

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

LISTED ON:
VLR 12/17/2009
NRHP 03/25/2010

**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 _____
other names/site number Saltville Battlefields Historic District / 295-5001

2. Location

street & number SR 91, SR 107, CR 632 not for publication x
city or town Saltville vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Smyth / Washington code 173 / 191 zip code 24370

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 x nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

2/4/10
Date

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

Signature of commenting official/Title
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 the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- building(s)
x district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows include counts for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and a Total row.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Lists categories like Defense, Industry, Transportation and sub-categories like battle site, fortification, etc.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Table with 2 columns: Cat, Sub. Lists categories like DOMESTIC, COMMERCE/TRADE and sub-categories like single dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, etc.

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Other: I-house
Late Victorian: Victorian
Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Late 19th and 20th century revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20th century American movements: Commercial style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick; Stone; Concrete
roof Stone: slate; Asphalt; Metal: tin
walls Wood: weatherboard; Wood: log; Brick; Stone
other Wood

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)

- x 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.
x 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)

MILITARY
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK
ENGINEERING
ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC - NON-ABORIGINAL

Period of Significance 1862-1864

Significant Dates October 2, 1864; December 20, 1864

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American, African-American

Architect/Builder R. L. Poor

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: Radford University; William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 2.737

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing				
1	17	429614	4084281	2	17	434431	4084281	3	17	434431	4077623	4	17	429614	4077623

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 David W. Lewes, Project Manager
 organization William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research date September 18, 2009
 street & number P.O. Box 8795 telephone 757-221-2580
 city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23187-8795

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Additional Documentation
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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 _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**Saltville Battlefields Historic District
Smyth and Washington counties, Virginia**

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Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	Sub: <u> financial institution </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> specialty store </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> restaurant </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> warehouse </u>
<u> SOCIAL </u>	<u> meeting hall </u>
<u> GOVERNMENT </u>	<u> city hall </u>
<u> GOVERNMENT </u>	<u> correctional facility </u>
<u> GOVERNMENT </u>	<u> fire station </u>
<u> GOVERNMENT </u>	<u> post office </u>
<u> EDUCATION </u>	<u> school </u>
<u> EDUCATION </u>	<u> library </u>
<u> RELIGION </u>	<u> religious facility </u>
<u> FUNERARY </u>	<u> cemetery </u>
<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE </u>	<u> museum </u>
<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE </u>	<u> sports facility </u>
<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE </u>	<u> outdoor recreation </u>
<u> RECREATION AND CULTURE </u>	<u> monument/marker </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE </u>	<u> agricultural field </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE </u>	<u> agricultural building </u>
<u> INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION </u>	<u> manufacturing facility </u>
<u> INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION </u>	<u> extractive facility </u>
<u> INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION </u>	<u> industrial storage </u>
<u> HEALTHCARE </u>	<u> clinic </u>
<u> HEALTHCARE </u>	<u> medical business/office </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> parking lot </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> park </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> garden </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> forest </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> unoccupied land </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> natural feature </u>
<u> LANDSCAPE </u>	<u> rail-related </u>
<u> TRANSPORTATION </u>	<u> road-related (vehicular) </u>
<u> TRANSPORTATION </u>	<u> pedestrian-related </u>

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Historic District Summary Description

The Saltville Battlefields Historic District lies within the town of Saltville, which straddles the line between Smyth and Washington counties in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of southwest Virginia; small portions of the district extend beyond the town limits into the adjacent counties. Boundaries encompass the core areas of two battles, fought on October 2 and December 20, 1864, where Confederate and Union forces contested control of the South's most important salt production facilities. While the battles are significant for their strategic importance, the first battle is also infamous for its aftermath when 46 or more African-American troopers of the 5th U.S. Colored Cavalry, mostly wounded prisoners, and some of their white officers and other Union soldiers were executed by Confederate soldiers and partisans. Also encompassed within the district, and largely overlapping the battlefield core areas, is "a complex of mutually supporting forts and batteries that protected the vital Confederate saltworks."¹ Protecting the approaches to the brine pumping and salt processing facilities, these fortifications can be considered equivalent in significance to the battles as they determined the flow of forces into battle; they also possess a level of integrity that is among the best to be found among fortification systems remaining in the Eastern Theater of the Civil War. The boundary of the district also encompasses the sites of the saltworks that were the objective of the Union attacks. Within the district boundary justified by the extent of sites, buildings, and landscape features associated with Civil War-era significance is an unusually large number of non-contributing resources. The vast majority consist of buildings constructed during Saltville's development as a chemical company town from the 1890s through 1970. Although contained within the district boundary, almost none of this later development was sited in areas occupied by significant Civil War-era resources.

The district extends 4.4 miles southwest to northeast and encompasses approximately 2,737 acres. Extending northeastward from the forested uplands south of Plasterco, the southern portion of the district encompasses the irregularly shaped core area of the December 20 battle, focused on Fort Breckenridge, Fort Statham, and the Mill Cliff Gun Emplacements. Directly northwest of this rugged terrain is the Saltville Valley where the Civil War-era saltworks were located. A significant architectural resource associated with the December battle is the late 19th-century William Stuart House, located toward the southwestern end of the valley. Lining the ridges that enclosed the valley on the northwest is a series of fortifications anchored by Fort Hatton (behind the southwesternmost ridge), the Walnut Street Forts, and Glade Spring Road Earthworks. Within and adjacent to the core area of the October battle, small but effectively situated fortifications commanded northern approaches such as Saltville Gap and the lower ford of the North Fork of the Holston River (Saltville Gap Overlook I and II, and Government Plant Overlook), Broadford Road (Broady Overlook), and the upper ford of the river (Chestnut Ridge Earthworks). The core area of the larger October battle includes scenes of intense fighting such as the Sanders House on Sanders Hill and Chestnut Ridge (also the locations of the massacre of wounded black troopers), Broady Bottom and the upper ford, Elizabeth Cemetery, and the lower ford.

Saltworks

From the late 18th through mid-20th century, salt brine extraction wells, briny ponds, salt furnaces, and various operations related to the salt industry have occupied large portions of the Saltville Valley. At the time of the district's period of significance (1861-1864), most of the salt production activities extended from a half mile southwest of the Smyth/Washington county line to the southern end of Saltville Gap adjacent to the dense core of Saltville's present downtown. A reconstructed salt furnace, blacksmith's shop, and brine pump, along with an original log pipe can be found town-owned Salt Park, a parcel along the north side of Route 91 at the southwest end of the district. Across the road, the town also owns the Saltville Wellfields, open ground that includes much of the area where salt manufacturing operations were focused at the time of the Civil War.

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Remains of several of the Civil War-era salt manufacturing have been recorded as archaeological sites. Within Salt Park, which includes a reconstructed furnace and pump along with an original log pipe, Site 44WG0351 represents the remains of two furnaces. The stone ruins and a kettle from the southern furnace are located within the Salt Park exhibit area. Across the rail bed of the branch of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, the subsurface remains of the northern furnace have been subjected to limited testing by Radford University archaeologists. Site 44WG0350 comprises the remains of three or four furnaces, which are visible as slightly raised subsurface features with some exposed stone suggesting their construction material (McDonald 1985:68-69). To the northeast of these sites are two large furnace complexes. Site 44SM0149 includes visible buried features that likely represent furnaces operated under contracts to the Georgia and Alabama governments. Site 44SM0150 may contain remains of as many as eight furnaces.² The durable basin-shaped iron kettles remain scattered about the town as reminders of the thriving Civil War-era salt industry. At least two kettles were noted during a site visit in 2009, one behind the William A. Stuart house and another used as a planter for flowers in the backyard at the foot of Saltville Gap Overlook.

Also integral to the expansion of the town's salt industry at the time of the Civil War was the branch line of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad that extended from Glade Spring to the edge of present downtown Saltville by 1856. Although the tracks have been removed, the entire length of the rail corridor, which runs adjacent to State Route 91, has been preserved as a "Rails to Trails" route.

Fortifications

From 1863 to 1864, Confederate engineers constructed a system of fortifications to protect approaches along all passable terrain leading to Saltville. Anchoring the southern approaches were two major forts, Fort Breckinridge above the Old Glade Spring Road and Fort Statham commanding the Lyon's Gap Road; on the northern slopes below Fort Statham were the three Mill Cliff Gun Emplacements. On the north side of the valley, Fort Hatton surveyed a narrow pass leading from the North Fork of the Holston River southeastward into the valley as well as the Old Glade Spring Road to the southwest. East of Fort Hatton, the Walnut Street Forts consisted of two large redoubts connected by a defensive ditch running along the ridge's northwest slope. Orientation of the major forts in this area indicates they functioned as a system of interlocking fields of fire and defense-in-depth (a layering of defenses designed to delay and wear out attackers and eventually encourage them to give up the assault).

Northeast of the Walnut Street Forts, a series of smaller fortifications continues along the ridges adjacent to the northwest side of the valley. At the northeast end of this ridge line, Saltville Gap provided a narrow approach for a force attacking through Allison Gap across the North Fork of the Holston River. Defending this approach was a gun emplacement on top of Saltville Gap Overlook. Across a narrow saddle on the same ridge as Saltville Gap Overlook is a gun emplacement on Government Plant Overlook, which could have defended both Saltville Gap and the river floodplain to the north. Three linear infantry trenches along the contours of Chestnut Ridge commanded the open ground of Broady Bottom, Cedar Branch, and the North Fork of the Holston River to the north. At the far north end of the district, two earthen walls on Broady Bottom Overlook may have been part of the Confederate defensive system, although it is also possible that these features were erected by Union troops during the October battle.

Except for 44SM0165, possibly 44SM0172 and 44WG0346, and portions of 44SM0173, all of the fortifications described in more detail below were part of a system of defenses designed by Confederate engineers in 1863-1864. Unless otherwise indicated, condition is good. Overall, condition has been quantified by Radford University researchers. A total of 9,607 linear feet are considered in good or fair condition (sharp angles to some erosion), while only 689 linear feet are in poor condition, with significant slumping, breaks, and intrusions.³

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Battlefields

The battlefields each comprise approximately one-third of the district's acreage; the battle on October 2, 1864 was focused at the northeastern end, while combat on December 20, 1864 occurred at the southwestern end of the district. The landscapes of both battlefields remain largely intact and would be recognizable to the battle participants. Moreover, post-Civil War development within the district does not detract from a modern visitor's understanding of the battles' sequence of events. Major roadways follow the paths of 19th-century thoroughfares present at the time of the battle; the only major modification being a short realignment at the northwest end of Old Glade Spring Road. Modern forest cover provides the most striking contrast with the battlefields' historic appearance: by the mid-19th century, surrounding hilltops had been denuded of trees to provide fuel for the saltmaking operations in the valley.

Defining features of the October 2 battle include the rolling uplands of Sanders Hill and Chestnut Ridge, clifftops, two fords on the North Fork of the Holston River, and the early-19th-century Elizabeth Cemetery. With the exception of the no longer extant Elizabeth Chapel, areas of intense fighting have been spared from impacts of later domestic and commercial development, which is largely confined to the northern end of the Saltville valley and the defile extending northeastward along East Main Street.

Likewise, key areas of the December 20 battlefield remain undeveloped. Although some low-density residential development has occurred along the Buchanan, Old Glade Spring, and Lyon's Gap roads approaches of Union forces, the rugged hilltops defended by Forts Statham and Breckinridge are only distinguished from their 19th-century appearance by dense forest cover. Industrial ownership of this portion of the district since the late 19th century has resulted in very few surface impacts. Due to the depth of gypsum deposits and salt brine caverns, these resources have been extracted through a small number of mine shafts and well borings accessed by unpaved, temporary roads; as a result, the land surface has been spared the scarring of strip mining.

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Inventory of Resources:

Due to the presence of a large number of non-contributing resources, mainly post-Civil War buildings in the present-day town that lies within the district, those resources are listed separately at the end of the inventory. These non-contributing resources, despite their large numbers, are in a concentrated area and thus do not negatively affect the ability of the contributing resources to convey their significance. Contributing resources include archaeological sites, landscape features that contribute to the significance of the battlefields, the defensive system of fortifications, and mid-19th century saltworks sites. They are grouped according to four areas of significance: Saltworks (1862-1864); Fortification System (1863-1864); October 2, 1864 battlefield; December 20, 1864 battlefield. Archaeological sites appear first in each category, organized by trinomial site number; landscape features, organized by name; and then architectural resources, organized by street and then address. Each inventory entry for contributing resources includes any associated archaeological site number, or VDHR Identification number for architectural resources, historic and/or current name; estimated date; location, including municipal jurisdiction (Saltville, Smyth County, or Washington County) and address (the latter for architectural resources only), estimated date, and contributing status, followed by a brief description. Abbreviations of contributing status include: the letters NC (non-contributing) or C (contributing) followed by the type of resource, either B (building), S (site), St (structure), or O (object).

