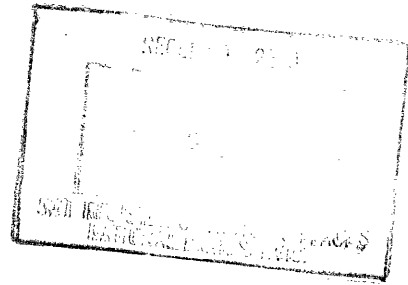


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form**



This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

 X New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

1. Settlement and Agricultural Life, 1800-1890
2. Progressive Agriculture and the Paint Rock Valley, 1890-1930
3. The New Deal Comes to Paint Rock Valley, 1930-1940
4. Wartime and Postwar Modernization, 1940-1955

C. Form Prepared by

Name/title Carroll Van West, Director, MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Street & number PO Box 80, MTSU

telephone 615/898-2947

City or town Murfreesboro

state TN

zip code 37132

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Carroll Van West
Signature and title of certifying official

July 19, 2004
Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Daniel J. Vini
Signature of the Keeper

9/2/04
Date

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Table of Contents for Written Narrative

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Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

Page Numbers

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

I. Settlement and Agricultural Life, 1800-1890	1
II. Progressive Agriculture and the Paint Rock Valley, 1890-1930	5
III. The New Deal Comes to Paint Rock Valley, 1930-1940	7
IV. Wartime and Postwar Modernization, 1940-1955	8

F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)

9

G. Geographical Data

26

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation

26

Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)

I. Major Bibliographical References/ endnotes

27

(List major written works and primary location of additional documentation)

Appendix

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ SHPO
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of Repository: Jackson County Historical Society

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number E Page 1

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

Section E. Historic Contexts

I. Settlement and Agricultural Life, 1800-1890

The Upper Paint Rock Valley is an Appalachian landscape set within the lower Tennessee River valley in northern Alabama. The Paint Rock River is the thread that connections the different phases of the valley's history of settlement and development. It begins in the South Cumberland Plateau in Franklin County, Tennessee, and then runs south into Alabama. Present-day Highway 65 closely follows the river course and along this historic road are clustered the majority of the historic resources of the valley. Feeding the river are numerous creeks, including Lick Fork, Lick Branch, Larkin Fork, Pigeon Creek, and Reid Hollow Creek. County roads follow these creeks and become secondary threads for settlement and development.

Thus, although high mountains surround the upper valley--giving it a very picturesque feel--the river and creeks created enough good bottomland to encourage settlement. The rugged landscape, however, also shaped the nature of agriculture and life in the valley. Most settlers have owned and operated small, largely self-sufficient farms. Although Jackson County tax records and census records indicate that several early families met with economic success--shown in part by their fine two-story I-houses that survive today--and owned slaves, this success and the slaves were concentrated in the lower ends of the Paint Rock Valley and in the prime bottomland along the Tennessee River. For example, the following table shows the general population and number of slaves in Jackson County between 1830 and 1860:

Total Population and Slave Population in Jackson County, 1830-1860

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Slave Population</u>
1830	12,700	1,264
1840	15,715	1,816
1850	14,088	2,292
1860	14,811	3,405

Source: U.S. Census Records

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number E Page 2 Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-
1954

The total number of slaves shows that slavery was not the major economic influence in the valley as it was in many other Alabama counties. But it also shows that while the total population of the county remained generally constant (and actually decreased) between 1840 and 1860, the number of slaves increased significantly as a percentage of the population as the slave population almost doubled , from 1,816 to 3,405 .

After the war, farmers in the upper valley continued to engage in self-sufficient agricultural strategies. Not until the Progressive Farming era of the twentieth century--when a boom in new housing and farm construction occur--did the local farmers become more oriented to market production. The improvement of State Highway 65, first in the 1920s and then by New Deal agencies in the 1930s, greatly improved access to the valley and allowed residents to commute to employment opportunities in Huntsville and with the Guntersville Dam of the Tennessee Valley Authority. A new era in the valley's history was underway, where geography was no longer the influence it once was on the local architectural and agricultural traditions.

Population trends from census records mirror these patterns of change from 1910 to 1940. As the following chart shows, the population of Jackson County jumped by almost 9,000 between 1910 and 1940, with the greatest growth coming in the Depression decade. At the same time, however, African Americans began to steadily leave the county. The county's black population reached a high of 3,840 in 1890 but steadily decreased after that, reaching 2,618 by the time of World War II. At the time of the Civil War, African Americans comprised about 23 percent of the county's population. By the time of World War II, eighty years later, it was only 6 percent of the population. This "whitening" of the population meant that the vast majority of African Americans lived in the towns on the railroad and the Tennessee River; a small number remained in the Upper Valley.

Population Trends, Jackson County, 1910-1940

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Total Black Population</u>
1910	32,918	3,136
1920	35,864	3,008
1930	36,881	2,688
1940	41,802	2,618

Source: U.S. Census Records

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 3

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

Cherokees are the first documented settlers of Jackson County, Alabama, although only a few resided in the Paint Rock Valley. According to local histories of land records, those few lived in the southern end of the valley nearer the present-day towns of Gurley and Paint Rock; there are no documented Cherokee-associated resources in the Paint Rock Valley. However, archaeology explorations by Duncan and Brosemer in 1964, McCulloch in 1982, and Futato and Solis in 1983 have revealed a deep Native American history to the region. A comprehensive archaeological survey of the upper valley has not taken place; certainly the numerous caves that are throughout the valley would be logical places to assume Native American use and habitation. This region is to the west of the Russell Cave National Monument (NHL), which has documented thousands of years of Native American occupation.

Permanent Euro-American settlement of the upper Paint Rock Valley began c. 1820, once federal officials had negotiated a land cession by the Cherokees in 1819, the same year that Alabama became a state and that Jackson County was established on December 13, 1819. The new county was not officially surveyed until December 1827, and the first official sale of land in Jackson County took place on July 1, 1830. However, cemeteries in the valley provide evidence that some settlers lived in the area before those dates. The earliest known date on a gravemarker, for instance, is 1822. According to county historian John R. Kennamer, the first settlers in the Paint Rock Valley came by 1814-1815, with his own family patriarch, Hans Kennamer, arriving in 1815. According to Kennamer, the bulk of settlers came from Franklin, Warren, and other border counties from Tennessee. These early settlers created a lasting cultural tie between the two states, linking the upper valley residents especially to Tennessee economic and cultural institutions as much as those in the lower valley at Paint Rock, Gurley, and Scottsboro, the Jackson County seat. For example, the Mud Creek Association, a group of Baptist congregations, stretched across the border as far north as the Sequatchie Valley (Marion County, Tennessee), linking Baptists in the Paint Rock Valley to their Tennessee brethren.

