

## **Mountain Valley Pipeline Project**

**Docket No. CP16-10-000**

**Attachment PCDR1 Cultural 3a**



## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Telephone: (804) 367-2323 Fax: (804) 367-2391

### PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM

#### HISTORIC DISTRICT

An historic district is defined as a significant concentration of buildings, structures, or sites that are united historically and aesthetically by plan or physical development. The following constitutes an application for preliminary consideration of eligibility for the nomination potential of a historic district for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This does **not** mean that the district is being nominated to the registers at this time. Rather, it is being evaluated to determine if it qualifies for such listings. Applicants will be notified of the staff's and the State Review Board's recommendations.

Contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archivist to determine if previous survey material for this proposed district is on file, and if the district has been previously evaluated by DHR. Obtaining previously recorded information could save a significant amount of time in preparing this Preliminary Information Form (PIF). The archivist may be reached by phone at (804) 482-6102, or by email at [Quatro.Hubbard@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:Quatro.Hubbard@dhr.virginia.gov). The archivist will also give you the address of the regional office to which you should send your completed PIF materials.

Please type this form and, if additional space is needed, use 8½" x 11" paper. If an electronic version of this PIF is available, it would be helpful if it could be submitted on a disc, or via email to the archivist. Note: All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and will not be returned.

**Photographs:** Please provide at least four (4) **color or** black-and-white (B&W) photographs of general streetscapes and four (4) color or B&W photographs showing a sample of individual buildings within the proposed district. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application. **Without photographs, the application cannot be evaluated.** Photographs should be labeled on the reverse side in soft pencil or china marker (not with adhesive labels), and are not to be mounted or affixed in any way.

**Digital Images:** In addition to the images printed on photographic paper, digital images, if available, should be submitted in TIF or JPEG format and can be included on the same disc as the PIF.

**Maps:** Please include two (2) maps showing the location of the proposed district:

- A copy of a USGS Quad map with name of county/city printed on the map and with the name of the proposed district indicating its location (sections of USGS Quadrangle maps can be printed free of charge from <http://store.usgs.gov> and hand-labeled to mark property boundaries or location), and
- A map showing a closer picture of the proposed boundaries with street names and/or routes and possible building footprints would also be helpful. Please include a "North" arrow, date, and "Not to Scale" on this map.

Before submitting this form, please make sure that you have included the following:

- Section of labeled USGS Quadrangle map
- Proposed district boundary map
- 4 labeled color or B&W general photos
- 4 labeled color or B&W individual building photos
- Completed Resource Information Sheet, including
  - Applicant contact information and signature
  - City or county official's contact information

Thank you for taking the time to submit this Preliminary Information Form. Your interest in Virginia's historic resources is helping to provide better stewardship of our cultural past.

## Virginia Department of Historic Resources

### PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the proposed district for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the district could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

<b>General Property Information</b>		For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: <b>080-5731</b>	
District Name(s): <u>Bent Mountain Orchard Rural Historic District</u>			
District or Selected Building Date(s):	1895 - 1972	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circa	Open to the Public? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Main District Streets and/or Routes:	Bottom Creek Rd., Mill Creek Rd., Rocky Rd., Green Hollow Dr., network of dirt and gravel roads	City: <u>Bent Mountain</u>	Zip: <u>24059</u>
County or Ind. City:	Roanoke County	USGS Quad(s):	Bent Mountain

### Physical Character of General Surroundings

Acreage: 835 Setting (choose one): ☒ Rural

Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features/Streetscapes:

The district is comprised of land surrounding Mill Creek and its feeder springs, headwaters and wetlands. These are the famous mountaintop wetlands of Bent Mountain, at elevations ranging from 2,500 to 2,650. The scenic vistas and unusual, lush vegetation that thrive in and around these springs and wetlands are known for their undisturbed natural beauty. The district contains the 17-acre King-Waldron apple orchard originally planted in the 1930s with 30 varieties of apples, including the famous Bent Mountain Pippin, the principal strain of apple responsible for fueling the lucrative orchard industry that thrived on Bent Mountain from Reconstruction through the 1970s. The district also contains the historic King-Waldron wood frame residence (080-0494) and farm. Remnants of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Hale family settlement are found on Green Hollow Drive southeast of the historic orchard. This area is bisected by a bold stream that forms part of the headwaters of Mill Creek. This lushly vegetated, relatively low-lying area is used for cattle grazing and contains remnants of a network of earthen and gravel roadways that were an essential part of the local transportation network during the historic period. The historic Willett Farm contains historic orchard land that has been converted for use as rangeland for longhorn cattle. The property is watered by a several productive perennial springs originating near the tops of the slopes, several of which provide water used in farm operations.

See map of the district, including overview and detailed views of the northern, central and southern portions: MAP 1 - Bent Mountain Apple Orchard RHD

Ownership

Categories: ☒ Private

### General District Information

What were the historical uses of the resources within the proposed district? Examples include: Dwelling, Store, Barn, etc...

Historical uses included dwellings, barns, apple orchards, gristmill, sawmill, grocery store, veterinary services, blacksmithing and ferrier shop, cemeteries, outbuildings for apple processing, fishing, commercial and domestic garden spaces, and transport of apples from orchards to market.

What are the current uses? (if other than the historical use)

Structures currently serve as dwellings, barns, and outbuildings for domestic farm and garden activities. The historic road network is used to provide access to and from current residences. The Waldron Orchard is under active maintenance.

