

A Survey of Historic Architecture  
in the Proposed Marion Historic District  
Town of Marion, Virginia

Conducted for  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
Richmond, Virginia

Conducted by  
Gibson Worsham, Architect  
Historic context incorporates portions of  
the survey report by Hill Studio, 1997

Winter 1998 - Winter 1999

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Abstract and Acknowledgements                             | <i>iii</i> |
| List of Plates  | <i>iv</i>  |
| Introduction/Description of the Project                   |            |
| Introduction  | 2          |
| Description of Survey Area                                | 2          |
| Historic Context  |            |
| Introduction  | 4          |
| Previously Identified Historic Resources                  | 4          |
| Summary Description                                       | 5          |
| Narrative Description                                     | 6          |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)                             | 6          |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                                     | 6          |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)                     | 6          |
| Industrial Growth (1866-1880)                             | 6          |
| Steel Rail Industrialization and Urbanization (1881-1916) | 8          |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)                   | 12         |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)                           | 22         |
| Historical Background                                     | 23         |
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)                | 23         |
| Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)               | 23         |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)                             | 24         |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                                     | 26         |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)                     | 27         |
| Industrial Growth (1866-1880)                             | 27         |
| Steel Rail Industrialization and Urbanization (1881-1916) | 28         |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)                   | 31         |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)                           | 34         |
| Survey Results by Theme and Period                        | 36         |
| Research Design   |            |
| Introduction  | 45         |
| Methodology   | 45         |
| Expected Results  | 46         |
| Survey Findings   | 47         |
| Site Inventory  | 48         |
| Evaluation  |            |
| Potential Historic Designations and Boundaries            | 80         |
| Statement of Significance and Resource Integrity          | 80         |
| Preservation Recommendations                              | 81         |
| Bibliography  | 82         |
| Appendices  | 84         |
| Numerical Inventory of Surveyed Properties                | 84         |
| Alphabetical Inventory of Surveyed Properties             | 89         |
| Map of Surveyed Properties and Noncontributing Properties | 94         |

## ABSTRACT

The town of Marion, Virginia, is a regional commercial center in Smyth County in Southwest Virginia, within the primary service area of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO), a branch of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). In 1996-97, architectural historian Alison Blanton of Hill Studio conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of Smyth County's historic architectural properties. The survey documented resources from all parts of the county to the reconnaissance level, as defined by current DHR survey standards. In winter-spring 1998-1999, Gibson Worsham surveyed 122 sites within the proposed Marion Historic District, one of three districts in the county identified by Hill Studio as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. All remaining properties within the proposed boundaries were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. The boundaries were altered in consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, to embrace a total of 180 primary resources. The 23 sites in the district surveyed in 1996-97 were not resurveyed but are included in all indices and tabulations.

The predominant historic period represented by the surveyed resources is that of *Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)*, reflecting the era of Marion's commercial growth, during which time industrial, commercial, and residential growth transformed the community from a depot town to a regional commercial center. Single dwellings were the most commonly documented resource types, although multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, mixed-use buildings, fraternal lodges, churches, and schools also were surveyed. Historic themes associated with the resource types identified for the survey included Domestic, Architecture, Commerce / Trade, Transportation / Communication, Recreation / Arts, Government / Law / Politics, Religion, and Ethnicity / Immigration.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank those persons at the Virginia Department of Historic Resource and the city of Marion for their interest and assistance in this project, most notably Anne Beckett of the VDHR's Roanoke Regional Office and Margaret Peters in the Richmond office of the DHR, Sallie Morgan of the Smyth County, and the officials of the town of Marion, who guided the project administratively. Joan Armstrong provided leadership in searching out information and providing access to her extensive memory and research in the town's history. Kathryn Derr provided invaluable energy and ability as the survey assistant, photographing and recording many sites and entering data into the computer.

