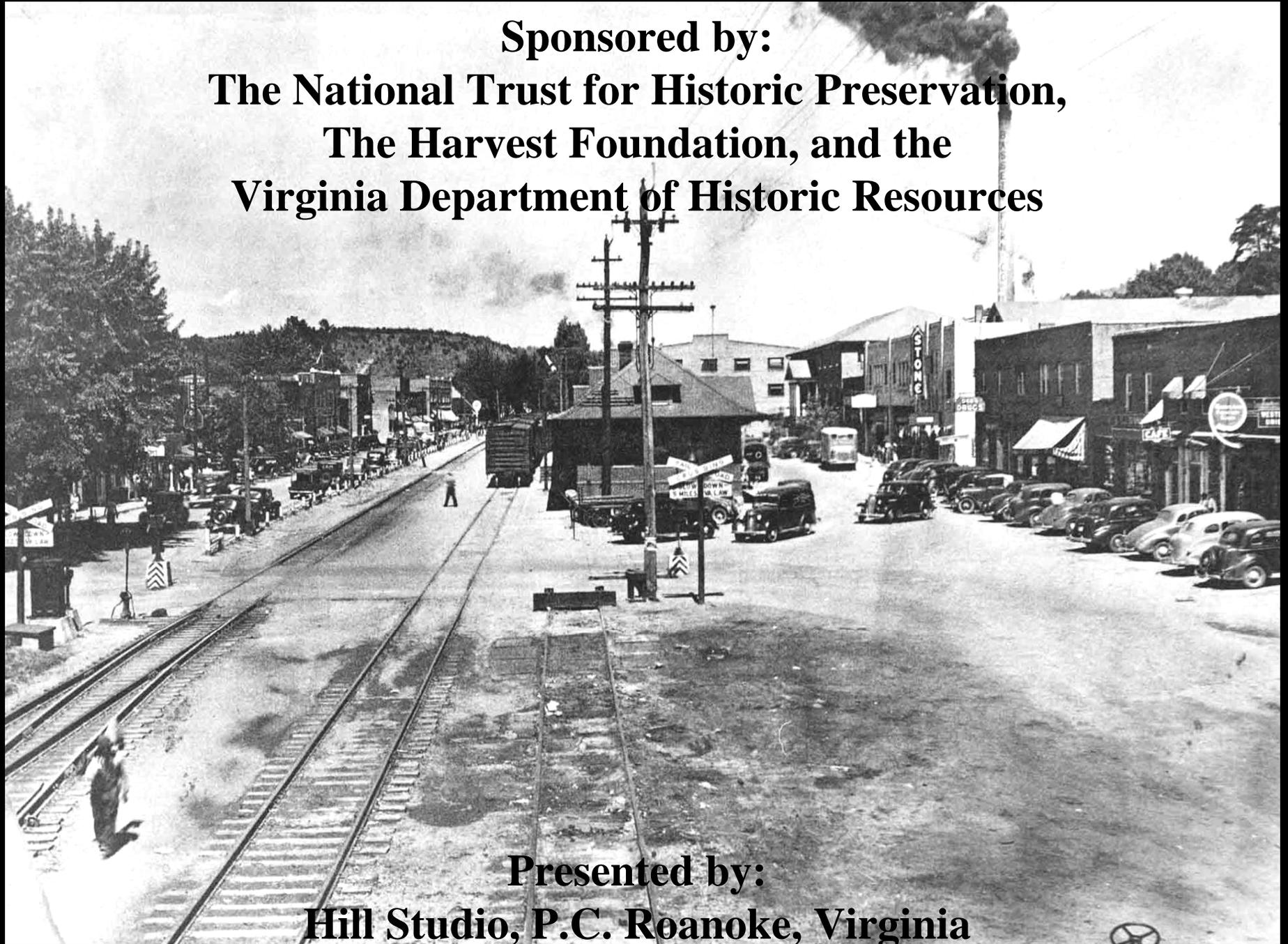


**Presentation of the 2008/2009  
Henry County  
Historic Architectural Survey**



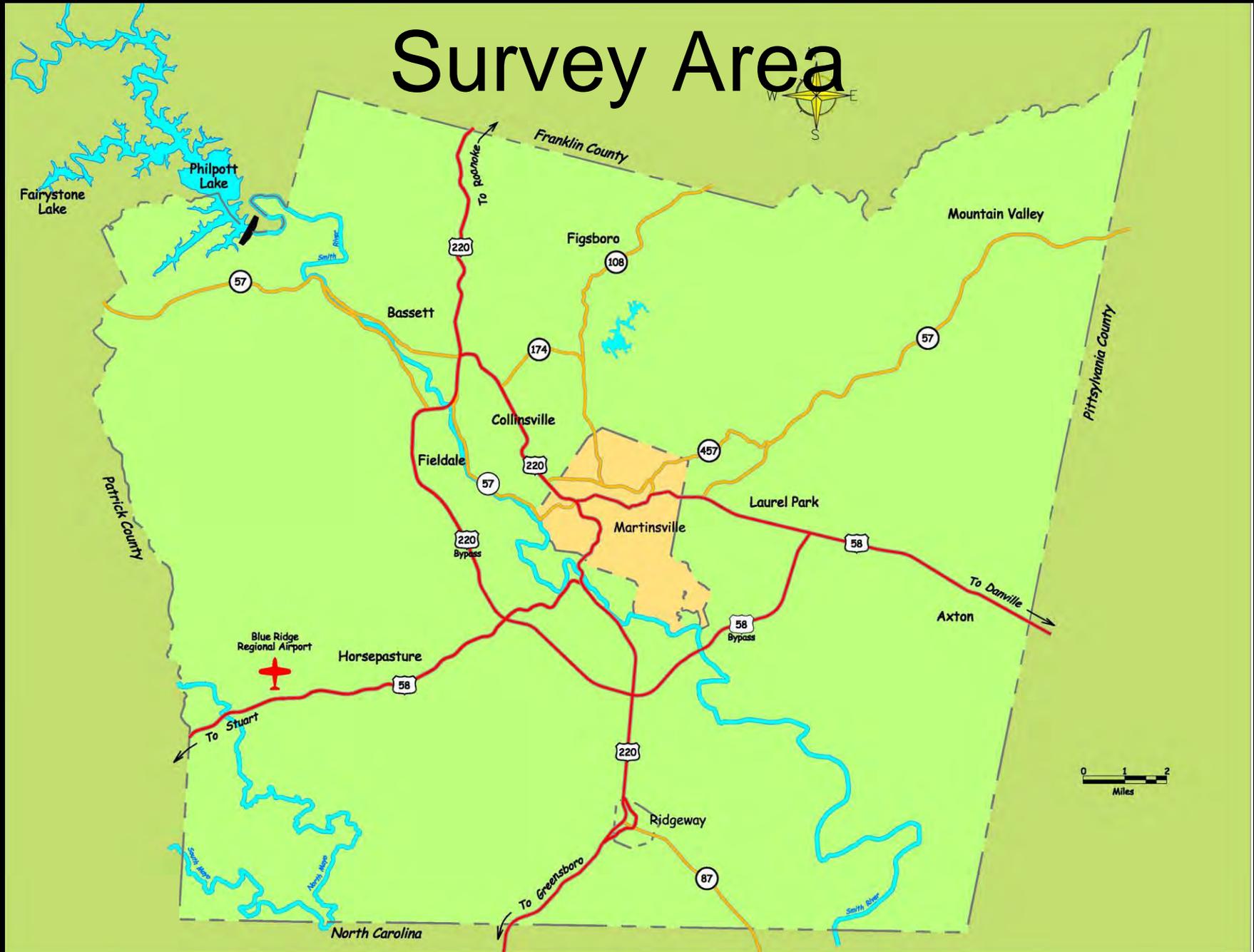
**August 6, 2009**

**Sponsored by:  
The National Trust for Historic Preservation,  
The Harvest Foundation, and the  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources**



