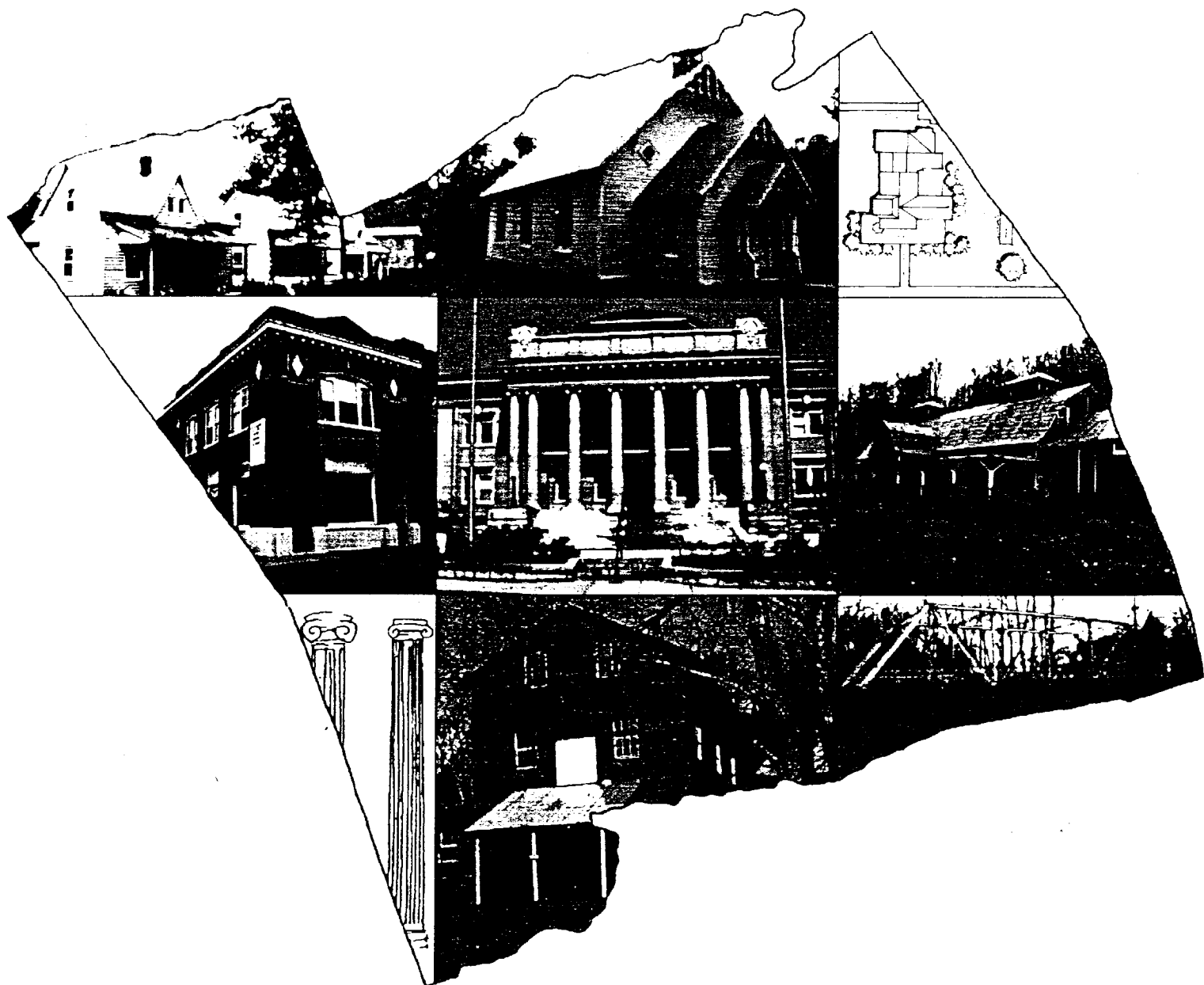


HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF SMYTH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

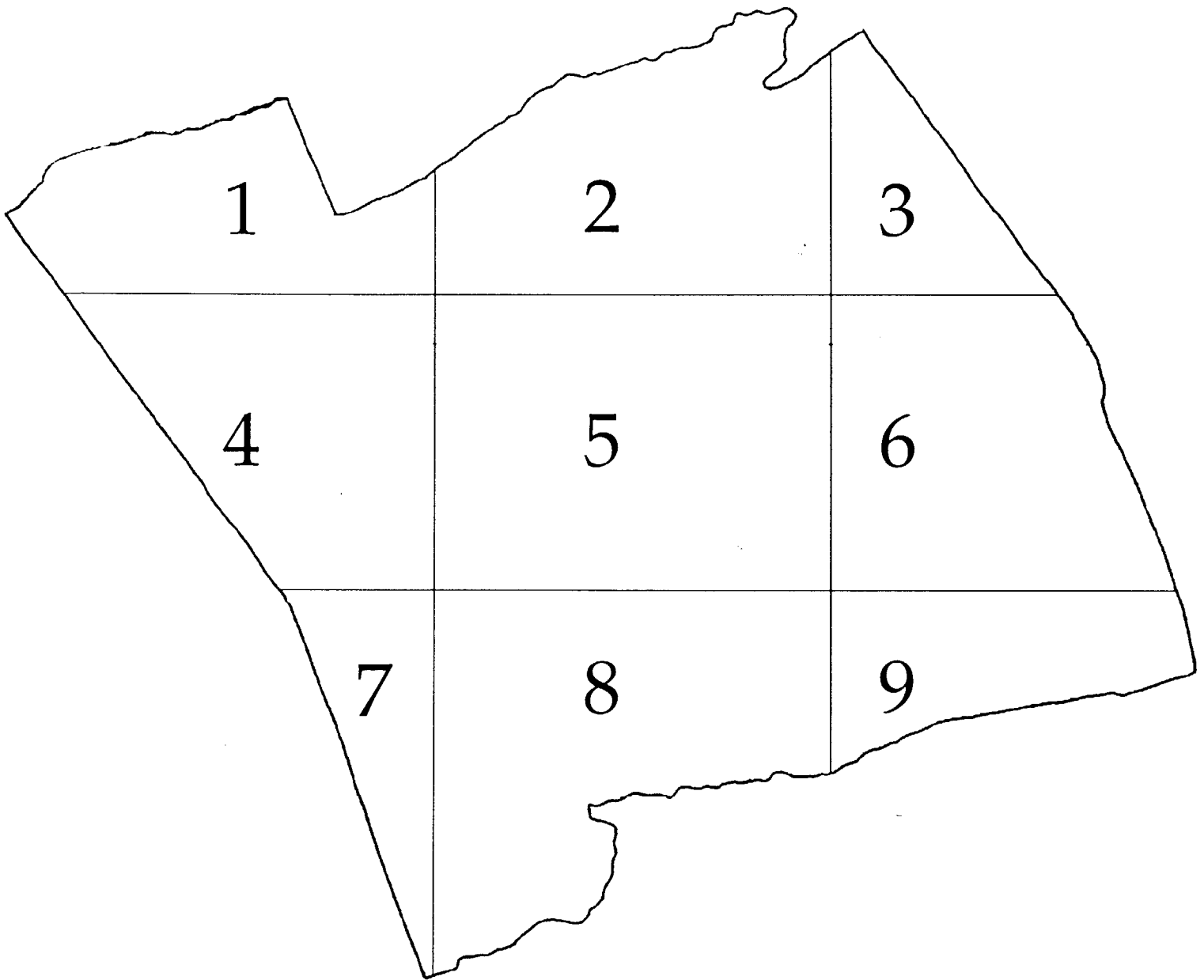


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COVER KEY:



1. "HENRYTOWN", SALTVILLE
2. UNION METHODIST CHURCH - 086-0008
3. SITE PLAN-LT. GOV. B.F. BUCHANAN HOUSE, MARION - 119-0012-013
4. NATIONAL BANK OF CHILHOWIE, CHILHOWIE - 189-0001-001
5. SMYTH COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MARION - 119-0001
6. NEWMAN BARN, ROUTE 689 - 086-0140
7. IONIC COLUMN SKETCH, GLOSSARY
8. HAMM-ROBERTS MILL, TEAS - 086-130
9. TRUSS BRIDGE, EAST CHILHOWIE ST., MARION - 119-0012-24

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
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ABSTRACT

The County of Smyth was awarded a matching grant by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct an architectural survey of the County. In September of 1995, Hill Studio, P.C. was awarded a contract by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct this survey. The survey was carried out under the general direction of Alison Blanton, Project Manager. Ms. Blanton was also the project architectural historian and principal investigator

A total of two hundred properties over an area of four hundred thirty-five square miles were surveyed as part of this project. Twenty-five of these were surveyed at the intensive level and the remainder at the reconnaissance level. Of these properties, eighteen were determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Forty-Seven additional properties were recommended for further study.

In addition to the building surveys, the contractual agreement specified that at least two Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) be prepared for the project. Hill Studio prepared three forms: one for Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville historic districts.

Hill Studio also made recommendations for further documentation of resources, as well as for a preservation plan, rural historic districts, and education and tourism efforts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Hill Studio would like to extend thanks to the County of Smyth and its residents, whose generous support and contributions have been invaluable to the completion of this project.

We would also like to extend thanks to the following for their guidance, helpful information, and assistance throughout the course of this project. Their time, patience and prompt responses were greatly appreciated.

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Tourism Committee - Smyth County Chamber of Commerce

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Edna Love

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Rocky Cahill

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CHAPTER ONE:

PROJECT BACKGROUND**Introduction**

In July 1995, the County of Smyth was awarded a matching grant by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct an historic architectural survey of the county. In October 1995, Hill Studio, P.C. was awarded a contract by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct this survey. The survey was carried out under the general direction of Alison S. Blanton, Project Manager and Architectural Historian. Ms. Blanton was the principal investigator, assisted in the field by Valerie N. Birch, Rebecca Ballard, Peter Giraudeau, and Mary Zirkle.

Project Description**Purpose**

The primary goal of this project is to provide the County and its residents with information concerning historic resources in Smyth County, encouraging and improving the protection of these resources. The survey will help to accomplish this goal by providing information essential for:

- Increasing the public awareness of the value of historic resources within Smyth County
- Studying the potential for creation of new conservation or preservation districts
- Making informed comprehensive planning decisions

The objective of this study was to conduct a survey of architectural resources of Smyth County to produce the following items:

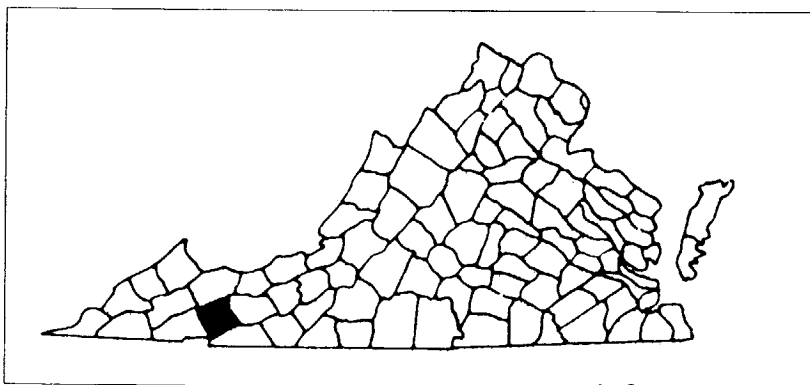
- The Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database for 175 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Reconnaissance level surveys provide the following basic information about an historic resource:
 - 1 Style
 - 2 Date
 - 3 Address/location
 - 4 Physical condition
 - 5 Threats, if any
 - 6 Historic context
 - 7 Exterior architectural features (type/form, material, treatment)
 - 8 Architectural description
 - 9 Statement of architectural and historic significance
 - 10 Brief description of secondary resources
 - 11 Site plan
 - 12 Photographs documenting each resource, contributing and non-contributing

- The Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database for 25 properties surveyed at the intensive level. Intensive level surveys provide a more detailed documentation of an historic resource, including a description of the interior features of the resource. In addition to the information listed above, the following information is included in an intensive level survey:
 - 1 Verbal boundary description
 - 2 Function(s) of property
 - 3 Period context
 - 4 Interior description
 - 5 Historical events
- A survey report that discusses the historic context of the survey area based on appropriate themes recognized by DHR, evaluates the significance of the resources, and provides recommendations for further study, preservation planning, and educational projects.
- Three historic district Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs), one for Chilhowie, one for Marion, one for Saltville.
- A set of USGS topographic maps indicating the location of all surveyed properties.
- A scripted slide show.

The survey report will serve as a resource for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of architectural resources within the study area.

The Study Area

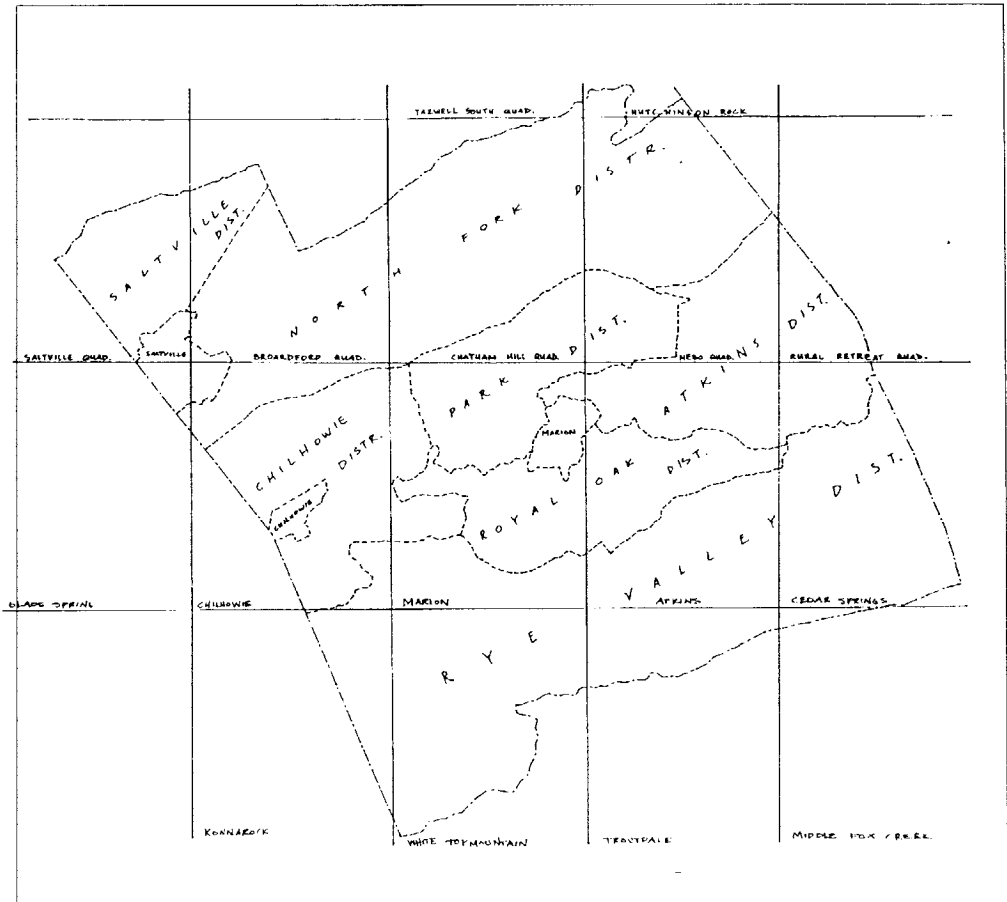
Smyth County is located in the Southwest region of Virginia. It is bordered by Bland County and Wythe County on the East, Grayson County on the South, Washington County on the West, and Russell County and Tazewell County on the North.



Map 1-1 The State of Virginia with Smyth County highlighted.

Source: VDOT Map of Smyth County

Smyth County is divided into eight magisterial districts which can be seen on Map 1-2. These were used along with the USGS Quad map boundaries for mapping historic sites in the County.



Map 1-2 Smyth County, Virginia; Magisterial Districts and USGS Quad Map Boundaries

CHAPTER TWO:

RESEARCH DESIGN**Objectives**

The main objective was to identify as comprehensive a list of sites in Smyth County as possible. In order to correctly represent the history of Smyth County through its architectural resources the survey should ideally include a sampling of sites from all historic themes and time periods. The survey team made every effort to do this to the extent possible.

Methodology**Literature and Records Review**

Background data was reviewed prior to, during, and after completion of the fieldwork. The literature and records search was conducted in Marion, Chilhowie, Saltville, Blacksburg, Richmond, and Roanoke, Virginia at the following locations:

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR)
- Virginia State Library (VSL)
- Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, Roanoke, Virginia
- Newman Library, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, Virginia
- Smyth - Bland Regional Library
- Saltville Branch Library

The following resources were reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places files
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- Department of Historic Resources files
- County documents and records
- Smyth County Historical Society files and records

Previous Architectural Investigations

A total of 111 resources have previously been surveyed within the study area. Of these resources, thirteen are on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The resources currently listed on the National Register in Smyth County include:

119-0003	Marion Depot
119-0006	Marion Male Academy
119-0009	Lincoln Theater
119-0010	Lincoln Hotel
119-0004	Southwestern State Hospital Rotunda
119-5001	R.T. Greer Building
86-0026	Scott-Walker Stone House

86-0002	Old Stone Tavern
86-0003	John Montgomery Preston House
86-0004	Abijah Thomas House
86-0006	Madison House
86-0011	Fox Farm Site
86-0013	Aspenvale Cemetery
86-0014	Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church

Population Indicators of Survey Need

Based on a method formulated by Dr. John Kern of the Department of Historic Resources' Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, a comprehensive survey of sites in a rural county such as Smyth County should be expected to record properties totaling approximately 10% of the 1940's population. (The date 1940 is used as a benchmark because of the criteria that a site must be at least 50 years old to be considered an historic resource.) Based on Smyth County's 1940 population of 28,861, a comprehensive survey should include a total of approximately 2886 sites. The total number of sites surveyed at the completion of this project will be 311, which is 10.78% of what the total should ultimately be. This percentage was then translated to each magisterial district in the county and multiplied by 10% of the 1940's population to determine the distribution of sites which the project team should survey. The current magisterial districts were grouped according to their 1940 boundaries.

1940 Minor Civil Division [Pop.]	=	1996 Magisterial Districts [1940 Pop.]	10% of 1940 Population	Total Sites To Be Surveyed	% of Sites To Be Surveyed	Previous Surveys	Total Sites Previously Surveyed	New Sites To Survey
Rich Valley [9,260]		Saltville				5		
		North Fork	926	91	9.87%	2	7	84
Marion [14,445]		Atkins				17		
		Chilhowie				7		
		Marion				8		
		Park				39		
		Royal Oak	1445	143	9.87%	1	72	71
St. Clair [5,136]		Rye Valley	514	51	9.87%	6	6	45
		(unmapped)					26	

Table 2-1 Magisterial Distribution

Unmapped sites were accounted for separately, and added into the total. This can be seen in the following table.

The team then divided the county map into magisterial districts and overlaid these boundaries with the quad map boundaries. This guided the team in determining how to spread the number of sites geographically across the county according to population, so that the resources would be evenly represented.

1940 Minor Civil Division [Pop.]	= 1996 Magisterial Districts [1940 Pop.]	10% of 1940 Population	Total Sites To Be Surveyed	% of Sites To Be Surveyed	Previous Surveys	New Sites Surveyed	Total
Rich Valley [9,260]	Saltville				5	35	
	North Fork	926	91	9.87%	2	37	79
Marion [14,445]	Atkins				17	16	
	Chilhowie				7	29	
	Marion				8	39	
	Park				39	3	
	Royal Oak	1445	143	9.87%	1	3	162
St. Clair [5,136]	Rye Valley	514	51	9.87%	6	38	44
	Unmapped				26		
Total [28,861]		2886	285	9.87%	85	200	285

Table 2-2 Magisterial Distribution at the Completion of the Project

As surveys were completed, the chart was periodically updated to determine which areas needed further attention, and which could be considered complete for the purposes of this project.

Other Research Prior to Field Work

A public meeting was held at the Smyth-Bland Regional Library at the start of field work to collect ideas from community members on possible sites to survey. Attendees were asked to list buildings and sites which they felt to be important to the survey. Also at this meeting the team collected leads on possibilities for the twenty-five intensive level surveys.

A significant source of information prior to and during field work was compiled by Joan Armstrong and Mack Sturgill in the form of a compilation of approximately 300 sites which they recommended for survey. Armstrong and Sturgill had documented these sites in terms of location, date built, and type of structure, including a brief description or history when available. Most of the sites were mapped as well, which helped the survey team locate them when conducting field work.

On-Site Survey Methodology

Once preliminary research was completed, on-site survey work began in April, 1996 and was completed in January, 1997. First the team divided the county up into areas covered by 7 1/2 minute USGS quadrangle maps.

Then, using historic maps, and information gathered from local residents, the survey team conducted the on-site field survey on a quadrangle-by-quadrangle basis. The team concentrated on surveying properties within the towns first, then the rural properties. Information concerning the location of potential survey sites was brought to the attention of the survey team through the course of the project. The survey team made every effort to examine these sites before the project was completed.

In order to insure that important resources were not neglected, the team held a public meeting during the course of the survey work to discuss the surveys completed so far and to gather further information about resources needing to be documented.

As resources were surveyed, they were placed into categories of theme and time period, according to the categories determined by the Department of Historic Resources. Each survey was then entered into a matrix which contained the following information:

- VDHR Number
- Historic Name
- Time Period
- Historic Theme
- Magisterial District
- Quad Map
- Intensive or Reconnaissance Level
- Secondary Resources

After each survey trip, the list was re-evaluated in terms of theme, time period, as well as geographic location to assess what area needed the greatest amount of focus for the remainder of the project.

Intensive Level Survey

The intensive level properties were then chosen with the help of the Smyth County Tourism Committee for properties that appeared potentially eligible, that may provide significant information important to understanding the history of the County, or that are considered threatened and warrant further documentation. Those considered potentially eligible for National Register were presented to DHR staff Evaluation Team for their recommendation of eligibility. The following properties were surveyed on an intensive level:

86-0001	James Davis Homeplace
86-0001	James Davis Homeplace
86-0073	Rich Valley High School and Fairgrounds
86-0074	Ebenezer Lutheran Church
86-0079	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church
86-0080	McClellan House and Farm
86-0082	Copenhaver/Detweiler House and Holston Mill
86-0083	Mary C. Bonham House
86-0122	DeBusk House
86-0123	Sexton-Hays House
86-0124	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church
119-0001	Smyth County Courthouse
119-0012-006	Southwestern State Hospital - "C" Building

119-0012-007	Bank of Marion
119-0012-008	J.C. Campbell House
119-0012-012	Dr. O.C. Sprinkle House
119-0012-013	Lt. Gov. B.F. Buchanan House
119-0013	Marion High School
119-0014	Carnegie School
119-0019	Marion High School
189-0003	H.L. Bonham House
189-0014	A.C. Beatie House
189-0015	John S. Apperson House
295-0009	Mathieson-Alkali Office
295-0017	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church
295-0018	St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs)

A Preliminary Information Form (PIF) provides the State Review Board with enough preliminary information (i.e. integrity, historical background) to determine whether or not a potential historic district warrants more detailed documentation for nomination to the National Register (VDHR: 1). A completed PIF is first reviewed by VDHR's National Register Evaluation Team.



Potential Marion Historic District

An historic district Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was prepared for the towns of Chilhowie, Marion, and Saltville (see Appendices F, G, and H). The PIF submissions included black-and-white photographs and color slide documentation of general streetscapes, significant historic resources, as well as a sampling of noncontributing resources within the proposed boundaries.

VDHR Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) Data Entry

All survey findings were entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Integrated Preservation Software system (VDHR-IPS) as individual files. These files contain the following information:

- DHR id number (a unique number assigned to a property by DHR in order to identify it);
- Location
- USGS Quadrangle
- Site Description
- Resource Classification and Count
- Estimated Date of Construction
- VDHR Historic Context

- Physical Condition
- Any Threats
- Primary Components and Materials (exterior features)
- Architectural Style
- Architectural Description
- Additions/Alterations Description
- Secondary Resource Description
- Architectural and Historical Statement
- Bibliographic Data
- Graphic Documentation.

IPS files were also created for previously surveyed resources that were not resurveyed at the time of the study. These IPS files only contain the following basic data elements: DHR id number, property name, address, and USGS quadrangle. Diskettes containing the survey information for this project were provided to DHR and the County of Smyth.

The following DHR id number prefixes were assigned to surveyed resources within the study area:

- 86 Resources within Smyth County; outside the town limits of Chilhowie, Marion, or Saltville
- 119 Resources within the town of Marion
- 189 Resources within the town of Chilhowie
- 295 Resources within the town of Saltville

Expected Results

Based on the fact that the development of Smyth County occurred primarily from small industry and subsistent agriculture, the majority of properties surveyed were expected to be simple in nature, reflecting a rural life-style. Resources associated with this development would include dwellings, industrial-type buildings, farmsteads and agriculture-related outbuildings such as smoke houses, hay barns, sheds, granaries and animal shelters.

The valleys with their rivers and springs would naturally dictate the settlement of the population as would the location of mineral resources. Remote hollows away from the valleys were expected to have more rustic properties. Since rural settlements were formed to make use of the natural resources present in the surrounding land, it was thought that these resources would be incorporated as building materials.

The fact that Smyth County had a relatively low slave population compared to other counties in Virginia meant that the survey team expected to find fewer slave-related buildings. Other types of resources expected would include small one- and two-room schoolhouses, churches and possibly

crossroads stores.

It was expected that most of the resources would date from the early 19th century through the mid 20th century. It was anticipated that most rural resources would tend to be vernacular in style while resources within the towns would tend to exhibit a wider range of architectural styles and features. The earlier farmsteads would have been located on relatively large tracts of land and as a result, would tend to be spaced at some distance from one another. Concentrations of dwellings should increase as one gets closer to the larger towns. The team expected to find many settlements constructed to maximize contact with the railroad which bisects the county.

CHAPTER THREE:

HISTORIC CONTEXT**Historic Overview**

Smyth County, located in southwest Virginia, was formed in 1832 from portions of Washington and Wythe counties. Comprised of 435 square miles of rugged mountains and wide river valleys, the county is bounded to the north by Bland and Tazewell County, with the line running along the ranges of Brushy Mountain and Clinch Mountain, and to the south by Grayson County along the Iron Mountain and White Top Mountain ranges. The county was named in honor of General Alexander Smyth (1765-1830), a distinguished and popular Southwest Virginian who represented the area in the U.S. Congress for a number of years.

The county, which is rich in mineral and timber resources, is geographically divided into three valleys along the three forks of the Holston River. Rich Valley, to the north of Walker's Mountain and along the North Fork of the Holston, is so named for the fertility of its soil and the richness of minerals therein. Salt fields, plaster banks, iron ore deposits and marble are found in this area. The Middle Valley along the Middle Fork is the widest valley and the most densely settled. The Great Road or Wilderness Road, which followed early buffalo trails, traveled along this valley as it led to the Cumberland Gap and the West beyond. This early road was later followed by the railroad lines, Lee Highway (Route 11), and Interstate 81. The county seat of Marion and the settlements of Atkins, Seven Mile Ford and Chilhowie are all located along this early settlement path in the Middle Valley. The southern valley, along the South Fork of the Holston River, is named the Rye Valley after the natural rye grasses that were so abundant in the area. This valley is also rich in natural resources including iron and other mineral deposits as well as the vast timberlands of the mountain ranges.



Hamm Roberts Mill (86-130)

Smyth County developed as a diverse economy based on small industries that capitalized on the natural resources of the region. These valleys, with their rivers and streams, naturally directed the early paths of human settlement and continue to characterize the county as their varied and distinctive attributes determine the development of the regions. The boundaries of the three original magisterial districts, which have only been further subdivided and not realigned, followed the natural boundaries of these three valleys.

Prehistory

Smyth County, particularly the area around Saltville, has been the site of numerous archaeological explorations which have yielded an abundance of information on prehistoric animal and human life in the area. The "Salt

Lick" or "Buffalo Lick", which was surveyed in 1748, was granted to Charles Campbell in 1753. The earliest reference to archaeological artifacts in Saltville is found in Thomas Jefferson's 1787 Notes on Virginia in which he mentions a mastodon tooth sent to him by Arthur Campbell. This is one of the earliest recorded references to a fossil of a large Ice Age mammal found in North America. Excavations in the 1960s and 1970s revealed fossils of such Ice Age mammals as the ground sloth, mastodon, woolly mammoth, horse, caribou, and musk oxen. Some of these now extinct animals are known to have been present until about 10,000 years, indicating that they coexisted with the early Paleo-Indians of the area.

The earliest human inhabitants of Smyth County were the Paleo- Indians, hunters and foragers from the Stone Age. These early Indians lived in small, family-size groups and followed their food sources without establishing permanent settlements. As with the early animals, the salt springs were a favored gathering place. Archaeological remains of common tools testify that there were numerous Paleo-Indians in the area as "more fluted projectile points are known from Saltville and nearby areas than from any other region of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge." (McDonald, 1992:11)

The extinction of the large Ice Age mammals in 7000 B.C. marked the beginning of the Archaic Period which was characterized by specialized tools for hunting smaller mammals. Numerous examples of these tools, including: the bola, notched and grooved axes, spear-throwers, knives, chisels, etc. have been found over the years in Smyth County representing the presence of Indians during this 6000 year period.

As game became less plentiful and the population increased, the Indians began to plant crops and settle in larger tribes, marking the era known as the Woodland Period from 1000 BC to 1600 AD. In addition to making semipermanent settlements and building shelters, the Indians began to make pottery during this time. Dougherty's Cave in Russell County provides some of the earliest pottery found in the area, dating to 100 AD ((Sayers, 1983:14) The earliest village site in the area was discovered on the outskirts of Abingdon in nearby Washington County. This village, known as the Sullins Site, dates to around 1425 AD. Other settlements in Southwest Virginia date to the 1500s. (Sayers 1982: 15) The end of the Woodland Period is marked by the arrival of Europeans to Virginia with the settlement of Jamestown in 1607.

1607-1750 European Settlement to Society

By the time European explorers reached Southwest Virginia, there did not appear to be any permanent settlements of Indians in the area. Accounts of the 1671 expedition by Batts and Fallam, which ventured as far as the New River in Giles County, mention no evidence of Indians west and southwest of Roanoke. When Dr. Thomas Walker passed through the area on his way to the Cumberland Gap in 1749, no record of encounters with Indians were

entered in his diaries. He did notice, however, the presence of numerous overgrown clearings known as "Indian Old Fields" which indicated that the area had recently been inhabited. (Sayers 1982:17)

The earliest white men who came to the Southwest Virginia were Indian traders and hunters who followed the old Buffalo Trail (now State Route 11) to trade with the Cherokee Indians of the region. These early frontiersmen did not settle permanently and therefore did not pose a threat to the Indians who also hunted in the region.

The first white man known to have settled in the Smyth County region was Stephen Holston, who claimed 1300 acres near the head of the Middle Fork, which was then called the Indian River, through a corn right prior to 1747. Augusta County records indicate that he requested a road be built in 1745 or 1746. By 1748, Holsten had moved on, selling his grant to James Davis in 1748 who named the land "Davis Fancy." Although the cabin Holsten built is no longer standing, his presence had a lasting impact on the area as the Indian River, also called the Cherokee by the French and the Hogoheegee by the Indians, became known as the Holston from that time on. (Sayer 1982:74) Other early individual settlers included Charles Sinclair in the area on the South Fork today known as St. Clair's Bottom, and Samuel Stalnaker, who settled somewhere along the Middle Fork just west of Marion.

The first organized surveying expedition into the Smyth County region, then part of Augusta County, was led by James Patton in 1748. Other members of this party included Dr. Thomas Walker, John Buchanan and Charles Campbell. The purpose of the expedition was to survey 120,000 acres of unoccupied land west of the mountains granted to Patton in 1745. Augusta County records list two tracts that were surveyed and entered in 1746: the Crab Apple Orchard tract of 770 acres on South Fork and the Indian Fields or Killmacrenon tract of 2600 acres on the Middle Fork near the Smyth-Washington county line. These were the first two surveys recorded on the waters of the Tennessee River (Summers 45) Numerous other early surveys included Buchanan's Royal Oak tract on the Middle Fork, which would eventually become the settlement of Marion, and Charles Campbell's Buffalo Lick survey, which would be developed as the salt works and eventually become the town of Saltville.

After the success of the 1748 expedition, the Loyal Land Company was formed with a grant of 800,000 acres in Southwest Virginia, including present-day Smyth County. The expedition to survey this land was led by Dr. Thomas Walker and would led to the eventual settlement of most of Southwest Virginia as well as the crossing into Kentucky by way of the Cumberland Gap.

The presence of the frontiersmen such as Stalnaker, Holsten, and Sinclair is confirmed by records of encounters with them by the early excursion groups

of Patton and Walker. These frontiersmen who traded and lived somewhat peacefully with the Indians often provided guidance and advice to these early expeditions. Unlike the early surveyors, these frontiersmen posed no threat to the Indians' territory. In contrast, Sinclair advised John Buchanan in the 1747 expedition that "should he meet any wandering bands of Indians he would probably have no trouble if he could pass simply as a hunter, but warned him that should they glimpse his surveying instruments he would be in deadly peril of his life." (Wilson 1932:4) Sinclair also offered to show the early surveyors the best land of the area in exchange for the survey of a 1000 acre tract in his name, which was duly recorded in 1748 (Sayers 1982: 63-64).

Patton and Walker first met Stalnaker in 1748 at which time he told Walker of the road leading to Cumberland Gap. Walker's journal of his 1750 expedition indicates that he looked for Stalnaker to act as a guide to the crossing and instead they helped Stalnaker build a cabin (Sayers 1982:78). Although these early frontiersmen did build cabins on their lands, they soon moved on to other frontiers and there are no remains of these early settlements. Patton and Walker did both refer to the Town House site at Chilhowie, but it is uncertain that the structure itself existed at such an early date (Sayer 1982).

1750-1789 Colony to Nation

By 1750, several families had settled in the area, including John Buchanan in Rich Valley, James Davis at Davis Fancy, and the Crocketts in Rye Valley. In 1752 a treaty with the Iroquois reconfirmed the right of Virginians to settle lands as far as the Ohio River. As the region of present-day Smyth County became more settled, roads were requested. The 1753 Augusta County records list a road ordered from Stalnaker's on Holston to James Davis' and listed as many as seventeen men, who must have lived in the area, to help in the effort. (Sayer 1982:79)

The hostilities of the French and Indian War, however, interrupted these early efforts at permanent settlement. During the war from 1754-1763, the frontier was the battleground and many of the early settlers were either killed by Indians or driven from their homes to the safety of the east. In 1760, Colonel William Byrd led an expedition against the Cherokees and worked to improve the old buffalo trail into a wagon road, the first major road improvement through the area using government money. (Sayers 1982:100) Another improvement to the area as a result of the war was the construction of a system of forts, including ones at Draper's Meadow and Fort Chiswell.

Although the treaty ending the war was signed in 1763, it was accompanied by the Proclamation of 1763 in which the English government, unwilling to invest in the settlers' protection or to further provoke the Indians, forbade the colonists from settling the western frontier. The country was not legally opened for settlement until the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768.

The Indians continued to pose a threat in the area, however. Dunmore's War from 1773-1775 marked a period of Indian raids throughout the region, including a raid through Rich Valley in September 1774. Several forts were built in the area, including one at Royal Oak. Arthur Campbell was in charge of recruiting men from the area and in 1774 militia mustered at the Town House. Dunmore was defeated in 1776 at the battle of Gwyn's Island. In 1776 the Cherokees were defeated in the Battle of Long Island above Kingsport, Tennessee. (Wilson, 45-55)



Townhouse Ruins (86-12)

Permanent settlement of the region dates to this period following the French and Indian War as earlier settlers returned and new families now felt safe to venture into the frontier. The James Davis family returned to Davis Fancy and the stone foundation of their original log house may be incorporated into the present house, the James Davis Homeplace (known as the Gammon Farm, 86-1). One of the earliest settlements was on the Royal Oak survey which was purchased by John

Campbell from John Buchanan in 1765 and settled in 1766 by John, Arthur, and Margaret Campbell. By 1769, a Stalnaker family was at the Town House at Chilhowie. Margaret Buchanan Campbell, widow of Charles Campbell, built Aspenvale at Seven Mile Ford in 1770. Many of the families that would contribute to the development of Smyth County into the 20th century settled in the area during this time, including the Greevers, Prestons, Crocketts, Bishops, Coles, Crabtrees, Hayses, Grosecloses, Richardsons, Tates, and the Henegars, to name a few. (Wilson 1932:31-44) The houses they built were of simple, solid construction. Using materials available, these houses were typically of log construction with native limestone foundations and chimneys.

The rush of settlers to the area during this period necessitated numerous reorganizations of county territories. In 1770 Augusta County was subdivided to form Botetourt County, a portion of which became Fincastle County in 1773. In 1777 Fincastle County was divided to form Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky counties. Lists of senators, representatives, sheriffs, and judges compiled from the various records of these counties indicate that the early settlers of the area that would become Smyth County figured prominently in the early government of these counties. (Summers 1966: 816-864).

When sentiments began to lean towards independence from England, Southwest Virginia played a key role as the Fincastle Commission on Safety was the first western county to draft a resolution in support of the Continental Congress's action against the British government. This resolution served as a declaration of western allegiance to the Colonies, not England. Britain. (Wilson 1932: 57) The main responsibility of Southwest Virginia was to secure the western frontier against Indian raids and Tory uprisings. Local men

formed parties of rangers that scouted the region for infiltration. A fort was built at Aspenvale in 1776 and the Campbell family was notorious in suppression of Tory spies and horse thieves.

Although no major battles during the Revolutionary War were fought on the lands that would become Smyth County, its men were active in the war and independence efforts elsewhere. Captain William Campbell served as commander of a regiment at Williamsburg, and Major Arthur Campbell and Captain William Russell represented Fincastle in the Virginia House of Representatives. After the division of Fincastle County in 1777, Colonel Arthur Campbell served as chief commander of the Washington County forces with Colonel William Campbell second in command. In 1780, Colonel William Campbell commanded the victorious troops at the Battle of King's Mountain, which was the turning point of the war, while Colonel Arthur Campbell assembled Holston troops to defend the lead mines at Austinville. In 1781 Colonel William Campbell led his men to the Battle at Guilford Courthouse.

Following the Revolutionary War, in which the military of the western frontier had played an important part, some of these frontiersmen rebuked the control of the Virginia government as well. Feeling a disadvantage in state politics as their growing population afforded more equal representation to the more established, slave-holding counties of the Tidewater and eastern Virginia, representatives of the western counties felt their needs were not being addressed by the state. In 1783, Arthur Campbell initiated a campaign to form the independent state of Franklin. Although portions of western North Carolina did temporarily separate from their state, the campaign could never gain support throughout the western regions and the proposed state of Franklin collapsed in 1788 (Sayers 1982: 186-189).

Perhaps in response to some of the issues raised by the proposed new state, the General Assembly ordered, in 1789, the opening of a road over the Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky. Known as the Wilderness Road, this became the principal road traveled by large numbers traveling west. Stops along the road, which followed along present-day Lee Highway/State Route 11) included: Fort Chiswell, Atkins' Ordinary, Middle Fork Holston, Cross White's, to Colonel Arthur Campbell's, Seven Mile Ford of Holston, Major Dysart's Mill, Washington Courthouse, Head of Reedy Creek (Sullivan Co,NC), Block House, North Fork of Holston, Moccasin Gap, Clinch River,...Cumberland Mountain Gap. (Summers 281)

Located along this great migratory route from Pennsylvania through the valley of Virginia and removed from the stronghold of the Church of England in the Tidewater region, Southwest Virginia was settled by numerous dissenters, particularly the Scotch-Irish and the German Baptists. The Presbyterians and Baptists dominated the early settlement of the area and organized the earliest congregations. These early congregations often met

in private homes before constructing churches. Religion was considered a necessary component of civilization on the frontier. Margaret Campbell, who moved with her brothers to Royal Oak in 1766, did so with the promise that as soon as there were enough settlers to form a congregation, a church would be built. Based on this agreement, she is credited with the founding of the Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, built as the first log church in Smyth County in 1776 on the Royal Oak land. (Wilson 1932:22) In 1777 a log church was built at Sinclair's Bottom. The Reverend Thomas Woolsey, who lived in the Holston Mills area and died in 1794, was remembered on his tombstone as "A Pioneer Baptist Preacher." (Wilson 1932:129) The Methodist revivalism movement came to the area in 1788 with biennial visits from Bishop Asbury, father of the Methodist Church in America. The first conference held west of the Allegheny Mountains was held in Washington County in 1788.

Education in this frontier land was the private responsibility of the family. The wealthier families usually employed private tutors, as did the Campbells at Royal Oak, William Campbell at Seven Mile Ford, and the Prestons at Saltville. Oftentimes, ministers also taught either in private homes or opened small private schools of their own. The Reverend Thomas Woolsey, a Baptist minister in the South Fork area, probably ran a school in a log building that was later known as the Blankenbeckler schoolhouse. (Wilson 1932:153)

Subsistence agriculture was the primary occupation during this period. Industry during this time consisted primarily of mills which were necessary to convert the wheat and grains raised to the flour, cornmeal and feed needed by the farmers, their families, and livestock. Arthur Campbell's mill on Staley's creek was the first mill recorded in 1770 west of the New River. Other early mills included Jones's Mill on Comer's Creek and Tate's Mill in Rich Valley. The first iron forge in the area was located below Sugar Grove and is said to have produced iron for the Revolutionary War (Sayers 197). In 1788, William Russell moved to the salt licks and built the first furnaces to begin producing salt.



Madam Russell Cabin

1790-1830 Early National Period

The area became further settled during this period and began to develop from a wild frontier to a civilized region. With the Wilderness Road opened through the area, a great number of settlers came, especially groups from Pennsylvania migrating through the valley. By 1800, approximately 10% of the population of the area was of German descent (Sayers). The increase in population during this time led to further

political subdivision as Wythe County was formed from Washington County in 1790.

As homesteads became more established and the threat of Indian attack was

less intense, the log houses and fortified blockhouses were replaced with more substantial dwellings. The first brick houses in the area date to this period. The Cullop Stone House, with its stone construction, illustrates the influence of the Pennsylvania Germans that migrated to the area. A number of these houses, including the James Davis Homeplace and Cullops Stone House, served as taverns, stage stops, or "private houses of entertainment" along the Wilderness Road.

The growth in population also led to the greater presence of such civilized institutions as religion and education. Although church services continued to be held in private homes, many congregations moved into their own structures, typically of log construction, during this time. The Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Methodist congregations continued to grow during this period. Services were typically provided by traveling ministers who served the region at large. Union Churches were also common as various congregations shared the space while the traveling ministers rotated. The Methodist camp meeting was introduced during this time with the first one held in 1818 by Bishop Asbury at Sulphur springs. These camp meetings were cited as "the explanation of the phenomenal growth of Methodism in Southwest Virginia among people who by inheritance belonged to other denominations" (Wilson 1932: 140). Elizabeth Patrick Campbell Russell, known as "Madam Russell" was a devout leader of the Methodist movement in these early years as she conducted services in her home and hosted many traveling ministers, including Bishop Asbury.



James Davis Homeplace (86-1)

Education began to move out of the private homes with tutors to small subscription schools established in communities. Ministers continued to conduct many of these schools. The Reverend Joseph Pendleton, a Methodist, taught at a school around the turn of the century near Seven Mile Ford and made his own books. A Reverend William Bishop conducted a "classical school" at the Elizabeth Church in Saltville and was noted for attracting students from nearby counties. Several of these "classical schools" were established in Marion as well as one at Chatham Hill during this time. The most well-known, perhaps, was the Liberty Academy in Chilhowie. The first free school was established during this time by Henry Copenhaver. Having fourteen of his own children to educate, he took it upon himself to build a school, hire a teacher and then invited neighboring children to attend with his own.

Agriculture continued as the mainstay of the economy. Perhaps as a result of an increase in the production of grains and other crops, the number of grist mills increased. Goodrich Wilson lists as many as seven mills in the area prior to the formation of Smyth County (Wilson 1932: 176). Tobacco was raised on a small scale, but was abandoned by the 19th century due to

the intense labor required and the difficulty of transportation to market (Wilson 1932: 170). The salt industry also increased during this period as General John Preston expanded the existing furnaces and William King set up a competing operation in 1795. The plaster banks in the area also began to be developed with the founding of the Buena Vista Plaster Company in 1808 by Francis Smith. The shipment of goods produced in the area was made easier by the road improvements as well as by the initiation of bateaux traffic along the North Fork during this time. During the spring freshets, flatboats were able to navigate the North Fork and carry goods to markets in Kingsport, Knoxville, and sometimes even to New Orleans. The need for better transportation routes to carry goods to markets would remain a dominant concern for Southwest Virginia into the mid-19th century.

1831-1860 Antebellum Period

This period is marked by the formation of Smyth County by Act of the General Assembly on February 23, 1832. Named in honor of General Alexander Smyth, a prominent politician from the area, the new county was formed from portions of Washington and Wythe counties. Fifteen justices were appointed and ordered to meet at John Thomas's house until a courthouse could be erected. The clerk's office was located at deputy clerk James Pendleton's house. A commission of five men from surrounding counties was selected to choose a site for the courthouse. Thomas Hume's land on the Middle Fork was selected and the new county seat was named Marion in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolutionary War. The county was divided into three magisterial districts: Rich Valley, Marion, and St. Clair. (These districts remained unchanged through the 1940s and today retain their original boundaries with only the addition of further subdivisions in the Marion and districts.)

Prior to its establishment as the county seat, the area of Marion consisted of only one structure and a mill (Wilson 1932). With the construction of the courthouse was completed in 1834, the town began to grow. Taverns, ordinaries, stables and private houses of entertainment sprung up around the court square to meet the needs of people coming for court days and the numerous activities that accompanied them. In 1858, the *Marion Visitor*, was founded as a "Family Newspaper neutral in Politics, and devoted to Literature, News, Science, Agriculture, and General Intelligence." (Wilson 164)

In 1835, Martin's *Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia* described Smyth County as having: "one cotton manufactory, 3 iron works, 14 tan yards, 16 grist mills, 14 houses of public worship, ... and 8 taverns or houses of public entertainment." The population was estimated at between 6000-7000 which included 100 free blacks and 1400 slaves. Marion was described as having "a courthouse, clerk's office and jail, 10-12 houses, 2 mercantile stores and one cotton manufactory." The population totaled 100 and included three attorneys and two physicians (Martin 1836: 435).

By 1840, the population of Smyth County, available for the first time, had increased to 8,162. While the county was growing, the inhabitants as a whole were not necessarily well established or prosperous by this time. In 1832 the first election of the new county was to elect overseers of the poor and the sheriff was ordered to collect 18 3/4 cents from every tithable person for their support. (Wilson 82) In 1836, land was purchased to establish a county poor farm. However, after construction of a double-pen log cabin in 1837, no overseer could be found and the cabin was rented (Armstrong 1986:13).

With regard to the growing issues of state's rights and emancipation, Smyth County was not typical of the South. In 1833 Smyth County passed resolutions against the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification and supported the preservation of the Union. Individual emancipation of slaves was also accepted in the county during this time of paranoia in the South following the Nat Turner Rebellion in 1831 (Armstrong 1986: 14-15). In the 1836 presidential campaign, Smyth County expressed this tolerance in voting 229 to 76 in favor of Van Buren, a northern Whig who opposed slavery. (Armstrong, 16) In 1850 issues surrounding disproportionate representation between the eastern and western counties led to the Constitutional Convention in which the property requirements for suffrage were dropped and the representation was updated to reflect the increased population of the western counties.

The need for better transportation routes was a primary issue of concern during this period. Southwest Virginia felt cut off from the markets of the eastern seaboard by the mountains and a lack of an internal transportation system. Prior to 1850, the best means of transporting goods to market was by bateaux from the North Fork to Tennessee. A related shipbuilding industry operated in the Chatham Hill area during this time and in 1838, the Holston Navigation Company was incorporated. The potential was promising to the point that the Board of Public Works considered developing a water freight route that would connect the New River to the North Fork, however this was never realized. The frustration of Southwest Virginians on the subject of transportation led to the revival in the 1830s and 1840s of the creation of a new state of Franklin composed of portions of Southwest Virginia and Tennessee. Once again, however, the concept of a new state did not garner enough support and the movement dissipated (Armstrong 1986: 20).

After great persistence on the part of politicians from the area, the General Assembly incorporated the Southwestern Turnpike in 1846, which followed the route of the Wilderness Road. This macadamized road running from Salem to the Tennessee line was to be built by Board of Public Works. By 1848, the road was completed to Wytheville and by 1851 it extended as far as Seven Mile Ford before work was suspended (Wilson 1932: 225). Another venture that gained great support, and perhaps eclipsed the turnpike project, was the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad which was chartered in 1849. By 1856 the railroad was completed to Bristol and branch lines had been extended

to Saltville.

Commerce and industry grew at a fast rate after the completion of the railroad and the turnpike. In 1854, The Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia listed seven sawmills, three iron furnaces, one iron foundry, one salt furnace and two tanneries in the county. In anticipation of the railroad, however, numerous other industries and commercial concerns became incorporated, including the Holston Manufacturing Company (1850), the Bank of Marion (1852), the Southwestern Virginia Mining & Manufacturing Company (1853), and the Chilhowie Springs Company (1856). The Thomas Mill was built in 1858 and was a large operation with iron furnaces as well. Prior to the Civil War, the Iron Company of Marion was under construction, William Hume operated a cotton mill on Staley's Creek and the Holston Woolen Mills were started by Abijah Thomas. In 1860 Look and Lincoln bought the old Snavelly's mill on Staley's Creek and established a successful plow factory.

The salt works probably profited the most from the construction of the railroad. In 1846, Preston rebuilt the furnaces to be more efficient and in 1847 he drained the lake to increase production. George Palmer took over operations of the salt works in 1856. By the time of the Civil War, the salt works consisted of 38 furnaces in operation with 2600 one-hundred gallon kettles boiling 24 hours a day to produce 250,000 bushels of salt a day. (Lutts p. 18) The plaster banks and gypsum deposits also were developed for the production of fertilizer during this prosperous time.

Even with the increase in industry and commerce during this time, agriculture continued as the primary occupation in antebellum Smyth County. The 1840 census reported the distribution of employment as follows: 3 people in the mining industry; 24 in commerce, 32 persons as professional educators or engineers; 285 involved in manufacturing; and 1551 in agriculture. "Food crops, the family farm, and efficient cultivation characterized agriculture in western Virginia where slavery and the plantation system penetrated only to a small extent." (Armstrong 1986: 23 and Maddex 1970: 9) According to the 1850 census figures, the 1064 slaves only represented 13% of the population. The census also indicated that there was a surplus of crops and livestock during this time and without means of transportation, the only market available for these goods was the migratory traffic along the Wilderness Road traveling through on their way east or west. (Wilson, 170)

In addition to the numerous log and frame houses constructed with native limestone foundations and chimneys, some more substantial brick homes of more sophisticated design were also built during this period by the more established and prosperous citizens of the county. The Preston House, an impressive Greek-Revival style brick dwelling, was built at Seven Mile Ford in 1842 as a tavern on the main transportation route. The Abijah Thomas House "Mountain View" was built along the South Fork in 1856 as a rare example in Southwest Virginia of the Octagon style.

Religion continued as a primary institution and many of the earlier log meetinghouses and frame churches were replaced by the brick and frame churches that remain today. In 1843 a frame union church, Pleasant Hill, was built in Rich Valley. In 1851, the 1777 log church of Sinclair's Bottom Baptist Church was replaced by the present brick structure. The brick Rich Valley Presbyterian Church was built in 1854 as well as the brick Ebenezer Lutheran Church, successor to the Zion log church. In the same year, the first Mt. Carmel Church was constructed as a successor to the meetings at "Aunt Sukie's" house. The Lutheran log church at Cullops was replaced by a frame Cedar Grove church in 1859. The Marion Baptist Church organized in 1845, first met in the courthouse before constructing a church in 1859. Although the number of churches increased across the region, ministers continued to be in short supply. By 1854, The Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia listed twelve churches in Smyth County. (Edwards, 381)

Education also remained a priority of the people during this period. In 1837, the citizens of Marion decided to build a schoolhouse. Several other private schools were established in the new county seat of Marion that served as the predecessors to the later Marion Female College and Marion Male Academy, which were established after the war. Schools during this time provided education to boys and girls, and even included the primary levels (Wilson 1932:158). Higher education was provided for the wealthy and serious student with the opening of Emory & Henry College in nearby Washington County in 1836. The 1840 census reported three academies and grammar schools with 100 pupils and seven primary and common schools with an enrollment of 198. By 1850 the census reported 600 pupils in public schools (Armstrong 1986: 47).

This was a time of prosperity for residents of Smyth County and the threat of war did not affect them immediately. Newspapers in Lynchburg and Abingdon declared that the citizens of Smyth County were "certainly the most enterprising in these ends of the earth," and that Marion would "become the greatest manufacturing town west of the Blue Ridge" (quoted in Armstrong 1986: 75). However, sentiments toward slaves and free blacks slowly began to change during this time as tighter restrictions were placed on the blacks and the freedom of speech in the case of abolitionists was curtailed. As early as December 1860, the "Home Guard" was formed to patrol and keep order in the county (Wilson 1932: 235).

1861-1865 Civil War

James W. Sheffey represented Smyth County at the State Convention in 1861 that repealed the ratification of the Federal Constitution and thus led to Virginia's secession from the Union. Representatives to the Confederate Congress were the Honorable Fayette McMullin and Walter Preston. Various volunteer companies immediately began to form, including the "Smyth Blues" from Marion, the "Smyth Greys" from Rich Valley, "Jackson's Old Division" from Seven Mile Ford, and the "Smyth Dragoons" from Marion, to name a

few (Wilson 1932: 237). The court appointed a commission to look into the needs these soldiers' families during their absence. Some local industries flourished during the war as the northern blockade cut off supplies. Production at the Goodell Iron Foundry at Marion increased tremendously with the demand for iron products, particularly kettles for the salt works. The salt works also profited to the point that privateering supplies and extortion became a constant problem during the war years.

Smyth County became an important strategic point during the war because the saltworks were the primary source of salt supply open to the Confederate Army (Buchanan 1892: 314 and Wilson 1932: 195). The salt production was carefully rationed and each state in the Confederacy had its own furnace. By 1864, the furnaces were producing 4,000,000 bushels a day of salt. Saltville became the most heavily fortified nonmilitary position in the South with forts and breastworks on every hill surrounding the valley. On October 2, 1864 General Burbridge and 3500 Union troops attacked Saltville but were soundly defeated. However, the Union troops returned on December 21 under General Stoneman's command and succeeded in destroying the saltworks. However, the furnaces and kettles were not completely destroyed and would soon be back in operation (Lutts p.18).

Saltville was not the only focus of Stoneman's Raid in December 1864. The general purpose was to destroy the lead mines in nearby Austinville (Wythe County) as well as the salt works and the railroad system in the region that enabled the transport of these resources. An earlier attempt by Union raiding parties in August 1863 to destroy the railroad in Marion had been defeated by the "Home Guard" (Wilson 1932: 242). In December 1864, Stoneman and his Union troops of 4000 succeeded in destroying numerous railroad bridges throughout the county. The Thomas Iron Works were destroyed at the Battle of Marion. Due to heroic efforts of various citizens, however, the court records and the covered bridge were saved. The newspaper, the Marion Visitor, was probably destroyed during this conflict as the last issue published was dated December 1864.

