

**HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
PAINT ROCK VALLEY, JACKSON COUNTY**

**Submitted to  
Paint Rock Valley Preservation Committee  
by  
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## A. SCOPE OF SURVEY

This Historic Resources Survey was conducted by a professional historic preservation consultant, Pamela Sterne King, for the Paint Rock Valley Preservation Committee, a non-profit corporation. Ms. King has worked as a historic preservation professional for over 15 years and has prepared Historic Standing Structures Surveys, Historic Resources Surveys and National Register of Historic Places nominations throughout the State of Alabama. This survey has documented an architectural and historical survey of the Paint Rock Valley in Jackson, County Alabama (see attached survey map). The project area begins at the intersection of Highway 72 and Highway 65 and proceeds northward along Highway 65 to the Tennessee State line. It also includes all of those roads, accessible by automobile, throughout the Valley including Routes and Highways 501, 10, 4, 20, 506, 3, 146, 516, 9, 140, and 27; and any ancillary accessible roads that extend from these for an area of approximately 55 miles. The purpose of the survey was to document every resource in the Paint Rock Valley that was 50 years or older in order to ascertain what and how many historical resources were extant, and whether and where there were resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for purposes of documentation, information, and as a first step toward the planned preservation of the area. The resulting report will identify and evaluate any and all historical resources in the area within the context of the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of on-site reconnaissance of the exterior elevations of resources in the Paint Rock Valley, both historical and non-historical, making a preliminary judgment based on visual information as to if and where historical resources were, conducting subsequent historical and architectural research on potentially historical resources to determine status and context, and evaluating that information against NRHP criteria and historical contexts to determine eligibility. A numbered inventory and map has been prepared for all resources 50 years or older. In addition, photographs were taken of each resource, and maps of the project area, including historical aerial and geographical maps, Geographical Information Survey (GIS) maps, and current road maps were studied for historical context. In addition to documentation of the physical resources, the principal investigator researched the area at the Jackson County Courthouse, Birmingham Public Library's Linn-Hinley Southern History Collection, and from local inhabitants who supplied a variety of oral and written historical documents. Of primary importance were John Robert Kennamer's History of Jackson County, historical church and cemetery records, historical maps prepared by the Tennessee Valley Authority, historical land and deed records, several published articles on the geographical attributes and history of the Valley including a 1999 article in Alabama Heritage magazine, the Jackson County Heritage Committee's published history of the county, and many newspaper articles.

The project area was determined by the physical definition of the Valley which runs mostly north and south along the Paint Rock River and its mostly east and west tributaries, and consists of any settled area within that boundary. One hundred percent (100%) of the area that is accessible by automobile was surveyed and documented. The only impediment to collecting data was the relatively remote location away from the road of many of the resources hampering close-in photographs; in addition, a few of the resources were considerably covered by brush and weeds. The survey revealed that there are 295 historical resources in the area many of which include additional outbuildings and ancillary structures.

The resource documentation, as well as the architectural and historical data, has substantiated that the resources are contributing resources in an eligible Paint Rock Valley Historic District. The District is significant as a rural historic district defined by landscape patterns and uses, the built environment, and the ways and means of its inhabitants. This information may be used to nominate the district to the National Register of Historic Places, and as a primary step toward developing a strategy for the preservation of the area.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF SURVEYED AREA**

The predominant environment of the surveyed area is rural. It is located in a relatively remote part of northwestern Jackson County, the northeasternmost county in the State of Alabama. The Cumberland Mountains provide the physical backdrop for the area, and the Paint Rock River and its tributaries meander throughout the Valley. There are many rock outcroppings in the Valley as well as heavy forests, and there is a multitude of coves, licks, sinks, and caves. The Valley remains relatively isolated and is accessible by car only to the south where Highway 72 converges with Highway 65, and north by way of Highway 65 into the State of Tennessee. There are no other through roads east to the county seat of Scottsboro, or west into Madison County. With the exception of the primary highway, Highway 65, all roads are quite narrow, with little shoulder and other relatively sharp curves that follow the river and tributaries; in addition, there are a number of very simple road bridges, and two historic bridges, that traverse the creeks and streams.

The Valley contains 295 rural historic resources, c. mid-1850s - 1951, 190 (68%) of which are historic houses, cemeteries, churches, post offices, schools, stores, or bridges; the remaining 105 (32%) numbered resources are historic barns, sheds, smokehouses, well houses, outhouses, corn cribs, or tenant dwellings. The area is comprised mostly of sparse and scattered farms and homesteads, 78 (26%) of which retain one or more outbuildings (a total of 145) including barns, sheds, smokehouses, pump or well houses, garages, chicken houses, horse or animal barns, and outhouses. Residences and homesteads are overwhelming characterized by surrounding farm and pasture lands, some with wood railing or stone walls, and many are defined by large outcroppings particularly in the southern part of the Valley. Residences and homesteads are sewn together by villages which developed at the crossing of roads, c. 1880s - 1949, including Garth, Trenton, Little Nashville, Hollytree, Princeton, Swaim, Bostick Hill/Estillfork, Larkin and Francisco. Within these villages, stores, churches, post offices, and churches are located. Sixteen (5%) free-standing stores remain, 13 constructed c. 1900 - 1910, and 3 constructed during the 1930s-1940s. In addition, there are 4 posts offices all built between c. 1880s and 1949 (1), the latest built as a combination store/post office in Estillfork; 5 churches constructed between c.1875 (Inv. # 292) and 1951; and one operating school, c. 1930s, (Inv. # 176) as well as one vacant school building constructed c. late 1800s (Inv. # 110). There is also one grist mill (Inv. # 225) and one grainery (Inv. # 152) both built in the 1940s, and one hunting lodge, c. 1930s (Inv. # 57). Scattered throughout the area are private family cemeteries, and community or church cemeteries (Inv. # 292) some with as few as six or eight simple markers and no fencing, and others with highly decorative headstones and markers and with iron or rock fencing (Inv. # 177). Some cemeteries occur suddenly close to the main highways while others, mostly the larger cemeteries, are tucked away from the highways.

One hundred nineteen primary buildings (39 %) were constructed between c. 1880s and c. 1910s

including 103 primary residences, 1 school building, 11 stores, 2 churches, and 2 post offices; in addition to 75 outbuildings. The remainder were built c. 1850s including three houses (1%) and three outbuildings; c. 1875 ( 1 ); c. 1920s (9%) including 30 primary residences and 36 outbuildings; and c. 1930s-40s (18%) including 57 primary buildings of which there are 47 residences, 2 post offices or post office/store, 1 school, 3 churches, 1 lodge, 1 grist mill, 1 store, and 1 grainery; and 45 outbuildings. Single or clustered outbuildings with no associated primary residential structure comprise the remaining resources (64%), many of which are significant agricultural types and styles including smokehouses, corn cribs, barns including saddle bags and dog trots, spring houses, or storm cellars.

The area is dominated by one, one and one - half, and some two - story wood structures both residential and agricultural many with rock features or walls. There are also wood stores and post offices, and several log structures, as well as two predominantly fieldstone buildings (Inv. #s 56 and 176) and a variety of fieldstone outbuildings. There are only three brick resources in the surveyed area, all residences built between 1910s (2) and 1940s, a few metal industrial resources including all built c. 1930s-40s, and some concrete block resources (c. 1930s-40s). The district also includes a variety of rural and agricultural historic styles including single pen and double pen houses, saddle bag houses (2) , spraddle roof houses, and late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular styles primarily center hall styles and hipped cottages; two shotguns, one of which is a tenant house (Inv. #28), and one which is a primary house (Inv. # 106); and a number of bungalows constructed between c.1920s and 1930s. Many residential resources retain outbuildings including dog trot, two-story, and saddle bag barns; wood privys, wood or log smokehouses, storage or tractor sheds, garages, concrete block storm cellars, and fieldstone, wood, or quarried stone well or pump houses. The most highly stylized houses are Victorian-era I-houses (#s 20, 126, 156, 270) and Queen Anne (1) (# 120). In addition, there are many single barns, and some sheds, scattered throughout the Valley.

Victorian-era I - houses include double veranda, wrap around porches, elaborate wood milled trim; there is also one 1910s two - story brick Craftsman-style house, and there are one and one and one-half story L-cottages, hipped cottages, and center hall styles. C. 1920s - 30s styles are mostly one story front-gabled and L-shaped bungalows with the exception of a T-shaped brick house with Tudor influences (Inv. # 61), and c. 1940s - 52 styles are bungalows and Minimal Traditional types. All residential structures have a porch, most full front and many with shed or awning-type porch roofs; most with front or side gables mostly tin, and most retain brick, rock, or stone chimneys either centrally located or on one or both ends. Most houses have wood porch posts; some c. 1880s-1910s were constructed with square wood columns some of which are flared. All of the commercial structures are one story and are constructed of wood with either a front gable or stepped pedimented roofline several with projecting parapet. The historic post offices are one story wood, and the churches are all wood vernacular styles some with fairly highly pitched front gables. Industrial resources are mostly tin (silos), wood, or concrete block.

The oldest structures and styles of structures are scattered throughout the Valley, although the Valley remains more intact as it progresses northward with less modern intrusions. All of the c. 1850s structures are located in Little Nashville or north of it with most being in the northern end of the Valley, while a majority of c. 1930s-40s structures are located in the southern parts of the district. There are, however, no real concentrations of modern, post-1952 structures or subdivisions. Most of

the post-1952 buildings, however, are c. 1960s-70s trailers and ranch style houses the preponderance of which are located in the southern end of the Valley and in the Little Nashville vicinity. Typical of rural areas, there has been no overall planning and development strategy. Development has occurred evenly throughout the area, and has been spread out, relatively sparse, and a distance of approximately 100 – 500 yards from an accessible road, except where village nodes occur at the crossing of two or more roads and where all stores and post offices developed. Churches, however, occurred both along the major highways, within village nodes, or, in the case of the Beech Grove Methodist Church, off secondary roads away from other development. Buildings within communities and villages are located very near the roads, especially stores and post offices. Some houses are accessible only by private dirt roads. There are also two historic bridges in the Valley (Inv. #s 135 and 294).

### **List of Historic Architectural Styles and Forms Extant in Paint Rock Valley**

#### **Residential**

**Single Pen Houses**  
**Double Pen Houses**  
**Spraddle Roof Houses**  
**Saddlebag House (2)**  
**Log Houses**  
**Hipped Cottages**  
**Victorian Vernacular/Center Hall**  
**Victorian I – House**  
**Queen Anne (1)**  
**Shotgun (2)**  
**Bungalow**  
**Tudor - influenced (1)**

#### **Agricultural/Residential Outbuildings**

**Barns: dog trot, saddle bag, one-story, two-story, hay, gambrel roof**  
**Outhouses**  
**Sheds**  
**Pump/well houses**  
**Spring House**  
**Tenant Dwellings**  
**Storm Cellars/Shelters**

#### **Educational**

**Schools (2)**

#### **Religious**

**Churches**  
**Cemeteries**

### Free-standing Stores

### Free-standing Post Offices

### Industrial Resources

Grist Mill

Grainery

Silos

### Structures and Objects

Bridges (2)

Church Bell

The following is an architectural description of each village and community in the Valley, and the area immediately surrounding them:

#### **Garth**

Garth is the southernmost community in the Valley and, as such, contains more modern intrusions and is somewhat less intact than other communities. It contains, however, the greatest number of historic resources in the Valley (52 primary resources) including a significant collection of late 1800s structures; the majority of historic resources constructed c. 1930s-40s; and many outbuildings, including barns, sheds, and silos dating c. 1920s. In addition, there are four c. 1940s Minimal Traditional houses; two c. 1910s I-houses; four bungalows, c. 1920s, including the only fieldstone bungalow in the district; four center hall houses, c. 1910s, including one that is one and one-half story; six c. 1910s spraddle roof houses; one of the three brick houses in the district and the only one with Tudor influences; one c. 1900 hipped cottage; one vernacular Victoria-era house; three single pen houses one of which retains a c. 1910s outhouse and shed; two c. 1800s-1910s double pen houses; one saddle bag house; and one c. late 1800s log house.

There are also two stores, one of which remains especially intact with original wood doors and windows and massive rock columns. In addition, one of the few remaining tenant houses is in the Garth area and it is also one of two shotgun styles in the Valley. There are a variety of barns including one hay barn; one dog-trot style barn; one saddle bag barn; four c. 1930s-40s tin barns; one two-story barn; and a c. 1940s barn with a gambrel roof. Significant outbuildings include three wood outhouses; two c. 1930s concrete block storm sheds; two wood pump houses; one 1940s water tank; and three c. 1930s-40s concrete block well houses. There are also two significant rock walls extant; and there is one known cemetery.

#### **Trenton**

In addition to a variety of one story wood barns and sheds, the community of Trenton contains one c. 1910s double pen houses; two center hall houses, c. 1910s - 20s; eight c. late 1800s - 19 20s

spraddle roof houses, the heaviest concentration in the Valley; two c. 1920s-30s bungalows; one shotgun house, one of only two in the Valley and the only one that is the primary residence; one c. 1930s L-shaped house; and one c. 1910s duplex or double pen house with the front entrances designed at an unusual 90-degree angle. Trenton also retains three stores two of which have front gabled tin roofs and the other which is extremely deteriorated; one c. 1910s church with two entrances that was refaced with vinyl siding c. 1980s; and there is one extant smokehouse. There is also a rare c. late 1800s wood school house that is vacant and is one of two school buildings in the Valley.

