

VER 3/10/94
IRHP - 5/11/94

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Scott-Walker House

other names/site number VDHR File No. 86-26

2. Location

street & number E side of SR 635, 2 mi. SE of Saltville not for publication n/a
city or town Saltville vicinity x
state Virginia code VA county Smyth code 173 zip code 24370

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wayne C. Miller
Signature of certifying official Date March 7, 1994

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u> 1 </u> | <u> 1 </u> | buildings |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | sites |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | structures |
| <u> 0 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | objects |
| <u> 1 </u> | <u> 1 </u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

DOMESTIC secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Hall-Parlor-plan

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls STONE: Limestone

roof METAL

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1800-1815

Significant Dates ca. 1800
ca. 1815

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
 Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 17 | 435580 | 4082000 | 2 | | |
| 3 | | | | 4 | | |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Walter F. Bailey
 organization Mary Washington College date January 1994
 street & number 1652 Carolina Av. telephone 615-246-5519
 city or town Kingsport state TN zip code 37664

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Robert L. and Elizabeth P. Barker

street & number 786 Falcon Drive telephone _____

city or town Abingdon state VA zip code 24210

=====
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 18.1 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.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Scott-Walker House
Smyth County, Virginia

Summary Description

The Scott-Walker House sits on a one-acre site on the east side of State Road 635 in a mountainous area called Buckeye Hollow in rural Smyth County, Virginia, two miles southeast of the town of Saltville. The house is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed structure with a hall-parlor plan on each floor. The house has limestone masonry walls and exterior chimneys at each gable end. Interior woodwork makes the house exceptional. The original structure has raised paneling in the door and window reveals, and has paneled wainscotting in one room. It also has dentil crown molding and plastered walls above wainscotting in all rooms. Elaborate carving, featuring an uncommon scallop motif, decorates mantels on each floor. A single-story, three-room, frame wing was added to the north elevation 1992 and a single-story frame garage was built east of the house in 1993. There are no extant historic outbuildings on the property.

Detailed Description

A small yard extends from the principal facade of the house about fifteen yards to a spur off State Route 635 bounding the south elevation of the Scott-Walker House. The west gable end is bordered almost directly by State Route 635. A narrow yard, which extends from the new wing about forty yards to another fence, extends beyond the north elevation. A steep hill covered by a large rock outcropping rises near the east gable end of the house to a fence about thirty yards away.

Facing south, it is a three-bay, two-story, limestone masonry house with a stone foundation, a gable roof, and two exterior end chimneys. The foundation has three small openings, two of which retain rough wood framing. Although now filled with silt, the basement has a ceiling height of from six to six and one half feet. It is entered through a bulkhead on the rear elevation. Both the first and second floors and the attic have a hall-parlor plan of two rooms divided by a partition. On each floor, the east room is the larger of the two rooms.

The massive walls are coursed, roughly cut limestone. The courses above ground are more regular than those of the rough foundation walls. The walls are load-bearing with wooden floor joists set directly into the stone. The wall stones range in length from thirty inches to less than six inches. Sixteen inches is a typical length, and six to eight inches a typical height. Much mortar is replaced and some is missing, creating occasional gaps between stones. However, the walls retain their structural integrity. There are no quoins or beltcourses.

The south elevation was originally the front elevation. It has two windows and a door on each floor. The two first-floor windows are symmetrically placed with one on each side of the first-floor doorway. These are nine-over-six double-hung sash windows, fit flush with the exterior surface. The first-floor doorway has a panelled, all wood door with metal strap hinges. This doorway is surmounted by a flat stone arch, the end pieces of which stop about two inches from the door edge. The two first-floor windows are surmounted with a similar arch. The second-floor has windows and a door exactly over the first floor openings. The second floor doorway once opened onto a porch. The fact that this doorway matches that of the first floor

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in size and elaboration, and has a similar threshold confirms that a two-level porch was once attached to the south facade.