Following the end of the war with General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox in April 1865, Smyth County was isolated once again from the rest of the state. With the destruction of railroad bridges and lines throughout the county and the silence of the newspaper, communication and transportation returned to the rudimentary state of the frontier days. The economic condition of the county was poor as well with 1200 people dependent on the county in 1864 due to the absence of the men (Wilson 1932: 241).

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

With the establishment of a military government in Virginia in 1867, all political offices in the state became vacant as those supportive of the Confederate cause were deemed ineligible to hold office. This marked the

beginning of Reconstruction and a period of political control of the South by northerners, commonly referred to as carpetbaggers. Smyth County was fortunate in that a number of northerners had come to the area before the war to become involved in the local industries, including G.G. Goodell, N.L. Lock, George Palmer and C.F. Lincoln, who became the clerk of the circuit court during this time.

The population of Smyth County escalated after the war by 36% from a population of 8,952 in 1860 to 12,160 in 1880. The two decades preceding the 20th century exhibited the same phenomenal growth with a 41% increase in population between 1880 and 1900. With the repair of the transportation system and the eventual recovery from other damages incurred by the war, it appears that Smyth County was to continue the period of prosperity it was beginning to enjoy before the Civil War into the 20th century.

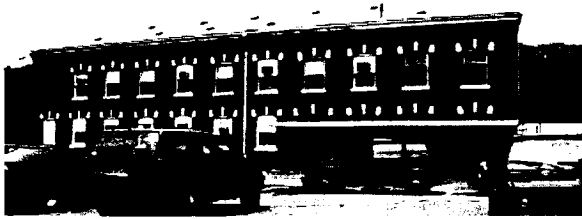
The bridges and railroad lines that were so vital to the county's prosperity were quickly repaired after the war. The second half of the 19th century marked a period of rail mergers and interstate commerce as there was a rush to connect the resources of the western frontier with the manufacturing centers and shipping points along the east coast. In 1870, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad merged to form the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad, which later became part of the Norfolk Western Railroad in 1881.

Various spurs off this main line were undertaken privately to take advantage of the various natural resources in the mountain ranges to the north and south. These branch lines were typically directly related to a specific industrial venture. The Saltville and Coal Railroad was chartered to reach the coal mines of Russell County. In 1891 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was chartered by George Miles and John Apperson to haul manganese ore from Currin Valley. In 1896 it was extended to Sugar Grove and beyond to Grayson County to form junction with the Virginia-Southern line. In 1905 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was purchased by the United States Spruce Lumber Company to haul timber from White Top Mountain. It operated as a passenger and freight line until 1931.

Road improvements played backseat to the railroad in the years following the Civil War. It has been noted that "twenty-five years after the war, Virginia's roads were far worse than when the war began (Virginia Department of Transportation 1992: 8). With the appearance of the automobile in the late 1890s, the state began an organized effort of road improvements. The first State Highway Commission was established in 1906, and the merits of a statewide highway system were promoted. The year 1912 marked the arrival of the first automobile in Smyth County.

The local industries soon recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development during this period. In addition to the expansion of the well established industries of the salt works, grist mills, and iron works,

numerous new industries were developed in the second-half of the 19th century. The Olympia Woolen Mills were established in 1870. The first roller mill was installed in the county in 1880, producing the Snow Flake Flour that won a gold medal at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition (Wilson 1932: 1775). Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Company built a large plant in Chilhowie in the 1890s and became renowned for its "Chilhowie Brick." In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906. The Seavers expanded their cabinet business into a furniture factory in 1905. The Look and Lincoln factory, which opened a plow-handle factory in 1865, shifted their focus to furniture and established the Virginia Table Works in 1907. This was the largest factory in the world making dining-room furniture by 1919 (Wilson 1932: 184).



Mathieson-Alkali Works (295-9)

Lumbering became a big industry in the early 1900s with various concerns owning the timber rights to large tracts of mountain ranges. Large milling operations were typically associated with them. Also associated with the lumber industry was the Marion Extract Company established in the Rye Valley in 1911. The village of Teas was built by company for its employees. In 1907 the Pearson Plaster Banks were bought by the U.S. Gypsum Company and the small village of North Holston was built. As mentioned before, many of these industries brought people to Smyth County from other areas of the country and the world, thereby adding to the cultural and ethnic as well as the economic diversity of the region.

Perhaps the best example of this ethnic infusion was the Mathieson-Alkali Works, which purchased the Holston Salt and Plaster Company in 1893 and imported Englishmen to set up the new alkali plants in Saltville. Due to the size of the operations and the large work force needed, Saltville became a "company town." Essentially everyone living in Saltville worked for the Mathieson Alkali Works and the company provided company houses and all of the services in the town, including the hospital, post office, schools, and markets.



British Row House

Agriculture continued as a thriving business into the 20th century. As Boyd reported in his 1892 report on the resources of the County, "grazing was the most profitable" and "few farms were for grain alone" (Boyd 1899: 110). The Rich Valley region was famous for its blue grasses. George Palmer owned the largest agricultural concern during this period with 6,000 acres in Rich Valley and the largest herd of registered shorthorn cattle in the world (Boyd 1899: 115). Boyd also noted that "Sinclair's Bottom ... is often

quoted as one of the best bodies of land in the State" (Boyd 1899: 110). The fruit industry returned to the area with commercial orchards in the early 20th century. Boyd also predicted that fish hatchery and bee cultivation would become notable industries in the coming years (Boyd 1899: 114-115). In celebration of the thriving agricultural business, county fairs began to appear in the 1900s. The first county agriculture agent was appointed in 1915.

With the increase in population and industry during this period, the towns and communities of the region began to grow. Marion, the county seat, realized an increase in population of 78% during the second half of the 19th century from a population of 445 in 1860 to 2,045 in 1900. Boyd's report in 1892 described the town as having two public schools, a female college, a private male academy, timber factories, flouring mills, hotels, seven churches, stores, a bank, and various repair shops. Public improvements in Marion during this time included: the laying of a water line in 1888, the construction of a new Norfolk and Western depot, the organization of the Smyth County Telephone Company and founding of the Marion Light and Power Company in the early 1900s. In 1903 with the establishment of the Marion National Bank, the town supported two banks. The original 1834 courthouse was replaced by the present Neo-Classical courthouse in 1905.

After the disappearance of the Marion Visitor during the Civil War, several newspapers appeared in Marion during this time. In 1869 Marion had two newspapers, the Herald and the Patriot, which later combined in 1874. Later newspapers included the Conservative Democrat and the Southwestern News, which became the Marion Democrat and the Marion News which were published by the Marion Publishing Company, purchased by Sherwood Anderson in 1927.

Saltville, center of salt and plaster industry, was still a village in 1892. The Preston and King Salt Works were merged in 1868 to form the Holston Salt and Plaster Company and the town grew as the salt production doubled the pre-war levels. A high school was built in 1868 and soon replaced by a larger one in 1876. Boyd's 1892 report listed a hotel (the Palmer Inn), the 1870 Union Church, stores, factories and a number of dwellings, many of which had been built by George Palmer of the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. Saltville grew tremendously with the establishment of the Mathiason Alkali Works in 1892. The town of Saltville was incorporated in 1896 and quickly began to grow. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the population increased by almost 50% from 878 to 1,314. After the construction of the plant, the company began to build numerous company houses, a company store (with a hospital on the second floor), a new depot, the Hotel Saltville, its own school system,



Potential Saltville Historic District

and a post office. In 1903 the Saltville Bank was organized and in 1916 the Saltville High School was constructed. The Nitrogen Products Company began construction of a plant in 1914.

Chilhowie, originally referred to as the Town House, began to grow after the completion of the railroad before the Civil War. Then known as Greever's Switch, the village consisted of a post office and a railroad siding. In the late 19th century, George Palmer, owner of the nearby Chilhowie Sulphur Springs, succeeded in renaming the town Chilhowie. The town continued to grow as a place of trade along the railroad and as a center of service for the vast agricultural lands of the Middle and Rye Valley. The first store was built in 1870 by Minter Jackson who also established a pottery plant, which was the first industry in town. This plant became the Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company in 1891. The Vance Hardware Company became a leading supplier of farming supplies as well as information on the latest developments in agricultural science, working closely with the Experimental Station of V.P.I. in Blacksburg. The orchard business was developed in the area under the leadership of H.L. Bonham in the early 1900s. In testament to the strong economy of the town, the



National Bank of Chilhowie (189-1-1)

National Bank of Chilhowie was organized in 1907. The town of Chilhowie continued to grow during this time as a center of trade along the Norfolk and Western Railroad and was incorporated in 1915.

Other communities developed during the second half of the 19th century either as stations along the railroad or centers of small industry. These included: Seven Mile Ford and Atkins along the railroad; Chatham Hill and Broadford near the plaster deposits; Holston Mills with milling operations; Sugar Grove and Teas near the timber and mining operations in Rye Valley; as well as Tilson's, Blue Spring, and Sinclair's Bottoms.



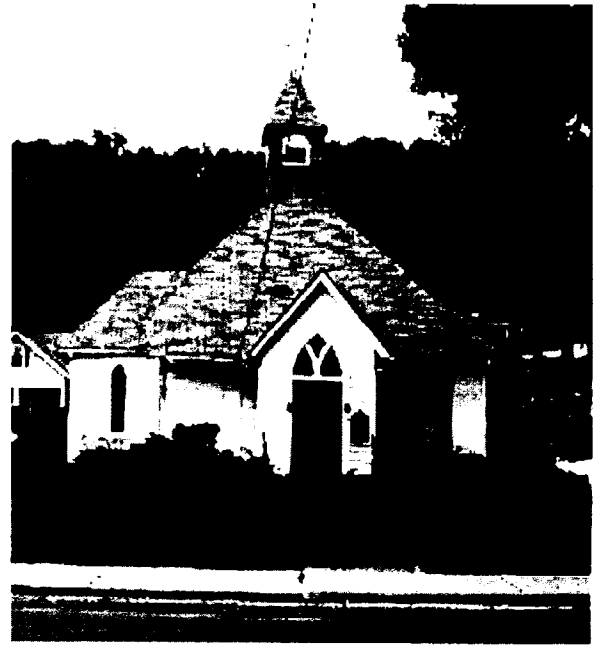
Store, Seven Mile Ford (86-75)

Religion thrived in Smyth County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With the social uncertainty that followed the Civil War, many flocked to the stability of their churches. Another factor in the proliferation of churches during this time was the increased

population. As the towns and communities of the region grew in size, they also attracted the construction of churches by the various denominations. Finally, the general prosperity of the late 19th and early 20th century also prompted the replacement of simpler frame churches with more sophisticated

and imposing churches in the Revival styles that were so popular in ecclesiastical architecture during this period.

The Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, and Baptist churches, which had been well established in the county since the late 18th century, continued to grow. The Episcopal Church, which lost favor after the Revolution in Virginia, was never popular among the Scotch-Irish and Germans who settled the Valley. The first appearance of the Episcopal Church in Smyth County was in 1869 with the establishment of Christ Episcopal Church in Marion. The influence of the English population associated with the Mathiason Alkali Works is evident in the founding of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Saltville in 1896. The Christian Church also made its first appearance during this time with the construction of the 1896 Perryville Chapel in Saltville followed by other congregations in Sugar Grove and Chilhowie.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Education made the greatest advances during this period with the establishment of the state school system in 1870. The first free public school in Marion was established in a building on Broadway. Other one-room schools were built across the county. The private academies and schools, however, continued to be popular until the early 20th century when the modern high schools and the consolidated schools were established. The Marion Male Academy opened under private subscription in 1873 with D.C. Miller, formerly of the Liberty Academy, as its first principal. Judge Miller later became the first superintendent of schools in Smyth County. The Misses Gordons School, which operated before the war, became the Marion Female College in 1873 and later expanded to Marion Junior College in 1912.

Education for the African-American population was provided on a separate and unequal basis at first. The earliest schools after the Civil War were taught in log houses or outbuildings by black teachers, who typically had been educated in the North. Segregation continued to be a primary concern.

In 1884, due to the overcrowding of hospitals in Williamsburg and Staunton, a bill was introduced to locate a site for a "Southwest Lunatic Asylum." After selecting Marion, the building was completed in February 1887 as the largest single building in the state at a cost of \$200,000. Dr Harvey Black served as superintendent and physician with Dr. Robert Preston as 1st assistant physician and Dr. John S. Apperson as 2nd assistant physician. In 1884 the facility was listed as having 75 employees and 250 patients. In 1910, the General Assembly decided to build a facility for the criminally insane, known as Building C, at the Asylum. The facilities were expanded in 1911-1912 to

include a tubercular building.

1917-1945 World War I to World War II

Compared to the intense period of change that followed the Civil War with reconstruction, industrialization and the dominating advancement of the railroad, the period following WWI was one of slower and more steady progress per decade. The population continued to increase, but at a slower pace of 30% from 1920 to 1940. With the dominance of the railroad as a point of transport for goods, many industries concentrated around the railroads and the communities that developed around them. More people moved to these towns and communities during this time, which is reflected in the growth of services and institutions in the towns of Marion, Chilhowie, Saltville, and other smaller communities such as Sugar Grove, Teas, and Atkins.

The county government expanded and reorganized during this time. The Court of Juvenile and Domestic Relations was established in 1922 and in 1927 the various district commissioners were replaced by the Commissioner of Revenue. Smyth County joined with surrounding counties in 1932 to establish a regional poor farm in Pulaski. In 1932 the County celebrated its centennial. Goodrich Wilson's book, Smyth County History and Traditions, was published in 1932 in commemoration of the centennial. In 1936 the Municipal Building in Marion was built and the Chilhowie Municipal Building dates to 1941. The current post offices in Saltville and Chilhowie were built in the 1920s and 1930s.

While the period after the Civil War was dominated by the progression of the railroad system, the growing presence of the automobile from the 1920s necessitated road systems improvements. The railroads continued as the main means of transporting goods during this time, as roads, which had been neglected since the Civil War, began to be recognized as a necessary infrastructure as well. The establishment of the first state highway system by the General Assembly in 1918 marked the beginning of the modern highway system. This act created a state highway commission and relieved the counties of the responsibility of construction and maintenance of a state road system. Included in this early system was the old Valley turnpike from Winchester to Staunton, which would eventually extend south to Smyth County as State Route 11 (Lee Highway).

However, in the midst of these improvements, all road development was interrupted by WWI due to labor shortage and rationing of supplies. After World War I, the B.F. Buchanan Memorial Highway (State Route 16) from Marion to Sugar Grove and on into Grayson County was established in the 1930s. In 1932 the Byrd Road Act was passed, establishing a secondary state road system. As a result, the amount of hard surfaced roads in the state tripled within a decade. By 1939 the State Highway Commissioner declared that "practically all horse-drawn equipment has vanished from the highways,

and motor equipment taken its place. (Department of Transportation, 13-14) In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, the earlier crossroad stores either transformed or were replaced by a new building type, the service station. Service stations and automobile dealerships also emerged as a new commercial entity in the towns.

Many of the buildings that create the streetscapes of Marion were built during this period. The economic boom of the numerous industries that were established in the late 19th and early 20th century began to translate into new buildings. The present Bank of Marion was constructed in 1922 followed by the Marion National Bank in 1927. The Hotel Lincoln was built in 1927 as the Francis Marion Hotel. The Ford Motor Company also appeared during this time. 1927 marked the year that the renowned author Sherwood Anderson purchased the Marion Publishing Company. Anderson edited the two newspapers for several years, during which time he developed the fictional reporter "Buck Fever," a mountain man through whom Anderson commented on the local life of Smyth County.



Present Day Marion, Virginia

The industries that had started before and after the Civil War had prospered over the last half century with the advancement of the railroad system making markets more accessible. In 1932, the Look & Lincoln factory in Marion employed 50 men and produced 400 wagons and 600,000 plow handles a year. The Rich Valley Handle Factory operated in the Nebo area from 1925 to 1928 (Wilson 1932: 210). Industries in Saltville also continued to grow and prosper during this period. The Buena Vista Plaster Company was bought by the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1923 and greatly expanded. A Dry Ice Plant, the largest of its kind in the world at the time, was opened in Saltville in 1931. The Mathiason Alkali Works were also expanding at this time as reflected in the changing of the name to Mathiason Chemical Company in the 1930s. Two tragic events related to these industries dampened their success during this period. On Christmas Eve 1924, the muck dam in Saltville broke, flooding Palmertown and killing 19 people. This was followed by a flash flood in 1926 that flooded the mines at the U.S. Gypsum plant at Plasterco and killed six miners.

Although the fighting was far removed from Smyth County during World War I and World War II, the County became directly involved by sending her men overseas to fight and by numerous efforts at home to support the war. In cooperation with the rest of the country, Smyth County rationed food and other supplies to provide for the soldiers. Numerous canneries were constructed in the communities to help in this effort and large quantities of livestock were shipped overseas. During World War I, the federal

government commandeered the Atkins Brothers Plant to produce locust nails and wooden pins for the wooden fleet of the Shipping Board. In 1918, the United States government constructed a plant to produce sodium cyanide in Saltville. As labor was in short supply, the government also established a military base with 400 soldiers to construct and operate the plant. After spending \$2,000,000 on the project, the war ended before its completion and the plant was torn down. (Allison, 12) In 1921, the state opened the Davis Clinic at Southwestern State Hospital in Marion for the treatment of war veterans.



Carnegie School (119-14)

Partially as a result of the communal efforts made to support the war, social consciousness and responsibility became heightened during this time. With the majority of the community churches well

established, religious leaders of the area began to turn their attention to mission work in the remote mountain regions. The Lutherans and the Presbyterians established a number of small churches in such isolated places as Hook's Branch, Spruce Creek, Bear Creek, and Buck Eye Hollow, to name a few. Under the leadership of Reverend Kenneth Killinger, the Lutherans Women's Missionary Society established the Konnarock Training School for Girls at the base of White Top Mountain in 1924. A companion school, Iron Mountain School for Boys, was established in Washington County at the same time. These schools not only provided academic, religious, and vocational training, they also offered medical services to the surrounding community. In the 1930s, physical conditions of black education improved with the construction of the Carnegie School in Marion. (Wilson, 254)

Attention also focused on the mountain people through the organization of the White Top Festival (1931 to 1940) organized by Annabel Morris Buchanan and John Blakemore. As a part of her work to document and record the folk music of the local mountain people, the Festival was designed to celebrate and promote their traditional music to a larger audience. The festivals proved tremendously popular with thousands of people attending each year. In 1933 First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt attended the festival and invited several of the musicians to perform at the White House.

1945-Present The New Dominion

During the second half of the 20th century, Smyth County has continued to grow, but at a slower pace of 17% from 1950 to 1990. Unlike most counties in modern times, the settlement patterns have not drastically changed, but rather continue to be directed by the unchanging topography. In fact, Smyth County appears to be returning to its earlier, more natural state. Many of the industries that were based on the development of natural resources such as the mining and lumber industries, disappeared after the resources were depleted. Areas such as the Rye Valley have "reverted to an agrarian community." (Smyth County News, 11/17/49, B-8) Many of the small

settlements located along the railroad sidings have also disappeared and the population of the towns of Marion, Chilhowie and Saltville have actually declined since 1950.

Saltville continued to thrive and grow as an industrial "company town" in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1952 the Chlorine plant was established and in 1954 Mathiason Chemical Company merged with the Olin Corporation to form the Olin-Mathiason Chemical Corporation. In 1961 the Hydrozine plant was constructed and went on to produce the chemicals that powered the rockets in the Apollo 13 moon landing in 1969. In 1964, the traditional ties with and loyalty to the old Mathiason Alkali Works began to break as it became simply the Olin Corporation and the labor force became unionized. The first strike occurred in 1967. The Olin Corporation announced in 1970 that it was closing the plant due to environmental regulations and the national media covered the "company town shut down" (Turnage 1994). Despite offers from Olin Corporation, only about 24 of 1000 workers took advantage of the offer to be relocated. Saltville remains a tight-knit community and new industries, such as T.D. Wheel of Va and PCS Phosphates, have been established as the town successfully recovers from its defunct company town status and gains independence.

Smyth County is by no means stagnant. Rather, it has slowed down during this period from the frenzied development of the turn of the century. The County continues to focus on its natural resources, but this time for recreation instead of industrialization. The Hungry Mother State Park, established in 1933, the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, created in the 1950s, and the Appalachian Trail, help to promote the recreational aspects of the region's natural resources through camping, hiking, fishing, and other outdoor activities. The area is also gaining attention as an area rich in archaeological resources. Most recently, the most complete prehistoric musk-ox skeleton ever found in North America outside Alaska was discovered in Saltville in 1980. Plans are underway for a Museum of the Middle Appalachians in Saltville.

The heritage of the county continues to be celebrated with various festivals and educational museum programs including: the Chilhowie Apple Festival, the Hungry Mother Arts and Crafts Festival; the Saltville Labor Day Celebration with traditional salt-making demonstrations; the Rich Valley Fair and Horse Show; the Settlers Museum; the Smyth County Historical and Museum Society; the Saltville Museum Park; and the Woolly Mammoth Day in Saltville.

These museums, festivals, and natural recreation areas are a new approach to taking advantage of the natural resources in a sustainable way that will contribute significantly to the local economy through tourism.



Chilhowie, VA

Domestic Theme

This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.

Property Types:

Single Dwellings
 Multiple Dwellings
 Secondary Domestic Structures
 Hotels
 Institutional Housing
 Camps

Resources Identified:

Single Dwellings

086-0001	Gammon Farm (James Davis Homeplace)
086-0005	Blue Spring Log House
086-0077	Y-shaped House
086-0081	Hopkins - McClellan House
086-0082	Copenhaver/Detweiler House & Holston Mill
086-0083	Mary C. Bonham House
086-0088	Hancock House, Route 11
086-0092	House, Cardwell
086-0093	House, Rt. 613
086-0094	House, Rt. 634
086-0095	Vannoy House
086-0096	Roberts Chapel Parsonage
086-0098	Farmstead, Rt. 42
086-0099	Neff House
086-0100	Henry Cole House
086-0101	House, Rt. 621
086-0102	R. Earl Hayton House
086-0103	Farmstead, Rt. 600
086-0104	Edgar Hubble House
086-0105	House, Rt. 638
086-0106	Johnston House
086-0114	House Rt. 610
086-0118	House and Clocksmith, Rt. 645
086-0120	Dr. Greever House
086-0121	Preston House (1906)
086-0122	DeBusk House

086-0123	Sexton-Hayes House
086-0125	Bishop House
086-0128	Dr. Harrington House
086-0131	Pugh House
086-0133	Lockwood House
086-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House
086-0135	McCarter - Kirk House
086-0136	Log House, Rt. 615
086-0137	Y-House #2
086-0139	Mt. Carmel Mill and House
086-0142	Gypco Inn
086-0143	Dr. Hughes House
086-0144	John Vincent Morgan House
086-0147	House, Rt. 614
086-0150	Brandstetter House
086-0152	David Bear House
086-0153	Glenn Log House
086-0154	Molly Anderson House
086-0155	Rev. Jessie Shoemaker House
086-0156	Doss House
086-0157	Griffitt Log House
086-0158	Davis-Evans House
086-0159	Price House
086-0160	Rev. Elijah Hawkins House
086-0162	Norfolk and Western Dormatory
086-0163	Nipper Log House
086-0164	Sanders House
086-0165	Buchanon House and Bridge
086-0169	George L. Buchanan House
086-0170	Leslie Buchanan House
086-0171	Grundy Buchanan House
086-0173	Richardson House
086-0174	House, Rt. 657
086-0176	Cox House
086-0177	Peacock House
086-0178	Holston Mill Company House
086-0181	Bishop House
119-0012-001	H.B. Staley
119-0012-002	Dr. John S. Apperson House
119-0012-008	J.C. Campbell House
119-0012-009	J.S. Copenhaver House
119-0012-012	Dr. O.C. Sprinkle House

119-0005	Lt. Gov. Buchanan House
119-0012-014	W.E. Greer House
119-0012-015	William O. Austin House
119-0012-019	R.T. Greer House
119-0012-020	Dr. S.W. Dickinson House
119-0012-021	C.C. Lincoln House
119-0012-022	W.L. Lincoln House
119-0015	C. Gwyn House
189-0003	H.L. Bonham House
189-0004	Sherwood House
189-0005	Pierce House
189-0006	Rainbow Motel
189-0008	Margaret Madison Homeplace
189-0009	W.T. Smith House
189-0010	Robert Cole House
189-0011	James Tate House
189-0013	Cottage, Main St. Chilhowie
189-0014	A.C. Beatie House
189-0002	Apperson - Vance House
295-0002	House, 106 Russel St.
295-0004	Seven Row House, 801 E. Main
295-0005	Seven Row House, 803 E. Main
295-0006	House, 623 E. Main St.
295-0007	House, 604 E. Main St.
295-0008	House, 606 E. Main St.
295-0010	House, 124 Perryville Rd.
295-0011	House, 132 Perryville Rd.
295-0012	House, 303 Wiley Dr.
295-0013	House, 503 W. Main St.
295-0017	Madam Russel Memorial Methodist Church
295-0019	House, 151/304 Main St.
295-0020	House, 230 E. Main St.
295-0021	House, 226 E. Main St.
295-0022	124 E. Main Street
295-0025	House, 416 W. Main St.
295-0026	House, 311 W. Main St.
295-0028	House, 203 Henrytown Rd.
295-0029	House, 405 W. Main St.
295-0030	House, 409 W. Main St.

Multiple Dwellings

295-0023	British Row House #2
295-0024	British Row House #4

A total of 75 domestic structures were investigated as part of the survey of Smyth County. These dwellings range in date from the late 18th century through the mid 1940s. Their siting, form and stylistic articulation vary through time as technologies, economies and tastes evolved. The majority of the buildings are vernacular in form, based on regional traditions, rather than designed in any specific architectural style. Floor plans identified in the survey included hall-and-parlor, side-passage, central-passages (both single and double pile) and four-room configurations.

While there are examples of dwellings designed in the Federal, Greek-Revival, Italianate, Queen-Anne and Craftsman styles, in most cases, the influence of these academic styles is limited to the detailing of a vernacular form. Pattern books were available in the late 18th and early 19th century to instruct local builders in the latest styles. In the late 19th century, ready-made decorative elements became available through railroad shipment. Both of these had a great impact on the vernacular designs of the area as they provided architectural plans and details to the local builder.

With the arrival of the railroads and the increase in industrialization in the mid-19th century, the towns of Chilhowie, Marion and Saltville continued to develop. Dwellings that were more urban in siting, size, form and style



C. Gwyn House (119-15)

began to be built in greater concentration in these towns during the second half of the 19th century. As various industries developed and villages or towns grew up around them, the company house emerged as a building type during this period. These more urban dwellings were no longer self-sufficient as they were now part of a community that supplied goods and services. Therefore, the materials for construction were no longer dictated by the resources of the site. The number and types of domestic

outbuildings also decreased as a result of this more urban and modernized setting.

1607-1750 Settlement to Society

The earliest settlers of the area were frontiersmen who hunted and traded with the Indians. Stephen Holston, Samuel Stalnaker and Charles Sinclair were known to have lived in the area that was to become Smyth County in

the mid 1700s. Holston supposedly built a cabin somewhere along the Middle Fork as part of his 13 acre “corn right” to 1300 acres. Dr. Thomas Walker mentions helping Samuel Stalnaker “raise a house” in his journal of the 1750 expedition (Wilson, 7). These buildings most likely would have been crude log structures that were somewhat temporary in nature as these adventurous frontiersmen often moved on after a few years. Other than references in the journals of the early expeditioners, there are no physical structures that remain from these early settlers.

1750-1789 Colony to Nation

Permanent settlement of the area began after the French and Indian War in the 1760s. The earliest settlements were the Campbells at Royal Oak (1766), the Davis’s (who returned to Davis Fancy), the Buchanans in Rich Valley, the Crocketts in Rye Valley, and the Stalnakers at the **Town House (86-12)**. The houses they built were of simple, solid construction that provided shelter as well as protection. Using materials available, these houses were typically of log construction with native stone foundations and chimneys. No structures dating to this period were surveyed.

The site of the **Town House (86-12)** has been documented and early photographs provide evidence of this ca. 1770 dwelling. Investigation reveals that the original building was a two-story structure constructed of v-notched logs. The house was expanded several times over the years and all that remains today are three stone chimneys and the stone foundation. The foundation of the original Davis Fancy dwelling may be incorporated into the present ca. 1810 **James Davis Homeplace/Gammon’s Farm (86-1)**.

1789-1830 Early National Period

As homesteads became more established and the threat of Indian attack lessened, the log houses and fortified blockhouses were replaced with more sophisticated dwellings. The first brick, stone and frame houses in the area date to this period. Pattern books such as the 1806 edition Asher Benjamin’s The American Builder’s Companion may have supplied the local builders with detail designs for embellishing their homes. Domestic outbuildings associated with the dwellings surveyed included springhouses, wellhouses, and smokehouses.



DeBusk House (86-122)

The 1820 Woods map indicates approximately 25 dwellings in the area of Smyth County, all of which are located along the Wilderness Road. That the majority of these were of log construction is implied by Woods’ notation of the few brick or frame structures. A number of these houses, including the **James Davis Homeplace (86-1)** and **Cullops Old Stone House (86-2)**, served as taverns, stage stops, or “private houses of entertainment” along this popular migratory road.

The **DeBusk House (86-122)**, built in the late 18th century, stands as a reminder of the log structures that were so common in the early days of settlement in the area. This two-story house has a hall-and-parlor plan and side-gable roof with two exterior end stone chimneys. The v-notched logs retain their original chinking made with pigs hair. A stone wellhouse with gable roof is associated with the house.



James Davis Homeplace (86-1)

The **Blue Springs Log House (86-5)** is another log structure built ca. 1810. This two-story, three-bay dwelling is constructed of 18" squared logs that have been covered with weatherboard siding. A frame smokehouse with gable roof and vents is located directly behind the dwelling.

The **Davis-Evans House (86-158)** is an example of a log structure that was later covered with brick. Built ca 1810 by William Davis, son of James Davis,

the house was originally three bays and of log construction. The handmade brick was added sometime before Davis's death in 1812. It is noted on Woods' 1820 map as the "John Snavely brick house." The house does not appear in its original condition as Snavely expanded the house to five bays and later owners added to the rear and refaced the house. It also may have been used as a tavern at one time. ([Smyth County News & Messenger](#), 11/13/95, B-8)

The Federal-style **Madison (Preston) House 86-6)** was built in 1795 by Francis Preston and Sarah Campbell Preston in Saltville on the site of a log house built by her guardian Thomas Madison in 1790. Although no longer standing, this was believed to be the first frame house constructed in Smyth County. The original section consisted of three bays with a side-passage plan. The house was expanded to five bays in the early 1800s followed by the addition of side wings prior to the Civil War. The building was owned by George Palmer from 1862 to 1903 and was altered with the additions of porches. In the early 20th century, the house was converted to apartments and was extensively remodeled. The building was demolished in 1978.

The **James Davis Homeplace/Gammon's Farm (86-1)** is a brick Federal-style house built ca. 1800 on the site of the original log dwelling of Davis Fancy. This 2-1/2 story, five-bay Federal-style house is constructed of Flemish-bond brick and has a hall-and-parlor plan. It is believed that the uncoursed stone foundation may incorporate the foundation of the earlier ca. 1750 log structure. The side-gable roof has two exterior-end brick chimneys, a molded cornice with decorative scalloping in the frieze and gable returns. The interior features poplar trim, a simple wainscoting and paneled door and window reveals. The two Federal-style mantels are tripartite with a central urn or

medallion and handcarved detailing. The house was used as a tavern along the Wilderness Road in the early 19th century. A stone springhouse is located behind the house. The original smokehouse is no longer standing.

The **Old Stone Tavern (86-2)** was built ca 1815 by Frederick Cullop, a German immigrant from Pennsylvania. This two-story, three-bay dwelling is constructed of random limestone with stone jack arches over the windows. The interior has a central-passage plan with paneled wainscoting and window reveals. The two Federal-style mantels are tripartite with paneled and reeded pilasters supporting endblocks. Handcarved detailing includes urns, raised pateras, reeding and beaded designs in the frieze.



Hopkins-McClellan House Detail (86-81)

Constructed as one of the first stone houses in the area, the Cullop **Old Stone Tavern** illustrates the influence of the Pennsylvania Germans that migrated to the area. Continuing to use local materials, the stone was quarried from a site across the road. The tavern was a well-established stopping place on the Wilderness Road and Cullop was a prominent citizen in the area, as evidenced by the high taxes on his property and the naming of the nearby Lutheran church as Cullop's Church.

1830-1860 Antebellum Period

In addition to the numerous log and frame houses constructed with native limestone foundations and chimneys, some substantial brick homes of more sophisticated design were also built during this period by the more established and prosperous citizens of the county. The Federal and Greek-Revival styles were the dominant influence on the designs of houses during this period.

The **Hopkins-McClellan House (86-81)** and the **Sexton-Hays House (86-123)** are both examples of Federal-style brick dwellings built in the 1830s in rural settings. The **Sexton-Hays House** is a 2 1/2 story, five-bay brick dwelling laid in five-course American bond with a side-gable roof, molded cornice returns and two exterior-end chimneys. The interior consists of a hall-and-parlor plan with molded picture rails, chair rails and baseboards of poplar throughout. The fireplace mantels are tripartite with engaged pilasters and a pattern of diagonal reeding across the frieze. The kitchen and dining room are located in the basement below. The dining room also features chair railing and a mantel similar to the first floor. A limekiln site, possible kitchen foundation, and a log smokehouse are located on the property.

The ca. 1830 **Hopkins-McClellan House** is located near Thomas Bridge as part of a large operating farm. This 2 1/2-story, three-bay house is Federal in style with minor influences from the Greek-Revival style evident in the

endblocks of the window lintels and the triglyphs in the cornice. Delicate, Federal-style swags alternate with these triglyphs. Constructed of Flemish-bond brick, it has a side-gable roof with cornice returns and two exterior-end chimneys. The original door was double-leaf and recessed with a paneled reveal surrounded by a rope-motif trim. The interior has a central-passage, single-pile plan with molded chair rail and picture molding of poplar throughout. The central stair has three runs with a ramped railing, decorative stringer and paneled stair wall. The six-panel doors and windows have a paneled reveal with a band of reeding and transom above the doors. The Federal-style mantles are tripartite with engaged columns. The dining room mantel has sections of vertical rope design in the endblocks and is flanked by a china cupboard on either side.

The **John Montgomery Preston House (86-3)**, also known as Herondon, built in 1842, is the best example of a Greek-Revival dwelling in the area. Located on Route 11 in Seven Mile Ford, the house was originally constructed as a tavern on the Wilderness Road and was later remodeled to a residence in 1864. A two-story, five-bay brick structure with gable roof and twin interior-end chimneys, the house has a central-passage, double-pile plan. Designed in the Greek-Revival style, the building features such details as a full entablature complete with triglyphs, metopes and mutles, inset rectangular plaster panels between stories, and entrance surrounds composed of Tuscan columns with an entablature and Greek-Revival block composition above. The interior features mantels with double columns supporting a plain entablature and fluted window and door surrounds with typical Greek-Revival corner blocks.

Other Greek-Revival dwellings include the **Carter House (86-67)** and the **Burnop House (86-68)**, both built ca. 1860 in the Chatham Hill area. These structures are frame and of a simpler design. The **Carter House** retains the original smokehouse with steep gable roof and vertical and diagonal wood siding.

The **Abijah Thomas House (86-4)**, "Mountain View", was built along the South Fork in 1856 and stands as an excellent and rare example in Southwest Virginia of the Octagon style. Abijah Thomas, a progressive and sometimes successful industrialist, was known to have traveled to New York as an agent for the Douglas Land Company and may have been inspired by the original proponent of the Octagon style, Orson S. Fowler, whose eight-sided house stood in Dutchess County, New York. Fowler also promoted the functional, stylistic, and humanitarian advantages of an Octagon dwelling through his book *A Home for All*, which was first published in 1848. Regardless of the source, the unusual Octagon-style house was a fitting statement for the progressive Thomas.

The eight-sided structure is constructed of brick with four interior chimneys and a hip roof with boxed cornice and simple frieze. A two-story veranda

originally extended around the front three bays. The doors originally were surrounded by a transom and sidelights. The interior, with its complex floor plan, features grained and marbled baseboards, which differ in every room, and a marbled plaster wall. Oil-painted landscape murals adorned the walls, although no evidence remains other than a photograph. The painted window and doors, which were also grained, have Greek-Revival trim and paneled reveals.

The dwelling was originally surrounded by landscaped yards, orchards, and gardens as well as a number of dependencies, a brick yard, earlier Thomas family residences and the family cemetery. Domestic outbuildings, which were laid out in an organized fashion around the main house, included: a wellhouse, a smokehouse, a cistern, a woodshed, a laundry, a servants house, and rows of slave cabins. Agricultural outbuildings such as a chicken house, corncrib and barns were located along the perimeter. (Sturgill, 1990:97) The smokehouse is all that remains of this vast complex. Although the house is presently vacant and in poor condition, fortunately, it has been thoroughly documented by Mack Sturgill in his book Abijah Thomas & His Octagonal House.

The more vernacular and more typical buildings from this period that were surveyed include the **David Bear House (86-152)** and the **Davis House (86-50)**. The **David Bear House**, constructed ca. 1850, is another example of an early log structure that has been enlarged and enclosed with weatherboarding. Originally a three-room log cabin, the building was sited facing the Wilderness Road. It was later moved and enlarged with the addition of two bays, wood siding and a two-story, five-bay Victorian porch.

The **Davis House (86-50)**, constructed ca. 1854, is another example of the more typical vernacular dwelling from this period. Constructed on the foundation of an earlier structure, the house is located on part of the "Davis Fancy" tract. The dwelling is a two-story, two-bay frame structure with a gable roof and exterior-end chimneys. The kitchen, which was originally detached, has been connected to the main block.

1861-1865 The Civil War

There were no domestic buildings surveyed that were constructed during the Civil War. In fact, little construction at all occurred during this period other than that related to the military as all labor, materials and attention was focused on the war. However, many of the antebellum homes in Smyth County were invaded by Union soldiers during Stoneman's Raid in 1864. The **John Preston Montgomery House (86-3)** was used as temporary quarters for Union troops during this campaign.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

This period marked the greatest change in the character of domestic dwellings in Smyth County. After the Civil War, the railroads and the small industries

that were made possible by this available transportation became a dominant influence on the society and economy of the area. The population of Smyth County more than doubled from 8,952 in 1860 to 22, 125 in 1920. As a result the towns of Chilhowie, Marion and Saltville as well as the villages centered around local industries grew tremendously during the late 19th and early 20th century. A total of domestic buildings constructed during this time period were surveyed.

A majority of the buildings surveyed were constructed in the growing towns and villages. With this new urban lifestyle came a different type of domestic design as building lots were laid out and households were no longer self-sufficient and surrounded by outbuildings. The development of a new building type, the company house, appeared with the establishment of industries that tended to employ most of the residents in the surrounding village. These company houses tended to be uniform in character with the exception of the manager or supervisor's house. The attempt to individualize these uniform houses with various detailing, additions and renovations is interesting to note.

In the rural areas, the residences began to change in character as they were often associated with smaller tracts of land and they began to be located closer to roadways.

Different building technologies, such as balloon-framing and standardized materials were developed and, more importantly, available as industry and rail transportation progressed. Other advances in technology — such as coal heating systems, indoor plumbing and gas and electrical lighting — began to impact the local building practices during this period. Domestic outbuildings such as detached kitchens and privies began to decline in the 20th century. The wellhouses and smokehouses, however, continued to be associated with residences, particularly in the rural areas.



H.B. Staley House (119-12-1)

Wood continued to be the predominant building material and foundations of native limestone were almost universal. Brick construction tended to occur more frequently in the towns, where fire was a constant concern in the denser settlement. Vernacular building forms continued to dominate the landscape, particularly in rural areas. Local people, however, became more directly influenced by the technologies, tastes and trends of the world beyond and their houses reflected this influence. The typical I-house and right-

angle forms were embellished with stylistic detailing, particularly in the porch designs. Dwellings designed in formal styles such as the Queen Anne, Carpenter Gothic, Second Empire, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival did appear during this time and are typically found in the more urban areas.

The **John S. Copenhaver House (119-12-9)**, built in Marion ca. 1885, is an excellent example of the Carpenter- Gothic style. Although many of the late 19th century churches in the County are designed in this style, this is the only Carpenter Gothic residence found. The house is characterized by the three steeply pitched gables with finials and scrollsawn vergeboard, all of which are defining features of the style. The 1892 **Margaret Madison Homeplace (189-8)** in Chilhowie is another unusual example of a style that is rare in the area. Designed in the Second-Empire style, it features a shingled mansard roof and central tower.

By the 1890s, Queen Anne was the dominant style in the area. The ca. 1890 **Lt. Gov. Buchanan House (119-5)**, and the 1911 **H.B. Staley House (119-12-1)** in Marion are some of the best examples of this style, with complex roof forms, decorative truss and wood work in the gables, recessed porches, and projecting bays. The Palladian-style window and the classical columns on the porches illustrate the influence of the Colonial Revival on these Queen-Anne style dwellings.



Copenhaver-Detweiler House (86-82)

Two examples of ca. 1890 Queen-Anne style dwellings, the **House, 124 Main Street (295-22)** and the **House, 226 Main Street (295-21)**, were surveyed in Saltville. These two-story dwellings feature a steeply-pitched roof that incorporates the one-story porch, projecting bays and corner turrets.

Examples of more vernacular forms with Victorian detailing include the **Copenhaver-Detweiler House (86-82)**, the **House, Route 11-Atkins (86-88)**, and the **Pugh House (86-131)**. The **Copenhaver-Detweiler House**, built ca. 1875 as the supervisor's house at the Holston Woolen Mill, is two-story, three-bay frame house with a hipped roof with central peak. A small Palladian-style window is located in the central peak. A one-story, five-bay porch with turned columns and balustrade, scrollsawn brackets and spindlework frieze extends across the front. The central-passage, double-pile interior features poplar trim, simple molded trim, four-panel doors, and the original decorative brass hardware. The remaining mantel has a simple cornice shelf supported by engaged pilasters. A double door leading into a rear parlor was supposedly to allow for caskets to be brought in to this room. The frame wellhouse with a projecting pedimented gable roof supported by columns stands to the side of the house.



A.C. Beattie House (189-14)

The **Pugh House** is an I-house with side-gable roof with a central peak and a small pointed-arch window. The boxed cornice has gable returns and paired scrollsawn brackets. The entrance features a projecting vestibule with a single-leaf door with three vertical lights over three horizontal panels and a transom and sidelights with tracery. The two-story porch has been rebuilt. The **House, Route 11-Atkins** is another I-house with two-story porch with

scrollsawn detailing.

A common design that was found throughout the County was a simple, ca. 1890, Queen-Anne style structure with right-angle form with intersecting-gable roof and a polygonal bay window on the front. The **Mary C. Bonham House (86-83)**, the **A.C. Beattie House (189-1-2)** and the **Lesley Buchanan House (86-170)** are examples of this popular design that are almost identical, varying slightly in the detailing of the cornice, gable ends and porches. The **Mary C. Bonham House** has diagonal boarding in the gable end and beneath the cornice. The **A.C. Beattie House** has a bracketed cornice and scrollsawn porch detailing. The **Lesley Buchanan House** features decorative trusswork in the gables and a squared bay with bracketed cornice.

The interiors of these houses that were investigated, including the **Mary C. Bonham House** and the **A.C. Beattie House** featured extensive woodwork that took advantage of the wide variety of woods available in the area. These woods were combined to create interesting paneling and wainscoting with all of the various elements of different woods.

Variations of this right-angle form were also found. The **Neff House (86-99)** has the same intersecting-gable form with polygonal bay window that has been connected to a what is possibly an older store. The store wing has a slightly lower but more steeply-pitched front gable roof. A two-story porch with turned columns and scrollsawn balustrade connects the two end wings. The **Mark Ferris Residence (86-48)** is a later and simpler interpretation of this form with an intersecting-hip roof that was built in the early 20th century.

Another more unusual reoccurring design was the "Y" House. These houses feature a basic right-angle, intersecting-gable form with rear ell that has been splayed to create a "Y" configuration. An entrance bay is added to the interior angle and a porch extends across the front. Two structures of this type were identified in the survey: **The "Y" House (86-77)** and **The "Y" House #2 (86-137)**. Both of these dwellings were built along the Wilderness Road (Route 11) in the 1880s. Both houses are frame with pedimented gables, and two-over-two windows. **The "Y" House (86-77)** features scrollsawn detailing in the porch while the other house has simple turned columns.

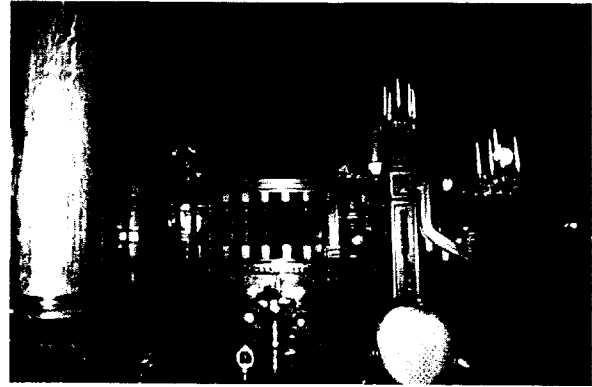


W.L. Lincoln House (119-12-22)

The majority of the dwellings surveyed represent the transition from the Queen-Anne to the Colonial-Revival style that was occurring at the turn of the century. The ca. 1900 **W.L. Lincoln House (119-12-22)** in Marion is a good example of this mixture with its pedimented gables, Palladian windows, heavy cornice and frieze combined with a second-floor open turret with conical roof and finial. Another example is the **R.T. Greer House (119-12-**

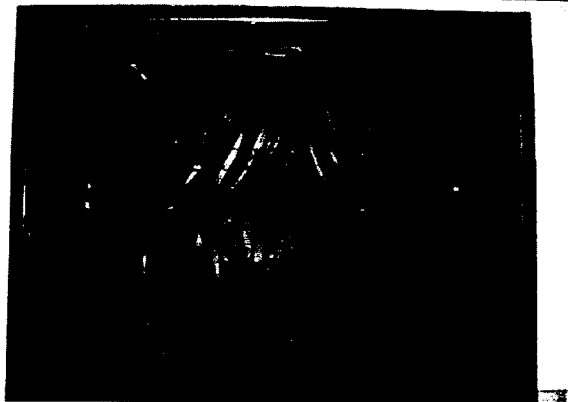
19), a large frame turn-of-the-century dwelling with a complex form with hip roof and numerous wall gables, wraparound porch and Victorian windows combined with a denticulated cornice and fluted Ionic porch columns. The **House, Route 638 (86-105)** is a simpler example located in the rural region of the County. This right-angle house is combines pedimented gables with a projecting polygonal bay window.

There are a number of excellent examples of the Colonial-Revival style that were built in the early 1900s, particularly in Marion and Chilhowie. Typically these are two-story, three-bay brick structures with a hip roof with gables and interior chimneys, and wrap-around porches. Often the central bay is accented with a projecting bay or recessed porch. Palladian windows are common in the dormers.



J.C. Campbell House (119-12-8)

The ca. 1902 **James Tate House (189-11)** in Chilhowie features lunette windows in the dormers and a true reconstruction of a full-height Palladian window with columns and entablature. The **J.C. Campbell House (119-12-8)** and the **H.L. Bonham House (189-3)** have rounded one-story entrance porticos that distinguish their design. The interior of the **J.C. Campbell House** features extensive woodwork and paneling that reflect the knowledge and appreciation of fine woodwork by the owner, J.C. Campbell who was founder and president of the United States Spruce Lumber Company. The **C. Gwyn House (119-15)**, which has been moved from its original site along Route 11, features perhaps the most classical of the entrance porticos. This two-story portico has a pedimented gable roof with molded cornice, modillions and lunette window supported by four colossal fluted Ionic columns with full entablature. A two-story brick carriage house with hip roof and service quarters on the second floor is associated with the house. The **O.C. Sprinkle House (119-12-12)** and the **W.E. Greer House (119-12-14)** are other examples of the Colonial-Revival Style built in the early 1900s in Marion. The **George L. Buchanan House (86-169)**, constructed in Rich Valley in the 1880s, is similar in form to these Colonial Revival dwellings but much simpler in detailing.



J.C. Campbell House (119-12-8)

Vernacular frame houses with simple forms and minimal detailing are common throughout the county, particularly in the rural areas. The central-passage, single-pile plan with side-gable roof and rear additions is most common. The **House, Route 688 (86-6)** and the **House, Route 645 (86-118)** are examples of this in one and one-and-a-half stories. An example of the two-story version of this form, known as the I-house is seen in the **House, Route 622 (86-37)**.

The most distinctive building type to emerge during this time period was the company house. As industries became established, they constructed housing for their employees in the surrounding town or village. The earlier of these were the houses at the Holston Woolen Mills followed by housing built by the Mathieson-Alkali Works in Saltville, U.S. Gypsum in North Holston, and the Teas Extract Plant in Teas. The Mathieson Alkali Works was by far the largest industry in the County and Saltville developed as the largest company town in the area.



Company Houses West Main

These houses, with the exception of the managers' and supervisors' houses, were vernacular in form with minimal detailing. The size and type of house was related to the rank of the worker and the houses were often grouped according to the labor force that worked in a specific plant, as in the "N.P. Row" for Nitrogen

Products Plant, and "Government Row" for the Government Plant. Other names were more descriptive, such as "British Row", "Tin Can Alley" and "Smokey Row". These company houses were single-houses as well as duplexes, representing some of the only multiple-family dwellings in the County.

The four duplexes known as the **British Row Houses** on Allison Gap Road in Saltville were some of the first houses built by the Mathieson Alkali Works for the English that came to help set up the plant. These ca. 1894 two-story frame duplexes feature a side-gable roof with central peak and projecting entrance bay. The cornices were bracketed with scrollsawn detailing. The **British Row Houses #2 and #4 (295-23 and 295-24)** retain this original detailing while the others have been remodeled.



Henry Town Road Company Houses

The company houses known as the **Seven Row Houses (295-4 and 295-5)** at 801 and 803 E. Main Street were built ca. 1915. These 1 1/2-story frame houses were three bays wide with a side-gable roof, central peak, and one-story, three-bay porch. This form is also found in the **House, 623 E. Main Street (295-6)** and the **House, 203 Henrytown Road (295-28)**, which is located in an area known as "Tin Can Alley." The **House, 503 W. Main Street (295-13)** is a larger, two-story version of this same form. The houses further out W. Main Street, including the **House, 311 W. Main Street (295-26)** and **House, 416 W. Main Street (295-25)** are two-story examples of the right-angle,

intersecting-gable form.

Other areas with company houses included the Holston Mills area. The **Copenhaver-Detweiler House (86-82)** was built ca. 1875 as the supervisor's

house. In contrast, the **Holston Mill Company House (86-178)** is a much simpler one-story frame dwelling. In Teas, the **Teas Extract Plant Manager's House (86-133)** is a one-story Victorian dwelling with intersecting-gable roof, wraparound porch and Victorian carved door. The **Teas Extract Plant Company House (86-134)** is a simple two-story, two-bay frame dwelling with front-gable roof that is devoid of detailing.

1917-1945 World War I and World War II

While the industrial boom that occurred during the last half of the 19th and the early 20th century was over, the industries continued to thrive and the towns and villages around them continued to grow. The population continued to grow during this period, however, it hovers at a much slower pace of 30% between 1920 and 1940.



Dr. Greever House (86-120)

The bungalow was the predominant form of housing constructed during this period, and was influenced by the Craftsman style, as were some of the more vernacular forms. The **Dr. Greever House (86-120)**, built in the 1930s, is the largest and most complex of these Craftsman bungalows. It has an intersecting-gable roof with triangular knee braces and a wraparound porch supported by battered wood columns on brick piers. The **Cardwell House (86- 92)**, the **Pierce House (189-5)**, and the **Sherwood House (189-4)** are smaller more typical examples of bungalows with their side-gable roof with central dormer and integral porch supported by buttressed columns on piers.

The **House, Route 613 (86-93)** is a rare example of a Tudor-Revival dwelling in the rural area. This Flemish-bond brick dwelling has a side-gable roof with clipped gable ends and a steeply-pitched central peak over the entrance.

The **Robert Cole House (189-10)** was designed in 1925 in the Colonial-Revival style. The two-story brick structure has a hip roof with central peak and gabled dormers that feature round-arched windows. Several arched Palladian-style windows are located on the ground floor. The windows feature contrasting stone sills and keystones.

The **Hotel Lincoln/Francis Marion Hotel (119-10)**, listed on the National Register, was constructed in Marion in 1927 from designs by Eubank and Caldwell. This Colonial-Revival structure features a limestone base that includes the first two floors. Arched windows line the second floor. The shaft is constructed of brick topped by a modillioned cornice.

The **Gypco Inn (86-142)** is a typical, large Colonial-Revival dwelling with intersecting gables and wraparound porch. It was constructed by the U.S. Gypsum Company to house guests.

The Colonial-Revival **House, Wiley Drive (295-12)** is an example of the larger and more sophisticated houses built in the 1920s surrounding the golf course for the management of the Mathieson Alkali Works.

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme

This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food.

Property Types

Family Farmsteads

Smokehouses

Granaries

Barns

Silos

Chicken Coops

Corncribs

Resources Identified

86-0001	Gammon's Farm
86-0018	Phillippi Farm
86-0033	Barn, Route 622
86-0034	Outbuilding, Route 622
86-0036	Outbuilding, Route 622
86-0046	Outbuilding, Route 617
86-0073	Rich Valley High School and Fairgrounds
86-0081	Hopkins-McClellan House and Farm
86-0098	Farmstead, Route 42
86-0103	Farmstead, Route 600
86-0104	Edgar Hubble House
86-0125	Bishop House and Tobacco Barn
86-0135	McCarter-Kirk House and Farm
86-0138	Barn, Route 622
86-0140	Barn, Route 689 (Red Barn)
86-0150	Brandstetter House
86-0153	Glenn Log House
86-0158	Davis-Evans House
86-0159	Price House
86-0163	Nipper Log House
86-0164	Sanders House
86-0169	George L. Buchanan House
86-0170	Leslie Buchanan House
86-0171	F. Grundy Buchanan Farm
189-0003	H.L. Bonham House
189-0016	Bonham Cold Storage Building

Smyth County is a land of river valleys. These river bottom areas provide the rich soil deposits that make Smyth County a historically significant agricultural area. The names of the valleys reflect the agricultural use of the county. Rich Valley to the north is so named for its rich soil and the Rye Valley to the south is named for the abundant rye grasses found growing there. Goodridge Wilson plainly states that “the oldest and most important industry of Smyth County is farming and grazing” (Wilson 1932:170).

Livestock farming has historically been important in the area as is reflected in the 1840s census which counted “9,000 cattle; 11,000 sheep; 16,000 hogs” (Wilson 1932:170). The other agricultural products listed in this first census after the formation of the county include corn, wheat, oats, rye and potatoes, indicating a diverse crop base.

Agriculturally, Smyth County was established more as family farms than as part of the plantation system prominent in other parts of Virginia. Smyth County was outside of the limits of the “major tobacco producing district” in Virginia (Robert 1938). This would account for the relatively low slave population of 11% in the 1860 census. Tobacco was grown before the establishment of the County but declined after the creation of Smyth. This crop was not extensively grown again until the late 1920s when tobacco experienced a revival among farmers (Wilson 1932:170).