### **Little Nashville**

The only remaining board and batten house in the district, a single pen structure, is located in Little Nashville, as is the only extant Queen Anne house, a c. 1890s two story structure with a wrap around porch and two octagonal bays. There is also a c. 1910s dog trot house which retains a wood smokehouse; a one and one-half story c. 1900 single pen house with a log pier foundation and one story barn; two c. 1900s double pen houses; a c. 1920s saddle bag house with also retains a massive quarried stone wall; and one c. 1910s spraddle roof house. There is also one of the most decorative houses in the district, the two story Browning I-house which has a front gable with carved "fans" and "stars," a double veranda, log pier foundation, and two end rock chimneys.

### **Hollytree**

The community of Hollytree includes buildings of the most diverse use in the Valley. One of three historic post offices remains there, as is the only major industrial concern, the c. 1930s-40s Jim Dandy Grainery. It also contains the only pyramidal roof house in the district. In addition, there is the intact c. 1900 Mt. Nebo Baptist Church which is situated the crossroad of Highway 65 and Highway 4; two stores one with a front projecting parapet, and the other with a front gabled roof and including one of two extant outhouses in Hollytree; three bungalows one of which is a duplex; two center hall houses; one Victorian-era vernacular house; three spraddle roof houses one of which is a duplex; and two I-houses one which retains a dog trot barn. There are also the cemeteries, including the Toner Cemetery, one of the oldest in the district.

### **Princeton**

Princeton, originally known as Birmingham, is the most fully integrated and well articulated community in Paint Rock Valley containing residences and homesteads, stores, churches, a school, and cemeteries. It contains two excellent examples of agricultural homesteads, the Beeson Homestead ( Inv. # 162) that retains six outbuildings; and the Horton Homestead, a two story I-house with five outbuildings a remnant of a c. 1910s barbeque pit (Inv. # 172). There are also two additional intact homesteads extant in Princeton, the c. 1900-1910 Howard Hall Homestead, a center hall house with two end brick chimneys, two-story hay barn, and tenant house; and the Joe Fowler Homestead which retains a c. 1920s animal barn and a c. late 1800s barn which is in deteriorated condition. There are also two additional center hall houses including the "Red" Trice House and horse farm, one spraddle roof house, one c. 1920 rock well house, one store, and two dog trot barns. Princeton also contains the largest cemetery in the district which has many highly decorative stone markers and headstones including one for a "consort."

The Valley's only functioning school is located in Princeton, the Paint Rock Valley High School, built by the Work Progress Administration. In addition, there is the c. 1940 Princeton Methodist Church; and the most diverse collection of outbuildings in the district including one of two tenant dwellings in the Valley, two hay barns, a corn crib, a smokehouse, and a c. 1920s spring house. It also contains perhaps the most interesting barn in the Valley, a c. 1900-1910 barn which has a full landing porch supported by rough hewn logs and simple V-shaped wood braces, and a rock foundation.

### **Swaim**

The Swaim community, retains the fewest number of historic resources, but also one of the most significant resources in the district, the c. 1850, 1880s Robertson House. This house is a two story I-house with a central double veranda and Victorian-era milled wood trim that was, according to many Valley residents, used as a Union hospital during the Civil War. There is also the c. late 1800s – 1900s "Boss Prince House, a one story wood hipped cottage; the c. 1800s one and one-half story I-house, the John Bouldin House, which also has a one story entrance bay gabled portico, two end brick chimneys, and a rock foundation. There is also a c. 1930s-40s rock store at the major intersection of Highway 65 and Highway 9; and two cemeteries including the Bouldin Cemetery which is surrounded by an impressive c. 1880s rock wall.

### **Estillfork/Bostick Hill**

The community of Estillfork/Bostick Hill contains one of the greatest concentrations of historic resources in the district ( 42 primary resources), including the most resources associated with the Prince, Hall, and Green families; and four mid-1800s agricultural buildings, the best collection of pre-Civil War structures in the district. There are also a number of excellent intact homesteads including the Richard Hall Homestead that retains two c. 1910s-20s barns, a c. 1910s-20s shed and a c. 1940s open shed;

The area also contains the only example of architecture that transitions Victorian styles with bungalow; the only resource associated with the area known as Bostick Hill; reportedly the only combination Post Office and store remaining in the State, Prince Store across the street from which is the two story spraddle roof Prince House; and the only grist mill remaining in the Valley. The area also contains two other Prince family houses, a c. 1900-10 center hall house with a wood smokehouse; five additional center hall houses one which retains a rock pier foundation; three cemeteries; three gambrel roof structures; two dog trot barns; one additional I-house, the c. late 1880s Dub Green House with has two end rock chimneys and a rock pier foundation; six spraddle roof houses including the two-story Prince House; a saddle bag house; two wood chicken houses and one homestead with a pump house; two c. 1910 duplexes; one tin industrial building, c. 1930s-40s; and several vernacular Victorian – era houses including two hipped roof cottages and an L-cottage. There is also the c. 1930s Grady House, with is a one and one-half story with basement two-bay bungalow with very decorative rolled wood knee braces, a rock foundation, and rock wall surrounding the house.

### **Larkin**

The community of Larkin contains 33 primary historic resources including one of the best concentrations of late 1800s architecture in the Valley including spraddle roof houses, two I – houses, two log houses, and barns; as well as two of the best examples of c. 1950-51 architecture including Hall's Chapel. In addition, there are a number of good examples of c. 1920s architecture including bungalows and central hall styles, and a variety of vernacular forms. The area contains the most resources associated with the Robertson family, as well as a number of structures associated with the Hall, Prince, Jacks, and Swoffords; and it retains the Graham house, a c. 1920s bungalow with knee braces, sidelights and transom, c. 1920 barn, c. 1910 shed, and a rock pump house; and the excellent Green Homestead which contains a c. 1890s log house, corn crib, and barn.

## **Francisco**

Francisco, located at the Tennessee state line, is the northernmost community in Paint Rock Valley. It was settled in the 1870s, and is the smallest (5 primary resources) and most intact in the district. There remains the c. 1870s Beech Grove Church and Cemetery, the only combined church and cemetery extant in the district; the c. 1875 post office with loose rock foundation piers, two c. 1880s center hall houses; and an historic bridge, one of two remaining in the district. There is also one c. 1940s Minimal Traditional house, a c. 1930s concrete block well/pump house; and a c. 1910 duplex or double pen house with a low, loose rock wall surrounding it. There is also one one story wood barn with a tin roof. There are no significant modern intrusions in the Francisco area.

## **Archaeological and Geological Resources**

There has been no intensive archaeological survey of the Paint Rock Valley. However, it is likely that there are important archaeological resources remaining associated with American Indian cultures, as well as the later white settlers' production of moonshine liquor. In addition, the geological make-up of the Valley, according to many articles and reports, contains over seven hundred registered caves. Many of these are known to residents and are intricately connected both with the Cherokee Indians who inhabited the area before white settlement came, and were hiding places for Cherokee during the period of the Trail of Tears Indian removal.

## **C. Significance of Surveyed Area**

The Paint Rock Valley is significant for its documentation of Jackson County and rural Alabama. The Valley is particularly important for its atypical history, even for rural settlement, due to the isolated location of the area which has been fundamentally defined by its physical contours and limitations. The Valley documents the lifestyles and patterns of some of the earliest settlers of the Valley from the 1850s; the 1870s; the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early decades of the Twentieth century when the majority of extant structures were constructed; and up to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century. Many resources are associated with some of the Valley's most significant white settlers including the Halls, Princes, Bouldins, Swaims, Greens, Hemshaws, Hortons, and Cagles, predominantly self-sufficient farmers who built and maintained mostly simple agricultural homesteads, while a few built grander Victorian I-houses or Queen Anne residences many. In addition, the Valley provides excellent documentation of the growth of its villages and communities, c. 1870s-1949, including its educational, religious, commercial, mail and communication, transportation, and industrial institutions.

## Historical Development

Jackson County was created by an act of the State legislature in 1819, then in session in Huntsville, Alabama. It was named in honor of war hero, General Andrew Jackson who was, at that time, in Huntsville showing race horses.<sup>1</sup> In the northwest portion of the county runs the Paint Rock River, which begins in Franklin, Tennessee, which runs south into Jackson County. The river sits at the base of the Cumberland Mountains, and is fed by a number of tributaries including Clear Creek, Guess Creek, Estill Fork, Lick Fork, Lick Branch, Larkin Fork, Pigeon Creek, and Reid Hollow Creek. Flat-topped mountains, including Putnam, Jacob, Maxwell and Brewer Mountains, Slick Top Ridge, and Backbone Ridge; and a plethora of coves, hollows, and sinks with names like Skillet Handle, Saltpeter Cove, Bluff Top, Sheep Bluff, Shepard Hollow, Buddy Top, Shooting Ground Hollow, Fanning Cove, and Hard Sink. In addition, caves are frequent in the area, according to residents and a number of published articles and reports.

The earliest known inhabitants of area were native American Indians, most notably the Cherokee who fought encroaching Shawnee and occasionally Creeks who crept up from the South. According to writer John B. Scott, Jr. in a 1999 article in Alabama Heritage, "long after the Cherokees had begun ceding lands elsewhere, Chief Dragging Canoe and his followers, known as Chacamaugas, kept the Tennessee River blockaded and stood their ground in the area where Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia come together." Within two years after Chief Dragging Canoe's death in 1792, however, the Chocomaugas were broken and their settlements began to be overrun. White yeoman farmers, many of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he said, began to sweep in from Virginia and the Carolinas to settle in the early 1800s.<sup>2</sup>

As early as 1817, the United States government made its first major attempt to remove the Cherokee from the area. According to Margaret Matthews Cowart in an 1987 article based on old land records of Jackson County, the treaty signed on July 8, 1817 gave the Cherokee title to lands in Arkansas in exchange for an equal tract of land in the east. "Since many Cherokee families residing on the lands in the east," she continued, "would not wish to move, provision was made for them allowing each head of a Cherokee family who wished to become a citizen of the U. S. to receive a life reservation of 640 acres, with reversion in fee simple (absolute title) to his children with the stipulation that removal from the reserved land would result in title passing to the US." This meant, she said, that they were not able to sell their land or to hold on to it if they moved elsewhere, "but that their children would accrue those rights after the death of the parent."<sup>3</sup>

As a result, of this relentless pressure upon the Cherokee culture and lands, these native American Indians "realized the uselessness of resistance," and began to take up farming and industry. According to historian Thomas Coburn, most of the sixty-four largest Cherokee towns in the area were developed along the site of present-day Guntersville, but a few in Paint Rock Valley.<sup>4</sup> Throughout Jackson County, many Cherokee kept large numbers of domesticated animals, and

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1 John B. Scott, Jr., "Paint Rock Valley," Alabama Heritage, Spring 1999, p. 32.

2 Ibid.

3 Margaret Matthews Cowart, "Old Land Records of Jackson County, Alabama," October 19, 1987.

4 Thomas Coburn, p. 14.

learned to spin and weave. They built roads, erected sawmills, and cotton gins, and established schools. As late as 1825, according to a census, there were fifteen thousand Cherokee in the State of Alabama, who owned 1300 black slaves, 22,000 cattle, and over 2000 spinning wheels, 3000 plows, 10 sawmills, 31 grist mills, 8 cotton gins, 18 jennies, and 18 schools.<sup>5</sup>

Problems and dissatisfaction with this treaty, however, led to a new treaty on February 27 1819. According to John Scott, this situation likely resulted from pressure from the government and white settlers who hounded the Cherokees – the names of whom are documented in Jackson County land records—for their lands.<sup>6</sup> Finally, because of this intense – and intensifying – pressure from whites, the Cherokees ceded most of their lands to the United States government in 1819, the same year that Alabama became a state, and Jackson County created.<sup>7</sup> The boundaries of the county, however, has changed at least six times since 1819, including the present portion of the county south and east of the Tennessee River which was added in 1836 after it was acquired from the Cherokee Indians by a treaty signed at New Echota on December 29, 1835.<sup>8</sup>

According to Scott, settlement increased rapidly after 1819 as whites “struggl[ed] over the gaps in the Appalachians or [came] down from the western valleys of Virginia [where] they converged in Knoxville.” From there, he says, they “set off down the river, drifting along its broads reaches in flatboats where their biggest challenge was “The Narrows,” an area between presentday Chattanooga and the Alabama line, the river bends around on itself and cuts through a mountain range. Here, Scott writes, “in the Gorge of the Tennessee, “they had to run the gauntlet of thirty miles of treacherous rapids bearing such ominous names as ‘The Suck,’ ‘The Boiling Point,’ ‘The Skillet,’ and the ‘The Frying Pan.’” According to one traveler’s 1850 account as reported in *Harper’s Magazine*, he and the boat’s owner began to drink whiskey heavily when the boat was caught up in a current that was “as slick as goose grease.” Continuing the traveler said:<sup>9</sup>

So, by and by we see lights on the shore, and passed by a house where  
A feller was playing ‘Old Sip Coon like a saw-mill, and people dancin’ . . . .  
So we went on pretty sprightly; and by jingo, before we got well out of  
sight and hearin’ of that house we went past another; whar they were dancin’  
to the same tune. “Success to ‘em,” says I. “Hand us that bottle; while fun is  
goin,’ we might as well have our share.” So, we drank a mouthful, and before  
[we] were done talking about it went past another place, fiddlin’ and dancin’  
like the rest.