Saltworks (2nd quarter of 19th century through 1864; significance 1862-1864)

Resource No.	Name	Description	County	Status
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Site 44SM0149		Salt furnaces	Smyth	CS
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This site includes visible buried features that likely represent furnaces operated under contracts to the Georgia and Alabama governments.

Site 44SM0150		Salt furnaces	Smyth	CS
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This site may contain remains of as many as eight furnaces.

Site 44WG0350		Salt furnaces	Washington	CS
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This site comprises the remains of three or four furnaces, which are visible as slightly raised subsurface features with some exposed stone suggesting their construction material. To the northeast of these sites are two large furnace complexes.

Site 44WG0351		Salt furnaces	Washington	CS
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Located within Salt Park, this site represents the remains of two furnaces. The stone ruins and a kettle from the southern furnace are located within the Salt Park exhibit area. Across the rail bed of the branch of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, the subsurface remains of the northern furnace have been subjected to limited testing by Radford University researchers.

		Log pipe	Washington	CO
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Located behind the reconstructed salt furnace within Salt Park is this extant length log pipe used to transfer brine from holding tanks to the furnace kettles.

		Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Bed	Smyth/Washington	CS
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Also integral to the expansion of the town's salt industry at the time of the Civil War was the branch line of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad that extended from Glade Spring to the edge of present downtown Saltville by 1856. Although the tracks have been removed, this rail corridor is recognizable as the route, which runs adjacent to Route 91, entire length of the bed has been preserved as a "Rails to Trails" route.

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295-0001-0093 Well Fields Prehistoric to 1950 (Lake Dr.) Smyth/Washington CS

The Well Fields are also contributing resources in the Saltville Historic District (DHR #295-5001), listed on the National Register in 2002.

Fortification System (all built 1863-1864)

- | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----|
| 44SM0107 | Fort Statham | Fortification | Smyth County | CS |
| Located on hilltop above Lyon's Gap Road, at south edge of Saltville Valley, east of Fort Breckinridge. Square fort with parapets 35 m on a side. Low parapets, lack of a sally port, and poorly defined gun ramps indicate it was possibly unfinished due to shallowness of bedrock below soil surface. | | | | |
| 44SM0165 | W. Chestnut Ridge Trench | Entrenchment | Smyth County | CS |
| Located at west end of Chestnut Ridge near site of Elizabeth Chapel. Two poorly preserved trenches probably not part of designed defensive system. | | | | |
| 44SM0166 | Lover's Leap Defenses | Fortification | Smyth County | CS |
| Located on hill adjacent to northeast end of Saltville Valley. Small trench in poor condition on east side of hill; three gun positions on slopes southeast of valley. | | | | |
| 44SM0168 | Saltville Gap Overlook I | Gun emplacement | Smyth County | CS |
| Located on northeast side of Saltville Gap. Lunette-shaped gun emplacement, with parapet about 25 m in perimeter, up to 1 m high. Firing platform, embrasure facing northwest. | | | | |
| 44SM0169 | Saltville Gap Overlook II | Fortification | Smyth County | CS |
| Located on southwest side of Saltville Gap; northeast end of ridges along northwest side of Saltville Valley. Small leveled area; possible sentry or observation post. | | | | |
| 44SM0171 | Government Plant Overlook | Fortification | Smyth County | CS |
| Located northeast across saddle from 44SM0168. Elliptical parapet, 90 m long, facing north. Includes two gun ramps and possible bombproof (4 x 7 m). Infantry trench downslope to north. | | | | |
| 44SM0172 | Broady Bottom Overlook | Raised earth/entrenchments | Smyth County | CS |
| Located north of Broady Bottom. Two short, parallel earthen walls. Possibly built during October battle by Union troops and not part of defensive system. | | | | |
| 44SM0173 | Chestnut Ridge | Entrenchments | Smyth County | CS |
| Located below Saltville Battlefield Overlook on northwest slope of Chestnut Ridge. Faces ford over North Fork of Holston River, Cedar Branch, Broadford Road (Route 91), and Old North Road (County Road 632). About 120 m long trench. Located near crest of Chestnut Ridge. About 160 m long trench. Artillery position for 4-gun battery reported in vicinity has not been located. Two poorly preserved, makeshift breastworks represented by rock piles; not part of designed defensive system. | | | | |
| 44SM0146 | Mill Cliff I | Gun emplacement | Smyth County | CS |
| 44SM 0147 | Mill Cliff II | Gun emplacement | Smyth County | CS |
| 44SM 0148 | Mill Cliff III | Gun emplacement | Smyth County | CS |
| Located below Fort Statham on slopes at southeast end of Saltville Valley, these three elliptical, leveled features are each 10-15 m long with low parapets on northwest sides. | | | | |
| 44WG0340 | Fort Breckinridge | Fortification | Washington County | CS |
| Located on hill on south side of Saltville Valley, west of Fort Statham. Covers Rich Valley and Old Glade Spring roads. Curved parapet about 130 m in perimeter. 2-3 m deep ditch fronts parapet except on E side. Three well-defined gun ramps on west and south sides; oval 5-x-7-m dugout, possible bombproof on north side | | | | |
| 44WG0345 | Fort Hatton | Fortification | Washington County | CS |
| Located at southwest end of ridge defenses on northwest side of valley. Fort with two batteries connected by infantry rifle trench | | | | |

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(200 m total length); each battery with ditch feature downslope. Northern battery has 3 gun ramps, 1 to 3 firing platforms, embrasures facing north, northwest, and southwest. Possible supply road enters battery from SE. Southern battery is open to E; contains gun ramp, firing platform, and embrasure facing SW toward Rich Valley-Old Glade Spring Road entrance to Saltville valley.

44WG0346	Railroad Dugout	Entrenchment/shelter	Washington County	CS
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Located above railroad bed near saltworks at southwest end of Saltville Valley. Short trench. Unusual placement indicates possibly a civilian feature.

October 2, 1864 Battlefield

44SM0173	Chestnut Ridge	Battlefield/earthworks	Smyth	(counted under Fortifications)
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Northern edge of battlefield. Confederate right wing located here; most intense fighting. Trenches along northwest side of hill and crest; makeshift breastworks near crest. Battlefield, Critical. Earthworks, Major.

	North Fork of Holston River	Landscape Feature	Smyth	CS
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Flowing through the Town of Saltville and environs, this waterway played a critical role in the battle, hindering the Union force's advance. The center of the Union line focused on the Upper Ford crossing and the right targeted the Lower Ford. As a historic landscape feature, the river is in good condition. Critical.

	Sanders' Hill	Landscape feature	Smyth	CS
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Located at the northern edge of the battlefield, Sanders' Hill held was held briefly by Confederate reserves at the beginning of the battle. Despite stubborn resistance, the Confederate force there was overrun by Ratliff's brigade. Condition is good. Critical.

	Cedar Branch	Landscape feature	Smyth	CS
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This small creek flows between Sanders' Hill and Chestnut Ridge. Thick vegetation on its bank presented an obstacle to Union troops crossing over. Critical.

	Church Hill	Landscape feature	Smyth	CS
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Low hill along south side of Holston River; Elizabeth Cemetery here. Formed major part of Confederate center; Barr's battery was located here. Critical.

44SM0172	Broady Bottom	Battlefield	Smyth	CS
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Open floodplain land along north side of Holston River. Union army advanced across this bottom land to attack Confederate center. Critical.

	Upper Ford	Landscape Feature	Smyth	CS
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Between Chestnut Ridge and Broady Bottom; scene of intense fighting. Critical.

	Lower Ford	Landscape Feature	Smyth	CS
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Juncture of Saltville Gap and North Fork of Holston River; scene of intense fighting. Critical.

	Hills NW of Saltville	Landscape Feature	Smyth	CS
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Unnamed hills along NW and west edge of battlefield. Near impregnable positions unsuccessfully assaulted by Union. Critical.

	County Road 632	Road	Smyth	CSt
--	-----------------	------	-------	-----

Secondary road east of Sanders' Hill. Secondary avenue of approach by Union toward Saltville. Major.

	Broadford Road	Road	Smyth	CSt
--	----------------	------	-------	-----

Links Saltville and Broadford 3 miles NE. Main avenue of approach by Union to attack Saltville; also used for retreat and pursuit after the battle. Major.

086-0164	Sanders' House/Williams Site	Battlefield/field hospital	Smyth	CS, 2-CB
----------	------------------------------	----------------------------	-------	----------

Family farm near crest of Sanders' Hill. Confederates were driven from here as Union pushed over Sanders' hill. Outbuilding (extant) or slave cabin (demolished) served as Union field hospital after battle. Site of post-combat execution of several wounded USCC troopers. Critical.

295-0003	Elizabeth Cemetery	Cemetery	Smyth	CS
----------	--------------------	----------	-------	----

Dated to ca. 1825, this cemetery is sited on a small hilltop along south side of Holston River. During the battle, it was near the Confederate center; the position was nearly carried by Union forces when they crossed the river, nearly carried this position.

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Intense hand-to-hand combat occurred amid the tombstones. This cemetery is in good condition. Critical.

December 20, 1864 Battlefield – Defining Features

44WG0340	Fort Breckinridge	Fortification	Washington	(counted under Fortifications)
Earthworks on ridgetop overlooking northern part of Glade Spring Road. Main attack point of Gillem’s troops; most of the fighting occurred here. Critical.				
44SM0107	Fort Statham	Fortification	Smyth	(counted under Fortifications)
Earthworks on ridgetop commanding route of Lyon’s Gap Road into Saltville. Fort Statham held Burbridge’s troops at bay until fort was abandoned Critical.				
44SM0149, 44SM0150, 44WG0350, 44WG0351				Smyth/Washington(counted under Saltworks)
Floor of the Saltville Valley. System of salt wells, furnaces, and storage sheds that was the target of Union attacks, and was damaged during and after December battle. Critical.				
	Ridges along Glade Spring Rd.		Landscape feature	WashingtonCS
Hills located along east and west sides of Glade Spring Road. Union General Gillem sent one regiment over each prominence to attack saltworks. Critical.				
	Old Glade Spring Road	Road	Washington	CSt
Rich Valley, SW of Saltville. Main avenue of approach for Union under General Gillem. Major.				
	Lyon’s Gap Road	Road	Smyth	CSt
Narrow valley south of Saltville, this was the main avenue of approach for Union General Burbridge’s force. Major.				
	William A. Stuart House	House	Smyth	CB
Located on the floor of Saltville Valley, this ca. 1840 frame house with ca. 1910 wing and porch housed General Stoneman and other Union officers during and after battle. Built and occupied by William A. Stuart, saltworks co-owner and brother of Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. Major.				

Non-contributing archaeological sites

44SM0025		Middle-Late Woodland village	Smyth	NS
44SM0028		Unknown prehistoric	Smyth	NS
44SM0037		Poss. Archaic, unknown function	Smyth	NS
44SM0051		Unknown prehistoric	Smyth	NS
44SM0108	Mathieson Alkali Works (MAW) Clubhouse	Late Woodl; Late 19th-mid-20th c.		Smyth NS
44SM0109		Indeterminate 20th c.	Smyth	NS
44SM0111		19th-20th c. domestic	Smyth	NS
44SM0112		2nd half 18th-19th c. domestic	Smyth	NS
44SM0113	MAW Accident House	1st half 20th c. hospital	Smyth	NS
44SM0114		Unspecified date, shale(?) mine	Smyth	NS
44SM0115		Archaic, unknown function	Smyth	NS
44SM0117		20th c. bucket line, MAW “new limestone quarry	Smyth	NS
44SM0118		20th c. MAW railroad bed	Smyth	NS
44SM0121	(MAW)	Late 19th/20th c. chemical plant	Smyth	NS
44SM0122		20th c. limestone crusher, MAW “new limestone quarry	Smyth	NS