Architectural styles or elements of buildings within the proposed district:

Craftsman style

Architects, builders, or original owners of buildings within the proposed district:

**KING-WALDRON HOUSE (080-0494)**

The historic dwelling owned by Lois King Waldron (080-0494) was purchased by her parents from the Monroe Starkey family in 1935, whom we assume to be the original owners.

**WILLETT (VEST) HOUSE**

The house owned by Fred Vest (no VCRIS number has been assigned) was built in 1920 under the ownership of Samuel Willett, who retained it until 1948.

**HALE STRUCTURES**

The district contains three Hale family structures, including:

(a) William M. Hale homestead remnant – Two-story frame structure with extant cement front porch, built by (or for) William M. Hale in 1895. William Hale operated a gristmill and sawmill nearby that were powered by Mill Creek and its tributary, and was extensively involved in orcharding.

(b) Hale Cabin remnant – remnants of log cabin built in 1919 by Sim Hale, on land gifted from his father, William M. Hale.

(c) Edith Hale and Bill Hall House – historic frame house of unknown construction date, built for William M. Hale's daughter, Edith, and her husband Bill.

**TAZEWELL PRICE HOUSE (LES LANDES)**

At the southeastern tip of the Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District is Les Landes (080-0487), the house built in 1870 for Tazewell Price.

Are there any known threats to this district?

The proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline has been routed through the Bent Mountain Orchard Rural Historic District. A permanent access road for heavy equipment for building and maintaining the pipeline has been routed along a remnant of the historic Bent Mountain Highway and the historic road through the Hale family settlement inside the district. Please see MAP 2 - MVP access road.

**General Description of District:** (Please describe building patterns, types, features, and the general architectural quality of the proposed district. Include prominent materials and noteworthy building details within the district and a general setting and/or streetscape description.)

The district includes an array of domestic and agricultural buildings and structures dating to the proposed period of significance, in various states of preservation. Lois Waldron's two-story weatherboard frame house [080-0494], which has a standing-seam-metal side-gable main roof, a wrap-around one-story porch, a one-story rear shed addition, and two-over-two sash windows. The property also features a one-story frame secondary dwelling, a garage, pole barn, and domestic outbuildings dating to the proposed period of significance.

The former Samuel Willett Farm/Orchard property includes a one-story vernacular Craftsman Bungalow-style house built of brick, with a wrap-around corner porch incorporated under the main roof, supported by

brick piers. The building features a two-bay shed dormer in the front, wood-shingled gable ends, and windows with four vertical lights in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower sash.

The old Henry House, now essentially abandoned and heavily overgrown, is a side-gabled two-story weatherboarded frame house with an exterior end chimney of hand-made brick, a standing-seam metal main roof, and a one-story end addition with a slate-shingle-clad gable roof.

The William Hale House, long vacant and abandoned, still stands, albeit in very poor condition. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame structure with a three-bay façade, two central interior flue chimneys, a V-crimp sheet-metal-clad main roof, and a collapsed front porch roof.

**Significance Statement:** Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the proposed district. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Please list all sources of information. Normally, only information contained on this form is forwarded to the State Review Board.

### **KING-WALDRON ORCHARD**

The Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District is associated with the apple orchard industry that emerged on Bent Mountain during Reconstruction. According to current owner, 81-year-old Lois King Waldron, the 17-acre orchard was planted by her father, Harry King in 1935, soon after he purchased the property. King ran a successful orchard business that was inherited by Lois and her husband Lindbergh Waldron in the 1950s. A 1937 aerial photo shows the Waldron orchard in an early stage of development, which supports Ms. Waldron's chronology. See current and 1937 aerial photos. Note: The 1937 aerial photo shows the immature apple trees, supporting Lois Waldron's claim they were planted in 1936 .

In 1974, the Lindbergh Waldron Orchard was one among 12 orchards showcased in an advertising brochure produced by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce. (See attached copy of 1974 brochure advertising Lindberg Waldron Orchard.)

Among the 12 orchard operations whose products were advertised in the brochure, the Lindbergh Waldron Orchard was one of two located in Bent Mountain. The majority were in the Daleville/Troutville area in Botetourt County, which indicates that the once pioneering Bent Mountain orchard industry had entered a phase of increased competition from nearby growers. Lois King Waldron has a photo of her and Lindbergh selling apples at the Roanoke City Farmers Market. The photo is dated September, 1985.

The family continued growing and selling apples until Lindbergh's death in 1990. The Lindbergh Waldron Orchard's continuing successful operation into the mid 1980s allows us to assign a period of historic significance for the orchard spanning the period from 1895 until 1966. All 17 acres planted in apple trees in the 1930s remain in apple trees today. See 2015 aerial image of Lois Waldron's orchard: MAP 3 - Waldron & Via orchards; and 1963 topographic map showing orchards at both the Waldron and Vest properties: MAP 4 - King-Waldron & Vest orchards.

This orchard appears to be significant under National Register Criteria A1 and A2 as described in the 2009 National Park Service publication, "Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places," pages 151-159. See page 154 for table showing the application of Criterion A to orchards as three categories. Below we offer explanation of how the King Waldron Orchard meets the criterion under categories 1 and 2.