On August 23, 1933, early resident Reverend W. W. Thompson recorded his memories of initial settlement in the Paint Rock Valley in his account, "A History of Paint Rock Valley and its Early Settlers." This unpublished account, available in the local history collections of the Scottsboro library, relates that corn was the primary crop with small grains as secondary crops. Families also took advantage of abundant hunting, even black bears. Wild turkeys were hunted or captured to supplement the local diet. Farmers also introduced swine to the area, and they were not fed corn and kept penned up, as the Progressive era farmers would do in the twentieth century, but were allowed to run wild, feeding on nuts and roots. Farmers, however, considered swine as one of their most important market products and drovers would take large herds to larger markets north in Middle Tennessee and west to the Huntsville area. This pattern of driving herds of swine to faraway markets was common in the Southern Appalachian region.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 4

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

Although self-sufficient farming was the norm, enough families gained adequate quality land to engage in cotton production. For instance, Allen Ivy established the valley's first cotton gin in 1840. Farmers marketed their cotton overland at Nashville markets or shipped it by the Tennessee River to the major markets of Natchez and New Orleans. Historian Daniel Dupre has analyzed this period in his study of the lower Tennessee Valley in the antebellum era, but Dupre largely focuses on the lands along the Tennessee River and gives little comparative attention to the Paint Rock Valley.

The early market farming of swine and cotton also was enhanced by state and local programs of internal improvements. An 1836 state law required communities to donate labor and materials for the building and improvement of public roads. Three years later, in 1839, the Alabama state legislature appropriated \$10,000 to improve the navigation of the Paint Rock River. Most of the improvements, however, occurred in the southern end of the valley, and did not affect the northern reaches of the river. In fact, according to the late nineteenth century account, "Early Efforts to Navigate Paint Rock River," by Judge Thomas J. Taylor, the attempts to improve navigation actually back-fired when felled trees did not float, as planned, down the river, further making attempts to move flatboats or other cargo boats up the river to be a futile exercise.

As was true of the Tennessee Valley in general, the 1850s--beginning the second generation of settlement in the Paint Rock Valley--witnessed a boom in agricultural production and the level of slavery. The number of slaves increased from 2,292 to 3,405 between 1850 and 1860. The earliest resources documented by the Paint Rock Valley survey date to this decade. The Princeton post office was established in 1849, identifying a community that had begun two years earlier as "Birmingham." Princeton soon became the largest town in the northern half of the valley. An 1856 survey of churches also underscores the population growth, with Baptist, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Free-Will Baptists, Missionary Baptist, and Church of Christ congregations in existence.

The Civil War brought death, destruction, and Union occupation to the Paint Rock Valley. The *Official Records* list skirmishes at the Paint Rock railroad bridge in the southern end of the valley on April 28, 1862; April 8, 1864; July 30, 1864; and January 26, 1865. Thirty-three male residents left the valley to join the Confederacy's 4th Tennessee Cavalry, Company K, which was commanded by Captain Francisco Rice. After the war, the village on the Tennessee/Alabama line was named Francisco in his honor. Unionists formed under the direction of Ephraim Latham at Larkinsville. Divisions between Unionist and Secessionists became more intense with Union occupation and control of the Tennessee River by 1863. No battles took place in the valley, but Union commands often foraged in the valley for livestock and food. Various accounts by soldiers emphasize the destruction of home and farms and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 5

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

violent incidents between Unionists and Confederates. Local tradition states that the Browning House in Little Nashville served as a Union hospital. Interestingly, the destruction of war did not depress population and between 1860 and 1870, the county's population shot upward, from a pre-war total of 14,811 to 19,410 at the end of Reconstruction.

After the war, according to historian John B. Scott, Jr., the valley continued to grow in both population and prosperity, but into two distinct regions. The lower Paint Rock Valley, served by the railroad, became more geared to market crops, especially cotton. Scott notes, "the Paint Rock country came under the tyrannical rule of old King Cotton." (1) The population of Jackson County rose from 19,410 to 28,026, and the number of African American residents reached their historic high of 3,840 by 1890. But the northern half of the valley--the portion which the survey and historic districts document--remained largely a land of small farms and locally based commerce, where livestock and corn, not cotton, predominated.

Railroads pushed into the valley in the 1870s, when the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway built spur lines into Dorans Cove and Lim Rock to assess coal and timber resources. In the early 1890s, local entrepreneurs even boomed the possibility of building a line to extend throughout the valley, following generally the Paint Rock River, from Gurley to existing railroad links in Franklin County, Tennessee. But the depression of 1893, and the resulting consolidation of southern railroad lines in the aftermath of those economic difficulties, killed any prospects for the Paint Rock Valley railroad. Its primary transportation link remained the valley road, the general route of today's Highway 65.

2. Progressive Agriculture and the Paint Rock Valley, 1890-1930

The interests of railroad companies reflected a general economic and population boom that marked the valley, especially from 1890 to 1910. The historic resources survey found this twenty year period was an intense time of building new stores, establishing new farms, and erecting new homes.

Better transportation came in the wake of the population expansion. State and county officials worked to improve the old turnpike between Francisco and the Huntsville road (later US Highway 72), which gave local residents better and quicker transportation for their products. The growth of Huntsville to the west, and Chattanooga to the east, gave valley farmers urban markets for dairy products and truck gardens. While swine and corn remained basic products, the valley's first dairy farms, typically marked by their silos, came into existence in the 1910s and 1920s. It was a time of commercial expansion too. Pamela King in her historic resources study counted sixteen extant historic stores in the valley--and concluded that thirteen of that total dated to the years between 1900 and 1910. The dispersed location of the stores, however,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 6

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

suggests that most residents still thought in terms of close-knit local markets, and did not engage in extensive travel beyond their own rural neighborhoods.

These years were the era of progressive agriculture in the South. Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, agricultural reformers pushed farmers to accept new technology, such as gas-powered tractors and machinery, to embrace new agricultural techniques, fertilizers, and fungicides, and to engage in new types of agricultural production, as documented by the oral histories collected in 2002-2003 by the students of Dr. Marlene Rikard of Samford University.

In the first two decades of the twentieth century, Tennessee Valley farms, including those of the Paint Rock country, became more diversified than ever before. Specifically bred livestock and dairy cattle became important contributors. The new emphasis on livestock kept corn production at relatively high levels, produced both as a basic item for the dinner table and for the consumption of the livestock. New types of grass and hay, alfalfa and lespedeza in particular, were pushed by the agricultural experts as additional foodstuffs for livestock. Another cash crop pushed by reformers was burley tobacco but that product had a limited interest for Paint Rock Valley farmers, although a few historic tobacco barns are extant. The number of Bungalow style farmhouses in the valley are physical markers of families who either started farming, or who updated their farming operations, from 1900 to 1930.