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44SM0123		20th c. hotel	Smyth	NS	
44SM0124	Plaster Mine II	Mid-19th c. plaster mine	Smyth	NS	
44SM0125		Unspecified prehistoric and historic time periods; clay deposit mined brickmaking		Smyth	NS
44SM0126	N&W Railway Depot	19th/20th c. depot	Smyth	NS	
44SM0127	Brine Well Field	19th/20th c.	Smyth	NS	
44SM0128	Mathieson Stables Area	1893-20th c., stables	Smyth	NS	
44SM0129	Old Salt Wells I	18th-19th c., salt wells, incl. King's		Smyth	NS
44SM0131	Old Salt Wells II	19th c. salt wells	Smyth	NS	
44SM0137	Warren House Site	Unknown prehist., indet. function; 2nd half 19th-20th c. domestic	Smyth	NS	
44SM0138	Old Southeast Road	19th c.	Smyth	NS	
44SM0139	Plaster Mine I	19th c. plaster mine/lime kiln	Smyth	NS	
44SM0140	Union Church	1870-1967 church	Smyth	NS	
44SM0141	Palmer School House	Mid-19th c. school	Smyth	NS	
44SM0143	Palmer Spring & Mill Complex	Unknown prehistoric; 19th c. mill and livestock operation		Smyth	NS
44SM0152	Henrytown Hollow Trench II	Poss. Civil War trench	Smyth	NS	
44SM0153	Mathieson Company Store	20th c. store	Smyth	NS	
44SM0155	Kent House	ca. 1800-20th c., domestic/hotel	Smyth	NS	
44SM0158	Saltville Schools Site	20th c. schools	Smyth	NS	
44SM0162	Boathouse Cliff Cave	Unknown prehistoric burial	Smyth	NS	
44SM0163	Haynes Site	Archaic-Woodland camp(?)	Smyth	NS	
44SM0164	"Old Store" Site	ca. 1865-20th c. store/office/jail	Smyth	NS	
44SM0167	Harmon Hollow Overlook	Poss. Civil War trench & fortific.	Smyth	NS	
44SM0170	Harmon Hollow Trench	Poss. Civil War trench	Smyth	NS	
44SM0174	Cedar Branch Grist Mill	19th(?) -20th c. mill	Smyth	NS	
44SM0281		Late Woodland-unknown historic, unknown function	Smyth	NS	
44WG0341	Buena Vista Mine	1806-1960s gypsum mine	Washington	NS	
44WG0344	Old Brick Schoolhouse	ca. 1876-20th c. school	Washington	NS	
44WG0347	Western Trenches	Poss. Civil War trenches	Washington	NS	
44WG0348	Materiel Dump Site	Civil War dump	Washington	NS	
44WG0349	Molten Brick Furnace	Unknown historic brick furnace	Washington	NS	
44WG0431		Unknown historic cemetery	Washington	NS	
44WG0539		Unknown prehist/20th c.	Washington	NS	

Non-contributing Architectural Resources

Smyth County

Ader Lane

864 Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

876 Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

889 Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

Allison Gap Road

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119&121:	British Row House #4	295-0024	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s, ca. 1900 NCB Shed NCB; Garage NCB
127&129:	British Row House #2	295-0023	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s, ca. 1900 NCB
131:			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
149			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
151			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
227:	Mathieson Akali Works Office Building NCB		295-0009 Office/Office Building, 1894 2 Workshops 2-NCB; 2 Warehouses 2-NCB
231			Single Dwelling Manufactured NCB
282			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
314			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
316			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
336			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
351			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
357			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Bank Street</u>			
101			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
<u>Battleground Avenue</u>			
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
107			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
109			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
111			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
113			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
114			Miscellaneous NCSt.
115			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
116			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
125			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
126			Public/Government NCB
130			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
134			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
<u>Beryl Lane</u>			
313			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
315			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
319			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
323			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>British Rowe</u>			

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117	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
121	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Buckeye Hollow Road</u>	
321	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
429	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
432	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
435	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
435	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
437	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
441	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
445	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
447	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
451	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Buckeye Street</u>	
199	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
201	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
202	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
203	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
204	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
205	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
206	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
207	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
208	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
209	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
212	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
213	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
214	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
215	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
216	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
217	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
218	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
219	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
220	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
221	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
222	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
223	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
224	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
225	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
226	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
227	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
229	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
230	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
231	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
233	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
236	Public/Government NCB

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275	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Buckeye Street Extension</u>	
110	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
111	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
112	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
113	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
114	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
115	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
117	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
119	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
121	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
122	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
123	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
124	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
126	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Cedar Branch Road</u>	
104	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
119	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
131	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
141	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
145	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
149	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
160	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
163	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
167	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
171	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
200	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
205	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
212	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
216	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
220	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
224	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
242	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
255	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
257	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
266	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
274	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
275	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
278	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
309	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
351	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Court Street</u>	
101	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
103	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
109	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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111	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
113	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
115	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
117	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
119	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
121	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

Davidson Street

300	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
301	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
303	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
304	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
305	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
306	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
309	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
310	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
312	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
313	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
404	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
406	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
408	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
414	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
418	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
420	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

East Main Street

113	Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
126	Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
128	Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
146	Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
216	Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
220	Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
222	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
223	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
224	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
226	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
227	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
230	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
232	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
233	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
301	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
304	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
308	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
401	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
402	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
403	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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406			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
407			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
408			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
503			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
505			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
506			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
507			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
509			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
510			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
511			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
513			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
515			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
516			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
517			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
518			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
521			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
600			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
601			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
602			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
603			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
604			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
605			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
606			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
608			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
609			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
610			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
612			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
613			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
614			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
616			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
617			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
618			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
619			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
623:	House, 623 East Main Street	295-0006	Single Dwelling, ca 1910 NCB; Shed NCB
625			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
701			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
702			Church NCB
703			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
704			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
705			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
801:	House, Seven Row	295-0004	Single Dwelling, ca 1900 NCB; Shed NCB
803:	House, "Seven Row"	295-0005	Single Dwelling, ca 1900 NCB; Garage NCB
804			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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805	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
806	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
807	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
808	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
809	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
812	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
902	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1001	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1002	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1004	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1005	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1006	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1007	Church NCB
1008	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1009	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1010	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1011	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1012	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1013	School NCB
1016	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1018	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1022	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1026	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1028	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1030	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1034	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1036	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1042	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1044	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1070	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1072	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1212	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1214	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1308	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1312	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1330	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1333	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1495	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1497	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1501	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
	Theater, 1948 NCB

Salt Theatre

295-0015

Easy Street

204	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
205	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
206	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
302	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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303	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
403	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
405	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
408	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
409	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
410	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
504	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
505	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
602	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
604	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Elizabeth Street</u>	
101	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s, 1900s NCB
102	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s, 1900s NCB
103	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
104	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
106	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
107	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
108	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
109	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
110	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
113	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
201	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
202	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
204	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
205	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
206	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
207	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
208	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
209	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
211	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
212	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
213	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
214	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
301	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
302	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
303	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
304	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
305	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
306	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
308	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
309	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
310	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
311	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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312			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
401			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
402			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
403			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
404			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
405			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
406			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
407			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
408			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
409			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
501			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
502			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
503			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
504			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
505			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
506			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
507			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
508			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Ernest Mitchell Memorial Lane</u>			
148			Public/Government NCB
149			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Fifth Avenue</u>			
202			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
203			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
204			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
206			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
208			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
301			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
305			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
308			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
309			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
310			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
311			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
312			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
313			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
314			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
319			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
319:	McKee Hospital	295-5003	Office/Office Building 1949 NCB
<u>First Avenue</u>			
118			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
121			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
122			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
123			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
124			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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125	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
126	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
127	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
204	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
205	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
207	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
208	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
209	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
212	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
213	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
215	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
216	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
408	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
410	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
411	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
412	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
415	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
501	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
502	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
505	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
507	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
605	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
613	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
615	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
616	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
617	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
618	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
619	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
620	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
621	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
623	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
624	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
627	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
631	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
635	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
639	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
641	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
651	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
653	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
657	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
661	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
705	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Fourth Avenue</u>	
303	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
305	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
311	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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312	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
313	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
314	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
315	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
316	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Government Plant Road</u>	
104	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
106	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
202	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
204	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
206	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
208	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
303	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
516	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Harper Lane</u>	
138	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
148	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
149	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
150	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
154	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
160	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
<u>Henrytown Road</u>	
101	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
103	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
200	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
201	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
202	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
203	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
204	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
214	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
216	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
218	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
219	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
242	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
246	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Hillcrest Circle</u>	
246	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
262	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Honeysuckle Lane</u>	
107	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
140	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Lake Drive</u>	
242	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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302			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
348			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Madison Street</u>			
112			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
114			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
204			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
208			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
212			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
216			Church, 1900s NCB
220			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
224			Church NCB
228			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Main Street</u>			
124:	House	295-0022	Single Dwelling, ca 1890; Victorian, Queen Anne NCB;
151:	House	295-0019	Single Dwelling, ca 1900; Victorian, Queen Anne NCB; Other Building NCB
226:	House	295-0021	Single Dwelling, ca 1890; Victorian, Queen Anne NCB Garage NCB
230:	House	295-0020	Single Dwelling, ca 1890; Victorian, Queen Anne NCB
	Saltville Post Office	295-0014	Post Office, 1931; Colonial Revival NCB; Shed NCB
<u>Marshall Lane</u>			
104			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
108			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>McKee Street</u>			
116			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
122			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
128			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
134			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
203			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
209			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
211			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
301			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
315			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
323			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Nichols Street</u>			
507			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
508			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
509			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
510			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
512			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
514			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
516			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
518			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Old Quarry Road</u>			
211			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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213			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
215			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Old Tram Road</u>			
420			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
422			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Palmer Avenue</u>			
111			Public/Government, 1900s NCB
142			Public/Government, 1900s NCB
208			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210:	Office Building	295-0016	Office/Office Bldg, ca. 1850; Classical Revival NCB; Other NCB 4 Other 4-NCB
212			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
217			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
228			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
229			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
232			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
309			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
320			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
321			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
324			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
325			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
345			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
369			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
618			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
715			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
725			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
782			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
784			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
790			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
806			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
808			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
810			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
816			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
826			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
830			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
834			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
838			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
906			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
916			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
920			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
922			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
949			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
960			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
976			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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979	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
981	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1001	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1002	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Panther Lane</u>	
200	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
228	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
422	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Preston Lane</u>	
104	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
108	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
202	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
203	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
205	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
209	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
213	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
217	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
219	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
221	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
222	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Ridgeview Road</u>	
407	Single Dwelling, ca. 2000 NCB
421	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
425	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
525	Single Dwelling, ca. 2000 NCB
545	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
567	Single Dwelling, ca. 2000 NCB
575	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
579	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
583	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
585	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
589	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
591	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
593	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
595	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
601	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
603	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
605	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
609	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
611	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
613	Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
619	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
623	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
629	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>River Road</u>	
602	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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603			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
604			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
605			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
606			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
607			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
608			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
610			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
611			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
612			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
613			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
615			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
616			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
618			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
<u>Route 91</u>			
	Water Gaging Station	086-0119	Other, 1934 NCSt
<u>Route 622</u>			
	Barn	086-0033	Barn, ca. 1945 NCB;
<u>Route 632</u>			
	James Sanders House	086-0164	Single Dwelling, ca. 1800, (bldg counted under Oct. 2, 1864 Battlefield)
	Other NCSt.;		Silo NCSt.;
			Barn (bldg counted under Oct. 2, 1864 Battlefield); Slave/Servant Quarters (site counted under Oct. 2, 1864 Battlefield); Garage NCB; Shed NCB
<u>Russell Street</u>			
106			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
108			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
110			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
114			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
118			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Saddleback Road</u>			
117			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Sanders Lane</u>			
1241			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1243			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1245			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1246			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1247			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
1250			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Second Avenue</u>			
103			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
104			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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107			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
108			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
211			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Shaker Lane</u>			
110			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
113			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
114			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
118			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Sheep Hill Road</u>			
111			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
127			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
138			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
151			Multiple Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Spring House Road</u>			
103			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
113			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
123			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
124			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
126			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
128	House, Buckeye Street [sic]	295-5002	Single Dwelling, ca 1900 NCB; Shed NCB
130			Single Dwelling, post-1978 NCB
138			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Third Avenue</u>			
303			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
304			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
305			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
306			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
309			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
310			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
311			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
312			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Tin Can Alley</u>			
405			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Union Church Road</u>			
115			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
121			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
127			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
133			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Walnut Drive</u>			
202			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
207			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
210			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
216			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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220			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>West Main Street</u>			
129			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
135			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
141			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
207:	Madam Russell Mem. Methodist Church		295-0017 Church, 1898; Gothic Rev.
NCB;			
217			Single Dwelling, 1974 NCB
219			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
221			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
223			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
225			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
227			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
229			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
231			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
233			Church NCB
248			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
303			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
305			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
308			Commercial/Industrial ca. 2000 NCB
311:	House	295-0026	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB; 2 Sheds 2-NCSt.; Garage NCSt.
313			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
315			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
321			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
323			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
325			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
327			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
329			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
331			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
333			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
334			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
335			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
336			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
338			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
402			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
403			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
404			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
405:	House	295-0029	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB; Shed NCSt.
407			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
409:	House	295-0030	Single Dwg, ca. 1920; Craftsman NCB; Garage NCSt.;