<b>Criterion A</b>	<b>Type of Significance</b>	<b>King Waldron Orchard Significance</b>
Category A <sup>1</sup>	The orchard or fruit trees have played an important role in	The King Waldron Orchard played an integral role in the lucrative apple production industry that is credited with lifting the Bent Mountain community out of crushing economic deprivation immediately following the Civil War,

	the history of development of an area.	followed by increasing profitability that continued through the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Category A <sup>2</sup>	The orchard or fruit trees are associated with a historic horticultural innovation, practice or event.	<p>The King Waldron Orchard contains Bent Mountain Pippin apple trees. The Bent Mountain Pippin was developed by Jordan Woodrum. The following narrative appearing in the Works Projects Administration publication available in the Virginia Room, "Roanoke: Story of County and City", describes Woodrum's profound influence on Bent Mountain's economic revival after the Civil War.</p> <p>"On April 1, 1940 there were in the county 153,113 apple trees of bearing age and 28,539 trees not of bearing age, and 739 farms reported having harvested 280,402 bushels of apples in 1939. . . . All this came about largely because of Jordan Woodrum (1822-1901) who started the growing of apples on Bent Mountain while his neighbors shook their heads and spoke discouraging words. Like all successful pioneers, however, Mr. Woodrum soon had reason to know that imitation is the sincerest flattery. The first man in the county to grasp the possibilities of the commercialization of apples, Jordan Woodrum made a scientific study of fruit culture. His experimentation proved to him that the pippin, because it did not decay quickly, could be exported to great advantage. Perhaps, too, he capitalized upon Queen Victoria's alleged preference for the Albemarle pippin above all apples. . . . Clearly enough Albemarle soon had a rival, for Queen Victoria liked the Roanoke pippin so well that she is said to have permitted it to enter England without duty. . . . In 1907 the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce wrote with enthusiasm: 'The reputation of apples raised in this immediate locality has become international. The famous Bent Mountain Pippin is purchased extensively for export trade, its delicate flavor and fine keeping qualities making it an especially desirable fruit for long-distance shipment, as well as for home consumption. . . . The business yields splendid profits, and promises to eventually become of great magnitude.'"</p>

The King Waldron Orchard appears to embody the seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, and as adapted for historic orchards on page 179 of "Fruitful Legacy" (cited above), including:

- location: the place where the orchard or fruit trees were sown or planted, and their distribution upon the land
- design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of an orchard or fruit trees in a horticultural system
- setting: the physical environment of the orchard or fruit trees, including the land forms, rivers or streams, naturally-occurring vegetation, climate, elevation, and aspect
- materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form the orchard or fruit trees, including the seedling or grafted plant materials, ground cover plant materials, stakes, fences, windbreak and ditch materials
- workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture of people during the period of significance, such as cultivation and care of an orchard (propagation, planting, pruning, fertilizing, irrigating and harvesting) and protection of an orchard (pest control, animal husbandry, staking, fencing, and windbreaks)
- feeling: the orchard's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of the period of significance, evoked by sounds, smells, and the seasonal rhythm of horticultural activities, productivity and change
- association: the direct link or clear relationship between the important historic event, person or distinctive characteristics of a period, and an orchard or fruit trees.

**SAMUEL WILLETT HOUSE** (Currently the Fred Vest House & Farm)

According to George S. Jack's *History of Roanoke County* (1912), Sam Willett's grandfather is credited with bringing the first pippin apple trees to Back Creek during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. According to Jack, "He [Samuel Willett] is the owner of a fine Bottom Creek Farm, where he engages to some extent in stock raising and agricultural pursuits. He has planted an orchard of nine hundred pippin apple trees. They are in thrifty condition and will be extremely valuable in a few years. Mr. Willett is a firm believer in the future of Bent Mountain apples, and every year he plants additional trees."

Deeds reveal that Samuel Willett bought the property in 1896 and owned it until 1948, which dates the 1920 construction of the house to Willett's ownership; and that an individual named Jack Poff owned the house and orchard from 1957 until 1969. In a brief autobiographical narrative written in February, 2017, a 63-year-old resident of Bent Mountain named John Poff reminisces about his uncle, Jack Poff's orchard, "I remember working at my uncle Jack Poff's apple orchard on Mill Creek Road. Jack Poff's land was fertile and prosperous. His orchard was able to raise his whole family. Plus it helped support the other pickers in the community giving them a living wage."

The property is shown as having extensive apple orchards in a 1937 aerial photo (Natural Resources Conservation Service office, Bonsack, VA): PHOTO 4 - 1937 aerial photo of orchards on Vest property.

Fred Hale, a grandson of William M. Hale, owned the property from 1969 to 1972 and reported to preservationists that he conducted orcharding on the property during those years. A USGS topographic map from 1963 depicts orchards on the property. See MAP 5 - Vest orchards on 1963 topo map – closeup.

Although the Pippin apple trees planted by Willett and tended by subsequent owners died of natural causes, the historic house and farm provide an important reminder of the proud orchard industry that spurred significant economic development on Bent Mountain from the end of the Civil War until the mid-to-late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **WILLIAM HALE SETTLEMENT**

The remnants of the Hale family settlement are found along Green Hollow Drive. William M. Hale owned approximately 300 acres prior to and after the Great Depression and operated a grist mill and saw mill at the place where the bold stream bisecting Hale Hollow joins with Mill Creek, giving Mill Creek its name. As related by descendants Jack and Fred Hale, the Hale family migrated to this portion of Virginia from Franklin County in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and their grandfather, William M. Hale built a frame house on Green Hollow Drive in 1895. See PHOTO 6 - Photo of William M. Hale homeplace, taken in 1922; and PHOTO 7 - William M. Hale dwelling today.