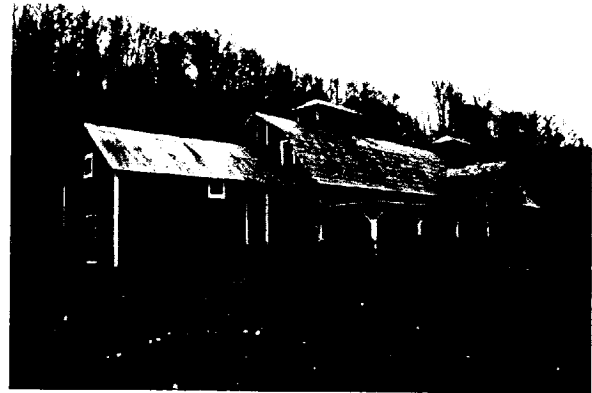
The Smyth County Fair was begun in 1908 in the Broadford area of the county. The Smyth County Fair Association was then established in 1909 to find a site for an official county fair.

The apple industry was a profitable one for Smyth County. The 1938 United States Department of Agriculture Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards of Virginia lists Smyth County as having 16 orchards varying in size from 200 to 19,999 trees (USDA 1938: 42).

Education regarding agricultural methods was important to the citizens of Smyth County. Four of the public schools featured agricultural departments in their curricula. One of these was **Rich Valley High School (86-73)** which had a cannery on its grounds. This cannery was used in educating students but was also available for use by the community in the mid-20th century.

Several farms were surveyed in Smyth County during the course of the project. The **F. Grundy Buchanan Farm (86-171)**, also known as Ellendale Farm, is a well-preserved example of a farmstead in a rural setting. According to the dwelling was constructed in 1883 on 910 acres along the North Holston River to the top of the mountain behind the farm. The farm is part of the original Buchanan settlement in Smyth County and still consists of the 910

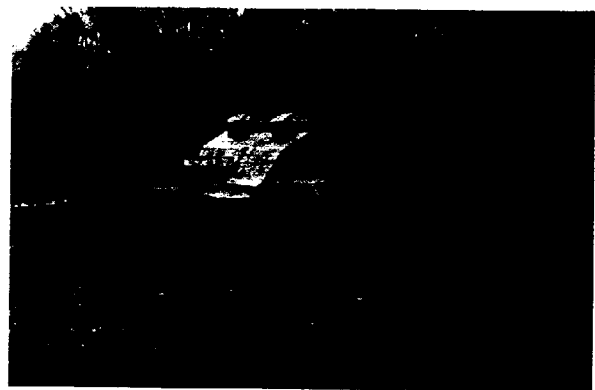
acres which was originally used for sheep and cattle farming. Agricultural outbuildings on the property include a corncrib, granary, a barn with silo, a sheep barn which was the original horse barn for the carriage house, a chicken coop and a log workshop. A log smoke house at the rear of the dwelling is interesting in its construction because the logs are so close together that there is no need for chinking. Salt petre caves are also located on the property from which gun powder was extracted for use in the Civil War. This property is associated with the community of Ellendale. F. Grundy Buchanon gave the land for the **Ellendale School (86-172)** which was constructed near the front of the Buchanon property.



Barn, Rt. 689 (86-140)

One of the more notable farms is associated with the **Glenn Log House (86-153)**. This dwelling was constructed in 1895 by Charles Weller whose initials are carved on one of the logs ("C.F.W."). The significance of this property lies in the use of its agricultural outbuildings which include a slaughterhouse, cow barn, horse barn, chicken coop, and pig pen. The slaughterhouse was constructed circa 1940 and was used in the processing of meat during World War II. The domestic outbuildings found on this property include a spring house dating circa 1910, a meathouse/salt house and root cellar.

The agricultural outbuildings at the **McCarter-Kirk House (86-135)** include a two-story tobacco barn with hand-hewn logs that are approximately 7-8 inches thick. This particular structure is interesting because it is hard to envision how the large beams were lifted to form the second story of the barn. The other resources which form this agricultural complex include another tobacco barn, a granary, various cattle feeders and a silo. Also on this property are a wash house and spring house, both domestic outbuildings. McCarter Cemetery is situated on a hill overlooking this property while a Kirk Cemetery is located nearby. According to local tradition, the Kirk property was part of an original land grant of 10,382 acres in the late 1700s that was sold to the Forest Service.



Barn, Rt. 689 (86-140)

The greatest number of structures associated with agriculture in Smyth County are barns, those being for either livestock or crop storage. There were two dog-trot plan barns surveyed in Smyth County. The more elaborate of the two, **Barn, Route 689 (86-140)**, features a gambrel roof which is covered with metal shingles, two large ridge vents and a flanking corncrib and silo. The other dog-trot barn, **Barn, Route 622 (86-138)**, is the only remainder of what may have been a large farm complex or was a public-use barn, judging by the

magnitude of the structure. It also has a gambrel roof and ridge vents and is flanked by two silos and a barn to the front.

Government/Law/Political Theme

This theme conveys activities related to politics and government and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state or other political jurisdiction is governed. It embraces governmental systems, political activities, legal systems, important political/governmental events in history and political leaders.

Property Types

Post Offices
 Courthouses
 Town Halls/Municipal Buildings
 State-owned Facilities
 Law Offices

Resources Identified

Post Offices

119-0008	Post Office-Marion
189-0001-002	Chilhowie Post Office
295-0014	Saltville Post Office

Government Owned Buildings

86-17	Marion Correctional Center
86-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall
119-0001	Smyth County Courthouse
119-0004(1-6)	Southwestern State Hospital Buildings
119-0012-024	Marion Municipal Building
189-0006	Chilhowie Municipal Building

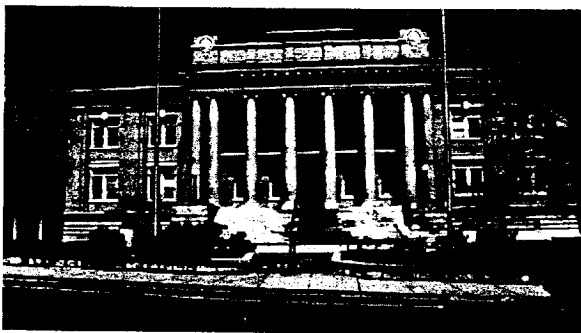
Law Offices

119-0012-010	Judge Daniel Chambers (D.C.) Miller Law Office
119-0005	Lt. Gov. B. F. Buchanan House

Smyth County was created on February 23, 1832 from the counties of Wythe and Washington by an Act of the Virginia General Assembly. The Legislature also made provisions for the selection of justices of the peace who would make up the county court. The fifteen justices met in April 1832 to elect a county clerk, a sheriff and coroner, to form the court and to choose where court would be held until a permanent building was constructed. These justices chose Robert Beattie, Jr. to be the first clerk of Smyth County for a term of seven years. He moved from his house in Seven Mile Ford to the **Town House (86-12)** in Chilhowie the next year (Wilson 1932: 79-80).

The county was divided into two districts when it was created. These districts were defined as lying north or south of the Old Stage Road (Wilson 1932: 82). In 1892, the magisterial districts were Marion, Rich Valley and St. Clair (Buchanan 1892: 314). These three districts were later broken into what are now eight districts. The Marion district became Atkins, Chilhowie, Marion, Park and Royal Oak. Rich Valley became Saltville and North Fork and the St. Clair district became known as Rye Valley.

Before the first courthouse was constructed, court was held at the home of John Thomas near the Royal Oak Cemetery on the old Stage Road (Armstrong 1986: 2). The same year as the creation of the County, Marion was chosen to be the county seat. The streets of the town were laid out and one acre of land was allocated to be the location of the courthouse and a courthouse square (Armstrong 1986: 5). The courthouse was completed in the spring of 1834 by Thomas Mercer and John Dameron (Wilson 1932: 83).



Smyth County Courthouse (119-1)

The current courthouse was built on the site of the original 1834 courthouse. Completed in 1905, this impressive brick structure was designed by architect Frank Milburn and constructed by Stephenson and Getoz (Getaz), a company from Knoxville, Tennessee. The architectural design of the courthouse has “the influence of Beaux Arts classicism” (Peters and Peters 182). The courthouse square to the front of the building now has two veteran war monuments and a

salt kettle from Saltville. In comparing photographs of the first courthouse with photographs of the present building, it appears the stone retaining wall surrounding the front and sides of the courthouse area is the same, making it the oldest structure associated with the courthouse.

The Government/Law/Political theme also includes structures administered by governments. By the late 1800s, the mental health facilities at Williamsburg and Staunton were full. The Virginia General Assembly passed a bill in March

of 1884 that created a commission to determine a location in Southwest Virginia for a hospital to be named “Southwestern Lunatic Asylum” (Wilson 275). This state-owned institution became **Southwestern State Hospital** and is now known as the **Southwestern Virginia Mental Health Institute (119-0004-001 through 119-0040-006)**. Some of the associated buildings have been demolished or undergone physical changes while other buildings have been added or undergone ownership changes through the years. The complex as a whole is still government-owned.

The **Marion Municipal Building (119-0012-024)** was built in 1936 on Main Street. This building was constructed at a time when Marion was growing and local government was expanding to serve the people’s needs. The seat of the local government, this building reflects the Colonial Revival style.



Southwestern State Hospital - “C” Building (119-4-6)

Health Care/ Medical Theme

This theme refers to the care of the sick, the elderly, and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.

Property Types

Hospitals

Clinics

Sanitariums

Medical/Business Offices

Resources Identified

Hospitals

86-0164	James Sanders House
119-0004	Southwestern State Hospital - Rotunda
119-0004-001	SWSH - Carpenter Shop and Coal Shed
119-0004-002	SWSH - Wright Building
119-0004-003	SWSH - Incinerator
119-0004-004	SWSH - Auditorium
119-0004-005	SWSH - Tuberculosis Sanitarium
119-0004-006	SWSH - Building for Criminally Insane

Medical/Business Offices

086-0128	Dr. Harrington House
086-0143	Dr. Hughes House
119-0012-002	Dr. John S. Apperson House

1750-1789 Colony to Nation, 1789-1830 Early National Period

In the early years of Smyth County as well as the rest of the country, the common practice of doctors was to travel to the homes of their patients. Few hospitals or doctors offices existed during this time.

1830-1860 Antebellum Period

During this period, as the transportation system began to improve allowing towns such as Marion to grow and develop, it became more common for doctors to practice medicine out of their homes.

In the years prior to the Civil War, medicine was a highly respected profession. In slave-holding parts of the country, this was partially due to the fact that slave owners were interested in receiving the best medical advice for their slaves (Dickenson 1916: 4). In Smyth County, though, the low percentage of slaves would not have affected the number of men studying medicine. Still, doctors were paid high fees, and were highly respected, which prompted many young men to study medicine. When the civil war started, many Smyth County doctors chose to serve as surgeons on the battle front. Some stayed to care for the women, children, and wounded soldiers. Since there were few hospitals, most of these doctors worked out of their homes (Dickenson 1916: 4).



Log Hospital on James Sanders Property (86-164)

1860-1865

During the Civil War, many of the young doctors joined the army as surgeons, while the older doctors stayed at home to care for the women, children, and elderly, as well as the wounded soldiers who had returned home. Most of these set up in private homes near the battle fields such as the James Sanders House (86-164), which has a log structure on the property which was used as a hospital during the Civil War.

The Dr. Andrew Porter Scott House (86-22) is significant in both the history of medicine, and the military history (VDHR file 86-22). Dr. Andrew Porter Scott volunteered his medical services for the Confederates during the Civil War, and even after losing his arm at the Battle of Cold Harbor, he continued practicing medicine with the help of a wooden arm. After the battle of Cold Harbor, he treated not only Confederates, but Union soldiers for which he received a great deal of criticism from Confederate soldiers (VDHR file 86-22). The house was said to be divided into two sections, separated by two layers of brick to divide his family's living quarters from that of his practice. But the house was built by John Newland, long before Dr. Scott occupied it and

therefore could not have been initially designed this way (VDHR file 86-22).

1865-1917

After the civil war, many doctors in the South left the profession. Doctors were paid very little for the treatment of Negroes, and this work had now become an act of charity (Dickenson 1919:5). In Smyth County, however, this was probably not an influencing factor, since the slave population before the war was so small. Instead, those who had practiced before the war most likely continued.

Southwestern State Hospital

During the winter of 1883-1884, the people of Virginia realized that there was a need for a public institution to house and care for the mentally ill. Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg and Western State Hospital in Staunton were overflowing and many of these patients were being sent to jails and almshouses throughout the state (VDHR). A bill was introduced during the General Assembly of 1883-1884, by the Hon. W. G. Mustard, of Tazewell County which enabled land to be selected in Southwest Virginia to build the "Southwestern Lunatic Asylum", later officially known as the **Southwestern State Hospital**. Marion was selected, and in the General Assembly of 1884-1885 voted the funds necessary to begin construction (VDHR). The hospital originally was built as just one building, the Henderson Building, of which only the central portion remains today, known as the **Rotunda (119-4)** listed on the National Register. This was completed in 1887 followed by a series of connected patient wards. Other buildings that were added during this period which still remain are the **Carpenter Shop (DHR 119-4-1)** and the building which housed the criminally insane (now known as the "**C Building**") in 1910 (DHR 119-4-6).



Southwestern State Hospital Building-Carpenter Shop (119-4-1)

Rural Doctors

In the early 1900's, many doctors continued to work out of their homes. This is why many of the dwellings found which are associated with the medical profession are also considered.

Dr. Harrington was a doctor in the rural Sugar Grove area. He practiced out of a small office on the same property which now sits close to the road and retained what is known as the **Dr. Harrington House (86-128)** as a residence.



Dr. Harrington House (86-128)

Town Doctors

Dr. S.W. Dickinson was the only doctor in Marion for several years during the early 1880s. He came to Marion in 1881 and later built the Colonial Revival house now referred to as the **Dr. S.W. Dickenson House (119-12-20)**. He also served on the first Board of Directors of **Southwestern State**

Hospital and was present in 1884 at the organization of the Medical Society of Southwest Virginia.

John S. Apperson studied medicine in the County as a young man and kept an extensive journal during the Civil War. He returned to Smyth County after the war and married Victoria Hull (Armstrong 1986:170). In 1888, Dr. John S. Apperson moved to Marion from Chilhowie and bought what is now known as the **John S. Apperson House (119-12-2)** from S. C. Painter in 1888. The building had a lower level entrance for his medical practice. He served as second assistant physician at Southwestern State Hospital from March 1, 1887 to November 30, 1888.



Dr. Hughes House (86-143)

With improvements in medical practices came the beginning of established Pharmaceutical Companies. One of the first was the Marion Drug Company, which began business in 1913, organized by Dr. O.C. Sprinkle (Armstrong and Sturgill 1995: 9).

R.T. Greer moved to Marion from Watauga County, North Carolina and began the **R.T. Greer Crude Drug Company (119-8005)** which sold roots and herbs (Armstrong and Sturgill 1995: 9). The building is now being nominated for the National Register.

1917-1945

Company Doctors

In Saltville, a company town supported by the Mathieson Alkali Company, health care was provided by the Company. When medical services were needed by its employees, the Company would provide its own doctor and a place for him to practice. **Dr. Hughes** was the Southern Gypsum Company doctor in the 1920s and 30s and his house (**86-143**) was built in 1924 as a result of the Southern Gypsum Plaster Mines Company's need for a doctor to care for its employees (Armstrong and Sturgill 1995:77). The second owner, Dr. Hatfield, was a doctor at the T.K. McKee Hospital from the 1940s until the 70s.



SWSH Auditorium (119-4-4)

Southwestern State Hospital

The Henderson Building Rotunda was altered during 1930-31 to its present appearance. A porch was added to the facade which was described in the 1931 annual report of the institution as:

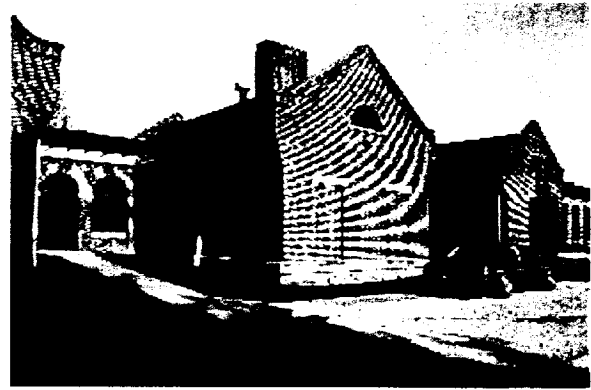
...extending throughout the entire width of the Administration Building, is of the Colonial type of architecture; is two stories, constructed of Indiana limestone with brick inlay and floored of block tile... It became necessary to remove the old tower which had

become dangerous incident to disintegration of materials used more than forty years ago. In its stead a dome was constructed, which harmonizes with the general plan.

As the needs of the hospital changed, new buildings were added to Southwestern State Hospital and older ones were altered or demolished. The Harmon building was built in 1930, an **Incinerator (119-4-3)** was built in 1933. The **Wright building (119-4-2)**, built in 1934, was mostly used for patient housing but in the rear of the building was where hospital mattresses were made. In 1939, the **Tuberculosis Sanitarium (119-4-5)** was built, and in the following year, the **Auditorium (119-4-4)**.

1945-Present

Southwestern State Hospital is now known as the Southwestern Virginia Mental Health Institute. In the mid 1980's the wings of the Henderson building were demolished so that the hospital would be able to meet the mental health requirements of the citizens of the commonwealth. "The Henderson Building remains today the most significant example in the region of a late-nineteenth-century structure relating to the history of mental health in Virginia" (VDHR).



SWSH Sanitarium (119-4-5)

Education Theme

This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training or study, whether through public or private efforts.

Property Types

Schools

Colleges

Libraries

Resources Identified

Schools

86-0019	Lindamood School (1894)
86-0027	Konnarock Lutheran Girls School (1925)
86-0078	Laurel Valley School (c. 1920)
86-0091	McCready School (McCready's Gap School) (1935)
86-0111	Lick Creek School (1930s)
86-0112	Riverside High School (1903)
87-0113	Ezelle School (1865-1917)
86-0132	Teas School (1920s)
86-0172	Ellendale School (1895)
119-0006	Marion Male Academy (1873)
119-0012-023	Marion High School (1906)
119-0013	Marion High School (1938)
119-0014	Carnegie School (1930)
119-0016	Smyth County Public School (1838)
295-0027	Company Elementary School (pre-1915))

Colleges

119-0012-0007	Marion Junior College (1912)
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E ducation in Smyth County preceded the establishment of the governmental entity. Before the county was formed in 1832, schools were held under the guidance of private tutors in the homes of those who could afford them (Sayers1982: 201). The first recorded school was held at the Royal Oak by an Irishman named Turner Lane until 1786 when he left to teach in Abingdon (Wilson 1932: 151). Another privately-tutored school was held at the home of Colonel Arthur Campbell, guardian of Sarah Buchanan Campbell who was the daughter of “Madam Russell” (Wilson 151). Community schools followed home schooling and were usually taught by local preachers. One of those preachers was Reverend Thomas Woolsey who held a school on his South Fork area property in a log building called the Blankenbeckler schoolhouse (Wilson 1932: 153).

The first free school is thought to have been established by Henry Copenhaver to educate his 13 children. Copenhaver, a veteran of the War of 1812, built a log schoolhouse and invited parents around the community to send their children. Those that were able to help pay the teacher did so but payment was not required (Wilson 1932: 157).

The Court Order Book for 1836-1838 lists a brick schoolhouse located between the Blue Spring and Rye Valley Roads (Armstrong 10). The oldest extant subscription school in Marion is now the **Smyth County Historical Museum (119-20)**. Constructed in 1838, this log frame building was a one-room school until its conversion to a single dwelling in 1884. The school building was moved from its original location on Church and Strother Streets to Stadium Road when it was acquired by Clara Hill Carner, founder of the Smyth County Historical and Museum Society (Carner 1972).



Marion High School (119-12-23)

A number of classical schools were opened in the County before the Civil War. One such school was held in Elizabeth Church in Saltville and was taught by Reverend William Bishop, a Methodist minister (Wilson 1932: 154). One of the best known classical

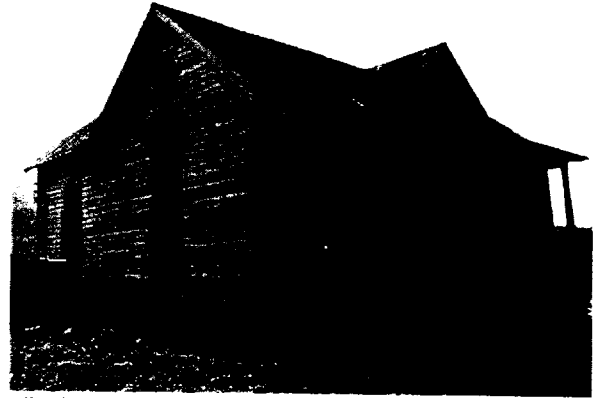
schools was Liberty Academy, built in Chilhowie circa 1850. It continued its operation through the Civil War. Perhaps its best known teacher was Judge Daniel Chambers Miller who began teaching there when he moved to the County in 1865 and later began the public education system (Armstrong 1986: 173).

Public education in the State of Virginia was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1870. The public educational system in Smyth County was consequently created at this time by Judge D. C. Miller who served as the

first county superintendent of schools (Wilson 1932: 162).

A private school that was constructed after the public system was created was **Ellendale School (86-172)**. It grew out of a tutorial school that became too large to be held at a private dwelling. The land for the four-room school was donated by F. Grundy Buchanan and the wood for construction was given by H. S. Buchanan (Mauck 85). Ellendale School is the lone reminder of the community of Ellendale which at one time had a post office and a general store (Buchanan 1996).

During Reconstruction, academies and private schools were replaced with high schools established under the new public education system. One of these modern schools is **Marion High School (119-12-23)** which was built in 1915 in the town of Marion. Constructed of brick, the building had eight classrooms and an auditorium.



Ellendale School (86-172)

Schools were constructed in most communities around the county. One of the public schools in the Saltville community owned by a private company was the **Kindergarten/Primer School (295-27)**. One-room schools found in rural communities include **Ezelle (86-113)** and **Lick Creek School (86-111)**. Two-room schools include **Laurel Valley School (86-78)** and the **Teas School (86-132)**. Schools with more than three or more rooms include **McCready School (86-91)** and **Riverside High School (86-112)**. **Rich Valley High School (86-73)** is to be noted because it was one of four schools which had an agricultural department in its curriculum.

Two schools were surveyed that were associated with a religious denomination, Marion Junior College and Konnarock Lutheran Girls School. **Marion Junior College (119-112-17)** was begun by the (Lutheran) Synod of Southwestern Virginia as Marion Female College in 1873. The present building was constructed in 1912 when it became Marion Woman's College and became known as Marion Junior College when it was accredited as such (Wilson 1948: 20). **Konnarock Lutheran Girls School (86-27)** was constructed in 1925 by the Lutheran Church as a mission effort to reach underprivileged mountain-dwelling girls. This school was designed to train them in practical skills while providing them a Christian-influenced way of life.



Riverside High School (86-112)

This large building is covered with bark siding which is an interesting detail of its rustic style.

Carnegie High School (119-0014) was constructed in 1930 in Marion as a school for blacks. This four-room school was constructed from funds gathered by Reverend Amos Carnegie from African-American citizens and from a Julius Rosenwald grant (Lawrence 16-17).



Military/ Defense Theme

This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

Property Types

Battlefields

Resources Identified

Battlefields

Salville Battlefield

Battle of Marion

Other Resources

86-0108

Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall

86-0164

James Sanders House

William O. Austin House

1750-1789 Colony to Nation

During the French and Indian War, from 1754 to 1755, settlers in the area that became Smyth County were subject to attack by raiding parties from the West and the North. All the early settlers were either killed or driven back beyond the Blue Ridge, and no architectural evidence of the war was found in Smyth County.

The Fincastle Commission on Safety was the first in Virginia to draft a resolution in support of Continental Congress action versus the British government. On July 15, 1785, Fincastle County requisitioned for sixty-eight expert riflemen. Captain William Campbell was commander of the regiment that marched at Williamsburg. Major Arthur Campbell and Captain William Russell represented Fincastle in the Virginia House of Representatives. The main responsibility of the pioneers in the area that became Smyth County was to secure the Western frontier against Indian Raids and Tory uprisings (Wilson 1932).

A fort was built in 1776 at Aspenvale. In 1777, Fincastle County was divided into Washington, part of which became Smyth County, Montgomery, and Kentucky Counties. Colonel Arthur Campbell was chief commander of Washington County with Colonel William Campbell second in command, and together they suppressed the Tory spies and horse thieves. In 1780 Col. William Campbell commanded at the Battle of King's Mountain. He was notorious for his hatred of the Tories and was constantly threatened by them. In 1781, Colonel William Campbell led his men to the Battle at Guilford Church. In 1780, Arthur Campbell assembled Holston troops to defend the lead mines (Wilson 1932).



Saltville Battle Field

1860-1865 Civil War

Smyth County was affected significantly by the Civil War partly because of the saltworks at Saltville, and also because of Abijah Thomas's iron furnace and the lead mines at Austinville. These factors significantly impacted Smyth County's position in the Civil War as a strategic military location, which the federal forces sought to capture throughout the war. There were two major battles over Saltville and one in Marion (Armstrong 1986).

The most significant events for Smyth County during the Civil War took place during October and December of 1864. Smyth County was first invaded in October, when Union soldiers first attempted to destroy the saltworks in the first battle of Saltville. Saltville was attacked once again in December,

this time being destroyed. Marion was also captured.

Saltville Battle of 1864

Saltville was the sole supply of salt for the Confederacy during the Civil War, which is why the North tried repeatedly to cut off access to Saltville by destroying railroad bridges and attacking the town. To prevent the Union soldiers from taking control, forts were dug on every hill surrounding the valley, and men were stationed below these forts with rifles on both sides of the hill (Wilson 1932:195, Armstrong and Sturgill 1982: 7). Some of these trenches still exist today on the hill off of Rt. 653 which overlooks Elizabeth Cemetery today. From here, you can see the battlefield which lies in the valley below.

In September 1864, General Stephen Burbridge launched an attack from Kentucky with 5200 men. Included in his forces were several hundred Negroes who had been recruited by telling them that the expedition to Saltville would free the approximately 2000 slaves being used there to manufacture salt. On October 2, when Burbridge arrived, he found Saltville well guarded by Confederates entrenched on the hills overlooking the approaches to the valley. Burbridge started the fighting by forcing his Negro recruits to the front to attack the ridges. His attack failed and resulted only in the slaughtering of his troops after more than six hours of fighting. He retreated during the night leaving behind the dead and the wounded (Wilson 1932).

Two houses are of significance in the Saltville region for their part in the Civil War. **The James Sanders House (86-164)** and smoke house still stand on the battlefield area, home of James Sanders who was taken captive by federal forces. He also once owned the Town House in Chilhowie. Another house, the Scott house was used as a hospital after the Battle of Saltville.

The second battle of Saltville proved more successful for the northern troops. This time, on December 20, 1864, Saltville was guarded only by older men and young boys. Federal forces (this time) targeted the railroads first and then succeeded in destroying the Saltworks with little opposition (Armstrong 1986: 150). This was known as Stoneman's Raid during which Abijah Thomas's iron factory was also destroyed (Armstrong 1986: 151).



James Sanders House (86-164)

Marion and the surrounding areas were also damaged during Stoneman's Raid. The Battle of Marion occurred on December 17-18, 1864. During Stoneman's Raid, the Confederate forces of General John Breckinridge and the Union Cavalry forces of General George Stoneman clashed on the land which is now west of the railroad overpass, off of

Interstate 81. The battle occurred in rainy and snowy conditions between approximately 1000 men in gray on the north ridge and 5000 men in blue on the south ridge. The South skillfully held off the much larger force from the north, but in the end lost due to a lack of ammunition (Armstrong and Sturgill 1982: 23).

1945-present

More recently, Saltville has played a part in the United States Military. In 1969, Apollo 13 rocket landed on the moon powered by hydrazine which was manufactured by the Olin Company Chemical Plant. The **Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall (86-108)** was built in the 1960's as a safety measure, to lessen the impact of an accidental explosion (Armstrong and Sturgill 1995: 47).

Religion Theme

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. For studies of Native American life, research questions also focus on the identification and evaluation of forms of religious leadership and how they vary over time and between societies. This theme also encompasses the study and understanding of places of worship, religious training and education, and administration of religious facilities.

Property Types

Places of Worship
 Ceremonial Sites
 Church Schools
 Church Related Residences

Resources Identified

86-0008	Union Methodist Church
86-0014	Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church
86-0074	(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church
86-0076	Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church
86-0079	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church
86-0080	Mount Carmel United Methodist Church
86-0084	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church
86-0085	Old Bethel Church & Chatham Hill Cemetery
86-0086	Middle Fork Baptist Church
86-0087	Riverside Baptist Church
86-0096	Roberts Chapel Parsonage
86-0097	Roberts Chapel
86-0124	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church
86-0126	Mountain View United Methodist Church
119-0012-003	First Methodist Church
119-0012-006	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church
119-0012-026	Mt. Pleasant A.M.E. Church
295-0018	St. Paul's Episcopal Church
295-0017	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church

1750-1789 Colony to Nation

Southwest Virginia differed from the eastern Tidewater section as it was never a stronghold of the Anglican Church. Instead, the area of Smyth County was settled by immigrants from Pennsylvania, typically of German or Scotch-Irish descent, who traveled down the valley. These Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Baptists dominated the early settlement of the area and organized the earliest congregations, typically meeting outdoors or in private homes before constructing churches.

Even in the earliest days of settlement on the frontier, religion was considered a necessary component of civilization. At first, the only church in the area was the Ebbing Spring Presbyterian Church in Washington County. Margaret Campbell, who moved with her brothers to Royal Oak in 1766, did so with the promise that as soon as there were enough settlers to form a congregation, a church would be built. Based on this agreement, she is credited with the founding of the Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, built as the first log church in Smyth County in 1776 on the Royal Oak land. (Wilson 1932:22)

In 1777 a Primitive Baptist log church was built at Sinclair's Bottom on the site of the present church. The Reverend Thomas Woolsey, who lived in the Holston Mills area and died in 1794 was active in the area as he was remembered on his tombstone as "A Pioneer Baptist Preacher" (Wilson 1932:129). He established a Baptist meeting house c. 1771 at Riverside on the South Fork of the Holston River. This may have been the first church in what would become Smyth County.

The Methodist revivalism movement came to the area in 1788 with biennial visits of Bishop Asbury, father of the Methodist Church in America. The first conference held west of the Allegheny Mountains was held in Washington County, of which Smyth County was originally a part, in 1788.

1789-1830 Antebellum Period

The Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Methodist congregations continued to grow during this period. Services were typically provided by traveling ministers who served the region at large and the shortage of ministers was often a problem. Although church services continued to be held in private homes, many of these moved into their own structures, which were typically of log construction.

The earliest Lutheran churches were built during this time. St Mark's, built in 1798 and also known as Cullop's, and Zion Church, organized in 1799 and later replaced by Old Ebenezer Church (86-74), were both early Lutheran log churches. Another log church, the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church, was built in 1818. The Lutherans supposedly conducted their services in German

until around 1830. (White, 1977: B-2)

Union churches were common with various congregations sharing the space as the traveling ministers rotated. Old Bethel Church was built in 1820 as a union church in Chatham Hill on the site of the present **Bethel Church and Chatham Hill Cemetery (86-85)**.

The Methodist camp meeting was introduced during this time with the first one supposedly held in 1818 by Bishop Asbury at Sulphur Springs. These camp meetings were cited as "the explanation of the phenomenal growth of Methodism in Southwest Virginia among people who by inheritance belonged to other denominations." (Wilson 1932: 140) Soon afterwards, the first Methodist church was built in 1819. The Sulphur Springs Meetinghouse was a log and brick structure. Madam Russell, who is known as the "Mother of Methodism" in the area, was an ardent follower of Bishop Asbury and held church services in her home in Saltville. When she died in 1825, she left land for a Methodist church in Saltville, which was built and dedicated to her as Elizabeth Church. Although the church is no longer standing, the large cemetery, known as **Elizabeth Cemetery (295-3)** is located today across the road from the site of the church.

In the Middle Valley of the Holston, the first Baptist church organized was the Middle Fork Missionary Baptist. This log church, built in 1821, was later replaced in 1875 by the **Middle Fork Baptist Church (86-86)**.

As these churches were typically of crude log construction, they have all been replaced over the years with more substantial structures as testimony to the continuing growth and dedication of their congregations. However, several cemeteries associated with these early churches remain, including: Royal Oak Cemetery, **Elizabeth Cemetery (295-3)**, and **Chatham Hill Cemetery(86-85)**.

1830-1860 Antebellum Period

Religion continued as a primary institution during the antebellum period of prosperity and many of the earlier log structures were replaced by the brick and frame churches that remain today. By 1854, The Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia listed twelve churches in Smyth County. (Edwards, 381) Although the number of churches increased across the region, ministers continued to be in short supply.

As mentioned, many of the earlier log structures were replaced during this time. In 1851, the 1777 log church of Sinclair's Bottom Baptist Church was replaced by the present brick structure. The **Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church (86- 84)** is a simple rectangular structure with front-gable roof and two deeply recessed entrances, typical of early vernacular church designs. **(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church (86-74)** was built in 1854 as successor to the Zion log church. This vernacular brick church, which is

similar to the one at Sinclair's Bottom with its simple rectangular form and front-gable roof, remains today with little interior or exterior alterations. The Lutheran log church at Cullops was also replaced by a frame Cedar Grove church in 1859.

Several new churches were also built during this time. The **Rich Valley Presbyterian Church (86-124)**, built in 1854, is an example of the transition from the Greek-Revival style to the Gothic Revival style. This brick church is distinguished by stuccoed-brick pilasters at each corner. The **Chatham Hill United Methodist Church (86-72)**, a Greek-Revival frame church, was also built in 1854. It originally served the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations of the area. A Methodist church was built in Sugar Grove in 1861, but was later replaced in 1905.

Several churches were built in the newly-established county seat of Marion prior to the Civil War. The Marion Baptist Church, organized in 1845 by Robert Gannaway, first met in the courthouse before constructing a church in 1859 on Broad Street, which was later replaced in 1888. In 1853 the congregation from Royal Oak to the town of Marion. They first met in a brick house on the site of the Marion High School and in 1895 built a church on the site of the present church, which was constructed in 1923.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

Religion thrived in Smyth County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With the social uncertainty that followed the Civil War, many flocked to the stability of their churches. Another factor in the proliferation of churches during this time was the increased population. As the towns and communities of the region grew in size, they also attracted the construction of churches by the various denominations. Finally, the general prosperity of the late 19th and early 20th century also prompted the replacement of simpler frame churches with more sophisticated and imposing churches in the Revival styles that were so popular in ecclesiastical architecture during this period.



Union Methodist Church (86-8)

The Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, and Baptist churches, which had been well established in the county since the late 18th century, continued to grow. The Episcopal Church, which lost favor after the Revolution in Virginia, never had a strong presence in Smyth County due to its settlement primarily by the Scotch-Irish and Germans. The first appearance of the Episcopal Church in Smyth County was in 1869 with the establishment of Christ Episcopal Church in Marion. The Episcopal Church gained an even larger presence at the end of the century with the establishment of the Mathieson Alkali Works in Saltville and the arrival of its native English management and work force. The Christian Church also

made its first appearance during this time with the construction of the 1896 Perryville Chapel in Saltville followed by other congregations in Sugar Grove and Chilhowie.

As the age of industrialization progressed, numerous towns and communities grew up around the railroad and the small industrial centers around mines, mills, and factories. The development of these areas is reflected in the establishment of churches in the various communities. Marion, Saltville, and Chilhowie continued to grow and attract congregations to build churches. Churches in Sugar Grove, Teas, Atkins, and Seven Mile Ford, to name a few, were established during this time.

The predominant style of the churches built during this period was the Gothic-Revival. The frame churches of **Union Methodist Church (86-8)**, the Union Church in Saltville (burned 1967), **Mt. Carmel Methodist Church (86-80)**, **Fulton Methodist Church**, **Middle Fork Baptist Church (86-86)**, and **Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church (86-76)** are all examples of the Carpenter-Gothic interpretation of the Gothic Revival built in the 1870s and 1880s. These churches are all similar in their frame construction, rectangular form with front-gable roof, central belfry or corner tower, and simplified pointed-arch windows. **Union Methodist Church** is a more elaborate example with decorative, lattice-patterned truss work in the gable and vestibule. **Mt. Carmel Methodist Church**, is also more elaborate with its two corner towers and decorative truss work in a half-wheel spindlework design. The building was remodeled in 1906 when the roof was raised and the steeple was added. The ca 1907 **Roberts Chapel (86-97)** and **Rich Valley United Methodist Church (86-187)**, ca 1917, are later examples of the Carpenter Gothic. The **Roberts Chapel Parsonage (86-96)** is located nearby. The parsonage, built in 1915, is a 2-story frame dwelling illustrates the transition from the Queen-Anne to the Colonial-Revival style in its form and detailing.



Mount Carmel Methodist Church (86-80)

The later **St. Paul's Episcopal Church (295-18)**, built in Saltville in 1896-1900, is a more elaborate version of the Carpenter Gothic and reflects the influence of the English congregation associated with the Mathiason-Alkali Works. This frame church, with its decorative shingling and woodwork, has a cruciform plan and intersecting-hip roof with central belfry that is unusual for the area.



First United Methodist Church (119-12-3)

A number of brick churches were also constructed during the late 19th and early 20th century in the Late Gothic-Revival style. The **First United Methodist Church (119-12-3)** in Marion was constructed in 1888. It has a cruciform plan with cross-gable roof and two buttressed corner towers with crenelation at the top. Details of the brick construction such as window surrounds, belt coursing, the triple

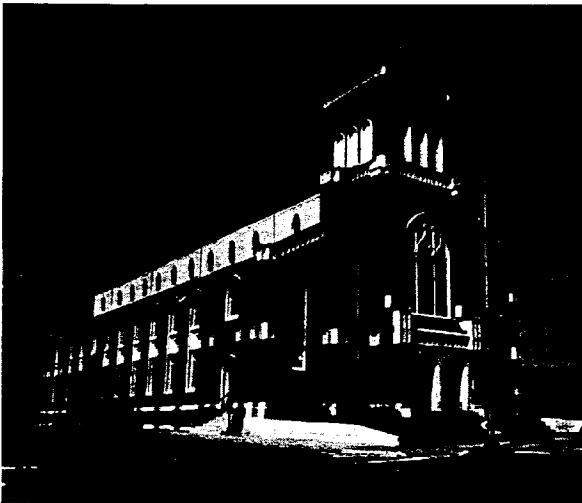
entry vestibule and the buttressing are accented in stone. A large side addition was built in the 1920s designed by architect C.B. Kearfoot, Sr.

The **Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church (86-14)**, which is listed on the National Register, is another sophisticated example of the Late-Gothic Revival. This church was built in 1893 as the successor to the ca. 1819 Sulphur Springs Meetinghouse. The bricks from the original meetinghouse have been reused and the original walnut rail to the slave gallery is used in the present church as the altar rail. (DHR File, National Register Application, 8:2) Constructed of local golden-brown bricks, it has a cruciform plan with front-gable roof and a projecting central bell tower with a steeple surrounded by pinnacles. Corbelled brick patterning and contrasting brick hood moulds around the pointed-arch windows around the accentuate the various decorative elements of the building.



Mount Pleasant M.E. Church (119-17)

The **Madam Russell Memorial Church (295-1-2)** was built in 1898 in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Henry Campbell Russell on the property of her log home in Saltville. "Madam Russell," as she was called was a leading force in the establishing the Methodist Church in the region. The church is designed in the Late Gothic-Revival style and constructed of local limestone. The front facade features a steeply-pitched gable roof and large Gothic-arched window of stained glass framed by a bell tower with entrance vestibule at one corner and a turret with lancet windows at the other corner. The church is on the property of the Russells log 2-room log house, which was torn down in 1908 and reconstructed in 1974. A parsonage also stood on the property at one time, as evidenced by an early photograph. This 2-story frame Queen-Anne dwelling has been demolished.



Royal Oak Presbyterian Church

Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church (119-12-26) was built in 1914 by the African-American Methodist congregation in Marion. Using the Plans of C.B. Kearfoot, Sr. for the now demolished Lutheran Church on the corner of Park and Strother Streets. Designed in a combination of the late Gothic-Revival and the Romanesque-Revival styles, the building features a cruciform plan with intersecting-gable roof two uneven corner towers. The pointed-arch window and door openings are further evidence of the Gothic influence. However, the patterned brickwork and open Romanesque arches in the bell tower introduce the Romanesque-Revival style to the design. Built by

local African-American brickmasons, the church is a testimony to their craftsmanship.

1917-1945 World War I and World War II

Two of the oldest congregations in the county, built new churches in Marion during this period. The **Royal Oak Presbyterian Church (119-12-6)** was built in 1923. Organized in 1776, the congregation moved to Marion in 1853 and then built a church on the site in 1885. The present church was designed in the Late Gothic-Revival style by the architect C.B. Kearfoot. The large size of the church, which is 11 bays deep, introduces a new era of church buildings and testifies to the strength of this early congregation. The building has a nave plan with gable roof with clerestory and a central bell tower over the vestibule. The brick building features cast-concrete detailing in the corner buttresses, arcading in the cornice rake and trim around the pointed-arch door and window openings.

In 1948, the Lutheran congregation in Marion merged with the congregation of its predecessor, **(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church** to form **Ebenezer Lutheran Church (119-74)** in Marion. The new church was constructed in 1949 with the cornerstone being laid as part of the 150th Anniversary celebration of the congregation's organization as Zion Church in 1799. The **Ebenezer Lutheran Church** is also designed in the Late Gothic-Revival style. Constructed of brick, the building features many Gothic details including stepped buttresses, pointed-arch window and door openings, and a colonnade that are accented with limestone.

As many of the churches in the area were well established by this time, religious leaders began to turn their attention to the more remote mountain areas. The Lutheran Church began an active program of mountain mission work that included establishing a number of mission churches and Sunday schools in the mountains of Smyth and Washington counties. Under the leadership of Reverend Kenneth Killinger, the Lutherans Women's Missionary Society established the **Konnarock Training School for Girls (86-119)** at the base of White Top Mountain in 1924. This large shingle-style building housed the classrooms, dormitories, dining hall, and kitchen. A chapel was attached to the rear of the building. A companion school, Iron Mountain School for Boys, was established in Washington County at the same time. These schools not only provided academic, religious, and vocational training, they also offered medical services to the surrounding community.

The **Laurel Valley Lutheran Church (86-79)** is another example of the mission work of the Lutheran Church in the mountains of Smyth County. Dedicated in 1945, the construction of the log church was a community effort led by Reverend H.E. Poff. Timbers, which were donated by the Forest Service, were cut entirely by volunteers from the community. The stone foundation and chimney was constructed by Reverend Poff. The resulting log church is an example of the Rustic-style that was popular in the 1940s and a reflection on the craftsmanship, commitment and cooperation of the community it served.



Laurel Valley Lutheran Church (86-79)

Social Theme

This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.

Property Types

Meeting Halls

Community Centers

Clubhouses

Civic Facilities

Resources Identified

Meeting Halls

119-0007

Masonic Temple

119-0012-013

Odd Fellows Lodge

Community Centers

86-0112

Riverside High School

1830-1860 Antebellum Period

One of the early social organizations in Smyth County, as well as the rest of Virginia, and the Country as a whole, was the Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Free Masonry was open to any protestants, and was not considered a form of religion. It was a charitable organization, whose purpose was, in part, to strengthen its members' as citizens. Free Masonry began in Marion in 1849 with the organization of Marion Lodge, No. 31. The first building which was constructed to house the lodge room was on the corner of Broad Street and North alley, across from what used to be the Baptist Church (later occupied by the Marion Fruit and Produce Co.). It was built in 1855, and the third floor was used as a lodge room until September of 1887 (SCHS Archives).

1860-1865 Civil War

During the Civil War, most lodges did not hold their regular meetings. There are no records for the Marion lodge of meetings from the beginning of the war until December 4, 1864 (SCHS Archives).

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

During this time period, the Marion Masonic Lodge reorganized and began to hold regular meetings once again. In 1887, the lodge began having their meetings in leased room on the second floor of the Stone building (later named the Dunlop Building) on the Northeast corner of Main and Church Streets. The three story Second Empire building which fronts Church Street, and is located in the rear of The Bank of Marion, is known today as the **Masonic Temple (119-7)**. The masons moved into the building in July of 1909 (VDHR file 119-7).

In 1887, The Knights Templar Circle, which is the Christian Branch of Free Masonry, chartered Lynn Commandery, No. 9. Lynn Commandery currently owns the **Masonic Temple** and in 1914 had 214 members (VDHR file 119-7).

The Masonic Lodge of Saltville received its charter in 1868 issued by the Grand Lodge in Virginia. The lodge was named after the first William King of Saltville, known as William King the Elder. After the Civil War, the South was suffering from lack of food, clothing and shelter. The Masonic Lodge was started in Saltville to help rebuild hope in the citizens. The Lodge was originally located in the upper room of the Worley Musslewhite house, but on August 19, 1870 was moved to the office and store building of George W. Palmer. In 1881, the members moved into their own hall at Plasterco on a site donated by the Honorable Wydam Robertson, president of Buena Vista Plaster Company (Kent 1955:123).

Generally members of the Masonic Lodge would meet monthly, throughout

the year, but documentation shows that it was not uncommon for the lodge to suspend operation during harsh winters (Kent 1955:125).

After Mathieson Alkali took over the salt production, most of the members moved close to the Works, which made it necessary for the lodge to be relocated again. This time it was moved back to the Palmer store. The lodge was moved again in 1901 to the top of an old salt house at the Georgia Salt Furnace (Kent 1955:125).

In addition to the Free Masons, other organizations which were chartered in this time period included the Knights of the Pythians instituted in 1896, and the Red Men in 1907 (Kent 1955:128).

1917-1945 World War I to World War II

After World War II, two more social organizations were chartered in Saltville, one of which was a society for women, The Pythian Sisters, who organized in 1948. The Order of the Eastern Star organized in 1953 (Kent 1955: 128)

1945-present

In 1949, the Mathieson Alkali Chemical Corporation donated two building lots in the main section of town on Railroad Street for the construction of a lodge hall. At this time, the lodge had its largest enrollment of 113 members (Kent 1955:127).

In 1987, the **Marion Masonic Temple** was considered for the Virginia Landmarks Register as well as the National Register of Historic Places, but was not considered eligible for either of these designations (VDHR).

The Riverside Community Center is now located in the old **Riverside High School (86-112)** building. Although this building is not considered historically as part of the social theme, it is a good example of how adaptive reuse can be used to serve the need of a community while saving an architecturally significant building.

Recreation/Arts Theme

This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and the academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts, literature, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad cultural movements.

Property Types

Theaters
 Auditoriums
 Museums
 Music Facilities
 Sports Facilities
 Outdoor Recreation Facilities
 Monuments/Markers

Resources Identified

Sports Facilities

86-0073 Rich Valley High School and Fair Grounds

Outdoor Recreation Facilities

The Davis Center

86-0015	Hungry Mother State Park
86-0015-001	Superintendent's Residence
86-0015-002	Assistant Superintendent's Residence
86-0015-003	Shelter #1
86-0015-004	Shelter #2
86-0015-005	Restaurant
86-0015-006	Restaurant Storage
86-0015-007	Boat Dock Shed
86-0015-008	Boat House
86-0015-009	Toilet
86-0015-010	Toilet
86-0015-011	Nature Center
86-0015-012 to 025	Cabins #1 through #14
86-0015-026	Bunk House
86-0015-027	Shop
86-0015-028	Storage Shed
86-0015-029	Service Shed
86-0015-030	Blacksmith Shop
86-0015-031	Circulation System

86-0015-032	Lake, Dam & Spillway
86-0015-033	Picnic Areas
86-0015-034	Cabin Area
86-0015-035	Campgrounds
86-0015-036	Beach Area
86-0029-001	Clinch Mountain Comfort Station
86-0030-001 to 005	Mount Rogers Work Center: Buildings 1 to 5

Theaters

119-0009	Lincoln Theater
295-0015	Saltville Theater

Recreation was limited in the early days of Smyth County and usually revolved around holidays or other festivals. People would gather for large feasts and music playing, with instruments such as the banjo and the fiddle.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

Up until this time period, most citizens of Smyth County, and Marion Virginia were not particularly interested in cultural events. The town of Marion had only three sources of entertainment. The Marion Female College hosted various recitals and performances, and the Seaver Opera House held concerts and dramatic presentations, and the Court Square Theater in the courthouse held performances (VDHR). Later, two small silent picture houses were opened.

1917-1945 World War I and World War II

The **Lincoln Theater (119-9)** was opened to the public in 1929 as a moving picture palace. It was located on Main Street in downtown Marion where it stands today, retaining most of its decorative features. The theater was originally envisioned as part of the Royal Oak Apartment House, built by Charles S. Wassum. Wassum eventually sold the parcel of land on which the theater stands to Charles C. Lincoln, Sr. who then built the theater as a gift to the people of Southwest Virginia (VDHR). Although it is a separate building, the theater is directly adjacent to the Royal Oak Apartment House and shares this main entrance, so it has no facade facing Main Street. The most significant features are on the interior, which was designed by the Novelty Scenic Studios of New York City whose work Mr. Lincoln had seen on a trip to Atlantic City. It is designed to reflect an ancient Mayan temple, making this building a rare example in this area of Virginia (VDHR).

Lincoln died during the construction of the theater and his sons Charles C. Lincoln, Jr. and John D. Lincoln continued his work seeing that the construction was completed. It was said to be the best theater between Knoxville and Roanoke and offered first run films and stage shows as well as serving as a regional center for civic, cultural, industrial, and educational meetings in the 1930's and 1940's (VDHR). It was the only movie theater to survive and remained in continuous operation for forty years. It closed permanently in 1977.

The Lincoln Theater stayed in the Lincoln family until 1988 when it was purchased by the Lincoln Theater Foundation, Inc., which has plans to restore it and open it as a cultural center for Marion, Smyth County, and surrounding counties and towns (VDHR).

The **Saltville Theater (295-15)** opened in 1922 by the Saltville Amusement

Company (Saltville Progress 1961). Although not as ornate, it was also used for motion pictures. The building was erected opposite the Mathieson Alkali Company Store and next to the First National Bank. The new "Salt" Theater was built in 1948 on Railroad Street near the Masonic Hall.

Sporting events were also a popular type of recreation, in Smyth County. Baseball was especially popular in Saltville, where a baseball park was built in 1920 with seating for about 400. Saltville was said to always be a contender for first place in the "Burley Belt" league which was started around 1918 (Saltville Progress 1961).

In 1931, the first "Interstate Folk Music Festival" was held on White Top Mountain. The festival originated with the ideas of "Miss Annabel" Morris Buchanon who directed the festival from 1931 to 1936. The festival gained national and international attention and was later known as the White Top Folk Festival (Sturgill 1982:2).

Hungry Mother State Park (86-15) was opened on June 15, 1936. It was built along a tributary of the Middle Fork of the Holston River named Hungry Mother Creek. The park is located in a valley about eight miles north of Marion between Walker's Mountain and Little Brushy, and contains many buildings which have been surveyed as historic resources. Five log cabins and two frame ones were built before 1936. According to Mack Sturgill, no additions to the original seven were made until 1947, when six additional cabins were built (Sturgill 1986: 194). All of these buildings were designed by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development. The construction of the parks was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps, a peacetime work force established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of the Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933 (VDHR 86-15). The cabins, shelters, and other structures are all typical of those built by the CCC in Virginia State Parks during this time period (VDHR 86-15). These cabins, were the first state park facilities in the nation to be equipped with electric ranges and water heaters.

The region which includes Hungry Mother Park extends from the park to Seven Mile Ford and was supposedly settled by Chilhowee Indians who fled from Tennessee. According to Nathan Brisco, who published an article in The Marion Democrat, the valley was chosen "because of its protected nature and remoteness" (Sturgill 1986: 7). It has not been proven, however, that the Chilhowee or Shawnee Indians settled in this area, and there are many theories and legends which explain the beginnings of settlement in the area and how the park got its name. One of the most famous (of which there are numerous variations) is that which says the park is named for a creek which was named for a starving child's cry to his dead mother: "Hungry, Mammy" (SCHS). Some even say the entire legend was made up as part of a publicity promotion for tourism in Smyth County. In fact, the park was first named the Southwest Virginia State Park, then the Forest Lake

park was first named the Southwest Virginia State Park, then the Forest Lake State Park, then later, Lake Forest (Sturgill 1986: 74). These names apparently did not last and on October 16, 1933, the park was named Hungry Mother. It wasn't until after this name was given to the park that the legend gained in popularity. At first, there was no mention of who named the park, nor why the name was chosen, and many area citizens initially objected to the name (Sturgill 1986: 75). The name, probably invented by Bob Burson, with Director of State Parks, and Bob Anderson, was derived from a local creek from the middle fork of the Holston River which, according to Mack Sturgill, is named after the mother of an inspector Hungars from the 1700's (Sturgill 1986: 21).

Hungry Mother became a popular recreation spot for many Smyth County children, excluding Blacks, and poor white children who did not have the means of getting to the park. In the 1940's, the Davis Center was opened in Marion to serve the needs of these children and stayed in operation until the sixty's desegregation diminished the need for such a facility. This fenced in recreation center complex had a pool, a shelter with seats, a playground, a four room cinder-block structure (canteen, dressing rooms, and storage), ball fields, tennis courts, and horseshoe courts, which attracted busloads of children from all over the region (Bluefield, Princeton, Galax, Bristol, Kingsport TN, etc.).

1945-present

Several expansions have been made to Hungry Mother in the past fifty years. The beach has been widened, camping facilities have been expanded and in 1951 twelve cinder block cabins were constructed by E.P. Ellis, bringing the total number to twenty-five (Sturgill 1986: 194).

The lake is currently 108 acres, within the 2200 acre park.

Most recently, in 1985 the State purchased the Hotel and restaurant, Hemlock Haven, from the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia. This complex was opened as a resort hotel and restaurant in 1939 by Mr. And Mrs. C.L. Collins who also managed Hotel Marion. It then consisted of ten bedrooms and a dining room with seating for sixty guests. The Episcopal Diocese purchased the facility in the 1950's and used it as a conference center and retreat for thirty years. When purchased by the State of Virginia, Hemlock Haven consisted of thirty-five acres, numerous cottages, a lodge, a conference center, a swimming pool, tennis courts and a recreation center. The complex was repaired and renovated and is now used as a conference center used for family reunions and corporate functions (Sturgill 1986: 194). The 35 acre complex includes meeting rooms, cabins, a swimming pool, sports complex, and picnic area.

Transportation Theme

This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Studies focus on transportation and communication networks involving roads, water, canals, railroads, and air as well as on the various structures, vehicles, equipment, and technology associated with each mode.