## LIST OF PLATES

1. View of the Frame House at 203 West Strother Street [119-0012-0058]. 7
2. View of the Sheffey Loom House at 123 West Lee Street [119-0012-0043]. 7
3. View of the First Methodist Church [119-0012-0003]. 7
4. Brick House at 329 West Main Street [119-0012-0091]. 10
5. View looking west along the south side of the 300 block of West Main Street. 10
6. View looking southeast along the south side of the 100 block of East Main Street. 10
7. View of the Seaver Building at 219 East Main Street [119-0012-0138]. 13
8. Courtview Building at 112 West Main Street [119-0012-0118]. 13
9. View north along Iron Street from East South Lane. 13
10. Survey Area, 1999. 14
11. Boyd's Map of 1899. 15
12. Detail of Sanborn Map of 1891. 16
13. Lincoln Furniture Building at 201 East Main Street [119-0012-0142]. 19
14. Marion Drug Company 133-137 East Main Street [119-0012-0143]. 19
15. Frame House at 201 West Strother Street [119-0012-0059]. 19
16. Stuccoed House at 223 North Street [119-0012-0032]. 20
17. Roseacre, the John P. and Annabel Morris Buchanan House [119-0012-0030]. 20
18. Bungalow at 209 North Street [119-0012-0033]. 20
19. Tudor Revival-style Brick House at 220 West Strother Street [119-0012-0073]. 21
20. Art Deco-style Beville House at 319 North Jones Street [119-0012-0028]. 21
21. Manufactured Lustron House at 115 South Sheffey Street [119-0012-0156]. 21

## **INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

### **Introduction**

This survey was conducted in cooperation with the town of Marion, with the assistance of other organizations and individuals. The project was funded by State Survey and Planning Funds administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and its Roanoke Regional Preservation Office. The survey was initiated with several objectives:

- 1) to extend the survey of historic resources in the town of Marion.
- 2) to provide the local government and other planning agencies with information about resources, that may be used in preparation of a preservation plan for the city.
- 3) to nominate the survey area for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey project was carried out by Gibson Worsham, who organized and undertook the fieldwork and prepared the final report. Kathryn Derr assisted Worsham with fieldwork, data entry of survey information into the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system, and in organizing materials.

### **Description of the Survey Area**

The survey area corresponds to much of the central part of the town as shown on the the early plat of the town and C.R. Boyd's "Map of Smyth County" of 1899. It includes Main Street from Commerce Street to Poston Street and comprises the historic residential neighborhood to the immediate north, as defined by the bluff above the Holston River to the north. A small residential section on Cherry Street to the south of the commercial area is also included.

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.



## HISTORIC CONTEXT

### Introduction

Historical information for this survey project was gleaned from various local, regional, and state archives, including the offices of the clerk of the circuit court of Smyth County, The Smyth-Bland Regional Library, Marion, Virginia; the Smyth County Historical Association, Marion, Virginia, Newman Library of Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University (VPI&SU), Blacksburg, Virginia; the RRPO, Roanoke, Virginia; the DHR Archives, and the Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. The text and research were partly drawn from the 1997 survey report by Hill Studio.

Three historical overviews of Marion and its context in Smyth County. Most recent of these has been *The History of Smyth County, Virginia* published in two volumes by the Smyth County Historical and Museum Society: *Volume One: Pathfinders and Patriots, Prehistory to 1832* by Elizabeth Lemmon Sayers (Sayer 1983) and *Volume Two: 1832-1870, Antebellum Years through The Civil War* by Joan Tracy Armstrong (Armstrong 1989). These excellent resources were preceded by Goodridge Wilson's useful *Smyth County History and Traditions* (Wilson 1932) and "Smyth County, Virginia." in *Southwest Virginia and the Valley* by Marion's B.F. Buchanan (Buchanan 1892). These three sources provide much of the material in the historic background section that follows. The eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century history of the study area has been supplemented by research in *Early Adventurers on the Western Waters* (Kegley 1980).

Research was strengthened by the use of the following maps: "Gray's New Map of Marion" of 1880, Charles R. Boyd's map of "Smyth County, Virginia," prepared in 1899, and the Sanborn insurance maps dating from 1885-1946. Primary sources were reviewed for official and indirect information on properties in Marion. Deed, tax, and will books in the local jurisdiction were consulted for supplementary information. Historic maps of the area, such as the 1899 map by C.R. Boyd, plats of the town from 1832, 1874, and 1887, and Sanborn Insurance Company maps dating from the 1890s through the 1940s, were essential to understanding the resources. Microfilm copies of all Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Marion are available at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

### Previously Identified Historic Resources

Prior to beginning fieldwork, all previous information in the DHR Archives on architectural sites in the survey area was reviewed. There were numerous survey forms for the most important buildings within the proposed district, most entered in IPS by Hill Studio as part of their survey. Marion was thus well represented in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files, although not sufficiently to permit listing in the National Register of Historic Places of any district. The Marion Male Academy, which stands within the proposed district boundaries, was previously listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register or the National Register of Historic Places.