William Hale's gristmill and sawmill played a significant role in the local economy. Said Jack Hale in a 2017 interview describing the sawmill, "Everyone came to Grandfather's mill. He served the Bent Mountain community. The road to the mill and to get to the old Poff farm or King's, you had to cross Mill Creek. It was a bonafide road! In those days one would walk over the creek on a foot bridge, or a wagon had a shallow water crossing." He added, "The sawmill was very much used. The pile of sawdust was so large – 75 feet high – that parents forbade the kids from playing in it for safety reasons."

William Hale served the Bent Mountain community as an amateur veterinarian. According to Jack Hale, "He had outbuildings for livestock, and he would offer to help someone if they had a sick cow or horse. He particularly liked horses and was good with them. He developed a reputation with the horses."

Roanoke County deed revealed that William Hale owned as many as 300 acres in the area encompassed by the district. A deed dated August 24, 1912 conveyed land owned by Tazewell Price's heir, Cammie T. West, to William Hale. A quarter acre of the conveyed land contained the graves of Tazewell Price and his wife, and the deed retained right-of-way for West to visit the graves.

William Hale bequeathed portions of his land holdings to his children, Sim and Edith, who subsequently built dwellings on the land. Sim Hale's cabin has partially collapsed. Edith Hale's house, which she lived in with her husband, Bill, is currently occupied and maintained in its historic condition by new owners.

See PHOTO 8 - Sim Hale cabin and PHOTO 9 - Edith Hale dwelling

Said Jack Hale about the orcharding lifestyle of Bent Mountain, “The reason for residing on Bent Mountain was apple orchards. That's what everybody had. That's what everybody did. There was a special law back in those days for kids. Everybody was needed to help pick. Picking season started about the time school did so, come September first, all kids were excused from attending school for the month of September. Of course, we had to make it up in July but, that's just what you did.”

## **HISTORIC ROAD NETWORK**

Jack Hale recalled as a boy walking down the old Bent Mountain Highway, which at the time was an unpaved gravel road, to attend church at the Thompson Memorial Primitive Baptist Church, to attend the Bent Mountain School, to buy food at the local grocery, and to work apple picking jobs. He described in detail a network of dirt and gravel roads within the Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District. These old roads, combined with the historic precursor of U.S. 221 called the Bent Mountain Turnpike, provided the Bent Mountain apple orchard industry vital access from their isolated rural farms to lucrative markets in Roanoke. All the roads in and around the district were unpaved and none had formal names except for the Bent Mountain Turnpike and Bottom Creek Road. Mr. Hale's description of the local road network is corroborated by a 1963 topographic map showing the position of several unpaved roads inside the district. See MAP 6 - 1963 topo map showing network of dirt roads inside district. Each of these local roads is discussed below.

## **BUGGY ROAD**

According to Lois Waldron's daughter, Inky, the Buggy Road was a dirt and gravel road used to transport apples from the King Waldron orchard to the Bent Mountain Turnpike, and thence to markets in Roanoke. The Buggy Road also served the orchard owned by Lois Waldron's grandparents, Joseph and Emma King. See MAP 7 - Buggy Road – which shows a fork in the alignment where it split to provide access to the two orchards. See also PHOTO 10 - Buggy Road.

## **CIRCUMNAVIGATOR**

The Mill Creek Circumnavigator is a name coined for the purposes of this study for a network of dirt and gravel roads described in detail by Jack Hale during a visit to the district in 2016 and in subsequent phone calls in 2017. On the basis of Jack's extensively detailed description of the roads, preservationists were able to record with GPS each historic road alignment. MAP 8 – Circumnavigator shows the location of the roads contained within the Circumnavigator. See also PHOTO 11 – Circumnavigator.

## **STATE ROAD 205 / BENT MOUNTAIN TURNPIKE**

According to Mr. Hale, Green Hollow Drive, located within the district, is the longest surviving gravel segment of the precursor of U.S. 221, known during the period of historic significance by different names, including State Route 205, the Bent Mountain Turnpike, and the Roanoke Floyd Highway. A quarter mile-long grassy remnant of the historic roadway can be seen along the western side of U.S. 221 a little north of the intersection with Green Hollow Drive, and is included among the historic road alignments designated on our district map with a black dotted line. See photo of a remnant of the Bent Mountain Turnpike: PHOTO 12 – remnant of Bent Mountain Turnpike. We have re-drawn the route of the historic Bent Mountain Turnpike by tracing the combined alignments of U.S. 221 and Green Hollow Drive on a contemporary map: MAP 9 - Simulation of Bent Mountain Turnpike including Green Hollow.

## **TAZEWELL PRICE HOUSE**

6,000 to 8,000 acres of the tract deeded to General Andrew Lewis by George Washington as a reward for Andrew's service in Indian wars and the Revolutionary War were purchased from Lewis's heirs by brothers, Tazewell and Morefield Price. According to Deedie Kagey's history of Roanoke County titled *When Past is Prologue* (Roanoke County Sesquicentennial Committee, 1988), Tazewell Price began cultivating his land in 1860. The house that Price built in 1871, known as “Les Landes,” is located on the west side of U.S. 221 and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Les Landes and the structure's beautiful rural historic setting one-half mile north of the Adney Gap entrance to the Blue Ridge Parkway contribute powerfully to the historic integrity of the Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District and to the scenic values of the Bent Mountain community.