Property Types

Rail-related
Air-related
Water-related
Road-related
Pedestrian-related

Resources Identified

Road-related

86-0002	Old Stone Tavern/Rock House
86-0003	Preston, John Montgomery House/Wilderness Road Trading Post
86-0029-002	Clinch Mountain WMA - Ray Bottoms Bridge
86-0029-003	Brier Cove Bridge
86-0032	Bridge, Route 622
86-0066	Bridge, Route 687
86-0107	Bridge, Route 619 (#6023)
86-0115	J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store/Service Station
86-0117	Service Station, Route 610
86-0165	Buchanan House Bridge, Route 42
119-0012-005	Service Station, Main Street
119-0012-0016	Ford Motor Company
119-0012-024	Truss Bridge

Rail-related

86-0010	Seven Mile Ford Railroad Depot
86-0030-001	Sugar Grove Oil House/Sugar Grove Depot
86-0030-002	Sugar Grove Depot
86-0030-003	Sugar Grove Equipment Shed/Sugar Grove Depot
86-0030-004	Sugar Grove Shed/Sugar Grove Depot
86-0109	N & W Stone Bridge
86-0162	N & W Dormitory 119-0003 N & W Depot

Air-related

86-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall
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1607-1750 Settlement to Society

Southwest Virginia has long been part of a great north-south transportation route. By the terms of the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744, James Patton was directed to survey a road southwest through the Valley for the Iroquois (Newlon 1985: 19). This road, which would be known first as the Indian Road, followed early buffalo trails. Little did the Indians realize that once this road was surveyed for them, the land through which it ran would be surveyed for settlement by the white man. In payment for his surveying services in 1745, James Patton was granted 120,000 acres west of the mountains. Patton and John Buchanan surveyed this land in 1748 in the first organized expedition into the region. In a subsequent expedition in 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker discovered the trail that led west over the mountains through the Cumberland Gap.

1750-1789 Colony to Nation

As frontiersmen settled in the area, the court order books of Augusta County include several road orders from one person's property to another. However, this settlement of the area was soon interrupted by the French and Indian War, during which time most of the early settlers either fled the area or were killed. In 1760, Colonel William Byrd led an expedition against the Cherokees and worked to improve the old Indian Road into a wagon road. This was the first major road improvement through the area using government money. (Sayers 1982: 100) Permanent settlement of the region dates to the 1768 Treaty of Stanwix which officially reopened the region for settlement.

1789-1830 Early National Period

As the region became more settled following the Revolutionary War, the General Assembly ordered in 1789 the opening of a road over the Cumberland Mountains to the west which would become known as the Wilderness Road. This road, which followed the early buffalo trails and the Indian Road, would be the principal migratory route traveled by large numbers who ventured into the West. Stops along the road included: Fort Chiswell, Atkins' Ordinary, Middle Fork Holston, Cross White's to Arthur Campbells, Seven-Mile Ford of Holston, Major Dysart's Mill, Washington Courthouse, Head of Reedy Creek, Block House, North Fork of Holston, Moccasin Gap, Clinch River, ... to Cumberland Mountain Gap. (Summers, 281) Early taverns along this road included the circa 1800 **Old Stone Tavern/Rock House (86-2)** and the **John Montgomery Preston House/ Wilderness Road Trading Post (86-3)**, built at Seven Mile Ford in 1842.

The Wilderness Road was responsible in a large part for the settlement of the area to be known as Smyth County. As it extended from the Great Road that initiated from market square in Philadelphia through the Shenandoah Valley, it brought to the region many settlers of Scotch-Irish and German

descent who would contribute greatly to the development and culture of the area.

1830-1860 Antebellum Period

The need for better transportation routes was a primary issue of concern during this period. Southwest Virginia felt cut off from the markets of the eastern seaboard by the mountains and a lack of an internal transportation system. Prior to 1850, the best means of transporting goods to market was by bateaux from the North Fork to Tennessee and from there, on to New Orleans. A related ship-building industry operated in the Chatham Hill area during this time and in 1838, the Holston Navigation Company was incorporated. Following the success of the James River and Kanawha Canal from Buchanan to Richmond, the potential was promising to the point that the Board of Public Works considered developing a water freight route that would connect the New River to the North Fork, however this was never realized.

The frustration of Southwest Virginians on the subject of transportation led to the revival in the 1830s and 1840s of the campaign to create a new state of Franklin composed of portions of Southwest Virginia and Tennessee. Once again, however, the concept of a new state did not garner enough support and the movement dissipated (Armstrong 1986: 20).

The period from 1816-1860 has been referred to as the "turnpike era" in Virginia as "the political and economic pressure to develop and maintain communications with the westward settlements was the dominant factor in Virginia's nineteenth century policy for internal improvements" (Newlon 20). After great persistence on the part of politicians from the area, the General Assembly incorporated the Southwestern Turnpike in 1846. This macadamized road running from the James River and Kanawha Canal in Buchanan to the Tennessee line was to be built by Board of Public Works with state funds. By 1848, the road was completed to Wytheville and by 1851 it extended as far as Seven Mile Ford and measured 175 1/4 miles before work was suspended due to lack of funds (Wilson 1932: 225). After a state expenditure of \$562,100, the remainder of the turnpike was completed to the Tennessee line through private subscription.

Part of the reason for the suspension of the Southwest Turnpike and the lack of capital support for the project stemmed from an ongoing debate over the merits of the railroad versus the turnpike as the ideal mode of transportation. Colonel James H. Piper, Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the turnpike, recognized the virtues of both as he explained:

"...however great may be the benefits arising from a railroad, (and this fact is not controverted) the turnpike, nevertheless, being open and accessible at all times, and to all persons, in whatever manner they may wish to use it, whether with wagons, carts, carriages or horses, upon which every man is

at liberty to become his own carrier and to regulate his own movements, will be emphatically the road for the people.”(quoted in Newlon, 26)

By the time of the Civil War, Southwest Virginia had a turnpike and a railroad. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was chartered in 1849 with great promises to promote the industry and economy of the area. By 1856 the railroad was completed to Bristol and branch lines had been extended to Saltville. These two major routes of transportation were highly successful as testified by their continued presence as the Norfolk Southern Railroad and Route 11 and Interstate 81 today.

1861-1865 The Civil War

During the Civil War, the railroad and bridges were primary targets of the Union Army as they supplied access to the salt works and the transportation of this valuable product to the Confederate States. The objectives of Stoneman’s Raid in 1864 was not just to attack the salt works, but to destroy the railroad lines and bridges that led to them. This was accomplished in December 1864 through the Battle of Marion and the Battle of Saltville. The main casualty of the Civil War for Smyth County, besides the loss of local men in battle, would be the destruction of the transportation system that connected the region to the markets of the east.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

The bridges and railroad lines that were so vital to the county’s prosperity were quickly repaired after the war. The second half of the 19th century marked a period of rail mergers and interstate commerce as there was a rush to connect the resources of the western frontier with the manufacturing centers and shipping points along the east coast. In 1870, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad merged to form the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad, which later became part of the Norfolk & Western Railroad in 1881.



Seven Mile Ford Railroad Depot (86-10)

The **Seven Mile Ford Railroad Depot (86-10)** was constructed in 1881 by Norfolk & Western. Frame in construction with board-and-batten siding, the depot has a hip roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by scroll-sawn brackets that illustrate the influence of the Italianate style that was popular during the time. This late 19th century depot is an early example of a railroad depot in the county and stands as a reminder of the importance of Seven Mile Ford as a center of commerce and settlement along the main transportation route through the county. The railroad also constructed the **Norfolk & Western Stone Bridge**

(86-109) in the Seven Mile Ford area in 1896. This railroad bridge over the Middle Fork is supported by a beautiful stone arch over Route 645 with the date inscribed in the local limestone. The activity of Norfolk & Western in the area is further evidenced by the construction at the turn of the century of

a **Norfolk & Western Dormitory (86-162)** in the Groseclose area. This two-story frame dwelling with two doors and a two-story porch was used as a crew house for the railroad workers.

The railroad was also prominent in Marion as it provided shipping services to the numerous industries along Staley's Creek and the Middle Fork. An iron **Truss Bridge (119-12-24)** was constructed over the railroad in Marion on East Chilhowie Street in 1885. This Pratt truss bridge was manufactured by the King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Company of Cleveland who had built a number of bridges in Virginia (Virginia Highway and Transportation Research Council, 33). A new **Norfolk & Western Depot (119-3)**, listed on the National Register, was constructed in 1905 exclusively for passenger traffic, while retaining the earlier depot as a freight station. This brick depot, with its simple rectangular form and broad overhanging eaves was influenced by the Richardsonian movement and is typical of the many depots Norfolk & Western constructed in the early 20th century.



Norfolk and Western Stone Bridge (86-109)

Various spurs off this main line were undertaken privately to take advantage of the various natural resources in the mountain ranges to the north and south. These branch lines were typically directly related to a specific industrial venture. The Saltville and Coal Railroad was chartered to reach the coal mines of Russell County. In 1891 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was chartered by George Miles and John Apperson to haul manganese ore from Currin Valley. In 1896 it was extended to Sugar Grove and beyond to Grayson County to form junction with the Virginia-Southern line. In 1905 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was purchased by the United States Spruce Lumber Company to haul timber from White Top Mountain. It operated as a passenger and freight line until 1931.



Truss Bridge, East Chilhowie Street (119-12-24)

Road improvements played backseat to the railroad in the years following the Civil War. It has been noted that "twenty-five years after the war, Virginia's roads were far worse than when the war began (Virginia Department of Transportation 1992: 8). With the appearance of the automobile in the late 1890s, the state began an organized effort of road improvements. The first State Highway Commission was established in 1906 and the merits of a statewide highway system were promoted. The year 1912 marked the arrival of the first automobile in Smyth County.

1917-1945 World War I and World War II

With the arrival of the automobile, this period was dominated by improvements to the road system and the introduction of a new building type, the service stations. The railroads continued as the main mode of commercial transportation during this time, however, the roads, which had been neglected since the Civil War, began to be recognized as a necessary infrastructure as well. The establishment of the first state highway system by the General Assembly in 1918 marked the beginning of the modern highway system. This act created a state highway commission and relieved the counties of the responsibility of construction and maintenance of a state road system. Included in this early system was the old Valley turnpike from Winchester to Staunton, which would eventually extend south to Smyth County as State Route 11 (Lee Highway).

However, in the midst of these improvements, all road development was interrupted by WWI due to labor shortage and rationing of supplies. After World War I, the B.F. Buchanan Memorial Highway (State Route 16) from Marion to Sugar Grove and on into Grayson County was established in the 1930s. In 1932, the Byrd Road Act was passed, establishing a secondary state road system. As a result, the amount of hard surfaced roads in the state had tripled within a decade. By 1939 the State Highway Commissioner declared that "practically all horse-drawn equipment has vanished from the highways, and motor equipment taken its place (Department of Transportation 1992: 13-14).

With the number of rivers, streams, and ravines in this mountainous region, numerous steel truss bridges were constructed during this period of road expansion and improvements. Oftentimes, these were earlier wooden bridges that were being replaced by the stronger steel bridges as traffic increased on the road or they became part of the state's primary and secondary road systems. The **Bridge #6023, Route 619 (86-107)** and the **Bridge, Route 624 (86-66)**, which crosses the North Fork in Chatham Hill, are both typical examples of a steel, Pratt truss bridge with a wooden deck built in the 1920s. The **Bridge, Route 622 (86-32)** built in 1932 over Nick's Creek near Atkins is an example of a simpler steel-beam span bridge with wooden deck and rails.

In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, the earlier crossroad stores either transformed or were replaced by a new building type, the service station. These small, typically frame stores appeared on roads throughout the area in the 1920s and 1930s. The **Brewer's Store (86-148)** is an example of an earlier turn-of-the-century building that housed a store and post office before adding gas pumps in the early 20th century. The **J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store (86-115)** was built ca. 1910 at the intersection of Routes 630 and 631 in the Rich Valley area. This one-story, three-bay frame store with front-gable roof has a full-width porch and gas pumps in front. Located near Rich Valley High School, it was a favorite gathering place for students. The **Store, Route 91 (86-90)**, built in the 1920s along the North Fork near McCready, is a more advanced example of the building type. This early

frame service station features a porte-cochere that sheltered the gas pumps, an element that would come to identify service stations throughout the 20th century.

The automobile industry centralized in the County with Marion serving as the main market. Several garages and "auto buildings" appear on the 1921 and 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps along Water and Pendleton Street as well as out South Main Street (Old Macadam Road) towards Chilhowie. The **Ford Motor Company (119-12-16)** was built in this area in ca. 1920. This cast-concrete Art Deco building reflects the modern age of the automobile in its design as well as its use. The ca 1930 **Service Station, Main Street (119-12-5)**, designed in the Tudor-Revival style, is a more sophisticated service station than those found in the rural areas of the county.

1945-Present The New Dominion

Transportation in Smyth County took on a new dimension in the 1960s as a local industry became involved in the space program. The Olin Corporation (formerly Olin-Mathieson Chemical Company) constructed a hydrazine plant in 1961. Hydrazine fuel manufactured at this plant was used in 1969 to power the rockets in the Apollo 13 landing on the moon. Although the plant is now abandoned, the **Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall (86-108)**, constructed as protection from accidental explosions, remains as a reminder of this early and important experimentation with chemical fuels.

Commerce and Trade Theme

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities.

Property Types

Businesses

Professional, Organizational, and Financial Institutions

Specialty stores

Department stores

Restaurants

Warehouses

Trade sites

Resources Identified

86-0009	First National Bank, Saltville
86-0075	Little's Quick Check Store
86-0090	Store, Route 91, McCready
86-0115	J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store
86-0116	Store, Route 630 & 610
86-0117	Store, Route 610
86-0118	House and Clocksmith, Route 645
86-0129	Bank at Sugar Grove
86-0141	North Holston Company Store
86-0146	Store, Route 614
86-0148	Brewer's Store
86-0149	Camp Store
86-0161	Musser Store
86-0166	Clear Brothers Store
119-0012-005	Service Station, Main Street
119-0012-007	Bank of Marion
119-0012-010	D.C. Miller Law Office
119-0012-016	Ford Motor Company
119-0012-018	Marion Publishing Company/Sherwood Anderson Office
119-0012-027	Brick Store, W. Main Street
119-0012-025	J.B. Rhea Building
189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie
189-0001-003	Vance Hardware
295-0016	Office Building, Mathieson-Alkali Store/Saltville Museum Park
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank

Commerce and Trade Theme

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities.

Property Types

Businesses
 Professional, Organizational, and Financial Institutions
 Specialty stores
 Department stores
 Restaurants
 Wharehouses
 Trade Sites

Resources Identified

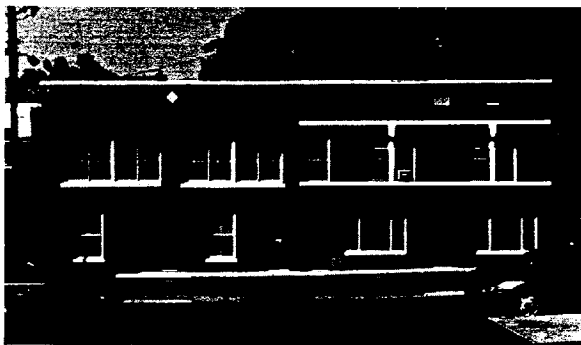
86-0009	First National Bank, Saltville
86-0075	Little's Quick Check Store
86-0090	Store, Route 91, McCready
86-0115	J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store
86-0116	Store, Route 630 & 610
86-0117	Store, Route 610
86-0118	House and Clocksmith, Route 645
86-0129	Bank at Sugar Grove
86-0141	North Holston Company Store
86-0146	Store, Route 614
86-0148	Brewer's Store
86-0149	Camp Store
86-0161	Musser Store
86-0166	Clear Brothers Store
119-0012-005	Service Station, Main Street
119-0012-007	Bank of Marion
119-0012-010	D.C. Miller Law Office
119-0012-016	Ford Motor Company
119-0012-018	Marion Publishing Company/Sherwood Anderson Office
119-0012-027	Brick Store, W. Main Street
119-0012-025	J.B. Rhea Building
189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie
189-0001-003	Vance Hardware
295-0016	Office Building, Mathieson-Alkali Store/Saltville Museum Park
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank

1830-1860 The Antebellum Period

Prior to the industrialization and the increase in population as well as the availability of goods and cash that occurred after the Civil War, commerce and trade was limited in Southwest Virginia. The early settlers were dependent on itinerate peddlers. Robert Beattie is mentioned as running a store in Seven Mile Ford prior to his appointment as county clerk in 1832. With the creation of Smyth County and the establishment of the courthouse in Marion, the town began to grow and the court days crowds supported commercial establishments. In 1835, Martin's Gazette listed two mercantile stores in Marion. By 1840, 24 merchants were listed in the census of the County. Chatham Hill, which was a thriving settlement centered around the bateaux traffic, probably had a store during this time. Unfortunately, none of the antebellum commercial establishments in the County survive.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

With the increase in population and industry during this period, the towns and communities of the region began to grow. Marion, the county seat, realized an increase in population of 78% during the second half of the 19th century and boasted several stores, a bank, and various repair shops by the end of the century (Boyd 1899). The Bank of Marion was founded in 1874. In 1903 with the establishment of the Marion National Bank, the town supported two banks. The Courtview Building, a 2-story brick building with a flat roof with decorative cornice and storefront at the street level, was built in 1893 to replace an earlier frame structure that burned. The 1905 **J.B. Rhea Building (119-12-25)**, which was built closer to the new Norfolk & Western depot on East Main Street, is another example of a typical late 19th century brick commercial building.



Marion Publishing Company (119-12-18)

After the disappearance of the Marion Visitor during the Civil War, several newspapers appeared in Marion during this time. In 1869 Marion had two newspapers, the Herald and the Patriot, which later combined in 1874. Later newspapers included the Conservative Democrat and the Southwestern News, which became the Marion Democrat and the Marion News which were published by the Marion Publishing Company.

Saltville, center of salt and plaster industry, was still a village in 1892. After the establishment of the Mathiason-Alkali Works in 1892, the town of Saltville was incorporated in 1896. As a true company town, most of the houses, stores, schools, and hospitals were constructed and operated by Mathiason Alkali. The Mathiason Alkali General Store was located in the center of town. This store provided for essentially all the mercantile needs of the town,

including free medical service in a hospital on the second floor. Although the store has been demolished, the **Office Building, Mathiason-Alkali General Store/Saltville Museum Park (295-16)** survives in a new location along the railroad tracks and Palmer Avenue. This ca 1894 office building is constructed of 5-course American Bond brick with a simple rectangular form and a low hipped roof with molded cornice. The office building was relocated in 1967 and renovated for use as a museum. In 1903 the **First National Bank of Saltville (86-9)** was organized. This limestone building is designed in the Classical-Revival style with a decorative parapet, molded cornice with full entablature, and recessed, arched entry with pedimented door surround flanked by large Ionic columns.

The town of Chilhowie continued to grow during this period as a place of trade along the railroad and as a center of service for the vast agricultural lands of the Middle and Rye Valley. The first store was built in 1870 by Minter Jackson who also established a pottery plant, which was the first industry in town. This plant became the Virginia Vitriified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company in 1891. The Vance Hardware Company became a leading supplier of farming supplies as well as information on the latest developments in agricultural science, working closely with the Experimental Station of V.P.I. in Blacksburg. The orchard business was developed in the area under the leadership of H.L. Bonham in the early 1900s.



National Bank of Chilhowie (189-1-1)

The **Bonham Cold Storage Building (189-16)** was constructed in the early 20th century to serve as offices for the cold-storage warehouses that were located directly behind the building. This 3-story brick building with flat roof with simple parapet, segmental-arched windows, and storefront on the first floor was typical of the commercial buildings along Main Street in the early 1900s. In testament to the strong economy of the town, the Bank of Chilhowie was established in 1905. The **National Bank of Chilhowie (189-1-1)** was organized in 1907 as a successor to the earlier bank. This bank building was designed in a combination of early 20th century revival styles using classical elements in the modillioned cornice and modified thermal window with decorative brickwork that combines the Romanesque-Revival with the early 20th century Commercial style.



Bank at Sugar Grove (86-129)

Other communities developed during the second half of the 19th century

either as a station along the railroad or a center of small industry. The **Bank at Sugar Grove (86-129)** was constructed in 1915 after the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad extended to the town in the late 1890s. This frame building is simple in form with little detailing and no allusions to its institutional character other than the molded cornice returns of the front-gable roof.

1917-1945 World War I and World War II

The economic boom of the numerous industries that were established in the late 19th and early 20th century began to translate into new buildings during the 1920s and 1930s. The present **Bank of Marion (119-12-7)** was constructed in 1922 followed by the Marion National Bank in 1927. The **Marion Publishing Company (119-12-18)** reached a height in its publishing history with the construction of the present building in 1927 and the arrival of noted author Sherwood Anderson as editor and owner of the newspapers. The **Ford Motor Company (119-12-16)** also appeared during this time. Built ca 1930, this Art Deco building with cast-concrete facade introduced the modern era of automobiles.

In the town of Chilhowie, the **Vance Hardware (189-1-3)** building was constructed in the 1920s. This large brick structure with stepped parapet is a prominent fixture on Main Street and testifies to the ongoing success of the company that started in the 1890s. The construction of the **Saltville Savings Bank (295- 31)** attested to the prosperity and growing population of the Mathiason Alkali Works. This bank, with its simple brick facade with stepped parapet and simple storefront, lacks the grand institutional statement made by the earlier **National Bank of Saltville**. In the village of North Holston, the **North Holston Company Store (86-141)** was constructed in 1922 to serve the employees of U.S. Gypsum. This large, one-story brick store has a flat roof with stepped parapet and three storefronts divided by brick pilasters.

In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, the service station appeared as a new building type. These early service stations also served as general stores to the communities. Typically, they were simple one-story, three-bay frame structures with a front-gable roof, full-width porch and gas island in front, as in the early 20th century **Store, Route 630 & 610 (86-116)** and the **J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store (86-115)**. The **Store, Route 91 (86-90)** was originally built ca 1910 as a store before expanding to offer gas service by adding a bay with a porte-cochere.



Store, Rt. 91 (86-90)

It was not unusual for post offices to be located in these rural country stores. The **Musser Mill (86-161)**, which was built in 1868, incorporated a store in 1916 and added a depot and post office in the 1920s. The ca 1900 **Brewer's Store (86-148)** near Camp and the ca 1930 **Clear Brothers Store (86-166)** near Broadford both included post offices.

Industry/ Processing/ Extraction Theme

This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Included in this theme are activities related to the extraction, production, and processing of materials.

Property Types

Quarries
 Mills
 Factories
 Distilleries
 Mines
 Furnaces
 Kilns
 Power Plants
 Dams
 Tanneries
 Village Shops

Resources Identified

86-0059	Logging Camp, Route 688
86-0082	Copenhaver /Detweiler House & Holston Mill
86-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Plant-Blast Wall
86-0130	Hamm-Roberts Mill
86-0133	Teas Extract Plant Managers House
86-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House
86-0139	Mount Carmel Mill and House
86-0141	North Holston Company Store
86-0142	Gypco Inn
86-0145	H.P. Copenhaver Mill
86-0151	Camp Mill
86-0168	Rich Valley Mill
189-0012	Chilhowie Milling Company Office
189-0001-004	Bonham Cold Storage Building
295-0004	Seven Row House, 801 E. Main Street
295-0005	Seven Row House, 803 E. Main Street
295-0009	Mathiason-Alkali Office
295-0010	House, 124 Perryville Road
295-0011	House, 132 Perryville Road
295-0023	British Row House #2
295-0024	British Row House #4

295-0027 Primer School/Company Elementary School
295-0016 Office Building/Saltville Museum Park

Smyth County is full of mountain ranges and rivers that are rich in natural resources such as timber, salt, iron, plaster, limestone, and clays. As such, the County developed as a diverse economy based on small industries that capitalized on these natural resources. Industries that developed in the 19th century included: cotton and woolen mills, saltworks, alkali and gypsum plants, lumber and its associated furniture industries, iron furnaces and foundries, fertilizer plants, and brick manufacturers.

In many cases, the technology for these industries came from the more industrialized northern states or Europe. As managers and laborers were sometimes imported, these industries brought people to Smyth County from other areas of the country and the world, thereby adding to the cultural and ethnic as well as the economic diversity of the region.

As these industries were located in the rural, and sometimes remote, areas of the county, the same natural resources that attracted the industry created barriers around it. As a result, the large work forces often lived where they worked, creating company towns around the industries.

Finally, as the natural resources were depleted or impractical to extract and process, these industries disappeared so that while the history of the region includes a number of types of industries, often there is no structural evidence that survives. Resources surveyed that related to industry in Smyth County included mills, miller's houses, factories, plants, as well as houses, stores and schools associated with the companies.

1750-1789 Colony to Nation

The earliest industries in the area were the grist mills. These mills were a necessity as settlers planted corn and other crops for their own subsistence. Typically, many of the early road orders direct the opening of roads to these early mills as they were an important industry to the frontier farmer. Arthur Campbell's mill on Staley's creek was the first mill recorded in 1770 west of the New River. Other early mills included Jones's Mill on Comer's Creek and Tate's Mill in Rich Valley. Given the inherent location of mills along powerful streams, they were vulnerable and often destroyed by floods. Typically, however, new mills are often built on the sites of former mills to take advantage of the location. Although none of these earliest mills survive, later mills often exist on their sites.

The first iron forge in the area was located below Sugar Grove and is said to have produced iron for the Revolutionary War (Sayers p.197). In 1788, William Russell moved to the salt licks and built the first salt furnaces, thus marking the beginning of the commercial salt industry.

1789-1830 Early National Period

As agriculture became more established and prospered, the number of grist mills increased. Goodrich Wilson lists as many as seven mills in the area prior to the formation of Smyth County (Wilson 1932: 176). The salt industry also increased during this period as General John Preston expanded the existing furnaces and William King set up a competing operation in 1795. The King Salt Mine and Salt Park, located just over the Washington County line near Saltville, is located on the site of King's first salt mine. The furnace remains were unearthed in 1972 and have been reconstructed to resemble furnace operations during the 19th century. The plaster banks in the area began to be developed with the founding of the Buena Vista Plaster Company in 1808 by Francis Smith.

1830-1860 Antebellum Period

Industry began to progress from a business of necessity to one of profit during this period of prosperity before the war. With the completion of the railroad and the turnpike in the 1850s, local industry grew at a fast rate. In 1854, The Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia listed seven sawmills, three iron furnaces, one iron foundry, one salt furnace and two tanneries in the county.

The 1820 Woods map indicates three locations of "ironmaking" southeast of Marion along the South Fork near Jones' Creek. These are referred to as "Coles' Ironmaking," "Day's Ironmaking," and "Williams Ironmaking." It was typical for early settlers to dig iron ore and produce pig iron for their own domestic and farming use. The Folger, Thomas and Hurst Iron Furnace, commonly referred to as the Thomas Iron Works, was opened in 1860 on Staley's Creek near Marion. The Goodell Iron Foundry was also established in 1860 in Marion to manufacture iron products.

Goodrich Wilson lists seven mills that were in existence at the time Smyth County was formed in 1832. These included: Keesling's Mill at Cedar Springs; Groseclose's Mill; Preston's Mill at Seven Mile Ford; Humphrey's Mill above Seven Mile Ford; Cole's Mill near Sinclair's Bottom; Hume's Mill on Staley's Creek in Marion; and an old mill near the Royal Oak Cemetery. The Shugart grist mill and saw mill, later known as the H.B. Staley Mill, was built on Staley's Creek in 1832 (Wilson 1932: 174).

Abijah Thomas also expanded the family's grist and saw mill operations, which were established as early as 1828, to construct the Holston Woolen Mills with Michael Ammen as partner. This mill, which was 110 feet long, was the largest of its kind in Southwest Virginia and fashioned after the large mills of the North. Challenging for the first time the domestic art of weaving and spinning homemade cloths, the mill was cited for its efficiency, modern machinery, and wide variety of cloth produced.

Other industries that appeared during this time between the completion of the railroad and the beginning of the Civil War included William Hume's

cotton mill on Staley's Creek and the Southwestern Virginia Mining & Manufacturing Company in 1853. In 1843 William Seaver established a cabinet business in Marion and in 1860 the plow factory of Look & Lincoln was established at Snaveley's Mill on Staley's Creek.

The salt works probably profited the most from the construction of the railroad. In 1846, Preston rebuilt the furnaces to be more efficient and in 1847 he drained the lake to increase production. George Palmer took over operations of the salt works in 1856. By the time of the Civil War, the salt works consisted of 38 furnaces in operation with 2600 one hundred gallon kettles boiling 24 hours a day to produce 250,000 bushels of salt a day (Lutts p.18). The plaster banks and gypsum deposits also were developed for the production of fertilizer during this prosperous time.

1861-1865 The Civil War

Due to the northern blockade, many of the local industries flourished during the war. Production at the Thomas Iron Foundry and the Goodell Iron Foundry in Marion increased tremendously with the demand for iron products, particularly kettles for the salt works. The salt works also profited to the point that privateering supplies and extortion became a constant problem during the war years. The Holston Woolen Mills also prospered during this time in spite of difficulties with transportation and a shortage of supplies and parts.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

The transportation of local industries soon recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development after Reconstruction. In addition to the expansion of the well-established industries of the salt works, grist mills, and iron works, numerous new industries were developed in the second-half of the 19th century with the establishment of the steel railroad in 1881.



Holston Mill, on Copenhaver-Detweiler Property (86-82)

A number of mills that are standing today date to this period. The Olympia Woolen Mills were established in 1870. After being sold at auction to local creditors, the Holstein Woolen Mills Company became the Holston Mills Company and prospered until 1890 when the mill was moved to Salem to be closer to the railroad. The mill supervisor's house, the **Copenhaver-Detweiler House (86- 82)** was constructed during this period as well as a number of other houses, a boarding house, a store with post

office, and a school that made up the village of Holston Mill during this prosperous time. The mill was dismantled in the late 1800s and the timbers reused to build a roller flour mill on the site. This mill operated until washed out by a flood in 1958 (Sturgill 1990:139).

Roller mills began to replace the old burr-stone mills in the 1890s. The first roller mill was installed in the Hull and Staley mill in Marion, which was originally the ca 1832 Shugart mill and later known as the H.B. Staley Mill. This mill produced the Snow Flake Flour that won a gold medal at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition (Wilson 1932: 175). The ca 1870 Glenn Mill was also converted to a roller mill as the **H.B. Copenhaver Mill (86-145)**. This 2 1/2-story frame mill features a decorative vergeboard, a moulded cornice with returns and corner boards. The **Mt. Carmel Mill and House (86-139)** was constructed as a roller mill on the site of the old Sprinkle mill in 1887. This 3 1/2-story frame mill with scroll-sawn cornice brackets featured the latest in mill machinery from the Richmond Mill Works of Richmond Indiana. ("Mt. Carmel Mills" in Marion Times, 11/24/87)



Mt. Carmel Mill (86-139)

Located along the railroad, Chilhowie began to grow during this time as well. The first industry was a pottery plant, which was established by Minter Jackson in 1870. This became the Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company in 1891. Many of the famous "Chilhowie Bricks," which were manufactured by this company, can still be found in sidewalks and buildings throughout the county. The Chilhowie Milling Company was a large operation that served the numerous farms that surrounded the town and produced flour under the label "Our Pride." The **Chilhowie Milling Company Office (189-12)**, a one-story brick Colonial-Revival building constructed in the early 20th century, is the only structure that remains from this large operation.

Various spurs off the railroad were undertaken privately to take advantage of the various natural resources in the mountain ranges to the north and south. These branch lines were typically directly related to a specific industrial venture. The Saltville and Coal Railroad was chartered to reach the coal mines of Russell County. In 1891 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was chartered by George Miles and John Apperson to haul manganese ore from Currin Valley. In 1896 it was extended to Sugar Grove and beyond to Grayson County to form junction with the Virginia-Southern line.



Chilhowie Milling Company Office (189-12)

Lumbering became a big industry in the early 1900s with various concerns owning the timber rights to large tracts of mountain ranges. Large milling operations were typically associated with these, such as the Hassinger Lumber Company which operated from 1903 to 1928 at the base of White Top Mountain in Konnarock. The United States Spruce Lumber Company was started in 1908 by J.C. Campbell with a double band saw in Marion.

The lumber businesses relied heavily on the spur railroad lines and often took over the lines had been laid for mining interests. In 1905 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was purchased by the United States Spruce Lumber Company to haul timber from White Top Mountain to the mill in Marion. After buying interests in the Fairwood tract, they became the largest

producers of lumber in the area. A narrow-gauge railroad in Atkins stocked the Atkins Lumber Company. Also associated with the lumber industry was the Teas Extract Company established in the Rye Valley in 1911. The village of Teas was built by the company for its employees. The **Teas Extract Plant Manager's House (86-133)** and the **Teas Extract Plant Company House (86-134)** are examples of this early company housing. The ca 1920 **Logging Camp, Route 688 (86-59)** is a typical example of housing built for the loggers in the mountains.



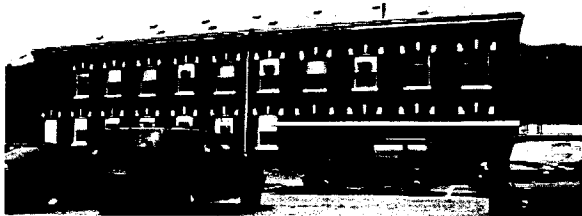
Teas Extract Plant Company House (86-134)

Other industries associated with the lumber industry began to grow in the early 20th century as well. The Seavers expanded their cabinet business in Marion into a furniture factory in 1905. The Look & Lincoln

factory, which opened a plow-handle factory in 1865, shifted their focus to furniture and established the Virginia Table Works in 1907. This was the largest factory in the world making dining-room furniture by 1919 (Wilson 1932: 184). In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906. The availability of lumber and the improved transportation provided by expanded rail lines made the growth in these related industries possible.

Saltville, the center of the salt and plaster industries, was still a village in 1892. The Preston and King Salt Works were merged in 1868 to form the Holston Salt and Plaster Company and the town grew as the salt production doubled its pre-war levels. A high school was built in 1868 and soon replaced

by a larger one in 1876. Boyd's 1892 report listed a hotel (the Palmer Inn), the 1870 Union Church, stores, factories and a number of dwellings, much of which had been built by George Palmer of the Holston Salt and Plaster Company.



Mathieson-Alkali Office Building (295-9)

Saltville grew tremendously with the establishment of the Mathieson-Alkali Works in 1892. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the population increased by almost 50% from 878 to 1,314. In 1894, the **Mathieson-Alkali**

Office Building (295-9) and the plant were constructed. The **Mathieson Alkali Office Building** reflects the English influence in its design. The two-story brick building has a low-hipped roof with molded wood cornice. The facade is accented by contrasting keystones and endblocks over the

segmental-arched windows and corbelled brickwork at the second story and cornice. The interior features dark oak paneling and trim with contrasting white plaster walls that evoke the Tudor style. After construction of the plant, the company began to build numerous company houses, a company store (with a hospital on the second floor), a new depot, the Hotel Saltville, its own school system, and a post office.

In 1907 the Pearson Plaster Banks were bought by the U.S. Gypsum Company and the small village of North Holston was built. The **North Holston Company Store (86-141)** and the **Gypco Inn (86-142)** were built in association with this industry. The Nitrogen Products Company was established by Mathieson Alkali and a plant was constructed in 1914.

1917-1945 World War I and World War II

The industries that had started before and after the Civil War had prospered over the last half century with the advancement of the railroad system making markets more accessible. Milling continued as an important industry into the mid 20th century. The Hamm-Roberts Mill (86-130) was built in 1918 by Famous Hamm. This three-story frame structure was designed by Jackson Peacock. The mill was later purchased by AB Roberts and operated until his death in 1935. It has since been restored and is the only operational mill in existence in the county today. In 1932, the Look & Lincoln factory in Marion employed 50 men and produces 400 wagons and 600,000 plow handles a year. The Rich Valley Handle Factory operated in the Nebo area from 1925 to 1928 (Wilson 1932: 210).

Industries in Saltville also continued to grow and prosper during this period. The Buena Vista Plaster Company, located on the Washington County side of Saltville, was bought by the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1923 and greatly expanded. A Dry Ice Plant, the largest of its kind in the world at the time, was opened in Saltville in 1931. The Mathieson Alkali Works were also expanding at this time as reflected in the changing of the name to Mathieson Chemical Company in the 1930s. Two tragic events related to these industries dampened their success during this period. On Christmas Eve 1924, the muck dam in Saltville broke, flooding Palmertown and killing 19 people. This was followed by a flash flood in 1926 that flooded the mines at the U.S. Gypsum plant at Plasterco and killed six miners.



Gypco Inn (86-142)



Hamm-Roberts Mill (86-130)

During World War I, the federal government commandeered the Atkins Brothers Plant to produce locust nails and wooden pins for the wooden fleet

of the Shipping Board. In 1918, the United States government constructed a plant to produce sodium cyanide in Saltville. As labor was in short supply, the government also established a military base with 400 soldiers to construct and operate the plant. After spending \$2,000,000 on the project, the war ended before its completion and the plant was torn down (Allison 12).

1945 to Present The New Dominion

Saltville continued to thrive and grow as an industrial “company town” in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1952 the Chlorine plant was established and in 1954 Mathieson Chemical Company merged with the Olin Corporation to form the Olin-Mathiason Chemical Corporation. In 1961 the Hydrazine plant was constructed and went on to produce the chemicals that powered the rockets in the Apollo 13 moon landing in 1969. While the plant has since been abandoned, the **Air Force Hydrazine Plant-Blast Wall (86-108)** still stands as a curious structure.

In 1964, the traditional ties with and loyalty to the old Mathieson Alkali Works began to break as it became simply the Olin Corporation and the labor force became unionized. The first strike occurred in 1967. The Olin Corporation announced in 1970 that it was closing the plant due to environmental regulations and the national media covered the “company town shut down” (). Despite offers from Olin Corporation, only about 24 of 1000 workers took advantage of the offer to be relocated. Saltville remains a tight-knit community and new industries, such as T.D. Wheel of Va and PCS Phosphates, have been established as the town successfully recovers from its defunct company town status and gains independence.

Landscape Theme

This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual, and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment. Investigations include studies into spatial organization patterns, land use, response to natural features, circulation networks, boundaries, vegetation, cluster arrangement of buildings, fences, and paths, structures, and small-scale landscape elements.

Property Types

Parking Lots
 Plazas
 Gardens
 Street Furniture and Objects
 Rural Historic Districts
 Natural Features

Resources Identified

295-0012	House, Wiley Drive
86-0077	Y-House
86-0099	Neff House
86-0103	Farmstead, Rt. 600
86-15	Hungry Mother State Park
119-12-14	B.F. Buchanon House

Natural Features of Smyth County

Smyth County is located in the southern portion of Southwest Region of Virginia which is, in general, extremely hilly. This topography contributes to the fact that the area was used more as a migratory route during the colonial period than an area of settlement. The Great Road (The Stage Road) later referred to as The Wilderness Road - which technically begins at Cumberland Gap - ran through what is now Smyth County, and connected the upper Valley and Cumberland Gap.

Smyth County was closer in topography to eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and therefore had little farmland. Because of this, farming on steep slopes and clear-cutting timber, as well as strip mining were common in the area. Both mining and timbering became dominant industries in the history of Smyth County.

Probably the most prominent feature of Smyth County landscape is the Holston River, named for Stephen Holston. Smyth County is divided into three fertile valleys by branches of the Holston; North Fork, Middle Fork, and South Fork. These valleys are an important factor in the development of settlement patterns of industry and agriculture. The main towns in Smyth County, Marion, Saltville, and Chilhowie, are all in some relation to a branch of the Holston River. Along the North Holston is Saltville, and this valley was described in a publication of a tour of the area by the members of the Board of Trade and the City Council of Richmond in 1855:

The Valley of the North Holston, shut in by lofty sandstone mountains on the northwestern and southeastern sides, has a net work of short crests and insulated knos, deep ravines and winding valleys, that give to it a picturesque appearance. (Armstrong 1986: 54)

The Middle Fork of the Holston River begins near Groseclose, near Marion. Chilhowie, west of Seven Mile Ford lies along the valley of the Middle Fork, at a point where two small streams come together in a fertile valley. The South Fork of the Holston River begins in Sugar Grove as a culmination of several small streams. It did not have as much of an impact on development as the North and Middle Forks, and only runs through smaller communities in Smyth County such as Sugar Grove, where it begins, Teas, Riverside, and Sinclair's Bottom.

Along with the Holston River system, Smyth County is influenced heavily by the mountains in the region. Walker's Mountain which stretches across the northern part of the County, south of the North Fork of the Holston, is probably the most dominant feature in the county aside from the river systems. Where the valleys of the Holston River drew development, the

mountain was an even stronger element to block areas which could not develop. It clearly separates the development in the north portion from the middle and southern portions, which is evidenced by the fact that there are only two main roads (Route 16 and 107) which cross the mountain.

Lee Highway, stretches across Smyth County from Northeast to Southwest, and follows the old routes of the Great Road (Wilderness Road), and the Stage Road.

Individual Properties

Two properties in Smyth County have remains of stone styles in the front of the house. The **Neff House (86-99)**, and **Farmstead, Rt. 600 (86-103)**. On both of these properties, these styles are set away from the house, adjacent to and facing the road approximately centered with the front door of the house.



Neff House (86-99)

Another interesting landscape feature which is also functional is the retaining wall in front of the **Y-House on Rt. 11 (86-77)**. Built into the wall are four semi-circular stone walls which extend out from the slope of the hill forming a horizontal surface beneath the tree. A similar landscaping treatment was found at the **House, Wiley Drive (295-12)**, but this appears to be a recent addition to the yard.

In addition to individual landscaping elements, some homes had large formal gardens. These homes were usually located in larger towns such as the **B.F. Buchanan House (119-12-14)** in Marion.

Hungry Mother State Park

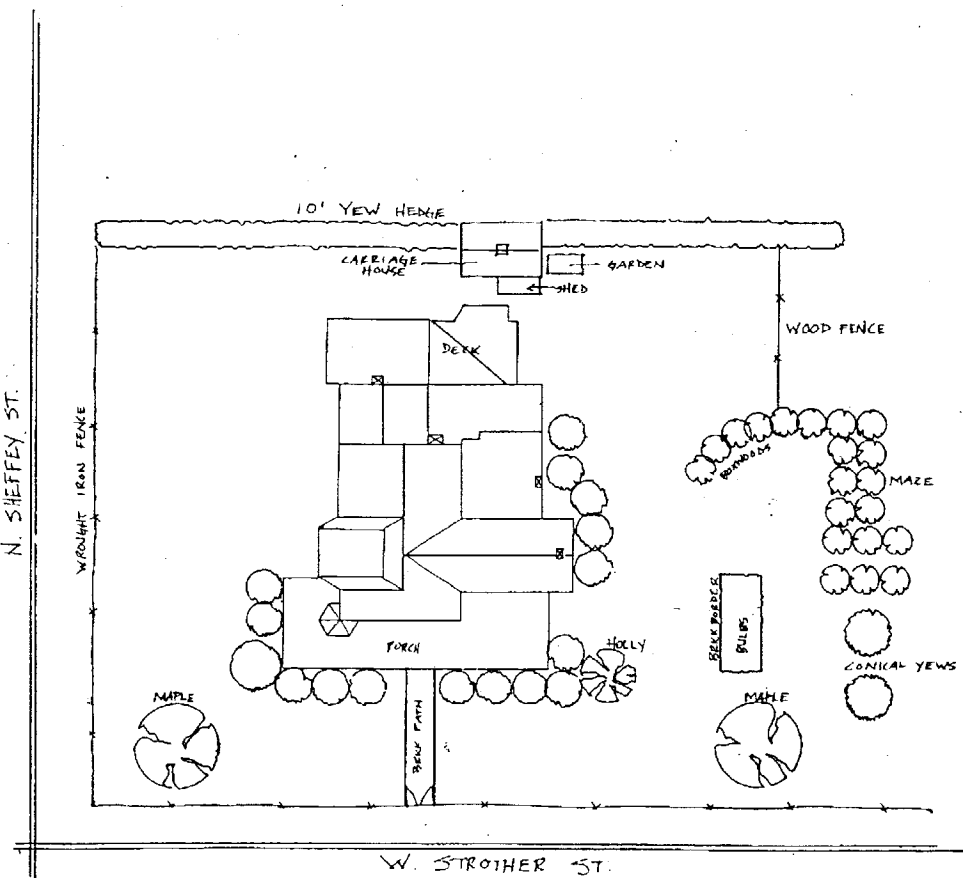
Hungry Mother State Park was originally located on its 2000 acre site because of its natural features and scenic beauty (Sturgill 1986: 55). The area was recognized as significant even before plans for the state park were put in action. Lake Forest, a privately owned recreation facility had been in operation only three years when the decision was made to locate the new State Park on the same site (Sturgill 1986: 36-41). The ruins of this complex now lie under twenty feet of water in the middle of the current lake.

Plans for the new park, originally Forest Lake, began with the construction of a an earthen dam which was to be 40 feet high, 180 feet wide and 450 long which would form a 250 acre artificial lake from the waters of the creek. The shore line was supposed to extend for five and a half miles beneath Molly's Nob, and have a shoreline drive around the perimeter (Sturgill 1986:46).

The master plan for the park was completed by Clarence B. Kearfott, Sr., an architect-engineer from Bristol, VA (Sturgill 1986: 47). And in addition to this, a boulevard was planned to connect the park to Route 11, through land

donated by private property owners. The boulevard, conceived of by Bob Burson, was originally intended to be an extension of the park, "landscaped on each side of two graded, one-way drives..." (Sturgill 1986:51). The original plan called for this landscaping to be maintained by the Commission on Development and Conservation (Sturgill 1986:52). A grand entrance was also planned across the dam at the lower end of the lake.

When the park was finished, the lake was only 108 acres, the 100 cabins planned added up to seven, no shoreline drive was ever built, and the park entrance was not separated from the main highway. Despite these shortcomings, the park turned out to be a huge success for the region (Sturgill 1986).



Site Plan of B.F. Buchanan House (119-12-12)

Funerary Theme

This theme relates to the investigation of burial sites for demographic data relating to a population. Information is available from the study of burial sites on the composition, health and mortality within a prehistoric or historic society.

Property Types

Cemeteries
 Graves
 Mortuaries including funeral homes

Resources Identified

Cemeteries Associated with Churches

86-0074	(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church
86-0084	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church
86-0085	Bethel Church-Chatham Hill Cemetery
86-0124	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church
86-0126	Mountain View Methodist Church
86-0127	Sulphur Spring Cemetery
86-0167	Rich Valley Methodist Church
295-0003	Elizabeth Cemetery

Dwellings with Cemeteries

86-0013	Aspenvale (National Register)
86-0135	Kirk House with McCarter Cemetery

Funeral Home

86-0089	Apartment, Route 11/Frye Funeral Home
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One of the first cemeteries associated with a religious denomination established in Smyth County is Royal Oak. The land for the cemetery was part of the original Royal Oak land first settled in the County. Two acres were sold by Abraham Goodpasture, the second owner, to the Upper Holston Congregation in 1796 forming the Royal Oak Presbyterian Cemetery (Wilson 1932: 123). The earliest grave is dated 1798 and belongs to Henry Townsend (Armstrong and Sturgill 23). Located at the east end of the town of Marion, this may be the oldest cemetery in Smyth County (Sturgill and Sturgill 1993: 139).

Sulphur Springs Cemetery (189-8), located along Route 107 between Chilhowie and Saltville, was associated with the Methodist Meeting House which stood across the road (Armstrong and Sturgill 29). A barbed-wire fence borders this burial area at the top of the hill where a pasture begins but no other fence is around the area. Two brick piers signify the entrance. One of these is inlaid with an inscription "Founded with the Methodist Church of 1806". There are both marked and unmarked stones. The oldest legible marker is for William Heninger, born 18 December 17__, died 1811 (Sturgill and Sturgill 1993: 178). A few of the markers are bounded by low concrete retaining walls which designate family groups.

Elizabeth Cemetery (295-3) was associated with Elizabeth Church which is thought to have been the oldest Methodist church built in Smyth County (Sayers 1982: 203). The land for the church and the cemetery was donated by Elizabeth Henry Campbell Russell ("Madam Russell") in 1825. Located in Saltville near the Civil War battlefield, this cemetery has graves dating from the time of the land donation and contains some remains of Confederate soldiers killed in the two Saltville battles. The cannon present in the cemetery was used during the Saltville battle (Armstrong and Sturgill, 32).



Elizabeth Cemetery (295-3)

Most of the churches surveyed in this project have cemeteries associated with them. The significance of these cemeteries lies in the date of the stones as testimony to the early presence of organized religion in Smyth County. Chatham Hill Cemetery, associated with **Bethel Church (86-85)**, contains the graves of some of the pioneers of Smyth County. The pioneer graves belong to Samuel and Rachel Montgomery Graham and Thomas Campbell and Charity Current Sexton and are not visible but are commemorated with a stone marker. The oldest legible marker is dated December 2, 1835 and belongs to Maria Sexton.

Perhaps the most famous resource associated with the funerary theme in Smyth County is **Aspenvale Cemetery (86-13)** which is listed on the Virginia Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places. This cemetery is located in Seven Mile Ford and is named after the Campbell property which was given its name from a grove of aspen trees located in the nearby vale (VDHR 86-13). The property was granted to Charles Campbell in 1753 in the name of King George III (Sayers 1982: 199). Charles died in 1767 before he could settle his family there. His widow, Margaret Buchanan Campbell, and their five children moved there after his death and built Aspenvale (Wilson 1932: 364). Their only son, William Campbell, is probably the most noted person interred at Aspenvale cemetery. His fame is derived from his pioneering spirit in Smyth County and his commanding actions as a Colonel in the Battle of King's Mountain during the Revolutionary War in 1780. His mother and his widow, Elizabeth Henry Campbell Russell ("Madam Russell"), are also buried at Aspenvale. Margaret Buchanan Campbell's tombstone has the oldest date in the cemetery. The cemetery itself is enclosed by a hand-cut limestone wall that is approximately 26 inches thick and almost five feet high. A metal gate covers the entrance. There are 46 markers within the enclosure with the names of many Prestons and Campbells (VDHR 86-13).

Beattie Cemetery, now known as Westwood Memorial Gardens, is located off of Route 107 on part of the Old Stage Road known as Beattie Lane in Chilhowie. The cemetery is located approximately 0.25 mile from the **A.C. Beattie House (189-14)** and 0.5 mile from the **Town House ruins (86-12)**. The earliest dated marker appears to be that of John Sanders who was born February 21, 1778 and died May 28, 1830 (Sturgill and Sturgill 1993: 212). Burials continue to the present at this location.

Round Hill Cemetery was constructed as a public cemetery in 1877 by the Town of Marion. Some graves pre-date this establishment date; as some remains have been brought there from other burial areas. Round Hill Cemetery was established to be segregated with African-American graves laid out in the southern part of the cemetery (Sturgill and Sturgill 1995: vii).

Although not always visible near the front of a property, family cemeteries are often present on rural lands. However, there were not as many burial areas on rural land as the survey team expected to find. Many cemeteries in Smyth County are no longer legally associated with the original family property on which they were established. The Beattie Cemetery mentioned above is an example of this. There are many other cemeteries not surveyed in this project which are important to the history of Smyth County. These cemeteries have been comprehensively recorded in a three-volume work entitled Smyth County Virginia Cemeteries written by Mack H. Sturgill and Kenneth L. Sturgill. A few burial areas to mention in this document are Royal Oak, Round Hill and the Beattie family cemetery.

Settlement Patterns

Smyth County is geographically divided into three valleys along the three forks of the Holston River. These valleys, with their rivers and streams, naturally directed the early paths of human settlement and continue to characterize the county as their varied and distinctive attributes determine the development of the regions. The earliest settlement followed waterways and natural transportation routes through the mountains. Along with the topography, the natural resources of the area directed settlement as industries and their companion communities developed around resources such as salt, plaster, iron, and lumber.

1607-1750 European Settlement to Society

By the time European explorers reached Southwest Virginia, there did not appear to be any permanent settlements of Indians in the area. The area of Southwest Virginia was used instead as hunting grounds for the Cherokee and other Indian tribes. The earliest white men who came to the Southwest Virginia were Indian traders and hunters who followed the old Buffalo Trail (now State Route 11) to trade with the Cherokee Indians of the region. However, these early frontiersmen did not settle permanently.

The first white man known to have settled in the Smyth County region was Stephen Holston, who claimed 1300 acres near the head of the Middle Fork; then called the Indian River, through a corn right prior to 1747. Although the cabin Holston built is no longer standing, his presence had a lasting impact on the area. The Indian River - also called the Cherokee River by the French and the Hogoheegee River by the Indians - became known as the Holsten from that time on (Sayer 1982:74). Other early individual settlers included Charles Sinclair in the area on the South Fork today known as St. Clair's Bottom, and Samuel Stalnaker, who settled somewhere along the Middle Fork just west of Marion.

The first organized expedition into the Smyth County region, then part of Augusta County, was led by James Patton in 1748. The purpose of the expedition was to survey 120,000 acres of unoccupied land west of the mountains granted to Patton in 1745. Augusta County records list two tracts that were surveyed and entered in 1746: the Crab Apple Orchard tract of 700 acres on South Fork and the Kilmackrenan tract of 2600 acres on the Middle Fork near the Smyth-Washington county line. The site of the **Town House (86-12)** within the Kilmackrenan tract was first mentioned by Patton during this expedition and so named by him as an advantageous site for a future settlement that would later be known as Chilhowie. Numerous other early surveys included Buchanan's Royal Oak tract on the Middle Fork, which would eventually become the settlement of Marion, and Charles Campbell's Buffalo Lick survey, which would be developed as the salt works and

eventually become the town of Saltville.

1750-1789 Colony to Nation

By 1750, several families had settled in the area, including John Buchanan in Rich Valley, James Davis at Davis Fancy, and the Crocketts in Rye Valley. The hostilities of the French and Indian War, however, interrupted these early efforts at permanent settlement. During the war from 1754-1763, the frontier was the battleground and many of the early settlers were either killed by Indians or driven from their homes to the safety of the east.

1790-1830 Early National Period

The area became further settled during this period and began to develop from a wild frontier to a civilized region. With the Wilderness Road opened through the area, a great number of settlers came, especially groups from Pennsylvania migrating through the valley. The **Cullop Stone House (86-2)**, with its stone construction, illustrates the influence of the Pennsylvania Germans that migrated to the area. A number of these houses, including the **James Davis Homeplace (86-1)** and **Cullops Stone House**, served as taverns, stage stops, or "private houses of entertainment" along the Wilderness Road.

The salt industry at Saltville increased during this period as General John Preston expanded the existing furnaces and William King set up a competing operation in 1795. The plaster banks in the area also began to be developed with the founding of the Buena Vista Plaster Company in 1808 by Francis Smith. Small settlements grew up around these industries. The shipment of goods produced in the area was made easier by the road improvements as well as by the initiation of bateaux traffic along the North Fork during this time.

1831-1860 Antebellum Period

This period is marked by the formation of Smyth County by Act of the General Assembly on February 23, 1832. Named after General Alexander Smyth, a prominent politician from the area, the new county was formed from portions of Washington and Wythe counties. Fifteen justices were appointed and ordered to meet at John Thomas's house until a courthouse could be erected. Thomas Hume's land on the Middle Fork was selected for the new county seat and was named Marion in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolutionary War. The county was divided into three magisterial districts: Rich Valley, Marion, and St. Clair. (These districts remained unchanged through the 1940s and today retain their original boundaries with only the addition of further subdivisions).

Prior to its establishment as the county seat, the area of Marion consisted of only one structure and a mill (Wilson 1932). With the construction of the courthouse completed in 1834, the town began to grow. Taverns, ordinaries, stables and private houses of entertainment sprung up around the court

square to meet the needs of people coming for court days and the numerous activities that accompanied them. In 1835, Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia described Marion as having "a courthouse, clerk's office and jail, 10-12 houses, 2 mercantile stores and one cotton manufactory." The population totaled 100 and included three attorneys and two physicians (Martin 1836: 435).