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416:	House	295-0025	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB; Shed NCSt.; Other NCSt.; Garage NCSt.
417			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
501			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
503:	House	295-0013	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB; Shed NCSt.;
505			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
515			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
517			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
601			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
603			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
605			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
607			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
609			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
611			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
615			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
619			Single Dwelling, Ca. 2000 NCB
	The Kindergarten Building	295-0027	School, ca. 1920 NCB; Shed NCSt.
	Saltville Savings Bank	295-5225	Bank, 1920; Commercial Style NCB
<u>Wiley Drive</u>			
105			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
108			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
110			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
200			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
226			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
230			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
303			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
304			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
307			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
311			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
<u>Worthy Boulevard</u>			
202			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
207			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
439			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB
439			Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

Washington County

Buchanan Road

6402			NCB
6411			NCB
6423			NCB
6426			NCB

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6434			NCB
6458			NCB
6480			NCB
6490			NCB
6502			NCB
6506			NCB
7002			NCB
7030			NCB
7038			NCB
7040			NCB
<u>Elmwood Drive</u>			
809			NCB
810			NCB
812			NCB
813			NCB
880			NCB
918			NCB
922			NCB
926			NCB
927			NCB
928			NCB
929			NCB
930			NCB
932			NCB
933			NCB
934			NCB
935			NCB
936			NCB
<u>Elmwood Drive Extension</u>			
203			NCB
204			NCB
205			NCB
206			NCB
<u>Glade Springs Road</u>			
279:	House	095-5188	Single Dwg, ca. 1930; Craftsman NCB;
<u>King Avenue</u>			
119			NCB
121			NCB
127			NCB
<u>Loft Drive</u>			
121			NCB
137			NCB
149			NCB
168			NCB
<u>Old Quarry Drive</u>			
405			NCB

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South Elmwood Drive

208 NCB

South Main Street

271 NCB

279 NCB

291 NCB

293 NCB

301 NCB

305 NCB

309 NCB

6210 NCB

6490 NCB

6494 NCB

6500 NCB

6526 NCB

Stuart Drive

King-Stuart House 095-5187 Single Dwelling, 1796 NCB

West Main Street

228: Garlands Parks House 095-5240 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB;

545: Smith House 095-5191 Single Dwelling, 1901 NCB;

Shed, ca. 1970 NCSt.;

Shed, ca. 1980 NCSt.

818: Raymond Call House 095-5241 Single Dwelling, ca. 1969 NCB

820: Carolyn Deboard House 095-5242 Single Dwelling, ca. 1969; Ranch NCB

822 NCB

889: House 095-5196 Single Dwelling, 1901 NCB;

Garage, 1950 NCSt.

902: Lois Minton House 095-5243 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

906: Brian McGhee House 095-5244 Single Dwelling, 1955 NCB

908: Thelma & Hazel Swartz House 095-5245 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

910: Coolidge Potter House 095-5246 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

912: Lex Greer House 095-5247 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

914: Bronson House 095-5248 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

916: House 095-5249 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

918: Harris House 095-5250 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

920: House 095-5251 Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB

922 NCB

924 NCB

925: Bentley House 095-5189 Single Dwelling, ca. 1950

NCB

950: Virginia Woods House 095-5252 Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB

970: House 095-5253 Single Dwelling, ca. 1960 NCB

1004: Bays House 095-5190 Single Dwelling, ca. 1950 NCB

1006: Puckett House 095-5192 Single Dwelling, 1901 NCB;

Shed, ca. 1970 NCSt.

1007: Kester House 095-5217 Single Dwelling, ca. 1940 NCB

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1008:	Henry Neal House	095-5193	Single Dwelling House, 1901 NCB
1009:	Venable House	095-5218	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB
1010:	Neal II House	095-5194	Single Dwelling, 1901 NCB Shed, ca. 1970 NCSt.
1012:	Russell House		095-5195 Single Dwelling, 1901 NCB
1013:	Taylor House	095-5219	Single Dwelling, ca. 1890 NCB; Kitchen NCB
1014			NCB
1101:	Boardwine House	095-5220	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB;
1103:	Pauley House	095-5221	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1104:	Brown House	095-5222	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1950 NCB
1105			NCB
1106:	Eddie Davidson House	095-5226	Single Dwelling, ca. 1960 NCB
1107			NCB
1109			NCB
1110:	Anderson House	095-5224	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1111:	Nellie Hogston House	095-5227	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1113:	Cletus Boardwine House	095-5228	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB
1114:	James Hunt House	095-5229	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB
1116:	Nellie Younce House	095-5230	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1117:	Lee Holmes House	095-5231	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900; Vernac. NCB
1118:		095-5232	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1120:	Jane Allison House	095-5233	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1122:	Jay Porter House	095-5234	Single Dwelling, 1900 NCB
1124:	House	095-5235	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1125			NCB
1131:	Mark Butler House	095-5236	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1132:	Miracles By Faith Tabernacle	095-5237	Church/Chapel, ca. 1900 NCB
1133:			NCB
1134:	Geneva Boardwine House	095-5238	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB
1202:			NCB
1208:			NCB
	Water Pumping Station	095-5239	Pump, ca. 1980 NCSt.
	Vacant Teachers Dwelling	095-5239	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB

Saltville Historic District 295-0001 (all in Smyth County)

Court Street

Intersection of Court and West Main Streets:

Court Street Park	295-0001-0033	ca. 1895 NCS; War memorial ca. 1990 NCO;
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Court Street

101:	295-0001-0023	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB ; Carport, ca 1970 NCSt
103:	295-0001 -0024	Single Dwelling ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1960 NCSt;

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105:	295-0001-0025	Chicken House, ca. 1930 NCSt
109:	295-0001-0026	Multiple Dwelling, 1900s, ca. 1910 NCB Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1970 NCSt
111:	295-0001-0027	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1910 NCSt
113:	295-0001-0028	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB
115:	295-0001-0029	Single Dwelling, ca. 1955 NCB; Garage, ca. 1960 NCSt
117:	295-0001-0030	Single Dwelling, ca. 1955 NCB
119:	295-0001-0031	Single Dwelling, ca. 1955 NCB; Garage ca. 1960 NCB
121:	295-0001-0032	Single Dwelling, ca. 1930 NCB:
<u>First Avenue</u>		
502:	295-0001-0069	Single Dwelling, Stone, ca. 1930 NCB
615:	295-0001-0083	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB; Outbuilding ca. 1915 NCB
616:	295-0001-0073	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1915 NCB
617:	295-0001-0082	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1920 NCB
618:	295-0001-0072	Episcopal Rectory, 1916 NCB
619:	295-0001-0081	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1930 NCB
620:	295-0001-0071	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1915 NCB; Carport, ca. 1970 NCSt
621:	295-0001-0080	Single Dwelling House, ca. 1915 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1930 NCB
623:	295-0001-0079	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB
624:	295-0001-0070	Superintendent's House, ca. 1915 NCB
627:	295-0001-0078	House, ca. 1915 NCB
631:	295-0001-0077	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB
635:	295-0001-0076	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB Outbuilding, ca. 1915 NCB;
639:	295-0001-0075	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB
641:	295-0001-0074	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB
661:	295-0001-0084	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB; Garage, ca. 1920 NCB; Shed, ca. 1920 NCB; Playhouse, ca. 1940 NCSt.
<u>HenrytownRoad</u>		
103:	295-0001-0005	Single Dwelling, ca. 1915 NCB
200:	295-0001-0003	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
201:	295-0001-0004	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Shed, ca. 1930 NCB

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202:	295-0001-0002	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
203:	295-0028	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Shed, ca. 1970 NCB
204:	295-0001-0001	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
<u>Lake Drive</u>		
	295-0001-0091	Picnic Shelters, ca. 1980 2-NCSt Shed, ca. 1980 NCSt
<u>Palmer Avenue</u>		
109:	First National Bank of Saltville	086-0009
111:	Saltville Post Office	295-0014
		Bank, 1902 NCB Post Office, 1931 NCB; Storage building, ca. 1960 NCB
123:	The Salt Theater	295-0015
127:	Piggly Wiggly Store	295-0001-0068
133:		295-0001 -0067
137:	Masonic Building	295-0001-0066
141:	Deluxe Bar and Grille	295-0001-0065
142:	New Saltville Post Office	295-0001-0057
145:	Family Dollar Store	295-0001-0064
208:	Gas Station	295-0001-0056
210:	Saltville Museum Building	295-0016
		Theater, 1948 NCB Store, ca. 1945 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1945 NCB Masonic Building, 1945 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1945 NCB Post Office, 1966 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1960 NCB Gas Station, ca. 1925 NCB Museum, 1967 NCB; Furnace, 1967 NCSt; Bucket line, ca. 1920 NCSt; Stone, 1925 NCO; Time capsule, ca. 1990 NCO
214:	Griffen Motors	295-0001-0055
217:	Saltville Town Hall	295-0001-0059
		Commercial Building, ca. 1925 NCB Municipal Building, 1949 NCB; Garage, 1949 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1975 NCB
229:	Gas Station	295-0001-0058
<u>Panther Lane</u>		
200:	Saltville Volunteer Fire Department	295-0001-0061
222:	Physician Care of Saltville	295-0001-0062
228:	APCO Building	295-0001-0063
		Municipal Building, ca. 1940 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1965 NCB Commercial Building, 1964 NCB
<u>Stadium Drive</u>		
	Stadium Drive Golf Shelters	295-0001-0092
113:	T.J.'s Restaurant	295-0001-0060
228:	Garage I Studio Classics	295-0001-0095
422:	Saltville Golf Course ca. 1930	295-0001-0094
		2 Buildings, ca. 1930 2-NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1965 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1975 NCB Golf Course, ca. 1930 NCS
<u>West Main Street</u>		
105:		295-0001-0054
115:	H&R Block Building	295-0001-0053
121:	Double Commercial Building	295-0001-0052
125:		295-0001-0051
127:	Saltville Newspaper Office	295-0001-0050
129:		295-0001-0049
131:	Roberts and Helton Furniture	295-0001-0048
137:		295-0001-0047
		Commercial Building ca. 1955 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1940 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1930 NCB Commercial Building ca. 1930 Commercial Building, ca. 1940 NCB Commercial Building ca. 1940 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1950 NCB Commercial Building, ca. 1950 NCB

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139:	Phillips Auto Supply	295-0001-0046	Commercial Building, ca. 1925 NCB
141:	Levine's Clothing Store	295-0001-0045	Commercial Building, ca. 1930 NCB
145:	Saltville Savings Bank	295-003	Bank, 1920 NCB
149:	Old Saltville Post Office	295-0001-0044	Municipal Building, ca. 1920 NCB
151:	Saltbox Cafe and Grill	295-0001-0043	Commercial Building, ca. 1965 NCB
207:	Madam Russell Methodist Church	295-0017	Church, 1898 NCB; Mme. Russell House, 1974 NCB
215:		295-0001-0042	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Shed, ca. 1960 NCB
217:		295-0001-0041	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1920 NCB
219:		295-0001-0040	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1970 NCB
221:		295-0001-0039	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Wash house, ca. 1920 NCB
223:		295-0001-0038	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
225:		295-0001-0037	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1955 NCB; Outbuilding, 1955 NCB
227:		295-0001-0036	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
229:		295-0001-0035	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
231:		295-0001-0034	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1970 NCB
233:	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	295-0018	Church, 1896 NCB
303:		295-0001-0022	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Wash house, ca. 1920 NCB
305:		295-0001-0021	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1970 NCB; Wash house, ca. 1920 NCB
307:		295-0001-0020	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
308:	Saltville Medical Center	295-0001-0090	Medical Building, ca. 1980 NCB
311:		295-0026	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB; Garage, ca. 1970 NCB; 2 Sheds, ca. 1980 NCB
313:		295-0001-0019	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB
315:		295-0001-0018	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB; Shed, ca. 1970 NCB
319:		295-0001-0017	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB; Barn, ca. 1920 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1920 NCB; Chicken house, ca. 1930 NCB
321:		295-0001-0016	Log Single Dwelling, ca. 1980 NCB
323:		295-0001-0015	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Carport, ca. 1960 NCB
325:		295-0001-0014	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
327:		295-0001-0012	Single Dwelling, 1900s NCB

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329:	295-0001-0013	Single Dwelling, ca. 1955 NCB; Garage, ca. 1970 NCB
331:	295-0001-0011	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
333:	295-0001-0010	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1920 NCB
334:	295-0001-0089	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
335:	295-0001-0009	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
336:	295-0001-0088	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1960 9 NCB
337:	295-0001-0008	Single Dwelling, ca.1960 NCB
338:	295-0001-0087	Single Dwelling, ca. 1980 NCB
402:	295-0001-0086	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1920 NCB
403:	295-0001-0007	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Garage, ca. 1925 NCB
404:	295-0001-0085	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB; Outbuilding, ca. 1920 NCB
405:	295-0029	Single Dwelling, ca. 1900 NCB; Shed, ca. 1970 NCB
407:	295-0001-0006	Single Dwelling, ca. 1910 NCB
409:	295-0030	Single Dwelling, ca. 1920 NCB ; Garage, ca. 1970 NCB

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

The 2,737-acre Saltville Battlefields Historic District in Saltville, Smyth County, and Washington County comprises two battlefields where, on October 2 and December 20, 1864, Confederate and Union forces contested control of the Confederacy's most important supply of salt, a resource that was even more essential at the time of the Civil War than it is today. The boundary of the district also encompasses remains of the extraction, processing, and transportation facilities associated with the saltworks that were the objective of the battle as well as an extensive system of exceptionally well preserved field fortifications built in 1863 and 1864 to defend the saltworks. While many of the buildings present during the Civil War no longer survive, the landscape would be recognizable to participants in the battles. Despite construction of dozens of houses, stores, and civic buildings associated with a chemical industry that succeeded the salt processing operations from the 1890s to 1970, the majority of defining battlefield features and nearly the entire system of defensive earthworks have survived. Late 19th- to early 20th-century development was confined to the northern end of the Saltville Valley, the narrow pass adjacent to the north, the town's approach from the south along Route 91/West Main Street, Broady Bottom, and the bank of the North Fork of the Holston River north of downtown. Three important architectural properties associated with the battles survive. Buildings on the Sanders Farm, a locus of heavy fighting and post-combat executions, and the Elizabeth Cemetery, another scene of intense, close-quarters combat, recall the first battle. Near the southern end of the district, the well-preserved home of William A. Stuart (brother of the Confederate cavalry general J.E.B. Stuart) served as headquarters for Union Gen. George Stoneman and his officers during the December battle. The ridges, hillside, fords, and cemetery where the fighting took place remain relatively unchanged apart from being more heavily forested than in the mid-19th century. For obvious strategic advantage, the fortifications were built on hilltop and ridge locations that have only been suitable to activities such as pasturage. As a result, these resources have been exceptionally well preserved.