## **Summary Description**

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.

Marion's historic settlement patterns have been influenced to a great extent by the area's environmental features. The town was founded on the south bank of the Holston River west of the mouth of Staley's Creek in mountainous Southwest Virginia. The river later provided the geographical passage for the railroad through the region. The bluff along the northern edge of the town provided a natural boundary in that direction, while the bottomlands adjacent to the Clinch River provided access to water power and space where industrial plants were situated.

The town's form has been historically defined by the main road through the region, which spanned Staley's Creek at this point and formed Main Street. The principal commercial structures line Main Street, which parallels the river and the railroad. The earliest residential areas were along Main Street as well. Later residential areas expanded to the north and south.



## **Narrative Description**

### *Antebellum Period (1831-1860)*

#### *Civil War (1861-1865)*

Only two resources have been identified within the district boundaries that date from before the late nineteenth-century period of rapid growth and rebuilding in Marion. The home of one of the town's principal leaders, lawyer James White Sheffey (1813-1876), stood on the north side of Main Street toward the west end of town. Although Sheffey's house has been demolished, one of the outhouses associated with it survives on Lee Street, where it was moved in earlier part of the twentieth century. The Sheffey Loom House, a small, square, frame building of one-story and one room, is thus probably the oldest and architecturally significant small structures in the district. The building has an exterior chimney at the west end. It has been converted to use as a dwelling (See Plate 2). The antebellum Odd Fellows Lodge, a conventional, two-story, frame structure on West Main Street, dates from ca. 1860.

### *Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)*

#### Industrial Growth (1866-1880)

Among the structures in the proposed district associated with the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century growth of the town, little structural evidence remains inside or outside of Marion's nineteenth-century role as an industrial center. To the north, along the river and railroad tracks outside the district, only one warehouse building remains of the Look & Lincoln Wagon Factory of ca. 1880, which later evolved into the important furniture factory known as Virginia Tableworks. Commercial and residential growth extended on Main Street to each side of the courthouse and buildings built during this period included mostly frame buildings, such as hotels and stores, mixed with houses.

Few buildings were identified from that date from before 1880, most notably a group of three residences. The simply detailed, brick, two-story, T-shaped William O. Austin House (119-0012-0015) of ca. 1870 at 307 West Main Street observes regional planning traditions. The John S. Copenhaver House (119-0012-0009) at 116 Cherry Street was built in about the same year, with detailing in the Carpenter Gothic-style and a well-known vernacular floor plan. It is one of the proposed historic district's earliest surviving dwellings. The center-passage-plan house has three steeply-pitched gables with finials and scrollsawn vergeboards each characteristic of the nationally popular style. The one-story, frame, two-room house (119-0012-0111) at 240 West Main Street appears to have been built in the same period, with its unusual lobby entry.

**Plates 1-3**

7

ABC000001010

## Steel Rail Industrialization and Urbanization (1881-1916)

No industrial resources from this period survive in the district. The commercial and institutional buildings along West Main Street form the nucleus of the town. 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 earlier frame buildings of the 1870s and 1880s were replaced by brick structures beginning in the 1890s. Masonry construction was more substantial and fire-resistant and several of the city's frame structures had burned in previous years. Many of the commercial structures, were built as double or triple buildings, either in one campaign or over a period of several years. Such buildings often were provided with two-story facades ornamented with strip pilasters, metal cornices, and plate glass first-floor storefronts.