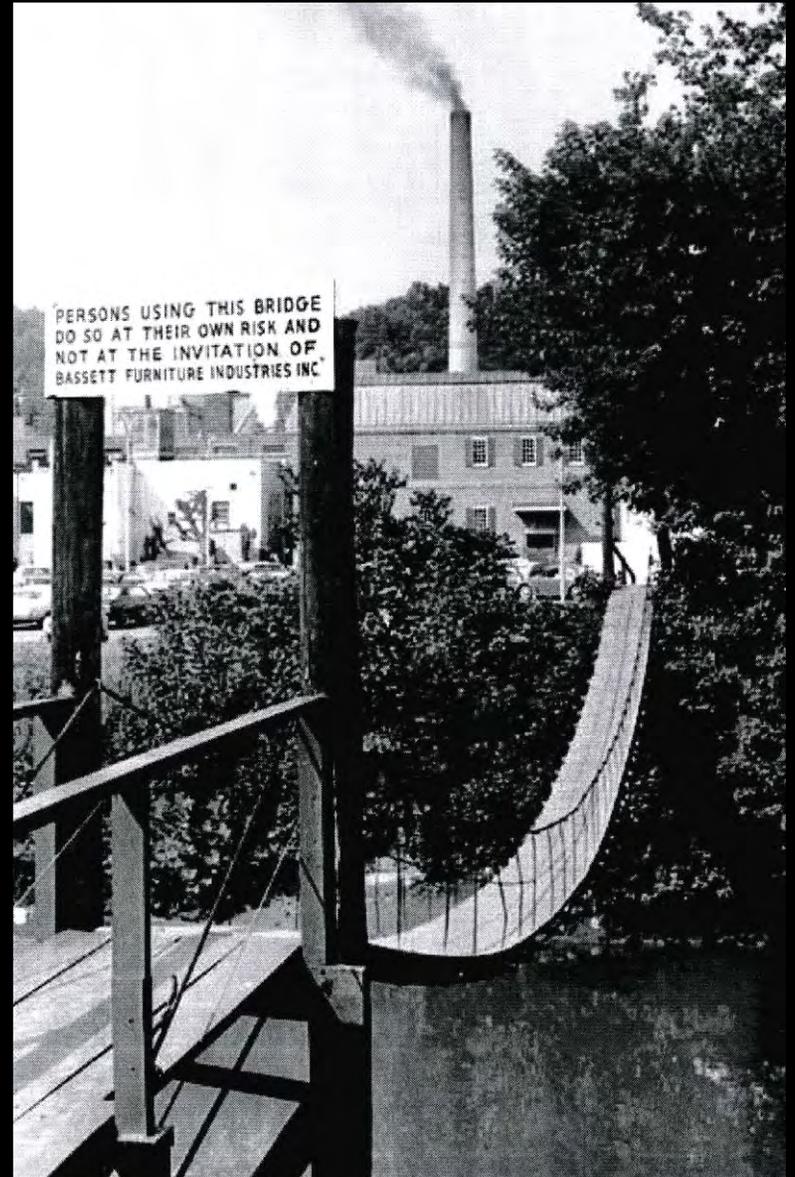
**Presented by:  
Hill Studio, P.C. Roanoke, Virginia**

# Survey Area



# Survey Work Completed

- 450 Surveys with B&W and digital photos, site plans, and DSS files
- Complete coverage of the county and communities including Bassett, Martinsville (Mulberry Road), Philpott, Koehler, Collinsville, Ridgeway
- Final Survey Report and PowerPoint presentation



# VDHR Historic Time Periods and frequency

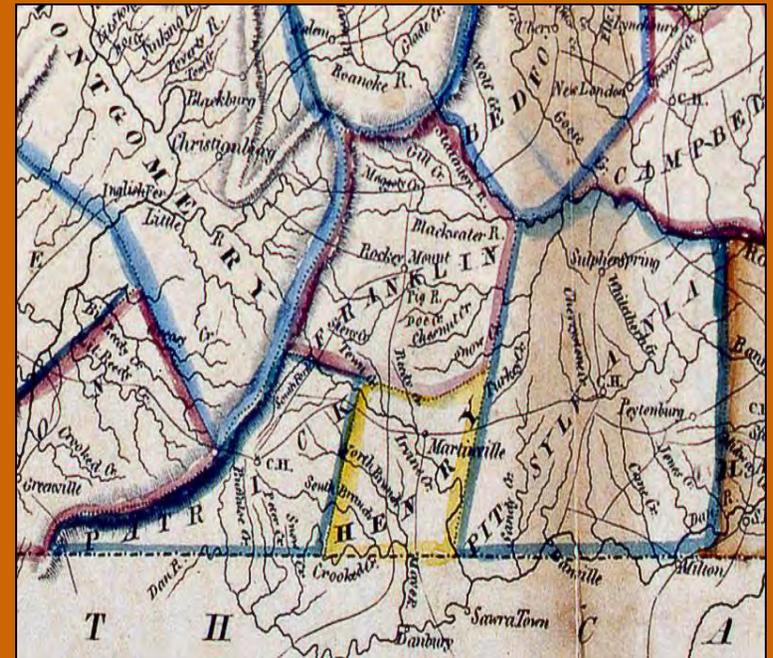
- Contact Period (1607-1750) (0%)
- Early National Period (1790-1829) (1%)
- Antebellum Period (1830-1860) (4%)
- Civil War (1861-1865) (0%)
- Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) (22%)
- World War I to Post-World War II (1917-1959) (73%)