Ever since the time of the battles, local residents have collected artifacts from the battlefields and informally recorded (mainly through oral tradition) the locations of battlefield features. Written accounts of the battles by contemporary participants and witnesses provide further documentation of events and resources that contribute to the significance of this district.⁴ Over the last three decades, many of the cultural resources within the proposed district, both battle-related and not, have been recorded by archaeologists and architectural historians. One of the watershed in enhancing our understanding was the Town-sponsored survey of archaeological sites across all periods of history and prehistory by Radford professor Jerry McDonald in 1985. Through a combination of interviews with local informants, field inspection, and limited surface and subsurface testing, the study recorded some 79 sites, whereas previously only four prehistoric sites had been recorded in the town. In 2002, the Saltville Historic District (295-0001) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The district's 104 contributing buildings and three contributing sites in the downtown area are associated with the period 1892-1950, when Saltville functioned as a company town of the Mathieson Alkali Works and its successor corporations. From 2004 to 2007, Radford University researchers received several American Battlefield Protection Program grants to map battlefield resources using Geographic Information Systems/Global Positioning System technology, conduct historical background research, perform selected archaeological and geophysical testing, and prepare a formal battlefields preservation plan and National Register nomination.⁵ Throughout these efforts, the Town of Saltville has been supportive and has taken major strides toward acquiring and protecting critical areas of the battlefields.

Criteria Statement

The Saltville Battlefields Historic District is considered eligible under Criterion A in the area of Military History because of its association with saltproducing operations over which two battles were fought on October 2 and December 20, 1864, between

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Union and Confederate forces. As the South's most important salt source, Saltville became a major objective in the Union Army's strategy of choking off the supplies on which the Confederate Army depended for its continued effectiveness. Larger saltworks had existed within the Confederate states. However, since imports from the North had ceased at the beginning of the war and Union forces had captured major sources in West Virginia and Kentucky by 1862, the Saltville works quickly ramped up production, which became crucial to the survival of both civilians and military in the South. Essential to the diets of both humans and livestock, salt also served as the principal means of preserving meat and other foods; it was also used in the first stage of leather manufacture. Although no standing structures associated with the saltworks survive, four large archaeological sites containing remnants of salt furnaces and other infrastructure have been preserved. In addition, the rail transportation corridor that made distribution possible from this rugged backwater has been protected as a "Rails-to-Trails" corridor. Following the Civil War, the town's commercial core shifted northeastward from the salt production facilities near the Washington/Smyth county line to the northeast end of the valley, leaving the saltmaking sites largely unscathed by later development. The two battles also contribute to the district's eligibility under Criterion A as significant events in the war in Southwest Virginia. Both have been ranked by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission as Class C, defined as "having observable influence on the outcome of a campaign."⁶

Unique and nationally significant aspects of the October 2 battle, under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic History: Black, include the successful involvement of the newly formed 5th U.S. Colored Cavalry (USCC) and massacre of their wounded in the aftermath of combat.⁷ Although African-American regiments were initially disrespected by many of their white comrades, the Saltville battles, among others, demonstrated the effectiveness and bravery of these new volunteers, even when hampered by inferior equipment and shortage of training. In the case of the first battle of Saltville, racial hostility from the enemy translated into one of the most appalling massacres of the Civil War. Unlike Fort Pillow, Tennessee, where Confederate soldiers killed all African-American defenders rather than taking them prisoner, the lesser-known events at Saltville are more shocking because they occurred after the action had drawn to a close. At least 46 wounded African-American troopers were summarily executed on the morning after the battle.

Eligibility under Criterion C in the area of Engineering applies because of the nearly intact system of earthworks erected to defend Saltville's vital resources in 1863-1864. With integrity rivaled only by the defensive works of Corinth, Mississippi, according to David Lowe, these sites are outstanding examples of military engineering of the Civil War period, both in terms of construction techniques and as a system demonstrating principles such as "mutual support among the fortifications, interlocking fields of fire, and defense-in-depth."⁸

Criterion D applies to the excellent research potential of the numerous archaeological resources that date to the period of significance. The excellent preservation and character of Civil War earthworks documented thus far indicates these resources have the potential to contribute to our knowledge of Civil War military engineering and construction techniques. None of the fortifications have been subjected to formal archaeological investigations beyond documentation of surface features using GPS and geophysical testing. It is likely that additional, as-yet unrecorded archaeological resources representing the battle and/or pre-battle construction of the fortifications remain undisturbed within the fortifications. Likewise, archaeological resources representing battle positions likely remain undisturbed within the battlefield itself. The recovery of diagnostic artillery and small arms ammunition that represent potential battle lines or positions would have the potential to yield important information about potential variation in tactics and strategy between the official records of the battle and what actually occurred and between military regulations and their application in the field. Archaeological evidence also may help fill the gaps in the documentary record concerning the specific positions of companies of troops on the field.

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The Saltworks (Criteria A and D)

According to archaeological evidence, Saltville's waterborne salt resources have been a focus of human activity since 12,000 B.C. Paleoindian bands hunted now-extinct megafauna and other mammals that were attracted to the salt springs, seeps, and ponds of the Saltville valley. In subsequent stages of prehistory, semi-sedentary Native Americans groups established camps and later a small village in the valley and processed salt for consumption by boiling down the concentrated brine.⁹

Although the Virginia Land Office issued patents in the vicinity of Saltville by 1745, settlement did not begin in earnest until the 1780s. Charles Campbell held the earliest grant at the northern end of the valley where surface brine occurred. The land passed to his son, Revolutionary War hero Gen. William Campbell. Small-scale production of salt from brine ponds began with William's cousin and executor Arthur in 1782.¹⁰ William Campbell's daughter, Sarah Buchanan Campbell, and her husband Gen. Francis Preston continued the saltmaking operation.¹¹

More intensive, industrial-scale salt production began in 1800, five years after William King purchased 150 acres from the Prestons. Rather than relying on the surface ponds, King hoped to mine the bedded rock salt by sinking a 200-foot-deep shaft. This would have side-stepped the energy-intensive task of boiling the brine over wood fires. However, brine filled the excavation before the salt beds were reached. By pumping the concentrated solution and evaporating it in kettles, King managed to produce 200 bushels of salt per day by 1805.¹² Production increased gradually as the Preston family also adopted King's more intensive methods on their holdings.¹³

Following this generation, the Kings' and Prestons' descendants still held the salt-producing lands but leased out shares to other small-scale entrepreneurs who carried on production. During the second quarter of the 19th century, an industrial village of several hundred inhabitants developed around the saltworks. Laborers specialized in the various stages of production such as digging wells, monitoring a distribution network of wooden pipes and sluices that led to the saltmaking sheds, and tending the fires under the evaporation kettles. Others worked in supporting sectors of the local economy such as cutting and hauling timber to fuel the salt furnaces, manufacturing barrels, and providing horse-drawn transport to distribution points across the neighboring region. During this first industrial stage, the work force comprised large numbers of whites supplemented by slave and free black labor.¹⁴ Under these conditions, six wells produced 200,000 bushels of salt per year by 1842.¹⁵ However, with approximately 500 acres of the valley underlain by a 175-foot-thick salt bed some 200 feet below the surface, Saltville had the potential for far greater production.

A major obstacle to increased production was overcome in 1856 when the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad completed a narrow-gauge branch line from Glade Spring to Saltville. No longer limited by slow wagon transport over difficult mountain roads, production could increase to match the expanded distribution that was possible across the region's ever-widening network of railroads. A year after the rail link was established, a *Harper's Monthly Magazine* article provided detailed descriptions and illustrations of the impressive industrial operation at Saltville. Brine pumped from wells was stored in large, elevated tanks connected to evaporating sheds by hollowed log pipes. In each shed, two rows of basin-shaped iron kettles held the brine above arched 150-foot-long furnaces during the evaporation process. As the salt crystallized, attendants would ladle the precipitate into loosely woven baskets placed next to the kettles. Warehouses kept the salt dry until it could be shipped out by rail or horse-drawn wagon. The process continued non-stop, interrupted only by weekly cleaning of the kettles, described by the *Harper's* writer as "the most troublesome and least entertaining part of the business."¹⁶

Over the two years leading up to the Civil War, Saltville attained a higher level of industrial efficiency with a change in ownership of the saltworks holdings. In 1859, the Preston family accepted the offer of a ten-year lease from a saltmaking firm in Syracuse, New York. Replacing the dozens of small producers that had formerly held leases from the Prestons, Spencer Ackerman & Company reorganized operations and increased production. With service of the younger Prestons in the Confederate army, the family soon decided to sell out their long-time interest to George Palmer, one of the New York partners;

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local entrepreneur Benjamin Buchanan; and William A. Stuart, a banker and the brother of Confederate cavalry general J.E.B. Stuart. After purchasing the saltworks in 1861 for \$425,000, Stuart, Buchanan, and Co. invested in boosting production to take advantage of the markets that had opened up with the rail connection five years earlier.¹⁷ Just as Stuart, Buchanan and Co. geared up for increased production, demand rose dramatically when salt producers in Syracuse and other parts of the North stopped supplying the Confederate states. It was estimated that 6 million bushels of salt per year were needed to supply the Confederacy, but only a fraction of that amount was being produced in the South before the Civil War. The principal sectional resources were along the Great Kanawha River near Charleston, West Virginia; on Goose Creek near Manchester, Kentucky; in Clarke County, Alabama; and in northern Louisiana. However, by October 1862 the Goose Creek, Kanawha, and Louisiana facilities had been destroyed and/or captured. With the Alabama operation and coastal sea salt sources restricted to supplying the Gulf Coast and areas to the west, Saltville became the key supplier for the rest of the Confederacy.¹⁸

Essential for human health and survival in peacetime, salt was also a strategic necessity for 19th-century armies. Both humans and animals depend on adequate blood sodium levels for proper nerve function and maintaining blood pressure. With depleted wartime supplies, Southerners probably still would have had enough salt in their diets to avoid illnesses such as hyponatremia. Before the age of inexpensive refrigeration, however, salt served as the principal means of preserving meat. To supply armies with a safe supply of portable protein, vast supplies of salt were needed beyond the levels required for civilian use. Salt also was needed to treat hides before they could be processed into leather, which the military needed in enormous quantities for soldiers' footwear and accouterments as well as equipage for horses.¹⁹

With dwindling sources of supply and skyrocketing wartime demand, the Saltville works were flooded with orders from government entities across the Confederacy. In the fall of 1861 Stuart, Buchanan, and Co. obtained a contract to supply 22,000 bushels of salt per month to the Confederate armies.²⁰ By 1864 the works at Saltville produced 4 million bushels of salt, approximately two-thirds of the Confederacy's pre-war requirement.²¹ As many as 100 furnaces with a total of 3,000 kettles may have been in operation. Virtually all salt consumed in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia came from Saltville. To ensure a ready supply, all of these states owned furnaces in Saltville. Most were run through contractors, but the governments of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee operated the four furnaces under their control. Other states as well as counties and towns may have held stakes in the saltworks.²² By the time of the first battle in October 1862, Stuart, Buchanan, and Co. barely played a role in the operation of the saltworks. Instead, they leased both the land and the wells to government entities that were eager to have greater control over the supply.²³

As during previous decades, the labor force remained predominantly white during the war. Although slaves often were hired out to industrial concerns, slaveowners may have feared losing their human property during a Union attack on the strategic resource. Free blacks were too few in the local area to participate significantly in the operations. Therefore, many of the laborers likely were white men either too young or too old to serve in the war.²⁴

The System of Fortifications (Criteria C and D)

As commander of the Department of Western Virginia, Gen. Sam Jones realized the importance of defending Saltville after visiting the town in June 1863. To the Secretary of War, he recommended building defenses armed with eight to ten guns and manned by about 1,000 troops and one company of cavalry. Initially, Jones took command of building the works. However, they were completed under the direction of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. The Washington County portion of the defensive system was located in the Department of East Tennessee, which he commanded beginning on April 15, 1864.²⁵ At Saltville, which Buckner deemed the most vital point in western Virginia, he found 3,500 effective infantry, 4,000 effective cavalry, but most of the latter's horses were "unfit" and lacked sufficient fodder.²⁶

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The individual responsible for the design of the extensive fortification system may have been Capt. Richard Lowndes Poor, an engineer who served under Jones beginning in November 1863 and then as the Chief Engineer of the Department of Western Virginia and Tennessee. Other notable works designed by Poor include portions of the Warwick River Line near Mulberry Island (Newport News) to defend against Gen. George B. McLellan's Peninsular Campaign.²⁷ Conclusive attribution and details about the fortification system's design and construction may yet come to light with intensive documentary research.