A frame addition, possibly dating from the early twentieth century, extended from the west gable end until it was torn down in 1992. A large stone exterior end chimney is centered on this elevation. This chimney has a projecting masonry cap. On the right side of this chimney is a doorway like that of the first floor of the south elevation. This doorway no longer has its original door. Two small, single-sash, four-pane, wood-frame, attic windows are symmetrically placed, with one on each side of the chimney. The east gable end is exactly like that of the west except that it lacks a doorway.

The north elevation is similar to the south elevation except that it lacks a second-story door. The doorway is identical to that of the south elevation. The symmetrically placed windows are the same as those on the south elevation. There is a small repaired section filled in with brick in the wall under the right first-story window. This repair included replacement of the window's original sill with concrete.

The gable roof is covered by standing-seam sheetmetal. The rafter ends are enclosed in a boxed soffit and a thin piece of molding serves as a cornice on both elevations.

The first floor of the Scott-Walker House has a nine-foot ceiling height. Both rooms have east-west running heart pine floorboards, plaster or wallboard above wainscoting, dentil crown molding, and two recessed windows in each room with raised panel reveals. The ceiling of both rooms consists of plain, smoothly finished, narrow boards. A beaded partition wall divides the two rooms.

The original woodwork in both first-floor rooms survives largely intact. The east room is the most ornate, with Federal-style, raised-panel, cherry wainscoting forty-one inches above the floor, and the most elaborate mantel in the house:

The Federal-style east-room mantel features a segmental-arched soffit, a plain frieze panel edged by scalloping, schematic pilasters with gouged channels, and a heavily molded shelf. The overmantel has a plain plaster field, flanked by pilasters and topped by dentil cornice.¹

The west room contains a less ornate mantel:

The mantel in the west room is similar to the somewhat more elaborate east-room mantel. It features a plain architrave surround and has a frieze with two horizontal panels edged with the same scalloping motif seen in the east mantel. The projecting mantel shelf features a punch-and-dentil bed molding.²

The maple dado panelling in this room is simple vertical planking thirty-three and one-half inches high, above a five-inch baseboard. The window jambs in the east room have been

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Scott-Walker House
Smyth County, Virginia

painted, perhaps in the nineteenth century, but the rest of the woodwork in these two first-floor rooms has never been painted, though it could have once been varnished. This could account for the dark opaque-brown color of the mantels in these two rooms.

The west-room boxed staircase is of cherry, walnut, and maple. It begins parallel to the north wall, turning to parallel the west wall. The west wall section is enclosed. The stair steps become winders at the corner of the two walls. The north wall section has a simple square newel with unturned square balusters and a slightly more sculpted handrail. There is also a small closet under the stairs with original H-L hinges. This room has one door on the southwest corner.

The second floor plan is similar to that of the first except that the wood partition wall is moved west so as to create a small west room--the area first entered upon ascending the staircase. A balustrade similar to the staircase surrounds the stair opening. Both rooms have dentil crown molding like that of the first floor, a large section of which is missing from the east-room north wall. Each room has two window jambs like those of the first floor; the east room has the second-story doorway. Plank dado panelling like that of the west first-floor room is in both rooms. The upstairs walls are plastered above the panelling. Only the east room has a mantel. The paint coating this mantel was probably added during the twentieth century; the mantel is the only part of the woodwork above the first floor that shows obvious evidence of surface treatment.

Along the interior partition wall of the east room is a staircase leading to two attic rooms. These rooms have knee walls composed of wood planking with a thin chair rail on the north and south walls and a larger chair rail on the east and west walls. Two closet doorways located near the staircase permit access to a space beyond the knee walls and thus partial access to the roof structural system. The rafters are heavy sawn members with pegged scarf joints. Knee wall studs go from the floor to attach directly to the rafters.