The original buffalo trails through the Middle Valley were further developed and settled during this time. The Southwestern Turnpike, a macadamized road running from Salem to the Tennessee line was completed as far as Seven Mile Ford in 1851 before work was suspended (Wilson 1932: 225). The Preston House, an impressive Greek-Revival style brick dwelling, was built at Seven Mile Ford in 1842 as a tavern on the main transportation route. The Town House was enlarged during this period and operated as a tavern along the stage road. Another venture that gained great support, and perhaps eclipsed the turnpike project, was the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad which was chartered in 1849. By 1856 the railroad was completed to Bristol and branch lines had been extended to Saltville. With the arrival of the railroad, the settlement around the Town House shifted south along the railroad and became known as Greever's Switch and later Chilhowie.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

The population of Smyth County escalated after the war by 36% from a population of 8,952 in 1860 to 12,160 in 1880. The two decades preceding the 20th century exhibited the same phenomenal growth with a 41% increase in population between 1880 and 1900. With the repair of the transportation system and the eventual recovery from other damages incurred by the war, it appears that Smyth County was to continue the period of prosperity it was beginning to enjoy before the Civil War into the 20th century.

Several spurs off this main line were undertaken privately to take advantage of the various natural resources in the mountain ranges to the north and south. These branch lines were typically directly related to a specific industrial venture and were often accompanied by the development of a small community. In 1891 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was chartered by George Miles and John Apperson to haul manganese ore from Currin Valley. In 1896 it was extended to Sugar Grove and beyond to Grayson County to form a junction with the Virginia-Southern line. The B.F. Buchanan Memorial Highway was established in the 1930s from Marion through Sugar Grove to Grayson County.

The local industries soon recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development during this period. In addition to the expansion of the well-established industries of the salt works, grist mills, and iron works, numerous new industries were developed in the second-half of the 19th century. The Olympia Woolen Mills were established in 1870. The first roller mill was installed in the County in 1880, producing the Snow Flake Flour

that won a gold medal at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition (Wilson 1932: 1775). Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Company built a large plant in Chilhowie in the 1890s and became renown for its "Chilhowie Brick." In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906. The Seavers expanded their cabinet business into a furniture factory in 1905. The Look and Lincoln factory, which opened a plow-handle factory in 1865, shifted their focus to furniture and established the Virginia Table Works in 1907. This was the largest factory in the world making dining-room furniture by 1919 (Wilson 1932: 184).

Lumbering became a big industry in the early 1900s with various concerns owning the timber rights to large tracts of mountain ranges. Large milling operations were typically associated with these. The village of Atkins grew with the establishment of mills by the Glade Mountain Lumber Company and the Atkins Lumber Company in the early 1900s. Also associated with the lumber industry was the Marion Extract Company established in the Rye Valley in 1911. The village of Teas was built by the company for its employees. In 1907 the Pearson Plaster Banks were bought by the US Gypsum Company and the small village of North Holston was built. As mentioned before, many of these industries brought people to Smyth County from other areas of the country and the world, thereby adding to the cultural and ethnic as well as the economic diversity of the region.

Perhaps the best example of this ethnic infusion was the Mathieson-Alkali Works which purchased the Holston Salt and Plaster Company in 1893 and enlisted British citizens to set up the new alkali plants in Saltville. Due to the size of the operations and the large work force needed, Saltville became a "company town." Essentially everyone living in Saltville worked for the Mathieson-Alkali Works, which provided company houses and all of the services in the town, including the hospital, the post office, schools, and markets.

With the increase in population and industry during this period, the towns and communities of the region began to grow. Marion, the county seat, realized an increase in population of 78% during the second half of the 19th century from a population of 445 in 1860 to 2,045 in 1900. A report in 1892 described the town as having two public schools, a female college, a private male academy, timber factories, flouring mills, hotels, seven churches, stores, a bank, and various repair shops. Public improvements in Marion during this time included: the laying of a water line in 1888, the construction of a new Norfolk and Western depot, the organization of the Smyth County Telephone Company and founding of the Marion Light and Power Company in 1900. In 1903 with the establishment of the Marion National Bank, the town supported two banks. The original 1834 courthouse was replaced by the present Neo-Classical courthouse in 1905.

Saltville, center of salt and plaster industry, was still a village in 1892. The

Preston and King Salt Works were merged in 1868 to form the Holston Salt and Plaster Company and the town grew as the salt production doubled the pre-war levels. A high school was built in 1868 and soon replaced by a larger one in 1876. Boyd's 1892 report listed a hotel (the Palmer Inn), the 1870 Union Church, stores, factories and a number of dwellings, much of which had been built by George Palmer of the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. Saltville grew tremendously with the establishment of the Mathieson-Alkali Works in 1892. The town of Saltville was incorporated in 1896 and quickly began to grow. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the population increased by almost 50% from 878 to 1,314. After the construction of the plant, the company began to build numerous company houses, a company store (with a hospital on the second floor), a new depot, the Hotel Saltville, its own school system, and a post office. In 1903 the Saltville Bank was organized and in 1916 the Saltville High School was constructed. The Nitrogen Products Company began construction of a plant in 1914.

Chilhowie, originally referred to as the Town House, began to grow after the completion of the railroad before the Civil War. Then known as Greever's Switch, the village consisted of a post office and a railroad siding. In the late 19th century, George Palmer, owner of the nearby Chilhowie Sulphur Springs, succeeded in renaming the town Chilhowie. The town continued to grow as a place of trade along the railroad and as a center of service for the vast agricultural lands of the Middle and Rye Valley. The first store was built in 1870 by Minter Jackson who also established a pottery plant, which was the first industry in town. This plant became the Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company in 1891. The **Vance Hardware Company (189-1-3)** became a leading supplier of farming supplies as well as information on the latest developments in agricultural science, working closely with the Experimental Station of V.P.I. in Blacksburg. The orchard business was developed in the area under the leadership of H.L. Bonham in the early 1900s. In testament to the strong economy of the town, the National Bank of Chilhowie was organized in 1907. The town of Chilhowie continued to grow during this time as a center of trade along the Norfolk and Western Railroad and was incorporated in 1915.

Other communities developed during the second half of the 19th century either as a station along the railroad or a center of small industry. These included: Seven Mile Ford and Atkins along the railroad; Chatham Hill and Broadford near the plaster deposits; Chatham Hill and Holston Mills with milling operations; Sugar Grove and Teas near the timber and mining operations in Rye Valley; as well as Tilson's, Blue Spring, and Sinclair's Bottoms.

1917-1945 World War I to World War II

Compared to the intense period of change that followed the Civil War with reconstruction, industrialization and the dominating advancement of the railroad, the period following was one of slower and more steady progress.

The population continued to increase, but at a slower pace of 30% from 1920 to 1940. With the dominance of the railroad as a point of transport for goods, many industries concentrated around the railroads and the communities that developed around them. More people moved to these towns and communities during this time, which is reflected in the growth of services and institutions in the towns of Marion, Chilhowie, Saltville, and other smaller communities such as Sugar Grove, Teas, and Atkins. In 1936 the Municipal Building in Marion was built and the Chilhowie Municipal Building dates to 1941. The current post offices in Saltville and Chilhowie were built in the 1920s and 1930s.

After World War I, the B.F. Buchanan Memorial Highway (State Route 16) from Marion to Sugar Grove and into Grayson County was established in the 1930s. In 1932, the Byrd Road Act was passed, establishing a secondary state road system. As a result, the amount of hard surfaced roads in the state had tripled within a decade. In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, the earlier crossroad stores either transformed or were replaced by a new building type, the service station.

Many of the buildings that create the streetscapes of Marion were built during this period. The economic boom of the numerous industries that were established in the late 19th and early 20th century began to translate into new buildings. The present **Bank of Marion (119-12-7)** was constructed in 1922 followed by the Marion National Bank in 1927. **The Hotel Lincoln (119-10)** was built in 1927 as the Francis Marion Hotel. **The Ford Motor Company (119-12-16)** also appeared during this time.

1945-Present The New Dominion

During the second half of the 20th century, Smyth County has continued to grow, but at a slower pace of 17% from 1950 to 1990. Unlike most counties in modern times, the settlement patterns have not drastically changed, but rather continue to be directed by the unchanging topography. In fact, Smyth County appears to be returning to its earlier, more natural state. Many of the industries that were based on the development of natural resources such as the mining and lumber industries, disappeared after the resources were depleted. Areas such as the Rye Valley have “reverted to an agrarian community.” (Smyth County News, 11/17/49, B-8) Many of the small settlements located along the railroad sidings have also disappeared and the population of the towns of Marion, Chilhowie and Saltville have actually declined since 1950.

Saltville continued to thrive and grow as an industrial “company town” in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1952 the Chlorine plant was established and in 1954 Mathiason Chemical Company merged with the Olin Corporation to form the Olin-Mathiason Chemical Corporation. In 1961 the **Hydrozine plant (86-108)** was constructed and went on to produce the chemicals that powered

the rockets in the Apollo 13 moon landing in 1969. In 1964, the traditional ties with and loyalty to the old Mathiason Alkali Works began to break as it became simply the Olin Corporation and the labor force became unionized. The first strike occurred in 1967. The Olin Corporation announced in 1970 that it was closing the plant due to environmental regulations and the national media covered the "company town shut down." (get ref) Despite offers from Olin Corporation, only about 24 of 1000 workers took advantage of the offer to be relocated. Saltville remains a tight-knit community and new industries, such as T.D. Wheel of Va and PCS Phosphates, have been established as the town successfully recovers from its defunct company town status and gains independence.

CHAPTER FOUR:

SURVEY FINDINGS

Two hundred buildings were surveyed in Smyth County as part of this project which brings the total number of surveyed sites in Smyth County to two hundred and eighty-five. This represents about 10% of what a comprehensive survey should ultimately include in Smyth County.

The Smyth County Comprehensive Plan and the VDOT six year plan indicate that the areas along Rt. 11 north of Marion, and the I81 interchanges have been identified as growth areas which have historic resources that would be effected by future development. The survey information which includes a statement of potential significance should be consulted in future planning efforts for these areas in particular.

Summary of Surveyed Properties

Table 4-1 is a summary of Smyth County properties surveyed during the course of this project.

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Potential Signif.
086-0001	Gammon Farm (James Davis Homeplace)	ca. 1800	A, C
086-0005	Blue Spring Log House	ca. 1810	
086-0008	Union Methodist Church	ca. 1880	C
086-0009	First National Bank Saltville	1903	A, C
086-0010	7 Mile Ford RR Depot	1881	C
086-0012	Townhouse Ruins	ca. 1770	A, D
086-0027	Konnarock Girls School	1925	A, C
086-0073	Rich Valley High School and Fair Grounds	1927	A
086-0074	(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church	ca. 1850	C
086-0075	Store, Seven Mile Ford, Rt. 11	1931	
086-0076	Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church	1880	
086-0077	Y-shaped House	ca. 1885	C
086-0078	Laurel Valley School	ca. 1920	
086-0079	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church	1945	A, C

086-0080	Mount Carmel United Methodist Church	1872/73	C
086-0081	Hopkins/McClellan House	ca. 1830	C
086-0082	Copenhaver/Detweiler House & Holston Mill	ca. 1875	A, C
086-0083	Bonham, Mary, House	1884	B, C
086-0084	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church	1851	C
086-0085	Bethel Church & Chatham Hill Cemetery	ca. 1920	
086-0086	Middle Fork Baptist Church	1875	
086-0087	Riverside Baptist Church	1883	
086-0088	Hancock House, Route 11	1890	
086-0089	Apartments, Route 91 (McCrary)	1920s	
086-0090	Store, Route 91 (McCrary)	ca. 1930	
086-0091	McCready School	ca. 1935	
086-0092	House, Cardwell	1920-1930	
086-0093	House, Rt. 613	1930s	
086-0094	House, Rt. 634	ca. 1920	
086-0095	Vannoy House	ca. 1900	
086-0096	Roberts Chapel Parsonage	1915	
086-0097	Roberts Chapel	1907	
086-0098	Farmstead Rt. 42	ca. 1920	
086-0099	Neff House	ca. 1880	A, C
086-0100	Cole, Henry, House	ca. 1896	
086-0101	House, Rt. 621	ca 1900	
086-0102	Hayton, R. Earl, House	ca. 1900	
086-0103	Farmstead, Rt. 600 "St. John"	1860	
086-0104	Hubble, Edgar, House	1870s	
086-0105	House, Rt. 638	ca. 1900	
086-0106	Johnston House	1790	

086-0107	Bridge, Rt. 619 (#6023)	ca. 1932	
086-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Plant-Blast Wall	1960s	A
086-0109	N & W Stone Bridge	1896	C
086-0110	Water Gaging Station, Rt. 660	1942	
086-0111	Lick Creek School	ca. 1915	
086-0112	Riverside High School	ca. 1903	C
086-0113	Ezelle School	ca. 1900	
086-0114	House Rt. 610	1840/1920	
086-0115	J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store	ca. 1920	
086-0116	Store, Rt. 630 & 610	ca. 1920	
086-0117	Store, Rt. 610	ca. 1930	
086-0118	House and Clocksmith, Rt. 645	ca. 1900	
086-0119	Water Gaging Station, Rt. 91	1934	
086-0120	Dr. Greever House	1920-1930	
086-0121	Preston House	1906	
086-0122	DeBusk House	ca. 1785	A, C
086-0123	Sexton-Hayes House	ca. 1835	A, B
086-0124	Rich Valley presbyterian Church	1858	C
086-0125	Bishop House	1900s	
086-0126	Mountain View United Methodist Church	1888	
086-0127	Sulphur Springs cemetery	1806	
086-0128	Dr. Harrington House	ca.1900	
086-0129	Bank, Sugar Grove	ca. 1900	
086-0130	Hamm Roberts Mill	1918	A, C
086-0131	Pugh House	1912	
086-0132	Teas School	1920's	
086-0133	Teas Extract Plant Managers House/Lockwoo	ca. 1910	A, C
086-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House	1910	A, C

086-0135	McCarter - Kirk House and Farmstead	ca. 1909	C
086-0136	House, Log, Rt. 615	ca 1840	
086-0137	Y-House, Rt. 11	1880s	C
086-0138	Barn, Rt. 622	ca 1900	
086-0139	Mt. Carmel Mill	ca. 1885	A, C
086-0140	Newman Barn	ca 1900	
086-0141	North Holston Company Store	1922	A, C
086-0142	Gypco Inn	1920s	A, C
086-0143	Dr. Hughes/ Dr. Hatfield House	1924	
086-0144	Morgan, John Vincent, House	late 1800's	
086-0145	Copenhaver, H.P. Mill	ca. 1875	A, C
086-0146	Store, Rt. 614		
086-0147	House, Rt. 614	ca. 1910	
086-0148	Brewer's Store	ca. 1890?	
086-0149	Camp Store (Jennings Store)	1888	A, C
086-0150	Brandstetter House (Jennings House)	1887/1910	A, C
086-0151	Camp Grain Mill	ca. 1920	A, C
086-0152	Bear, House	ca. 1850	A, C
086-0153	Glenn Log House	1895	
086-0154	Anderson, Molly, House	ca.1890	
086-0155	Shumate, Rev. Jessie, House	1930s	
086-0156	Doss House	ca. 1800	
086-0157	Griffitt Log House	1800s	A, C
086-0158	Davis-Evans House	ca. 1810	
086-0159	Price House	ca. 1910	
086-0160	Hawkins, Rev. Elijah, House	ca. 1840	
086-0161	Musser Mill	1870s	
086-0162	N&W Dormitory	ca. 1890	

086-0163	Nipper Log House	1800-1825	
086-0164	Sanders House	pre 1860	A, C
086-0165	Buchanan House	ca. 1880	
086-0166	Clear Brothers Store	1930s	
086-0167	Rich Valley United Methodist Church	ca. 1917	
086-0168	Rich Valley Mill	ca. 1900	
086-0169	Buchanan, George L., House	ca. 1883	A, C
086-0170	Buchanon, Leslie, House	ca. 1883	A, C
086-0171	Buchanon, F. Grundy, House	1883	A, C
086-0172	Ellendale School	1895	A, C
086-0173	Richardson House	ca. 1910	C
086-0174	House, Rt. 657	ca. 1900	
086-0175	Adwolfe Store	ca. 1930	
086-0176	Cox House	ca. 1850	C
086-0177	Peacock House	ca. 1770	A, B, C
086-0178	Holston Mill Company House	ca. 1870	A, C
086-0179	Copenhaver Barn	ca. 1800	C
086-0180	Sinclair Bottom Voting Precinct	ca. 1930	
086-0181	Bishop House	ca. 1850	A, C
119-0001	Smyth County Courthouse	1905	A, C
119-0004-001	Southwestern State Hospital - Carpenter Shop	1906	A, C
119-0004-002	Southwestern State Hospital - Wright Building	1934	A, C
119-0004-003	Southwestern State Hospital - Incinerator	1933	
119-0004-004	Southwestern State Hospital - Auditorium	1940	A, C
119-0004-005	Southwestern State Hospital - TB Sanitorium	1939	A, C
119-0004-006	Southwestern State Hospital -		

	"C" Building	1910	A, C
119-0012	Marion Historic District		
119-0012-001	Staley, H.B., House	1911	C
119-0012-002	Apperson, Dr. John S., House	ca. 1885	A, C
119-0012-003	First Methodist Church	1888	C
119-0012-004	Marion Municipal Building	1936	A, C
119-0012-005	Service Station, Main Street	ca. 1925	
119-0012-006	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church	1923	C
119-0012-007	Bank of Marion	1922	A
119-0012-008	Campbell J.C. House	1906-1907	A,C
119-0012-009	Copenhaver, J.S. House	ca. 1885	C
119-0012-010	Miller, Judge D.C., Law Office	1880	A, C
119-0012-011	Overall Factory	1907	C
119-0012-012	Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House	1910	C
119-0012-013	Buchanon, Lt. Gov. B.F., House	1890	B,C
119-0012-014	Greer, W.E., House	1912	C
119-0012-015	Austin, William O. , House	ca. 1870	A, C
119-0012-016	Ford Motor Company	1920-1930	C
119-0012-017	Marion Junior College	1912	A, C
119-0012-018	Marion Publishing Co.	1924	B, C
119-0012-019	Greer, R.T. , House	ca. 1900	C
119-0012-020	Dickinson, Dr. S.W. , House	ca. 1900	C
119-0012-021	Lincoln, C.C., House	1898	C
119-0012-022	Lincoln, W.L., House	ca. 1900	C
119-0012-023	Marion High School	1915	A,C
119-0012-024	Truss Bridge. E. Chilhowie St.	1885	C
119-0012-025	Rhea, J.B., Building	1905	A, C
119-0012-026	Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church	1914	C
119-0012-027	Brick Store, W. Main St., Marion	ca. 1925	C

119-0013	Marion High School	1935	A,C
119-0014	Carnegie School	1930	A,C
119-0015	Gwyn, C., House	1914	B, C
119-0020	Marion Public School	1838	
119-0022	Odd Fellows Lodge	ca. 1860	A, C
189-0001	Chilhowie Historic District		
189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie	1909	C
189-0001-002	Chilhowie Post Office	1920s	C
189-0001-003	Vance Hardware	1920s	C
189-0001-004	Bonham Cold Storage	ca. 1920	A, C
189-0002	Apperson - Vance House	ca. 1870	C
189-0003	Bonham, H.L., House	1911	A, C
189-0004	Sherwood House	1930s	
189-0005	Pierce House	1926-27	
189-0006	Chilhowie Municipal Building	1941	
189-0007	Rainbow Motel	ca. 1945	
189-0008	Madison, Margaret, Homeplace	1892	
189-0009	Smith, W.T., House	1900	
189-0010	Cole, Robert, House	1925	C
189-0011	Tate, James, House	1902	
189-0012	Chilhowie Milling Company Office	1920s	
189-0013	Cottage, Main St. Chilhowie	ca. 1919	
189-0014	Beatie, A.C., House	1891	A,C,D
295-0001	Saltville Historic District (from DHR)		
295-0002	House, 105 Russell Street	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0003	Elizabeth Cemetery	1825	A, C
295-0004	House, 801 E. Main, Seven Row	1900-1920	A, C
295-0005	House, 803 E. Main, Seven Row	1900-1920	A, C
295-0006	House, 623 E. Main Street	ca. 1910	A, C

295-0007	House, 604 E. Main Street	ca. 1920	A, C
295-0008	House, 606 E. Main Street	ca. 1920	A, C
295-0009	Mathieson - Alkali Office	1894	A
295-0010	House, 124 Perryville Rd.	ca. 1920	
295-0011	House, 132 Perryville Rd.	ca. 1920	
295-0012	House, 303 Wiley Dr.	ca. 1925	A, C
295-0013	House, 503 W. Main St.	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0014	Saltville Post Office	1931	A, C
295-0015	Saltville Theater	ca. 1945	A, C
295-0016	Office Building - Saltville Museum Park	ca. 1850	A, C
295-0017	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church	1898	A, B, C, D
295-0018	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	1896	A, C
295-0019	House, 151/304 Main St.	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0020	House, 230 E. Main St.	ca. 1890	A, C
295-0021	House, 226 E. Main St.	ca. 1890	A, C
295-0022	House, 124 E. Main Street	ca. 1890	A, C
295-0023	House, 111 & 113 Allison Gap Road	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0024	House, 119 & 120 Allison Gap Road	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0025	House, 416 W. Main St.	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0026	House, 311 W. Main St.	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0027	Primer School (Company Elementary School)	ca. 1920	A, C
295-0028	House, 203 Henrytown Rd.	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0029	House, 405 W. Main St.	ca. 1900	A, C
295-0030	House, 409 W. Main St.	ca. 1920	A, C
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank	1920	A, C

CHAPTER FIVE:
EVALUATION

The two hundred buildings surveyed were selected based on a need for representation across all relevant time periods and themes as identified by the Department of Historic Resources. Each property was evaluated against defined historic contexts, registration criteria, and periods and areas of significance. Table 5-1 shows the distribution between theme and time periods for the properties surveyed as a part of this project.

SMYTH COUNTY RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION									
	1750-1789	1789-1830	1830-1860	1861-1865	1865-1917	1917-1945	1945-present	UNDATED	TOTAL
DOMESTIC	3	12	10		80	26	1	3	135
AGRICULTURAL		3	1		19	3	3	2	31
COMMERCE/ TRADE			2		11	17	3		33
RELIGION			2		12	5	1		20
EDUCATION			1		9	8			18
INDUSTRY			1		10	6	1		18
GOVERNMENT/ LAW/ POLITICAL	1				11	5		4	21
TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING						2	2	2	6
TRANSPORTATION					4	7	4		15
FUNERARY		3							3
RECREATION						37	1	2	40
MILITARY			1		1				2
ARCHITECTURE		3	3		18	4	1		29
ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION					2				2
HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE					9	2			11
LANDSCAPE								1	1
SOCIAL			1						1
SETTLEMENT PATTERN	1	3	2		2				8
TOTAL	4	21	21	0	175	120	17	13	

Table 5-1

A more detailed matrix can be found in Appendix A.

Eligibility Standards

The National Park Service has developed a set of standards, the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, by which properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are evaluated. These Criterion are set forth in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

In order to qualify for listing on the National Register, a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity.

Significance

In order for a property or district to be considered for National Register listing, it must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four NRHP Criterion for Evaluation. Significance of a property or district is determined through its association with an important historic context (historical pattern). Historic contexts relate to the eighteen historic themes developed by DHR: domestic, subsistence/agriculture, government/law/political, health care/medicine, education, military/defense, religion, social, recreation and the arts, transportation/communication, commerce/trade, industry/processing/extraction, landscape, funerary, ethnicity/immigration, settlement patterns, architecture/landscape architecture/community planning, and technology/engineering. Properties/districts can be determined to be significant within more than one historic context. It can also be deemed significant on one or more geographic level (i.e. local, state, national).

The Criterion describe how properties/districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criterion for Evaluation (excerpted from *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*):

Criterion A: Event

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Types of Events

- A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history.
- A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation.

- Association of the Property with the Event
- The property must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative.

Significance of the Association

- Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A. The property's specific association must be considered important as well.

Criterion B: Person

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance of the Individual

- The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within an historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group.

Association with the Property

- Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. The individual's association with the property must be documented. Speculative associations are not acceptable. Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Criterion C: Design/Construction

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Resources that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, districts, are defined within the context of this criterion. Districts must be an unified entity and possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991:5).

Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods, and Methods of Construction

To be eligible under this portion of the Criterion, a property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics," the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources,

- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class,
- The evolution of that class, or
- The transition between classes of resources.

Work of a Master

- A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

Properties Possessing High Artistic Values

- High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible, however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archeological Sites

- Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

- Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property or district to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property/district must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity. The National Register Criteria recognizes seven aspects that define integrity. The aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the seven aspects of integrity (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criterion for Evaluation):

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

Properties Eligible for National Register Listing

As a part of the survey, twenty-five properties were selected as being potentially eligible for National Register Listing and were surveyed on an intensive level. The intensive level survey includes a statement of significance which includes an evaluation, a discussion of the properties integrity as well as recommended boundaries for the property. At the conclusion of the project, the following properties were presented for review to the DHR National Register Evaluation Team and determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

The following buildings have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register by the DHR Staff Evaluation Team.

86-0001	James Davis Homeplace
86-0073	Rich Valley High School and Fairgrounds
86-0074	Ebenezer Lutheran Church
86-0079	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church
86-0080	Hopkins-McClellan House and Farm
86-0122	DeBusk House
119-0001	Smyth County Courthouse
119-0012-006	Southwestern State Hospital - "C" Building
119-0012-007	Bank of Marion
119-0012-008	J.C. Campbell House
119-0012-012	Dr. O.C. Sprinkle House
119-0012-013	Lt. Gov. B.F. Buchanan House
119-0013	Marion High School
119-0014	Carnegie School
119-0012-023	Marion High School
189-0014	A.C. Beatie House
295-0017	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church
295-0009	Mathieson - Alkali Office Building
295-0018	St. Paul's Episcopal Church

In addition to the twenty-five intensive level surveys, three Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) were prepared for potential historic districts in the towns of **Chilhowie**, **Marion**, and **Saltville**. (Appendices F, G, and H) These PIFs were reviewed and ranked by the DHR National Register Evaluation Team, and were determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

Properties Potentially Eligible for National Register Listing

As a result of the survey, additional properties were identified that may be potentially eligible for individual National Register listing pending further investigation and/or intensive-level survey. The following properties are recommended for further study:

Individual Properties

086-0008	Union Methodist Church
086-0010	7 Mile Ford RR Depot
086-0012	Townhouse Ruins
086-0027	Konnarock Girls School
086-0077	Y-shaped House
086-0080	Mount Carmel United Methodist Church

086-0082	Copenhaver/Detweiler House & Holston Mill
086-0083	Bonham, Mary, House
086-0084	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church
086-0099	Neff House
086-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Plant-Blast Wall
086-0109	N & W Stone Bridge
086-0112	Riverside High School
086-0124	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church
086-0130	Hamm Roberts Mill
086-0133	Teas Extract Plant Managers House/Lockwood
086-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House
086-0135	McCarter - Kirk House and Farmstead
086-0137	Y-House, Rt. 11
086-0139	Mt. Carmel Mill
086-0141	North Holston Company Store
086-0142	Gypco Inn
086-0145	Copenhaver, H.P. Mill
086-0149	Camp Store (Jennings Store)
086-0150	Brandstetter House (Jennings House)
086-0151	Camp Grain Mill
086-0152	Bear, House
086-0157	Griffitt Log House
086-0164	Sanders House
086-0169	Buchanan, George L., House
086-0170	Buchanon, Leslie, House
086-0171	Buchanon, F. Grundy, House
086-0172	Ellendale School
086-0173	Richardson House
086-0176	Cox House
086-0177	Peacock House
086-0178	Holston Mill Company House
086-0179	Copenhaver Barn
119-0004-001	Southwestern State Hospital - Carpenter Shop
119-0004-002	Southwestern State Hospital - Wright Building
119-0004-004	Southwestern State Hospital - Auditorium
119-0004-005	Southwestern State Hospital - TB Sanitorium
119-0015	Gwyn, C., House
189-0002	Apperson - Vance House
189-0003	Bonham,H.L., House
189-0010	Cole, Robert, House
189-0014	Beatie, A.C., House

Historic Districts

- Camp
- Southwestern State Hospital - expanded to a district
- Atkins
- Chatham Hill
- 7 Mile Ford
- Sugar Grove

Rural Historic Districts

- Ellendale Settlement along Rt. 610
- Broadford
- Teas

Multiple Property Submission

The Multiple Property Submission is a method of nominating groups of properties that are related by one or more common historic themes. The Multiple Property format is an effective way of organizing information collected in surveys of potentially historic properties for registration purposes and in preservation planning. The format provides for properties to be evaluated as part of historical themes and patterns. The thematic approach allows the preservation specialist to address more than the unique resources, but to deal with resources having like characteristics and associations. It makes possible a comparative basis for examining a group of related resources to determine the relative importance among members of the group. For National Register registration, the multiple property submission streamlines the nomination and designation of groups of eligible properties (National Register Bulletin 16 B).

A draft Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) was prepared for properties associated with the various industries significant to the history of Smyth County (Appendix I). Historic contexts developed within the MPD include the following:

Grist Mills	1870-1940
The Cotton and Woolen Industry	1860-1940
The Iron Industry	1775-1930
The Salt and Alkali Industry	1788-1972
The Lumber Industry	1900-1950
The Plaster Industry	1800-1950

Based on the on-site survey of the project area, Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that two multiple-property submissions be prepared: one for sites related to the Wilderness Road, and one for schools and school-related buildings fifty years or older.

CHAPTER SIX:

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey and evaluation of two hundred properties in Smyth County Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that the following actions be taken in planning for future survey work and the stewardship of the historic resources already identified.

National Register Listing

- Prepare National Register Applications for all properties determined eligible for National Register Listing by the DHR National Evaluation Team. The draft Multiple Property Submission Form should be utilized in evaluating those properties associated with the industrial history of Smyth County.
- Prepare National Register Applications for the potential historic districts determined eligible by the DHR National Register Evaluation Team.
- Conduct a building-by-building survey of the towns of Chilhowie, Marion and Saltville as a part of the application process.

Further Survey Work

Further survey work should be conducted to gain a comprehensive knowledge of all historic resources in Smyth County. This could be achieved partially through the training of local volunteers, who already have a knowledge of the resources, so that their information could be integrated into the IPS data system used by the Department of Historic Resources. In particular, all remaining sites that were identified by the Chamber of Commerce Tourism Committee and located on maps but not surveyed as part of this project should be surveyed following DHR standards and entered into the IPS database.

As further survey work is conducted, it is recommended that the properties identified as potentially eligible should be surveyed on an intensive level to determine eligibility for listing on the National Register. The draft Multiple Property Submission Form should be utilized in evaluating those properties associated with the industrial history of Smyth County.

Archaeological Survey

- *Conduct comprehensive archaeological survey of the county*
The scope of this project did not allow for an archaeological survey. It became evident during the course of the project that Smyth County has a wealth of unofficially documented archaeological resources dating from pre-history through the Civil War that should be documented. Hill Studio, P.C. strongly recommends that a comprehensive archaeological survey of the county be completed paying particular attention to prehistoric and historic Indian settlements, early sites of frontier settlement and

civil war battlefields.

- *Prepare National Register Application for Town House Ruins*

In addition to the general survey and identification of potential sites, it is recommended that a National Register Application be prepared for the **Town House Ruins (86-12)** site in Chilhowie.

Documentation

National Register

- *Conduct a building-by-building survey of the Southwestern State Hospital Complex.*

Contingent upon DHR's review and approval of the proposed Southwestern State Hospital Complex Historic District, Hill Studio recommends that the County of Smyth pursue completion of a National Register form for the district.

HABS Documentation

It is recommended that all threatened properties should be documented with measured drawings by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). In Particular, the following properties should be documented:

86-0109	Norfolk and Western Stone Bridge
86-0130	Hamm-Roberts Mill
86-0139	Mt. Carmel Mill
86-0081	McClellan House
86-0172	Ellendale School
	Charles Preston House

Other Documentation

- Prepare a MPDF for resources throughout Western and Southwestern Virginia that are associated with the Wilderness Trail.

Preservation Action

- *Preparation of a county-wide preservation plan*

Smyth County now has 321 surveyed historic buildings. A recommended next step is the preparation of a county-wide preservation plan. This plan should include an assessment of existing survey data as well as identify preservation issues, concerns, and goals. It would serve the county by integrating historic preservation with economic development, heritage tourism, education, conservation, and community development efforts.

- *Establish Rural Historic Districts*

In many instances, Smyth County's rural landscape and settlement patterns have remained relatively unchanged. Establishment of

rural historic districts, in the areas identified as potentially eligible, will help to preserve the traditional character of the County. Areas recommended for rural historic districts are the Ellendale settlement along Rt. 610, the Broadford Community, and Teas.

Education

- *Development of a local history curriculum in the local schools that incorporates information available through DHR and the Smyth County Historical Society.*

It should be recognized that an understanding of the architectural and historic resources within the County is essential to the proper and successful stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent. An educational curriculum should be devised that uses field trips to take advantage of the local resources that depict aspects of the local, state and national history. Innovative programs such as the ABC's of Smyth County and the calendar produced by the National Art Honor Society depicting historic sites in the County should be continued and expanded.

- *Development of an oral history program.*

An oral history project should be conducted to capture the knowledge of places and times as recalled by the older people of the area. In particular, ethnic groups such as the African American culture, that have not previously been included in recorded histories of the county should be recognized and documented.

- *Expansion of the Smyth County Museum.*

The Smyth County Historical and Museum Society should be relocated to a more centrally located, larger, equally historic and more secure space to allow for a better exhibition space for its collections and a greater accessibility to the public. The 1907 Marion High School should be investigated as a potential site for the museum.

Tourism

- *Development of an annual "Smyth County Historic Resources Fair."*

It recommended that Smyth County coordinate special events that combine the natural resources of the County with the historic and prehistoric resources to promote tourism as well as a greater understanding and appreciation of the County's heritage.

- *Development of a driving tour of the historic resources of Smyth County.*

Driving tours such as the Smyth County 150th Anniversary Historical Tours should be continued and expanded.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Styles

CRAFTSMAN

The Craftsman style became popular in the early-20th century as an American extension of the British Arts and Crafts movement that was a reaction against the mass-production associated with the Industrial Revolution. It championed traditional handcraftsmanship and natural materials. It was typically applied as detailing to the 1-1/2 story bungalow house form. Characteristics of the style include: a mixture of natural materials, such as stone, wood shingles, stucco, and cobblestones; gently-pitched broad gable roofs with dormers and exposed rafters; porches supported by battered columns on piers; and multi-paned window and door glazing in a variety of geometric shapes.

FEDERAL

The Federal style was the dominant style in the United States from circa 1780 to the early-19th century. It was a development and refinement of the earlier Georgian style based on more accurate studies of ancient Rome and Greece. This style is characterized by a low-pitched roof and smooth facade with elaboration typically confined to the entrance. Door and window openings are delicately scaled and articulated, often using fans and oval forms. Columns and moldings are slender and more delicate compared to the Georgian period. The interior plan featured rooms of varying sizes and shapes and decorative detailing consisted of delicate rosettes, urns, swags, fans, and oval sunbursts.

GEORGIAN

The period of the Georgian style in architecture generally refers to the early-18th century Colonial period in America, ending with the Revolutionary War. Based on Classical design principles of Rome, this English style came to the colonies through pattern books and immigrant artisans. As a departure from the earlier medieval architecture, this style is characterized by rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and Classical detailing.

GREEK-REVIVAL

The Greek-Revival style became popular in the early 19th century as the young country wanted to associate itself with the ideals of Greek democracy. Characterized by a columned portico and pedimented-gable roof that alluded to the Greek temple. Other details associated with the style include bold, simple moldings, heavy cornices with a wide, adorned frieze, horizontal transoms, fretwork, and the lack of any arches, which were so prevalent in the Federal style.

ITALIANATE

The Italianate style was introduced to America through pattern books in the 1830s and dominated architectural design through the mid-19th century. It can be picturesque like an Italian villa with towers and cupolas, or classically restrained as an urban Italian palazzo. Features include wide, overhanging eaves with cornice brackets, arched window and door openings with ornate hoods or surrounds, and grouped windows.

QUEEN-ANNE

The Queen-Anne style became popular in the late-19th century and is closely associated with the development of the railroad as it made the mass-produced, scroll-sawn detail elements of the style widely available. This style is characterized by an asymmetrical composition with a variety of forms, textures, materials, and colors. This is achieved through the use of towers, turrets, bays, tall chimneys, and wrap-around porches. Contrasting materials, decorative brickwork or wood siding and colored glass in the windows add to the texture. Scroll-sawn detailing, particularly in the porches, are a trademark of this style. In the "free-classic" interpretation of the style, classical detailing such as columns

with capitals, dentils, Palladian-motif window and door openings were added to the asymmetrical Queen-Anne form.

VERNACULAR

Refers to local building practices as traditions, function, materials, and craftsmanship guide the construction of buildings. Although such buildings are not designed in the academic styles, they are often influenced by the popularity of these styles. Typically, buildings that are vernacular in form may feature detailing that reflects a current style.

Detailing

ASHLAR	Hewn or squared stone.
CHAIR RAIL	Interior wall trim located at chair height.
CHIMNEY BREASTS	The stone or brick structure that projects into the room and contains the chimney flue.
CHRISTIAN DOORS	Six-panel doors whose pattern is said to depict a cross over an open Bible.
CORBELLING	Brick or masonry work in courses built with one row projecting slightly beyond the other to create a stacked effect, like a series of corbels.
CORNICE	In classical architecture, the upper projecting section of an entablature. The projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building at the roof-to-wall juncture.
DENTICULATED	Detailing consisting of dentils, small square blocks used in a row in classical cornices.
ENTABLATURE	In classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice.
FRETWORK	A geometrical ornament of vertical and horizontal lines repeated to form a band. Characteristic of the Greek-Revival style, it is also known as a key pattern or meander.
FRIEZE	The middle division of an entablature, between the cornice and the architrave. The decorated band along the upper part of a wall below the cornice.
MODILLIONS	An ornamental bracket used in series under the cornice in classical entablatures.
ORDINARY/TAVERN	An establishment, typically located along major routes of transportation, that provides regular meals and often times overnight accommodations for travelers.
ORIEL WINDOW	A bay window on the upper floor only.
PALLADIAN WINDOW	A tripartite window opening with a large arched central light and flanking rectangular side lights.
PORTICO	A major porch, sometimes two stories in height. Typically it has a pedimented roof supported by classical columns.
QUATREFOIL	Four-leaf tracery of Gothic windows.
STOP-FLUTED PILASTERS	Fluted pilasters (engaged flat columns) that form the vertical ends of a mantel and often serve to support the mantel shelf.

TRANSOM

A horizontal light above a window or door.

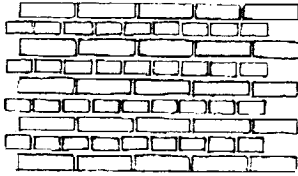
VERGEBOARD

A board, often ornately carved, attached to the end gables of a roof. Also called a "bargeboard."

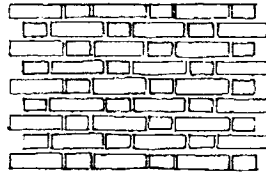
WAINSCOTING

Wooden paneling on interior walls.

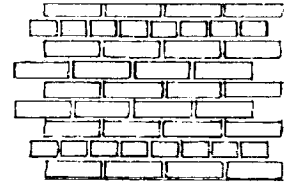
Brick and Stone Patterns



English Bond

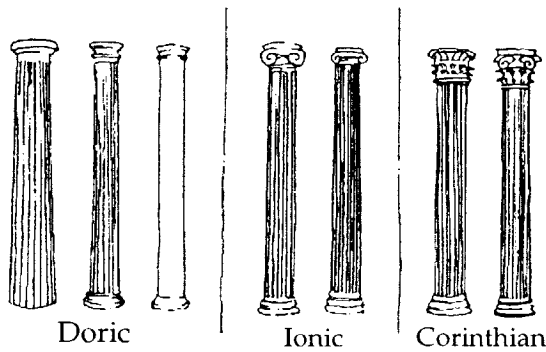


Flemish Bond



American Bond

Column Styles



Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

Roof Forms

FRONT-GABLED ROOF

The entrance to the structure is on the gable end of the house.



SIDE-GABLED ROOF

The entrance to the structure is on the non-gable of the structure.

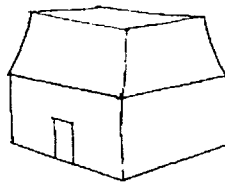


JERKIN-HEAD/CLIPPED GABLE ROOF

A gable roof with the gable end clipped back at the ridgeline.

MANSARD ROOF

A roof that has two slopes on all four sides.



PEDIMENTED GABLE

A pediment formed at the gable end of the roof by a wide band of trim around all three sides of the gable, which continues around the other three sides of the building.

Building Forms

I-HOUSE

A 2-story, 3-bay dwelling that is 1-bay deep and has a side-gable roof.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE-PILE PLANS

When describing the plan of a building, "pile" refers to the number of rooms deep the building contains, with "single" meaning one room deep and "double" meaning two rooms deep.

SIDE GABLE CENTRAL PEAK

A side gable house with a small gable centered over the porch.

L-SHAPE/ INTERSECTING GABLE

An intersecting gable house with a partial porch inset in the L.

I-HOUSE

Two story, single pile, side gable house with three bays and a central passage.

Y-HOUSE

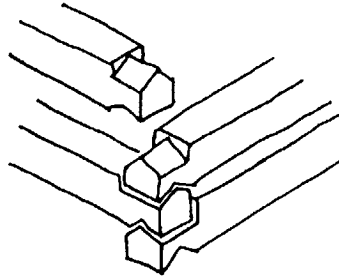
An intersecting gable house where the entrance and porch is located diagonally across the intersection of the two wings.

BUNGALOW FORM

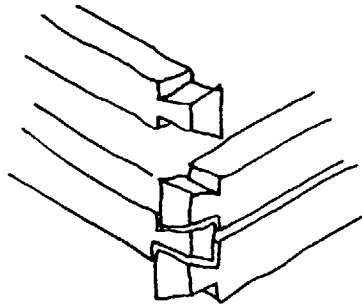
A side gable house with central dormer. The porch extends across the width of the house and is covered by an extension of the roof.

Corner Notching Systems

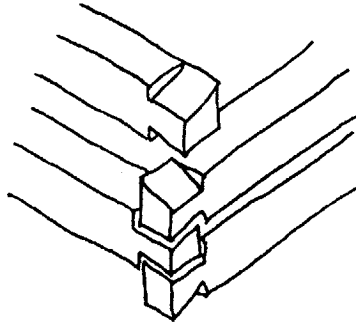
V-NOTCH



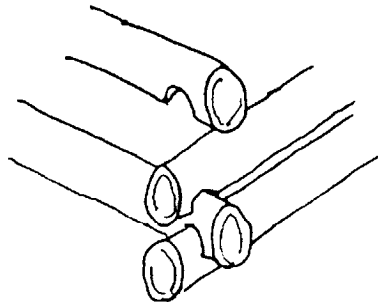
FULL DOVE-TAIL



HALF DOVE-TAIL



SADDLE-KNOTCH



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APPENDIX A:
SMYTH COUNTY SURVEY MATRIX

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0000	SMYTH COUNTY										
086-0001	Gammon Farm (James Davis Homeplace)	ca. 1800	1789-1830	Rural Retreat	Atkins	14857	S/A	Single Dwelling		I	Rt. 11
086-0005	Blue Spring Log House	ca. 1810	1789-1830	Cedar Springs	Rye Valley	15066, 15067	D	Single Dwelling	Small Building, Ruins, Corncrib, Barn, Silo, nc Single Dwelling, ud Tobacco Barn, ud Shed, ud Spring house.	R	Rt. 612
086-0008	Union Methodist Church	ca. 1880	1865-1917	Broadford	North Fork	14759	R	Church	Picnic Shelter	R	Rt. 723
086-0009	First National Bank Saltville	1903	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14858	C/T	Bank		R	Palmer Ave
086-0010	7 Mile Ford RR Depot	1881	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14872	C/T	Depot	none	R	Rt. 11
086-0012	Townhouse Ruins	ca. 1770	1750-1789	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14863	D	Ruins	none	R	Rt. 11
086-0027	Konnarock Girls School	1925	1917-1945	White Top Mnt.	Rye Valley	14755	E	School		R	Rt. 600 & 603
086-0073	Rich Valley High School and Fair Grounds	1927	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	14859, 14747	R/A	School	Cafeteria and Kitchen, Stage Area, Bleachers, Fairgrounds	I	Rt. 630
086-0074	(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church	ca. 1850	1830-1860	Marion	Park	14746/15061	R	Church	cemetery	I	R. 665 & 659
086-0075	Store, Seven Mile Ford (Rt. 11)	1931	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14751	C/T	Store	Garage	R	Rt. 11
086-0076	Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church	1880	1865-1917	Marion	Chilhowie	14751	R	Church	none	R	Rt. 11
086-0077	Y-shaped House	ca. 1885	1865-1917	Atkins	Atkins	14752	D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 11

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0078	Laurel Valley School	ca. 1920	1917-1945	White Top Mnt.	Rye Valley	14755	E	School	Shed	R	Rt. 603
086-0079	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church	1945	1917-1945	White Top Mnt.	Rye Valley	14754, 55	R	Church	Privy	I	Rt. 603
086-0080	Mount Carmel United Methodist Church	1872/73	1865-1917	Atkins	Atkins	14752	R	Church	none	R	Rt. 11
086-0081	Hopkins/McClellan House	ca. 1830	1830-1860	White Top Mnt.	Rye Valley	14754	S/A	Church		I	Rt. 656
086-0082	Copenhaver/Detweiler House & Holston Mill	ca. 1875	1865-1917	Marion	Rye Valley	14750	D, I/P/E	Single Dwelling		I	Rt. 650
086-0083	Bonham, Mary, House	1884	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14751	D	Single Dwelling		I	Rt. 637
086-0084	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church	1851	1830-1860	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14862	R	Single Dwelling	Picnic Shelter, Cemetery	R	Rt. 762 & 660
086-0085	Bethel Church & Chatham Hill Cemetery	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Chatham Hill	North Fork	14860	R	Church	2 Privy, Cemetery, Bell	R	Rt. 687
086-0086	Middle Fork Baptist Church	1875	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14858	R	Church	Picnic Shelter	R	Rt. 638
086-0087	Riverside Baptist Church	1883	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Rye Valley	14860	R	Church	none	R	Rt. 645
086-0088	Hancock House, Route 11	1890	1865-1917	Atkins	Atkins	14868	D, G/L/P	Single Dwelling	Post Office (?), 2 nc Sheds	R	Rt. 11
086-0089	Apartments, Route 91 (McCrary)	1920s	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	14869	C/T	Multiple Dwelling		R	Rt. 91
086-0090	Store, Route 91 (McCrary)	ca. 1930	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	14869	C/T	Store		R	Rt. 91
086-0091	McCready School	ca. 1935	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	14869	E	School	Playground	R	Rt. 633
086-0092	House, Cardwell		1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14869	D	Single Dwelling	Privy, Shed, Ruins	R	Off of rt. 613
086-0093	House, Rt. 613	1930s	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14869	D	Single Dwelling	Shed, Shed, Shed, Garage	R	Rt. 613

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0094	House, Rt. 634		1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14869	D	Single Dwelling	Icehouse, Wuzit	R	Rt. 634
086-0095	Vannoy House	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14869	D	Single Dwelling	Shed	R	Allison Gap Rd.
086-0096	Roberts Chapel Parsonage	1915	1865-1917	Broadford	North Fork	14870	R, D	Single Dwelling	nc Garage, nc S/D	R	Rt. 42
086-0097	Roberts Chapel	1907	1865-1917	Broadford	North Fork	14870	R	Church	Picnic Shelter, Privy	R	Rt. 42
086-0098	Farmstead Rt. 42			Broadford	North Fork	14870	S/A, D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 42
086-0099	Neff House	ca. 1880	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Rye Valley	14861	S/A, D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 660
086-0100	Cole, Henry, House	ca. 1896	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14862	D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 607
086-0101	House, Rt. 621		1865-1917	Nebo	North Fork	14866	D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 621
086-0102	Hayton, R. Earl, House	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Broadford	North Fork	14759	D	Single Dwelling	Smoke House, Barn, Hay Barn	R	Rt. 633
086-0103	Farmstead, Rt. 600 "St. John"	1860		Chilhowie	Rye Valley	14861	S/A, D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 600
086-0104	Hubble, Edgar, House	1870s	1865-1917	Nebo	North Fork	14866	S/A, D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 42
086-0105	House, Rt. 638	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14861	D	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 638
086-0106	Johnston House	1790	1789-1830	Marion	Park	15140	D	Single Dwelling	Barn, 2 Privy, Wash house, Spring House	R	Rt. 659

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0107	Bridge, Rt. 619 (#6023)	ca. 1932	1917-1945	Nebo	North Fork	14866	T/E	Bridge	none	R	Rt. 619
086-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Plant-Blast Wall	1960s	1945-pres	Saltville	Saltville	14757	G/L/P, T/E	Blast wall	none	R	Government Plant Rd.
086-0109	N & W Stone Bridge	1896	1865-1917	Marion	Royal Oak	14863	T/C	Bridge	none	R	Rt. 645
086-0110	Water Gaging Station, Rt. 660	1942	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Rye Valley	14860, 14861	T/E?	Water Gage	none	R	Rt. 660
086-0111	Lick Creek School	ca. 1915	1917-1945	Nebo	North Fork	14866	E	Church	Picnic Shelter, Privy	R	Rt. 621
086-0112	Riverside High School	ca. 1903	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Rye Valley	14860	E	School	none	R	Rt. 660
086-0113	Ezelle School	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Nebo	North Fork	14866	E	School	none	R	Rt. 620
086-0114	House Rt. 610			Chilhowie	North Fork		D	Single Dwelling	Log Structure, Chicken Coup, Workshop, Barn	R	Rt. 610
086-0115	J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Chatham Hill	North Fork	14859	C/T	Store		R	Rt. 630
086-0116	Store, Rt. 630 & 610	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	14860	C/T	Store		R	Rt. 610
086-0117	Store, Rt. 610	ca. 1930	1917-1945	Chatham Hill	North Fork	14860	C/T	Store		R	Rt. 610
086-0118	House and Clocksmith, Rt. 645	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Rye Valley	14861	D, C/T	Single Dwelling		R	Rt. 645
086-0119	Water Gaging Station, Rt. 91	1934	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	15069	T/E	Gaging Station	none	R	Rt. 91
086-0120	Dr. Greever House	1920-1930	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14864	HC/M, D	Single Dwelling	BBQ, Carriage House	R	Sulphur springs rd.
086-0121	Preston House	1906	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14864	E/I, D	Single Dwelling	Shed, 2 nc Sheds	R	Sulphur springs rd.