Among the earliest surviving brick commercial buildings is the three-story double commercial structure at 112 East Main Street that dates from before 1891 (Sanborn Map 1891). The plain building features a bracketed wooden Italianate cornice, and the window openings are spaced to give the appearance of a central pavilion to the flush façade (See Plate 6). The central bay is separated from the flanking openings by yellow brick quoins and contains the entrance to the upper floors. The two-story brick double commercial building at 108-112 West Main Street, was built in the mid-1890s. A third unit was built to the west at a later date. The buildings have segmentally headed sash windows on the second floor and a pressed metal cornice. Both buildings have the parapet concealing a shed roof characteristic of the late nineteenth-century urban commercial building. Double buildings continued to be built well into the twentieth century, including the two-story brick structure at 208 East Main Street. It features typical details, including a shallow corbeled brick cornice above a six-bay second-floor facade with six-over-one sash windows, a facade divided into two parts by brick strip pilasters, and an original storefront in the western portion. The Courtview Building at 112 West Main Street is a three-part commercial structure built in sections over a period of years (See Plate 8). It features pressed-metal cornices at the top of the principal facade and over the first-floor storefront and segmentally arched two-over-two sash windows on the second floor.

Among commercial buildings, banks, in particular, were treated in a grand manner, emphasizing their probity and fiscal security. This national trend was manifested in Marion during the antebellum period, with the building of the three-story brick Bank of Marion, which once stood next to the Exchange Hotel. A distinguished later bank building, located at 124 East Main Street is a two-story, double commercial building of cream colored brick (See Plate 6). The Classical Revival-style structure was built before 1908 on the corner of Iron Alley and East Main Street. The second-floor facade incorporate brick quoins at the corners and a Palladian window motif with a blind arch and keystone above.

A few churches in the survey area were built in the period. The First Methodist Church (1888) at Church and Cherry streets is a brick nave-plan building with an architecturally distinguished form with formal ties to the earlier Gothic Revival of the pattern books of the antebellum period. Additions made in the early-to-mid-twentieth century have somewhat

obscured the historic form of the building without detracting from its overall appearance (See Plate 3). A attractive Gothic-style, brick, nave-plan building, still in use, was built by the black congregation of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church in 1914 on the western end of the district on Main Street. The building corresponds to the plainly detailed churches built of brick and frame construction in rural and urban areas throughout the region in the period.

The Smyth County Courthouse (119-0001), 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 Theater" for public performances, but was substantially renovated at mid-century with the loss of most architectural features. The courthouse lawn is the site of several monuments to war veterans and continues to serve as a gathering place for the community.

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 (119-0006), now converted to a private residence, was founded in 1876 in an Italianate-style domestically scaled building on College Street (individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places). The 1907 Marion High School (119-0012-023), 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. The 1912 Marion Junior College (119-0012-017) on West Main Street, founded in 1873 as Marion Female College, is an excellent example of a large single building housing all functions of an educational institution. It was designed in the Classical-Revival style with a classical portico and domed roof surrounded by a landscaped campus underscoring the importance the role of secondary education in the community.

The Romanesque-Revival Masonic Temple, constructed in 1908, houses an important social institution in Marion just south of Main Street. The Masons built an impressive, new, three-story Masonic Temple (111-0007) with details in the Second Empire style. The well-detailed building is in an inconspicuous site just off Main Street. The Odd Fellows Hall (119-0012-013), a late-nineteenth-century, 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 fraternal order in Marion.

A new Norfolk & Western Depot (119-0003), listed on the National Register and outside the proposed district, 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. By 1926, changes in transportation had caused automobiles to increasingly replace trains and horse-drawn transport.

The residential neighborhood extends on either side of West Main Street and includes a wide range of domestic architectural styles and varieties of regional vernacular forms. The John

Plate 4-6

10

ABC000001013

S. Copenhagen House at 116 Cherry Street (119-0012-009), was built ca. 1870 with detailing in the Carpenter Gothic-style and a well-known vernacular floor plan. It is one of the proposed historic district's earliest surviving dwellings. The center-passage-plan house has three steeply-pitched gables with finials and scrollsawn vergeboards each characteristic of the nationally popular style.