Apart from some barricades thrown up during the first battle along Chestnut Ridge, all of the surviving fortifications were positioned to form an interconnected system of defense protecting approaches to the triangular-shaped area of wellfields in the Saltville Valley. The 10,296 linear feet of earthworks are distributed in hilltop fortifications at strategic placements throughout the district. The most elaborate defenses protected the southern and western approaches. Fort Statham consists of a square redoubt with sides approximately 36 yards long. P²⁸recise orientation permitted artillery excellent coverage of Lyon's Gap Road. Despite the textbook layout of this fortification, dimensions of the trenches and parapets are unorthodox. It appears that bedrock close to the surface made prevented standard construction techniques.²⁹

Across two saddles to the southwest stands Fort Breckinridge, which commanded the Old Glade Spring Road approach into the Saltville Valley. With excellent preservation, this fort exhibits a curved layout of approximately 130 yards in perimeter, 7- to 8-foot-deep ditches, and parapets 4 feet high and 16 feet wide. At least two artillery platforms were clearly evident during mapping in 2007, with additional platforms likely obscured by undergrowth.³⁰

The Walnut Street Forts (also known as Hotel Forts) and Fort Hatton provide examples of the doctrine of "mutual support" for field fortifications. Walnut Street consists of two redoubts occupying a 400-foot-long ridge overlooking the southwestern end of the Saltville Valley. Connecting infantry trenches are found on both the northwest and southeast slopes of the ridge, along with a military road used to bring in supplies on the southeast. The Upper Redoubt (north end) has a diamond-shaped redoubt approximately 105 yards in perimeter. Four platforms are found in the corners of the parapet. As with Fort Statham, shortage of surface soil forced the builders to adapt to the topography of the landform in providing enough height for the parapet. David Lowe suggests that sandbags or gabions may have added protection for the guns. The Lower Redoubt (south) consists of a reverse D-shaped parapet 75 yards in perimeter that would have contained on gun. While the Upper Redoubt covered the Saltville Valley, the Lower Redoubt provided a backup fire in the event that the enemy took Fort Hatton, on a ridge 300 yards to the west.³¹

Fort Hatton also consists of a double fortification with an infantry trench connecting the knobs where the two batteries are sited. Two gun platforms are found on the Upper Battery (north) and one on the Lower Battery (south). Substantial parapets approximately 12 to 16 feet wide protected the defenders.³²

Other smaller fortifications along the ridges northeast of Walnut Street Fort attest to the effort and engineering skill that went into protecting the South's main source of salt. To complete the protection of the Saltville Valley on all sides, the inventory of fortifications includes works to the north of Allison Gap Road, infantry trenches on Chestnut Ridge and Broady Bottom Overlook. Fortifications also were reported along the low ridges at the northeast end of the valley, although these have not yet been thoroughly mapped

This extensive system of fortifications protecting an industrial resource is almost unparalleled among Civil War resources. Combined with excellent preservation and a rare intact landscape, the Saltville fortifications can be recommended as having national significance. Comparative examples from records of the ABPP and National Register support this recommendation. Major systems that were designed to protect a resource, as opposed to field fortifications thrown up in response to a particular campaign or action, were relatively rare, with only a half dozen examples built during the war. Among these, the defenses of Selma, Mississippi and those protecting the railroads at Chattanooga, Tennessee no longer survive. Those at Kinston, North Carolina only possess partial integrity. The defenses of Helena, Arkansas have some integrity and are listed on the National

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Register. Only the defenses of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Munfordville, Kentucky and those protecting the major railroad junction at Corinth, Mississippi retain good integrity. Of these two examples, only Corinth compares to the complexity and extent of the system found at Saltville. Even if one extends the universe of comparison to include larger, campaign-related fortification systems such as those at Atlanta and Petersburg, or the circle forts of Washington, D.C., Saltville exhibits advantages of integrity and setting. In the case of Atlanta, the fortifications are no longer extant. While some of the fortifications survive around Petersburg and Washington, these densely populated urban settings no longer retain the totality of virtually unmodified landscape present at Saltville.³³

The Battlefields (Criteria A and D)

As vital as Saltville's resources were to the Confederacy for their own sake, they were one of several strategic targets in Southwest Virginia. The region also boasted lead deposits near Wytheville mined to supply munitions manufacturing, along with sources of iron, saltpeter, and coal.³⁴ As the principal means of transportation for distributing these supplies, the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad also beckoned Union commanders as a strategic objective. Accordingly, multiple attempts were made by Union armies to seize control of the region, with the saltworks considered the keystone objective.

As early as 1861, citizens of Russell County feared an attack on the saltworks and lead mines. In a letter to the President of the Confederacy, they pleaded for military support after a force of some 500 federal troops burned Logan Court House in present West Virginia.³⁵ With the capture and destruction of other Confederate saltworks, efforts to capture Saltville intensified. Following Lee's defeat at Gettysburg in July 1863, commanders in West Virginia ordered Col. John Toland and a force of 1,000 mounted infantry and cavalry to the attack. Encountering resistance in Tazewell County, he lost the element of surprise and diverted his attack to the lead mines near Wytheville. Toland's force withdrew after he was killed in battle near the mines. Another expedition on Saltville in September was halted after a skirmish 35 miles from the town. In May of 1864, Gen. George Crook led an expedition against the saltworks and the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. A detachment of cavalry under Gen. William Averell was sent to take Saltville, but diverted to Wytheville out of fear for the defenders under the command of the redoubtable Gen. John Hunt Morgan. The importance of the objective is underscored by the fact that Averell was disciplined for disobeying orders to attack Saltville.³⁶

On February 25, 1864, Maj. Gen. John Cabell Breckinridge replaced Gen. Sam Jones as the commander of the Department of Southwest Virginia. By spring he had roughly 11,000 men at his disposal; however, only half of them were fit and equipped to fight. With this dangerously stretched force, Breckinridge did his best to defend the resource-rich region.³⁷

October 2, 1864 Battle

In the fall of 1864, Kentucky's military governor, Gen. Stephen Burbridge, resolved to mount a major offensive against the saltworks. With Union successes under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, control of a key resource such as salt was seen as a means to hasten defeat of the Confederacy.³⁸ Burbridge departed on September 20, leading a force of 5,200 mounted troops. When joined by the newly formed 5th USCC from Fort Nelson (a portion would later be formed into the 6th USCC), Burbridge's force comprised one division of three brigades under Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean. The brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson consisted of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and four regiments of Kentucky Mounted Infantry (30th, 35th, 40th, and 45th). A second brigade from Kentucky, under Col. Charles Hanson, included the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, along with the 26th, 37th, and 39th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Finally, Col. Robert Ratliff led a brigade composed of the 5th USCC, the 11th Michigan Cavalry, the 12th Ohio Cavalry, and an artillery unit with six mountain howitzers.³⁹

As the Union column approached, only one Confederate mounted brigade under the command of Col. Henry Giltner was stationed at Saltville. Giltner's force included the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, the 10th Kentucky Mounted Rifles, the 64th Virginia

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Mounted Rifles, the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, and two independent companies. However, these units only amounted to 600 fighting men.⁴⁰ As Burbridge approached on September 29, Giltner sent the 10th Kentucky Cavalry 15 miles north to Richlands to slow the column. After skirmishing at Cedar Bluff, the 10th fell back to join Giltner's position at Paint Lick Mountain. By October 1, the Union column had pushed forward to Clinch Mountain and then forced Giltner to pull back from his next position on Flat Top Mountain. Giltner's force retreated to make a stand at Laurel Gap---the final passage through rugged mountain terrain into the rolling valley of the North Fork of the Holston River leading to Saltville. By this time, Giltner had been joined by Col. Robert H. Smith's 13th Reserve Battalion (250 militia composed of old men and boys), which Giltner sent to Saltville. Despite posting units on high bluffs overlooking Laurel Gap, Giltner's small force was no match for the larger force of Union cavalry. As it began to flank him, Giltner hastened back to Saltville. Although opposed only by Giltner's small brigade and militia units, Burbridge made the mistake of stopping for the night at Broadford, within 5 miles of Saltville.⁴¹

As Giltner retreated toward Saltville on the evening of October 1, the only force in town was the 13th Reserve Battalion, joined later by the 4th Virginia militia under Col. Robert Preston. That night, Giltner positioned his brigade about 3 miles in front of Saltville.

On the morning of October 2, as Burbridge organized for the assault, Confederate reinforcements arrived in Saltville, quickly multiplying the numbers of defenders. With Gen. John S. Williams' Cavalry Division and two additional battalions of militia, Saltville now boasted some 2,800 defenders.⁴² Williams' 1,400-man division was composed of his own brigade (9th Confederate Cavalry and one battalion of the 1st Confederate Cavalry), Brig. Gen. Felix H. Robertson's brigade (3d, 6th, 8th, and 10th Confederate Cavalry), and Col. George G. Dibrell's brigade (4th, 8th, and 9th Tennessee Cavalry).⁴³ During the initial stages of the battle, the Confederate line formed an arc extending east-west from Chestnut Ridge (overlooking Cedar Branch), through Elizabeth Cemetery and Church Hill, to bluffs overlooking a ford in the North Fork of the Holston River. Dibrell's brigade formed the right (east side of the line) and Robertson the center, both on the slopes of Chestnut Ridge. One battery of four guns each was placed atop Chestnut Ridge under the command of Capt. Hugh McClung and another on Church Hill, under Capt. John Barr.⁴⁴

At dawn, Burbridge's advance began with Ratliff's 2,000-man brigade on the left moving toward Sanders' Hill, while Hanson's brigade (center) and Hanson (right) moved forward along the right bank of the North Fork. Giltner's brigade quickly retreated in the face of Union skirmishers toward the main Confederate line over Sanders' Hill.⁴⁵ At the farm of James Sanders (nicknamed "Governor" for his esteem among the locals), Giltner encountered the 400 men of the 13th Virginia Battalion of Reserves bracing themselves among the farm buildings for the onslaught of Ratliff's brigade. The "Governor" persuaded them to hold their ground in this rather unfavorable position near the foot of the hill. Despite Giltner and then Robertson encouraging Smith's battalion to pull back from the farm, they stubbornly remained to meet the attack.⁴⁶

As Ratliff's brigade advanced, the reserves put up stiff resistance. They suffered more than 80 casualties, but managed to hold off the Union right for several minutes. Fighting with "more courage than prudence," as one witness described, the 13th managed to inflict some casualties themselves.⁴⁷ According to local collectors, some of the bullet-sized holes that dot the face of the farm's 19th-century smokehouse have yielded minie bullets, bearing witness to the intensity of the firefight.⁴⁸

During this episode, Robertson's and Dibrell's brigades quickly dug into the slopes of Chestnut Ridge and put up defenses of rocks, logs, and rails. As the ranking officer, Williams took charge of arraying the rest of the Confederate forces. (Briefly, before Williams' arrival, Gen. Alfred E. "Mudwall" Jackson had been in command of the defenders.) Williams positioned Giltner's brigade with the 10th Kentucky Cavalry on the bluff above the upper ford near Elizabeth Cemetery; to their left were the 64th Virginia and the 4th Kentucky; and to the rear on Church Hill were Preston's reserves. The brigade of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge (cousin of the Department's commanding general) defended the lower ford of the North Fork with the 9th