After the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, and the creation of the federally supported agricultural extension program, extension agents became spokespersons for progressive farming. Officials and faculty at Auburn University administered the extension program in Alabama. They urged farmers to continue to diversify their production of fruits and vegetables for the ever-expanding urban centers. Some Paint Rock Valley farmers added orchards for apples, peaches, apricots, cherries, pears, and plums not only for their own consumption but for sale at nearby towns or to wholesale companies for distribution. Another locally produced product that was marketed to nearby urban areas was moonshine whiskey, as documented by the 2002-2003 oral history project carried out by Dr. Marlene Rikard of Samford University. The upper Paint Rock Valley became a significant center of the moonshine industry in the state, starting in the Prohibition era and continuing into the latter half of the twentieth century.

Private companies also encouraged progressive farming and new farm products. From 1915 to 1918, for example, the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad established and operated five Tennessee demonstration farms. Two of these, at Decherd and at St. Andrews, were in Franklin County, immediately north of the Paint Rock Valley, making the demonstrations accessible for northern Alabama farmers who wanted to improve their income through better agricultural practices. Auburn University did not establish any demonstration farms in the Paint Rock Valley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 7

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

The boom in Tennessee valley agriculture slackened in the 1920s; the stock market crash of 1929 soon threw area farmers into the greatest depression families could recall. Many returned to their self-sufficient traditions; many others left the region to look for work, or relief, in other parts of the country.

3. The New Deal Comes to Paint Rock Valley, 1930-1940

The New Deal agencies of the federal government reshaped the infrastructure of economic and community life in the Paint Rock Valley. The Civilian Conservation Corps worked on soil conservation projects and other land enhancing efforts. Farmers worked with agricultural reformers and conservationists to create the Jackson County Soil Conservation Service. The Works Progress Administration built the northern valley residents their first modern school, the Paint Rock Valley School at Princeton, in the late 1930s. Designed for students from kindergarten to the twelve grade, the Paint Rock complex included a separate Industrial Arts building, which also was used for adult education programs. The WPA and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration also provided funds for improving local and state roads, and helped to fund the paving of US 72, improving the local access to Huntsville and Chattanooga.

The two most important projects, however, were Skyline Farms (or Cumberland Mountain Farms) and Guntersville Dam. In the late 1930s, Skyline Farms was one of the region's major Resettlement Administration programs, carried out in partnership with a plethora of federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and the National Youth Administration. The project aimed to build a model rural community north of Scottsboro (and east of the Upper Paint Rock Valley) in the southern Cumberland Plateau. The new stone school, stores, cultural programs, and cottages attracted some residents while other Paint Rock Valley citizens attended the dances, socials, and arts programs that took place at Skyline Farms.

The Tennessee Valley Authority constructed the Guntersville Dam in adjacent Marshall County, finishing the project in 1939. While the resulting reservoir did not directly impact the Paint Rock Valley, the project provided job opportunities for hundreds of residents. Its powerhouse also led to the electrification of the lower Tennessee Valley and eventually the Rural Electrification Administration funded the erection of power lines throughout the Paint Rock Valley during the 1940s and 1950s. Electrification affected both the domestic landscape and the farming landscape, since it created an opportunity for new technology and machinery in both the home and the barn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 8

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

4. Wartime and Postwar Modernization, 1940-1955

The availability of electricity from TVA facilities was also related to the growth of the military-industrial complex in the Tennessee Valley. The growth of Huntsville as a major urban center has impacted Jackson County significantly in the last decades of the twentieth century. The creation of the Huntsville Arsenal in 1941 and the Redstone Ordnance Plant in 1941 (later the two would be combined as the Redstone Arsenal) gave Paint Rock Valley residents additional urban job opportunities, with the commute made easier by the WPA-improved US Highway 72. The creation of the Marshall Flight Center in 1960, and the additional federal dollars spent on the defense department's facilities in Huntsville, led to a boom that totally reshaped Huntsville, and affected surrounding communities, for the next twenty years. The paving of Highway 65 in the 1940s also contributed to the growth of commuter farms in the valley.

Farming continued (and continues) in the valley, but families also moved to the valley not to work or to farm but to live, building Ranch style homes and other contemporary styled dwellings, from modern large, two-story neo-Colonial Revival brick houses to flat-roofed, metal manufactured homes, on small lots that directly connected to Highway 65. Both types of commuters, those of the professional middle-class who sought a rural haven away from the suburbia of Madison County and the working-class family who found the lower property values and taxes of the Upper Paint Rock Valley to their liking, are increasingly shaping the valley landscape.

Endnotes

1. John B. Scott, Jr., "Paint Rock Valley," *Alabama Heritage* 52(Spring 1999): 40.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 9

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

Section F. Property Types

The Upper Paint Rock Valley of northern Alabama is composed of family farms, rural historic districts, commercial buildings, public buildings, churches and cemeteries, and individual dwellings. Of the various property types, two predominate: family farms and rural historic districts (crossroad villages).

A survey report in 2001 counted 295 historic resources, from c. 1850 to c. 1950. Almost seven out of ten (68%) were historic houses, cemeteries, churches, post offices, school, stores, or bridges. The remaining 32 % (105 properties) were historic barns, sheds, smokehouses, well houses, privies, corn cribs, or tenant dwellings. Survey coordinator Pamela King commented: "the area is comprised mostly of sparse and scattered farms and homesteads, 78 of which retain one or more outbuildings, including barns, sheds, smokehouses, pump or well houses, garages, chicken coops, and privies. Residences and homesteads are overwhelmingly characterized by surrounding farm and pasture lands, some with wood railing fences or stone walls. Residences and homesteads are sewn together by villages which developed at the crossing of roads, from c. 1880 to c. 1954. Within these villages, stores, churches, post offices, and schools are located. Scattered throughout the area are private family cemeteries, and community or church cemeteries, some with as few as six simple markers and no fencing, and others with highly decorative headstones and markers and with iron or rock fencing. Some cemeteries occur suddenly close to the highway while others, mostly the larger cemeteries, are tucked away from the highways."

King's survey also counted 119 primary buildings constructed between c. 1880 and c. 1910. This represents 32% of the total and also represents the peak period of building activity in the valley during its historic era.