Unfortunately, for these boaters, Scott writes, the as they pulled up by the ninth house for a “reality check,” they found they had been going around in circles in The Boiling Pot for several hours.<sup>10</sup>  
L By December 17, 1827, Jackson County became surveyed which made it then possible for whites to take title to portions of land. Those surveyed in the public domain depended upon an east to west

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5 Ibid, p. 12.

6 Ibid., p. ii.

7 Scott, “Paint Rock Valley,” p. 32.

8 Cowart, “Old Land Records of Jackson County, Alabama,” p. ii.

9 Scott, “Paint Rock Valley,” p. 32.

10 Ibid.

base line and north to south meridians; and the county's base line was the Tennessee State line down from which townships, consisting of a square of land with sides of 6 miles and 36 sections of land each one mile square, were counted out. 11

An ordinance passed by the U. S. government soon after the Revolutionary War, according to Cowart, had set all land sections at 640 acres each at a minimum of one dollar each, and that were payable within one year. In 1796, this price was raised to two dollars per acre, but it soon became clear that most settlers could not purchase such large tracts and pay for it within the year. In response, a credit system was introduced between 1800-20 allowing for payments to extend to five years and for half sections to be bought. This system encouraged land speculation, and in an Act of 1820, the government permitted land to be bought in tracts as small as 80 for no less than \$1.25 per acre; no credit, however, was allowed. In 1829, laws expanded to allow "squatters" to buy up to 160 acres for \$1.25 an acre.<sup>12</sup>

At the Public Land Sales of July 1, 1830, land in Jackson County was first offered for sale at the Huntsville Land Office.<sup>13</sup> Among those whose deeds were recorded that same year were Isham Clay, William Sparks, John Bridges, John Roberts, William H. Moore, John Fortner, and Martin Jones.<sup>14</sup> Like the somewhat hapless travelers who recounted their experiences for Harper's Magazine, most, if not all, of these settlers were small farmers from Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, who raised corn, oats, wheat, pumpkins, sugar cane; and maybe some corn. They also kept horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and rather than attempt to clear the main valley floor which was a tangle of big timber, canebrakes and wetlands, they nestled into the side coves where it was easier to clear.<sup>15</sup> Most of these settlers owned no slaves, although records indicate that a Whit Drake brought some slaves to Trenton probably in the 1840s; church records of the Paint Rock Valley Baptist Church (1821-1863) also made fairly frequent reference to the acceptance of servants into the church.<sup>16</sup>

According to Valley resident, W. W. Thompson, who, in 1933 at age 83, wrote his memoirs of life in area, the first settlers had small fields or patches of corn, which were always in danger from the many squirrels, coons, and even bear in the area. Farmers, he recalled, cut their wheat and oats with a scything cradle, prepared a hard place on the ground, and then rode horses around and around until they trampled the wheat out.<sup>17</sup> As for animals, Thompson said, gangs of wild turkeys roamed the area, Thompson said, so much so that "women did not need to raise turkeys," but the men could kill one when they wanted to; and some built pens where turkeys would wander into and then were unable to get out. 18

Hogs, he continued, were likewise easy to farm due to the abundance of beechnuts, acorns, hickory nuts, and chestnuts in the Valley that precluded any need to intentionally fatten them up. Hog-

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11 Cowart, "Old Land Records of Jackson County, Alabama," p. iii.

12 Cowart, "Old Land Records of Jackson County, Alabama," p. iii.

13 Ibid.

14 Jackson County Land Records.

15 Ibid., p. 35.

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17 Reverend W. W. Thompson, "A History of Paint Rock Valley and Its Early Settlers," August 23, 1933.

18 Ibid.

farming, therefore, was a common practice and farmers would drive them down to south Alabama and Mississippi to sell. As for cotton, cotton seeds were not used for anything but planting, and was not easily grown. The earliest cotton gin in Paint Rock Valley, however, was owned by Allen Ivy in 1840;<sup>19</sup> and as the area became more settled, according to John Scott, residents began to export their cotton overland to Nashville or send it downriver to New Orleans.<sup>20</sup>

Although the earliest gravestones in Paint Rock Valley can be traced to 1822,<sup>21</sup> it was not until public lands were offered for sale that settlers began to move in to the Valley in significant numbers, and small communities began to develop mostly along Indian trails and roads.<sup>22</sup> About 1820, according to historian John Kenamer, the first road was made from Huntland, Tennessee, down Larkins's Fork in Paint Rock Valley, and across the Cumberland Mountains to Larkinsville on the Tennessee River. In 1830, a post office was established at Larkins Fork. Four years later, there was a post office in Trenton; R. K. Drake was its first postmaster. In 1847, the community of Birmingham was established; two years later, in 1849, the name changed to Princeton and a post office was organized<sup>23</sup> with A. C. Austin as its first post – master.<sup>24</sup> Moreover, churches were established including especially the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ on Paint Rock River and Larkin Fork, whose church records from the period (1821 – 1863) document a variety of important social patterns in the Valley. Of especial interest are the many references to its acceptance of “servants” as apparently full members, its habit – common in all rural and fundamental churches – of excommunicating persons who were not chaste or who used “immoral” language, and the important function that this church served of brokering personal relationships in the Valley so that quarrels and arguments were regularly quieted.<sup>25</sup>

By the mid to late 1830s, the State began in earnest to open the areas roads and byways to settlement and travel. A general law enacted in 1836, moreover, stipulated that all roads in Alabama were to be built and kept by the citizens of that precinct or district. Every male, according to the law, between the ages of 18 and 45, were required to work a specific numbers of days per years on building roads.

An overseer was appointed by the State to govern the work and several days before a man was to report for building, he was issued a citation from the county court. This work, according to historian Thomas Coburn, was done in late summer so as to not to interfere with other kinds of work.<sup>26</sup>

In 1839, moreover, the State legislature appropriated \$10,000 to improve navigation of Paint Rock River. W. B. Robinson of Marshall County, Dr. Alfred Moore of Madison County, and Eldred W. Williams of Jackson County were the three commissioners appointed to employ professionals to examine the river and determine the cost for improvements. The commissioners fulfilled their service but were not able to come up with enough money to make the improvements. What did happen was

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19 Ibid.

20 Ibid.

21 Margaret Matthews Cowart, “Old Land Records of Jackson County, Alabama,” 1987.

22 Thomas Coburn, p. 90.

23 W. Craig Remington, editor, “Historical Atlas of Alabama,” Volume 1, Historical Locations by County, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1997.

24 Kenamer, *History of Jackson County*, p. 143.

25 Minutes of the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ on Paint Rock River and Larkin Fork (1 February 1821 – April 1863), Huntsville, Alabama: Tennessee Valley Genealogical Society, 1991.

26 Coburn, p. 92.

that work proceeded to clear the river of the abundance of white oak and other heavy timbered trees likely to fall and block navigation. Upon cutting the trees, they went into the river, and because it was summer and they were full of sap, many refused to float downriver. As a result, Paint Rock River became the most unnavigable river in the state.<sup>27</sup> Failed

Throughout the 1840s and 50s, Paint Rock Valley continued to develop its white settlements. Land deed records indicate that, while dozens and dozens of settlers bought land in the 1820s and 30s, including some women several of whom were Polly Brady, Catharine Killingsworth and Lewellen Williams, there are only a handful of recorded deeds for the 1840s. The largest buyer was Samuel Mead, but the State of Alabama purchased some land, as did Robert T. Coles, William Stevens and George Elliott. No historical resources appear to remain from these early decades, except for several documented graves.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1850s, however, land activity picked up considerably. Land deed records document the purchase of thousands of acres, mostly in plots of 38 – 40 acres. Some settlers during this period include Bartlett Anderson, William J. Manning, Arthur Frazer, Curtis McCollum, James Cox, James Campbell Martin, William George, Isaac Green, and William Larkin. <sup>29</sup> Six resources remain from the 1850s including four agricultural outbuildings, the Margaret Hemshaw saddle bag house (Inv. # 246), and the Browning House, a very ornate two-story I-house reportedly used as a Union hospital during the Civil War (Inv. # 126 ), in addition to many cemeteries.

As more settlers moved into the Valley, its society naturally developed. By the 1850s, there <sup>was</sup> were a number of church organizations in the Valley, in addition to the Paint Rock Baptists, including the Methodist, Cumberland, and Free-Will Baptists, and a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation on Dry Creek. Many combined their meetings and most shared circuit preachers. Moreover, in 1856, the Freedom Church, a Missionary Baptist congregation in upper Paint Rock Valley, had some ninety-seven members, and in the same year, the Trenton Missionary Baptists had twenty-seven members. By then, the various denominations were forming “associations” and becoming increasingly visible and central to the lives of settlers, in the Valley. And if the Paint Rock Baptists are representative of other congregations, organized religion was also integral to the lives of the few black slaves who lived there.<sup>30</sup>

Along with religion, Paint Rock Valley residents developed their educational institutions. As early as the 1820s, the State of Alabama began to provide for the establishment of schools when it enacted a law requiring each township to elect three trustees in each township. These trustees, it stipulated <sup>(1)</sup> were to pay local teachers from their town's revenues, but if the school “section” was not suitable for farming, and was not rentable, local citizens were required to pay for teachers. In 1853, Henry Lewis, W. J. B. Padgett, and Samuel Davis were appointed as Trustees in the Trenton township; and A. H. Reid, James C. Scott, and R. C. Robertson were appointed for Francisco/Estill Fork.<sup>31</sup> It was

<sup>27</sup> Judge Thomas Jones Taylor (1829-1894), “Early Efforts to Navigate Paint Rock River.”

<sup>28</sup> Jackson County Land Records; Margaret Matthews Cowart, “Old Land Records of Jackson County, Alabama, ii.”

<sup>29</sup> Jackson County Land Records.

<sup>30</sup> Church Statistics, 1856.

<sup>31</sup> Jackson County School Records.

apparently another twenty years, however, before schools were taught in Paint Rock Valley.<sup>32</sup>

The years of the Civil War brought all of the normal tensions, emotions, and struggles of conflict. In Paint Rock Valley, however, the reality of a truly fratricidal war was particularly urgent. Although there were some strong pockets of loyalty to the Southern cause, there were also strongholds of Unionists or "Tories" throughout the Cumberland Mountain area, some seventy-five of them volunteering under the command of Ephraim Latham at Larkinsville.<sup>33</sup> The strategic importance of the Tennessee River caused Union forces to occupy all of Jackson County north of the river for most of the War. As these troops moved into the county, a group of thirty-three Confederate volunteers crossed into Tennessee to join Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry. This unit was commanded by Captain Francisco Rice, a medical doctor, for whom the community of Francisco is named.<sup>34</sup>

No major military skirmishes occurred in the Valley, but troops were frequently moving throughout the area particularly along the Nashville and Chattanooga rail line that had been built in the lower part of the Valley during the 1850s, and around Bridgeport and Stevenson.<sup>35</sup> In addition, Union soldiers, in small groups known as "wedges" were sent frequently to plunder the Valley and its residents both for booty and to intimidate the settlers. In a memoir written in 1901 by a nearby Scottsboro, Alabama man, he recalled one of these times. "After Hood's retreat," he wrote, I passed back through my home county in North Alabama and saw how the Tory companies . . . were stationed at almost every railroad station in the country and learned of their daily robberies, murders and abuses of old men and good women of the country."<sup>36</sup> Some of the raids were reportedly aided by Valley residents, and conditions became so brutal and corrupt during 1862 that Union general O. M. Mitchell was removed from his command.<sup>37</sup> Moreover, at least one extant structure, the Browning House in Little Nashville, was used as a hospital to treat wounded Union soldiers.

After the War, conditions in the Valley were wretched and even common necessities were extremely hard to come by, but life went on. Salt went from one dollar to five, and rye, corn and sweet potatoes were out of the economic reach of most. But, in the midst of some of worst years in the history of the Valley, homesteads and farms were built and communities settled or resettled. Of particular importance, the community of Francisco, built its post office and Beech Grove church both of which remain extant. Two other post offices were established in the Valley, one at Garth, and one at Estillfork, though they no longer remain. Equally important to the post-War lifeline of the Valley was the construction of railroads. In the 1870s, the expanding Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad changed its name to the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and built a 10-spur into Dorans Cove. In 1879, an additional 6-mile spur was constructed north of Lim Rock to supply coal to the area.<sup>38</sup>

During the 1880s and 90s, however, the Valley experienced perhaps its first major boom period.

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32 "Some Interesting Facts about Jackson County."

33 Coburn, History of Jackson County, p. 141.

34 Scott, "Paint Rock Valley," p. 38.

35 Ann B. Chambless, compiler, Jackson County Chroniclers, "Jackson County, Alabama: Seen Through the Vision of Intruders," October 1991.

36 Ibid.

37 Coburn, History of Jackson County, p. 138.

38 Heritage of Jackson County.

Dozens and dozens of new settlers moved in buying land and building homes and farms, and building schools. A surprisingly high number of these new land owners were women, according to county deed records. Included were Elizabeth Knowlton, Belle Constable, Nancy McCulley, Emily Riddle, Sarah Davis, Rebecca Burke and Sophia King. A school building was built and remains extant in the southern part of the Valley, and many homesteads, barns, and outbuildings remain from these decades. There are, in fact, more resources remaining from the 1880s- and 1910s (39%) than from any other period.