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0122	DeBusk House	ca. 1785	1789-1830	Broadford	North Fork	14758	D	Single Dwelling		I	Rt. 633
086-0123	Sexton-Hayes House	ca. 1835	1830-1860	Chatham Hill	North Fork	14759	D	Single Dwelling		I	Rt. 16
086-0124	Rich Valley presbyterian Church	1858	1830-1860	Chatham Hill	North Fork	14758	R	Church	Cemetery	I	Rt. 610
086-0125	Bishop House	1900s	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Rye Valley	14749	S/A, D	House	Tobacco Barn, Grainary	R	Rt. 638
086-0126	Mountain View United Methodist Church	1888	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14872	R	Church	Shed, Cemetery	R	Rt. 660
086-0127	Sulphur Springs cemetery	1806	1789-1830	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14869	F	Cemetery	none	R	Rt. 107
086-0128	Dr. Harrington House	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Atkins	Rye Valley	14873	HC/M, D	Single Dwelling	Doctor's office, Privy, Shed, Garage, Shed, Workshop, Smokehouse, Woodhouse	R	Rt. 601/695
086-0129	Bank, Sugar Grove	ca. 1900		Atkins	Rye Valley	14873	C/T	Bank	Privy, 2 Sheds	R	Rt. 601/695
086-0130	Hamm Roberts Mill	1918	1917-1945	Atkins	Rye Valley	14873	I/P/E	Mill	Garage, Privy	R	Rt. 670
086-0131	Pugh House	1912	1865-1917	Atkins	Rye Valley	14873	D	Single Dwelling	see photos (N.C. Ag. buildings)	R	Rt. 670
086-0132	Teas School	1920's	1917-1945	Atkins	Rye Valley	14874	E	School	none	R	Rt. 601/670
086-0133	Teas Extract Plant Managers House/Lockwood House	ca. 1910		Atkins	Rye Valley	14873	I/P/E, D	Single Dwelling	Garage, Extract Plant Site,	R	Rt. 670
086-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House	1910		Atkins	Rye Valley	14874	I/P/E, D	Single Dwelling	none	R	Rt. 670

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0135	McCarter - Kirk House and Farmstead	ca. 1909	1865-1917	Marion	Rye Valley	14874	S/A, D	Single Dwelling	Tobacco Barn, Dairy, Spring House, Workshop, cemetery, Granary, Tobacco Barn, Silo, Tobacco Barn, Cattle Feeder, Barn, Wash House, Shed	R	Rt. 650
086-0136	House, Log, Rt. 615			Atkins	Atkins	14875	D	Single Dwelling	Spring house, pump	R	Rt. 615
086-0137	Y-House, Rt. 11	1880s	1865-1917	Atkins	Atkins	14876	D	Single Dwelling	Corn crib, Spring house, Shed, nc Garage, Wash house	R	Rt. 11
086-0138	Barn, Rt. 622			Atkins	Atkins	14875	S/A	Barn	Cattle loader, Concrete block wall	R	Rt. 622
086-0139	Mt. Carmel Mill	ca. 1885	1865-1917	Atkins	Atkins	14875	I/E/P, D	Mill	2 Sheds, Garage, Single Dwelling	R	Off of Rt. 693
086-0140	Barn, Rt. 689			Atkins	Atkins	14875	S/A	Barn	nc Single Dwelling, Spring house, nc Storage Building, Shed, Short Shed	R	Rt. 689
086-0141	North Holston Company Store	1922	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	15060	C/T	Store	none	R	Rt. 91

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0142	Gypco Inn	1920s	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	15060	C/T, I/P/E, D	Inn	nc Shed, Hand Pump	R	Rt. 91
086-0143	Dr. Hughes/ Dr. Hatfield House	1924	1917-1945	Broadford	North Fork	15060	HC/M, D, A, I/P/E	Single Dwelling	none	R	Rt. 91
086-0144	Morgan, John Vincent, House	late 1800's	1865-1917	Chilhowie	North Fork	14876,	D, S/A	Single Dwelling	Springhouse, Barn, Garage, nc Garage, Shed, nc Equip Shed, nc Shed	R	Rt. 610
086-0145	Copenhaver, H.P. Mill	ca. 1875	1865-1917	Marion	Royal Oak	14875	I/E/P	Mill	nc Single dwelling, Bridge remnants	R	Rt. 659
086-0146	Store, Rt. 614			Cedar Springs	Rye Valley	15068	C/T	Store	none	R	Rt. 614
086-0147	House, Rt. 614	ca. 1910	1865-1917	Cedar Springs	Rye Valley	15068	I/E/P, D	mill?	none	R	Rt. 614
086-0148	Brewer's Store	ca. 1890?	1865-1917	Cedar Springs	Rye Valley	15067	C/T	Store	2 Gas Pumps	R	Rt. 612
086-0149	Camp Store (Jennings Store)	1888	1917-1945	Cedar Springs	Rye Valley	15067	C/T G/L/P	Store	none	R	Rt. 612
086-0150	Brandstetter House (Jennings House)	1887/1910	1865-1917	Cedar Springs	Rye Valley	15067	D G/L/P E	Single Dwelling	Equipment Shed, Dairy, Pump House, 3 Chicken Coops, Shed	R	Rt. 612
086-0151	Camp Grain Mill	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Cedar Springs	Rye Valley	15067	I/E/P	Mill	none	R	Rt. 612
086-0152	Bear, House	ca. 1850	1830-1860	Atkins	Atkins	15064	D	Single Dwelling	Shed, Barn, Shed, nc Barn	R	Rt. 11

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0153	Glenn Log House	1895	1865-1917	Atkins	Atkins	15064, 15065	D, I/E/P, S/A	Single Dwelling	Springhouse, Meathouse, Root Cellar, horse barn, chicken coop, pig pen, cow barn, shed, workshop, pond, slaughter house, nc garage, nc shed, nc pool and poolhouse	R	Rt. 622
086-0154	Anderson, Molly, House	ca.1890	1865-1917	Atkins	Rye Valley	15066	D	Single Dwelling	Wash House, Shed, Garage, Store	R	Rt. 16
086-0155	Shumate, Rev. Jessie, House	1930s	1865-1917	Atkins	Rye Valley	15066	D R?	Single Dwelling	Cellar, 2 Sheds	R	Rt. 16
086-0156	Doss House	ca. 1800		Atkins	Rye Valley	15066	D	Single Dwelling	2 buildings, Garage, 2 Sheds, (moved) School?	R	Rt. 601
086-0157	Griffitt Log House	1800s	1789-1830	Atkins	Rye Valley	15066	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	Rt. 672
086-0158	Davis-Evans House	ca. 1810	1789-1830	Rural Retreat	Atkins	15063	D, S/A	Single Dwelling	Wellhouse, Carriage House, Shed, Kitchen, Workshop, Store?, nc Barn, nc Shed	R	Rt. 11

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0159	Price House	ca. 1910	1865-1917	Rural Retreat	Atkins	15063	D, S/A	Single Dwelling	Dairy Barn, Corn Crib, Garage, 3 Sheds, nc garage, well house	R	Rt. 11
086-0160	Hawkins, Rev. Elijah, House	ca. 1840	1830-1860	Rural Retreat	Atkins	15063	D,	Single Dwelling	Wellhouse, Workshop	R	Rt. 11
086-0161	Musser Mill	1870s	1865-1917	Rural Retreat	Atkins	15064	I/E/P, G/L/P, T/C, C/T	Store	nc Shed	R	Rt. 680
086-0162	N&W Dormitory	ca. 1890	1865-1917	Rural Retreat	Atkins	15064	T/C, D	Single Dwelling	Barn, Wellhouse	R	Rt. 680
086-0163	Nipper Log House	1800-1825		Broadford	North Fork	14870	D	Single Dwelling	Corncrib, Spring house, Chicken coop, privy, Shed, Workshop, Washhouse, Spring	R	Rt. 633
086-0164	Sanders House	pre 1860	1830-1860	Broadford	North Fork	15069	D, M/D	Single Dwelling	Barn/Civil War Hospital, Washhouse, Slave Quarters, Silo, Barn ruins, nc garage, storage bldg	R	Rt. 632
086-0165	Buchanan House	ca. 1880	1865-1917	Broadford	North Fork	14869, 14870	T/E	Bridge	ruins of Buchanan house	R	Rt. 42
086-0166	Clear Brothers Store	1930s		Broadford	North Fork	14870	C/T	Store	Port-a-john	R	Rt. 91

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0167	Rich Valley United Methodist Church	ca. 1917	1865-1917	Chatham Hill	North Fork	15138	R	Church	Picnic Shelter, Shed, Cemetery	R	Rt. 755 & 757
086-0168	Rich Valley Mill	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Chatham Hill	North Fork	15138	I/E/P	Mill	none	R	Rt. 630
086-0169	Buchanan, George L., House	ca. 1883	1865-1917	Chatham Hill	North Fork	15139	D, S/A	Single Dwelling	Icehouse ruins, wash house, 2 sheds, barn, silo, garage, shed, barn, shed, wuzit.	R	Rt. 610
086-0170	Buchanon, Leslie, House	ca. 1883	1865-1917	Chatham Hill	North Fork	15139	D	Single Dwelling	Garage, Coop, silos, silo, shed	R	Rt. 610
086-0171	Buchanon, F. Grundy, House	1883	1865-1917	Chatham Hill	North Fork	15138, 15139	D, S/A	Single Dwelling	Horse Barn, Sheep Barn, Silo, nc Garage, Smokehouse, Corncrib, Granary, Chicken Coup, Barn w/silo, nc Garage, Wash house, Workshop	R	Rt. 610
086-0172	Ellendale School	1895	1865-1917	Chatham Hill	North Fork	15138	E	School	none	R	Rt. 610

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
086-0173	Richardson House	ca. 1910	1865-1917	Marion	Rye Valley	15140	D	Single Dwelling	Chicken Coop, Shed, Wash Room, Dairy/Smoke house/Wood shed, Barn, Equipement Shed, Granary, Shed	R	Rt. 657
086-0174	House, Rt. 657	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Marion	Rye Valley	15140	D	Single Dwelling	2 Sheds	R	Rt. 657
086-0175	Adwolfe Store	ca. 1930	1917-1945	Marion	Royal Oak	15140	C/T	Store	Old Pump Island	R	Rt. 657 and 660
086-0176	Cox House	ca. 1850	1830-1860	Marion	Rye Valley	15140/15141	D	Single Dwelling	2 Sheds, Carriage House	R	Rt. 650
086-0177	Peacock House	ca. 1770	1750-1789	Marion	Rye Valley	15140/15141	D	Single Dwelling	none	R	Rt. 650
086-0178	Holston Mill Company House	ca. 1870	1865-1917	Marion	Rye Valley	15141	D	Single Dwelling	Equipment Shed	R	Rt. 648
086-0179	Copenhaver Barn	ca. 1800		Marion	Park	15141	S/A	Barn	House, Corn Crib, Chicken House, Garage, Spring House	R	Rt. 665 & 645
086-0180	Sinclair Bottom Voting Precinct	ca. 1930		Chilhowie	Rye Valley	15141	G/L/P	Voting Precinct	none	R	Rt. 762
086-0181	Bishop House			Chilhowie	Rye Valley	15141	D	Single Dwelling	2 Barns, Well House, Shed, Equipment Shed	R	Rt. 660 & 762
119-0000	MARION										

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
119-0001	Smyth County Courthouse	1905	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14740, 41, 43, 44	G/L/P	Courthouse	none	I	Main and Church
119-0004-001	Southwestern State Hospital - Carpenter Shop and Coal Shed	1906	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14876	HC/M	Carpenter Shop	Coal Shed	R	E. Main St.
119-0004-002	Southwestern State Hospital - Wright Building	1934	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14876	HC/M	Patient Housing	none	R	E. Main St.
119-0004-003	Southwestern State Hospital - Incinerator	1933	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14876	HC/M	Incinerator	none	R	E. Main St.
119-0004-004	Southwestern State Hospital - Auditorium	1940	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14876	HC/M	Auditorium	tennis court area	R	E. Main St.
119-0004-005	Southwestern State Hospital - TB Sanitorium	1939	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14876	HC/M	Sanitorium	none	R	E. Main St.
119-0004-006	Southwestern State Hospital - "C" Building	1910	1865-1917	Marion	Marion		HC/M	Criminal Ward	none	I	E. Main St.
119-0012	Marion Historic District										
119-0012-001	Staley, H.B., House	1911	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14742	D	Single Dwelling		R	109 Strother St.
119-0012-002	Apperson, Dr. John S., House	ca. 1885	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14742	D, HC/M	Single Dwelling	none	R	W. Cherry St.
119-0012-003	First Methodist Church	1888	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14742	R	Church		R	
119-0012-004	Marion Municipal Building	1936	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14741, 42	G/L/P	Municipal Building	none	R	Main St.
119-0012-005	Service Station, Main Street	ca. 1925	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14742	C/T	Service Station	Pump Island	R	123 W. Main St.
119-0012-006	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church	1923	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14741, 44	R	Church		R	
119-0012-007	Bank of Marion	1922	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14740, 43	C/T	Bank		R	
119-0012-008	Campbell J.C. House	1906-1907	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14740, 44, 48, 49	D	Single Dwelling		I	
119-0012-009	Copenhaver, J.S. House	ca. 1885	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14742	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	116 Cherry St.

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
119-0012-010	Miller, Judge D.C., Law Office	1880	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14743/15065	G/L/P	Office Building	none	R	South Lane
119-0012-011	Overall Factory	1907	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14743	C/T	Factory	none	R	227 W. Cherry St.
119-0012-012	Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House	1910	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14743, 44	HC/M, D	Single Dwelling		I	
119-0012-013	Buchanon, Lt. Gov. B.F., House	1890	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14747, 48	D, G/L/P	Single Dwelling		I	
119-0012-014	Greer, W.E., House	1912	1865-1917	Marion	Marion		D	Single Dwelling	none	R	214 W. Main St.
119-0012-015	Austin, William O. , House	ca. 1870	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14748, 49	D	Single Dwelling	none	R	307 W. Main St.
119-0012-016	Ford Motor Company	1920-1930	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14748	C/T	Car Showroom	none	R	Pendleton St.
119-0012-017	Marion Junior College	1912	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14749/15065	E			R	
119-0012-018	Marion Publishing Co.	1924	1917-1945	Marion	Marion		C/T	Mixed Use: Comm/R es.	none	R	111-115 N. Park St.
119-0012-019	Greer, R.T. , House	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14749	D	Single Dwelling	Carriage House	R	W. Strother St.
119-0012-020	Dickinson, Dr. S.W. , House	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14749	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	N. Church St.
119-0012-021	Lincoln, C.C., House	1898	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14749	D	Single Dwelling	Apartment House	R	N. Church St.
119-0012-022	Lincoln, W.L., House	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14749	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	305 Church St.
119-0012-023	Marion High School	1915	1865-1917	Marion	Marion		E	School		I	Church St.

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
119-0012-024	Truss Bridge. E. Chilhowie St.	1885	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14748	T/E	Bridge	none	R	
119-0012-025	Rhea, J.B., Building	1905	1865-1917	Marion	Marion		C/T	Restaurant	none	R	N. Main St.
119-0012-026	Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church	1914	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14748	R	Church	none	R	320 W. Main St.
119-0012-027	Brick Store, W. Main St., Marion	ca. 1925	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14748	C/T	Store	Storage Shed	R	334 W. Main St.
119-0013	Marion High School	1935	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14745, 44	E			I	
119-0014	Carnegie School	1930	1917-1945	Marion	Marion	14746	E			I	
119-0015	Gwyn, C., House	1914	1865-1917	Marion	Marion	14865	D	Single Dwelling	Carriage House	I	200 Keller Ln.
119-0020	Marion Public School	1838	1830-1860	Marion	Marion		E	School	none	R	Stadium Rd.
119-0022	Odd Fellows Lodge	ca. 1860		Marion	Marion	15141	S	Meeting Hall	none	R	N. Main St.
189-0000	CHILHOWIE										
189-0001	<i>Chilhowie Historic District</i>										
189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie	1909	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14752	C/T	Bank	none	R	Main St.
189-0001-002	Chilhowie Post Office	1920s	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14864	G/L/P	Post Office	none	R	Main St.
189-0001-003	Vance Hardware	1920s	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14862	C/T	Hardware Store	none	R	Main St.
189-0001-004	Bonham Cold Storage	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14867	I/P/E	Cold Storage Building	none	R	Main St.
189-0002	Apperson - Vance House	ca. 1870	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14752, 53	D	Single Dwelling		I	Old Stage Road
189-0003	Bonham, H.L., House	1911	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14863	D	Single Dwelling	Icehouse, Carriage House, Shed,	I	White Top Ave. Rt. 762
189-0004	Sherwood House		1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14864	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	Rt. 11

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
189-0005	Pierce House		1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14864	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	Rt. 11
189-0006	Chilhowie Municipal Building	1941	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14861	G/L/P	Municipal Building	none	R	Rt. 11
189-0007	Rainbow Motel	ca. 1945	1945-pres	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14863	C/T, D	Motel	Pool, Strip of Rooms, Restaurant	R	Rt. 11
189-0008	Madison, Margaret, Homeplace	1892	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14862	D, A	Single Dwelling	none	R	Old Stage Rd.
189-0009	Smith, W.T., House	1900	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14871	D, A	Single Dwelling	Carriage House, Garage, BBQ	R	Rt. 11
189-0010	Cole, Robert, House	1925	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14871	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	Church Ave
189-0011	Tate, James, House	1902	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14871	D	Single Dwelling	Garage, Workshop	R	Old Stage Rd.
189-0012	Chilhowie Milling Company Office	1920s	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14863, 14864, 15069	I/P/E	Office	New Office, Pump Island	R	Main St.
189-0013	Cottage, Main St. Chilhowie	ca. 1919	1917-1945	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14862	D	Single Dwelling	none	R	Main St.
189-0014 189-0015	Beatie, A.C., House	1891	1865-1917	Chilhowie	Chilhowie	14863, 14753	D	Single Dwelling		I	Rt. 11
295-0000	SALTVILLE										
295-0001	Saltville Historic District (from DHR)										
295-0002	House, 105 Russell Street	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14859	C/T, D	Single Dwelling	Shed, Brick BBQ	R	Govt. Plant Rd.
295-0003	Elizabeth Cemetery	1825	1789-1830	Saltville	Saltville	14757	F	Cemetery	none	R	E. Main St.

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
295-0004	House, 801 E. Main, Seven Row	1900-1920	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D, I/P/E	Single Dwelling	Shed	R	E. Main
295-0005	House, 803 E. Main, Seven Row	1900-1920	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D, I/P/E	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	E. Main
295-0006	House, 623 E. Main Street	ca. 1910	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D	Single Dwelling	Shed	R	E. Main
295-0007	House, 604 E. Main Street	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D	Single Dwelling	nc Shed	R	E. Main
295-0008	House, 606 E. Main Street	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14869	D	Single Dwelling	Workshop, Garage, nc Shed	R	E. Main
295-0009	Mathieson - Alkali Office	1894	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14757	I/P/E			I	Allison Gap Rd.
295-0010	House, 124 Perryville Rd.	ca. 1920	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D, I/P/E	Single Dwelling	nc Shed	R	Perryville Rd.
295-0011	House, 132 Perryville Rd.	ca. 1920	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D, I/P/E	Single Dwelling	2 Sheds	R	Perryville Rd.
295-0012	House, 303 Wiley Dr.	ca. 1925	1917-1945	Glade Spring	Saltville	14859	D	Single Dwelling	Carriage House, Shed, ?	R	Wiley Dr.
295-0013	House, 503 W. Main St.	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Glade Spring	Saltville	14867	D	Single Dwelling	Shed	R	W. Main
295-0014	Saltville Post Office	1931	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14858	G/L/P	Post Office	Storage Building,	R	Palmer Ave.
295-0015	Saltville Theater	ca. 1945	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14858	R/A	Theater	none	R	Palmer Ave
295-0016	Office Building - Saltville Museum Park	ca. 1850	1830-1860	Saltville	Saltville	14859	C/T			R	Palmer Ave
295-0017	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church	1898	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14756	R, I, D			I	W. Main
295-0018	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	1896	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14756, 57	R	Church	none	I	W. Main

VDHR Number	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Time Period	Quad	Magisterial District	Neg #'s	Hist Theme	Primary Resource	Secondary Resource	Level of Survey	Location
295-0019	House, 151/304 Main St.	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D	Single Dwelling	Wash house	R	E. Main St.
295-0020	House, 230 E. Main St.	ca. 1890	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D	Single Dwelling	none	R	E. Main
295-0021	House, 226 E. Main St.	ca. 1890	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D	Single Dwelling	Garage	R	E. Main
295-0022	House, 124 E. Main Street	ca. 1890	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14868	D	Single Dwelling	none	R	E Main
295-0023	House, 111 & 113 Allison Gap Road	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14858	D, SP	Single Dwelling	none	R	Allison Gap Rd.
295-0024	House, 119 & 120 Allison Gap Road	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D, SP	Single Dwelling	Garage/Apartment, Shed	R	Allison Gap Rd.
295-0025	House, 416 W. Main St.	ca. 1900	BL 1917	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D	Single Dwelling	nc Garage, Shed, Wash House	R	W. Main
295-0026	House, 311 W. Main St.	ca. 1900	1865-1917?	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D	Single Dwelling	Garage, 2 nc Sheds	R	W. Main
295-0027	Primer School (Company Elementary School)	ca. 1920	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14867	E, I/P/E	School	Shed	R	W. Main
295-0028	House, 203 Henrytown Rd.	ca. 1900	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D	Single Dwelling	1 nc Shed	R	Henrytown Rd
295-0029	House, 405 W. Main St.		1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D	Single Dwelling	1 Garage	R	W. Main
295-0030	House, 409 W. Main St.	ca. 1920	1865-1917	Saltville	Saltville	14867	D	Single Dwelling		R	W. Main
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank	1920	1917-1945	Saltville	Saltville	14876	C/T	Bank	none	R	Main Street

APPENDIX B:
**INVENTORY OF SURVEYED RESOURCES
BY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**

SMYTH COUNTY SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
086-0001	James Davis Homeplace Gammon's Farm	RURAL RETREAT
086-0002	Old Stone Tavern/Rock House (NR)	ATKINS
086-0003	Preston, John Montgomery, House Wilderness Road Trading Post Preston House Herondon	MARION
086-0004	Thomas, Abijah, House (NR)	MARION
086-0005	Blue Spring Log House	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0006	Madison House (Preston House) (NR)	SALTVILLE
086-0007	Stuart Log House; Stuart, J.E.B., House	SALTVILLE
086-0008	Union Methodist Church	BROADFORD
086-0009	The First National Bank First Community Bank of Saltville	SALTVILLE
086-0010	Seven Mile Ford Railroad Station	CHILHOWIE
086-0011	Fox Farm Site (NR)	MARION
086-0012	Town House Town House Ruins	CHILHOWIE
086-0013	Aspenvale Cemetery (NR) Aspenvale Site & Campbell Cemetery	CHILHOWIE
086-0014	Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church (NR) Chilhowie United Methodist Church	CHILHOWIE
086-0015-001	Hungry Mother State Park Superintendent's House	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-002	Hungry Mother State Park Asst. Superintendent's House	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-003	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #1	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-004	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #2	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-005	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant/Concession Bldg.	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-006	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant Storage	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-007	Hungry Mother State Park Boat Dock Shed	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-008	Hungry Mother State Park Boathouse	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-009	Hungry Mother State Park "Long John" Toilet	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-010	Hungry Mother State Park "Stone John" Toilet	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-011	Hungry Mother State Park Lodge	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-012	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #1	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-013	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #2	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-014	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #3	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-015	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #4	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-016	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #5	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-017	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #6	CHATHAM HILL MARION

086-0015-018	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #7	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-020	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #9	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-021	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #10	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-022	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #11	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-023	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #12	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-024	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #13	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-025	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #14	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-026	Hungry Mother State Park Ranger's Bunkhouse	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-027	Hungry Mother State Park Shop	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-029	Hungry Mother State Park Garage	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-030	Hungry Mother State Park Blacksmith Shop	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-031	Hungry Mother State Park Circulation System	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-032	Hungry Mother State Park Lake, Dam, Spillway	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-033	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Areas	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-034	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin Areas	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-035	Hungry Mother State Park Campgrounds	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-036	Hungry Mother State Park Beach Area	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-037	Hungry Mother State Park Office	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0017	Marion Correctional Center	
086-0018	Phillippi Farm	
086-0019	Lindamood School	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0020	Settler's Museum	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0021	House	-
086-0022	Scott, Dr. Andrew Porter, House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0023	Marion Fish Hatchery Dwelling	MARION
086-0024	Marion Fish Hatchery Building	MARION
086-0025	Marion Fish Hatchery Cold Storage Building	MARION
086-0026	Scott-Walker House	BROADFORD
086-0027-A	Konnarock Training School (for girls)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0027-B	Konnarock Lutheran Girls School Dwelling	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0028	Ervin Dam	
086-0029	Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area	
086-0029-001	Jackson Gap Campground Toilet	SALTVILLE
086-0029-002	Clinch Mountain WMA-Ray Bottoms Bridge	
086-0029-003	Brier Cove Bridge	
086-0030	Mt. Rogers Garage	ATKINS
086-0030-001	Sugar Grove Oil House	ATKINS
	Sugar Grove Depot	
086-0030-002	Sugar Grove Depot	ATKINS
086-0030-003	Sugar Grove Equipment Shed	ATKINS
	Sugar Grove Depot	

086-0030-004	Sugar Grove Shed Sugar Grove Depot	ATKINS
086-0030-005	Sugar Grove Powder Magazines Sugar Grove Explosive Storage	TROUT DALE
086-0032	Bridge, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0033	Barn, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0034	Outbuilding, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0035	Dwelling, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0036	Outbuilding, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0037	Dwelling, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0038	Dwelling, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0043	Dwelling, Route 617	CHILHOWIE
086-0044	Dwelling, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0045	Dwelling, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0046	Outbuilding, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0047	Dwelling, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0048	Farris, Mark, House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0049	Repass House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0050	Davis House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0051	Fisher Residence	RURAL RETREAT
086-0057	Dwelling #2, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0058	Dwelling #3, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0059	Logging Camp, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0060	Dwelling #4, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0061	Dwelling #1, Route 664 (VDOT)	MARION
086-0062	Dwelling #2, Route 664 (VDOT)	MARION
086-0063	House, Route 774 (VDOT)	CHILHOWIE
086-0064	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0065	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0066	Bridge #6086 (VDOT Survey)	CHATHAM HILL
086-0067	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0068	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0069	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0070	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0071	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0072	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0073	Rich Valley High School and Fairgrounds	BROADFORD
086-0074	(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church	MARION
086-0075	Store, Seven Mile Ford (Route 11) Little's Quick Check/Snack Bar	CHILHOWIE
086-0076	Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church	MARION
086-0077	"Y" Shaped House	ATKINS
086-0078	Laurel Valley School	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0079	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church Laurel Valley Community Church	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0080	Mount Carmel Methodist Church Mount Carmel United Methodist Church	ATKINS
086-0081	Hopkins-McClellan House Meadow Brook Farm	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0082	Copenhaver-Detweiler House	MARION
086-0083	Bonham, Mary C., House	CHILHOWIE
086-0084	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church St. Clair Bottom Primitive Baptist Church	CHILHOWIE
086-0085	Old Bethel Church	CHATHAM HILL
086-0086	Middle Fork Baptist Church	CHILHOWIE
086-0087	Riverside Baptist Church	CHILHOWIE
086-0088	Hancock House	ATKINS
086-0089	Store, Route 91, McCrady Frye Funeral Home McCrady Apartments	BROADFORD

086-0090	Store, Route 91 Nipper House	BROADFORD
086-0091	McCready/McCrady School McCready Head Start	BROADFORD
086-0092	House, Cardwell	SALTVILLE
086-0093	House, Route 613	SALTVILLE
086-0094	House, Route 634	SALTVILLE
086-0095	Vannoy House	SALTVILLE
086-0096	Roberts Chapel Parsonage Coe, Virginia, House	BROADFORD
086-0097	Roberts Chapel Roberts Chapel United Methodist Church	BROADFORD
086-0098	Farmstead, Route 42	BROADFORD
086-0099	Neff House	CHILHOWIE
086-0100	Cole, Henry, House	CHILHOWIE
086-0101	House, Route 621	NEBO
086-0102	Hayton, R. Earl, House	BROADFORD
086-0103	St. John House Farmstead, Route 600	CHILHOWIE
086-0104	Hubble, Edgar, House	NEBO
086-0105	House, Route 638	CHILHOWIE
086-0106	Johnston House	MARION
086-0107	Bridge, Route 619 Bridge, VDOT #6023	NEBO
086-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall PCS Phosphate Plant	SALTVILLE
086-0109	Norfolk and Western Stone Bridge	MARION
086-0110	Water Gaging Station, Route 660	CHILHOWIE
086-0111	Lick Creek School Young's Chapel	NEBO
086-0112	Riverside School Riverside Community Center	CHILHOWIE
086-0113	Ezelle School	NEBO
086-0115	J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store/Service Station	CHATHAM HILL
086-0116	Store, Route 630 & 610	BROADFORD
086-0117	Service Station, Route 610	CHATHAM HILL
086-0118	House and Clocksmith Shop, Route 645	CHILHOWIE
086-0119	Water Gaging Station, Route 91	
086-0120	Dr. Greever House	CHILHOWIE
086-0121	Preston House	CHILHOWIE
086-0122	DeBusk House	BROADFORD
086-0123	Sexton-Hays House	CHATHAM HILL
086-0124	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church	CHATHAM HILL
086-0125	Bishop House	CHILHOWIE
086-0126	Mountain View Methodist Church Mountain View United Methodist Church	CHILHOWIE
086-0127	Sulphur Springs Cemetery	CHILHOWIE
086-0128	Dr. Harrington House	ATKINS
086-0129	Bank, Sugar Grove	ATKINS
086-0130	Hamm-Roberts Mill	ATKINS
086-0131	Pugh House	ATKINS
086-0132	Teas School	ATKINS
086-0133	Teas Extract Plant Manager's House Lockwood House	ATKINS
086-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House	ATKINS
086-0135	McCarter-Kirk House	MARION
086-0136	Log House, Route 615	ATKINS
086-0137	Y-House, Route 11	ATKINS
086-0138	Barn, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0139	Mount Carmel Mill	ATKINS

086-0140	Newman Barn	ATKINS
086-0141	North Holston Company Store	BROADFORD
086-0142	Gypco Inn	BROADFORD
086-0143	Dr. Hughes House	BROADFORD
	Dr. Hatfield House	
086-0144	Morgan, John Vincent, House	CHILHOWIE
086-0145	Copenhaver, H.P., Mill	MARION
086-0146	Store, Route 614	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0147	House, Route 614	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0148	Brewer's Store	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0149	Jennings Store	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0150	Brandstetter House	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0151	Camp Grain Mill	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0152	Bear, David, House	ATKINS
086-0153	Glenn Log House	ATKINS
086-0154	Anderson, Molly, House	ATKINS
086-0155	Shumate, Rev. Jessie, House	ATKINS
086-0156	Doss House	ATKINS
086-0157	Griffitt Log House	ATKINS
086-0158	Davis-Evans House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0159	Price House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0160	Hawkins, Rev. Elijah, House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0161	Musser Mill	RURAL RETREAT
086-0162	N&W Dormitory	RURAL RETREAT
086-0163	Nipper Log House	BROADFORD
086-0164	Sanders House	BROADFORD
086-0165	Buchanan House Bridge	BROADFORD
086-0166	Clear Brothers Store	BROADFORD
086-0167	Rich Valley Methodist Church	CHATHAM HILL
	Rich Valley United Methodist Church	
086-0168	Rich Valley Mill	CHATHAM HILL
086-0169	Buchanan, George L., House	BROADFORD
086-0170	Buchanan, Leslie, House	BROADFORD
086-0171	Buchanan, F. Grundy, House	CHATHAM HILL
086-0172	Ellendale School	CHATHAM HILL
086-0173	Richardson House	MARION
086-0174	House, Route 657	MARION
086-0175	Adwolfe Store	MARION
086-0176	Cox House	MARION
086-0177	Peacock House	MARION
086-0178	Holston Mill Company House	MARION
086-0179	Copenhaver Barn	MARION
086-0180	Sinclair Bottom Voting Precinct	CHILHOWIE
086-0181	Bishop House	CHILHOWIE
119-0001	Smyth County Court House	MARION
119-0002	Stallard House	MARION
119-0003	Railroad Depot-Marion	MARION
119-0004	Southwestern State Hospital	MARION
	Henderson Bldg.	
	Southwestern State Hospital Rotunda	
119-0004-001	Southwestern State Hospital	MARION
	Carpenter Shop/Coal Shed	
119-0004-002	Southwestern State Hospital Wright	MARION
	Building	
119-0004-003	Southwestern State Hospital	MARION
	Incinerator	
119-0004-004	Southwestern State Hospital	MARION
	Auditorium	
119-0004-005	Southwestern State Hospital	MARION
	Tuberculosis Sanitorium	
119-0004-006	Southwestern State Hospital "C"	MARION
	Building	
	Southwestern VA Mental Health	
	Institute "C" Bldg.	

119-0005	Buchanan, Lt. Gov. B.F., House	MARION
119-0006	Marion Male Academy	MARION
119-0007	Masonic Temple-Marion	MARION
119-0008	United States Post Office-Marion	MARION
119-0009	Lincoln Theater	MARION
119-0010	Hotel Lincoln	MARION
119-0012	Marion Historic District	
119-0012-001	Staley, H.B., House	MARION
119-0012-002	Apperson, Dr. John S., House	MARION
119-0012-003	First Methodist Church	MARION
	First United Methodist Church	
119-0012-004	Marion Municipal Building	MARION
119-0012-005	Service Station, Main Street	MARION
119-0012-006	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church	MARION
119-0012-007	Bank of Marion	MARION
119-0012-008	Campbell, J. C., House	MARION
119-0012-009	Copenhaver, J.S., House	MARION
119-0012-010	Miller, Judge D.C., Law Office	MARION
119-0012-011	Overall Factory	MARION
	Holston-Phoenix Professional Building	
119-0012-012	Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House	MARION
119-0012-013	Odd Fellows Lodge	MARION
119-0012-014	Greer, W.E., House	MARION
119-0012-015	Austin, William O., House	MARION
119-0012-016	Ford Motor Company	MARION
	D and D Awning Company	
119-0012-017	Marion Junior College	MARION
	Blue Ridge Job Corps	
119-0012-018	Marion Publishing Company	MARION
	Sherwood Anderson Office	
119-0012-019	Greer, R.T., House	MARION
119-0012-020	Dickinson, Dr. S.W., House	MARION
119-0012-021	Lincoln, C.C., House	MARION
119-0012-022	Lincoln, W.L., House	MARION
119-0012-023	Marion High School	MARION
	Smyth County School Administration Building	
119-0012-024	Bridge, East Chilhowie Street	MARION
119-0012-025	Rhea, J.B., Building	MARION
	Happy's Restaurant	
119-0012-026	Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church	MARION
	Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church	
119-0012-027	Store, 334 West Main Street	MARION
	Carol's Coiffures and Tanning Salon	
119-0013	Marion High School	MARION
	Marion Middle School	
119-0014	Carnegie School	MARION
	Mountain Community Action Programs Building	
119-0015	Gwyn, C., House	MARION
	Graham, Henderson, House	
119-0016	Smyth County School	MARION
	Smyth County Historic Society Building	
189-0001	Chilhowie Historic District	
189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-002	Chilhowie Post Office/Snavely Grocery Building	CHILHOWIE
	The Art Place	
189-0001-003	Vance Hardware	CHILHOWIE
	Berry Farm Supply	

189-0001-004	Bonham Cold Storage Building	CHILHOWIE
189-0002	Apperson-Vance House	CHILHOWIE
189-0003	Bonham, H.L., House	CHILHOWIE
189-0004	Sherwood House	CHILHOWIE
189-0005	Pierce House	CHILHOWIE
189-0006	Chilhowie Municipal Building	CHILHOWIE
189-0007	Rainbow Motel	CHILHOWIE
189-0008	Madison, Margaret, Homeplace	CHILHOWIE
189-0009	Smith, W.T., House	CHILHOWIE
189-0010	Cole, Robert, House	CHILHOWIE
189-0011	Tate, James, House	CHILHOWIE
189-0012	Chilhowie Milling Company Office	CHILHOWIE
189-0013	Cottage, 295 Main Street	CHILHOWIE
189-0014	Beattie, A.C., House	CHILHOWIE
	Beattie, A.C., House	
295-0001	Saltville Historic District	
295-0002	House, 105 Russell Street	SALTVILLE
	Cheese Factory	
295-0003	Elizabeth Cemetery	SALTVILLE
295-0004	House, 801 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
	House, Seven Row	
295-0005	House, 803 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
	House, "Seven Row"	
295-0006	House, 623 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0007	House, 604 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0008	House, 606 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
	Poore House	
295-0009	Mathieson Alkali Works Office	SALTVILLE
	Building	
	T.D. Wheel	
295-0010	House, 124 Perryville Road	SALTVILLE
295-0011	House, 132 Perryville Road	SALTVILLE
295-0012	House, 303 Wiley Drive	GLADE SPRING
295-0013	House, 503 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0014	Saltville Post Office	SALTVILLE
	Community Library	
295-0015	Saltville Theater	SALTVILLE
295-0016	Office Building	SALTVILLE
	Saltville Museum Park Building	
295-0017	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist	SALTVILLE
	Church	
	Madam Russell Memorial United	
	Methodist Church	
295-0018	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	SALTVILLE
295-0019	House, 151 Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0020	House, 230 Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0021	House, 226 Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0022	House, 124 Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0023	House, 127 and 129 Allison Gap Road	SALTVILLE
	British Row House #2	
295-0024	House, 119 and 121 Allison Gap Road	SALTVILLE
	British Row House #4	
295-0025	House, 416 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0026	House, 311 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0027	Company Elementary School	SALTVILLE
	The Kindergarten Building	
295-0028	House, 203 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0029	House, 405 West Main Street	
295-0030	House, 409 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank	SALTVILLE

309 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX C:
**INVENTORY OF SURVEYED RESOURCES
BY ALPHABETICAL ORDER**

SMTYH COUNTY ALPHABETICAL SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
086-0077	"Y" Shaped House	ATKINS
086-0074	(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church	MARION
086-0175	Adwolfe Store	MARION
086-0108	Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall PCS Phosphate Plant	SALTVILLE
086-0154	Anderson, Molly, House	ATKINS
119-0012-002	Apperson, Dr. John S., House	MARION
189-0002	Apperson-Vance House	CHILHOWIE
086-0013	Aspenvale Cemetery (NR) Aspenvale Site & Campbell Cemetery	CHILHOWIE
119-0012-015	Austin, William O., House	MARION
119-0012-007	Bank of Marion	MARION
086-0129	Bank, Sugar Grove	ATKINS
086-0033	Barn, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0138	Barn, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0152	Bear, David, House	ATKINS
189-0014	Beattie, A.C., House Beattie, A.C., House	CHILHOWIE
086-0125	Bishop House	CHILHOWIE
086-0181	Bishop House	CHILHOWIE
086-0005	Blue Spring Log House	CEDAR SPRINGS
189-0001-004	Bonham Cold Storage Building	CHILHOWIE
189-0003	Bonham, H.L., House	CHILHOWIE
086-0083	Bonham, Mary C., House	CHILHOWIE
086-0150	Brandstetter House	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0148	Brewer's Store	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0066	Bridge #6086 (VDOT Survey)	CHATHAM HILL
119-0012-024	Bridge, East Chilhowie Street	MARION
086-0107	Bridge, Route 619 Bridge, VDOT #6023	NEBO
086-0032	Bridge, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0029-003	Brier Cove Bridge	
086-0165	Buchanan House Bridge	BROADFORD
086-0171	Buchanan, F. Grundy, House	CHATHAM HILL
086-0169	Buchanan, George L., House	BROADFORD
086-0170	Buchanan, Leslie, House	BROADFORD
119-0005	Buchanan, Lt. Gov. B.F., House	MARION
086-0151	Camp Grain Mill	CEDAR SPRINGS
119-0012-008	Campbell, J. C., House	MARION
119-0014	Carnegie School Mountain Community Action Programs Building	MARION
189-0001	Chilhowie Historic District	
086-0014	Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church (NR) Chilhowie United Methodist Church	CHILHOWIE
189-0012	Chilhowie Milling Company Office	CHILHOWIE
189-0006	Chilhowie Municipal Building	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-002	Chilhowie Post Office/Snavely Grocery Building The Art Place	CHILHOWIE
086-0166	Clear Brothers Store	BROADFORD
086-0029	Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area	
086-0029-002	Clinch Mountain WMA-Ray Bottoms Bridge	
086-0100	Cole, Henry, House	CHILHOWIE
189-0010	Cole, Robert, House	CHILHOWIE

295-0027	Company Elementary School The Kindergarten Building	SALTVILLE
086-0179	Copenhaver Barn	MARION
086-0145	Copenhaver, H.P., Mill	MARION
119-0012-009	Copenhaver, J.S., House	MARION
086-0082	Copenhaver-Detweiler House	MARION
189-0013	Cottage, 295 Main Street	CHILHOWIE
086-0176	Cox House	MARION
086-0050	Davis House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0158	Davis-Evans House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0122	DeBusk House	BROADFORD
119-0012-020	Dickinson, Dr. S.W., House	MARION
086-0156	Doss House	ATKINS
086-0120	Dr. Greever House	CHILHOWIE
086-0128	Dr. Harrington House	ATKINS
086-0143	Dr. Hughes House	BROADFORD
	Dr. Hatfield House	
086-0061	Dwelling #1, Route 664 (VDOT)	MARION
086-0062	Dwelling #2, Route 664 (VDOT)	MARION
086-0057	Dwelling #2, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0058	Dwelling #3, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0060	Dwelling #4, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0043	Dwelling, Route 617	CHILHOWIE
086-0044	Dwelling, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0045	Dwelling, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0047	Dwelling, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0035	Dwelling, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0038	Dwelling, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0037	Dwelling, Route 622	ATKINS
295-0003	Elizabeth Cemetery	SALTVILLE
086-0172	Ellendale School	CHATHAM HILL
086-0028	Ervin Dam	
086-0113	Ezelle School	NEBO
086-0098	Farmstead, Route 42	BROADFORD
086-0048	Farris, Mark, House	RURAL RETREAT
119-0012-003	First Methodist Church	MARION
	First United Methodist Church	
086-0051	Fisher Residence	RURAL RETREAT
119-0012-016	Ford Motor Company	MARION
	D and D Awning Company	
086-0011	Fox Farm Site (NR)	MARION
086-0153	Glenn Log House	ATKINS
119-0012-019	Greer, R.T., House	MARION
119-0012-014	Greer, W.E., House	MARION
086-0157	Griffitt Log House	ATKINS
119-0015	Gwyn, C., House	MARION
	Graham, Henderson, House	
086-0142	Gypco Inn	BROADFORD
086-0130	Hamm-Roberts Mill	ATKINS
086-0088	Hancock House	ATKINS
086-0160	Hawkins, Rev. Elijah, House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0102	Hayton, R. Earl, House	BROADFORD
086-0178	Holston Mill Company House	MARION
086-0081	Hopkins-McClellan House	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
	Meadow Brook Farm	
119-0010	Hotel Lincoln	MARION
086-0021	House	
086-0118	House and Clocksmith Shop, Route 645	CHILHOWIE
295-0002	House, 105 Russell Street	SALTVILLE
	Cheese Factory	
295-0024	House, 119 and 121 Allison Gap Road	SALTVILLE
	British Row House #4	
295-0022	House, 124 Main Street	SALTVILLE

295-0010	House, 124 Perryville Road	SALTVILLE
295-0023	House, 127 and 129 Allison Gap Road British Row House #2	SALTVILLE
295-0011	House, 132 Perryville Road	SALTVILLE
295-0019	House, 151 Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0028	House, 203 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0021	House, 226 Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0020	House, 230 Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0012	House, 303 Wiley Drive	GLADE SPRING
295-0026	House, 311 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0029	House, 405 West Main Street	
295-0030	House, 409 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0025	House, 416 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0013	House, 503 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0007	House, 604 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0008	House, 606 East Main Street Poore House	SALTVILLE
295-0006	House, 623 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0004	House, 801 East Main Street	SALTVILLE
	House, Seven Row	
295-0005	House, 803 East Main Street House, "Seven Row"	SALTVILLE
086-0092	House, Cardwell	SALTVILLE
086-0093	House, Route 613	SALTVILLE
086-0147	House, Route 614	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0101	House, Route 621	NEBO
086-0094	House, Route 634	SALTVILLE
086-0105	House, Route 638	CHILHOWIE
086-0174	House, Route 657	MARION
086-0063	House, Route 774 (VDOT)	CHILHOWIE
086-0104	Hubble, Edgar, House	NEBO
086-0015-009	Hungry Mother State Park "Long John" Toilet	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-010	Hungry Mother State Park "Stone John" Toilet	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-002	Hungry Mother State Park Asst. Superintendent's House	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-036	Hungry Mother State Park Beach Area	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-030	Hungry Mother State Park Blacksmith Shop	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-007	Hungry Mother State Park Boat Dock Shed	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-008	Hungry Mother State Park Boathouse	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-012	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #1	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-021	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #10	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-022	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #11	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-023	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #12	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-024	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #13	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-025	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #14	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-013	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #2	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-014	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #3	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-015	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #4	CHATHAM HILL MARION
086-0015-016	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #5	CHATHAM HILL

086-0015-017	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #6	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-018	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #7	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-020	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #9	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-034	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin Areas	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-035	Hungry Mother State Park Campgrounds	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-031	Hungry Mother State Park Circulation System	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-029	Hungry Mother State Park Garage	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-032	Hungry Mother State Park Lake, Dam, Spillway	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-011	Hungry Mother State Park Lodge	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-037	Hungry Mother State Park Office	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-033	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Areas	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-003	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #1	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-004	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #2	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-026	Hungry Mother State Park Ranger's Bunkhouse	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-006	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant Storage	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-005	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant/Concession Bldg.	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-027	Hungry Mother State Park Shop	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0015-001	Hungry Mother State Park Superintendent's House	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0115	J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store/Service Station	MARION CHATHAM HILL
086-0029-001	Jackson Gap Campground Toilet	SALTVILLE
086-0001	James Davis Homeplace Gammon's Farm	RURAL RETREAT
086-0149	Jennings Store	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0106	Johnston House	MARION
086-0027-B	Konnarock Lutheran Girls School Dwelling	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0027-A	Konnarock Training School (for girls)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0079	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church Laurel Valley Community Church	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0078	Laurel Valley School	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
086-0111	Lick Creek School Young's Chapel	NEBO
119-0009	Lincoln Theater	MARION
119-0012-021	Lincoln, C.C., House	MARION
119-0012-022	Lincoln, W.L., House	MARION
086-0019	Lindamood School	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0136	Log House, Route 615	ATKINS
086-0059	Logging Camp, Route 688 (VDOT)	WHITETOP MOUNTAIN
295-0017	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church	SALTVILLE
	Madam Russell Memorial United Methodist Church	
086-0006	Madison House (Preston House) (NR)	SALTVILLE

189-0008	Madison, Margaret, Homeplace	CHILHOWIE
086-0017	Marion Correctional Center	
086-0024	Marion Fish Hatchery Building	MARION
086-0025	Marion Fish Hatchery Cold Storage Building	MARION
086-0023	Marion Fish Hatchery Dwelling	MARION
119-0012-023	Marion High School Smyth County School Administration Building	MARION
119-0013	Marion High School Marion Middle School	MARION
119-0012	Marion Historic District	
119-0012-017	Marion Junior College Blue Ridge Job Corps	MARION
119-0006	Marion Male Academy	MARION
119-0012-004	Marion Municipal Building	MARION
119-0012-018	Marion Publishing Company Sherwood Anderson Office	MARION
119-0007	Masonic Temple-Marion	MARION
295-0009	Mathieson Alkali Works Office Building T.D. Wheel	SALTVILLE
086-0135	McCarter-Kirk House	MARION
086-0091	McCready/McCrady School McCready Head Start	BROADFORD
086-0086	Middle Fork Baptist Church	CHILHOWIE
119-0012-010	Miller, Judge D.C., Law Office	MARION
086-0144	Morgan, John Vincent, House	CHILHOWIE
086-0080	Mount Carmel Methodist Church Mount Carmel United Methodist Church	ATKINS
086-0139	Mount Carmel Mill	ATKINS
119-0012-026	Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church	MARION
086-0126	Mountain View Methodist Church Mountain View United Methodist Church	CHILHOWIE
086-0030	Mt. Rogers Garage	ATKINS
086-0161	Musser Mill	RURAL RETREAT
086-0162	N&W Dormitory	RURAL RETREAT
189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie	CHILHOWIE
086-0099	Neff House	CHILHOWIE
086-0140	Newman Barn	ATKINS
086-0163	Nipper Log House	BROADFORD
086-0109	Norfolk and Western Stone Bridge	MARION
086-0141	North Holston Company Store	BROADFORD
119-0012-013	Odd Fellows Lodge	MARION
295-0016	Office Building Saltville Museum Park Building	SALTVILLE
086-0085	Old Bethel Church	CHATHAM HILL
086-0002	Old Stone Tavern/Rock House (NR)	ATKINS
086-0046	Outbuilding, Route 617	RURAL RETREAT
086-0034	Outbuilding, Route 622	ATKINS
086-0036	Outbuilding, Route 622	ATKINS
119-0012-011	Overall Factory Holston-Phoenix Professional Building	MARION
086-0177	Peacock House	MARION
086-0018	Phillippi Farm	
189-0005	Pierce House	CHILHOWIE
086-0121	Preston House	CHILHOWIE
086-0003	Preston, John Montgomery, House	MARION

	(NR)	
	Wilderness Road Trading Post	
	Preston House	
	Herondon	
086-0159	Price House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0131	Pugh House	ATKINS
119-0003	Railroad Depot-Marion	MARION
189-0007	Rainbow Motel	CHILHOWIE
086-0049	Repass House	RURAL RETREAT
119-0012-025	Rhea, J.B., Building	MARION
	Happy's Restaurant	
086-0073	Rich Valley High School and Fairgrounds	BROADFORD
086-0167	Rich Valley Methodist Church	CHATHAM HILL
	Rich Valley United Methodist Church	
086-0168	Rich Valley Mill	CHATHAM HILL
086-0124	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church	CHATHAM HILL
086-0173	Richardson House	MARION
086-0087	Riverside Baptist Church	CHILHOWIE
086-0112	Riverside School	CHILHOWIE
	Riverside Community Center	
086-0097	Roberts Chapel	BROADFORD
	Roberts Chapel United Methodist Church	
086-0096	Roberts Chapel Parsonage	BROADFORD
	Coe, Virginia, House	
119-0012-006	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church	MARION
295-0001	Saltville Historic District	
295-0014	Saltville Post Office	SALTVILLE
	Community Library	
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank	SALTVILLE
295-0015	Saltville Theater	SALTVILLE
086-0164	Sanders House	BROADFORD
086-0022	Scott, Dr. Andrew Porter, House	RURAL RETREAT
086-0026	Scott-Walker House	BROADFORD
119-0012-005	Service Station, Main Street	MARION
086-0117	Service Station, Route 610	CHATHAM HILL
086-0020	Settler's Museum	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0076	Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church	MARION
086-0010	Seven Mile Ford Railroad Station	CHILHOWIE
086-0123	Sexton-Hays House	CHATHAM HILL
189-0004	Sherwood House	CHILHOWIE
086-0155	Shumate, Rev. Jessie, House	ATKINS
086-0180	Sinclair Bottom Voting Precinct	CHILHOWIE
086-0084	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church	CHILHOWIE
	St. Clair Bottom Primitive Baptist Church	
189-0009	Smith, W.T., House	CHILHOWIE
119-0001	Smyth County Court House	MARION
119-0016	Smyth County School	MARION
	Smyth County Historic Society Building	
119-0004-006	Southwestern State Hospital "C" Building	MARION
	Southwestern VA Mental Health Institute "C" Bldg.	
119-0004-004	Southwestern State Hospital Auditorium	MARION
119-0004-001	Southwestern State Hospital Carpenter Shop/Coal Shed	MARION
119-0004	Southwestern State Hospital Henderson Bldg.	MARION
	Southwestern State Hospital Rotunda	

119-0004-003	Southwestern State Hospital Incinerator	MARION
119-0004-005	Southwestern State Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitorium	MARION
119-0004-002	Southwestern State Hospital Wright Building	MARION
119-0012-012	Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House	MARION
086-0103	St. John House Farmstead, Route 600	CHILHOWIE
295-0018	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	SALTVILLE
119-0012-001	Staley, H.B., House	MARION
119-0002	Stallard House	MARION
119-0012-027	Store, 334 West Main Street Carol's Coiffures and Tanning Salon	MARION
086-0146	Store, Route 614	CEDAR SPRINGS
086-0116	Store, Route 630 & 610	BROADFORD
086-0090	Store, Route 91 Nipper House	BROADFORD
086-0089	Store, Route 91, McCrady Frye Funeral Home McCrady Apartments	BROADFORD
086-0075	Store, Seven Mile Ford (Route 11) Little's Quick Check/Snack Bar	CHILHOWIE
086-0007	Stuart Log House; Stuart, J.E.B., House	SALTVILLE
086-0030-002	Sugar Grove Depot	ATKINS
086-0030-003	Sugar Grove Equipment Shed Sugar Grove Depot	ATKINS
086-0030-001	Sugar Grove Oil House Sugar Grove Depot	ATKINS
086-0030-005	Sugar Grove Powder Magazines Sugar Grove Explosive Storage	TROUT DALE
086-0030-004	Sugar Grove Shed Sugar Grove Depot	ATKINS
086-0127	Sulphur Springs Cemetery	CHILHOWIE
189-0011	Tate, James, House	CHILHOWIE
086-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House	ATKINS
086-0133	Teas Extract Plant Manager's House Lockwood House	ATKINS
086-0132	Teas School	ATKINS
086-0009	The First National Bank First Community Bank of Saltville	SALTVILLE -
086-0004	Thomas, Abijah, House (NR)	MARION
086-0012	Town House Town House Ruins	CHILHOWIE
086-0008	Union Methodist Church	BROADFORD
119-0008	United States Post Office-Marion	MARION
189-0001-003	Vance Hardware Berry Farm Supply	CHILHOWIE
086-0064	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0065	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0067	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0068	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0069	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0070	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0071	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0072	VDOT Survey Property	
086-0110	Water Gaging Station, Route 660	CHILHOWIE
086-0119	Water Gaging Station, Route 91	
086-0137	Y-House, Route 11	ATKINS

308 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX D:
**INVENTORY OF SURVEYED RESOURCES
BY CHRONOLOGIC ORDER**

SMYTH COUNTY CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
086-0181		Bishop House
189-0001		Chilhowie Historic District
086-0029		Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area
086-0029-002		Clinch Mountain WMA-Ray Bottoms Bridge
086-0028		Ervin Dam
086-0098		Farmstead, Route 42
086-0021		House
086-0029-001		Jackson Gap Campground Toilet
119-0009		Lincoln Theater
086-0136		Log House, Route 615
086-0017		Marion Correctional Center
119-0012		Marion Historic District
119-0006		Marion Male Academy
119-0007		Masonic Temple-Marion
086-0018		Phillippi Farm
119-0003		Railroad Depot-Marion
295-0001		Saltville Historic District
086-0026		Scott-Walker House
119-0004		Southwestern State Hospital Henderson Bldg. Southwestern State Hospital Rotunda
119-0002		Stallard House
119-0008		United States Post Office-Marion
086-0064		VDOT Survey Property
086-0065		VDOT Survey Property
086-0067		VDOT Survey Property
086-0068		VDOT Survey Property
086-0069		VDOT Survey Property
086-0070		VDOT Survey Property
086-0071		VDOT Survey Property
086-0072		VDOT Survey Property
086-0011	1300	ca Fox Farm Site (NR)
086-0012	1770	ca Town House Town House Ruins
086-0177	1780	ca Peacock House
086-0122	1785	ca DeBusk House
086-0106	1790	ca Johnston House
086-0007	1794	ca Stuart Log House; Stuart, J.E.B., House
086-0006	1795	ca Madison House (Preston House) (NR)
086-0022	1796	Scott, Dr. Andrew Porter, House
086-0179	1800	ca Copenhagen Barn
086-0157	1800s	Griffitt Log House
086-0001	1800	ca James Davis Homeplace Gammon's Farm
086-0163	1800-1825	Nipper Log House
086-0127	1806	ca Sulphur Springs Cemetery
086-0005	1810	ca Blue Spring Log House
086-0158	1810	ca Davis-Evans House
086-0013	1823	ca Aspenvale Cemetery (NR) Aspenvale Site & Campbell Cemetery
086-0081	1830	ca Hopkins-McClellan House Meadow Brook Farm
086-0002	1830	ca Old Stone Tavern/Rock House (NR)
086-0123	1835	ca Sexton-Hays House
119-0016	1838	Smyth County School Smyth County Historic Society Building
086-0160	1840	ca Hawkins, Rev. Elijah, House
086-0003	1842	Preston, John Montgomery, House (NR) Wilderness Road Trading Post

		Preston House
		Herondon
086-0074	1850	ca (Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church
086-0152	1850	ca Bear, David, House
086-0176	1850	ca Cox House
295-0016	1850	ca Office Building
		Saltville Museum Park Building
086-0084	1851	Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church
		St. Clair Bottom Primitive Baptist Church
086-0050	1854	Davis House
086-0004	1856	-57 Thomas, Abijah, House (NR)
086-0124	1858	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church
119-0012-013	1860	ca Odd Fellows Lodge
086-0164	1860	pre Sanders House
086-0103	1860	ca St. John House
		Farmstead, Route 600
295-0003	1865	ca Elizabeth Cemetery
086-0101	1865-1917	House, Route 621
086-0137	1865-1917	Y-House, Route 11
086-0161	1868	ca Musser Mill
189-0002	1870	ca Apperson-Vance House
119-0012-015	1870	ca Austin, William O., House
086-0061	1870	Dwelling #1, Route 664 (VDOT)
086-0178	1870	ca Holston Mill Company House
086-0104	1870s	Hubble, Edgar, House
086-0080	1872	Mount Carmel Methodist Church
		Mount Carmel United Methodist Church
086-0145	1875	ca Copenhaver, H.P., Mill
086-0082	1875	ca Copenhaver-Detweiler House
086-0086	1875	Middle Fork Baptist Church
086-0165	1880	ca Buchanan House Bridge
086-0156	1880	ca Doss House
086-0047	1880	ca Dwelling, Route 617
119-0012-010	1880	Miller, Judge D.C., Law Office
086-0099	1880	ca Neff House
086-0076	1880	Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church
086-0008	1880	ca Union Methodist Church
086-0010	1881	Seven Mile Ford Railroad Station
086-0171	1883	ca Buchanan, F. Grundy, House
086-0169	1883	ca Buchanan, George L., House
086-0170	1883	ca Buchanan, Leslie, House
086-0083	1884	Bonham, Mary C., House
086-0077	1885	ca "Y" Shaped House
119-0012-002	1885	ca Apperson, Dr. John S., House
119-0012-024	1885	Bridge, East Chilhowie Street
119-0012-009	1885	ca Copenhaver, J.S., House
086-0144	1885	ca Morgan, John Vincent, House
086-0139	1885	ca Mount Carmel Mill
119-0012-003	1888	First Methodist Church
		First United Methodist Church
086-0149	1888	ca Jennings Store
086-0126	1888	Mountain View Methodist Church
		Mountain View United Methodist Church
086-0154	1890	ca Anderson, Molly, House
086-0148	1890	ca Brewer's Store
086-0062	1890	Dwelling #2, Route 664 (VDOT)
086-0088	1890	ca Hancock House
295-0022	1890	ca House, 124 Main Street
295-0021	1890	ca House, 226 Main Street
295-0020	1890	ca House, 230 Main Street
086-0019	1890	Lindamood School
086-0162	1890	ca N&W Dormitory
189-0014	1891	Beatie, A.C., House
		Beattie, A.C., House