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Kentucky Cavalry and portions of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry. On the far left, Williams positioned Colonel Preston's reserve battalion.⁴⁹ After overpowering the reserves on Sanders' Farm, at about 10 a.m. Ratliff's men pursued Dibrell's and Robertson's brigades upslope to the Confederate defensive positions. On the Confederate right, Dibrell's men faced the 5th USCC, while Robertson's brigade fought against the 11th Michigan and 12th Ohio. The dismounted troopers engaged each other in fierce exchanges for the next three hours. A breakthrough occurred when the 5th USCC charged through a gap between the Confederate brigades and managed to nearly encircle Dibrell's men, forcing the defenders back to infantry trenches at the top of the ridge. Due to shortage of ammunition, however, Ratliff's men could not overwhelm their foes and eventually withdrew.⁵⁰

At the same time, in the center of the battlefield, General Hobson's Kentucky brigade attacked their Confederate counterparts from the same state who fought in Giltner's brigade. Two columns advanced down Sanders' Hill and along the river; a third made a mounted charge across Broady Bottom. All three converged in an assault against Colonel Trimble's 10th Kentucky Cavalry positioned at the Upper Ford. Captain Barr's guns on Church Hill slowed the advance, and two companies of militia charged forward from their rear positions at Elizabeth Chapel up the hill of Elizabeth Cemetery to support the 10th. Chaos ensued as the militia quickly retreated and Trimble was felled by a shot to his forehead. However, Hobson's men were unable to press the advantage. At this moment, two companies commanded by Capt. Bart Jenkins that had become separated from Giltner's brigade the previous night suddenly rushed Burbridge's supply train, drawing 500 Union troops to the rear. This fortuitous incident ended any further pressure on the Confederate center.⁵¹

During the intense fighting on the Confederate right and center, Colonel Hanson's brigade had attempted a slow flanking movement along the lower slopes of Little Mountain to the lower ford of the North Fork. Thwarting this attack were the 4th Kentucky Cavalry and Preston's battalion of reserves. From their nearly unassailable position atop the steep bluffs overlooking the ford, the defenders took aim with long-range Enfield rifles. Only seven of Preston's men were lost, while Hanson's brigade suffered 100 casualties. Among them was Hanson himself. After he was cut down with a shot to the stomach late in the afternoon, his brigade fell into a panicked retreat.⁵²

Following a day of hard fighting, Burbridge had gained no advantage and the saltworks remained unscathed behind the Confederate positions. At the end of the day, three additional Confederate brigades arrived to reinforce the town. Major General John Breckinridge also arrived with Brig. Gen. John Echols and assumed command.⁵³ Before the battle, Gen. William T. Sherman had intended for a force of some 2,500 men under Gen. Alvan Gillem and Gen. Jacob Ammen to support Burbridge's expedition by approaching Saltville from the South. However, before the battle, Gillem and Ammen received a message to cancel the expedition; they forwarded the order to Burbridge but he did not receive it until after the battle. Having failed to overrun the Confederate defenders, Burbridge now began the return to Kentucky that had been ordered days earlier.⁵⁴

Massacre of Wounded African-American Troopers, their White Officers, and Other Union Soldiers

The first battle of Saltville has garnered infamy in recent decades as research has brought to light details of the tragic events of the engagement's immediate aftermath. After Union forces had withdrawn and combat operations ceased on the evening of October 2, dozens of African-American troopers of the 5th USCC, some of their white officers, and soldiers from other units were executed as they lay wounded on the battlefield or in hospital. One thorough study puts the total number of African-American victims conservatively at 46. Whether perpetrated against blacks or whites, the killings bear witness to widespread Confederate rage against the reality of armed and organized units of African-Americans.

As the Union columns retreated in the late afternoon and evening of October 2, they lit "18 big fires." Burbridge hoped to discourage pursuit by leading the Confederates to believe his men were camped on the battlefield. During the covert

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withdrawal, however, Burbridge's force left behind large quantities of equipment and any of their wounded men who could not be found and moved due to darkness.⁵⁵ Even before the battle had begun that day, some of Saltville's defenders had hinted that their African-American foes would be treated with particular ferocity. Asked by Gen. Alfred E. "Mudwall" Jackson if his local militia battalion would "fight niggers," Col. Robert T. Preston replied "we'll cut 'em up." Later chilling statements likewise indicated that many of the Confederates were incensed by the thought of facing armed African-Americans and would give them no quarter. On the evening of October 2, Brig. Gen. Felix H. Robertson proudly proclaimed to Capt. Edward O. Guerrant that his cavalry brigade had "killed all the negroes." Perhaps aware of battlefield atrocities against blacks earlier in 1864, many severely wounded African-American troopers made every possible effort to leave the field as night fell. Colonel James Brisbin, commander of the 5th USCC, witnessed "one man riding with his arm off, another shot through the lungs, and another shot through both hips" during the retreat.⁵⁶

Although Robertson's remark leaves some ambiguity as to whether the killing he boasted about took place during the intense fighting or afterward, more explicit accounts compiled by Thomas Mays in *The Saltville Massacre* confirm ruthless extermination of USCC troopers who had not escaped the battlefield. Early on October 3, Kentucky trooper George Mosgrove arrived on Chestnut Ridge and heard the sound of gunfire. Fearing that skirmishing with Union forces had resumed, he instead found Tennessee troopers from Dibrell's brigade "shooting every wounded negro they could find. Hearing firing on other parts of the field, I knew the same awful work was going on all about me."⁵⁷

Also roaming the battlefield that morning was Champ Ferguson and his band of a few dozen Kentucky partisans. Based in Tennessee, the group carried on guerilla warfare against Union troops in their home state but also occasionally fought alongside regular forces. Ferguson was personally responsible for a large number of the murders. Wounded Priv. Harry Shocker, of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, witnessed Ferguson executing one of his white comrades, Crawford Hazelwood, after asking him why he "came up here to fight with the damn niggers."⁵⁸

After picking off wounded soldiers lying about the battlefield, Ferguson and his companions descended on a group of lightly wounded black soldiers in a field hospital at the Sanders Farm. According to Shocker, Ferguson personally killed four of the men being treated by a Union surgeon at a building on the property described as a "cabin" in various accounts. It is possible that the cabin refers to the now-collapsed slave quarter near the farmhouse. It is also possible that an extant log smokehouse, riddled with apparent bullet holes, sheltered some of the wounded. At the cabin, seven or eight more wounded troopers were executed by a youth barely 16 years old, likely also one of Ferguson's group. George Mosgrove entered the cabin a few seconds before the murders, but "in less time than I can write it, the boy had shot every negro in the room."⁵⁹

Ferguson's cold-blooded pursuit of white Union soldiers after the battle may have been part of a vendetta for a supposed outrage against his family by Union raiders. On October 8, Ferguson and his men forced their way into a field hospital at Emory and Henry College in Washington County, where Union wounded prisoners had been moved after the battle. According to the wounded Harry Shocker, Ferguson asked for Lt. Elza C. Smith, of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry, because "I have a grudge against [him]." Moments later, he killed Smith and then went in pursuit of other specific officers before hospital staff dissuaded him from carrying out further mayhem.⁶⁰ Eventually, Ferguson was prosecuted but paroled by the Confederate army. Due principally to the murder of Elza Smith, Ferguson was brought to trial by the Federal government in 1865. Evidence against him included 55 murders, with two victims identified specifically as African Americans; not all of the murders were associated with the Saltville battle.⁶¹

While not widely publicized, information about the massacre passed down through generations of Saltville residents, so that in 1955 local historian William Kent reported with confidence in his *History of Saltville* the location of a mass grave where the executed cavalymen were buried.⁶² The locally well-known sinkhole where the victims were tossed has the potential to yield important information about the murders. Since Kent's publication others have investigated documentary evidence of the

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massacre. An article about the massacre appeared in *Civil War Times Illustrated* in 1971. William Marvel's 1992 history of the Saltville battles acknowledged that at least five and as many as twelve wounded black troopers had been killed, but dismissed Union, Confederate, and court trial accounts claiming as many as 150 murders. In 1998, Thomas Mays devoted a small book to analyzing eyewitness accounts, court records, and casualty lists. According to this evidence, he offered the conservative estimate that 46 wounded troopers of the 5th USCC and an unspecified number of their white officers and other Union soldiers were killed after combat had ceased.

The first battle of Saltville may hold the tragic distinction as the most brutal massacre of African-American soldiers during the Civil War. Whereas other incidents of racial "rage" during the Civil War result in atrocities against African-Americans soldiers, none of them so blatantly targeted wounded prisoners well after the heat of battle. In several instances, Confederate units executed black Union soldiers after a surrender. On April 12, 1864 at Fort Pillow, a much smaller proportion of black troops (20 percent) than white troops (60 percent) were taken prisoner following the battle. However, executions or large-scale shooting of overpowered defenders of the fort occurred after Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's terms of surrender were rejected by Maj. William F. Bradford. Clearly, Forrest took satisfaction in the heavy losses inflicted on the African-American troops. "The river was dyed with the blood of the slaughtered for two hundred yards....It is hoped that these facts will demonstrate to the Northern people that negro soldiers cannot cope with Southerners."⁶³ However, Forrest stopped short of admitting to a purposeful massacre of troops that had surrendered.

The Confederacy's attitude toward treatment of African-American prisoners is evident from accounts of the Action at Wilson's Wharf in Charles City County, Virginia. On May 24, 1864, Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry Division confronted the 1st and 22d Regiments of U.S. Colored Troops (USCT) and two sections of Battery B, 2d U.S. Colored Artillery Regiment and a U.S. Navy gunboat at Fort Pocahontas, earthworks built by the USCT garrison posted at this steamboat landing along the James River. Before the assault, Lee suggested he might not take prisoners unless the defenders surrendered immediately. In a note delivered to Union commander Brig. Gen. Edward A. Wild, he wrote: "If the surrender of the Federal forces is made, the soldiers will be taken to Richmond and treated as prisoners of war. But if they do not surrender, Gen. Lee will not be answerable for the consequences." In response, Wild defiantly replied: "We will try it." Fortunately for Wild's troops, they drove off the Confederate attackers and avoided an uncertain fate at the hands of enraged Southern troops.⁶⁴ A similar threat was made by Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest against the African-American defenders of Fort Anderson in Paducah, Kentucky. On March 25, 1864, the garrison 107th USCT and 8th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery repulsed Forrest's Cavalry, inflicting heavy losses. As at Wilson's Wharf, Union victory may have prevented a massacre of the African-American soldiers.

The event most comparable to Saltville in terms of atrocities against black soldiers may be the Battle of Poison Spring, Arkansas, where executions of African-American prisoners also occurred after the battle. While occupying Arkansas with 14,000 troops, on April 18, 1864 Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele sent a wagon train guarded by 1,170 troops to collect corn near Camden, Arkansas. The expedition consisted of 821 troops of the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry along with units of white Iowa infantrymen, 29 cavalry troopers, and 58 artillerymen commanded by Col. James M. Williams. Five miles into the return journey to Fort Smith, the road was blocked by a force of 3,600 Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas cavalry and a Choctaw Indian brigade. With ammunition depleted, the 1st Kansas beat a fighting retreat to the safety of swamps to the north. The abnormally large proportion of killed (117) to wounded and missing (65) among the 1st Kansas appears to corroborate reports on both sides that Confederates indiscriminately killed wounded black prisoners.⁶⁵ According to one Union soldier, "the inhuman and blood thirsty enemy...was engaged in killing the wounded wherever found."⁶⁶ How many of the USCT were killed after the battle is not known. Mutilations by Choctaw troops further muddy the accounting of the gruesome scene. Some of the 40 stripped and scalped bodies counted by a Texas artillery officer may have been white prisoners.⁶⁷

Although the belief in white racial supremacy was widespread across both sections of the country, the rearing of most Confederate soldiers led them to feel especially threatened and contemptuous when facing African-American soldiers. They

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expected both slaves and free blacks to be submissive. Militarily trained and armed African-Americans represented a threat that seemed equivalent to the terror Southerners felt toward slave insurrection. As Drew Gilpin Faust has noted, "Slavery required subordination and control, and arming men elevated and empowered them."⁶⁸ If given the opportunity through victory on the battlefield, many Confederate soldiers exercised their desire to humiliate African-American soldiers by mercilessly killing the helpless and wounded.