The first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century brought continued residential settlement and also a flurry of commercial development in the villages and communities of the Valley. It was then that the most grand homes were built, including I-houses, the single remaining Queen Anne house, and two of three brick structures. More commonly, of course, more modest vernacular styles were constructed including spraddle roof, saddle bag, single and double pens, and center hall forms, as well as a variety of barns, corn cribs, and smokehouses. Of the sixteen extant stores in the Valley, thirteen were built during 1900-1910. Three of four ~~the~~ remaining post offices were built then, and consequently, the villages of Trenton, Hollytree, and Princeton, in particular, are products of this boom period.

During the 1920s, additional houses and homesteads were built, but this era of construction was not as grand as in the previous era. No grand Tudor, Craftsman, or Spanish style houses were built here as they were in larger towns and cities throughout the South and the United States. Instead, many bungalows and vernacular forms developed, a number of which remain extant.

By the lean years of the 1930s, however, Paint Rock Valley would ironically experience another moderate boom. This one would be propelled, in part, by Federal government policies and would, in part, depend on the largesse of big government. By 1937, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) had been set up and the mammoth Guntersville Dam completed nearby. This project created some economic and electric energy in the Valley, but conversely caused intense hardship due to the condemnation of some 110,145 acres of land in the Tennessee Valley and the displacement of 1,182 families. To combat these desperate consequences, the U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Administration acquired 13,000 acres on the Cumberland Plateau just above Paint Rock Valley, and built the "model community" of Skyline. "People of good stock" one government official said, were sold parcels of land from 40 - 60 acres and could buy a modest home for no more than \$2,000. In addition, a school was built for Skyline's children.<sup>39</sup>

In the Valley itself, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) funded the construction of Paint Rock Valley High School. Mostly built of indigenous rock, the school employed many area men and provided residents its first - and only - major school building. During the 1930s, the area's most important highway was completed from Huntsville east eighteen miles to Gurley. From there it was a short distance to the town of Paint Rock and into the Valley itself.

But it was not only the government-supported economy that made its presence in the Valley during the 1930s. With the wealth of springs, the isolated nature of the area, the crippling need for money, and the shortage of capital, many Valley residents, according to oral histories and some articles, became prolific in the production of moonshine. Though no stills remain at least accessible to an

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<sup>39</sup> Scott, "Paint Rock Valley," p. 40-41.

historic survey, at least some remains are left in the Valley and are commonly known to locals.

By the 1940s and 50s new industries would begin to redefine the Valley. By then, highways into Paint Rock Valley would open it up to the lumber industry and a few industrial concerns, most notably the Jim Dandy Grain corporation. Concomitantly, new houses were built most commonly bungalows and Minimal Traditional styles. Today, it is primarily lumber company trucks that whiz along the narrow, winding roads and it is the clearing of vast lands that, according to experts, has made the Valley vulnerable to environmental concerns. For residents, there is relief for the economic vitality, but concern for the unspoiled beauty of the Valley and its historical resources.

#### **E. National Register Eligible Resources**

The Paint Rock Valley survey area is potentially eligible as a National Register historic district. (See attached map.)

#### **F. Recommendations**

It is recommended that additional research should be undertaken in order to document the Paint Rock Valley's contextual history and prepare a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Further research is also needed to determine the exact boundaries of the district.

#### **G. Bibliographic References**

## D. Inventory of Recorded Properties

The following inventory documents Paint Rock Valley historic resources beginning with the southernmost point, at the intersection of Highways 72 and 65, and proceeding northward.

### Garth

1. Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood dog trot barn with a wood fence and a rock wall. There are natural rock outcroppings on the property.
2. Homestead. Highway 65. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood bungalow with wood rafter tails, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a tin gabled roof. There are also two interior brick chimneys and a front porch with a gabled tin roof.  
  
There is also a wood picket fence around the house.
  - a. Barn. (c. 1920s).  
One story tin barn with a tin roof.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood shed and storage structure.
  - c. Pump/well house. (c. 1920s).  
One story structure with a tin roof.
3. Homestead. Highway 65. (c. 1930s-40).  
One story wood bungalow with a hipped roof and front gable. There are 1:1 wood windows with wood shutters throughout.
  - a. Garage. (c. 1940s).  
One story concrete block garage with a pitched roof and flared Eaves.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1930s-40).  
One story wood shed.
  - c. Shed. (c. 1930s-40).  
One story wood shed.
4. Garage. Highway 65. (c. 1940s).  
One story tin garage with four bays.
  - a. Shed. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood shed with low pitched tin roof.
  - b. Water tank. (c. 1940s).  
Metal cylindrical water tank.

5. **Silos. Highway 65. (c. 1940s).**  
Twin metal cylindrical silos located very near the highway on a dirt road.
6. **Jones Homestead. Highway 65. (c. 1910s; 1970s).**  
Two story brick Craftsman-style house with a low-pitched hip roof, and massive brick columns along the front porch. There are 12:1 wood windows throughout and there are two brick chimneys. There are c. 1970s French doors at the second floor which opens onto the 1<sup>st</sup> floor roof.
  - a. **Barn. (c. 1910s).**  
One story wood barn.
  - b. **Shed. (c. 1920s).**  
One story wood shed.
  - c. **Silo. (c. 1920s).**  
One story metal cylindrical silo.
  - d. **Garage. (c. 1920s).**  
One story wood garage with gable tin roof.
7. **Barn. Highway 65 (c. 1930s).**  
One story tin barn with a gable roof.
8. **Hays Farm Outbuildings. Highway 65 (c. 1920s-40s).**
  - a. **Pump/well house. (c. 1930s-40).**  
One story crude rock structure with front wood gable and tin roof.
  - b. **Barn. (c. 1930s).**  
One story tin barn.
  - c. **Barn. (c. 1930s).**  
One story tin barn.
  - d. **Well House (c. 1940s).**  
One story concrete block well house.
  - e. **Silo. (c. 1930s – 40s).**  
Metal cylindrical storage silo.
  - f. **Shed. (c. 1920s).**  
One story open wood shed with exposed rafter tails, front gable and tin roof.

There is a wood fence encircling the site.

9. **House. Highway 1. (c. 1930s-40s).**  
One story concrete block house with a front wood gable and tin roof.

This structure is very dilapidated.

10. House. Highway 1. (c. late 1940s).  
One story L-shaped wood bungalow with 6:1 double hung wood windows throughout and an asphalt front gabled roof.
11. Structure. Highway 1. (unknown, possibly 1920s).  
One story wood structure, possibly a house, that has been almost completely torn down.

There is a massive rock wall on the site.

12. Farm Outbuildings. Highway 1.
  - a. Shed. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood shed with a pitched tin roof.
  - b. Pump house. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood pump house.
13. Shed. Highway 501. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood shed with a tin roof.
14. Latham Cemetery. Highway 501.
15. Homestead. Highway 501. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood house.
  - a. Barn. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood barn with a tin roof.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1910s).  
One story small wood shed.
16. Homestead. Highway 501. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood bungalow with front gabled asphalt roof, 1:1 wood windows throughout, and a rock foundation. There is also a full front porch with simple double square wood posts and wood rail.
  - a. Dwelling with shed. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood dwelling with 1:1 fixed wood windows and a flat roof. There is an attached open shed with a front gable and asphalt roof.
  - b. Shed/storage structure. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood structure.
17. Garage. Highway 501. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story wood garage.

18. Farm Outbuildings. Highway 501. (c. 1910s; 40s).
  - a. Barn. (c1940s).  
One story tin barn.
  - b. Barn. (c. 1910s).  
One story open wood barn.
  
19. Storage Structure. Highway 501. (c. 1940s).  
One story round metal barn/storage.
  
20. House. Highway 501. (c. 1900).  
Two story wood I-house with 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, side-oriented gabled asphalt roof, and two end rock chimneys. There is a wood transom over the front door.
  
20. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood hay barn.
  
21. House. Highway 10. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood center hall house with a tin roof.
  - a. Barn. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood barn with a spraddle roof.
  - b. Shed.  
One story wood shed.
  
22. House. Highway 10. (c. 1940-50s).  
One story wood house with side gabled asphalt roof and wood windows throughout.
  
23. Farm outbuildings. Highway 501. (c. 1930s - 40s).
  - a. Shed. (c. 1930s - 40s).  
One story wood shed.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1930s - 40s).  
One story wood shed.
  - c. Barn. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood barn with a tin roof.
  
24. Garage. Highway 501. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood garage.
  
25. Farm Outbuildings. Highway 501.
  - a. Shed. (c. 1920s-30s).  
One story wood shed.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood shed.
  - a. Outhouse. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood outhouse.

26. Barn. Highway 501. (c. 1930s – 40s).  
One story open wood barn.
27. House. Highway 501. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood house with exposed wood rafters and wood windows throughout.
  - a. Garage. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood garage with a tin roof.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood shed.
28. Homestead. Highway 501. (c. 1910).  
One story wood house with two side wings, an asphalt roof, and 1:1 wood windows throughout.
  - a. Dwelling. (c. 1920-30).  
One story wood shotgun house with a front gabled asphalt roof, partial porch with a gabled roof, and 1:1 wood windows. There is a concrete foundation.
29. Jones Farm Outbuildings. Highway 501.
  - a. Barn. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood barn.
  - b. Barn. (c. 1910s).
30. Cemetery. Highway 10.
31. Barn. Highway 10. (c. 1910-20s).  
Two-story wood barn.
32. Barn. Highway 10. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood barn.
33. Johnson's Grocery. Highway 65. (c. 1910s).  
One story free-standing commercial building faced with asphalt shingles. There is a central recessed entrance and fixed wood storefront windows on each side. There is also a stepped flat roof and a concrete foundation.
34. House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood house with a front gabled roof.
35. Cellar. Highway 65. (c. 1920s-30s).  
Rock storm cellar.
36. Barn. Highway 10. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood barn/shed with a tin shed roof.

This barn is located very close to the road.

37. House. Highway 10. (c. late 1800s).  
One story center hall log house with an exterior chimney and wood windows.
38. House. Highway 10. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood center hall house with side gables, tin roof, and a shed roof over the front porch. There are rough timber porch posts, and 4:4 double hung windows throughout. There are also brick foundation piers.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1910s).
  - b. One story wood shed with a pitched tin roof.
39. House. Highway 10. (c. 1910s).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century double pen wood house with a full front porch and a tin shed roof. There are double hung wood windows throughout.
  - a. Shed. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood shed with a tin roof.
40. House. 163 Highway 10. (c. 1910s).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century double pen wood house with a full front porch and a tin shed roof. There are double hung wood windows throughout. There is an exterior rock chimney.  
  
This house is almost identical to #62.
  - a. Shed. (possible pre-1900).  
One story wood shed.
41. House. Highway 10. (c. 1940s-50s).  
One story wood house.
42. House. Highway 10. (c. 1880-1900).  
One story wood center hall house with a tin roof. There is a full front porch with a shed tin roof, and there are two exterior rock chimneys.
  - a. Shed. (c. 1900).  
One story wood shed.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1900).  
One story wood shed.
43. House. Highway 10. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood bungalow with front gable and an asphalt roof.
  - c. Barn. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood barn.
  - d. Shed. (c. 1930s).

One story wood shed.

44. House. Highway 10. (c. 1940s-50s).  
One story Minimal Traditional house faced with asbestos shingles. There is a decorative exterior chimney.
45. House. Highway 10. (c. 1910s)  
One story spraddle roof house faced with vinyl siding.
46. House. Highway 10. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood Minimal Traditional house.
  - a. Barn/Shed. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood barn/shed.
  - b. Storm pit.  
One story concrete storm pit.
47. House. Highway 10. (c. 1940s).  
One story Minimal Traditional house with side gables and an asphalt roof. There is a partial front porch with a shed roof, aluminum windows, and an exterior chimney.
  - a. Barn. (c. 1940s).  
One and one-half story wood saddle bag barn.
  - b. Well House. (c. 1940s).  
Concrete block well house.

There is a grape arbor and a fruit orchard on the site.
48. Garage/shed. Highway 10. (c. 1920).  
One story wood garage/shed.
49. Barn. Highway 10. (c. 1920s-30s).  
One and one-half story wood saddle bag barn with a tin roof.
50. House. Highway 10. (c. 1910).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century center hall vernacular wood house with side gables with eave returns, and two exterior stone chimneys. There are c. 1970s aluminum windows throughout, a full front porch with c. 1970s wrought iron posts, and a concrete foundation.
  - a. Storm Pit. (c. 1930s).  
Concrete block storm pit.
51. Barn. Highway 10. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood barn in a dilapidated condition.
52. House. Highway 10. (c. 1940s).

One story Minimal Traditional wood house with original full wood window shutters over the wood windows; there are also simple wood window surrounds. There is a side gabled asphalt roof, an open carport, and a front porch with timber porch posts. There is also an exterior concrete block chimney.

a. Shed. (c. 1940s).

One story wood shed with a tin roof.

b. Barn. (c. 1940s).

One story wood barn with exposed rafters and a tin roof.

53. House. Highway 10. (c. 1910).

One story wood house faced with asbestos shingles. There is a side gabled tin roof, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and an exterior rock chimney.

a. Shed. (c. 1910).

One story wood shed.

b. Privy. (c. 1910).

One story wood privy.

54. Barn. Highway 10. (c. 1920s).

Large one story wood barn with a high pitched tin roof, and exposed rafter tails.

55. Barn. 2222 Highway 10. (c. 1920s).

One story wood barn/shed with a front gable, tin roof, and exposed rafter tails.