I. Family Farms

Description

Historic family farms in the Paint Rock Valley range from at least ten acres (the definition of a farm according to the US Department of Agriculture) to several hundred acres in size.

Whatever their size, these farms have four broad categories of buildings and/or structures: 1) dwellings 2) outbuildings 3) fences and fields and 4) cemeteries. For the descriptive section of this discussion, we will consider each of these categories in order and list the primary types of buildings and/or structures found in each category. However, for general assessment purposes, the following should be kept in mind. We argue that for a property to meet the description of a "historic family farm," it should exhibit, at least, extant historic resources from the first three categories. That is, the nominated farm complex usually should contain a historic dwelling; outbuildings that are associated with the dwelling and/or associated with a significant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 10

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

agricultural period in the history of the farm; and historic fields that are associated with a significant period of agricultural production in the history of the farm, with the total acreage meeting, at least, the USDA definition of ten acres. Family cemeteries may or may not be on the property. This resource is an important feature, if present, but its presence is not necessary to define a family farm. The chronological period for the extant resources in the three categories of dwellings, outbuildings, and fields may be mixed; that is, the house may be more recent than the field patterns or the outbuildings may be more recent than both the dwelling and fields.

1) Dwellings: places of human occupation in the present or in the past that remain on the farmstead

single-pen log cabin (1820-1900). A one-room log house, with a single gable end chimney, which may be further described according to its notching type. Often used as dwelling of initial occupation, but may have been built later in the nineteenth century for use as slave quarters and/or tenant housing.

double-pen log cabin (1820-1900). A two-room log house, with either gable end chimneys on either one or two ends, which may be further described according to its notching type. Often used as dwelling of initial occupation, but may have been built later in the nineteenth century for use as slave quarters and/or tenant housing.

saddlebag house (1820-1900). The original type of saddlebag house was a two-room log cabin with each room flanking a shared central chimney and each room having its separate front door entrance. Often used as dwelling of initial occupation, but may have been built later in the nineteenth century for use as slave quarters and/or tenant housing. Indeed, the basic form of two rooms, central chimney, and two front doors survived as a popular housing type for both whites and blacks well into the twentieth century, usually built as a frame house. Folklorist Henry Glassie has called this type the "Cumberland" house, because of its association with the Cumberland Plateau region. The house type also can be found built in a frame form. These double front doors homes are associated with tenant dwellings from 1870 to 1940, and also with housing for working-class whites and blacks in towns.

dogtrot house (1820-1860). This two-pen log house features an open breezeway with gable end chimneys. Often used as a dwelling of initial occupation, but may have been used later as a central hall house once the logs were covered with weatherboard and the breezeway covered over to create a central hall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 11

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

These first folk forms of dwellings were often incorporated into larger homes as the family expanded the house in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

central hall house (1820-1900). The basic form of this one-story frame or brick dwelling is a central hall flanked by roughly equaled sized rooms. An interesting variation, sometimes found in the lower Tennessee Valley, is an adapted Irish folk design of the center-aisle house, where the central hall is the largest room, with roughly equal but smaller rooms flanking the central hall. By the middle decades of the nineteenth century, an ell-wing had usually been added to the dwelling for the purposes of creating a separate dining room, additional bedrooms, and connecting the kitchen to the main house.

I-house (1820-1900). First identified and defined by geographer Fred Kniffen, this is a frame or brick (and in rare instances log) two-story dwelling, based on a central hall plan, with two or four flanking rooms on each story. By the middle decades of the nineteenth century, an one-story (sometimes two-story) ell-wing was added to the dwelling for the purposes of creating a separate dining room, additional bedrooms, and connecting the kitchen to the main house. A very good example in the Upper Paint Rock Valley is the Browning House (c. 1850) at Little Nashville.

Greek Revival (1830-1870). Architectural style popular with the planter class. A temple-form two-story dwelling with dominating two-story classical portico. Columns may have Cornithian, Ionic, or Doric capitals.

Italianate (1850-1880). Architectural style popular with the planter class, strongly associated with the general boom in the southern agricultural economy during the 1850s. Two important characteristics are brackets under the eaves and round arches which appear on windows and doors, and, quite often, repeated in the porch design. An asymmetrical facade, with a square tower, would be found in more formal statements of the style. Elements of Italianate design, especially the bracketed eaves and rounded arches, were often added to houses of an earlier period and more vernacular style, when owners wanted to "Victorianize" their homes.

Gothic Revival (1850-1880). The Gothic Revival cottage, as defined by the popular mid-nineteenth century pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander J. Davis, are not found in the Upper Paint Rock Valley. But a Gothic Revival influence can be found, in steep pitched central gables, often outlined with vergeboard, on what are otherwise central-hall dwellings.

Shotgun (1870-1940). Folklorist John Vlach has identified the cultural origins of this dwelling as African-American, especially in the urban crucible of New Orleans during the antebellum era.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F Page 12

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

The house, in its basic form, is a one-story frame dwelling and contains at least three interconnected rooms, with no hallway, with the entrance being on the gable end. In the Reconstruction era, African-Americans constructed the house type both in urban and small town areas from where it diffused into the countryside and became a basic house form for tenant farmers and sharecroppers. It thus became a cheap form of worker housing, used by whites and blacks alike from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

Gable-Front and Wing (1870-1910). Described as Folk Victorian by the McAlesters, this house type was a dominant rural dwelling during the late nineteenth century, where a projecting gable-front wing could be added to the basic central hall plan. Decorated with Victorian-styled windows and millwork, the building was still very traditional in plan but the exterior exhibited a more up-to-date architectural statement.

Up-right and Wing (1870-1910). A two-story version of the Gable-Front and Wing dwelling.

Queen Anne (1880-1900). "The primary characteristics of the Queen Anne style," concludes architectural historian Caneta Hankins, "include windows of different shapes, towers, turrets, bays, fish scale shingles, and cut-aways to give a fanciful or informal appearance. The asymmetrical roofline of gables and hips, wrap-around porches with spindles, and decorative millwork are also part of the style." (1) The Queen Anne influence on various folk forms of farm housing is common, usually exhibited as fish scale shingles, millwork, and wrap-around porches. The best example is a Queen Anne-styled frame residence (c. 1890) in Little Nashville.

Bungalow (1905-1940). A one to one and a half story brick, stuccoed, or frame dwelling with a low pitched overhanging roof and wrap-around porch that, in its pure state, eschews historical ornament for more naturalistic decorative details. This house style became very popular with "progressive farmers" in the early twentieth century, but many examples would embrace the "classical bungalow" form, that is, the dwelling would be a bungalow but its porch and windows would reflect the influence of classical revival design by using classical columns, capitals, and Palladian-like windows.