# VDHR Historic Themes and frequency

- Government/Law/Political (1%)
- Transportation (3%)
- Subsistence/Agriculture (2%)
- Industry/Processing/Extraction (2%)
- Commerce/Trade (1%)
- Education (1%)
- Religion (4%)
- Domestic (85%)
- Others (1%)

# Historic Context

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



After the Civil War tobacco remained the principal cash crop in Henry County, and Hairston family planters maintained a dominant role in tobacco cultivation. By the early 1890s what became the Norfolk & Western Railway crossed Henry County from north to south to complete the steel rail transportation system begun with the Southern Railway. With the two railroad lines in place, Henry County entered a new era of industrial production that would lead the economy of the county and Martinsville throughout most of the twentieth century.

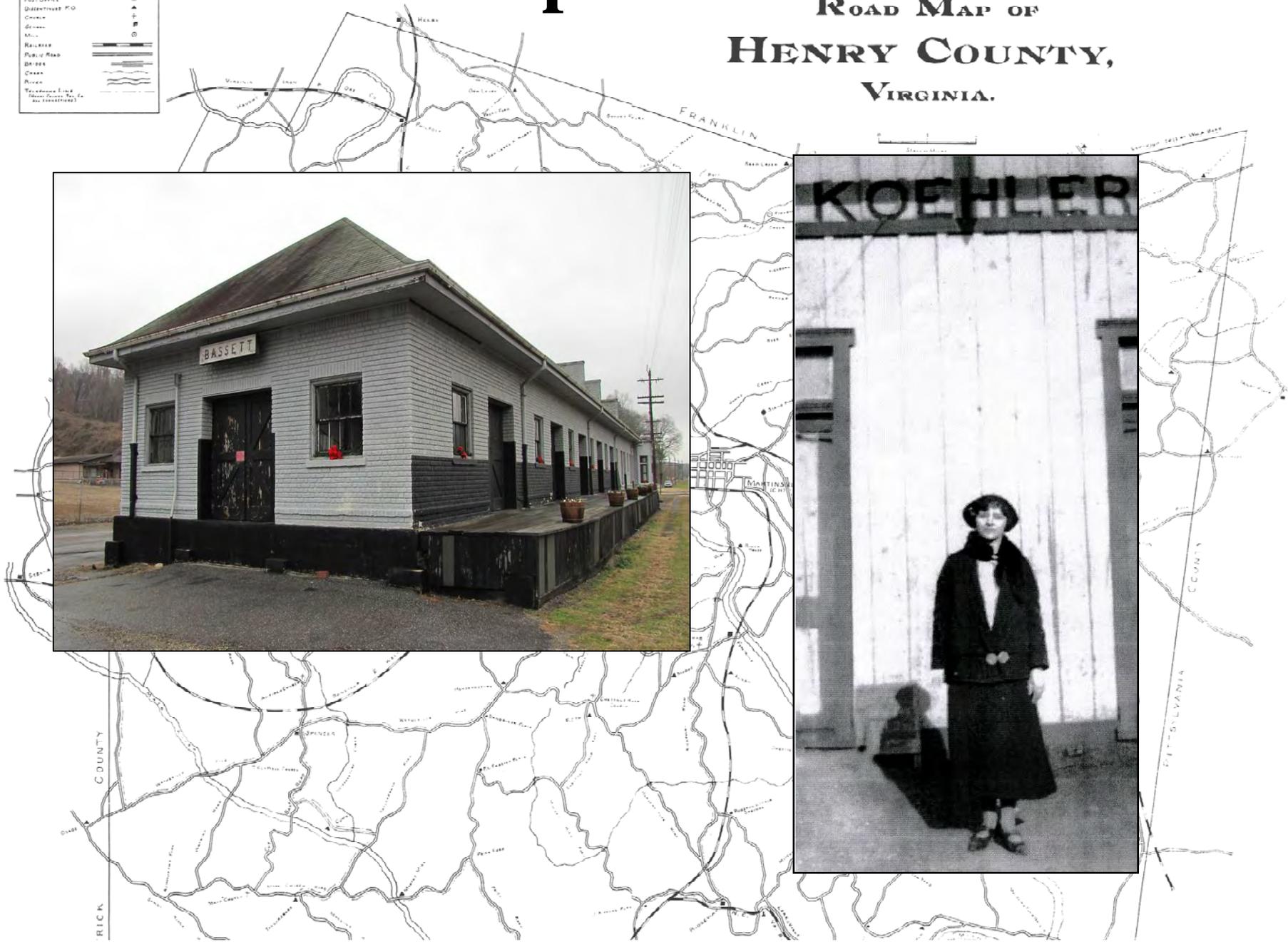
# Government/Law/Political



# Transportation 1911

## ROAD MAP OF HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

LEGEND	
Post Office	○
Distress PO	□
Center	●
Station	■
Mile	—
Railroad	—+—
Public Road	—
Private	—
Stream	~
River	—
Telephone Line	—
Electric Power Line	—