56. House. Highway 10. (c. 1910-20).

One story fieldstone bungalow with multiple front gables, a side gable and an asphalt roof. There are metal casement windows throughout, and a concrete foundation.

a. Barn. (c. 1910-20).

One story wood barn in a very dilapidated condition.

b. Shed. (c. 1910-20).

One story tin shed.

57. House/Clear Creek Hunting Lodge. Highway 10. (c. 1930s).

One story wood vernacular house with a front wood porch, and a shingle roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, and a wood attic vent.

58. House. 3943 Highway 65. (c. 1910).

One story wood salt box house with side gabled roof, full façade porch with awning-style asphalt roof, and one exterior brick chimney. There is a concrete block foundation.

a. Shed. (c. 1910).

- b. One story wood shed.  
Shed. (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.
- c. Outhouse. (c. 1910).  
One story wood outhouse.

59. **Farm Outbuildings. 3999 Highway 65. (c. 1900-1910).**
- a. Shed. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood shed that is very dilapidated.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1900-1910).  
Remnant of a one story rock shed.
  - c. Shed. (c. 1900-1910)  
One story wood shed.

This is a goat farm and there are large rock outcroppings on the site.

60. **House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).**  
One story wood salt box house with a tin gabled roof, full façade front porch with awning-style tin roof, and milled wood turned porch columns. There are 3:3 vertical wood windows throughout, and one exterior stone chimney.
61. **Butler House. 4332 Highway 65. (c. 1940s).**  
One and one-half story T-shaped brick house with Tudor influences. There is a side gabled asphalt roof, and a projecting front bay with a stucco gable with wood crossboards. There are 8:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a brick foundation, and an attached side screened porch.
62. **Barn. Highway 65. (c.1900).**  
One story wood dog trot barn in deteriorated condition.
63. **House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).**  
One story wood house with side gabled tin roof. There is a front porch with a tin shed roof and milled wood turned posts, a central brick chimney, and a concrete block foundation.

This house is obscured by brush, and in a deteriorating condition.

64. **House. Highway 65. (c. 1900-1910).**  
One and one-half story wood spraddle roof house with a tin roof. there are 6:1 wood windows throughout, a front porch with square wood columns, original front wood door and original screen door, and there are two brick chimneys. There is a central dormer with shed roof, and three 4:4 wood windows. There are also exposed wood rafter tails, and a concrete block foundation.

65. Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1900).  
One and one-half story wood barn with exposed wood rafters and tin roof.  
a. Shed.  
One story wood shed that is very dilapidated.
66. Hale House. Highway 65, Garth. (c.1900-1910).  
One and one-half story wood house with a new metal roof. There is a full front porch with flared porch posts, one exterior stone chimney, and vertical 3:1 wood windows with wood surrounds throughout. There is a front dormer window with two 3:1 wood windows with wood surrounds, and exposed rafters. There is a porte cochere with flared wood posts, and there are brick foundation piers.
67. Hale Store. 4700s Highway 65, Garth. (c. 1910).  
One story wood store with a porch with large square rock columns and a squared wood roof. There is an original wood door and store windows.  
  
This building is in extremely dilapidated condition.
68. Barn. 4700s Highway 65, Garth. (c.1910).  
One story wood barn with a front oriented gabled tin roof.
69. House (possibly Edwards). 4784 Highway 65. (c. 1930s).  
One story L-shaped house faced with asbestos shingles. There are 4:4 wood windows throughout, a side gabled roof, and a entrance bay porch with a gabled roof. There is a wood transom and sidelights at the front entrance with a door cornice with rafter tails. Above the cornice are two 3:3 wood windows.
70. House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story bungalow faced with asbestos shingles, front gable and an awning-style tin roof over the front porch. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and a front wood door with a wood surround. There is one exterior concrete block chimney, and a concrete block foundation.
71. House. Highway 65. (c. 1910s; 1960s).  
One story wood double pen house with a tin roof, and 4:4 wood windows throughout. There is a front porch which has been enclosed with a wood wall and fixed wood windows, c. 1960s. (NC)
72. Store. Highway 65. (c. 1910s).  
One story free-standing commercial building with a side addition. There is a projecting stepped front pediment, and a tin roof. There are 2:2 wood windows on each side of the front entrance, and there are 4:4 double hung

wood windows on both side facades. The building is faced with asphalt siding.

73. House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood bungalow with multiple front gables, asphalt roof, a partial front porch with wrought iron columns, vertical 3:3 wood windows throughout, and a concrete foundation.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood barn.
  - b. Storage house. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood structure with a pitched roof, and set up on brick piers.
74. Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood barn with a tin roof.
75. Farm Outbuildings.
- a. Shed. (c. 1910s-20s)  
One story wood shed.
  - b. Barn. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood barn.
  - c. Shed. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood shed.
76. House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story wood hipped cottage with a shingle roof. There is a full front porch with wood milled turned posts, and there is a back porch.
77. House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story wood spraddle roof house, 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout, and two exterior brick chimneys both on one side of the house. There is a partially screened full front porch with a spraddle roof.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910)  
One story wood barn with a pitched tin roof.
- This house and barn sits way back from the road.
78. Smith Cemetery.
79. Farm Outbuildings. Highway 65.
- a. Barn. (c. 1920s).  
One story barn with a pitched tin roof that is located very close to the street.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood shed with exposed rafter tails and a tin roof.

80. House. Highway 65. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood house with side gabled asphalt roof and exposed rafter tails.

81. House. 6600s Highway 65. (c. 1900).  
One story wood house with a front gable and a tin roof. There is one chimney.

This house is set way back from the street.

82. Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn.

This structure is set way back from the street.

83. House. Highway 65. (c. possibly 1910s).  
One story wood asymmetrical house.

This structure is set way back from the street.

84. Lindsey House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story wood spraddle roof house with an exterior chimney.
- a. Barn. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood barn.
  - b. Barn. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood barn that is identical to #a.

This resource is set way back from the street.

85. Shed. Highway 65. (c. 1940s).  
One story concrete block shed with a tin roof.

86. Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1940s).  
Wood barn with a gambrel roof.

## Trenton

87. House. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1930s).  
One and one-half story wood bungalow with a cross gable and a tin roof. There is a partial front porch with a gabled tin roof and wood porch columns with brick piers. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout and two brick chimneys.

88. House. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1910s).

One story L-shaped wood house with two entrances at a 90-degree angle. There is a side gabled shingle roof, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a concrete block foundation. There is also an L-shaped front porch with a shingle roof.

89. House. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One and one-half story wood center hall house with a one story wood wing, and a side gabled tin roof. There is a gabled dormer with exposed rafter tails and three wood windows. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a full front porch with rough hewn log timber posts, and a concrete foundation.
90. House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s).  
Small one story asymmetrical house faced with asbestos shingles. There is a low pitched roof and exposed rafter tails. There is a front stoop porch with a gabled roof and exposed rafter tails. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a concrete block foundation.
91. House. Highway 65. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story spraddle roof house with a tin roof. There is a central brick chimney and a full front porch and simple wood columns.
92. Wilbourn Store/Trenton Store. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story free standing wood store with a front gabled tin roof, and a full front porch with a shed roof and exposed rafter tails. There are wood windows with simple wood surrounds that flank the original double wood front doors. There is a concrete block chimney and a concrete block foundation.
93. House. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1910s).  
One story spraddle roof house with 1:1 windows throughout, and a full front porch with an awning-style roof and milled wood turned posts. There is one brick chimney and a concrete foundation.
- This house sits at an angle on the street.
94. House. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood spraddle roof house with a front porch with a shed roof.
- This structure is deteriorated.
95. House. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1910s; 1930s).  
One story wood center hall house with a rear addition, c. 1930s. There is an exterior rock chimney and a tin roof. There are wood windows throughout and a full front porch with wrought iron columns, c. 1930s. There is a concrete foundation throughout.

96. Homestead. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood spraddle roof house with a tin roof and vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout. There is a full front porch with milled wood turned posts.
- a. Smokehouse. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood smokehouse with pitched tin roof.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood shed.
97. House. 246 Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood spraddle roof house with an exterior chimney.
98. House. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood house.
99. Barn. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood barn/ shed with a tin spraddle roof.
100. House. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood house with wood windows.
101. House. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story L-shaped wood house with an L-shaped front porch that is partially screened. There is an asphalt roof and a central brick chimney.
102. House. Highway 106, Trenton. (c. 1910s).  
One story shotgun house faced with asbestos shingles, c. 1930s, in a brick motif. There is a wood front gable and a tin roof. There is a full front porch with a shed roof and simple wood columns, and 4:4 double hung wood windows. There are also brick foundation piers and a central brick chimney.
103. Trenton Cemetery.
104. Store. Highway 106 and Highway 252, Trenton. (c. 1910s).  
One story free-standing wood store with a front gable and a tin roof. There is an original central wood door and full wood window shutters. There is also an open full concrete porch and a concrete foundation.
- This structure is set very close to the street.
105. Store. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1900).  
One story free-standing wood structure in a very dilapidated condition.
- This structure is set very close to the street.

106. Vandiver House. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1900).  
One story wood center hall house with a spraddle tin roof. There are two exterior brick chimneys and a wrap around porch with simple wood posts and a wood rail. There are also 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows, and a high concrete foundation.
107. House. Highway 65. (c. 1920s).  
One story bungalow with a dormer window and brick foundation piers.
108. Presbyterian Church. Highway 65. (c. 1910s; 1980s).  
One story church refaced with vinyl siding. There are dual entrances, possibly male and female. (NC)
109. House. Highway 65, Trenton. (c. 1900).  
One story wood house with a spraddle tin roof and two exterior brick chimneys. There is a full front porch and vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout.
110. School Building. 7569 Highway 65. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood structure with two entrances and a high pitched gabled tin roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout and wood foundation piers.
111. Barn. Highway 65. (c. late 1800s-1900).  
One story wood barn.
112. Hawkins House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s).  
One story L-shaped wood house with a front gabled tin roof. There is also a brick chimney.  
a. Barn. (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn.
113. Johnston House. Highway 65. (c. 1920s-30s).  
One story wood saddle bag house with two end bay wings with entrances and gables. There is a oversized central gabled dormer with four vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows. There is a centralized brick chimney, double hung vertical 4:1 wood windows throughout, and a cut stone foundation.

There is also a massive cut stone wall.

## Little Nashville

114. Robert Thrower House. Highway 20, Little Nashville. (c. 1900; 1960s).  
One story double pen house with a tin roof and c. 1960s wood siding.  
There is a tin roof and 6: 6 double hung wood windows throughout, and there is a front porch.
115. Guess Barn. 596 Highway 20. (c. 1910).  
Remnant of wood dog trot barn.
116. House. 1598 Highway 20. (c. 1910).  
One story wood double pen house with a c. 1950s addition with asphalt siding. There is a tin roof, rock steps and rock porch, remnant of a rock chimney, and a concrete block foundation. There are c. 1950s aluminum windows throughout.
117. House. 2011 Highway 20. (c. 1910).  
One story board and batten single pen house with a tin roof and a full porch with round wood columns. There is one brick chimney.
118. House. 2739 Highway 20. (c. 1940s; 1960s).  
One story wood Minimal Traditional house with a c. 1960s brick addition with aluminum windows and an asphalt roof. There are 3:1 double hung wood windows in the c. 1940s house and there is a concrete block foundation throughout.
  - a. Garage/shed. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood garage/shed.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood shed.
119. Barn. 89 Highway 20. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn.
120. House. 2965 Highway 20. (c. 1890s).  
Two story wood Queen Anne house with a central dormer and two octagonal bays and a wrap around porch. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and an asphalt roof.

This is one of the largest and most stylized houses in the Valley.  
According to owners an original portion was built c. 1820-35, and as such, may be the oldest structure in the Valley.
121. House. 2967 Highway 20. (c. 1910).  
One story Victorian-era wood dog trot house with a tin roof. There is a full porch with wood milled turned posts and Victorian-era decorative

details and a shed roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, and one rock chimney.

- a. Smokehouse. (c. 1900).  
One story wood smokehouse.

122. Latham Cemetery.

123. House. 8045 Highway 65. (c. 1930s ).  
Wood house with brick columns along the porch.

124. J. R. Reed Homestead 8047 Highway 65. (c. 1900).  
One and one-half story wood single pen house with a tin roof and 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout. There is also a log pier foundation.

- a. Barn. (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn.
- b. Shed.  
One story tin shed.

125. Maples House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story spraddle roof house with a tin roof. There is a wood picket rail along the full front porch.

126. Browning House. 13205 Highway 65. (c. 1850s).  
Two story wood I – House with a cross gable and a tin roof. The front gable had carved wood “fan” trim and “stars.” There are the same “fans” between the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor windows. There is a double veranda, and there is a transom and sidelights at the front entrance. The foundation is log piers with brick infill, and there are two end rock chimneys.

### Hollytree

127. Capshaw House. 2557 Highway 4. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood house.

128. House. 2230 Highway 4. (c. late 1800s).  
One story split log house.

129. Farm Outbuildings. (c. late 1800s).

- a. Barn.  
One story wood barn.
- b. Shed. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood shed.

130. House. 3077 Highway 4. (c. 1920s).

One story wood single pen house with a gabled tin roof, full front porch with brick porch piers and twin log posts. There are also 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout.