Foursquare (1905-1930). A two-story brick or frame house, with Craftsman-influenced brackets under the eaves and typically a shed dormer on the low pitch roof. Popular among "progressive farmers" during the early twentieth century. Would sometimes take on the appearance of the Classical Revival house by the addition of a two-story classical portico but more common was the addition of a largely unadorned one-story portico which gave the dwelling a more Colonial Revival appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 13

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

Colonial Revival (1920-1950). Very popular style in the rural Tennessee valley, especially between World War I and World War II. "Georgian Revival" would typically be a two-story brick house with a steep gable roof, symmetrical facade, and dormer windows. The "Georgian cottage" would be a one-story version of this same style, built in either frame or brick.

Minimal Traditional (1935-1955). Identified and defined by the McAlesters, this one-story frame or brick dwelling is a small (three to five rooms) one-story house that features a symmetrical facade and has little ornamentation. Popular among farmers of smaller amounts of acreage and can be found on larger estates as tenant housing. Sometimes this house form is referred to as a "tract house," identifying its origins in the immediate post-World War II housing boom.

Ranch style (1955-1980). A one-story typically brick building with an asphalt shingle gable roof that incorporates a garage or carport at one gable end. The very popular late twentieth century dwellings typically have concrete foundations, a small stoop at the entrance, and generally asymmetrically arranged windows and doors. The Ranch style dwelling is strongly associated with commuter farmsteads of the late twentieth century.

Manufactured Housing (1950-2000). The latest form of housing in the Upper Paint Rock Valley is a one-story metal frame flat-roofed or low-pitch gable roof dwelling. It generally has an asymmetrically located entrance on its side, with three to five bays defining the façade. It may have a small stoop over the entrance.

2) Outbuildings: places of human work and where animals, agricultural products, and equipment may be stored. In general, the outbuildings for historic family farms are arranged in a domestic complex, usually defined by a fence or tree/shrubbery line, that surrounds or lies in close proximity to the dwelling, and in the agricultural complex, or work complex, that would lie farther away from the dwelling and to the rear or the side of the domestic complex.

Within the domestic complex, the following outbuildings would be most typically located:

carriage house (1820 to 1900). A rectangular one-story gable roof frame or brick building used for the storage of carriages and/or horses for carriages.

cellars (1820 to 1990). A few nineteenth century cellars may still be located (the structures were known then as root cellars) and they used were for the underground storage of potatoes, turnips, and other root vegetables. In the middle decades of the twentieth century, many progressive farmers constructed cellars out of concrete so canned goods could be stored there throughout the year.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 14

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

chicken house (1900-1950). Progressives urged farm women to raise poultry products to help supplement farm income and enable families to purchase new technology for the home. These are typically rectangular one-story board-and-batten buildings with a metal shed roof. Some are built to standardized plans provided by USDA or the extension agent.

dairy (1840-1900). A small frame building, with ventilation grills in the top half, that is taller than it is wide (but not as tall as a smokehouse) and used for milk storage.

garage (1900 to 1945). A rectangular one-story gable roof frame or brick building used for the storage of automobiles.

ice house (1820-1940). Found more typically on large plantations, this rectangular, frame building was used for the storage of ice and other perishable commodities. Most were abandoned or turned to new uses after the introduction of electricity in the early decades of the twentieth century.

kitchen (1820-1900). A rectangular one-story gable roof frame or brick building used for the preparation of meals. Typically by 1900, the separate kitchen had been incorporated into the dwelling by means of a L-wing.

office (1820-1940). A rectangular one-story gable roof frame or brick building used for administering and managing farm work and sales. Often part of the domestic complex, it may also be located as a "buffer" between the domestic complex and the agricultural complex.

privy (1820-1980). Although built early in a farm's history, these tall structures, with usually side ventilators, for human waste disposal are rarely found on extant farms and if they do remain, most date from the twentieth century.

smokehouse (1820-1990). A tall but fairly narrow log, brick, or frame structure used for the smoking and preservation of meats, usually pork. Most log smokehouses date prior to 1860; the frame smokehouses are mostly of the twentieth century.

spring house (1820-1880). A small usually gable roof building of brick, limestone, log or frame used to protect the family water supply and to provide a cool spot for the temporary preservation of perishable dairy items.

washhouse (1820-1960). Typically a frame one-story gable roof rectangular building that housed the machinery, pans, and pots for washing clothes. Still stands on some farms and used for storage today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 15

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

well (1820-2000). Wells refer to the structures built over a dug-out or drilled well to underground water. It is uncommon to find a frame or log well head today; beginning in the twentieth century, farmers built either a frame well house to cover the well opening and pump or located the machinery within a concrete well head.

wood shed (1820 to 1990). A small rectangular typically frame building with an overhanging gable roof used to protect the wood supply from rain. Still used on properties that rely on fireplaces and/or wood stoves for winter heating.

The agricultural complex typically contains the larger outbuildings of a historic family farm. The centerpieces are the various barns, around which are loosely arranged cribs, granaries, equipment sheds, and other buildings devoted to agricultural production and storage.

Barn types would include:

single crib barn (1820-1960). According to geographer Allen Noble, single crib barns "are merely a crib, or pen, constructed of rough-hewn logs and covered by a simple gable roof." (2) Commonly, the barns are between eight and twelve feet in length and have a door on the gable end. Used for corn and grain storage, this type of barn was constructed of frame in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Often, the original log crib remains intact, but flanking frame (or even metal) sheds have been added to increase the barn's storage capacity.

double crib barn (1820-1960). "In these barns," Noble states, "a second crib, sometimes identical to the earlier crib and sometimes of rather different dimensions, was erected so that it could share with the first crib a common roof, which extended across a central aisle or breezeway." (3)

four crib barn (1820-1920). This barn is composed of four separate cribs located at roughly equal distances from each other in a general square shape that are covered by a metal-covered high pitched gable roof, creating additional hay and equipment storage.

transverse frame barn (1820-1990). Very common barn type. The four crib barn design was basically filled in as the side aisle openings were eliminated, leaving only a center aisle open at the gable ends. Another pen replaced the side aisle opening, giving farmers six storage pens rather than the four of the double crib barn. Over time, the center aisle has been elongated, with some transverse crib barns having five or six pens on either side of the center aisle. The USDA developed standardized plans for transverse crib barns, used for curing either burley or

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 16

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

dark-fired tobacco, in the mid-twentieth century. This barn type has also been transformed into a stock barn, particularly on the increasing number of farms which no longer produce tobacco.

three-portal barn (1850-1990). Attributed to the Midwest and a German ethnic influence by Noble, these barns may also be found in large numbers in the Upper South. This type is a transverse crib barn to which has been added large sloping sheds on either side, creating a large barn with three gable to gable aisles.

pole barn (1945-1990). A popular post-World War II barn type, this low-pitch roofed, one-story frame or metal barn is placed on a concrete slab and upright poles provide the framing of the barn walls and steel-girder trusses provide support for the roof. Pole barns are common in the Upper Paint Rock Valley.

burley tobacco barn (1880-1990). Burley tobacco is air-cured and does not require a special type of barn configuration. Most burley tobacco barns are tall, elongated gable roofed barns, with entrances on the gable end. The barns have ventilators along the roof ridge to enhance air circulation and they often have movable panels on both the sides and gable ends to increase circulation.