# Transportation 1911

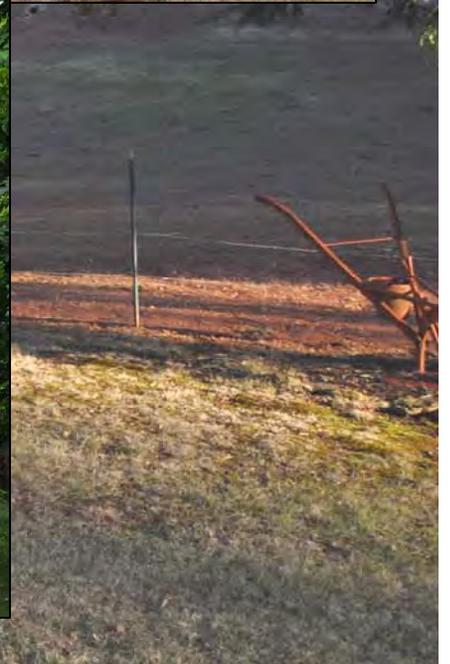
## ROAD MAP OF HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

LEGEND	
Post Office	—
Quiltsman PO	—
Church	—
Store	—
Mill	—
Railroad	—
Public Road	—
Private	—
Stream	—
River	—
Telephone Line	—
Electric Power Line	—



RICK

# Subsistence/Agriculture

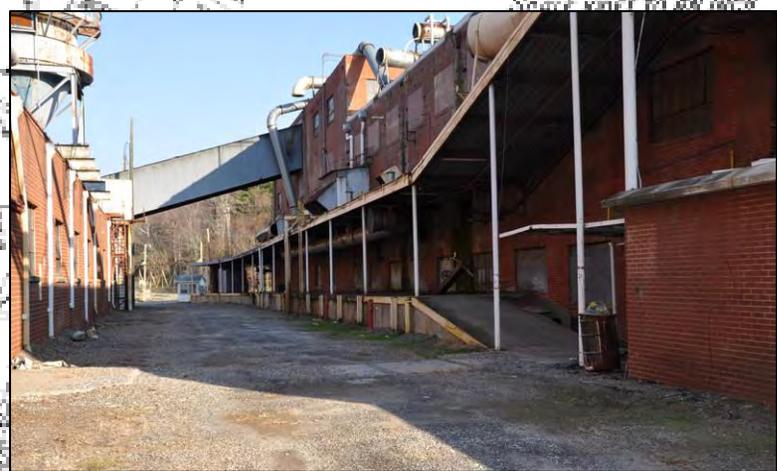
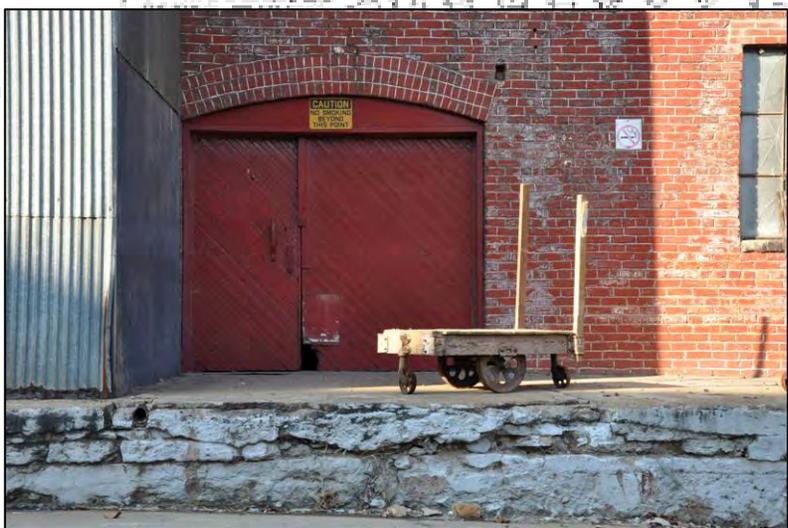