A frame addition, possibly constructed in the twentieth century, was connected to the main house at the west gable end, covering the first-floor portion of the main house chimney and extending north past the north elevation wall of the main house, until 1992 when it was torn down. This was a one-story, two-room, frame, gable-roofed addition with a dropped roof porch extending from the south facade of the west room. A brick, interior chimney was located between the two rooms. It was probably a stove chimney as there was no fireplace in either room. The interior had a two-room plan and the east room was originally subdivided to create at least one other room.

In 1992 Mr. Robert Barker, current owner of the property, added a frame wing to the north elevation. It is a single-story, three-room, frame addition with a cinderblock foundation resting on a concrete slab and a gable roof covered in standing seam sheetmetal. The south gable end meets the north facade of the original structure through a narrow passage, creating the T plan of the resultant structure. The new wing includes a porch on its north and east elevations. A window bay is included on the east elevation. In its relation to the fabric of the

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**Scott-Walker House
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original structure, this wing can be viewed as an essentially separate structure. The connecting hall between the new wing and the original structure has an independent foundation consisting of six wood floor joists resting on two concrete lintel blocks which in turn rest on two reinforced concrete piers. None of these pieces attach to the fabric of the original structure. The connecting hall simply abuts the facade of the original structure.

Because the Scott-Walker House was used as a farm residence, outbuildings probably were once associated with it, but none now survive on the property. A noncontributing, one-story, frame garage was built east of the dwelling in 1993.

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Scott-Walker House
Smyth County, Virginia

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Scott-Walker House is significant because it is the oldest known stone farmhouse in Smyth County, Virginia. It is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed structure with a hall-parlor plan on each floor. The house has limestone masonry walls and exterior chimneys at each gable end. Two finished attic rooms are unusual features of the dwelling.

The house is an early nineteenth-century dwelling of a prosperous Southwest Virginia farmer. It is contemporary with the Old Stone Tavern, a Virginia Historic Landmark in Smyth County dating to before 1815.³ Unlike the Old Stone Tavern, however, the Scott-Walker House represents a surviving domestic structure from this period. The Scott-Walker House is especially significant because of its high quality workmanship and its architectural integrity. The house was owned by the Scott and Walker families from its construction to the mid-twentieth century, although the economic status of the owners seems to have declined after the death of its first owner.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Scott-Walker House dates from the early nineteenth century. The original owner was Charles Scott. Scott formally acquired the land on which the house was built in a deed from James Crabtree dated March 8, 1790, but first paid taxes on it in 1788.⁴ This original tract included two hundred acres in what was then Washington County. James Crabtree, holder of large amounts of land in early Washington County, acquired the property by a patent dated July 5, 1785.⁵ In 1792 Peter Scott, most likely Charles Scott's brother, paid taxes on one hundred acres of this land.⁶ In a deed dated September 18, 1799 Peter Scott sold the same land back to Charles Scott.⁷ In 1803 Charles Scott again sold this same one-hundred-acre tract to Mary F. Robbins who sold it back to him in 1810.⁸ Perhaps Charles Scott thus shuffled his land around to raise money for the construction of the house during the first years of the nineteenth century. This deduction is bolstered by the personal property tax records of 1815, which confirm that the house was built before 1815, listing Charles Scott as the owner of one "country house" valued at one thousand dollars, a substantial amount indicating a significant building.⁹

Charles Scott was a prosperous farmer in Washington County. The 1815 personal property tax records list him as the owner of four slaves and fifteen head of cattle. Furthermore, houses valued at more than five hundred dollars appear infrequently in the 1815 personal property tax records. Among a sample of over thirty people listed in these records only seven paid more than two dollars in total taxes. Charles Scott paid five dollars and fifteen cents in taxes on his personal property in 1815, including a piece of furniture elaborate enough to be individually taxed. This places him within the top twenty percent of property owners in the area. Significant outbuildings may have been associated with the house during this period because in 1820 Charles Scott paid taxes on buildings valued at one thousand two hundred dollars or two hundred dollars over the value of the house in 1815.¹⁰ Charles Scott died in 1825 and an inventory of his property dated March 18, 1826 lists him as the owner of extensive