Crib types would include:

corncrib (1820-1990). A basic element of several Paint Rock Valley farmsteads. Different types of cribs are located throughout the United States, but in this region, most cribs are elongated but narrow buildings constructed off the ground on wooden supports that have slatted walls to provide proper ventilation for the corn.

drive-in crib (1820-1940). Similar to a double crib barn, but different in that there is no loft, the two cribs are elongated, and the aisle is quite wide.

front drive crib (1820-1920). A single crib barn built of logs or frame with a projecting front roof which is then braced and supported by corner poles.

Other agricultural production/storage buildings would include:

chicken coop/houses (1900-1990). The production of poultry became a major agricultural commodity during the progressive agriculture era. Extension service agents provided farmers with standardized plans for small, medium, and large chicken houses and many of these buildings are still extant on farms, although few are in use today. Farms that produced small amounts of chicken utilized a coop that featured two to three windows on one side with a shed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 17

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

roof. Larger chicken coops have a low pitched roof over an elongated building with six to ten window openings on each side. Chicken houses may be found on many Upper Paint Rock farmsteads.

granary (1820-1990). First constructed of logs, and later frame, and most recently of metal, these typically gable-roofed structures provided storage for wheat, oats, and other small grains. Cylinder-shaped metal granaries have become common in the second half of the twentieth century.

hog houses (1820-1990). Also known as pig pens or even hog parlors, the hog house was located as far away from the dwelling as possible. In the nineteenth century, a simple single-story frame building with gable roof was typical since the basic function of the structure was to protect the pigs in inclement weather. In the early twentieth century, however, standardized plans from extension agents provided a more integrated design so that the corn or other foodstuffs could be stored next to the feeding pens. These buildings are often referred to as hog parlors.

milkhouse (1900-1990). Associated with the boom in the dairy industry during the twentieth century. Most extant milkhouses are built of concrete blocks and are one-story in height, unadorned, and have a gable roof. Inside the building is where the modern dairy equipment is located.

silos (1880-1990). A tall usually circular storage system for ensilage. Since their introduction to the United States, silos have evolved from rectangular wooden structures (1880 to 1900) to circular wooden-stave structures (1900 to 1920) to huge concrete silos (1920 to 1980) and to the modern Harvestore systems of today (1945 to 1990)

stable (1820-1990): a type of barn or structure used to house livestock, typically horses or mules.

Storage sheds would include:

equipment shed (1920-1990). Associated with the gas-powered engine mechanization boom in agriculture during the twentieth century. These one-story frame structures, often with a shed roof, are garages for farm equipment, with typically multiple bays to shelter tractors, combines, seeders, wagons, etc. Extension agents also provided farmers with standardized plans for these buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 18

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

hay shed (1940-1990). Since the mid-century, farmers for reasons of cost have turned increasingly to building one and even two-story hay sheds to protect their hay crop. These are rectangular gable roof buildings, with the roof supported by wooden or metal poles, that are open on the sides.

Other features:

pond (1900-1990). Associated with the progressive farming period and the twentieth century switch to livestock production. Certainly ponds were constructed on farms before 1900, but those identified in the Center's fieldwork have dated to the mid-twentieth century (or later).

Fences and Fields

When assessing the fences and fields that comprise an individual farmstead, it is crucial to remember that family farms are individual units of production. Comparing a historic family farm to a historic factory building is a valuable analogy. Like a historic factory building, the outside (that is, the farm boundaries) are constants (although additions may be made through the years). How space is divided on the inside (or within the fields), however, may change through the years, according to the commodities being produced at a given period.

On a historic family farm of 150 years in age, in other words, the size of fields and the types of crops produced have undoubtedly changed from the date of establishment to today. If such changes have not happened, the farm would probably not have remained successful and be a farm today. Also, due to changes in farm technology and mechanization, as well as the decline of farm tenancy, fields from the mid-twentieth century are often larger in acreage than those that could be managed efficiently by earlier available technology and labor systems. This change in field size, in most cases, is significant to the agricultural history of the property in that the changes reflect the general trends of labor, farm management, and crop production of twentieth century agriculture. The fields, in other words, become valuable documents of how agricultural production evolved from the nineteenth to the twentieth century.

In the survey of the Upper Paint Rock Valley, it is evident that most farms contain their historic patterns from, at least, the 1930s and 1940s, when the Soil Conservation Service and other progressive agricultural agencies introduced contoured plowing, windbreaks, and other conservation measures in area farms. Another contributor to these patterns was the emergence of new agricultural specialization as farm families concentrated on livestock, dairy, and tobacco production and lessened their earlier dependence on row crops.

When assessing fields, consider whether boundary lines between fields have been defined by past historical markers or by past historical behavior. Sometimes, historic fence lines are in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number F Page 19

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

place; sometimes, historic documents (soil conservation surveys from the 1930s-1940s; deed records; aerial photography from the 1930s-1950s) will document the definition of the fields. Most often, however, "natural" fence lines, such as trees, bushes, and terraces, are still apparent around the boundaries of fields. If these types of historic boundaries exist around the fields, defining their historic boundaries as individual production areas within a larger unit of production, a significant agricultural sense of time and place is conveyed.

limestone fence (1840-1950). Most of the extant historic fences dating to the nineteenth century in the Tennessee River Valley were made of flat limestone stones. In this region, the earliest fences of this type probably date to late antebellum period, built both by slaves and Irish laborers. Extant limestone fences, however, may also be from the late nineteenth century as population grew and more fields were cleared and put into production.

rail fence (1800-1900). Also known as the worm, snake, or zig-zag fence.

barbed wire fence (1900-1990). Although introduced in the Midwest during the 1870s, and gaining immense popularity in the Western states in the late 1800s, the barbed wire fence in the Tennessee River Valley is usually twentieth century in origin and is associated with the shift to cattle production in this century.

net wire fence (1900-1990). Like the barbed wire fence, woven wire fences were first available in the 1880s, but in the Tennessee River Valley most extant fences are twentieth century in origin. This type of fence is very common.

electric fence (1940-2000). Once the Rural Electrification Administration began to provide cheap electricity to rural areas, farmers began to use single or double strands of electric wire to fence livestock.