The massacre of wounded prisoners at Saltville, though less widely known than the atrocities at Fort Pillow and Poison Spring, is no less significant. In fact, the Saltville executions are in some ways more starkly egregious. The killing at Fort Pillow could, according to some accounts, be construed as a brutal follow-through of the battle, with some uncertainty as to whether African-American defenders had surrendered or not. Although the circumstances at the Battle of Poison Spring appear less ambiguous than at Fort Pillow, the total number of African-American troops massacred after combat had ended is unclear. At Saltville, however, numerous eyewitness accounts report killings on the night following the battle, the next day, and several days later despite the stated disapproval of Gen. John Breckinridge. The severity of the atrocities at Saltville is further underscored by the sentence of Champ Ferguson. With Andersonville prison commandant Henry Wirz, Ferguson was one of only two Confederates executed for war crimes.⁶⁹

December 20, 1864 Battle

After scrambling to reinforce a successful defense of Saltville in October, General Breckinridge found the key resource in his department under even greater threat two months later. After units had been shifted to other departments, the total force at his disposal totaled only 1,700 men, of which several hundred were militia reserves. Seizing upon this weakness, Gen. George Stoneman, in command of the Department of the Ohio, gathered a force of 5,500 men to attack the saltworks, as well as the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad and ammunition production at Wytheville.⁷⁰

Stoneman's force boasted 4,000 mounted infantry under Burbridge (including the 5th and 6th USCC) along with Gen. Alven Gillem's Tennessee cavalry brigade of 1,500 men. After Stoneman departed from Knoxville on December 10, Breckinridge assembled a force of 1,500 to defend Saltville. It included a brigade under Brig. Gen. Basil Duke, units commanded by Colonel Giltner and Gen. George Cosby, Col. Vincent Witcher's 34th Virginia Cavalry battalion, and reserve militia. Desperate for men, Breckinridge even pressed into service laborers from the area's salt and lead industries.⁷¹

Unfortunately for Breckinridge, Stoneman pounded Duke's brigade at Kingsport, Tennessee. A force under Col. Richard Morgan at Bristol, Tennessee fared no better. On December 16, the 5th and 6th USCC moved forward in a feint toward Saltville, while Gillem's brigade attacked Marion, overwhelming Gen. John C. Vaughn's East Tennessee Cavalry. Gillem then advanced with a portion of Burbridge's force against Wytheville, destroying storehouses and stables associated with the lead mines.⁷² The following day, Stoneman wheeled his expedition back south toward Marion. At every opportunity along the way, his men destroyed railroad infrastructure and other buildings. On December 18, Stoneman encountered Breckinridge and the bulk of his forces, which had been drawn northward out of Saltville.⁷³

The Confederates mounted stiff resistance, but eventually ran low on ammunition. As Breckinridge retreated toward Saltville, the main route was blocked by advance units of Stoneman's large force. The challenging detour along unfamiliar roads in snowy weather left Breckinridge's men in the wake of Stoneman's march to Saltville. Reaching Glade Spring, Stoneman sent Burbridge's men northwestward along Lyon's Gap Road, while Gillem's force moved up Old Glade Spring Road. With Breckinridge bypassed, only 500 men and 11 artillery pieces under Col. Robert Preston remained to defend Saltville.⁷⁴ At 2 p.m. on December 20, Gillem's column overran pickets along Glade Spring Road about one mile south of Fort Breckinridge. Here Gillem came within range of the fort's guns and an artillery exchange ensued. It is possible that some of the Confederate shells were fired from Fort Hatton and the Walnut Street Forts, which lay slightly farther northward commanding the Old

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Glade Spring Road entrance into the Saltville Valley. Early darkness on the eve of the winter solstice prevented Gillem from pursuing a full-scale attack on the fort. However, Lt. Col. Brazilliah Stacy's 13th Tennessee Cavalry dismounted and scaled the steep slopes up to Fort Breckinridge under cover of darkness. Back in their saddles at the top of the hill, they charged into the fort and quickly overwhelmed the defenders.⁷⁵ Stacy then sent part of his unit into the valley to destroy the saltworks. The remainder advanced on Fort Statham but found it abandoned.⁷⁶

Halting on Lyon's Gap Road, Burbridge's force had no impact on the battle's outcome. Stacy had already overcome Forts Breckinridge and Statham, and Preston had abandoned Saltville altogether, when Burbridge moved forward the next day.

On the 21st, as Stoneman and his staff occupied William A. Stuart's house below the forts, his men set to work on their objective of destroying the saltworks. With a supply of sledge hammers, they struggled to wreck the industry's thousands of sturdy iron kettles. More significant damage was wrought through burning sheds and warehouses, and demolishing two valuable locomotives. Despite dismissive news stories that the saltworks could easily be put back into operation, the Stoneman expedition had dealt an effective late blow to the Confederacy's ability to supply itself. Manufacturing and transportation infrastructure in the region had been severely damaged. (Marvel 133-134). As the Confederate armies suffered defeats in the early months of 1865, any optimist's glimmer of hope was dashed by the knowledge that Southwest Virginia could no longer be depended upon for the large amount of war supplies needed for the war effort.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Saltville Battlefields Historic District is delineated by the dashed line identified in the key of the scaled district map, attached in two parts: a west (Map 1 of 2) and an east (Map 2 of 2). A map key with match line is provided.

Boundary Justification

The Saltville Battlefields Historic District includes the areas of the two battles, fought on October 2 and December 20, 1864, where Confederate and Union forces contested control of the South's most important salt processing operations. Also encompassed within the district, and largely overlapping the battlefield core areas is the system of forts and batteries that protected the vital salt resources. Where a fortification occurs at the edge of the district, the boundary is drawn to include the entire landform upon which the fortification is sited. Finally, the boundary of the district is also drawn to include the sites of the saltworks that were the objective of the Union attacks.

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For all photographs:

PROPERTY: Saltville Battlefields Historic District

LOCATION: Smyth and Washington counties, Virginia

VDHR FILE NO: 295-5001

PHOTOGRAPHER: David W. Lewes (except where noted)

ALL DIGITAL IMAGES ARE STORED AT: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

View: Saltville Valley from SR 107 overlook, view to northwest.

Date: May 27, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0001.tif

View: Upper Ford and Broady Bottom, view to north.

Date: May 27, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0002.tif

View: Chestnut Ridge trench, view to northeast.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0003.tif

View: Cedar Branch, view to southeast.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0004.tif

View: Elizabeth Cemetery, view to west.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0005.tif

View: Lower Ford and Confederate position above, view to south.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0006.tif

View: Sanders House, view to south.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0007.tif

View: Sanders House smokehouse, view to northeast.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0008.tif

View: Typical Mathieson Company worker housing, view to northwest.

Date: May 29, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0009.tif

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View: Govt Plant Overlook, east wall, view to east.

Date: 2007

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0010.tif

View: Saltville Gap Overlook, firing platform and embrasure, view to northeast.

Photographer: Robert C. Whisonant

Date: 2007

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0011.tif

View: Salt Park, reconstructed furnace, view to north.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0012.tif

View: Salt furnace ruin, view to southwest.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0013.tif

View: Log pipe from saltworks.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0014.tif

View: Railbed of Civil War-era branch line, view to southwest.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0015.tif

View: W. A. Stuart House, north and west elevations.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0016.tif

View: King-Stuart House, northwest elevation.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0017.tif

View: Fort Breckinridge, south wall, view to southwest.

Photographer: Robert C. Whisonant

Date: 2007

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0018.tif

View: Fort Statham, north wall ditch, view to northwest.

Photographer: Robert C. Whisonant

Date: 2007

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0019.tif

View: Fort Hatton, west parapet, view to north.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0020.tif

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View: Fort Hatton, traverse, view to north.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0021.tif

View: Fort Hatton, north end ditch, view to northwest.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0022.tif

View: Hill containing Fort Breckinridge from Fort Hatton, view to south (gap for Old Glade Spring Road at right, background).

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0023.tif

View: Walnut Street Forts from Fort Hatton, view to east.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0024.tif

View: Walnut St Forts, gunramp and traverse at northeast end, view to southwest.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0025.tif

View: Walnut Street Forts, northwest ditch, view to east.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0026.tif

View: Walnut Street Forts, supply road, view to east.

Date: May 28, 2009

Image: VA_SmythandWashingtonCos_SaltvilleBattlefieldsHD_0027.tif

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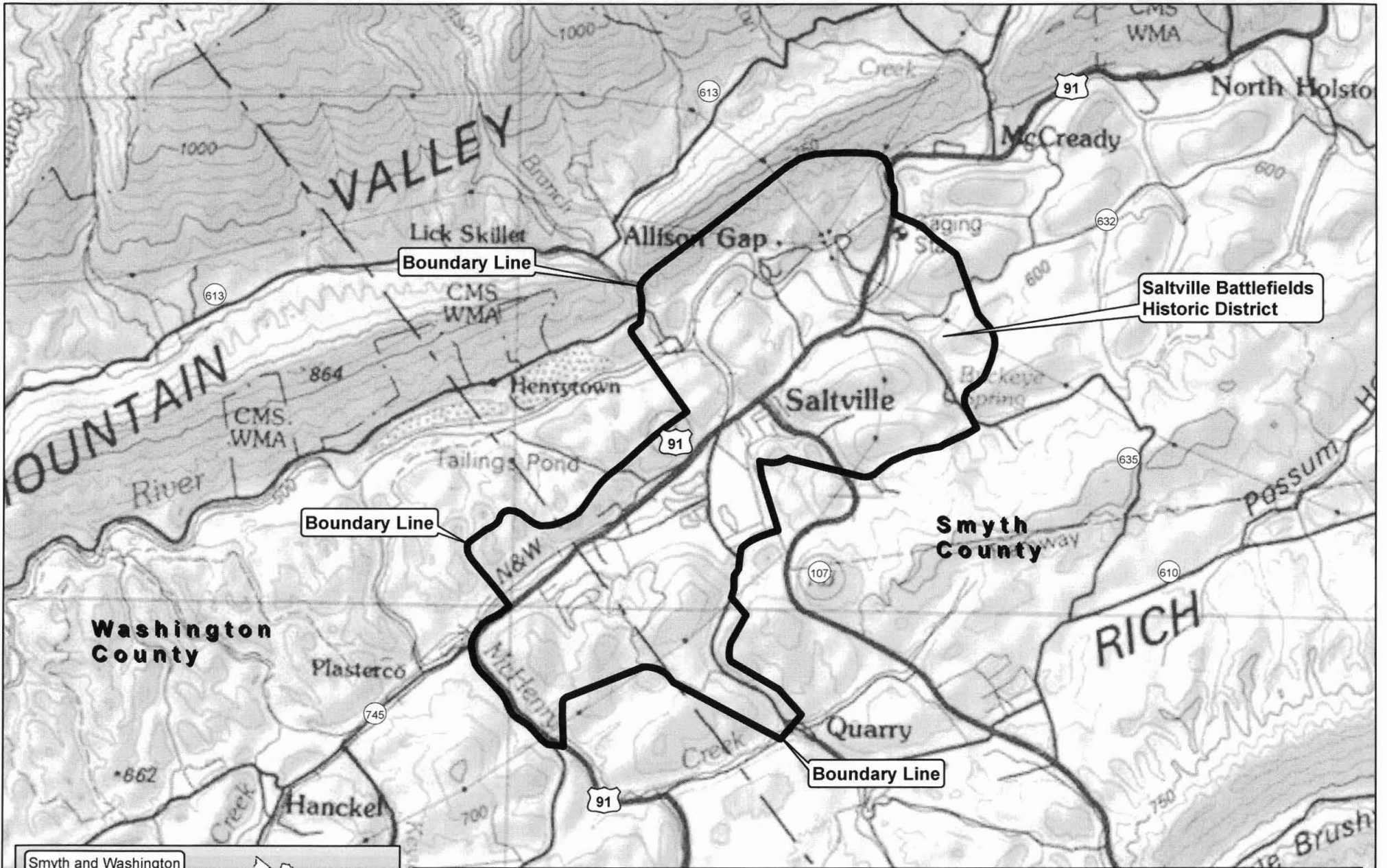
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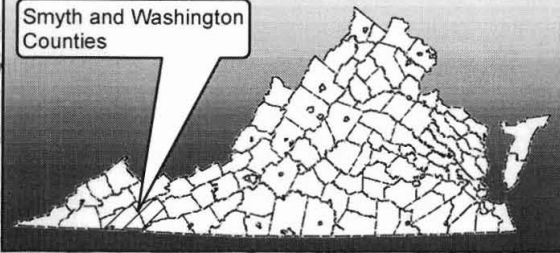


Boundary Line

Boundary Line

Saltville Battlefields
Historic District

Boundary Line




Saltville Battlefield Historic District Boundaries

Sources: VDHR 2009, USGS 2002, Nat. Geographic 2003, VDOT 2007
 Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.

1 in = 4,000 ft



 Saltville Battlefield Historic District



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