131. **Toner Cemetery.** Highway 4  
According to residents, this cemetery is one of the oldest remaining in the Valley.
132. **Browning House.** 4021 Highway 4. (c. 1910).  
One story wood house.
133. **Shed.** Highway 4. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood shed.
134. **Storm Cellar.** Highway 4. (c. 1940s).  
One story concrete block storm cellar.
135. **Bridge.** Highway 4. (c. 1920s).  
Simple wood platform bridge.
136. **Mt. Nebo Baptist Church.** Highway 65, Hollytree. (c.1900).  
One story wood frame structure with double high-pitched front gable with clipped eaves. There is a full front porch with simple wood columns and original double wood entrance doors. There are wood windows throughout, and a concrete foundation.
137. **O. D. Cardin House.** Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1940).  
Asymmetrical one story wood house with an rear wing at a right angle, c. 1960s. There is a cross gable on the c. 1940s main portion and an asphalt roof. There is a partial recessed front porch and wood windows with shutters throughout. There is a also a stone foundation.
  - a. **Barn.** (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn.
138. **Maggart/Stewart House.** Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1910s; 1930s).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular center hall house with a side-gabled asphalt roof. It is faced with asbestos shingles. There is a full front porch with simple wood columns, wood porch brackets and a shed asphalt roof. There are wood windows throughout and a concrete block pier foundation.
139. **Putman House.** Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1920s).  
One story duplex bungalow faced with asbestos shingles. There is a front oriented gabled asphalt roof, and exposed rafter tails. There is also a partial front porch with a gabled porch roof and exposed rafter tails. There

are vertical wood 2:2 double hung windows throughout, and vertical end boards at the corners of the house. The foundation is concrete block piers.

140. Plaster House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1910).  
One story wood center hall with a rear wing and an asphalt spraddle roof. There is a full front screened porch and a projecting central gable above. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and there are two end stone chimneys. There is also a stone foundation.
  - a. Barn/Tractor Shed. (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.
  - b. Tool Shed. (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.
141. Barn. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn in a very dilapidated condition.
142. Simmons House. 49 County Road 506, Hollytree. (1934).  
One story wood house.
143. House. County Road 506, Hollytree. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood house.
144. Cunningham/Enoch House. Highway 65. (c.1910).  
One and one-half story pyramidal roof cottage with an asphalt roof. There is a full front porch that is screened, and there is central dormer with an asphalt hip roof and a central wood window. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and two interior chimneys. There is also a brick foundation.
145. Smith Store. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story free-standing wood store with a projecting stepped parapet roof. There is a full recessed front porch with simple wood columns, and a side wing with a shed tin roof. There are two wood entrance doors with original screen doors both of which are flanked by 4:4 double hung wood windows with simple surrounds and sills. There is a concrete foundation.
146. Smith House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1930).  
One story asymmetrical wood bungalow with multiple front gables and a partial attached porch with a shed roof. The roof is asphalt throughout, and there are flared wood porch columns with brick piers. There are also clipped eaves, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and a central brick chimney.

There is a wood picket fence surrounding the house.

147. Fowler House, 11729 Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1910).  
One story wood duplex spraddle roof house with a rear wing and a tin roof. There is a full front porch with exposed rafter tails, and flared wood columns with brick piers. There are two original wood entrance doors, and original 1:1 double hung wood windows with simple surrounds throughout. There is a concrete foundation.
148. Hollytree Post Office. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood free standing structure with a deep front **facia/parapet** over the full porch which is supported by painted rough-hewn timbers. There is a central wood door with wood sidelights and **this entrance is** flanked by wood windows. The structure has a flat roof.
149. Store. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1910).  
One story free-standing wood store with a front gabled tin roof with a stepped projecting parapet. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows along the rear/side façade. There is also a central wood entrance door flanked by wood windows with sills.
- a. Outhouse. (c. 1910).  
One story wood outhouse.
150. Smith House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1920s - 30s; 1950s).  
One story wood bungalow with a one story attached garage, c. 1950s. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, full front porch with simple columns and a central brick chimney.
- a. Storage House/Shed. (c. 1920s).  
One story enclosed wood storage house/shed with a front gable over the storage portion and a shed roof over a side wing. There is a tin roof throughout and there is a front wood door.
151. Barn. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood barn.
152. Jim Dandy Grainery. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story wood and stucco office building with attached metal silos. There is a garage opening in the wood portion which has side gables, and the stucco portion has fixed wood windows with stone sills and a low pitched roof. There is a concrete foundation.
153. Iva McCord House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c.1930s-40s).  
One and one-half story house faced with asphalt shingles. There is a partial recessed porch with Victorian-style milled posts and vergeboards. There are vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows with shutters throughout, and there are two interior brick chimneys. There is side-gabled oriented asphalt roof, and there is a vertical 2:2 wood window on the side gable in the attic. There is also a brick foundation.

154. Jeannette McCord House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1940s).  
One and one-half story house with a one story wing faced with asphalt shingles. There are side-gabled oriented roofs throughout and they are asphalt. There are vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout, a central brick chimney, and a brick foundation.
- a. Outhouse. (c. 1910).  
One story wood outhouse.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.
155. House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1910s; 1940s).  
One and one-half story spraddle roof house faced with asphalt shingles, and there is an asphalt roof. There are two front entrances at a 45-degree angle, and there is a full front porch with simple round wood columns. There is also a rear screened porch, a central brick chimney, and vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout. There is a concrete block foundation.
156. Robinson House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (1880s-1900).  
Two story Victorian-era wood I-house with side-oriented gabled asphalt roof. There is a central double veranda and a wood gable above. Both veranda are supported by milled wood turned posts, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor veranda has a decorative wood rail. There are vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows with simple wood lintels and sills throughout. There is a central wood door on both floors, and the 1<sup>st</sup> floor porch has a rock wall which extends into a rock foundation. There are also two end rock chimneys.
- a. Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1920s-30s).  
One story wood dog trot barn.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1900).  
One story wood shed.
157. Shed. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.
158. Brewer House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1900-1910; 1930s; 1950s).  
One story wood single pen house with a one story addition, c. 1930s, on one side, and a one story addition, c. 1950s on the opposite side. There are double hung wood windows in the original and 1930s wing throughout, and there are fixed aluminum window in the 1950s portion. There is a side gabled asphalt roof, a central wood door, and there are wood shutters on the original windows. There is also one end brick chimney, and a brick foundation.

159. Eustace House. Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1880s-1900).  
One story wood house in very dilapidated condition and obscured by brush.
- a. Barn. (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn.
160. Eustace House. 12450 Highway 65, Hollytree. (c. 1900).  
Two story Victorian-era wood I-House. There is a side oriented gabled roof and a central double veranda with milled wood posts and trim. There are wood windows throughout, end rock chimneys, and a rock foundation.
- a. Barn. (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn.

### Princeton

161. Beeson Spring House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1920s;1940s).  
One story concrete block spring house with some original interior construction remaining including limestone walls and wood rafters.
- This structure is located across the road from the Beeson House and outbuildings.
162. Beeson Homestead. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood frame center hall house with wood windows throughout.
- This resource was used as a boarding house for teachers who came to the Valley to live during the school year. It remains one of the most intact homesteads in the Valley.
- a. Smokehouse. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood smokehouse.
- b. Shed. (c. 1910s).  
One story wood shed.
- c. Pump House. (c. 1910s).  
One story rock pumphouse with a front gabled tin roof.
- d. Garage. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood garage with a front gabled roof.
- e. Barn. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood barn.
163. House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story saddle bag house with a side gabled tin roof and a central chimney. There is a full attached front porch with simple wood columns and rail. There is also a rear, c. 1940s, addition and a c. 1940s concrete block foundation.

- a. Well House. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story one-half rubblestone and one-half wood well house.
- 164. House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1930s - 40s).  
One story house faced with vinyl siding, a cross gabled roof and multiple front gables at the entrance bay. There are 1:1 wood windows throughout and an entrance bay attached porch with simple wood posts. There is also a concrete block foundation.
  - a. Shed House. (c. 1930s).  
One story rock structure with a central wood entrance.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood shed.
- 165. House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1910s).  
One story house, possibly originally a duplex, with wood siding, c. 1960s. There is a side gabled tin roof and a full attached porch with a tin shed roof. There are also 1:1 double hung wood windows and one entrance door remaining.
- 166. Store. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood store with a front gabled tin roof and a full attached porch with simple wood posts, and shed tin roof with exposed rafters. There is a central double entrance flanked with wood windows. There is a concrete block pier foundation.
- 167. House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1920s-30s).  
One story L-shaped wood bungalow with a porte cochere with groups of wood columns on brick piers, and exposed rafters. There is also a full attached porch with the same columns and brick porch piers. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, a tin roof and a concrete foundation.
  - a. Garage. (c. 1920s - 30s).  
One story wood garage.
- 168. House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1930s; 60s).  
One and one half story bungalow with side-oriented gable and partial recessed front porch. There are 3:1 vertical double hung windows throughout. There is also an attached open shed, c. 1960s. (NC)
- 169. House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c.1930s).  
One story bungalow with aluminum siding and a front gabled roof with clipped eaves. There are 1:1 windows and a full attached porch with simple wood columns. There is also a concrete block foundation.
  - a. Garage. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood garage.

170. **Smokehouse.** Highway 65, Princeton. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood smokehouse with a full gable tin roof and an open shed. There is a central original front door, and simple timber posts on the shed.
171. **House.** Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1910s).  
One story center hall house with a side gabled tin roof. It is faced with asbestos shingles, c. 1930s, and there are vertical 2:2 double hung windows throughout. There is also a full attached porch with simple wood posts.
- a. **Barn.**  
One story dog trot barn with a front gabled tin roof.
172. **Horton Homestead.** Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1900).  
Two story wood house with a tin hip roof. There is a central double veranda with an awning style tin roof, decorative wood vergeboards with wood posts and wood rails. There are 1:1 wood windows throughout. There is also a decorative central chimney.

This is one of the finest and most fully realized homesteads remaining in the Valley.

- a. **Garage.** (c. 1920s).  
One story wood garage with a front gabled tin roof.
- b. **Smokehouse.** (c. 1900).  
One story smokehouse with a front gabled tin roof, rock piers, and double original front doors.
- c. **Privy.** (c. 1910-20).  
One story double wood privy with shed roof and exposed rafters.
- d. **Animal Barn.** (c. 1910).  
Two story wood dog trot-style animal farm in poor condition.
- e. **Shed.** (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.
- f. **Barbecue Pit.** (c. 1910s).  
Remnants of a stone pit.
173. **Store.** Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1900).  
One story wood store with slight L-wing and a cross gabled tin roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows, and an original front door with a front stoop. There are also concrete block piers, c. 1930s.
174. **House.** Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1910-20).  
One and one half story center hall house with a high pitched side gabled tin roof and a central front dormer with a tin gable. There are wood windows throughout and exposed rafters. There is also a full attached porch with pairs of square wood columns.

a. Tenant House.

One story wood structure with a side-oriented gabled tin roof.

175. Store. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1910).

One story wood store with a projecting wood parapet and gabled tin roof. There is a full attached porch with massive square concrete columns, and there are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout. There are also exposed rafter tails.

176. Princeton High School. Highway 548, Princeton. (c. late 1930s; 1970s).

Two story rubblestone school building that was renovated c. 1970s to include new aluminum windows and wood facing on portions of the building. There is a massive rubblestone front bay with a decorative gable and recessed arched entrance; and there are end gabled bays. There is also one stone rectangular chimney with decorative limestone work.

a. Schoolroom Addition. (c. 1940s).

One story brick addition with wood windows.

177. Clay Cemetery. Highway 3, Princeton. (c. mid – late 1800s).

Large divided cemetery with late 1800s iron fence.

This is the large and most highly stylized cemetery in the Valley with many decorative headstones and fences. It sits tucked off the highway in a valley with mountains behind.

178. Horton House. 3581 Highway 3. (c. 1900).

Two story wood house with front gable and one chimney.

This house sits way off any accessible roads.

a. Barn (c. 1910s).

One story wood barn.

179. House. 2324 Highway 3. (c. 1910s).

One and one half story central hall wood house with hip roof, and partial attached front porch. There are 1:1 double hung windows throughout.

a. Barn. (c. 1910s).

One story wood barn.

180. Cagle House. 134 Highway 3. (c. 1930s; 1970s).

One story bungalow with vinyl siding and multiple front gables. There is a partial recessed porch with c. 1940s wrought iron columns, and 3:1 original double hung windows throughout. There are square vents in the gables, and a concrete block foundation.

181. House. 138 Highway 3. (c. 1920s; 1960s).

One story center hall house with vinyl siding, c. 1960s. There are vertical 3:1 wood windows, and c. 1960s fixed aluminum windows on the front bay and on a c. 1960s side addition. There is a full attached porch and a side gabled asphalt roof, and a concrete block foundation.

182. House. 142 Highway 3. (c. 1900).

One story single pen house with c. 1930s asphalt shingles. There is one end chimney, 4:4 double hung windows throughout, a tin spraddle roof, and a full attached porch with rough timber posts.

- a. Shed. (c. 1900).

One story wood shed.

183. Putnam House. Highway 65, Princeton. (c. 1920s).

One and one half story bungalow with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There is a wrap around porch with flared wood columns and brick piers.

184. Princeton Methodist Church. Highway 65. (c. 1940).

One story church building with central steeple and double front doors with a gabled front stoop. There are concrete block piers, 6:1 double hung wood windows, concrete block porch piers .