Cemeteries

Several historic family farms retain family cemeteries, which may be significant contributing elements of the farmstead if the majority of graves date prior to 1954, if the grave markers are significant artifacts of folk culture, and if the cemetery itself represents a significant example of a designed landscape. Either type of cemetery, however, if they meet the general requirements noted above, would be significant contributing elements to the farmstead and, in fact, could be individually eligible for their significant association with ethnic identity theme and the settlement theme of Criterion A. As an example, the Toner Cemetery in Hollytree is the oldest in the valley while the Bouldin Cemetery in the Swaim district contains a hand-laid stone wall that protects the oldest burials in the cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 20

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

Eligibility and Registration Requirements:

In the Upper Paint Rock Valley, historic family farms are most often significant for their association of the history of agriculture and the history of settlement in that area (Criterion A). They may well be the homes of individuals significant in the history of agriculture (Criterion B) or in other areas where the property would have its own context for potential Criterion B eligibility. Many contain examples of architecture and craftsmanship that would be significant under Criterion C of the National Register. Some farms or districts may best represent farm complexes eligible under Criterion C as a collection of buildings with integrity that are good examples of a type, period, or method of construction.

Agriculture, settlement, and architecture are the primary historical themes of significance for historic family farms in the Upper Paint Rock Valley. But properties may have secondary areas of significance, due to extant historic properties such as offices (medicine), commerce (such as the general store at Estillfork), churches (religion), light industry (blacksmith shops, mills), road systems and/or transportation-related buildings (gas stations), and slave and/or tenant housing (ethnic identity and labor) or due to a significant association with an individual of significance (politics, science, medicine, law, education, ethnic identity, etc.)

In developing the six historic districts that accompany this MPS, several potentially eligible farms were identified. These include the Jones Farm, Highway 65 near Garth, which includes a Bungalow residence and four contributing structures, including an early (c. 1920) silo; and a fieldstone Bungalow farmstead, at approximately 2200 Highway 10; the Lindsey Farm on Highway 65 near Garth; the J.R. Reed farmstead at 8047 Highway 65, which includes a c. 1900 barn; the Robinson farmstead on Highway 65 near Hollytree; the Beeson farmstead on Highway 65 near Princeton; the Horton farmstead on Highway 65 near Princeton; the Howard Hall farmstead, County Road 142 near Princeton; the Miller-Brewer farmstead, County Road 9, near Estillfork; Ralph Hall farmstead, 20711 Highway 65 near Larkin; Grady Graham farmstead, 420 Highway 27; and the Green farmstead, Highway 65 near Larkin.

II. Rural Historic Districts

Settlement in the Paint Rock Valley often clustered near crossroads, creating crossroad villages composed of houses, commercial buildings, public buildings, churches, cemeteries, and farms.

Eligibility and Registration Requirements:

Registration requirements for a rural historic district would follow those generally set for rural districts throughout the country—a contiguous set of properties that convey a sense of time and place and may be distinguished as a related entity from the surrounding countryside. What distinguishes the rural historic districts nominated in the Upper Paint Rock Valley is their close

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 21

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

association to crossroads of local roads with Alabama Highway 65 and/or the Paint Rock River and its tributaries. Much of this close association is due to the narrow valley created by the Paint Rock River, as it extends southward from the Tennessee line to US Highway 72 and the railroad.

In the Upper Paint Rock Valley, rural historic districts are most often significant for their association of the history of commerce, public life, and the history of settlement in that area (Criterion A). They may well be the homes of individuals significant in the history of commerce and politics (Criterion B) or in other areas where the property would have its own context for potential Criterion B eligibility. Many contain examples of architecture and craftsmanship that would be significant under Criterion C of the National Register. Some districts may best represent farm complexes eligible under Criterion C as a collection of buildings with integrity that are good examples of a type, period, or method of construction. If the district is associated with significant developments and periods in agriculture, it may be eligible under Criterion A for the theme of agriculture.

Settlement, architecture, commerce, and politics are the primary historical themes of significance for historic districts in the Upper Paint Rock Valley. But properties may have secondary areas of significance, due to extant historic properties such as offices (medicine), schools (education), churches (religion), light industry (blacksmith shops, mills), road systems and/or transportation-related buildings (gas stations), and slave and/or tenant housing (ethnic identity and labor) or due to a significant association with an individual of significance (politics, science, medicine, law, education, ethnic identity, etc.) Other rural historic districts that are potentially eligible in the Upper Paint Rock Valley, in addition to the six nominated districts attached to this MPS, are Little Nashville, Garth, and Hollytree.

III. Churches

Churches may be brick, frame, or concrete buildings that rest on brick, stone pier, and concrete foundations. They commonly have asphalt-shingle gable roofs and the primary entrance is at the gable end of the building. Most rural churches are from the twentieth century, with a few dating as early as 1880.

A majority of church properties commonly consist of a single church building on a lot of land. However, many church properties also contain other types of historic buildings and/or structures that serve a range of functions on the church lot. These outbuildings include typically unadorned, functional buildings such as:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 22

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

privies (wooden metal-covered shed roof board-and-batten structures, usually from ca. 1930 to 1970)

picnic shelters (both wooden and/or metal rectangular structures, with gable roofs and concrete floors, typically dating from ca. 1950 to 1990)

storage sheds (wooden and/or metal rectangular buildings, either with wood plank or concrete floors, dating from ca. 1920 to 1990)

recreational facilities (playground equipment and baseball fields, often associated with an extant or non-extant school building on the property)

cemeteries, c. 1820-1990, are considered contributing sites when the majority of the gravemarkers are at least 50 years old and that the cemetery plan retains its historic arrangement and general shape

Outbuildings may be considered contributing buildings and structures to the nomination if they date to the property's period of significance and possess integrity.

Churches and cemeteries are eligible under Criterion A for their association with settlement, religion, social history, and funerary practices in the Upper Paint Rock Valley from 1820 to 1954. Churches and cemeteries may also be eligible under Criterion C for architecture as representative examples of craftsmanship and vernacular styles associated with the churches or in the folk art traditions conveyed by the gravemarkers and landscape design of the cemeteries. One historic carpenter associated with building churches has been identified. Joe V. Cagle, who lived at Francisco, is credited with building the Concord Cumberland Presbyterian Church circa 1880 in New Market, Madison County.