Said Jack Hale about the Tazewell Price homestead, “That was one of the most affluent homes on Bent Mountain at that time. I used to go there to work and do chores for that nice lady, and she would pay me.”

## **CONTRIBUTORS/ SOURCES/ BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Bondurant, Roberta.

Ms. Bondurant provided extensive contributions which added significantly to the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the PIF, including:

- coordination with Fred Vest including deed search and research on history of property ownership and orcharding thereon
- coordination of interviews with Lois Waldron and her daughter, Inky
- coordination of interviews with Jack and Fred Hale
- invaluable assistance researching historic aerial photographs at Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bonsack, VA
- coordination of field investigations and analysis with Kathy Chandler
- photography of Waldron property
- assistance in field expedition identifying historic road network
- access to her detailed knowledge of Bent Mountain, including its residents past and present, structures, road network, geography, and culture.

Chandler, Kathy

Ms. Chandler provided extensive service in developing the concepts and narrative on the William Hale settlement as described in this PIF. Her contributions included:

- serving as liaison with Jack and Fred Hale; arranging preservationists' interviews with them; conducting extensive communications with them via phone and mail
- deed search on William Hale land ownership at the Roanoke County Courthouse, Salem, VA
- organizing and leading a field expedition to photograph and mark on GPS the district's historic road networks
- photography in and around the Hale family settlement, including photos of the historic road network

County of Roanoke, Roanoke, VA.

The County's GIS mapping of the Mountain Valley Pipeline has provided enormous service to preservationists, residents, and others who are engaged in analysis of environmental and cultural impacts of the proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline. The maps are accessed online at: <http://gisweb.roanokecountyva.gov/pipeline/>.

Dameron, Rebecca.

As the owner of the historically significant Tazewell Price dwelling, Ms. Dameron generously shared copies of historic deeds and other documentation pertaining to the history of her home.

Hale, Jack

During a 2016 visit to the historic Hale family homestead within the proposed district, Mr. Hale provided an interview with preservationists on the history of his family's involvement in the district and the surrounding regions of the Bent Mountain community. Afterward, he responded to numerous requests from Kathy Chandler for additional information and clarification of details. He is credited with bringing the district's historic road network to the attention of preservationists. He remains a resource for subsequent research.

Jack, George S. History of Roanoke County. 1910. Virginia Room, Roanoke City Public Library, Roanoke, VA

Kagey, Deedie Dent. When Past is Prologue: A History of Roanoke County. 1988. Virginia Room, Roanoke City Public Library, Roanoke, VA

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bonsack, VA

The Bonsack NRCS maintains a collection of historic aerial photographs of Roanoke County and surrounding regions. In 2017, the NRCS provided access to the photos and permission to take pictures of them for the purpose of our research.

Poff, John. "The Bent Mountain Men." Unpublished personal memoir, 2017.

Vest, Fred.

Mr. Vest responded to numerous requests from preservationists for information on the past ownership of his property, as well as the historic presence of orchards thereon. In response to a 2017 request from preservationists, he conducted research on his property's deeds at the Roanoke County Courthouse, Salem, Va. He has allowed preservationists access to his property for numerous research trips, and remains a viable resource for future research.

Virginia Department of Transportation, Salem, VA

VDOT responded to a request for information on the history of U.S. 221, sharing a 1930 map of Bent Mountain that pre-dates the construction of U.S. 221.

Virginia Room

The Roanoke City Public Library's Virginia Room allowed preservationists to view and take pictures of several historic maps in their collection, including the 1963 USGS topographic series and an 1865 map of Bent Mountain produced by the Confederate Army. The Virginia Room staff were remarkably prompt, accurate, and thorough in their responses to all requests for assistance.

Waldron, Lois

Ms. Waldron provided two interviews with preservationists during 2016. She shared family memorabilia and photographs that contributed greatly to preservationists' understanding of the history and significance of her family's orchard. In 2015, she produced and shared with preservationists a handwritten narrative describing her family's orchard business and other facets of life on Bent Mountain during the period of historic significance of the Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District.

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**Applicant Information** (Individual completing form)

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Ms. Ann Rogers  
6347 Back Creek Road  
Boones Mill, VA 24065  
540-312-3104  
amelvin3@verizon.net  
Date: March 10, 2017

Applicant's Signature: *Ann M. Rogers*

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**Notification**

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐  
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐

Thomas C. Gates

Administrator

(Name)

(Position)

Roanoke County

5204 Bernard Dr.

(Locality)

(Address)