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Scott-Walker House
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amounts of livestock, farm implements, household goods, and eleven slaves.¹¹ He also died seized of a total of two hundred fifty acres of land.¹²

Charles Scott willed his "plantation" to his sons George and Thomas. Thomas moved to nearby Tazewell County by 1840 and sold his share of his inheritance to a third party in 1840; this left his brother with the portion containing the house.¹³ Smyth County was formed from Washington County in 1832 and included the Scott-Walker House property. Following the final settlement of Charles Scott's estate in 1841, George W. Scott began paying taxes on the house and the land accompanying it, now comprising a single, 125-acre tract.¹⁴

George W. Scott lived on the property until his death on December 11, 1877, but was beset with legal difficulties throughout his life and never attained his father's level of prosperity.¹⁵ George W. Scott was forced to make a deed of trust to his brother Mitchel for the "Stone House" tract containing the Scott-Walker House in 1841 to secure debts which he owed, because he was "in arrears" in paying them.¹⁶ George W. Scott also owed over six hundred dollars to a James Cox in 1852 and appeared in chancery court from 1849 to 1852, unable to pay his debts.¹⁷ His name also shows up in Common Law suits brought by two Virginia banks in 1853, in which judgements were made against him and co-defendants for amounts of over one thousand dollars.¹⁸ George W. Scott did not pay off his debts nor regain title to the Scott-Walker House land, from Edward A. Scott who held the trust deed to it after Mitchel Scott conveyed it to him in 1849, until 1861.¹⁹

George W. Scott farmed his land and dabbled in various other pursuits. He was appointed constable of the second district of Smyth County in 1833, paying a bond to the governor of Virginia to receive this appointment.²⁰ His personal property in 1846 is enumerated in a trust deed of that year. It shows that he owned livestock, including nine head of cattle, household furniture, and farm implements, and that he grew oats, wheat, and corn.²¹ A more extensive list of property is attributed to him in another deed of trust made in 1852. The substantial numbers of various kinds of tanned hides and untanned skins listed in this deed indicate that George W. Scott earned some money in tanning.²² George W. Scott never owned more land than the 125 acres of the Scott-Walker House tract, but he made one small gift of land to each of his two daughters, recorded by deeds in 1876, which reduced his holdings to 122 1/2 acres.²³

George W. Scott died intestate in 1877 and his widow, his two daughters, and their husbands continued to live on the property, assuming ownership of it by informal conveyance until they encountered serious legal problems arising from Edward A. Scott's former trust deed to the property.²⁴ Edward A. Scott is described in a letter representing the George W. Scott heirs as "insolvent years before his death." This assessment is thoroughly justified by an account of the debts of Edward A. Scott prepared after his death in 1865, in which his estate is shown to have owed more than fifteen thousand dollars to multiple claimants.²⁵

A chancery suit, begun by 1870 and not ending till after the turn of the century, was brought against Edward A. Scott's estate and other defendants by several plaintiffs, including

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Vincent Morgan. Morgan subsequently learned that Edward A. Scott had held a trust deed for the Scott-Walker House property and in 1882 requested for it to be added as liable for sale to satisfy judgements in the suit.²⁶ Despite the fact that George W. Scott is described as residing on the property during the time Edward A. Scott held the trust deed for it, in two different period documents, and despite the fact that George W. Scott regained title to the land in 1861, the court overruled the arguments of the George W. Scott heirs and ordered the Scott-Walker House property sold to pay judgements in the suit.²⁷ The George W. Scott heirs' case may have been weakened by the fact that Edward A. Scott paid taxes on the Scott-Walker House property in 1850 and again in 1855.²⁸

As a result of this judgement, the Scott-Walker House property was sold by a court appointed commissioner to U.S. Walker, husband of George W. Scott's daughter Mary Ann Walker. U.S. Walker received the deed for the property in November 1892. He paid \$1250 for the property, the amount at which it was valued in 1850 when Edward A. Scott paid taxes on it.²⁹