Several important churches are included in the initial nominations of six districts that accompanies this MPS. Other significant churches include, for instance, the Mt. Nebo Baptist Church (c. 1900) in Hollytree.

Commercial Buildings

Commercial buildings in the Paint Rock Valley are primarily one-story buildings constructed of brick, frame, metal, and concrete. They are generally One-Part Commercial Block buildings, which is a one-story building shaped like a box. Another type is the Enframed Window Wall building, where the width of the building is at least twice that of the One-Part Commercial Block.

Commercial buildings are eligible under Criterion A for their contribution or role in the growth and development of the Paint Rock Valley from 1820 to 1954. Commercial buildings may be associated with significant periods of commercial and industrial expansion. Commercial buildings are eligible under Criterion C for architecture as representative examples of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 23

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

commercial building types built during the settlement and development of the Paint Rock Valley from 1820 to 1954. Commercial buildings include One-part Commercial Block and Enframed Window Wall types. The Prince general store/post office at Estillfork is recognized as the most important rural commercial building in the valley. Johnson's Grocery in Garth, on Highway 65, dates to c. 1910, which is the same general date of the Smith Store in Hollytree, also on Highway 65.

Public Buildings

Public buildings in the Paint Rock Valley include public schools and post offices. These are one-story stone, frame, and metal buildings that date to the twentieth century.

Public buildings in the Paint Rock Valley are eligible for the National Register if they reflect the valley's significant patterns of providing government services to local residents. They also are eligible if they reflect the local association with various federal reform programs, such as the Works Progress Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Public buildings are eligible under Criterion A if they retain the essential physical features that reflect their period of significance. Public buildings are eligible under Criterion C if they illustrate a particular significant architectural style and retain most of the physical features that define that style, such as pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The Paint Rock Valley School in Princeton is the only historic school still operating in the valley. Historic post offices are closed, replaced by modern, prefabricated standardized-design buildings erected by the U.S. Postal Service in the 1990s.

Individual Dwellings

The individual dwellings found in the crossroad villages are typically of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Vernacular adaptations of more formal styles, such as the Colonial Revival, the Bungalow, the Minimal Traditional, and the Ranch styles (see descriptions above), are common. Generally the individual dwellings are frame and brick residences, with outbuildings consisting of sheds, garages, and fences.

In the Paint Rock Valley, individual dwellings are most often significant for their architectural significance under Criterion C, as excellent local representatives of either vernacular craftsmanship and folk forms (such as the central-hall house and the I-house) or the types of twentieth century domestic architectural styles found in the region in the first half of the century. For example, the Butler House at 4332 Highway 65, is the valley's only extant representative of Tudor Revival style. The Queen Anne styled dwelling at 2965 Highway 20 in Little Nashville is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 24

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

the valley's best representative of late Victorian style. The Browning House, at 13205 Highway 65 outside of Little Nashville, is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century I-house with a double portico. The Robinson House on Highway 65 in Hollytree is a good representative of the influence of Victorian design elements incorporated into the I-house form. The Eustace House at 12450 Highway 65 in Hollytree is another important example of the Victorian-influence I-house in the valley. The Grady House on Highway 27 is an excellent example of Bungalow style while the Houston-Sabisch House at 23084 Highway 65 demonstrates how owners updated an earlier folk styled farmhouse with Bungalow style elements.

Dwellings may well be the homes of individuals significant in the history of commerce, politics, agriculture, education, medicine, or ethnic identity (Criterion B) or in other areas where the property would have its own context for potential Criterion B eligibility.

F-IV. General Comments: Registration Requirements and Integrity

Properties that possess significance under the contexts discussed above may still not be eligible for listing in the National Register, however, if they no longer possess architectural integrity or do not reflect historic associations. The integrity of a property is assessed by evaluating its design, workmanship, materials, setting, location, feeling and association, and how these characteristics have been altered since the property's period of significance. Determining the property's period of significance, consequently, becomes a key step in determining its eligibility. As an example, a farm that no longer contains an adequate number of historical and architectural characteristics that date to its period of significance will not be eligible since it no longer conveys a sense of time and place nor is it a historical artifact of a significant period in the history of agriculture, settlement, and architecture. In assessing integrity, careful attention should be directed at the exterior and interior integrity of the farmhouse, since it was the administrative center of the farm, and careful attention should be directed to the extant historic outbuildings. Distribution and type of outbuildings and the type of "farming" (domestic sphere or field crops or livestock) will also help determine boundaries and significance. It will be important to identify whether the modernization of the interior and/or exterior took place as part of the progressive farm improvement programs of the twentieth century, programs like the "Better Homes, Better Farms" initiatives of the 1920s.

Properties which contain physical resources that may be significant under Criterion D may be of such a nature, extent, and potential significance that an evaluation by a professionally certified archaeologist is required. Such resources which are to be contributing elements in a nomination may often be adequately assessed by a certified historic preservation professional.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 25

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

Resources that may be individually eligible must be assessed by a professionally certified archaeologist.

Endnotes, Associated Property Types

1. Caneta S. Hankins, Hearthstones: The Story of Rutherford County Homes (Murfreesboro: Oaklands Association, 1994), 71.
2. Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), II, 3.
3. Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number G/H Page 26

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

G. Geographical Data

This Multiple Property Submission concentrates on Jackson County's Paint Rock Valley, which begins at Francisco on the Tennessee state line to the north and then extends south, along Highway 65 and the Paint Rock River to the towns of Gurley and Paint Rock, which were served by the railroad and is now served by US Highway 72.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

This survey and nomination project began in 2000, with the Jackson County Historical Society hiring historic preservation Pam King of Birmingham to carry out an intensive historic and architectural survey of the Paint Rock Valley. The Paint Rock Valley Preservation Committee, led by Judy Prince, assisted King in her work.

After the completion of the survey and a draft report in 2001, King and the Alabama Historical Commission requested the assistance of Carroll Van West, director of the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University. In the fall of 2002, King, West, and AHC staff assessed the area for potential National Register eligibility. In the spring of 2003, West and a group of four graduate assistants from the Center, Jessica Davis, Sarah Jackson, David Price, and Laura Stewart carried out survey and assessments of five potential districts. In the summer of 2003, at the urging of local groups, Price carried out the assessment of a sixth district. The Center team believes these six initial historic districts document many of the valley's key historic and architectural resources. Additional nominations of individual buildings are planned for the future, with the permission and assistance of local property owners.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number I Page 27

Historic Resources of the Paint Rock Valley, 1820-1954

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Section number 1 Page 28

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