The residential neighborhoods include a wide range of domestic architectural styles and varieties of regional vernacular forms. The regionally based vernacular floor plans which materialized in nineteenth-century Marion as the homes of merchant and professional families include a number of forms recognized in regional architectural studies.<sup>1</sup> One of the most popular was the symmetrical central-passage plan, in which a central passage provides access to rooms on either side, often with an ell or rear shed. Additional plans include the asymmetrical side-passage-plan, where the passage is on one side of the house; the two-room plan, in which the domestic functions take place in a single or double row of two rooms, often supplemented by a service shed or ell; and the T-plan, where the two-room or central-passage plan is given improved interior circulation and a fashionable exterior irregularity of silhouette by the projection forward of one of the rooms on the principal facade. Due to the demolition of many houses, examples of each of these types do not survive in the district. As is typical throughout the district, the section of the 300 block of West Main Street shown in Plate 5 contains houses of a variety of types and of several periods and materials of construction.

A significant number of central-passage-plan, side-passage-plan, and two-room-plan dwellings and several T-plan houses were identified in the study area from this period. A well-preserved example of these vernacular forms is the house at 224 West Strother Street, a two-story, frame, T-plan dwelling (119-0012-0072) with nine-over-one sash, and an additional projecting gabled element on the south side to which a one-story polygonal bay is appended. A similar house (119-0012-0058) is located at 203 West Strother Street (See Plate 1). The house at 201 West Strother Street (119-0012-0059) is a good example of a frame, side-passage-plan house of two stories.

Many of the larger houses, typically built 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. These houses were usually based in architectural designs or published plans and rely less on local tradition. The J.C. Campbell House (119-0012-0008) at 205 West 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 ca. 1900 Queen Anne-style W.L. Lincoln House (119-0012-0022) and the 1912 Classical Revival-style A.T. Lincoln House (119-0012-0021) are located away from the center of town on North Church Street in order to be close to the site of the Look & Lincoln Factory along the river. The ca. 1900 Lt. Governor B.F. Buchanan House (119-0005) at 135 West Strother Street and the 1911 H.B. Staley House (119-0012-0001) at 109 West Strother Street are excellent examples of the Queen-Anne style. The house at 329 West Main Street is an example of a Classical Revival-style house built in the western part of the district, with a colossal pedimented Ionic portico of two stories (See Plate 4).

## World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Few industrial resources from this period survive in the district, with one important exception. The Overall Factory is located in the district on South Lane. It was constructed in about 1920 by C.F. Kearfoot for the North Holston Manufacturing Company on the edge of the commercial area.

Beginning in the third decade of the twentieth century, architects were called on to design several of the district's most prominent commercial buildings. The 1922 Bank of Marion, designed in a Classical Revival-influenced version variation of the Craftsman style, stands out among the more typical brick storefront buildings. Its tall triumphal-arch form, dark red stretcher-bond brickwork with inset joints, inset panels with cast-stone keystones and paterae in geometric patterns, and terra-cotta cornice make a dramatic statement on the corner of Church and West Main Street. The Classical-Revival Marion National Bank was constructed in 1927 to designs by the architectural firm of Eubank and Caldwell of Roanoke. It features a with a two-story recessed entrance flanked by Doric columns, a classical entablature and large arched windows along the side.

Conventional commercial buildings in single, double, and triple form continued to be built. The Weiler Building of ca. 1930 at 118 East Main Street is a two-story brick double-commercial structure incorporating eight-over-eight second-floor sash windows, a stone belt course at sill level, and a plain cornice band of stone below a paneled brick parapet with a central plaque. Several commercial buildings also took sophisticated architectural form in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The extraordinary three-story building built as a restaurant at 130 West Main Street incorporates sophisticated Tudor Revival stylistic details, including a central second-floor oriel window on wood corbels and ornamental half-timbering in the upper floor. The oriel bay rises to the attic to form a dormer with a clipped gable roof. The asbestos-shingled gable roof is flanked by stepped gable parapets.

A number of churches, representing a 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. Some of these, such as the 1923 Royal Oak Presbyterian Church and the 1949 Ebenezer Lutheran Church, are located on West Main Street. Christ Episcopal Church (1940) is located within one block of this main avenue.

Royal Oak Presbyterian Church (119-12-6), designed by the Bristol firm of Clarence B. Kearfoot in 1923, anchors the west end of the downtown commercial district. The large and substantial church originally incorporated the sanctuary and the educational facilities in a single rectangular and continuously detailed structure. The building, with its idiosyncratic version of perpendicular or Tudor architecture and large scale (11 bays deep), testifies to the strength of the congregation. The building incorporates a short nave plan with gable roof with clerestory and a central bell tower over the vestibule, with offices and classrooms to the rear. 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.