189-0008	1892	ca	Madison, Margaret, Homeplace
086-0014	1893	-94	Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church (NR) Chilhowie United Methodist Church
295-0009	1894		Mathieson Alkali Works Office Building T.D. Wheel
086-0172	1895		Ellendale School
086-0153	1895		Glenn Log House
086-0100	1896	ca	Cole, Henry, House
086-0109	1896		Norfolk and Western Stone Bridge
295-0018	1896		St. Paul's Episcopal Church
086-0150	1897-1910		Brandstetter House
119-0012-021	1898		Lincoln, C.C., House
295-0017	1898		Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church Madam Russell Memorial United Methodist Church
086-0129	1900	ca	Bank, Sugar Grove
086-0138	1900	post	Barn, Route 622
086-0125	1900s		Bishop House
119-0005	1900	ca	Buchanan, Lt. Gov. B.F., House
119-0012-020	1900	ca	Dickinson, Dr. S.W., House
086-0128	1900	ca	Dr. Harrington House
086-0060	1900		Dwelling #4, Route 688 (VDOT)
086-0043	1900	ca	Dwelling, Route 617
086-0045	1900	ca	Dwelling, Route 617
086-0038	1900	ca	Dwelling, Route 622
086-0037	1900	ca	Dwelling, Route 622
086-0113	1900	ca	Ezelle School
119-0012-019	1900	ca	Greer, R.T., House
086-0102	1900	ca	Hayton, R. Earl, House
086-0118	1900	ca	House and Clocksmith Shop, Route 645
295-0002	1900	ca	House, 105 Russell Street Cheese Factory
295-0024	1900	ca	House, 119 and 121 Allison Gap Road British Row House #4
295-0023	1900	ca	House, 127 and 129 Allison Gap Road British Row House #2
295-0019	1900	ca	House, 151 Main Street
295-0028	1900	ca	House, 203 Henrytown Road
295-0026	1900	ca	House, 311 West Main Street
295-0029	1900-1920		House, 405 West Main Street
295-0025	1900	ca	House, 416 West Main Street
295-0013	1900	ca	House, 503 West Main Street
295-0004	1900-1920		House, 801 East Main Street House, Seven Row
295-0005	1900-1920		House, 803 East Main Street House, "Seven Row"
086-0147	1900	post	House, Route 614
086-0105	1900	ca	House, Route 638
086-0174	1900	ca	House, Route 657
119-0012-022	1900	ca	Lincoln, W.L., House
086-0140	1900	post	Newman Barn
086-0168	1900	ca	Rich Valley Mill
086-0155	1900s		Shumate, Rev. Jessie, House
189-0009	1900	ca	Smith, W.T., House
086-0146	1900	post	Store, Route 614
086-0095	1900	ca	Vannoy House
189-0011	1902		Tate, James, House
086-0112	1903	ca	Riverside School Riverside Community Center
086-0009	1903		The First National Bank First Community Bank of Saltville
119-0012-025	1905		Rhea, J.B., Building Happy's Restaurant
119-0001	1905		Smyth County Court House

119-0012-008	1906-1907	Campbell, J. C., House
086-0121	1906	Preston House
119-0004-001	1906	Southwestern State Hospital Carpenter Shop/Coal Shed
119-0012-023	1907-1908	Marion High School
119-0012-011	1907	Smyth County School Administration Building
086-0097	1907	Overall Factory
189-0003	1907	Holston-Phoenix Professional Building
189-0001-001	1907	Roberts Chapel
295-0006	1907	Roberts Chapel United Methodist Church
086-0159	1909	Bonham, H.L., House
086-0173	1909	National Bank of Chilhowie
119-0004-006	1910	ca House, 623 East Main Street
	1910	ca Price House
	1910	ca Richardson House
	1910	Southwestern State Hospital "C" Building
	1910	Southwestern VA Mental Health Institute "C" Bldg.
119-0012-012	1910	Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House
086-0134	1910	ca Teas Extract Plant Company House
086-0133	1910	ca Teas Extract Plant Manager's House
119-0012-001	1911	Lockwood House
119-0012-014	1911	Staley, H.B., House
119-0012-017	1912	Greer, W.E., House
086-0131	1912	Marion Junior College
119-0015	1912	ca Pugh House
	1912	Blue Ridge Job Corps
	1912	Gwyn, C., House
	1912	Graham, Henderson, House
119-0012-026	1914	Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church
086-0048	1914	Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church
086-0027-B	1915	ca Farris, Mark, House
086-0111	1915	ca Konnarock Lutheran Girls School Dwelling
086-0049	1915	ca Lick Creek School
086-0096	1915	ca Repass House
	1915	Young's Chapel
	1915	Roberts Chapel Parsonage
	1915	Coe, Virginia, House
086-0020	1915	ca Settler's Museum
086-0092	1917	post House, Cardwell
086-0093	1917	post House, Route 613
086-0094	1917	post House, Route 634
086-0167	1917	ca Rich Valley Methodist Church
	1917	Rich Valley United Methodist Church
086-0130	1918	Hamm-Roberts Mill
189-0013	1919	ca Cottage, 295 Main Street
189-0001-004	1920	ca Bonham Cold Storage Building
086-0151	1920	ca Camp Grain Mill
189-0012	1920s	Chilhowie Milling Company Office
189-0001-002	1920s	Chilhowie Post Office/Snavely Grocery Building
	1920	The Art Place
295-0027	1920	ca Company Elementary School
	1920	The Kindergarten Building
086-0120	1920-1930	Dr. Greever House
086-0057	1920	Dwelling #2, Route 688 (VDOT)
086-0058	1920	Dwelling #3, Route 688 (VDOT)
119-0012-016	1920-1930	Ford Motor Company
	1920	D and D Awning Company
086-0142	1920	ca Gypco Inn
295-0010	1920	ca House, 124 Perryville Road
295-0011	1920	ca House, 132 Perryville Road
295-0030	1920	ca House, 409 West Main Street

295-0007	1920	ca House, 604 East Main Street
295-0008	1920	ca House, 606 East Main Street Poore House
086-0115	1920	ca J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store/Service Station
086-0078	1920	ca Laurel Valley School
086-0059	1920	Logging Camp, Route 688 (VDOT)
086-0135	1920	ca McCarter-Kirk House
086-0085	1920	ca Old Bethel Church
086-0034	1920	ca Outbuilding, Route 622
189-0005	1920-1930	Pierce House
086-0087	1920-1930	Riverside Baptist Church
295-0031	1920	Saltville Savings Bank
189-0004	1920-1930	Sherwood House
086-0116	1920	ca Store, Route 630 & 610
086-0132	1920s	Teas School
189-0001-003	1920s	Vance Hardware Berry Farm Supply
119-0012-007	1922	Bank of Marion
086-0066	1922	ca Bridge #6086 (VDOT Survey)
086-0141	1922	North Holston Company Store
119-0012-006	1923	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church
086-0143	1924	Dr. Hughes House Dr. Hatfield House
119-0012-018	1924	Marion Publishing Company Sherwood Anderson Office
189-0010	1925	Cole, Robert, House
086-0044	1925	ca Dwelling, Route 617
086-0035	1925	ca Dwelling, Route 622
295-0012	1925	ca House, 303 Wiley Drive
086-0027-A	1925	Konnarock Training School (for girls)
086-0036	1925	ca Outbuilding, Route 622
119-0012-005	1925	ca Service Station, Main Street
119-0012-027	1925	ca Store, 334 West Main Street Carol's Coiffures and Tanning Salon
119-0010	1926	Hotel Lincoln
086-0073	1927	Rich Valley High School and Fairgrounds
086-0175	1930	ca Adwolfe Store
119-0014	1930	Carnegie School Mountain Community Action Programs Building
086-0166	1930s	Clear Brothers Store
086-0117	1930	ca Service Station, Route 610
086-0180	1930	ca Sinclair Bottom Voting Precinct
086-0090	1930	ca Store, Route 91 Nipper House
086-0075	1930s	Store, Seven Mile Ford (Route 11) Little's Quick Check/Snack Bar
086-0030-005	1930	Sugar Grove Powder Magazines Sugar Grove Explosive Storage
295-0014	1931	Saltville Post Office Community Library
086-0107	1932	ca Bridge, Route 619 Bridge, VDOT #6023
086-0032	1932	Bridge, Route 622
119-0004-003	1933	Southwestern State Hospital Incinerator
119-0004-002	1934	Southwestern State Hospital Wright Building
086-0119	1934	Water Gaging Station, Route 91
086-0091	1935	ca McCready/McCrady School McCready Head Start
086-0046	1935	ca Outbuilding, Route 617
086-0015-009	1936	Hungry Mother State Park "Long John" Toilet
086-0015-010	1936	Hungry Mother State Park "Stone John" Toilet
086-0015-002	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Asst. Superintendent's House

086-0015-036	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Beach Area
086-0015-030	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Blacksmith Shop
086-0015-007	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Boat Dock Shed
086-0015-008	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Boathouse
086-0015-012	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #1
086-0015-013	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #2
086-0015-014	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #3
086-0015-015	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #4
086-0015-016	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #5
086-0015-017	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #6
086-0015-018	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #7
086-0015-020	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #9
086-0015-021	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #10
086-0015-022	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #11
086-0015-023	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #12
086-0015-024	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #13
086-0015-025	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #14
086-0015-034	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Cabin Areas
086-0015-035	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Campgrounds
086-0015-031	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Circulation System
086-0015-029	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Garage
086-0015-032	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Lake, Dam, Spillway
086-0015-011	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Lodge
086-0015-037	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Office
086-0015-003	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #1
086-0015-004	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #2
086-0015-033	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Areas
086-0015-026	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Ranger's Bunkhouse
086-0015-005	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant/Concession Bldg.
086-0015-006	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant Storage
086-0015-027	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Shop
086-0015-001	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Superintendent's House
119-0012-004	1936	Marion Municipal Building
119-0013	1938	Marion High School Marion Middle School
086-0030	1938	Mt. Rogers Garage
086-0063	1939	-40 House, Route 774 (VDOT)
119-0004-005	1939	Southwestern State Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitorium
086-0024	1940	Marion Fish Hatchery Building
086-0025	1940	Marion Fish Hatchery Cold Storage Building
189-0007	1940	ca Rainbow Motel
119-0004-004	1940	Southwestern State Hospital Auditorium
189-0006	1941	Chilhowie Municipal Building
086-0110	1942	Water Gaging Station, Route 660
086-0033	1945	ca Barn, Route 622
086-0079	1945	Laurel Valley Lutheran Church Laurel Valley Community Church
295-0015	1945	ca Saltville Theater
086-0089	1945	Store, Route 91, McCrady Frye Funeral Home McCrady Apartments
086-0023	1947	Marion Fish Hatchery Dwelling
086-0030-004	1955	Sugar Grove Shed Sugar Grove Depot
086-0030-003	1958	Sugar Grove Equipment Shed Sugar Grove Depot
086-0030-001	1958	Sugar Grove Oil House Sugar Grove Depot
086-0030-002	1959	Sugar Grove Depot
086-0108	1960s	Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall PCS Phosphate Plant
086-0029-003	1963	Brier Cove Bridge
086-0051	1980	ca Fisher Residence

APPENDIX E:
**INVENTORY OF SURVEYED RESOURCES
BY HISTORIC CONTEXT**

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
086-0001	1800	ca James Davis Homeplace Gammon's Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
086-0002	1830	ca Old Stone Tavern/Rock House (NR)	Settlement Patterns Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
086-0003	1842	Preston, John Montgomery, House (NR) Wilderness Road Trading Post Preston House Herondon	Commerce/Trade Settlement Patterns
086-0004	1856	-57 Thomas, Abijah, House (NR)	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
086-0005	1810	ca Blue Spring Log House	Domestic
086-0006	1795	ca Madison House (Preston House) (NR)	Domestic
086-0007	1794	ca Stuart Log House; Stuart, J.E.B., House	Domestic
086-0008	1880	ca Union Methodist Church	Religion
086-0009	1903	The First National Bank First Community Bank of Saltville	Commerce/Trade
086-0010	1881	Seven Mile Ford Railroad Station	Transportation/Communication
086-0011	1300	ca Fox Farm Site (NR)	Domestic
086-0012	1770	ca Town House	Domestic
086-0013	1823	ca Aspenvale Cemetery (NR) Aspenvale Site & Campbell Cemetery	Funerary
086-0014	1893	-94 Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church (NR) Chilhowie United Methodist Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
086-0015-001	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Superintendent's House	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-002	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Asst. Superintendent's House	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-003	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #1	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-004	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Shelter #2	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-005	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant/Concession Bldg.	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-006	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Restaurant Storage	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-007	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Boat Dock Shed	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-008	1936	Hungry Mother State Park Boathouse	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-009	1936	Hungry Mother State Park "Long John" Toilet	Recreation/Arts

086-0015-010	1936		Hungry Mother State Park "Stone John" Toilet	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-011	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Lodge	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-012	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #1	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-013	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #2	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-014	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #3	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-015	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #4	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-016	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #5	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-017	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #6	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-018	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #7	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-020	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #9	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-021	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #10	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-022	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #11	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-023	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #12	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-024	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #13	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-025	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin #14	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-026	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Ranger's Bunkhouse	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-027	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Shop	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-029	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Garage	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-030	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Blacksmith Shop	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-031	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Circulation System	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-032	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Lake, Dam, Spillway	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-033	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Picnic Areas	Technology/Engineering Recreation/Arts
086-0015-034	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Cabin Areas	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-035	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Campgrounds	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-036	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Beach Area	Recreation/Arts
086-0015-037	1936		Hungry Mother State Park Office	Recreation/Arts
086-0017			Marion Correctional Center	
086-0018			Phillippi Farm	
086-0019	1890		Lindamood School	Education
086-0020	1915	ca	Settler's Museum	Domestic
086-0021			House	Domestic
086-0022	1796		Scott, Dr. Andrew Porter, House	Domestic
086-0023	1947		Marion Fish Hatchery Dwelling	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0024	1940		Marion Fish Hatchery Building	Subsistence/Agriculture

086-0025	1940	Marion Fish Hatchery Cold Storage Building	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0026		Scott-Walker House	
086-0027-A	1925	Konnarock Training School (for girls)	Architecture/Community Planning
086-0027-B	1915	ca Konnarock Lutheran Girls School Dwelling	Education Health Care/Medicine Religion Domestic
086-0028		Ervin Dam	Education Technology/Engineering
086-0029		Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area	Government/Law/Political
086-0029-001		Jackson Gap Campground Toilet	Recreation/Arts
086-0029-002		Clinch Mountain WMA-Ray Bottoms Bridge	Government/Law/Political Recreation/Arts
086-0029-003	1963	Brier Cove Bridge	Technology/Engineering
086-0030	1938	Mt. Rogers Garage	Technology/Engineering
086-0030-001	1958	Sugar Grove Oil House	Transportation/Communication
		Sugar Grove Depot	Transportation/Communication
086-0030-002	1959	Sugar Grove Depot	Transportation/Communication
086-0030-003	1958	Sugar Grove Equipment Shed	Domestic
		Sugar Grove Depot	
086-0030-004	1955	Sugar Grove Shed	Domestic
		Sugar Grove Depot	
086-0030-005	1930	Sugar Grove Powder Magazines	Military/Defense
		Sugar Grove Explosive Storage	
086-0032	1932	Bridge, Route 622	Technology/Engineering
086-0033	1945	ca Barn, Route 622	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0034	1920	ca Outbuilding, Route 622	Domestic
086-0035	1925	ca Dwelling, Route 622	Domestic
086-0036	1925	ca Outbuilding, Route 622	Domestic
086-0037	1900	ca Dwelling, Route 622	Domestic
086-0038	1900	ca Dwelling, Route 622	Domestic
086-0043	1900	ca Dwelling, Route 617	Domestic
086-0044	1925	ca Dwelling, Route 617	Domestic
086-0045	1900	ca Dwelling, Route 617	Domestic
086-0046	1935	ca Outbuilding, Route 617	Domestic
086-0047	1880	ca Dwelling, Route 617	Domestic
086-0048	1915	ca Farris, Mark, House	Domestic
086-0049	1915	ca Repass House	Domestic
086-0050	1854	Davis House	Domestic
086-0051	1980	ca Fisher Residence	Domestic
086-0057	1920	Dwelling #2, Route 688 (VDOT)	Domestic
086-0058	1920	Dwelling #3, Route 688 (VDOT)	Domestic
086-0059	1920	Logging Camp, Route 688 (VDOT)	Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0060	1900	Dwelling #4, Route 688 (VDOT)	Domestic
086-0061	1870	Dwelling #1, Route 664 (VDOT)	Domestic
086-0062	1890	Dwelling #2, Route 664 (VDOT)	Domestic
086-0063	1939	-40 House, Route 774 (VDOT)	Domestic
086-0064		VDOT Survey Property	
086-0065		VDOT Survey Property	
086-0066	1922	ca Bridge #6086 (VDOT)	Transportation/Communication

			Survey)	
086-0067			VDOT Survey Property	
086-0068			VDOT Survey Property	
086-0069			VDOT Survey Property	
086-0070			VDOT Survey Property	
086-0071			VDOT Survey Property	
086-0072			VDOT Survey Property	
086-0073	1927		Rich Valley High School and Fairgrounds	Education Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0074	1850	ca	(Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church	Religion
086-0075	1930s		Store, Seven Mile Ford (Route 11) Little's Quick Check/Snack Bar	Commerce/Trade
086-0076	1880		Seven Mile Ford Presbyterian Church	Religion
086-0077	1885	ca	"Y" Shaped House	Domestic
086-0078	1920	ca	Laurel Valley School	Education
086-0079	1945		Laurel Valley Lutheran Church Laurel Valley Community Church	Religion
086-0080	1872		Mount Carmel Methodist Church Mount Carmel United Methodist Church	Religion
086-0081	1830	ca	Hopkins-McClellan House Meadow Brook Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
086-0082	1875	ca	Copenhaver Detweiler House	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0083	1884		Bonham, Mary C., House	Domestic
086-0084	1851		Sinclair's Bottom Primitive Baptist Church St. Clair Bottom Primitive Baptist Church	Religion
086-0085	1920	ca	Old Bethel Church	Religion
086-0086	1875		Middle Fork Baptist Church	Religion
086-0087	1920-1930		Riverside Baptist Church	Religion
086-0088	1890	ca	Hancock House	Domestic
086-0089	1945		Store, Route 91, McCrady Frye Funeral Home McCrady Apartments	Commerce/Trade
086-0090	1930	ca	Store, Route 91 Nipper House	Commerce/Trade
086-0091	1935	ca	McCreedy/McCrady School McCreedy Head Start	Education
086-0092	1917	post	House, Cardwell	Domestic
086-0093	1917	post	House, Route 613	Domestic
086-0094	1917	post	House, Route 634	Domestic
086-0095	1900	ca	Vannoy House	Domestic
086-0096	1915		Roberts Chapel Parsonage Coe, Virginia, House	Religion
086-0097	1907		Roberts Chapel Roberts Chapel United Methodist Church	Religion
086-0098			Farmstead, Route 42	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0099	1880	ca	Neff House	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0100	1896	ca	Cole, Henry, House	Domestic
086-0101	1865-1917		House, Route 621	Domestic
086-0102	1900	ca	Hayton, R. Earl, House	Domestic

086-0103	1860	ca St. John House Farmstead, Route 600	
086-0104	1870s	Hubble, Edgar, House	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0105	1900	ca House, Route 638	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0106	1790	ca Johnston House	Domestic
086-0107	1932	ca Bridge, Route 619 Bridge, VDOT #6023	Transportation/Communication
086-0108	1960s	Air Force Hydrazine Blast Wall	Industry/Processing/Extraction Technology/Engineering
086-0109	1896	PCS Phosphate Plant Norfolk and Western Stone Bridge	Transportation/Communication Transportation/Communication
086-0110	1942	Water Gaging Station, Route 660	Government/Law/Political Technology/Engineering
086-0111	1915	ca Lick Creek School Young's Chapel	Education
086-0112	1903	ca Riverside School Riverside Community Center	Education
086-0113	1900	ca Ezelle School	Education
086-0115	1920	ca J.G. Clear "Big Boy" Store/Service Station	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
086-0116	1920	ca Store, Route 630 & 610	Commerce/Trade
086-0117	1930	ca Service Station, Route 610	Commerce/Trade
086-0118	1900	ca House and Clocksmith Shop, Route 645	Commerce/Trade Domestic
086-0119	1934	Water Gaging Station, Route 91	Government/Law/Political Technology/Engineering
086-0120	1920-1930	Dr. Greever House	Domestic Health Care/Medicine
086-0121	1906	Preston House	Domestic
086-0122	1785	ca DeBusk House	Domestic
086-0123	1835	ca Sexton-Hays House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
086-0124	1858	Rich Valley Presbyterian Church	Religion
086-0125	1900s	Bishop House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0126	1888	Mountain View Methodist Church Mountain View United Methodist Church	Funerary Religion
086-0127	1806	ca Sulphur Springs Cemetery	Funerary
086-0128	1900	ca Dr. Harrington House	Domestic Health Care/Medicine
086-0129	1900	ca Bank, Sugar Grove	Commerce/Trade
086-0130	1918	Hamm-Roberts Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0131	1912	ca Pugh House	Domestic
086-0132	1920s	Teas School	Education
086-0133	1910	ca Teas Extract Plant Manager's House Lockwood House	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0134	1910	ca Teas Extract Plant Company House	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0135	1920	ca McCarter-Kirk House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0136		Log House, Route 615	Domestic
086-0137	1865-1917	Y-House, Route 11	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic

086-0138	1900	post Barn, Route 622	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0139	1885	ca Mount Carmel Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0140	1900	post Newman Barn	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0141	1922	North Holston Company Store	Commerce/Trade
086-0142	1920	ca Gypco Inn	Industry/Processing/Extraction Commerce/Trade Domestic
086-0143	1924	Dr. Hughes House Dr. Hatfield House	Industry/Processing/Extraction Domestic
086-0144	1885	ca Morgan, John Vincent, House	Industry/Processing/Extraction Domestic
086-0145	1875	ca Copenhagen, H.P., Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0146	1900	post Store, Route 614	Commerce/Trade
086-0147	1900	post House, Route 614	Domestic
086-0148	1890	ca Brewer's Store	Commerce/Trade
086-0149	1888	ca Jennings Store	Commerce/Trade Government/Law/Political Domestic
086-0150	1897-1910	Brandstetter House	Domestic
086-0151	1920	ca Camp Grain Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0152	1850	ca Bear, David, House	Domestic
086-0153	1895	Glenn Log House	Commerce/Trade Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0154	1890	ca Anderson, Molly, House	Domestic
086-0155	1900s	Shumate, Rev. Jessie, House	Domestic
086-0156	1880	ca Doss House	Domestic
086-0157	1800s	Griffitt Log House	Domestic Settlement Patterns
086-0158	1810	ca Davis-Evans House	Domestic
086-0159	1910	ca Price House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0160	1840	ca Hawkins, Rev. Elijah, House	Domestic
086-0161	1868	ca Musser Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0162	1890	ca N&W Dormitory	Domestic Transportation/Communication
086-0163	1800-1825	Nipper Log House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0164	1860	pre Sanders House	Domestic Military/Defense
086-0165	1880	ca Buchanan House Bridge	Domestic Technology/Engineering
086-0166	1930s	Clear Brothers Store	Commerce/Trade
086-0167	1917	ca Rich Valley Methodist Church Rich Valley United Methodist Church	Religion
086-0168	1900	ca Rich Valley Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0169	1883	ca Buchanan, George L., House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0170	1883	ca Buchanan, Leslie, House	Domestic
086-0171	1883	ca Buchanan, F. Grundy, House	Domestic Settlement Patterns Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0172	1895	Ellendale School	Education
086-0173	1910	ca Richardson House	Settlement Patterns Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0174	1900	ca House, Route 657	Domestic
086-0175	1930	ca Adwolfe Store	Commerce/Trade
086-0176	1850	ca Cox House	Domestic
086-0177	1780	ca Peacock House	Domestic

086-0178	1870	ca Holston Mill Company House	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
086-0179	1800	ca Copenhagen Barn	Subsistence/Agriculture
086-0180	1930	ca Sinclair Bottom Voting Precinct	Government/Law/Political
086-0181		Bishop House	Domestic
119-0001	1905	Smyth County Court House	Architecture/Community Planning
119-0002		Stallard House	Government/Law/Political
119-0003		Railroad Depot-Marion	Domestic Architecture/Community Planning
119-0004		Southwestern State Hospital Henderson Bldg.	Transportation/Communication Architecture/Community Planning
119-0004-001	1906	Southwestern State Hospital Rotunda	Government/Law/Political Health Care/Medicine
119-0004-002	1934	Southwestern State Hospital Carpenter Shop/Coal Shed	Government/Law/Political Health Care/Medicine Industry/Processing/Extraction
119-0004-003	1933	Southwestern State Hospital Wright Building	Government/Law/Political Health Care/Medicine
119-0004-004	1940	Southwestern State Hospital Incinerator	Government/Law/Political Health Care/Medicine
119-0004-005	1939	Southwestern State Hospital Tuberculosis Sanitorium	Government/Law/Political Health Care/Medicine Recreation/Arts
119-0004-006	1910	Southwestern State Hospital "C" Building	Government/Law/Political Health Care/Medicine
119-0005	1900	Southwestern VA Mental Health Institute "C" Bldg.	Government/Law/Political Health Care/Medicine
119-0005	1900	ca Buchanan, Lt. Gov. B.F., House	Architecture/Community Planning
119-0006		Marion Male Academy	Domestic
119-0007		Masonic Temple-Marion	Government/Law/Political Education
119-0008		United States Post Office-Marion	Social Government/Law/Political
119-0009		Lincoln Theater	Recreation/Arts
119-0010	1926	Hotel Lincoln	Domestic
119-0012		Marion Historic District	
119-0012-001	1911	Staley, H.B., House	Architecture/Community Planning
119-0012-002	1885	ca Apperson, Dr. John S., House	Domestic Domestic
119-0012-003	1888	First Methodist Church First United Methodist Church	Health Care/Medicine Architecture/Community Planning
119-0012-004	1936	Marion Municipal Building	Religion
119-0012-005	1925	ca Service Station, Main Street	Government/Law/Political Commerce/Trade
119-0012-006	1923	Royal Oak Presbyterian Church	Transportation/Communication Architecture/Community Planning Religion

119-0012-007	1922	Bank of Marion	Architecture/Community Planning
119-0012-008	1906-1907	Campbell, J. C., House	Commerce/Trade Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
119-0012-009	1885	ca Copenhaver, J.S., House	Domestic
119-0012-010	1880	Miller, Judge D.C., Law Office	Government/Law/Political
119-0012-011	1907	Overall Factory Holston-Phoenix Professional Building	Industry/Processing/Extraction
119-0012-012	1910	Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House	Domestic
119-0012-013	1860	ca Odd Fellows Lodge	Social
119-0012-014	1912	Greer, W.E., House	Domestic
119-0012-015	1870	ca Austin, William O., House	Domestic
119-0012-016	1920-1930	Ford Motor Company D and D Awning Company	Commerce/Trade
119-0012-017	1912	Marion Junior College Blue Ridge Job Corps	Architecture/Community Planning Education
119-0012-018	1924	Marion Publishing Company Sherwood Anderson Office	Commerce/Trade
119-0012-019	1900	ca Greer, R.T., House	Domestic
119-0012-020	1900	ca Dickinson, Dr. S.W., House	Domestic
119-0012-021	1898	Lincoln, C.C., House	Domestic
119-0012-022	1900	ca Lincoln, W.L., House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
119-0012-023	1907-1908	Marion High School Smyth County School Administration Building	Architecture/Community Planning Education
119-0012-024	1885	Bridge, East Chilhowie Street	Transportation/Communication
119-0012-025	1905	Rhea, J.B., Building Happy's Restaurant	Commerce/Trade
119-0012-026	1914	Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church	Ethnicity Immigration Religion
119-0012-027	1925	ca Store, 334 West Main Street Carol's Coiffures and Tanning Salon	Commerce/Trade
119-0013	1938	Marion High School	Education
119-0014	1930	Marion Middle School Carnegie School Mountain Community Action Programs Building	Education Ethnicity Immigration
119-0015	1914	Gwyn, C., House	Domestic
119-0016	1838	Graham, Henderson, House Smyth County School Smyth County Historic Society Building	Education
189-0001		Chilhowie Historic District	
189-0001-001	1909	National Bank of Chilhowie	Commerce/Trade
189-0001-002	1920s	Chilhowie Post Office/Snavely Grocery Building	Commerce/Trade Government Law/Political

189-0001-003	1920s	The Art Place Vance Hardware	Commerce/Trade
189-0001-004	1920	ca Berry Farm Supply Bonham Cold Storage Building	Commerce/Trade
189-0002	1870	ca Apperson-Vance House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
189-0003	1909	Bonham, H.L., House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction Subsistence/Agriculture
189-0004	1920-1930	Sherwood House	Domestic
189-0005	1920-1930	Pierce House	Domestic
189-0006	1941	Chilhowie Municipal Building	Government/Law/Political
189-0007	1940	ca Rainbow Motel	Commerce/Trade Domestic
189-0008	1892	ca Madison, Margaret, Homeplace	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
189 0009	1900	ca Smith, W.T., House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
189-0010	1925	Cole, Robert, House	Domestic
189-0011	1902	Tate, James, House	Domestic
189-0012	1920s	Chilhowie Milling Company Office	Commerce/Trade Industry/Processing/Extraction
189-0013	1919	ca Cottage, 295 Main Street	Domestic
189-0014	1891	Beatie, A.C., House Beattie, A.C., House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Government/Law/Political Subsistence/Agriculture
295-0001		Saltville Historic District	
295-0002	1900	ca House, 105 Russell Street Cheese Factory	Domestic
295-0003	1865	ca Elizabeth Cemetery	Funerary
295-0004	1900-1920	House, 801 East Main Street	Domestic
295-0005	1900-1920	House, Seven Row House, 803 East Main Street	Domestic
295-0006	1910	ca House, "Seven Row" House, 623 East Main Street	Domestic
295-0007	1920	ca House, 604 East Main Street	Domestic
295-0008	1920	ca House, 606 East Main Street	Domestic
295-0009	1894	Poore House Mathieson Alkali Works Office Building T.D. Wheel	Architecture/Community Planning Ethnicity/Immigration Industry/Processing/Extraction
295-0010	1920	ca House, 124 Perryville Road	Domestic
295-0011	1920	ca House, 132 Perryville Road	Domestic
295-0012	1925	ca House, 303 Wiley Drive	Domestic
295-0013	1900	ca House, 503 West Main	Industry/Processing/Extraction Domestic

295-0014	1931	Street Saltville Post Office Community Library	Government/Law/Political
295-0015	1945	ca Saltville Theater	Recreation/Arts
295-0016	1850	ca Office Building Saltville Museum Park Building	Commerce/Trade Industry/Processing/Extraction
295-0017	1898	Madam Russell Memorial Methodist Church Madam Russell Memorial United Methodist Church	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction Religion
295-0018	1896	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
295-0019	1900	ca House, 151 Main Street	Domestic
295-0020	1890	ca House, 230 Main Street	Domestic
295-0021	1890	ca House, 226 Main Street	Domestic
295-0022	1890	ca House, 124 Main Street	Domestic
295-0023	1900	ca House, 127 and 129 Allison Gap Road British Row House #2	Domestic
295-0024	1900	ca House, 119 and 121 Allison Gap Road British Row House #4	Domestic
295-0025	1900	ca House, 416 West Main Street	Domestic
295-0026	1900	ca House, 311 West Main Street	Domestic
295-0027	1920	ca Company Elementary School The Kindergarten Building	Education
295-0028	1900	ca House, 203 Henrytown Road	Domestic
295-0029	1900-1920	House, 405 West Main Street	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
295-0030	1920	ca House, 409 West Main Street	Domestic
295-0031	1920	Saltville Savings Bank	Commerce/Trade

APPENDIX F:
**PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE POTENTIAL
CHILHOWIE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following is an application to determine if an historic district is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Before an historic district is nominated to the registers a determination of eligibility must be made by the State Review Board.

Please type and use 8 1/2" x 11" paper if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. NAME CHOSEN FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT (for example: Smithfield Historic District (town); Rosemont Historic District (neighborhood); Pulaski Commercial Historic District (predominant building type):
Downtown Chilhowie Historic District

2. LOCATION
 - A. City or County Chilhowie, Virginia (Smyth County)

 - B. General Boundaries of district (for example: 300-600 blocks of Broad Street; area bounded by Main, Green, Locust, and Water streets)
The 100 block of Main Street.

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS. In order to notify each property owner of the proposed historic district, we must have the names and addresses of all property owners (not tenants) within the historic district. In case of corporate ownership (offices, churches, etc.), the name of the appropriate contact person must be given. Please attach additional sheets of paper to record this information.

4. GENERAL DATA

- A. Range of dates or periods in which all or most of the buildings that comprise the proposed historic district were constructed (for example: late 18th century to 1945; ca. 1890 to ca. 1910; primarily early 20th century):

early 20th century

- B. Primary Use of Buildings (for example: commercial; residential; industrial; commercial/residential):

commercial and government

- C. Significant buildings within the proposed historic district, their dates or periods of construction, and any architects or builders (carpenters, brickmasons, etc.) associated with the building if known (for example: Trinity Lutheran Church, 1926, Maxwell & Long, Architects; Thomas Williams House, 1890s, Anthony Bishop-builder; Locust Grove, mid-19th century):

The National Bank of Chilhowie, 1909; the Chilhowie Post Office, 1920s; the

Bonham Cold Storage Office, ca. 1915; Vance Hardware, 1920s.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the general character of the proposed historic district. You might consider the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings, the types of buildings that are included in the district, architectural styles that are represented, density of development, street patterns, landscaping, important open spaces (parks, agricultural fields), and natural features (rivers, hills, forests, etc.). Continue on next page or attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

The proposed Downtown Chilhowie Historic District is a concentrated two block section of Main Street comprised of two- and three-story brick commercial buildings. The historic fabric of this area remains intact, creating a continuous streetscape.

The buildings along Main Street in downtown Chilhowie are typically of brick construction with storefronts at the street level and decorative parapet roofs. The 1907 **National Bank of Chilhowie** stands as a cornerstone at the corner of Main Street and White Top Mountain Road. Designed in a combination of early 20th century revival styles, using classical motifs in the modillioned cornice and modified thermal window with decorative brickwork in geometric patterns, the building attests to the prosperity of the town in the early 1900s. The 1920s **Chilhowie Post Office** is a double storefront building that housed the post office on one side and a grocery store on the other. ...see description.... The ca 1915 **Bonham Cold Storage Building**, a three-story brick building with the simple three-bay storefront and parapet roof, is typical of the designs of these early 20th century commercial buildings that line the street. The ca 1920 **Vance Hardware Building**, with its stepped gable front, is an example of the more utilitarian warehouse design also found in the area.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Please explain why this area is significant in relation to local or state history. Are there any significant historical events, persons, or families that are associated with the proposed district? Does the district's architecture represent certain themes (commerce, transportation, industry, architecture, etc.) or historical periods that are important to the community's history and development? You might cite or include copies of bibliographic materials that strengthen your argument for historical significance.

The proposed Downtown Chilhowie Historic District is significant on the local level and eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. As a relatively intact commercial strip composed of commercial and government institutions, the district reflects the development of the Chilhowie as the commercial center for the large agricultural region that surrounds it.

The area that was to become Chilhowie was originally known as the "Townhouse" after Colonel James Patton designated it as the site of a future settlement in 1748. A settlement developed as early as 1770 with the construction of the log dwelling known as the Townhouse. By the early 19th century, the Townhouse was enlarged to serve as a tavern and post. With the arrival of the railroad in 1856, the center of settlement shifted from the Townhouse to the railroad and the town became known as Greever's Switch. As the town grew, the name was changed to Chilhowie, after the Indian name for the Middle Fork Valley meaning "valley of many deer."

Chilhowie, originally referred to as the Town House, began to grow after the completion of the railroad before the Civil War. Then known as Greever's Switch, the village consisted of a post office and a railroad siding. In the late 19th century, George Palmer, owner of the nearby Chilhowie Sulphur Springs, succeeded in renaming the town Chilhowie. The town continued to grow as a place of trade along the railroad and as a center of service for the vast agricultural lands of the Middle and South Fork valleys.

The first store was built in 1870 by Minter Jackson who also established a pottery plant, which took advantage of the fine clays in the area and was the first industry in town. This plant became the Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company in 1891. ... info on fire.... The Vance Hardware Company, established in the 1890s, became a leading supplier of farming supplies as well as information on the latest developments in agricultural science, working closely with the Experimental Station of V.P.I. in Blacksburg. The orchard business was developed in the area under the leadership of H.L. Bonham in the early 1900s. In testament to the strong economy of the town, the National Bank of Chilhowie was organized in 1905. The town of Chilhowie continued to grow during the early 20th century as a center of trade along the Norfolk and Western Railroad and was incorporated in 1915.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

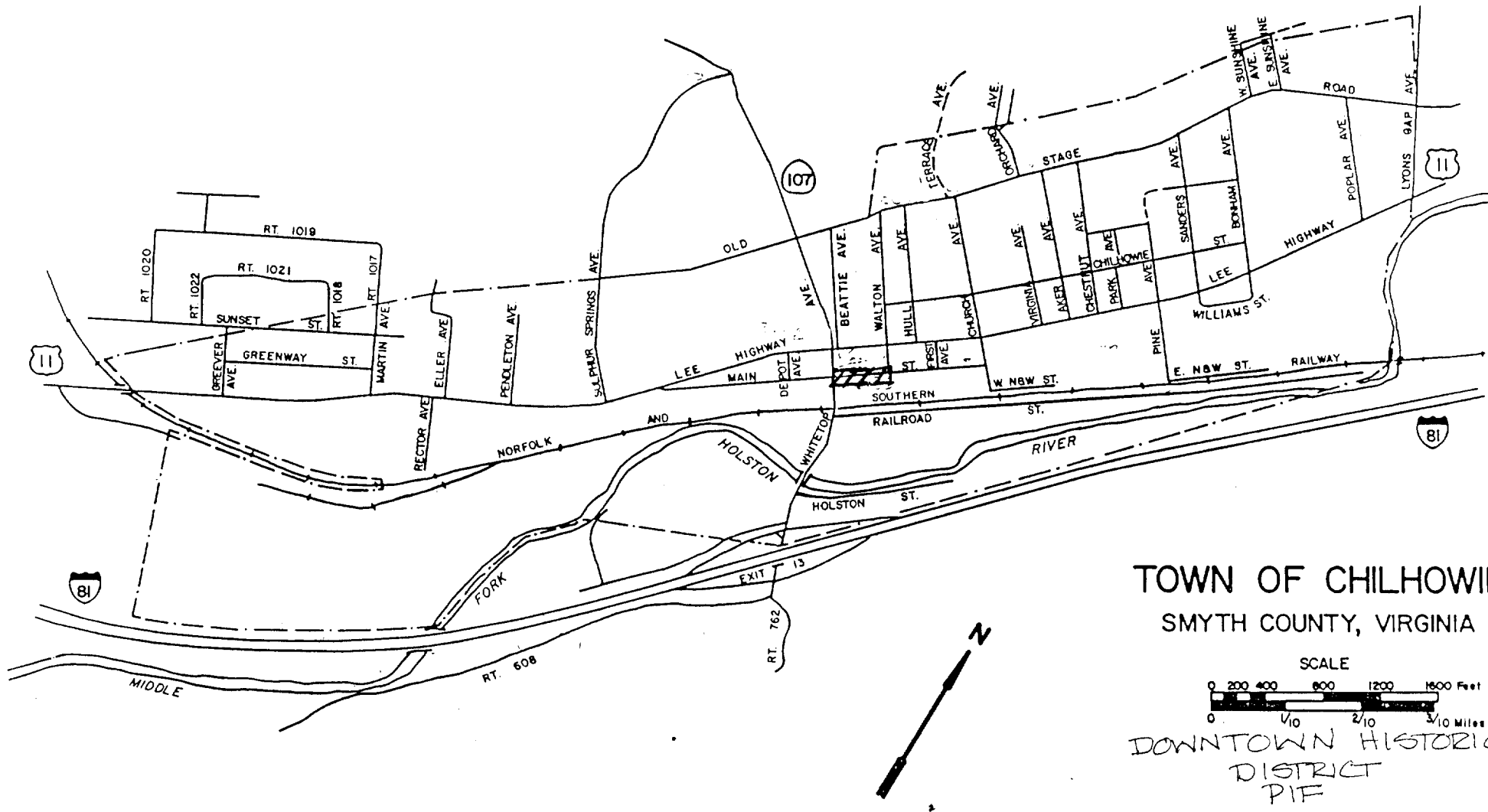
Black-and-white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes (photo showing buildings along one side of a block or portion of block) must be provided. Photographs of significant individual buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the proposed district should also be included. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application.

8. MAP

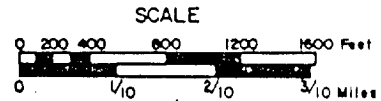
Please include a map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed historic district. A sketch map is acceptable if street names, route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent

geographic features, and a north arrow are clearly indicated.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:



TOWN OF CHILHOWIE SMYTH COUNTY, VIRGINIA



DOWNTOWN HISTORIC
DISTRICT
PIF

MAP PREPARED BY MOUNT ROGERS PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

APPENDIX G:
**PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE POTENTIAL
MARION HISTORIC DISTRICT**

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM

HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following is an application to determine if an historic district is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Before an historic district is nominated to the registers a determination of eligibility must be made by the State Review Board.

Please type and use 8 1/2" x 11" paper if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. NAME CHOSEN FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT (for example: Smithfield Historic District (town); Rosemont Historic District (neighborhood); Pulaski Commercial Historic District (predominant building type):
Marion Historic District

2. LOCATION
 - A. City or County Marion, Virginia (Smyth County)

 - B. General Boundaries of district (for example: 300-600 blocks of Broad Street; area bounded by Main, Green, Locust, and Water streets)
The area bounded by N. Church, Chilhowie, N. Main, Pendleton, Cherry, S. Main, and Poston streets and the Middle Fork Holston River.

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS. In order to notify each property owner of the proposed historic district, we must have the names and addresses of all property owners (not tenants) within the historic district. In case of corporate ownership (offices, churches, etc.), the name of the appropriate contact person must be given. Please attach additional sheets of paper to record this information.

4. GENERAL DATA
 - A. Range of dates or periods in which all or most of the buildings that comprise the proposed historic district were constructed (for example: late 18th century to 1945; ca. 1890 to ca. 1910; primarily early 20th century):
ca. 1880s to ca. 1940s

 - B. Primary Use of Buildings (for example: commercial; residential; industrial; commercial/residential):
commercial/residential/government/educational/religious/social

 - C. Significant buildings within the proposed historic district, their dates or periods of construction, and any architects or builders (carpenters, brickmasons, etc.) associated with the building if known (for example:

Trinity Lutheran Church, 1926, Maxwell & Long, Architects; Thomas Williams House, 1890s, Anthony Bishop-builder; Locust Grove, mid-19th century):

Smyth County Courthouse, 1905, Frank P. Milburn-Architect;

Marion Municipal Building, 1936;

Bank of Marion, 1922, Manley & Young-Architects;

Marion National Bank, 1927, Eubank and Caldwell-Architect;

Masonic Temple, 1908;

R.T. Greer Store/Herb House, 1914;

Hotel Lincoln, 1927;

Marion Publishing Company/Sherwood Anderson Office, 1924;

Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, 1923, C.B. Kearfoot-Architect

Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church, 1914;

First Methodist Church, 1888;

Christ Episcopal Church, 1940, C.H. Hinnant-Architect;

Ebenezar Lutheran Church, 1949; Marion Male Academy, 1876;

Marion Junior College, 1912;

Marion High School, 1907;

J.C. Campbell House, 1906;

Lt. Governor B.F. Buchanan House, ca. 1900;

H.B. Staley House, 1911;

Roseacre, 1920;

A.T. Lincoln House, 1912;

W.L. Lincoln House, ca. 1900;

John S. Copenhaver House, ca.1890;

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the general character of the proposed historic district. You might consider the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings, the types of buildings that are included in the district, architectural styles that are represented, density of development, street patterns, landscaping, important open spaces (parks, agricultural fields), and natural features (rivers, hills, forests, etc.). Continue on next page or attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

The town of Marion, established in 1832 as the county seat of Smyth County, includes a full range of late 19th and early 20th century residential, commercial and institutional structures that reflect its development as the political center, as well as an industrial and commercial center, of Smyth County. With the Middle Fork Holston River (paralleled by the railroad) serving as a northern and western boundary, the town is laid out in a grid pattern along West and North Main streets (Route 11), which curve to follow the river.

The commercial and institutional buildings along West Main Street form the nucleus of the town and could be considered as a smaller separate historic district. These buildings, extending from the intersections of West Main Street with North and South Main streets, are primarily of brick construction and designed in a variety of late 19th and early 20th century styles.

The Smyth County Courthouse, constructed in 1905 on the site of the original 1834 courthouse, stands at the center of town. Designed in the Beaux-Arts style by Frank P. Milburn, this imposing brick and limestone institution with its low rotunda and classical portico reflects the influence of the City Beautiful movement popularized by the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The interior originally featured an auditorium known as the "Court Square Theatre" for public performances. The courthouse lawn is the site of several monuments to war veterans and continues to serve as a gathering place for the community. The 1936 Marion Municipal Building is another government institution located on West Main Street. This Colonial-Revival brick structure with its cupola is reminiscent of the early Colonial institutions.

The commercial buildings, primarily located along West Main Street, are typically two-story of brick construction and date from the early 20th century. The 1922 Bank of Marion, designed in the Romanesque-Revival style, stands out among the more typical brick storefront buildings with its arched opening and contrasting brick and cast-concrete detailing in geometric patterns. The Classical-Revival Marion National Bank was constructed in 1927 by Eubank and Caldwell of Roanoke with a two-story recessed entrance flanked by Doric columns, a classical entablature and large arched windows along the side. Other commercial buildings lining Main Street and defining the terminus points of the proposed district are typical two-story brick commercial buildings with 3-bay storefronts.

The numerous churches, representing a full range of denominations, are a significant component of the town. The majority of these churches are designed in various interpretations of the Gothic-Revival style. Many of these, such as the 1923 Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, the 1914 Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church and the 1949 Ebenezer Lutheran Church, are located on West Main Street. Others, such as the First Methodist Church (1888) and Christ Episcopal Church (1940) are located within one block of this main avenue.

Marion has been a center for education since its earliest days with many of the private subscription schools being located in the county seat. The Marion Male Academy, now converted to a private

residence, was founded in 1876 on College Street. The 1907 Marion High School, designed in the Romanesque-Revival style with arched openings and corbelled brick work, stands behind the courthouse near the site of the first public school built in 1838 (which has been moved and now serves as the Smyth County Museum). The 1912 Marion Junior College on West Main Street, founded in 1873 as Marion Female College, is an excellent example of an educational institution designed in the Classical-Revival style with its classical portico and rotunda surrounded by a campus of auxiliary buildings and grounds.

As a town with a full complement of services, there are several social resources within Marion. Most prominent is the Lincoln Hotel and Theater, originally constructed in 1927 as the Francis Marion Hotel. This five-story Classical-Revival structure is typical of many taller buildings designed in the early 20th century with its limestone base, brick shaft and classical entablature. The interior of this social institution included a ballroom and movie theater. The Romanesque-Revival Masonic Temple, constructed in 1908, is another social institution in Marion just south of Main Street. The Odd Fellows Hall, a vernacular two-story frame building located at 238 West Main Street, was founded prior to the Civil War and continues to house the headquarters of this social order in Marion.

The residential neighborhood extends on either side of West Main Street and includes a wide range of domestic architectural styles and vernacular interpretations. The John S. Copenhaver House (116 Cherry Street), built ca. 1890 in the Carpenter Gothic-style, is one of the earliest surviving dwellings. The ca. 1900 Lt. Governor B.F. Buchanan House (135 W. Strother Street) and the 1911 H.B. Staley House (109 W. Strother Street) are excellent examples of the Queen-Anne style. Many of the larger houses, typically designed in various interpretations of the Colonial-Revival style, were built in the early 1900s by the various industrial entrepreneurs who prospered in the early 20th century. The J.C. Campbell House (205 W. Main Street) was built in 1906 by the president of the U.S. Spruce Lumber Company as a showcase for the natural beauty of the local lumber resources. The W.L. Lincoln House (ca. 1900, Queen Anne) and the A.T. Lincoln (1912, Classical Revival) are located away from the center of town on N. Church Street in order to be close to the site of the Look & Lincoln Factory along the river. Several larger homes dating from the 1920s and 1930s are also located along the river, including the ca. 1920 Roseacre (309 North Street) which was the home of Annabel Morris Buchanan, noted composer and folklorist, and is possibly a Sears-Roebuck house design.

Little structural evidence remains of Marion's role as an industrial center. The Overall Factory, constructed ca. 1920 by C.F. Kearfoot for the North Holston Manufacturing Company is located on South Lane. To the north, along the river and railroad tracks, only one warehouse building remains of the ca. 1880 Look & Lincoln Wagon Factory, which later became Virginia Tableworks. The railroad, with a row of associated turn-of-the-century frame houses follows the Middle Fork along the north boundary of the town. The N&W Train Station, designed in the Romanesque-Revival style and listed individually on the National Register, was constructed in 1906 along North Main Street for passenger traffic. The N&W Train Station, accompanied by the Queen-Anne style station master's house, serve as the northwestern boundary of the proposed historic district.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Please explain why this area is significant in relation to local or state history. Are there any significant historical events, persons, or families that are associated with the proposed district? Does the district's architecture represent certain themes (commerce, transportation, industry, architecture, etc.) or historical periods that are important to the community's history and development? You might cite or include copies of bibliographic materials that strengthen your argument for historical significance.

The town of Marion as the county seat of Smyth County is significant on the local level with resources in the areas of: architecture, commerce, community planning and development, education, entertainment/recreation, ethnic heritage, industry, law, literature, politics/government, religion, social history and transportation. Its period of significance ranges from 1832 to the present as it continues to serve as a government, commercial and industrial center of Smyth County. As such, the proposed Marion Historic District appears to be eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C.

The area that was to become the town of Marion was originally part of the Royal Oak land grant settled by the Campbell family in the mid-18th century. Located along the Middle Fork of the Holston River and the Wilderness Road, the area of Marion has figured prominently in the history of the region since the earliest days of settlement. The first church to be established, Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, was originally organized by the Campbell family on these lands. The section of Royal Oak that became Marion was later part of a farm owned by Thomas Humes.

After the creation of Smyth County in 1832, a commission of five men from surrounding counties was selected to choose a site for the courthouse. Thomas Humes' land on the Middle Fork was selected and the new county seat was named Marion in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolutionary War.

Prior to its establishment as the county seat, the area of Marion consisted of only one structure and a mill. (Wilson, 297) When the construction of the courthouse was completed in 1834, the town quickly began to grow. Taverns, ordinaries, stables and private houses of entertainment sprung up around the court square to meet the needs of people coming for court days and the numerous activities that accompanied them. By 1835, Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia described Marion as having "a courthouse, clerk's office and jail, 10-12 houses, 2 mercantile stores and one cotton manufactory." The population totaled 100 and included three attorneys and two physicians. (Martin, 1836:435)

Marion, as the county seat, realized an increase in population of 78% during the second half of the 19th century from a population of 445 in 1860 to 2,045 in 1900. Boyd's report in 1892 described the town as having two public schools, a female college, a private male academy, timber factories, flouring mills, hotels, seven churches, stores, a bank, and various repair shops. Public improvements in Marion during this time included: the laying of a water line in 1888, the construction of a new Norfolk and Western depot, the organization of the Smyth County Telephone Company: and the founding of the Marion Light and Power Company in 1900. In 1903 with the establishment of the Marion National Bank, the town supported two banks.

Due to its location along the Middle Fork, paralleled by the railroad, and Staley's Creek, Marion became an industrial center as well as the seat of government. A number of mills were located along

the river and creek. In 1860 Look and Lincoln bought the old Snavely's mill on Staley's Creek and established a successful plow factory. In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906. The Seavers expanded their cabinet business into a furniture factory in 1905. The Look and Lincoln factory, which opened a plow-handle factory in 1865, shifted their focus to furniture and established the Virginia Table Works in 1907. This was the largest factory in the world making dining-room furniture by 1919. (Wilson, 1932:184)

Many of the buildings that create the streetscapes of Marion were built during the early 20th century. The economic boom of the numerous industries that were established in the late 19th and early 20th century began to translate into new buildings during this period. The present Beaux-Arts style courthouse was constructed in 1905 on a much larger and grander scale than the original 1834 red brick structure. The present Bank of Marion was constructed in 1922 followed by the Marion National Bank in 1927. The Hotel Lincoln was built in 1927 as the Francis Marion Hotel. The Ford Motor Company also appeared during this time. 1927 marked the year that the renowned author Sherwood Anderson purchased the Marion Publishing Company. Anderson edited the two newspapers for several years, during which time he developed the fictional reporter "Buck Fever," a mountain man through which Anderson commented on the local life of Smyth County. In 1936 the Municipal Building in Marion was built.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

Black-and-white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes (photo showing buildings along one side of a block or portion of block) must be provided. Photographs of significant individual buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the proposed district should also be included. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application.