This amount did not reflect the appraised value of the property in 1893 of \$367.50.³⁰ Indeed, except for amounts easily attributed to Civil War era inflation, the value amounts included in the tax records for buildings added to the land decline steadily throughout the nineteenth century, and the total appraised value of the property declined substantially after the Civil War. When George W. Scott first paid taxes on it in 1842, the total value of the property was appraised at \$1250, with eight hundred dollars of this allotted for the buildings on it. By 1855 the total value of the property had increased to \$1500, but the buildings on it then were appraised at only six hundred fifty dollars. By 1875 the total value of the property was down to \$612.50 with only one hundred dollars of this amount on account of the buildings on it. The buildings on the land were also valued at one hundred dollars in 1893 when U.S. Walker first paid taxes on it.³¹

When Walker received title to the land, the boundaries were unchanged from the 122 1/2 acres which they comprised at George Scott's death. The decline in value of the land throughout the nineteenth century and George Scott's inability to purchase more land during his lifetime underscore why few changes were made to the house during the nineteenth century; George W. Scott was not economically successful. Thus, during the nineteenth century the house remained much the same as it was when built, preserving its integrity from the construction period, but also indicating a corresponding decline in the status of the building from opulent to outmoded.

U.S. Walker died on April 2, 1932 and left small amounts of money in his will to members of his family, providing that the bulk of his property be divided equally amongst his family.³² The deed of partition dated November 1932, dividing his estate amongst his heirs, reveals that he owned a tract of 245.12 acres of land, including the land containing the Scott-Walker House.³³ His daughter Jeanett Keels received 67.52 acres including the Scott-Walker House, referred to as the "stone house," by this deed.

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Scott-Walker House
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Jeanett Keels is listed in this deed as a resident of South Carolina so it is unclear when or if she lived in the house. However, she was living in Smyth County in another house at the time of her death in 1967.³⁴ Jeanett Keels sold the Scott-Walker House property, with the same boundaries as she received it, in February 1952.³⁵ The house thus passed out of the hands of its original family and subsequently changed hands many times up to July 1990 when Frank Detweiler acquired the tract on which the house now sits.³⁶ This tract is approximately one acre.³⁷ Detweiler sold the property to its current owners Robert L. Barker and Elizabeth P. Barker in August 1990.

The house is significant as a surviving example of a type of architecture once common in this part of Virginia. Additional area representatives of the type of stone vernacular architecture represented by the Scott-Walker House include the Haller-Gibbony Rock House in Wytheville, Virginia and the Old Russell County Courthouse near Dickensonville, Virginia, both Virginia Historic Landmarks.³⁸

The house retains a high degree of historic and physical integrity. Although no historic outbuildings survive on the property, few changes have been made to the house. A frame addition was added, probably in the twentieth century, but had little impact on the historic or physical integrity of the house. It was a two-room wooden frame wing added to the west gable end of the house. It was torn down without affecting the original structure in 1992. The same year a new three-room wooden-frame wing was added to the rear elevation of the house, but it too was constructed without altering the fabric of the original structure; it is connected to the dwelling by a small frame hyphen. Except for the absence of its original two-level porch, the front facade of the house is untouched by any real changes since its construction. Aside from some interior replastering and a few electrical outlets, the rest of the house is scarcely different from the way it was when built.

ENDNOTES

1. Jeff O'Dell, Description of mantels in the Scott-Walker House, in James Christian Hill, Richmond, to Walter F. Bailey, Kingsport, 22 January 1993, Letter in the hand of Walter F. Bailey.

2. Ibid.

3. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, DHL File 86-26., and Calder Loth, ed., The Virginia Landmarks Register 3d ed. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1986), 428.

4. See Washington County Deed Book 1, p. 193. Located in Washington County Courthouse, Virginia, and Washington County Personal Property and Land Book B, 1788, Microfilm reel 332, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

5. Arah Miller Fritz and Margaret Milam McProud, eds., The Crabtrees of Southwest Virginia (Pecos, Texas: Hawks Printing Company, 1965), 101-108. See also, Washington County Deed Book 1, p. 193.