# Industry/Processing/Extraction

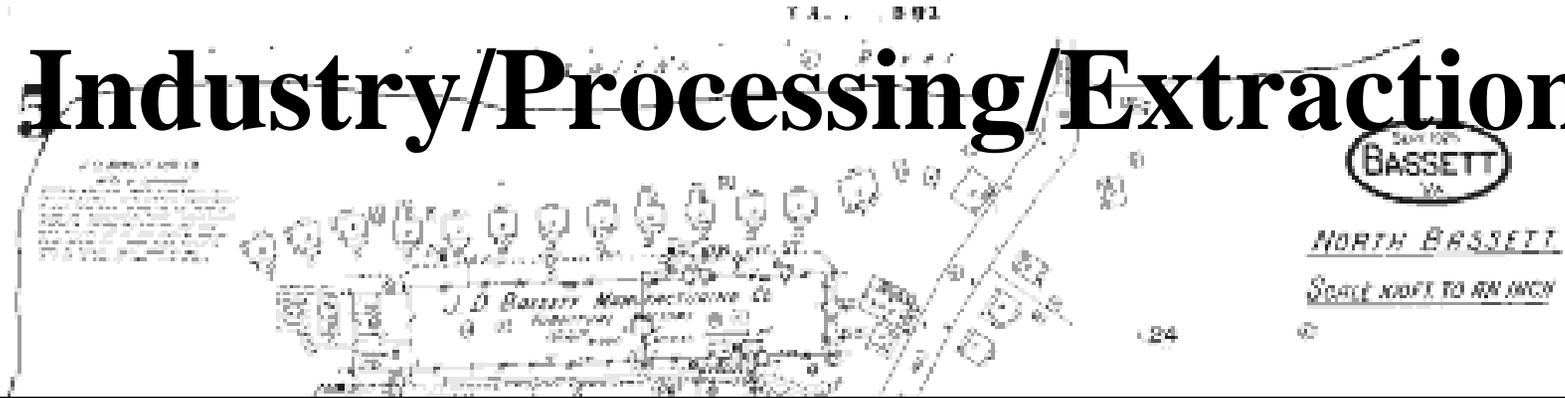


*NORTH BASSETT*

*Some miles from Lynch*



# Industry/Processing/Extraction



# Commerce/Trade



# Commerce/Trade



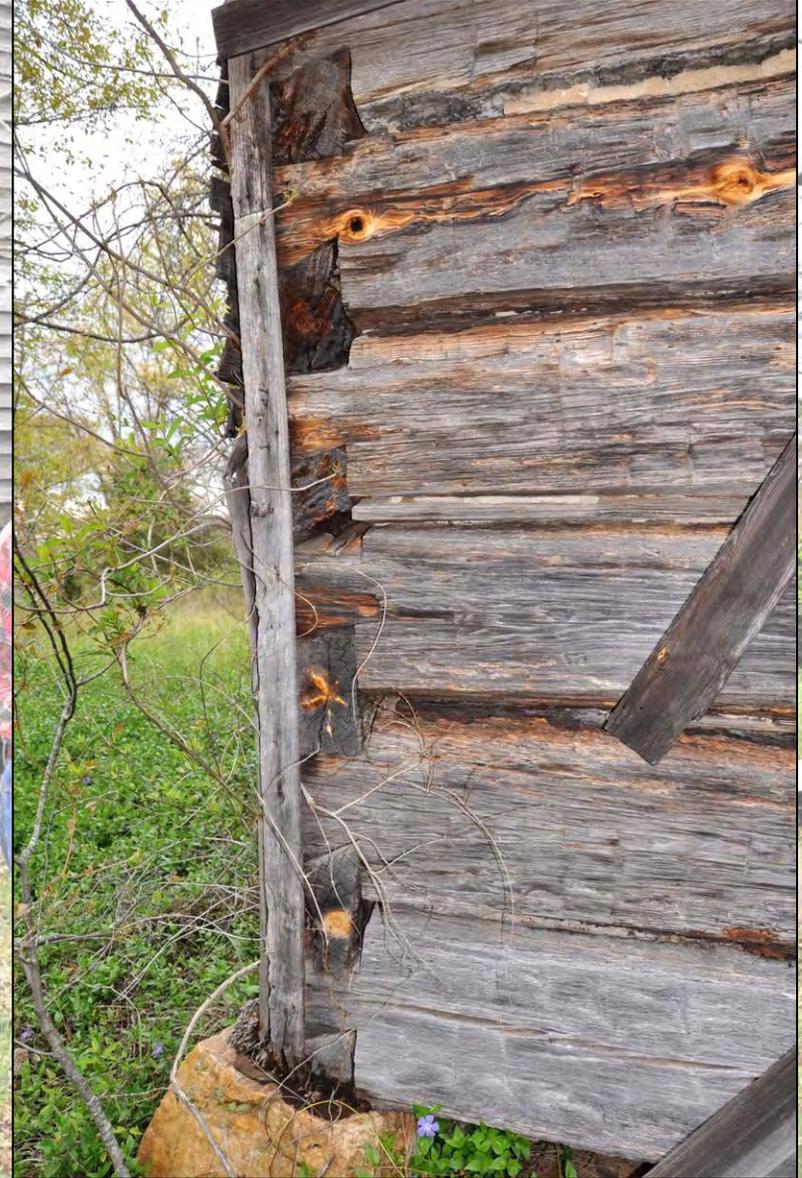
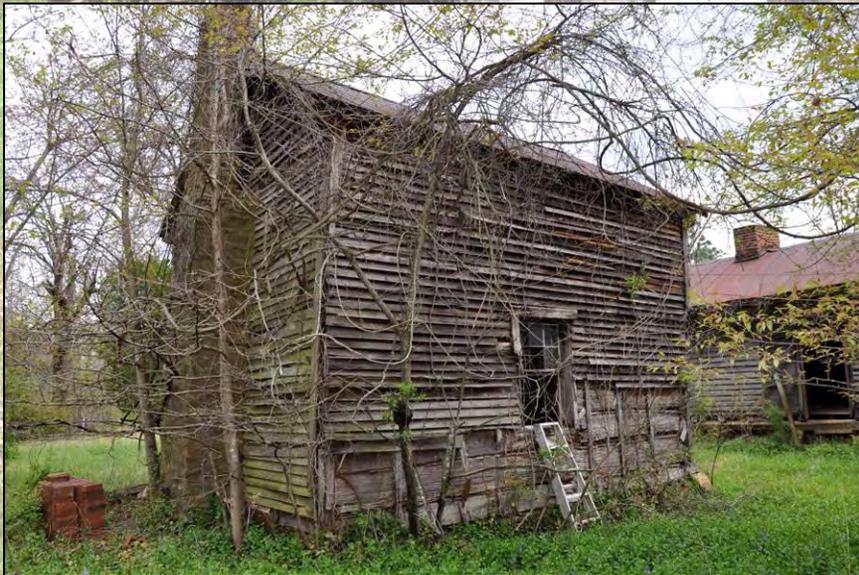
# Education



# Religion



# Domestic- Early National Period (1790-1829)



# Domestic- Antebellum Period (1830-1860)



# Domestic-Reconstruction & Growth (1866-1916)



# Domestic- WWI to WWII (1917-1945)

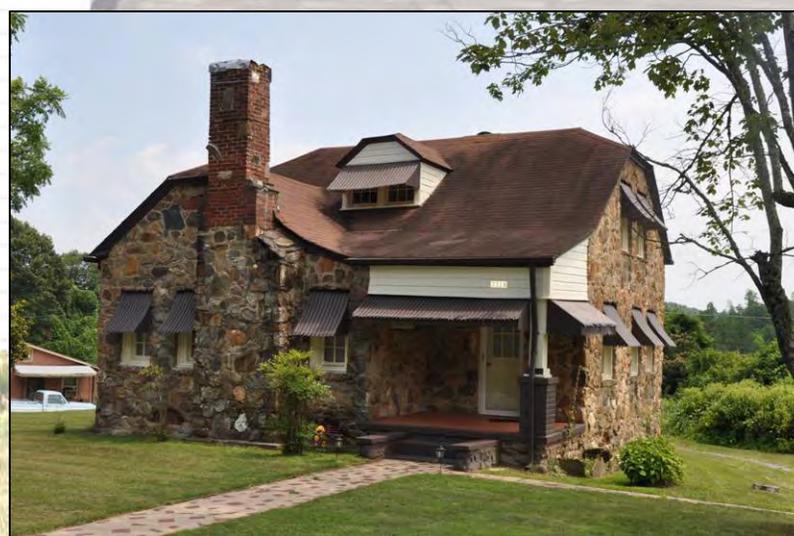
## Workers' Housing



FOR SALE

# Domestic- WWI to WWII (1917-1945)

## Vernacular



# Domestic-WW I to WW II (1917-1945)

## Bungalow and Foursquare



# Domestic- WWI to WWII (1917-1945) Tudor Revival



# Domestic- WWI to WWII (1917-1945) the many faces of Colonial Revival



# Domestic-The New Dominion (1946-Present)

## The Ranch, Lustron, and Mobile Home



# Further Survey Work

Further survey work should be conducted to gain a comprehensive knowledge of all historic resources in Henry County. Thematic areas that warrant additional survey include:

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

# Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)

- The Multiple Property Submission Form is a method of nominating groups of properties that are related by one or more common historic themes. The thematic approach allows the preservation specialist to address more than the unique resources, but to deal with resources having like characteristics and associations. Based on the survey of the project area, multiple property submissions are recommended for the following thematic groups:
  - African-American related resources, such as Hairston Hollow
  - Furniture Industries
  - Tobacco farmsteads
  - Threatened Rural General Stores and Filling Stations
  - Threatened Churches

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

It is recommended that all threatened properties whose significance is associated with their construction techniques or means of operation should be documented with measured drawings.

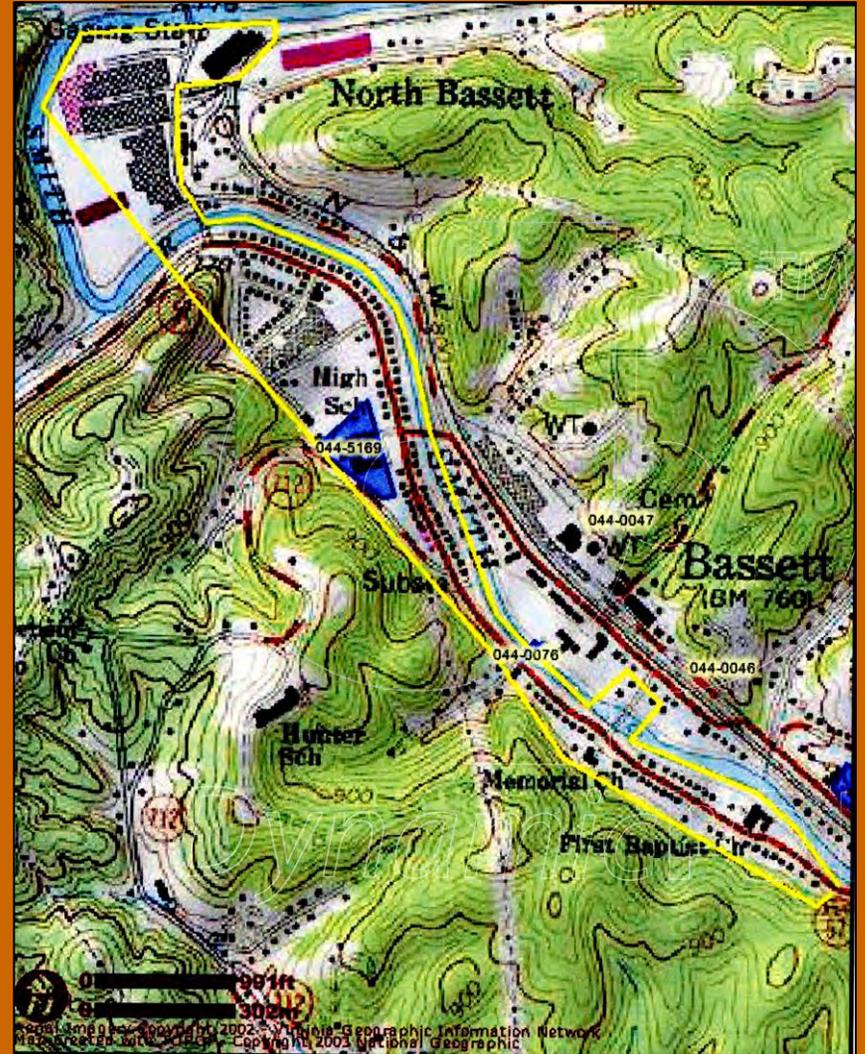
- **Bassett Depot (044-5194)**
- **Marrs Hill (044-5299)**
- **Eggleton-Draper-Prilliman House (044-5370)**
- **US 58 Gas Station (044-5374)**
- **Paradise Inn (120-5045)**
- The metal truss *Morgan Ford Bridge (044-5005)* is recommended for HAER documentation.

# Potential National Register of Historic Places Resources located during the survey:

- I.J. Snead House (044-5242)
- Ridgeway Elementary School Complex (290-5004)
- Bassett Depot (044-5194)
- Greenwood (120-5043)
- Marrs Hill (044-5299)
- Philpott Historic District
- Henry Historic District



# And the Proposed Bassett Historic District



# Friends we made along the way