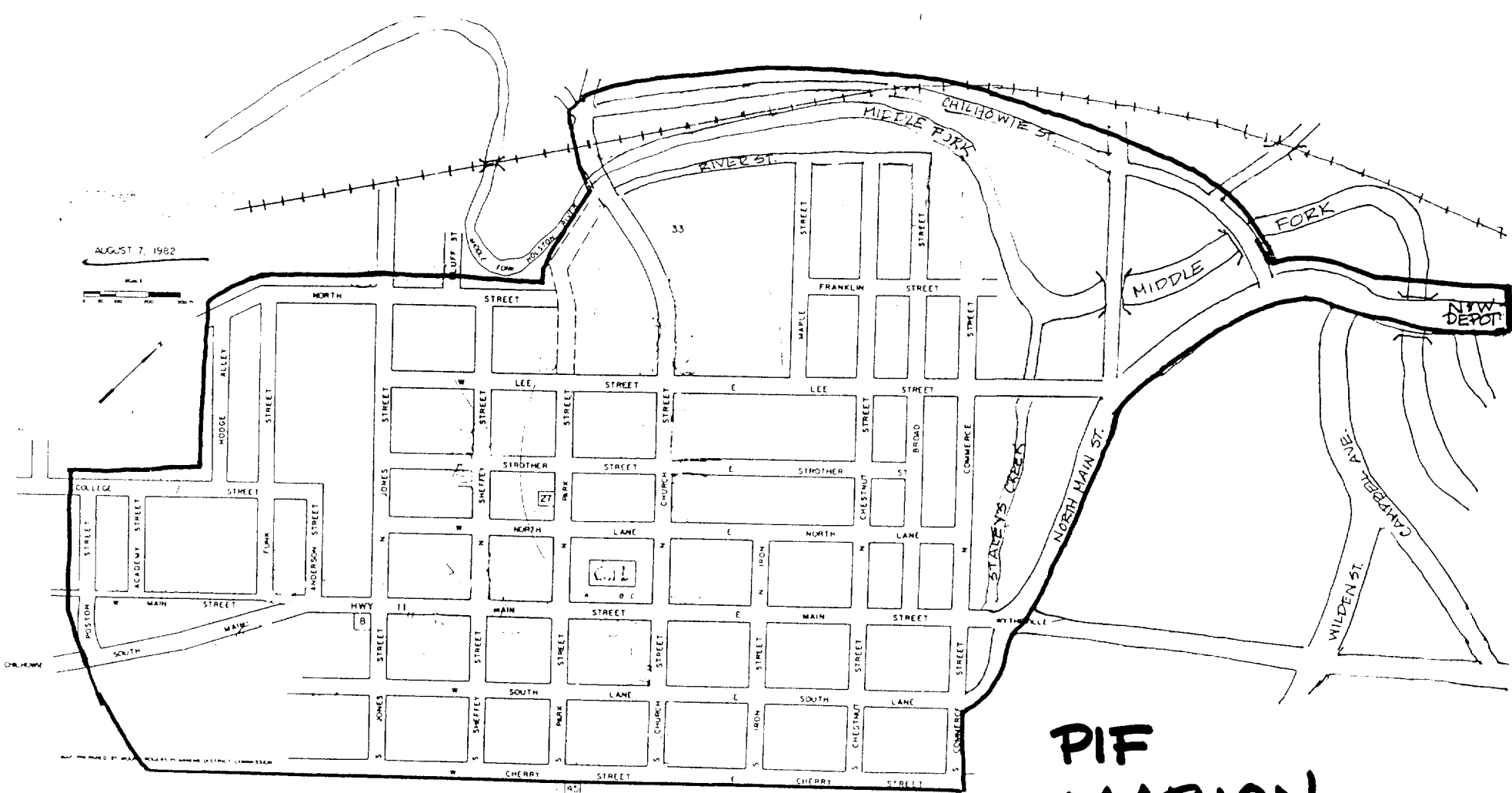
8. MAP

Please include a map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed historic district. A sketch map is acceptable if street names, route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, and a north arrow are clearly indicated.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The town of Marion is currently a participant in the Main Street Program and has taken advantage of the Facade Improvement Program to restore many of its historic facades in the commercial downtown area along West Main Street. The town has also recently created a zoning district in the commercial downtown area to promote low- to middle-income housing in the upper floors of the commercial buildings.

AUGUST 7, 1982



PIF
MARION
HISTORIC

APPENDIX H:
**PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE POTENTIAL
SALTVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM

HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following is an application to determine if an historic district is eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Before an historic district is nominated to the registers a determination of eligibility must be made by the State Review Board.

Please type and use 8 1/2" x 11" paper if additional space is needed.

All submitted materials become the property of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and cannot be returned.

1. NAME CHOSEN FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT (for example: Smithfield Historic District (town); Rosemont Historic District (neighborhood); Pulaski Commercial Historic District (predominant building type):

Saltville Historic District

2. LOCATION

A. City or County Saltville, Virginia (Smyth County)

B. General Boundaries of district (for example: 300-600 blocks of Broad Street; area bounded by Main, Green, Locust, and Water streets)

The area bounded by West Main Street at the city limits; Lake Drive,

Wiley Drive, Palmer Avenue; First Avenue; East Main Street to Elizabeth

Cemetery; Government Plant Road; British Row on Allison Gap Road;

and the 200 block of Henrytown Road.

3. LEGAL PROPERTY OWNERS. In order to notify each property owner of the proposed historic district, we must have the names and addresses of all property owners (not tenants) within the historic district. In case of corporate ownership (offices, churches, etc.), the name of the appropriate contact person must be given. Please attach additional sheets of paper to record this information.

4. GENERAL DATA

A. Range of dates or periods in which all or most of the buildings that comprise the proposed historic district were constructed (for example: late 18th century to 1945; ca. 1890 to ca. 1910; primarily early 20th century):

ca. 1850s to ca. 1940s

B. Primary Use of Buildings (for example: commercial; residential; industrial; commercial/residential):

commercial/residential/government/educational/religious/social/recreational

C. Significant buildings within the proposed historic district, their dates or periods of construction, and any architects or builders (carpenters, brickmasons, etc.) associated with the building if known (for example: Trinity Lutheran Church, 1926, Maxwell & Long, Architects; Thomas Williams House, 1890s, Anthony Bishop-builder; Locust Grove, mid-19th century):

Madam Russel Log House (1788, reconstructed 1974):

Elizabeth Cemetery, 1825:

Office Building/Saltville Museum Park, ca 1850:

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1896:

Madam Russell Memorial Church, 1898:

British Row, ca 1894:

Seven Row Houses, ca 1915:

House, Wiley Drive, 1920s:

First National Bank of Saltville, 1903:

Saltville Savings Bank, 1920:

Saltville Post Office, 1931:

Saltville Golf Course, ca 1925.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the general character of the proposed historic district. You might consider the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings, the types of buildings that are included in the district, architectural styles that are represented, density of development, street patterns, landscaping, important open spaces (parks, agricultural fields), and natural features (rivers, hills, forests, etc.). Continue on next page or attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.

Saltville is a relatively intact “company town” with a full complement of resources, the majority of which were constructed by the Mathiason-Alkali Works. Resources include a full range of late 19th and early to mid-20th century residential, commercial and institutional structures that reflect its development as a community of Mathiason-Alkali (later Olin Corporation) employees from the late 1890s into the 1970s.

The commercial center of town, bounded by Palmer Avenue and Main Street, consists of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings. These buildings are simple in form with flat parapet roofs and minimal detailing. The Mathiason-Alkali General Store and the train depot, now demolished, were originally located in the center between these two streets. The 1931 Colonial-Revival **Saltville Post Office (295-14)**, now used for the library, is one of the only public buildings constructed by Mathiason Alkali that remains. The **other surviving public building is the Primer School/Company Elementary School (295-27)**, a one-story cottage-form building on West Main Street that has been converted to a residence. The ca. 1850 **Office Building, Saltville Museum Park (295-16)** is a remnant of the pre-Mathiason Alkali days of the Holston Salt and Plaster Works. The building, which was originally located west towards Washington County where the early downtown was located, was moved to a new location along the railroad tracks and Palmer Avenue and renovated as a museum in the 1967. The 1903 **First National Bank of Saltville (86-9)**, constructed of local limestone in the Beaux-Arts style, reflects the influence of the 1893 Columbian Exposition on institutional designs. In contrast, the ca 1920 **Saltville Savings Bank (295-31)** is much simpler in design with its simple brick storefront facade and stepped parapet. Despite its modest appearance, this bank attested to the prosperity and growing population of the town in the early 20th century.

Religious institutions in Saltville include the **St. Paul’s Episcopal Church (295-18)** and the **Madam Russell Memorial United Methodist Church**, both located on West Main Street. The 1896 **St. Paul’s Episcopal Church** is a sophisticated version of the Carpenter Gothic that reflects the influence of the English congregation associated with the Mathiason-Alkali Works. This frame church, with its decorative shingling and woodwork, has a cruciform plan and intersecting-hip roof with central belfry that is unusual for the area. The **Madam Russell Memorial Church (295-1-2)** was built in 1898 in memory of Elizabeth Henry Campbell Russell on the property of her log home in Saltville. “Madam Russell,” as she was called was a leading force in the establishing the Methodist Church in the region. The church is designed in the Late Gothic-Revival style and constructed of local limestone. The front facade features a steeply-pitched gable roof and large Gothic-arched window of stained glass framed by a bell tower with entrance vestibule at one corner and a turret with lancet windows at the other corner. The church is on the property of the Russell’s log 2-room log house, which was torn down in 1908 and reconstructed in 1974. A parsonage also stood on the property at one time, as evidenced by an early photograph. This 2-story frame Queen-Anne dwelling has been demolished. On East Main Street, the ca. 1825 **Elizabeth Cemetery (295-3)**, which is located on land donated by Madam Russell, serves as an eastern terminus to the proposed district.

The most predominant building type in the district are the company houses. These houses, which were built and owned by Mathiason-Alkali, are often referred to in groups of similar houses and named either for the plant in which the residents worked, such as "Government Plant Row" or "N.P. Row" (for the Nitrogen Products Plant), or by other names descriptive of the houses or their residents, such as "British Row," "Seven Row" and "Tin Can Alley." These houses, with the exception of the managers' and supervisors' houses, were vernacular in form with minimal detailing. The size and type of house were related to the rank of the resident in the factory. These company houses were single-houses as well as duplexes, representing some of the only multiple-family dwellings in the County.

The four duplexes known as the **British Row Houses** on Allison Gap Road in Saltville were some of the first houses built by the Mathiason Alkali Works for the English that came to help set up the plant. These ca. 1894 two-story frame duplexes feature a side-gable roof with central peak and projecting entrance bay. The cornices were bracketed with scroll-sawn detailing. The **British Row Houses #2 and #4 (295-23 and 295-24)** at retain this original detailing while the others have been remodeled.

The company houses known as the **Seven Row Houses (295-4 and 295-5)** at 801 and 803 E. Main Street were built ca. 1915. These 1- 1/2 story frame houses were three bays wide with a side-gable roof, central peak, and one-story, three-bay porch. This form is also found in the **House, 623 E. Main Street (295-6)** and the **House, 203 Henrytown Road (295-28)**, which is located in an area known as "Tin Can Alley." The **House, 503 W. Main Street (295-13)** is a larger, two-story version of this same form. The houses further out W. Main Street, including the **House, 311 W. Main Street (295-26)** and **House, 416 W. Main Street (295-25)** are two-story examples of the right-angle, intersecting-gable form. The Colonial-Revival **House, Wiley Drive (295-12)** is an example of the larger and more sophisticated houses built in the 1920s surrounding the golf course for the management of the Mathiason Alkali Chemical Company.

Saltville, the center of the salt and plaster industry in the county, is located in the northwest section of Smyth County in the Little Mountain range. The proposed historic district includes all areas within the corporate limits where historic continuity and visual cohesion is maintained. Therefore, it extends across the Washington County line to include Smokey Row. It does not, however, include the Mathiason-Alkali Office Building and Factory site or the company houses along Perryville Road as they are physically and visually separated from the town by mountain ridges.

6. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Please explain why this area is significant in relation to local or state history. Are there any significant historical events, persons, or families that are associated with the proposed district? Does the district's architecture represent certain themes (commerce, transportation, industry, architecture, etc.) or historical periods that are important to the community's history and development? You might cite or include copies of bibliographic materials that strengthen your argument for historical significance.

The proposed Saltville Historic District is significant on the local level under Criteria A and C. As a company town, it reflects the development of a community around the salt industry and the Mathiason-Alkali Works from the 1890s to the 1970s. The town includes domestic, commercial, government, educational, religious, recreational and industrial resources. These resources were either built directly by Mathiason-Alkali or indirectly through its employees that constituted the majority of the population

of the town. Although the Mathieson-Alkali Works, which later became Olin Corporation, are no longer operating, the town retains its identity as a “company town.”

The area of Saltville was originally part of the Buffalo Lick tract granted to Charles Campbell in the mid-1700s. In 1788, William Russell, stepfather to the Campbell children, moved to the Salt Lick and dug one of the first salt wells. Russell was soon followed by Arthur Campbell who developed the first iron furnaces. Salt production continued to increase towards the end of the 18th century as General John Preston, who had married Sarah Campbell, expanded the existing furnaces. William King established a competing operation in 1795. In 1846, Preston rebuilt the furnaces to be more efficient and in 1847 he drained the lake to increase production. George Palmer took over operations of the salt works in 1856 when the branch railroad line was constructed. By the time of the Civil War, the salt works consisted of 38 furnaces in operation with 2600 one-hundred gallon kettles boiling 24 hours a day to produce 250,000 bushels of salt a day.¹ The plaster banks and gypsum deposits also were developed for the production of fertilizer during this prosperous time before the Civil War.

Smyth County became an important strategic point during the war due to the saltworks being the primary source of salt supply open to the Confederate Army.² The salt production was carefully rationed and each state in the Confederacy had its own furnace. By 1864, the furnaces were producing 4,000,000 bushels a day of salt. Saltville became the most heavily fortified non-military position in the South with forts and breastworks on every hill surrounding the valley. On October 2, 1864 General Burbridge and 3500 Union troops attacked Saltville but were soundly defeated. However, the Union troops returned on December 21 under General Stoneman’s command and succeeded in destroying the saltworks. However, the furnaces and kettles were not completely destroyed and would soon be back in operation.³

The Preston and King Salt Works were merged in 1868 to form the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. The town grew as the salt production doubled the pre-war levels. A high school was built in 1868 and soon replaced by a larger one in 1876. Boyd’s 1892 report listed a hotel (the Palmer Inn), the 1870 Union Church, stores, factories and a number of dwellings, much of which had been built by George Palmer of the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. The center of town during this period was further west towards the Washington County line.

Saltville was still a village in 1892 when the Mathieson-Alkali Works purchased the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. Importing Englishmen to set up the new alkali plants in Saltville, the establishment of the company created an infusion of culture to the area. Due to the size of the operations and the large work force needed, Saltville became a “company town.” Essentially everyone living in Saltville worked for the Mathieson-Alkali Works and the company constructed company houses and provided all of the services in the town, including the hospital, post office, schools, markets, etc... . Saltville as it exists today is a result of the establishment of the Mathieson-Alkali Works.

The town of Saltville was incorporated in 1896 and quickly began to grow. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the population increased by almost 50% from 878 to 1,314. After the construction of the plant, the company began to build numerous company houses, a company store (with a hospital on the second floor), a new depot, the Hotel Saltville, its own school system, and a post office. In 1903 the First National Bank of Saltville was organized and in 1916 the Saltville High School was constructed. The Nitrogen Products Company began construction of a plant in 1914. In 1918, the United States government constructed a plant to produce sodium cyanide in Saltville. As labor was in short supply,

the government also established a military base with 400 soldiers to construct and operate the plant. After spending \$2,000,000 on the project, the war ended before its completion and the plant was torn down.⁴

Industries in Saltville continued to grow and prosper during the period between World War I and II. The Buena Vista Plaster Company was bought by the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1923 and greatly expanded. A Dry Ice Plant, the largest of its kind in the world at the time, was opened in Saltville in 1931. The Mathieson Alkali Works were also expanding at this time as reflected in the changing of the name to Mathieson Chemical Company in the 1930s. Two tragic events related to these industries dampened their success during this period. On Christmas Eve 1924, the muck dam in Saltville broke, flooding Palmertown and killing 19 people. This was followed by a flash flood in 1926 that flooded the mines at the U.S. Gypsum plant at Plasterco and killed six miners.

Saltville continued to thrive and grow as an industrial "company town" in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1952 the Chlorine plant was established and in 1954 Mathieson Chemical Company merged with the Olin Corporation to form the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation. In 1961 the Hydrazine plant was constructed and went on to produce the chemicals that powered the rockets in the Apollo 13 moon landing in 1969. In 1964, the traditional ties with and loyalty to the old Mathiasoe Alkali Works began to break as it became simply the Olin Corporation and the labor force became unionized. The first strike occurred in 1967. The Olin Corporation announced in 1970 that it was closing the plant due to environmental regulations and the national media covered the "company town shut down."⁵ Despite offers from Olin Corporation, only about 24 of 1000 workers took advantage of the offer to be relocated. Saltville remains a tight-knit community and new industries, such as T.D. Wheel of Va and PCS Phosphates, have been established as the town successfully recovers from its defunct company town status and gains independence.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

Black-and-white photographs and color slides of general views and streetscapes (photo showing buildings along one side of a block or portion of block) must be provided. Photographs of significant individual buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the proposed district should also be included. The inclusion of photographs is essential to the completion of this application.

8. MAP

Please include a map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed historic district. A sketch map is acceptable if street names, route numbers, addresses, buildings, prominent geographic features, and a north arrow are clearly indicated.

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

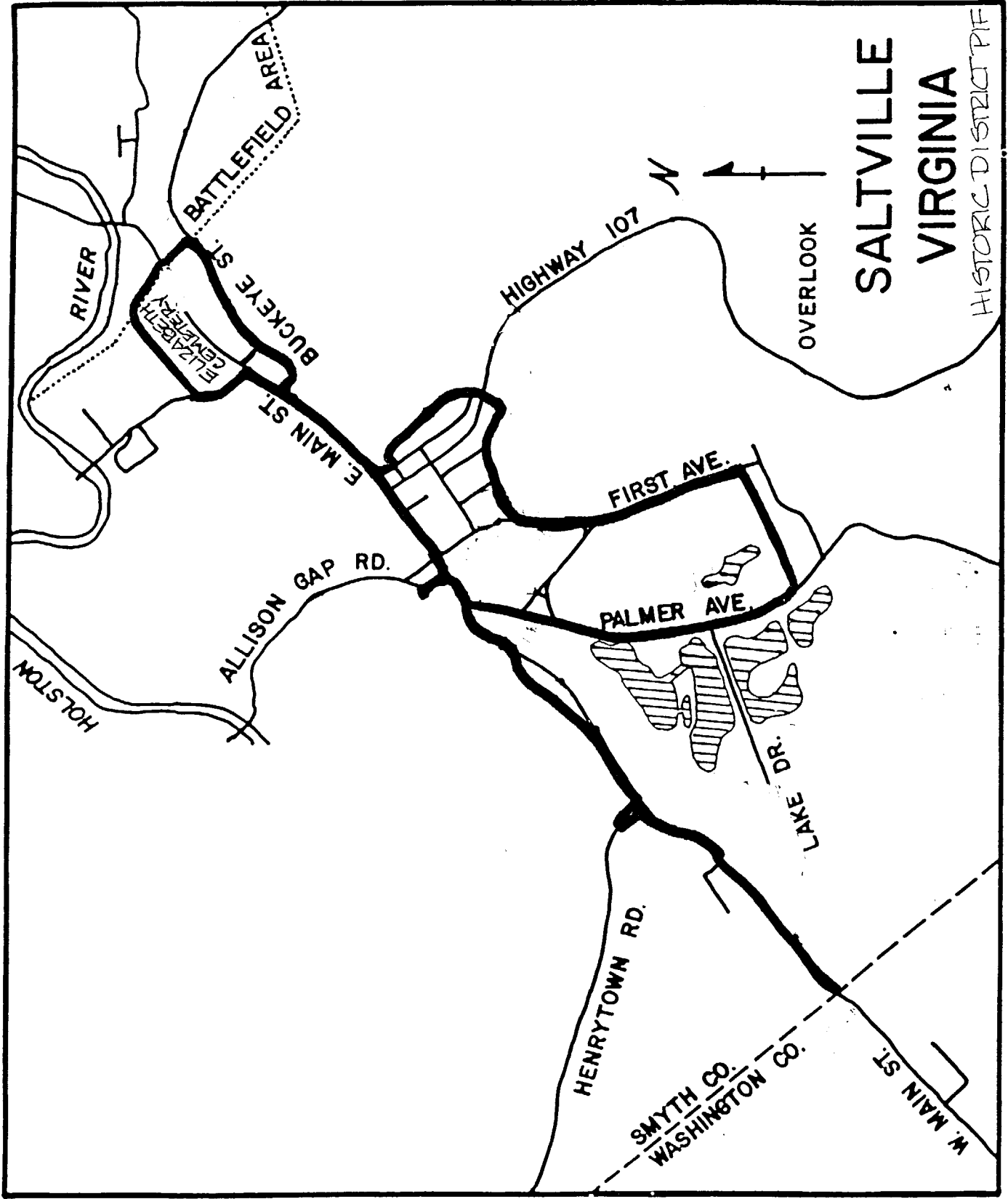
¹ Lutts, 18

² Buchanan, 314 and Wilson, 195

³ Lutts, 18

⁴ Allison, 12

⁵ Turnage



**SALTVILLE
VIRGINIA**

HISTORIC DISTRICT PIF

MAP PREPARED BY MOUNT ROGERS PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

APPENDIX H:
**DRAFT MULTIPLE PROPERTY
DOCUMENTATION FORM**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

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

New Submission Amended Submission

=====

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

=====

Industrial and Related Resources of Smyth County

=====

B. Associated Historic Contexts

=====

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

Grist Mills of Smyth County, 1870-1930

The Cotton and Woolen Industry of Smyth County, 1860-1940

The Iron Industry in Smyth County, 1775-1930

The Salt and Alkali Industry in Smyth County, 1788-1972

The Lumber Industry in Smyth County, 1900-1950

The Plaster Industry in Smyth County, 1808-1950

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Hill Studio, P.C.

street & number 120 West Campbell Avenue telephone 540-342-5263

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24011

D. Certification

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

Signature and title of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

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

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	
G. Geographical Data	
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page ____ Industrial and Related Resources of Smyth Co
Name of Multiple Property Listing

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Smyth County, located in southwest Virginia, was formed in 1832 from portions of Washington and Wythe counties. Comprised of 435 square miles of rugged mountains and wide river valleys, the county is bounded to the north by Tazewell County, with the line running along the ranges of Brushy Mountain and Clinch Mountain, and to the south by Grayson County along the Iron Mountain and White Top Mountain ranges. The county was named after General Alexander Smyth (1765-1830), a distinguished and popular Southwest Virginian who represented the area in the U.S. Congress for a number of years.

The county, which is rich in mineral and timber resources, is geographically divided into three valleys along the three forks of the Holston River. Rich Valley, to the north of Walker's Mountain and along the North Fork of the Holston, is so named for the fertility of its soil and the richness of minerals therein. Salt fields, plaster banks, iron ore deposits and marble are found in this area. The Middle Valley along the Middle Fork is the widest valley and the most densely settled. The Wilderness Road, which followed early buffalo trails, traveled along this valley as it led to the Cumberland Gap and the West beyond. This early road was later followed by the railroad lines, Lee Highway (Route 11), and Interstate 81. The county seat of Marion and the settlements of Atkins, Seven Mile Ford and Chilhowie are all located along this early settlement path in the Middle Valley. The southern valley, along the South Fork of the Holston River, is named the Rye Valley after the natural rye grasses that were so abundant in the area. This valley is also rich in natural resources including iron and other mineral deposits as well as the vast timberlands of the mountain ranges.

Smyth County is full of mountain ranges, rivers and valleys that are rich in natural resources such as timber, salt, iron, plaster, limestone, and clays, to name just a few. As such, the county developed as a diverse economy based on small industries that capitalized on these natural resources. Industries that developed in the 19th and early 20th century included: cotton and woolen mills, saltworks, alkali and gypsum plants, lumber and its associated furniture industries, iron furnaces and foundries, fertilizer plants, and brick manufacturers.

In many cases, the technology for these industries came from the more industrialized northern states or Europe. As managers and laborers were sometimes imported, these industries brought people to Smyth County from other areas of the country and the world, thereby adding to the cultural and ethnic as well as the economic diversity of the region.

As these industries were located in the rural, and sometimes remote, areas of the county, the same natural resources that attracted the industry created barriers around it. As a result, the large work forces often lived where they worked, creating company towns around the industries.

Finally, as the natural resources were depleted or became impractical to extract and process, these industries disappeared so that while the history of the region includes a number of types of industries, often there is no structural evidence that survives. Resources surveyed that related to industry in Smyth County included mills, miller's houses, factories, plants, as well as houses, stores and schools associated with the companies.

1750-1789 Settlement to Society

The earliest industries in the area were the grist mills. These mills were a necessity as settlers planted

corn and other crops for their own subsistence. Typically, many of the early road orders direct the opening of roads to these early mills as they were an important industry to the frontier farmer. Arthur Campbell's mill on Staley's creek was the first mill recorded in 1770 west of the New River. Other early mills included Jones's Mill on Comer's Creek and Tate's Mill in Rich Valley. Given the inherent location of mills along powerful streams, they were vulnerable and often destroyed by floods. Typically, however, new mills are often built on the sites of former mills to take advantage of the location. Although none of these earliest mills survive, later mills often exist on their sites.

The first iron forge in the area was located below Sugar Grove and is said to have produced iron for the Revolutionary War.¹ In 1788, William Russell moved to the salt licks and built the first salt furnaces, thus marking the beginning of the commercial salt industry.

1789-1830 Early National Period

As agriculture became more established and prospered, the number of grist mills increased. Goodrich Wilson lists as many as seven mills in the area prior to the formation of Smyth County.² The salt industry also increased during this period as General John Preston expanded the existing furnaces and William King set up a competing operation in 1795. The King Salt Mine and Salt Park, located just over the Washington County line in Saltville, is located on the site of King's first salt mine. The furnace remains were unearthed in 1972 and has been reconstructed to resemble furnace operations during the 19th century. The plaster banks in the area began to be developed with the founding of the Buena Vista Plaster Company in 1808 by Francis Smith.

1830-1860 Antebellum Period

Industry began to progress from a business of necessity to one of profit during this period of prosperity before the war. With the completion of the railroad and the turnpike in the 1850s, local industry grew at a fast rate. In 1854, The Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia listed seven sawmills, three iron furnaces, one iron foundry, one salt furnace and two tanneries in the county.³

The 1820 Woods map indicates three locations of "ironmaking" southeast of Marion along the South Fork near Jones' Creek. These are referred to as "Coles' Ironmaking," "Day's Ironmaking," and "Williams Ironmaking." It was typical for early settlers to dig iron ore and produce pig iron for their own domestic and farming use. The Folger, Thomas and Hurst Iron Furnace, commonly referred to as the Thomas Ironworks, was opened in 1860 on Staley's Creek near Marion. The Goodell Iron Foundry was also established in 1860 in Marion to manufacture iron products.

Goodrich Wilson lists seven mills that were in existence at the time Smyth County was formed in 1832. These included: Keesling's Mill at Cedar Springs; Groseclose's Mill; Preston's Mill at Seven Mile Ford; Humphrey's Mill above Seven Mile Ford; Cole's Mill near Sinclair's Bottom; Hume's Mill on Staley's Creek in Marion; and an old mill near the Royal Oak Cemetery. The Shugart grist mill and saw mill, later known as the H.B. Staley Mill, was built on Staley's Creek in 1832.⁴

Abijah Thomas also expanded the family's grist and saw mill operations, which were established as early as 1828 and may have been the same as Cole's Mill, to construct the Holston Woolen Mills with Michael Ammen as partner. This mill, which was 110 feet long, was the largest of its kind in Southwest Virginia and fashioned after the large mills of the North. Challenging for the first time the domestic art of weaving and spinning homemade cloths, the mill was cited for its efficiency, modern machinery, and wide variety of cloth produced.

The new county seat of Marion, which was advantageously located along the Middle Fork, Staley's Creek and the new railroad line, became an industrial as well as the government center of the county. Industries that appeared in and around Marion during this time between the completion of the railroad and the beginning of the Civil War included William Hume's cotton mill on Staley's Creek and the Southwestern Virginia Mining & Manufacturing Company in 1853. In 1843 William Seaver established a cabinet business in Marion and in 1860 the plow factory of Look & Lincoln was established at Snaveley's Mill on Staley's Creek.

The salt works probably profited the most from the construction of the railroad. In 1846, Preston rebuilt the furnaces to be more efficient and in 1847 he drained the lake to increase production. George Palmer took over operations of the salt works in 1856. By the time of the Civil War, the salt works consisted of 38 furnaces in operation with 2600 one-hundred gallon kettles boiling 24 hours a day to produce 250,000 bushels of salt a day.⁵ The plaster banks and gypsum deposits also were developed for the production of fertilizer during this prosperous time.

1861-1865 The Civil War

Due to the northern barricade, many of the local industries flourished during the war. Production at the Thomas Iron Foundry and the Goodell Iron Foundry in Marion increased tremendously with the demand for iron products, particularly kettles for the salt works. The salt works also profited to the point that privateering supplies and extortion became a constant problem during the war years. The Holston Woolen Mills also prospered during this time in spite of difficulties with transportation and a shortage of supplies and parts.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

The local industries soon recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development after Reconstruction with the introduction of the steel railroad in the 1880s. In addition to the expansion of the well-established industries of the salt works, grist mills, and iron works, numerous new industries were developed in the second-half of the 19th century.

A number of mills that are standing today date to this period. The **Musser Mill (86-161)** was constructed near Groseclose in 1868. The Olympia Woolen Mills were established at Chatham Hill in 1870. After being sold at auction to local creditors, the Holston Woolen Mills Company became the Holston Mills Company and prospered until 1890 when the mill was moved to Salem to be closer to the railroad. The mill supervisor's house, the **Copenhaver-Detweiler House (86-82)** was constructed during this period as well as a number of other houses, a boarding house, a store with post office, and a school that made up the village of Holston Mill during this prosperous time. The mill was dismantled in 1879 and the timbers reused to build a roller flour mill on the site. This mill operated until washed out by a flood in 1958.⁶

Roller mills began to replace the old burr-stone mills in the 1890s. The first roller mill was installed in the Hull and Staley mill in Marion, which was originally the ca 1832 Shugart mill and later known as the H.B. Staley Mill. This mill produced the Snow Flake Flour that won a gold medal at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition.⁷ The ca 1870 Glenn Mill was also converted to a roller mill as the **H.B. Copenhaver Mill (86-145)**. This 2 1/2-story frame mill features a decorative vergeboard, a molded cornice with returns and corner boards. The **Mt. Carmel Mill and House (86-139)** was constructed as a roller mill on the site of the old Sprinkle mill in 1887. This 3 1/2-story frame mill with scroll-sawn cornice brackets featured the latest in mill machinery from the Richmond Mill Works of

Richmond Indiana.⁸

Located along the railroad, Chilhowie began to grow during this time as well. The first industry was a pottery plant, which was established by Minter Jackson in 1870. This became the Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company in 1891. Many of the famous "Chilhowie Bricks," which were manufactured by this company, can still be found in sidewalks and buildings throughout the county. The Chilhowie Milling Company was a large operation that served the numerous farms that surrounded the town and produced flour under the label "Our Pride." The **Chilhowie Milling Company Office (189-12)**, a one-story brick Colonial-Revival building constructed in the early 20th century, is the only structure that remains from this large operation.

Various spurs off the railroad were undertaken privately to take advantage of the various natural resources in the mountain ranges to the north and south. These branch lines were typically directly related to a specific industrial venture. The Saltville and Coal Railroad was chartered to reach the coal mines of Russell County. In 1891 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was chartered by George Miles and John Apperson to haul manganese ore from Currin Valley. In 1896 it was extended to Sugar Grove and beyond to Grayson County to form a junction with the Virginia-Southern line.

Lumbering became a big industry in the early 1900s with various concerns owning the timber rights to large tracts of mountain ranges. Large milling operations were typically associated with these, such as the Hassinger Lumber Company which operated from 1903 to 1928 at the base of White Top Mountain in Konnarock. The United States Spruce Lumber Company was started in 1908 by J.C. Campbell with a double band saw in Marion. The lumber businesses relied heavily on the spur railroad lines and often took over the lines that had been laid for mining interests. In 1905 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was purchased by the United States Spruce Lumber Company to haul timber from White Top Mountain to the mill in Marion. After buying interests in the Fairwood tract, they became the largest producers of lumber in the area. A narrow-gauge railroad in Atkins stocked the Atkins Lumber Company. Also associated with the lumber industry was the Teas Extract Company established in the Rye Valley in 1911. The village of Teas was built by the company for its employees. The **Teas Extract Plant Manager's House (86-133)** and the **Teas Extract Plant Company House (86-134)** are examples of this early company housing. The ca 1920 **Logging Camp, Route 688 (86-59)** is a typical example of housing built for the loggers in the mountains.

Other industries associated with the lumber industry began to grow in the early 20th century as well. The Seavers expanded their cabinet business in Marion into a furniture factory in 1905. The Look & Lincoln factory, which opened a plow-handle factory in 1865, shifted their focus to furniture and established the Virginia Table Works in 1907. This was the largest factory in the world making dining-room furniture by 1919.⁹ In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906. The availability of lumber and the improved transportation provided by expanded rail lines made the growth in these related industries possible.

Saltville, the center of the salt and plaster industries, was still a village in 1892. The Preston and King Salt Works were merged in 1868 to form the Holston Salt and Plaster Company and the town grew as the salt production doubled its pre-war levels. A high school was built in 1868 and soon replaced by a larger one in 1876. Boyd's 1892 report listed a hotel (the Palmer Inn), the 1870 Union Church, stores, factories and a number of dwellings, much of which had been built by George Palmer of the

Holston Salt and Plaster Company.

Saltville grew tremendously with the establishment of the Mathiason-Alkali Works in 1892. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the population increased by almost 50% from 878 to 1,314. In 1894, the **Mathiason Alkali Office Building (295-9)** and the plant were constructed. The **Mathiason Alkali Office Building** reflects the English influence in its design. The two-story brick building has a low-hipped roof with molded wood cornice. The facade is accented by contrasting keystones and endblocks over the segmental-arched windows and corbelled brickwork at the second story and cornice. The interior features dark oak paneling and trim with contrasting white plaster walls that evoke the Tudor style. After construction of the plant, the company began to build numerous company houses, a company store (with a hospital on the second floor), a new depot, the Hotel Saltville, its own school system, and a post office.

In 1907 the Pearson Plaster Banks were bought by the US Gypsum Company and the small village of North Holston was built. The **North Holston Company Store (86-141)** and the **Gypco Inn (86-142)** were built in association with this industry. The Nitrogen Products Company was established by Mathiason Alkali and a plant was constructed in 1914.

1917-1945 World War I and World War II

The industries that had started before and after the Civil War had prospered over the last half century with the advancement of the railroad system making markets more accessible. Milling continued as an important industry into the mid-20th century. The **Hamm-Roberts Mill (86-130)** was built in 1918 by Famous Hamm. The tree-story frame structure was designed by Jackson Peacock, a New York millwright. The mill was later purchased by A.B. Roberts and operated until his death in 1935. It has since been restored and is the only operational mill in existence today in the county. In 1932, the Look & Lincoln factory in Marion employed 50 men and produces 400 wagons and 600,000 plow handles a year. The Rich Valley Handle Factory operated in the Nebo area from 1925 to 1928.¹⁰

Industries in Saltville also continued to grow and prosper during this period. The Buena Vista Plaster Company, located on the Washington County side of Saltville, was bought by the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1923 and greatly expanded. A Dry Ice Plant, the largest of its kind in the world at the time, was opened in Saltville in 1931. The Mathiason Alkali Works were also expanding at this time as reflected in the changing of the name to Mathiason Chemical Company in the 1930s. Two tragic events related to these industries dampened their success during this period. On Christmas Eve 1924, the muck dam in Saltville broke, flooding Palmertown and killing 19 people. This was followed by a flash flood in 1926 that flooded the mines at the U.S. Gypsum plant at Plasterco and killed six miners.

During World War I, the federal government commandeered the Atkins Brothers Plant to produce locust nails and wooden pins for the wooden fleet of the Shipping Board. In 1918, the United States government constructed a plant to produce sodium cyanide in Saltville. As labor was in short supply, the government also established a military base with 400 soldiers to construct and operate the plant. After spending \$2,000,000 on the project, the war ended before its completion and the plant was torn down.¹¹

1945 to Present The New Dominion

Saltville continued to thrive and grow as an industrial "company town" in the 1950s and 1960s. In

1952 the Chlorine plant was established and in 1954 Mathiason Chemical Company merged with the Olin Corporation to form the Olin-Mathiason Chemical Corporation. In 1961 the Hydrazine plant was constructed and went on to produce the chemicals that powered the rockets in the Apollo 13 moon landing in 1969. While the plant has since been abandoned, the **Air Force Hydrazine Plant-Blast Wall (86-108)** still stands as a curious structure.

In 1964, the traditional ties with and loyalty to the old Mathiason Alkali Works began to break as it became simply the Olin Corporation and the labor force became unionized. The first strike occurred in 1967. The Olin Corporation announced in 1970 that it was closing the plant due to environmental regulations and the national media covered the "company town shut down."¹² Despite offers from Olin Corporation, only about 24 of 1000 workers took advantage of the offer to be relocated. Saltville remains a tight-knit community and new industries, such as T.D. Wheel of Va and PCS Phosphates, have been established as the town successfully recovers from its defunct company town status and gains independence.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Grist Mills of Smyth County, 1870-1930

Property types:

mills, miller's houses, mill runs, milling company offices

Resources Surveyed:

86-0130	Hamm-Roberts Mill
86-0139	Mount Carmel Mill and House
86-0145	H.P. Copenhaver Mill
86-0151	Camp Mill
86-0168	Rich Valley Mill
189-012	Chilhowie Milling Company Office

Description:

The earliest industries in the area were the grist mills. These mills were a necessity as settlers planted corn and other crops for their own subsistence. Typically, the earliest mills in the county, dating to the late 18th century, were of the burr-stone type. Arthur Campbell's mill on Staley's creek was the first mill recorded in 1770 west of the New River. Other early mills included Jones's Mill on Comer's Creek and Tate's Mill in Rich Valley. Given the inherent location of mills along powerful streams, they were vulnerable and often destroyed by floods. Typically, however, new mills are often built on the sites of former mills to take advantage of the location. Although none of these earliest mills survive, later mills often exist on their sites.

Goodrich Wilson lists seven mills that were in existence at the time Smyth County was formed in 1832. These included: Keesling's Mill at Cedar Springs; Groseclose's Mill; Preston's Mill at Seven Mile Ford; Humphrey's Mill above Seven Mile Ford; Cole's Mill near Sinclair's Bottom; Hume's Mill on Staley's Creek in Marion; and an old mill near the Royal Oak Cemetery. The Shugart grist mill and saw mill, later known as the H.B. Staley Mill, was built on Staley's Creek in 1832.¹³

A number of mills that are standing today date to the latter half of the 19th century. These mills are typically of frame construction, two to three stories in height, with a stone foundation. The interiors

reveal heavy timber post-and-beam construction to distribute the weight of the mill machinery. Roller mills began to replace the old burr-stone mills in the 1890s. The first roller mill was installed in the Hull and Staley mill in Marion, which was originally the ca 1832 Shugart mill and later known as the H.B. Staley Mill. This mill produced the Snow Flake Flour that won a gold medal at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition.¹⁴ The ca 1870 Glenn Mill was also converted to a roller mill as the **H.B. Copenhaver Mill (86-145)**. This 2 1/2-story frame mill features a decorative vergeboard, a molded cornice with returns and corner boards. The **Mt. Carmel Mill and House (86-139)** was constructed as a roller mill on the site of the old Sprinkle mill in 1887. This 3 1/2-story frame mill with scroll-sawn cornice brackets featured the latest in mill machinery from the Richmond Mill Works of Richmond Indiana.¹⁵ According to local sources, the machinery for this mill survives and is stored inside the building. The Holsten Woolen Mill was rebuilt as a private grist mill using materials from the earlier mill after the company moved its operations to Salem in the 1890s. The Chilhowie Milling Company was a large operation that served the numerous farms that surrounded the town and produced flour under the label "Our Pride." The **Chilhowie Milling Company Office (189-12)**, a one-story brick Colonial-Revival building constructed in the early 20th century, is the only structure that remains from this large operation.

The **Hamm-Roberts Mill (86-130)** was built in 1918 by Famous Hamm. The tree-story frame structure was designed by Jackson Peacock, a New York millwright. The mill was later purchased by A.B. Roberts and operated until his death in 1935. It has since been restored and is the only operational mill in existence today in the county.

Significance:

All of the nominated mill-related resources are locally significant under Criteria A, as illustrating phases in the settlement and industrial development of Smyth County, and under Criteria C, as examples of a building type and architectural form. Of the mills surveyed, the **H.B. Copenhaver Mill**, the **Mt. Carmel Mill and House**, the **Hamm-Roberts Mill** appear to retain their integrity and be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Integrity:

In order to be eligible for listing on the National Register, the property must maintain its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling. In the case of mills, the factors of location and setting are important as the operation of the water-powered mill was intrinsically tied to its location near a source of water. As many of the earliest roads were ordered to provide access to mills, the location of the early mills is closely linked to its significance as it relates to early settlement patterns. The historic fabric is also an important factor in determining integrity for eligibility as the workmanship and materials serve to distinguish it as a building type and architectural form.

II. The Cotton and Woolen Industry of Smyth County, 1860-1940

Property types:

cotton mills, woolen mills, miller's houses, company houses

Resources Surveyed:

86-082

Copenhaver/Detweiler House & Holston Mill

Description:

Abijah Thomas expanded the family's grist and saw mill operations on the South Fork to construct

the Holston Woolen Mills in 1860 with Michael Ammen as partner. This mill, which was 110 feet long, was the largest of its kind in Southwest Virginia and fashioned after the large mills of the North. Challenging for the first time the domestic art of weaving and spinning homemade cloths, the mill was cited for its efficiency, modern machinery, and wide variety of cloth produced. After being sold at auction to local creditors, the Holston Woolen Mills Company became the Holston Mills Company and prospered until 1890 when the mill was moved to Salem to be closer to the railroad. The mill supervisor's house, the **Copenhaver-Detweiler House (86-82)** was constructed during this period as well as a number of other houses, a boarding house, a store with post office, and a school that made up the village of Holston Mill during this prosperous time. Following the removal of the company's operations to Salem in the early 1890s, the mill was dismantled in 1897 and the timbers reused to build a roller flour mill on the site. This mill operated until washed out by a flood in 1958.¹⁶ The Olympia Woolen Mills at Chatham Hill were also established in 1870 and operated into the 20th century.

Significance:

The **Copenhaver/Detweiler House and Holsten Mill** appears to be locally significant and eligible for listing locally significant under Criteria A, as illustrating the industrial development of the county, and under Criteria C, as representing a specific building type and architectural form. As the site of the former company village of Holsten Mill, the area may be locally significant under Criteria D as well as there are many sites related to the store, post office, covered bridge, and school that were associated with the village.

Integrity:

In order to be eligible for listing on the National Register, the property must maintain its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling. In the case of mills, the factors of location and setting are important as the operation of the water-powered mill was intrinsically tied to its location near a source of water. As small communities of workers developed around the larger, commercial woolen and cotton mills, the location, setting, association and feeling of these mills and their surroundings is integral to their significance. The historic fabric is also an important factor in determining integrity for eligibility as the workmanship and materials serve to distinguish it as a building type and architectural form.

III. The Iron Industry in Smyth County, 1775-1930

Property Types:

mines, forges, foundries

Resources Surveyed:

Description:

The first iron forge in the area was located below Sugar Grove and is said to have produced iron for the Revolutionary War.¹⁷ In 1788, William Russell moved to the salt licks and built the first salt furnaces, thus marking the beginning of the commercial salt industry.

The 1820 Woods map indicates three locations of "ironmaking" southeast of Marion along the South Fork near Jones' Creek. These are referred to as "Coles' Ironmaking," "Day's Ironmaking," and "Williams Ironmaking." It was typical for early settlers to dig iron ore and produce pig iron for their own domestic and farming use. The Folger, Thomas and Hurst Iron Furnace, commonly referred to

as the Thomas Ironworks, was opened in 1860 on Staley's Creek near Marion. The Goodell Iron Foundry was also established in 1860 in Marion to manufacture iron products. During the Civil War, production at the Thomas Iron Foundry and the Goodell Iron Foundry in Marion increased tremendously with the demand for iron products, particularly kettles for the salt works. The importance of the iron foundries to the war effort made them a strategic target for attack and the Thomas Iron Foundry was destroyed during Stoneman's Raid in 1864.

The iron industry experienced a second boom with the emergence of the railroad as the dominant means of transportation in the second half of the 19th century. In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906

Significance:

All properties identified that relate to the cotton and woolen industry in Smyth County are locally significant under Criteria A, as illustrating the industrial development of the county, and under Criteria C, as representing a specific building type and architectural form. Sites related to this important early industry may be significant under Criteria D as a potential source of information through archaeological investigation. There have been no resources surveyed that are associated with this historic context.

Integrity:

In order to be eligible for listing on the National Register, the property must maintain its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling.

IV. The Salt and Alkali Industry in Smyth County, 1788-1972

Property types:

mines, saltworks, factories, company offices, company houses, company stores

Resources Surveyed:

295-0004	Seven Row House, 801 E. Main Street
295-0005	Seven Row House, 803 E. Main Street
295-0009	Mathiason-Alkali Office
295-0010	House, 124 Perryville Road
295-0011	House, 132 Perryville Road
295-0016	Office Building/Saltville Museum Park
295-0023	British Row House #2
295-0024	British Row House #4
295-0027	Primer School/Company Elementary School
295-0014	Saltville Post Office

Description:

In 1788, William Russell moved to the salt licks and built the first salt furnaces, thus marking the beginning of the commercial salt industry. The salt industry had increased by the beginning of the 19th century as General John Preston expanded the existing furnaces and William King set up a competing operation in 1795. The King Salt Mine and Salt Park, located just over the Washington

County line in Saltville, is located on the site of King's first salt mine. The furnace remains were unearthed in 1972 and has been reconstructed to resemble furnace operations during the 19th century.

The salt works probably profited the most from the construction of the railroad in 1856. In 1846, Preston rebuilt the furnaces to be more efficient and in 1847 he drained the lake to increase production. George Palmer took over operations of the salt works in 1856. By the time of the Civil War, the salt works consisted of 38 furnaces in operation with 2600 one-hundred gallon kettles boiling 24 hours a day to produce 250,000 bushels of salt a day.¹⁸ Palmer's ca 1850 **Office Building/Saltville Museum Park (295-16)**, which has been moved to the present center of town, is all that remains from this antebellum period of salt making.

Due to the northern barricade, many of the local industries flourished during the war. The salt works also profited to the point that privateering supplies and extortion became a constant problem during the war years. The importance of the salt works as a primary source of salt to Confederate troops during the war also made them a strategic point of attack during Stoneman's Raid in 1864.

Saltville, the center of the salt and plaster industries, was still a village in 1892. The Preston and King Salt Works were merged in 1868 to form the Holston Salt and Plaster Company and the town grew as the salt production doubled its pre-war levels. Following the establishment of the Mathiason-Alkali Works in 1892, the town of Saltville became a true "company town". In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the population increased by almost 50% from 878 to 1,314. In 1894, the **Mathiason Alkali Office Building (295-9)** and the plant were constructed. The **Mathiason Alkali Office Building** reflects the English influence in its design. The two-story brick building has a low-hipped roof with molded wood cornice. The facade is accented by contrasting keystones and endblocks over the segmental-arched windows and corbelled brickwork at the second story and cornice. The interior features dark oak paneling and trim with contrasting white plaster walls that evoke the Tudor style. After construction of the plant, the company began to build numerous company houses, a company store (with a hospital on the second floor), a new depot, the Hotel Saltville, its own school system, and a post office. The **Primer School/Company Elementary School** and the **Saltville Post Office** are the only institutional buildings built by Mathiason-Alkali that remain.

With the development of Saltville as a "company town" for the Mathiason-Alkali Works, the company house emerged as a new building type. These houses, with the exception of the managers' and supervisors' houses, were vernacular in form with minimal detailing. The size and type of house were related to the rank of the worker were often grouped according to the labor force that worked in a specific plant. These company houses were single-houses as well as duplexes, representing some of the only multiple-family dwellings in the County.

The four duplexes known as the **British Row Houses** on Allison Gap Road in Saltville were some of the first houses built by the Mathiason Alkali Works for the English that came to help set up the plant. These ca. 1894 two-story frame duplexes feature a side-gable roof with central peak and projecting entrance bay. The cornices were bracketed with scroll-sawn detailing. The **British Row Houses #2 and #4 (295-23 and 295-24)** at retain this original detailing while the others have been remodeled.

The company houses known as the **Seven Row Houses (295-4 and 295-5)** at 801 and 803 E. Main Street were built ca. 1915. These 1 1/2-story frame houses were three bays wide with a side-gable

roof, central peak, and one-story, three-bay porch. This form is also found in the **House, 623 E. Main Street (295-6)** and the **House, 203 Henrytown Road (295-28)**, which is located in an area known as "Tin Can Alley." The **House, 503 W. Main Street (295-13)** is a larger, two-story version of this same form. The houses further out W. Main Street, including the **House, 311 W. Main Street (295-26)** and **House, 416 W. Main Street (295-25)** are two-story examples of the right-angle, intersecting-gable form.

Significance:

The significance of the properties associated with the salt and alkali industry in Smyth County are locally significant under Criteria A, as illustrating the development of industry and settlements in the county, and under Criteria C, as representing a distinct building type or as a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, but when regarded as a whole are significant. With the exception of the Mathiason-Alkali Works Office Building, all of the resources surveyed are in the potential Saltville Historic District which has been determined eligible under Criteria A and C. The Mathiason-Alkali Works Office Building appears to be individually eligible under Criteria A and C.

Integrity:

In order to be eligible for listing on the National Register, the property must maintain its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling.

V. The Lumber Industry in Smyth County, 1900-1950

Property Types:

logging camps, saw mills, factories, company housing

Resources Surveyed:

86-0133	Teas Extract Plant Managers House
86-0134	Teas Extract Plant Company House
86-0059	Logging Camp, Route 688

Description:

Lumbering became a big industry in the early 1900s with various concerns owning the timber rights to large tracts of mountain ranges. Large milling operations were typically associated with these, such as the Hassinger Lumber Company which operated from 1903 to 1928 at the base of White Top Mountain in Konnarock. The United States Spruce Lumber Company was started in 1908 by J.C. Campbell with a double band saw in Marion. The lumber businesses relied heavily on the spur railroad lines and often took over the lines that had been laid for mining interests. In 1905 the Marion and Rye Valley Railroad was purchased by the United States Spruce Lumber Company to haul timber from White Top Mountain to the mill in Marion. After buying interests in the Fairwood tract, they became the largest producers of lumber in the area. Unfortunately, no resources related to these operations survive.

Associated with the lumber industry was the Teas Extract Company, established in the Rye Valley in 1911. The village of Teas was built by the company for its employees. The **Teas Extract Plant Manager's House (86-133)** and the **Teas Extract Plant Company House (86-134)** are examples of this early company housing. The **Teas Extract Plant Manager's House** is a one-story Victorian dwelling with

intersecting-gable roof, wraparound porch and Victorian carved door. In contrast, the **Teas Extract Plant Company House** is a simple two-story, two-bay frame dwelling with front-gable roof that is devoid of detailing. The ca 1920 **Logging Camp, Route 688 (86-59)** is a typical example of housing built for the loggers in the mountains.

Other industries associated with the lumber industry began to grow in the early 20th century as well. The Seavers expanded their cabinet business in Marion into a furniture factory in 1905. The Look & Lincoln factory, which opened a plow-handle factory in 1865, shifted their focus to furniture and established the Virginia Table Works in 1907. This was the largest factory in the world making dining-room furniture by 1919.¹⁹ In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906. The availability of lumber and the improved transportation provided by expanded rail lines made the growth in these related industries possible.

Significance:

The properties associated with the logging industry in Smyth County are locally significant under Criteria A, as illustrating a pattern of development in the county, and under Criteria C, as representative of a specific building type. Of the resources surveyed, only the **Teas Extract Plant Manager's House** and the **Logging Camp** are considered potentially eligible for National Register Listing.

Integrity:

In order to be eligible for listing on the National Register, the property must maintain its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling.

VI. The Plaster Industry in Smyth County, 1808-1950

Property Types:

mines, factories, company offices, company stores, company housing

Resources Surveyed:

86-0141	North Holston Company Store
86-0142	Gypco Inn

Description:

The plaster banks in the area began to be developed with the founding of the Buena Vista Plaster Company in 1808 by Francis Smith. In 1907 the Pearson Plaster Banks were bought by the US Gypsum Company and the small village of North Holston was built. The **North Holston Company Store (86-141)** and the **Gypco Inn (86-142)** were built in association with this industry. The **Gypco Inn** is a typical, large Colonial;-Revival dwelling with intersecting gables and wraparound porch. It was constructed by the U.S. Gypsum Company to house guests. The **North Holston Company Store**, constructed in 1922 to serve the employees of U.S. Gypsum, is a large, one-story brick store with a stepped-parapet roof and three storefronts divided by brick pilasters.

Significance:

The properties associated with the plaster industry in Smyth County are locally significant and eligible for National Register Listing under Criteria A, as illustrative of the development of industries and their associated settlements in the county, and under Criteria C, as representative of a specific building

type. Of the resources surveyed, the **Gypco Inn** appears to be eligible for its rarity of property type.

Integrity:

In order to be eligible for listing on the National Register, the property must maintain its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling.

G. Geographical Data

Smyth County, Virginia

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property listing of industrial and related resources of Smyth County, Virginia is based upon a 1995-1996 survey of historic architectural resources conducted by Hill Studio, P.C. under the auspices of the Survey and Planning Branch of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The survey identified 200 properties, including 25 on the intensive level. Prior to conducting the field work, a thorough survey assessment was prepared. This assessment compared the number of sites previously surveyed with 1940 population figures by magisterial districts to determine under-represented themes, building types, time periods and geographic areas. This information served to direct the field work. Every passable road, public and private, leading to a known or suspected property was driven during the survey and every building marked on the USGS topographical maps for the county was viewed. All types of properties, from vernacular to high style, were recorded, with emphasis given to the under-represented areas, time periods, and themes identified in the assessment. Properties over fifty years of age that were identified but not surveyed were indicated on the USGS topographical maps to inform future survey needs and efforts. For each property surveyed, locations were noted on USGS topographical maps; photographs were taken; site plans were created; and computerized Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) forms that included architectural descriptions and statements of historic and architectural significance were completed. Research, including the investigation of deeds and secondary resources, and the taking of oral histories, was conducted to support the documentation. The survey was conducted under the direction of Valerie N. Birch, AICP, Project Manager. Alison Blanton, project architectural historian, was the principal investigator. Ms. Blanton was assisted in the field by Valerie N. Birch, Rebecca Ballard, Peter Giraudeau and Mary Zirkle.

The properties representing the industrial and related resources of Smyth County are grouped under six historic contexts that relate to the various industries that developed in the county. These historic contexts include: 1) Grist Mills of Smyth County, 1870-1930; 2) The Cotton and Woolen Industry of Smyth County, 1860-1940; 3) The Iron Industry in Smyth County, 1775-1930; 4) The Salt and Alkali Industry in Smyth County, 1788-1972; 5) The Lumber Industry in Smyth County, 1900-1950; and, 6) The Plaster Industry in Smyth County, 1808-1950.

The property types representing the above historic contexts include: grist mills, iron forges, iron foundries, cotton mills, woolen mills, salt mines, saw mills, logging camps, factories, warehouses, company stores, and company houses. Resources representing these property types are arranged chronologically by function.

The standards of integrity were based on National Register criteria for assessing integrity. The relative rarity of a property type and its condition compared to other similar properties was also taken into

consideration. in determining an acceptable level of integrity. Requirements of integrity for each property type are addressed specifically in Section F.

Basis for selection of significant property types

I. Major Bibliographical References

- ¹ Sayers, 197
- ² Wilson, 176
- ³ 1854, The Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia
- ⁴ Wilson, 174
- ⁵ Lutts, 18
- ⁶ Sturgill, 1990:139
- ⁷ Wilson, 175
- ⁸ "Mt. Carmel Mills" in Marion Times, 11/24/87
- ⁹ Wilson, 184
- ¹⁰ Wilson, 210
- ¹¹ Allison, 12
- ¹² Turnage
- ¹³ Wilson, 174
- ¹⁴ Wilson, 175
- ¹⁵ "Mt. Carmel Mills" in Marion Times, 11/24/87
- ¹⁶ Sturgill, 1990:139
- ¹⁷ Sayers, 197
- ¹⁸ Lutts, 18
- ¹⁹ Wilson, 184

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF SMYTH COUNTY