6. Washington County Personal Property and Land Book B, 1792.

7. Washington County Deed Book 2, p. 228.

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Scott-Walker House
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8. Washington County Deed Book 3, p. 29 and Deed Book 4, p. 285.
9. Washington County Personal Property Book B, 1815.
10. Washington County Land Book B, 1820.
11. Washington County Will Book 5, p. 272-276.
12. Washington County Land Book B, 1826.
13. Smyth County Deed Book 3, p. 97.
14. Smyth County Land Book B, 1842 and Washington County Will Book 8, pp. 222-225.
15. His death is recorded in Smyth County Register of Births and Deaths, 1857-1896. Testimony that he lived on the property throughout his life is in a letter from John A. Campell, Counsel for the George W. Scott heirs, dated August 1881, found in Wythe County Chancery Causes File 214, February-September, 1900.
16. Smyth County Deed Book 3, p. 98.
17. See Smyth County Deed Book 5, p. 493 and Smyth County Chancery Order Book 1, pp. 251, 290.
18. Smyth County Common Law Order Book 3, p. 116-117.
19. See Smyth County Deed Book 5, p. 218 and Deed Book 8, p. 385.
20. Smyth County Deed Book 1, p. 262.
21. Smyth County Deed Book 4, p. 296.
22. Smyth County Deed Book 5, p. 493.
23. See the Smyth County Deed Book 11, pp. 522-523, and the Smyth County Land Book, 1875.
24. Letter from John A. Campell, Counsel for the George W. Scott heirs, dated August 1881.
25. Smyth County Will Book 4, p. 106.
26. For particulars see Smyth County Chancery Order Book 3, p. 420; Order in V. S. Morgan vs. Mitchel Scott's admr. et als., dated February 19, 1900 in Wythe County Chancery Causes File 214, February-September 1900; and, third amended bill of V. S. Morgan in Wythe County Chancery Causes File 214.
27. Wythe County Chancery Order Book 6, p. 207.
28. Smyth County Land Books, 1850, 1855.
29. Smyth County Deed Book 21, p. 103.
30. Smyth County Land Book, 1893.
31. Smyth County Land Book B, 1842, 1855, 1875, 1893.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