Roanoke

VA

24018

540-772-2004

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

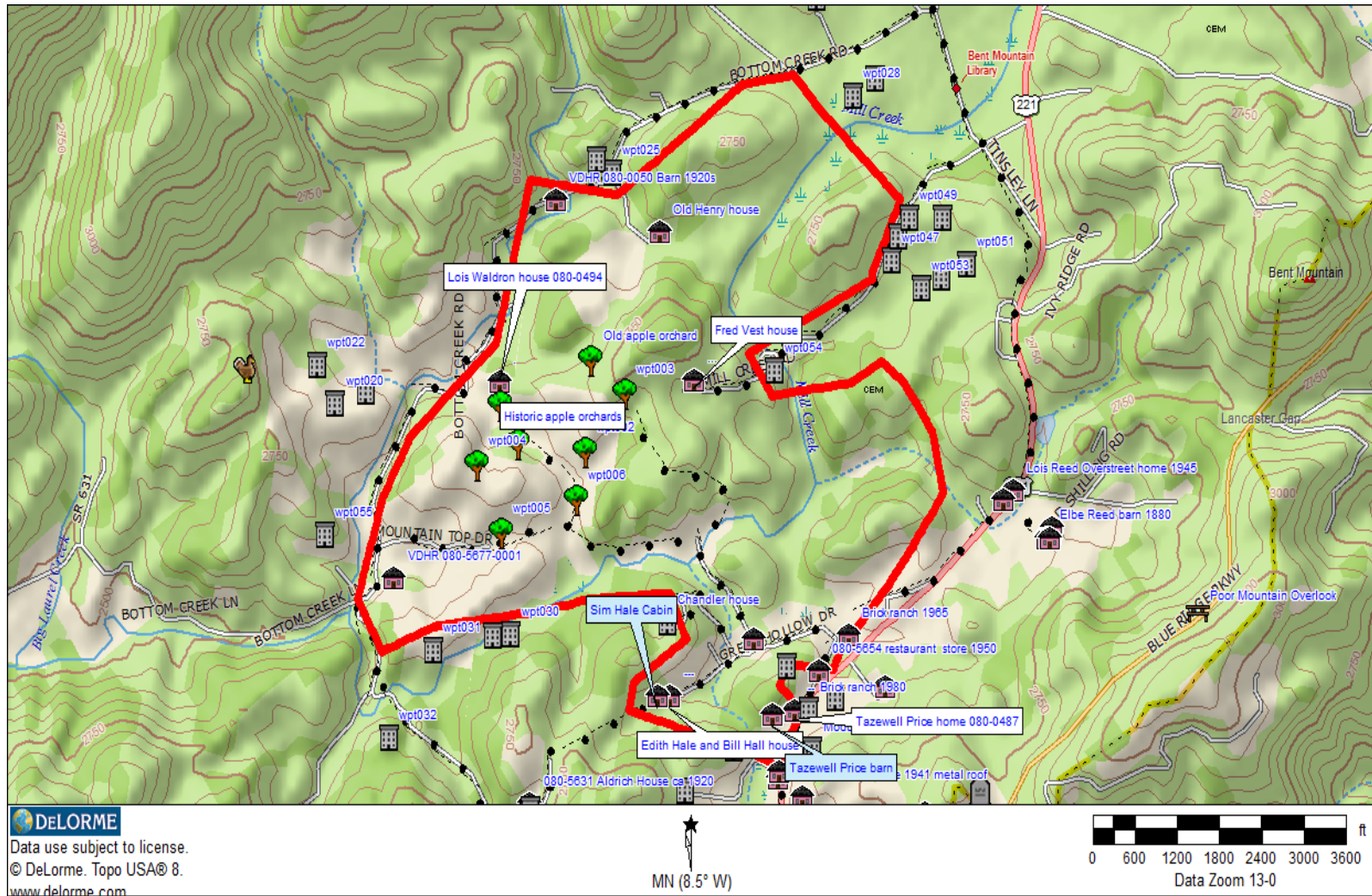
(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this district.

To acknowledge, honor, and safekeep reminders of the once-proud Bent Mountain apple orchard industry and the fertile land and hard-working families who made it possible. To protect the breathtakingly beautiful landscapes and cherished historic structures contained within the district from being abused or destroyed by inappropriate industrial development.