185. Justin Bishop Barn. 1038 County Road 142, Princeton. (c.1900-1910).

One story wood barn with a front gable and an asphalt roof.

186. Howard Hall Homestead. County Road 142, Princeton. (c. 1900-1910).

One story wood center hall house with a side-oriented gabled tin roof. There is a full front porch with a awning-style tin roof supported by simple wood posts. There are double hung wood windows throughout and two end brick chimneys.

- a. Barn. (c. 1900).

One story wood barn with a front gable, tin roof and a front hay opening. There is a full front porch landing with simple round wood posts and a shed tin roof.

- b. Tenant House. (c. 1900)

One story wood house with a tin spraddle roof and a full recessed front porch supported by simple wood posts.

- c. Hay Barn. (c. 1900).

Two story wood hay barn with 2<sup>nd</sup> floor opening.

187. "Red" Trice House/Horse Farm. 1949 County Road 142, Princeton. (c. 1910).

One story wood center hall house with a side-oriented gabled asphalt roof. There is a nearly full front screened porch supported by simple round wood posts, and there is a shed asphalt roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and end rock chimneys. There is also a concrete foundation.

- a. Horse Barn/pen. Highway 514, Princeton. (c. 1940).  
One story wood structure that is in poor condition.
  - b. Shed. Highway 514, Princeton. (c. 1940).  
One story open wood shed.
188. Barn/Corn Crib. Highway 516, Princeton. (c. 1900).  
One story wood structure in very dilapidated condition.
- This structure is being demolished.
189. Joe Fowler House. Highway 516, Princeton. (c.1910;1940s).  
One story center hall early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular house faced with asbestos shingles, c. 1940s. There is a nearly full front porch supported by simple square wood posts, and a modern, c. 1980s, lattice rail; and there is a shed roof. There are double hung wood windows throughout, and an asphalt spraddle roof. There is a concrete foundation and concrete front steps.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood animal barn.
  - b. Barn. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood barn in a very dilapidated condition.
190. John Hall Barn. Highway 516, Princeton. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood barn with a full front landing porch supported by rough hewn logs and simple V-shaped wood braces. There is an off-center wood entrance door, side gabled tin roof, and a rock foundation.
191. Well House. Highway 516, Princeton. (c. 1920).  
One story rock well house with a front gabled tin roof with a central wood vent, recessed wood windows with wood surrounds, and an off-center original wood and glass door.

### Swaim

192. Store. Intersection of Highway Highway 9 and Highway 146. (c. 1930s-40).  
One story rock store with wood windows and a central entrance.
193. Robertson House. Highway 516, Swaim. (c. 1850; 1880s).  
Two story wood I - House with a central double veranda with c. 1880s Victorian-era wood trim including milled posts, rail, and vergeboards. The front entrance is flanked by sidelights, and there are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout. There is a side-oriented gabled roof and a concrete foundation.

According to Paint Rock Valley residents, this house was used as a Union hospital during the Civil War.

- a. Barn. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood barn in deteriorated condition.
194. John Bouldin House. Highway 516, Swaim. (c. 1880s).  
One and one-half story wood I-House with a one story entrance bay gabled portico with Victorian-era wood trim. There is a side gabled tin roof with clipped eaves, and end brick chimneys. All of the windows have been boarded up. There is a rock foundation.
195. Bouldin House. Highway 516, Swaim. (c. 1910; 1940s).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular center hall house faced with asbestos shingles. There are c. 1940s aluminum windows throughout, and a side-oriented gabled asphalt roof. There is also a partial front porch with shed asphalt roof.
- This structure is very obscured by brush.
- a. Barn. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood barn.
196. Bouldin Cemetery. Highway 516, Swaim. (c. 1880s).  
Cemetery surrounded by c. 1880s rock wall.
197. Swearingen Cemetery. Highway 516, Swaim.
198. "Boss" Prince House. Highway 516, Swaim. (late 1800s -1900).  
One story wood hipped cottage with a tin roof. There is a partial front porch with a shed tin roof, and supported by simple wood posts. There are double hung vertical 3:1 wood windows throughout with simple wood surrounds.

### **Bostick Hill/Estillfork**

199. Richard Hall Homestead. 241 County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1910).  
One and one-half story wood Victorian – era vernacular center hall house. There is a front gable that extends into a shed roof over the full front porch. There wood milled posts along the porch, and there is milled wood Victorian decorative trimwork in the front gable. There are double hung 1:1 wood windows throughout. There is also a side dormer window, and there is one interior brick chimney. The foundation is concrete.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn.
  - b. Shed. (c. 1940s).  
One story open wood shed.

- c. Barn. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood barn.
  - d. Shed. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood shed.
200. Richard Hall Store. 314 County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1910).  
One story wood free-standing store with a front oriented gabled asphalt roof. There is a full front porch with a gabled roof and rough hewn timber supports. There are fixed c. 1980s wood windows, and the foundation is rock piers.
201. Hubert Hall House. 313 County Road 9, Estilfork. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story wood bungalow with rear wing and extending eaves. There is a front gabled asphalt roof and a partial front porch with a gabled roof and wrought iron columns. There is an original wood door and double hung 1:1 wood windows throughout. There is also a quarried stone foundation.
202. Stovall House. 377 County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1920s-30s).  
One story wood house with a front gable, asphalt roof, and a partial front recessed porch that has been screened. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows, some paired, throughout.
- a. Barn. (c. 1920s).  
Two story dog trot barn with front gable with an opening that has a lattice-work front. There is also a tin roof.
203. Warnie Robertson House. 380 County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. late 1800s).  
One story log house with a side oriented gabled roof and a full front porch. There are two end stone chimneys.
- a. Barn. (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn.
204. Warnie Robertson House. 388 County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood center hall house and a side oriented gabled tin roof. There is a full recessed front porch with square wood columns and an shed roof; part of the porch has been enclosed, c. 1950s. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows with shutters throughout, and there is one possibly rock end chimney. The foundation is concrete.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn.
205. Blanton House. 1087 County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1910;1940s).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular center hall house faced with asphalt shingles. There is a full front porch with c. 1940s wrought iron columns, and there are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout. There is a wood vent in the side gabled roof, and there is a concrete foundation.

206. Chester Morris House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1910).  
One story wood house with screened front porch.

This house is very dilapidated and obscured by brush.

207. Morris Cemetery. County Road 9, Estillfork.

208. Swaim House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1920s; 40s).  
One story house with an asphalt hipped roof. There is a full front porch that has been partially enclosed, c. 1940s. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and a concrete foundation.

209. House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood house with a side oriented gabled tin roof. There is a full front porch with a tin shed roof.

210. Miller House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood house with a side oriented tin roof.

This house is in very dilapidated condition and obscured by brush.

211. Henshaw Cemetery. County Road 9, Estillfork.

212. Reid House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1910).  
One story L-shaped house faced with asbestos shingles. There is a partial recessed porch with a awning-style roof. There is a cross gabled tin roof and wood windows throughout, and a concrete foundation.

- a. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn.

213. Farm Outbuilding. County Road 9. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood structure with a side gabled tin roof and a full front porch landing with a wood rail.

This structure is very deteriorated and obscured by brush.

214. Industrial Building. County Road 9. (c. 1940s).  
Two story metal building with a side-oriented gabled tin roof.
- a. Guard shed.  
One story guard shed with an front gable and full front porch. There are exposed rafter tails and concrete pier foundation.

215. Bostick Hill United Methodist Church. County Road 9. (c. 1940s).

One story structure with aluminum side and a front gable. There is a partial front porch with a gabled portico and wrought iron posts. There are double front doors and a concrete block foundation.

a. Bell.

Iron church bell.

216. Swearingen Barn. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1910).  
One story wood spraddle roof barn with a tin roof.

217. Cemetery. County Road 9, Estillfork.

218. Chicken House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story wood chicken house with a side gabled tin roof and exposed rafter tails.

219. Linda Buel/Simms House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1950).  
One story wood Minimal Traditional L-shaped house with a hipped roof, and a gable over the front bay. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a concrete foundation.

a. Barn. (c. 1900).

One story wood dog trot barn with a front gabled roof.

b. Shed. (c. 1910).

One story wood shed.

c. Barn. (c. late 1800s).

One story wood barn with a gabled tin roof.

This resource is very dilapidated and obscured by brush.

220. Miller/Brewer House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. late 1800s).  
One and one-half story wood house with a side gabled roof and a central front gable over the partial front porch. There are pairs of 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout.

This house is very dilapidated and obscured by brush.

a. Barn. (c. late 1800s).

One story dovetail log barn with a front gabled tin roof.

b. Garage. (c. early 1900s).

One story wood open garage with a flat tin roof with a front overhang and exposed rafter tails.

c. Shed. (c. early 1900s).

One story wood shed.

221. Farm Outbuilding. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1900).  
One story wood building with a tin roof and a full porch landing.

This structure is very obscured by brush.

222. Dr. J. A. Gentry House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1901).  
Two story L-house faced with asphalt shingles, c. 1930s. There is a cross gabled tin roof with exposed rafter tails and Victorian-era decorative gable trim, and 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout including one in the front gable. There is a partial front wrap around porch with an awning-style tin roof, and supported by Victorian-era milled decorative milled posts and decorative braces. There is also an original wood front door, and there is a concrete foundation.

This house was built for Dr. J. A. Gentry, the Valley's first doctor, and his family.

223. Prince Grocery Store and Estillfork Post Office. County Road 9, Estillfork. (1949).  
One story wood free standing store with a projecting parapet containing a wood vent. There is a partial front porch with a tin shed roof supported by a series of round wood posts. The original double wood and glass front doors remain and are flanked by fixed 4-paned windows and wood sills. There is a concrete foundation.

According to Valley residents, and newspaper articles, this is the only combined store and post office remaining in Alabama.

224. Equipment Shed. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story open wood shed with a flat tin roof and exposed rafter tails.
225. Grist Mill. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1940s).  
One story wood structure.
226. Prince Barn. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1900).  
One story wood barn and shed with a low pitched front gable and tin roof.
227. James Kinsland House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1900).  
One story wood L-shaped house with a cross gabled roof. There is one brick chimney.

This structure is very obscured by brush.

- a. Barn. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood barn with a front gabled tin roof.
- b. Garage. (c. 1920).  
One story wood two bay open car garage.

228. Lexie and Floyd Prince House. County Road 9, Estillfork. (c. 1908?)  
Two story wood house with a front gable and tin roof.

This house is very obscured by brush.

229. Prince Cemetery. County Road 9, Estillfork.
230. **Ilene Morris House.** 5305 County Road 175, Estillfork. (1936).  
One story wood center hall house with a side-oriented gable and a front gable over the partial front porch. There is also a decorative wood rail.
231. **House.** County Road 175, Estillfork. (possibly late 1800s).  
One story wood house with a front gable.

This house is almost completely obscured by brush.

232. Lexie and Floyd Prince House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1910; moved to this site c. 1960).  
One and one-half story center hall house. There is one interior brick chimney. This house has been altered c. 1960s to include new siding and partially enclosing the porch.
233. Henshaw Barn. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1900).  
Two story wood dog trot barn with a very high pitched gable tin roof. There is a one-story wing.
234. Frank Henshaw House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1910).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular center hall house with a side gabled tin roof. There is a partial central front porch with Victorian-era milled wood posts and trim, and there is a shed tin porch. There is also one side stone chimney.
235. Martha Jane Sims Barn. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1930s).  
Wood barn.
236. Essie Sisk House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (1932).  
One story wood house with a cross gabled asphalt roof and a porte cochere. There is a partial front porch with a gabled roof, wrought iron columns with brick piers, and brick cheek walls with limestone caps. There are 3:1 double hung wood windows and a central stone chimney. There is also a concrete foundation.
- a. Barn. (1932).  
Two story wood barn with a central tin gambrel roof and one story wings with a shed roof.
  - b. Garage. (1932).  
One story wood garage with a front gable.
237. Sisk House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1900).

One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular duplex house. There is a side gabled tin roof, and a full front porch supported by simple round wood columns. There is at least one end rock chimney, and there is a concrete foundation.

a. Barn. (c. 1900-1910).

Two story wood barn with a front gable, and one story wings with a shed roof. The structure has a tin roof.

238. Gifford House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c.1940s).  
One story wood bungalow with multiple front gables. There is a partial front porch with a front gable supported by simple round wood columns and a wood rail. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows with simple wood surrounds. There is a concrete foundation.
239. Gifford Barn. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One and one-half story wood barn.
240. Sims/ Reid House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1910).  
One story wood center hall house with a side gabled tin roof. There is a partial central front porch with simple square columns and a wood rail, and there is a shed tin roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and there is one exterior stone chimney.
241. Rosabelle Riddle and Punch Duncan House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. late 1920s-30s; c. 1960s).  
One story wood bungalow with a c. 1960s wing. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, and there is a partial front porch with an awning-style tin roof. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows, and there is a concrete block foundation.
242. John T. Miller House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. late 1800s-1900; 1940s).  
One and one-half story with one story wing wood wing, c. 1940s, with a separate entrance. There is a side-oriented gabled tin roof and a full recessed front porch with simple round wood columns. Most original windows are gone, but the remaining are probably vertical 3:1 double hung wood. The c. 1940s wing has 6:6 double hung wood windows.  
a. Barn. (c. late 1800s-1900).  
One story wood barn with a front gable and tin roof.
243. Boggus Gifford Homestead. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story wood vernacular duplex. There is a side gabled roof, and a shed roof over the partial front porch which also has a wood rail. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and there is a concrete foundation.  
a. Shed. (c. mid-late 1800s).  
One story log structure which is partially enclosed and partially open.