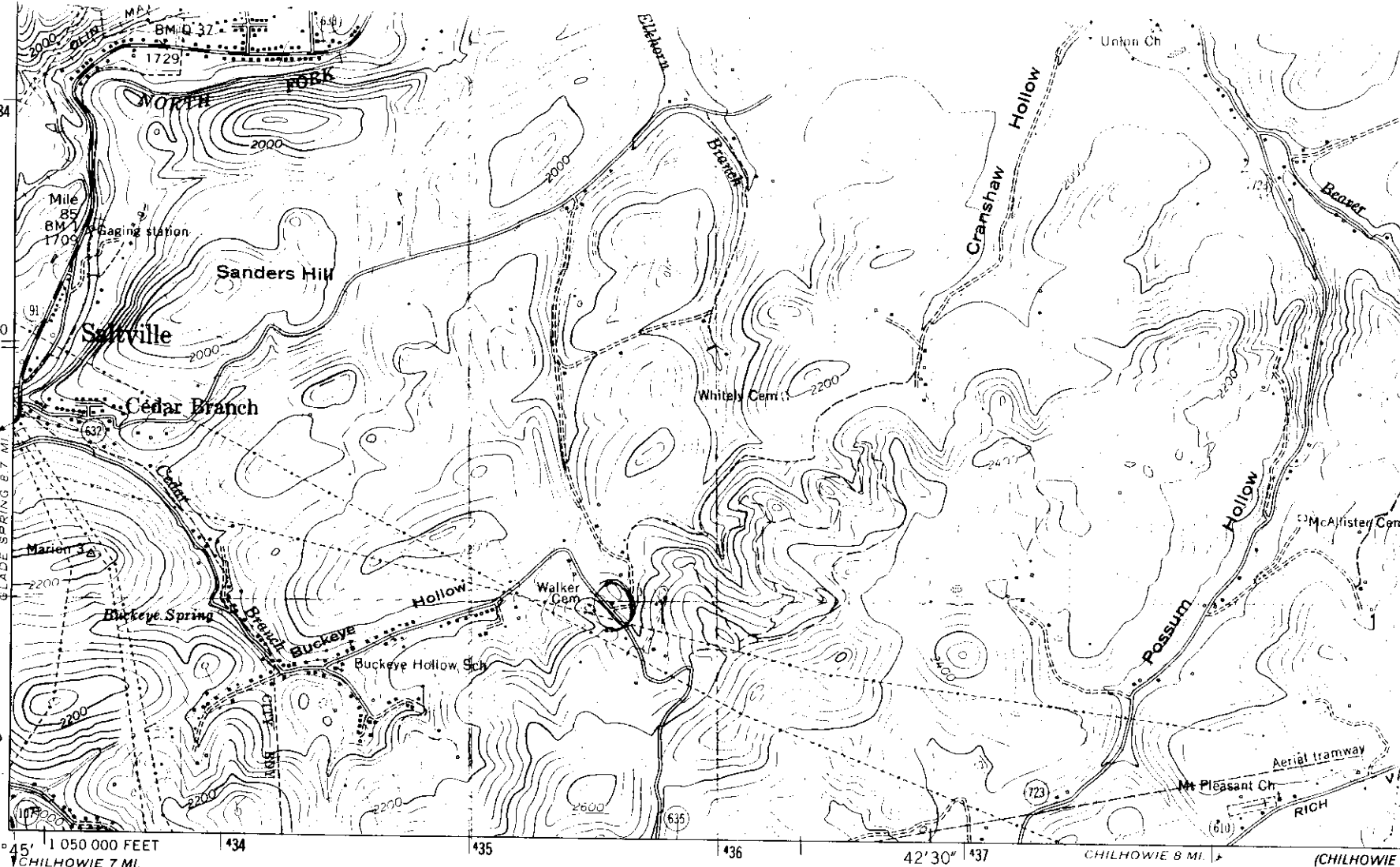
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Scott-Walker House
Smyth County, Virginia

32. Smyth County Will Book 11, pp. 281, 313.
33. Smyth County Deed Book 68, p. 403.
34. Smyth County Will Book 23, p. 407.
35. Smyth County Deed Book 114, p. 250.
36. Smyth County Deed Book 406, p. 301.
37. Smyth County Tax Map Section 29, Tract 148A.
38. The Virginia Landmarks Register, pp. 417, 493.

SCOTT-WALKER
 HOUSE
 Smyth County, VA
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(GLADE SPRING 212-SE)
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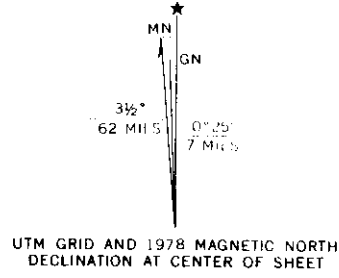
Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
 Published by the Geological Survey

Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, and TVA
 Topography by photogrammetric methods using aerial
 photographs taken 1946. Map field checked by TVA, 1958

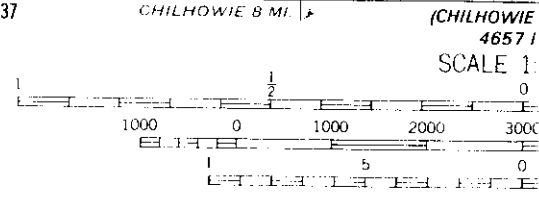
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia (South)
 rectangular coordinate system

1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid ticks.
 Zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
 visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest
 information available from the controlling authority



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL
 DASHED LINES REPRESENT
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATION
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SU
 VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURC
 AND U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTAN
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.