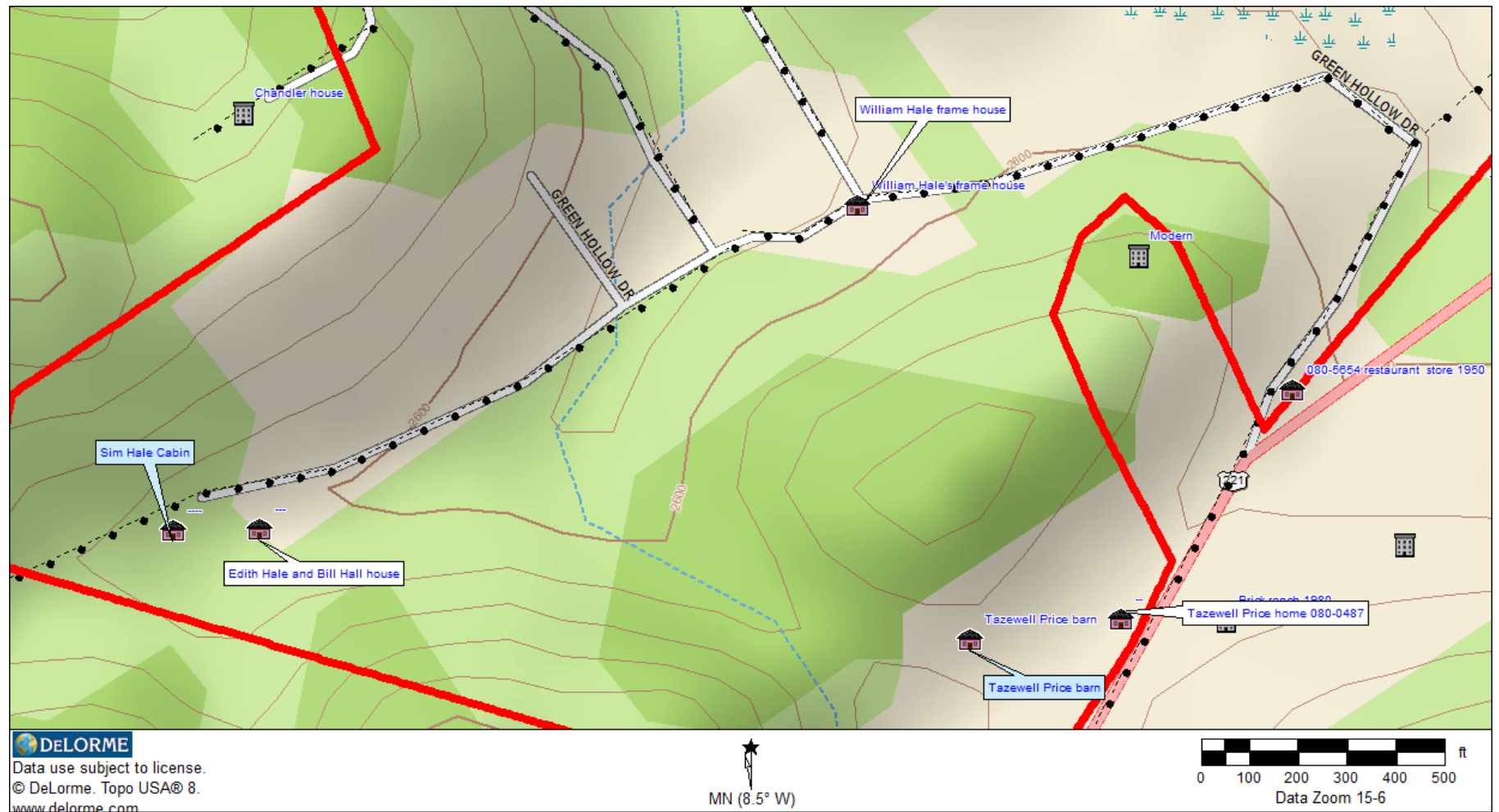
Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ☐ No ☒

## Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District - MAPS



## Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District - overview

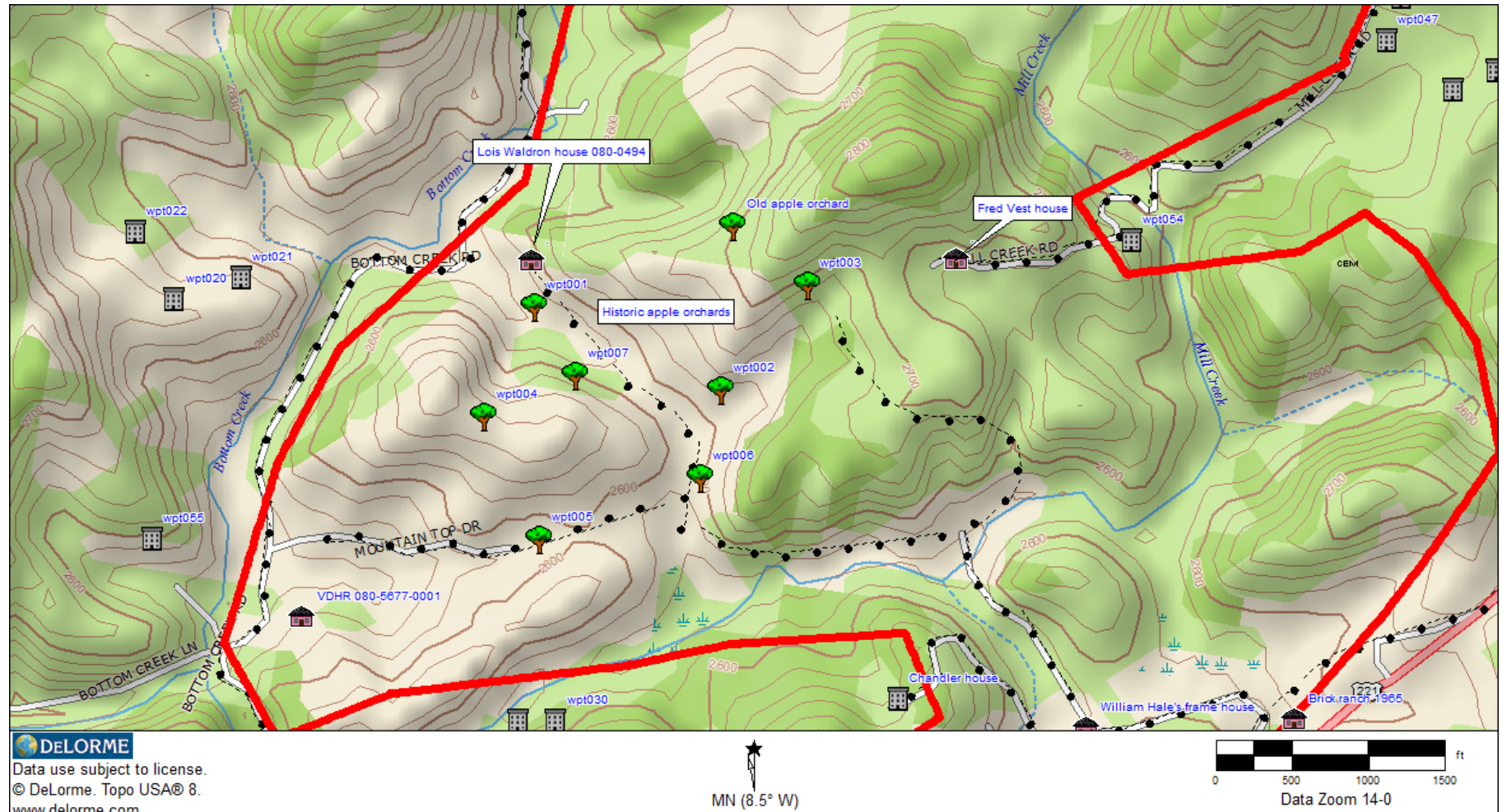
## Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District - MAPS