Plates 7-9



Plate 10

14

ABC000001017





Christ Episcopal Church (119-0012-085) at 409 West Main Street is the only church located in the newer residential area to the west end of the district. The original church on East Main Street was demolished and the present building constructed in 1940. The simply detailed building repeats the form, small scale, and minimal Gothic detailing established by the small Episcopal congregations in the region in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and observed for many decades.

In 1936 the town government took visible form with the construction with WPA assistance of the Marion Municipal Building located on West Main Street. This Colonial-Revival brick structure with its cupola is reminiscent of early Colonial institutions. Each building served to dignify the role of the local and federal governments in the community, in conjunction with the growing part assumed by government institutions in the daily life of individuals. In the nineteenth century post offices were usually housed in privately owned commercial buildings. The authority of the Federal government was effectively represented by the new Post Office, built in 1935 (119-0008). The Colonial Revival-style brick building was provided with large, tripartite, arched openings and stone dressings.

Several social resources with significant architectural form survive in Marion. Most prominent is the Lincoln Hotel, originally constructed in 1927 as the Francis Marion Hotel (119-0010). 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 Lincoln Theater (119-0009) was opened to the public in 1929. The theater includes a multi-story apartment building in front of the auditorium, which is entered through a central vestibule. The interior of this important building, currently undergoing restoration, includes pre-Columbian-inspired detail and an important series of murals by a local painter, depicting Virginia history and local landscapes. The interior was designed by the Novelty Scenic Studios of New York City, whose work the theater's owner, Charles C. Lincoln, Sr., had seen on a trip to Atlantic City. It is one of few theaters in the nation with an ancient Mayan theme. These two buildings, although privately operated, assumed the solid architectural form and expensive classical detailing appropriate for a public building, as was typical of social buildings at the turn of the twentieth century and for years afterwards.

As a result of the growth of automobile usage in the region, service stations were built on two lots east of Royal Oak Presbyterian Church. The ca. 1925 Service Station at 123 West Main Street (119-0012-005), designed in the Tudor-Revival style, a more sophisticated service station than those found in the rural areas of the county, still stands on the eastern lot. Like many service stations of the second quarter of the twentieth century, the well-detailed building mimicked revival-style dwellings in an attempt to fit in to the streetscape. An automobile sales garage stood behind the stations. The Marion Motor Company, a large, two-story, brick, auto sales and repair building (now demolished), was constructed before 1927 on the SE corner of Park and Main streets. The Ford Motor Company (119-0012-016) across Park Street 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. A smaller garage was located across the street on the SW corner. The growth of bus service as an alternate form of transportation was given expression in the Art

Deco-style Marion Drug Store Building (119-0012-0143), which included a bus depot at the rear. This two-story commercial building of ca. 1940 at 137 East Main Street has a curved corner with a banded first-floor storefront (See Plate 14).

The majority of the single-family resources associated with the suburban residential development of the second through the fifth decades of the twentieth century include houses of various forms: bungalows, American Foursquare houses, and derivations of Tudor Revival- and Colonial Revival-style dwellings. Bungalows and American Foursquare dwellings, both resulting from a popularization of the Craftsman movement, began to appear several years before the 1917 start of this period, but the majority of them are later. The house forms, popularized in national publications, were largely differentiated by height, and both are among the first houses in the region to utilize irregular, functionally laid-out plans.