- b. Barn/Shed. (mid-late 1800s).  
One story wood slat and log structure. The logs are held together with loose stones. There is a front tin gabled roof and a fixed 4-paned wood window.

244. Billy Wilson. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1900).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular house. The front entrance is flanked by a 4:4 double hung window on one side and a pair of identical windows on the other. There is side gabled tin roof and there is a shed tin roof over the partial front porch which is supported by painted rough hewn timber posts, and there is a wood rail.

245. Billy Wilson House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. 1900;1940s).  
One story wood center hall hipped cottage with a c. 1940s wing. There is a entrance only front porch with a shed tin roof supported by simple round wood columns. There are original double wood doors.

246. Margaret Henshaw House. County Road 175, Estillfork. (c. mid-1800s).  
One story single pen house with a side gabled tin roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows, and a brick end chimney.

This is known by Valley residents as the "Old Slave House."

- a. Barn. (c. 1920s).

One story wood barn with a tin gambrel roof.

247. Erskine Hall Store. Highway 65. (c. 1910; 1940s).  
One story with side wing store with a gable over the front entrance and a flat roof over the wing. The front door is centralized in the gabled area and is flanked with 4:4 double hung wood windows. There is an asphalt roof and a concrete foundation.

248. Erskine Hall House, 486 Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story wood bungalow with front gabled tin roof, and exposed rafter tails. There is a partial front porch with a tin gabled roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows with simple wood surrounds throughout, and there is a rock foundation.

249. Jim Prince House. Highway 65. (c. 1910; 1940s).  
One story center hall house with side addition faced with asbestos shingles. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows in the original portion, and 6:6 double hung wood windows in the addition. There is a side-oriented gabled asphalt roof, partial front porch with shed asphalt roof, and a concrete foundation. There is one central brick chimney.

- a. Barn. (c. 1930s-40).

One story wood barn.

250. Hardaway Matthews House. 17974 Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story wood house, possible a duplex, with a side-oriented gabled roof, exposed rafter tails, and a full front porch. There are double hung 1:1 wood windows with wood surrounds throughout, and an original wood screen door. There is a concrete foundation.

There is a low, loose rock wall surrounding this resource.

251. Felix Trice Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1900).  
One story wood structure in a very dilapidated condition, and obscured by brush.
252. Trice Elliot House. Highway 65. (c. 1920-30).  
One story bungalow with front gable and an asphalt roof.

#### Larkin

253. Blanche Hall House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story spraddle roof house with basement. There is a full front porch and double hung wood windows throughout. The basement/foundation is rock and there are fixed wood windows with wood surrounds.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn.
254. Carline Swearingen House. Highway 65. (c. 1910; 1960s).  
One story with basement early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular house. There are vertical 2:2 wood windows and a full front porch. The basement/foundation is concrete block and there are aluminum windows.
- There is a partial concrete block outside wall.
255. Jim Archey House. Highway 65. (c. late 1800s-1900).  
One story wood house in a very dilapidated condition and obscured by brush.
256. Jim Robertson House. Highway 65. (c. 1910; 1940s).  
One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular house faced with asbestos shingles. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows with simple wood surrounds throughout. There is a low pitched side-gabled roof; and there is a full recessed front porch with a shed roof, exposed rafter tails, and c. 1940s wrought iron posts. There is a wood vent in the side gabled and one interior stucco chimney.

257. Monroe Mullican Farm Outbuildings. Highway 27.  
 a. Barn. (c. late 1800s – 1900).  
 One story wood barn.  
 b. Shed. (c. 1800s – 1900).  
 One story wood shed.
258. Clarence Robertson House. Highway 27. (c.1910).  
 One story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular house with side oriented gabled roof. There is a partial front porch, and 2:2 double hung wood windows with simple wood surrounds.
259. Clarence Robertson House. Highway 27. (c. 1900).  
 One and one-half story center hall house with a high-pitched front gable over the entrance. There is a side-oriented gabled roof and two end rock chimneys. There is a nearly full front porch with a shed asphalt roof and wood milled posts on each end. There are pairs of vertical 2:2 double hung wood windows toward each end of the house; and single identical windows throughout the rest of the house. There is also a concrete foundation.  
 a. Smokehouse. (c. 1910).  
 One story wood smokehouse with a concrete pier foundation.
260. Joe Robertson Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1900-1910).  
 One story wood barn with a front gable.  
  
 This structure is in a very dilapidated condition.
261. Levert Green House. 18600 Highway 65. (c.1900).  
 One story wood house with a cross gabled roof. There is a interior chimney and brick foundation piers, but all windows have been removed.  
  
 This resource is in very dilapidated condition.  
 a. Barn. (c. 1920s).  
 One story wood dog trot barn
262. Howard Austell House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s-40s).  
 One story L-shaped bungalow with front gabled asphalt roof, and a entrance bay front porch with a front gable and simple square wood end posts. There is a concrete foundation.  
 a. Barn. (c. 1910s-20s).  
 One story wood barn in a deteriorated condition.
263. Raymond House. Highway 65. (c. 1900-1910).  
 One story duplex house with a side-oriented gabled asphalt roof. There is a full front porch with simple round wood columns and there are vertical

3:1 double hung wood windows throughout with simple wood surrounds. There is one central brick chimney.

264. Billy Baugh House. Highway 65. (c.1920s).  
One and one-half story wood center hall house with a side gabled asphalt roof, and a central gabled dormer with a pair of wood windows. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and a full front porch with a series of simple round wood columns.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn.
  - b. Barn/garage. (c. 1910s-20s).  
One story wood barn/garage.  
This resource is in a deteriorated condition.
265. Lois Fowler Barn. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn with a gambrel tin roof.
266. Butler/Money House. Highway 65. (c.1800-1910).  
One story wood center hall house with a tin spraddle roof. There is a partial central porch with a shed roof and a decorative wood rail. There is also a central gable above the porch. There are some 1:1 double hung wood windows remaining, but there is a pair of c. 1960s arched wood windows on the front façade. There are two end rock chimneys and a rock foundation.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn in a very deteriorated condition.
267. Butler Cemetery. Highway 65.
268. Lila Hensley Marcum House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood vernacular house (possibly originally a duplex) with a very low-pitched tin roof; a shed roof extends over the full front porch. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, and there are loose stone foundation piers.
269. Joe Hensley House. 20431 Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One and one-half story wood center hall house with a side-oriented gabled asphalt roof. There is a central partial front porch with a dormer window above, a shed roof, and flared wood columns on brick piers. There is also a rock porch wall. There are also vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows, some paired, throughout, and the foundation is concrete.
270. Ralph Hall House. 20711 Highway 65. (1909).  
Wood Victorian-era I-House with a triple front gable and side gabled asphalt roof. The front gables are adorned with wood Victorian-era "gingerbread" trim. There is a full front porch with an awning-style roof

and exposed rafter tails. There are 1:1 windows throughout, two end rock chimneys, and a rock foundation.

- a. Barn. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood barn.
- b. Shed. (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.

271. Cy Hall House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
Two story spraddle roof house with a one story wing and a tin roof. There is a partial front porch with an awning style tin roof and supported by four simple wood columns, and a stone foundation. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, and there is a stone foundation.
272. Hall's Chapel. 29724 Highway 65. (c. 1950s).  
One story wood church with a central steeple, and a wood portico over the double front doors.
273. Prince House. Highway 65. (c. 1920s).  
One story wood vernacular house with a low pitched tin roof, and exposed rafter tails. There is a full front porch with simple wood posts, and there are 4:4 double hung wood windows with wood surrounds throughout. The foundation is concrete block piers.
274. Woodwin Brewer/Virginia Childress House. 21166 Highway 65. (c. late 1800s).  
  
One story wood spraddle roof house with a tin roof. There is a full front porch with square wood columns.  
  
This house is partially obscured by objects and articles on the front porch and sides of the house.
275. Jacks House. Highway 65. (c. 1930s-40s).  
One story bungalow faced with asphalt shingles and a front gabled roof. There is a partial front porch which has been enclosed partially with screen, and there are aluminum windows throughout.
276. Jacks House. Highway 27. (c. 1910).  
One story wood center hall house with a full front porch with a decorative wood rail and square wood columns.  
  - a. Tractor Shed. (c. 1910).  
Large one story two-bay wood tractor shed with original wood door. There are two low pitched gables, and a shed roof over the remainder.
277. Swafford House. 4166 Highway 27. (c. late 1800s).

One story log house very obscured by brush.

278. Bethel Swafford House. 4166 Highway 27. (c. 1910).  
One and one-half story spraddle roof house that has been completely refaced with aluminum. The entrance has been reoriented to a side and there is an entrance bay porch with a shed roof. There are also aluminum windows throughout and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
279. Koger/Swafford House. 3728 Highway 27. (c. 1951).  
One story wood bungalow with a front projecting bay. There is a cross gabled asphalt roof and an open carport, and there is a recessed entrance bay porch. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows throughout and a concrete block foundation.
- a. Barn. (c. 1900-1910).  
One story wood barn in a deteriorating condition.
280. Hall Outbuildings. Highway 27.
- a. Barn. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood barn in a dilapidated condition. There is a tin roof.
- b. Barn. (c. mid-late 1800s).  
One story wood barn with a gable tin roof and a shed portion. This structure is in a very dilapidated condition.
281. Austell House. 2317 Highway 27. (c. 1900).  
One and one-half story wood L-shaped with a side wing house. There is a cross gabled roof with a shed roof over the wing. There are two end rock chimneys, exposed rafter tails, and double hung wood windows.
- a. Barn. (c. 1910).  
One story wood hay barn.
- b. Tractor Shed. (c. 1910).  
One story wood tractor shed with a flat roof.
282. Dub Green House. 872 Highway 27. (c. late 1800s).  
Two story wood I-House with a rear wind and a side gabled tin roof. There is a full front porch with a tin shed roof, milled Victorian-era wood posts and porch rail. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows along the second floor; and there are 4:4 slightly recessed double hung wood windows with wood surrounds. There are two rock end chimneys, and the foundation is rock piers.
283. Green Cemetery. Highway 27.
284. Grady Graham House. 420 Highway 27. (c. late 1920s).  
One story wood bungalow with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There is a partial front porch supported by two sets of three square columns on brick piers. There are also wood knee braces; vertical 3:1 double hung wood

windows. The front entrance is flanked by wood sidelights and a single pane wood transom. There is a concrete foundation.

- a. Barn. (c. 1920).  
Two story wood hay barn with a very high pitched tin roof.
- b. Pump House.  
One story rock pump house.
- c. Shed. (c. 1910).  
One story wood shed.

This resource is surrounded by a wood slat fence.

285. Grady House. Highway 27. (c. 1930s).  
One and one-half story with basement two bay wood bungalow. There are multiple front gables with very decorative rolled knee braces. The front porch has likely been enclosed and there is one exterior brick chimney. There is a rock foundation, and there is a rock wall around the house.
- a. Barn/Tractor shed. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood structure with a massive original front door, gabled tin roof, and exposed rafter tails.

According to Valley residents, this site was formerly occupied by a saw mill.

286. House. Highway 65. (c. 1910).  
One and one-half story early 20<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular center hall house with a rear wing. There is a full front porch with simple wood columns and a wood rail. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and the foundation is rock piers.
- a. Barn. (c. 1930s).  
One story wood dog trot barn.
287. Structure. Highway 65. (c. late 1800s).  
Wood structure that is very dilapidated and obscured by brush.
288. Green House. Highway 65. (c. 1890).  
One story log house with a full front porch supported by square wood columns and there is a wood rail. There is a side gabled tin roof and a central front gable. There are also 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout.
- a. Barn. (c. 1890).  
One story wood barn.
  - b. Corn crib. (c. 1890).  
One story wood corn crib.

289. Lindsey Barn. Highway 232. (c. 1910).  
One story wood barn with a tin gambel roof.
290. Houston/Sabisch House. 23084 Highway 65. (c. 1910s- 1920s).  
One story L-shaped wood bungalow that transitions from the Victorian cottage to the bungalow. There is a wrap around porch supported by c. 1940s wrought iron posts. There is a front gable and a side gable that extends over the side portion of the porch where there is also an octagonal bay. There are vertical 3:1 double hung wood windows with shutters and there is a concrete block foundation.

### Francisco

291. Francisco Post Office. Highway 65, Francisco. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood free-standing structure with a front gable and a tin roof. There is a central front door and front full shutters over the front windows. The foundation is loose stone piers.
292. Charlie Green House. Highway 65, Francisco. (c. late 1800s).  
One story wood frame late 19<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular center hall house with a side gable and tin roof. There is a full front porch with a shed tin roof; and there is a rear porch also with a shed roof. There are two end stone chimneys, and a concrete foundation.
293. Beech Grove United Methodist Church/Cemetery. Highway 232, Francisco. (c. 1870s).  
One story wood frame church with a front gable and tin roof. There are double hung wood windows throughout, and there is a central wood steeple.
294. George/Pogue House. 108 Highway 546, Francisco. (c. late 1880s-1900).  
One and one-half story wood vernacular center hall house with a side gable and a tin roof. There is a nearly full front porch with a shed tin roof.
295. Bridge. Highway 233, Francisco. (c. 1920s).  
Wood plank bridge leading to Beech Grove United Methodist Church/Cemetery.