Detail of southern portion of district showing Tazewell Price house and barn (080-0487), Hale structures, historic roadbed (black dotted line), wetlands, and bold stream in which the Hale family fished, swam, and conducted baptisms.

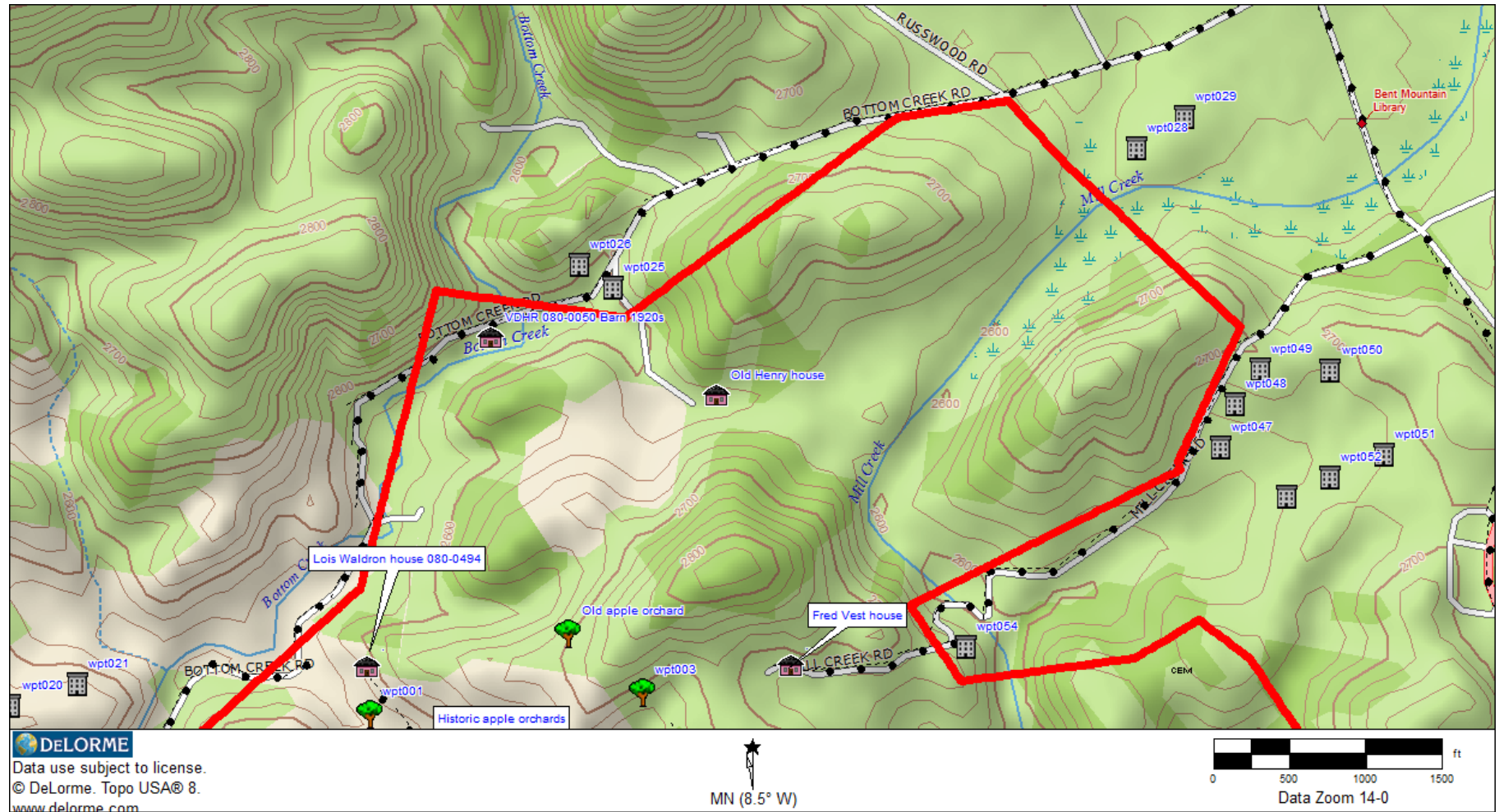


## Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District - MAPS



Detail of central portion of district, showing Lois Waldron house (080-0494), Fred Vest house (no VCRIS number), Mill Creek, the historic Waldron apple orchard, historic road network, and more wetlands. The boundaries of the district have been adjusted to exclude all non-historic structures.

## Bent Mountain Apple Orchard Rural Historic District - MAPS



Detail of northern portion of district, showing Mill Creek and its wetlands, 1920s barn (080-0050), remnant of Henry house, and exclusion of all neighboring modern structures.