Of the houses in the study area, several are one- or one 2-story bungalows or utilize the related two-story Foursquare form. Good examples of bungalows in the study area include the brick, one-story, three-bay, gabled-fronted dwelling on Strother Street with paired and triple sash windows, the one 1/2-story gabled house (119-0012-0033) with central dormer at 209 North Street (See Plate 18), and the one-story brick gable-fronted bungalow (119-0012-0104) at 316 West Main Street, with its offset, projecting, gabled element and hipped entry porch with brick piers. Foursquare houses include the well-preserved Rouse House (119-0012-0035) at 222 North Street, a two-story, brick building dating from about 1918. It features sixteen-over-one sash windows, hipped dormers, and a three-bay porch across the front supported on tapered, square, wood columns and a matching *porte cochere* on the east side. Like several of the houses in the district from this period, the Rouse House site includes a matching brick garage. Several larger homes dating from the 1920s and 1930s are also located in the north part of the district, including the ca. 1920 house called Roseacre at 309 North Street (119-0012-0030) which was the home of Annabel Morris Buchanan, noted composer and folklorist, and is possibly a Sears-Roebuck house design (See Plate 17). The two substantial dwellings at 221 and 223 West North Street were built for daughters of industrialist W.L. Lincoln and typify the best of the nationally popular Colonial Revival style. One of them, the Lemon House, consists of a one 1/2-story, frame, Dutch Colonial building with stuccoed walls, and gambrel roof, shed dormers, and an arched hood over the central front door. The other is of a full two stories, stuccoed, with dormers and an arched porch (See Plate 16).

Good examples of Colonial Revival designs include the two-story brick dwelling at 355 West Main Street (119-0012-087). Six-over-six sash windows surmounted by jack arches with raised keystones and an elliptical fanlight over the entry are among the Colonial-inspired details. The Tudor Revival-style, two-story, brick dwelling at 121 North Church Street (119-0012-0079) features stone brackets at the eaves, projecting gable roofs, and arched entry, and triple and paired sash windows. A similar house at 220 West Strother Street (119-0012-73) has Brick Tudor Revival details (See Plate 19). One of the most important houses in the district is the house (119-0117-63) built for Frank Copenhaver in 1926 from designs prepared by a California-based architect for the American Brick Association (See Plate 10). The well-maintained, Tudor-inspired house is tucked into a well-landscaped lot immediately adjacent to the commercial area on East

Plates 13-15

Plate 16-18

Plates 19-21

21

ABC000001024



Main Street at 115 East Court Street. The house features metal casement windows, exposed rafter ends, rough-hewn timber front and rear porch, a hipped asbestos-shingle roof, and a matching garage.

Art Deco-style houses were rare in the region. An important example was, however, built on a peripheral lot on the northern edge of the district in 1939. The Beville House (119-0012-028) at 319 North Jones Street, was designed to be built in poured concrete by Charlottesville-based architect Arthur C. Barlow. The house incorporates ship-like design elements, including curved corners, banded and circular windows, and built-in interior features (See Plate 20).

#### The New Dominion (1946-Present)

Although the town's population continued to grow after the end of World War II, rather than invest in new buildings or demolish the existing stock of commercial buildings, merchants and building owners chose, in many cases, to modernize the exteriors of the existing building stock. Often this took the form of a new aluminum storefront and sign. Several stores received this treatment, only slightly altering the appearance of the streetscape.

Few architecturally significant buildings were constructed after the Second World War. Among these, the Lustron House (119-0012-0149) at 115 South Sheffey Street is the most interesting (See Plate 21). The one-story, prefabricated dwelling was manufactured by the Lustron Manufacturing Company in 1948. The Lustron Company began carrying a line of houses soon after the Second World War and sold them through dealers until 1952. The house is made of prefabricated parts, including two-foot-square enameled metal panels, shaped metal window heads, and specially designed enameled interior fittings, including wall and ceiling panels, kitchen cabinets and built-in furniture. The more conventional Bill Lemon House (119-0012-00029) at 309 North Jones Street was purchased from the Gunnerson Company soon after the war. The small frame tract house was assembled from parts shipped by the company, a method of manufacturing inexpensive houses that had been popular since the first years of the century.

In the period after World War II, most churches husbanded and/or expanded their existing properties. However, in 1949, a revitalized Lutheran congregation built a new church at the southwest corner of South Jones and West Main streets. Ebenezer Lutheran Church (119-0012-0112) is 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, each accented with limestone. The church successfully abstracts the more familiar forms of the Gothic Revival churches of the nineteenth century. Most of the churches in the district have added major educational components in response increased use resulting from the growth of the denominations and changes in their missions as the twentieth century progressed.

#### Total Surveyed Sites

The survey resulted in the identification of 180 properties, 43 of which were deemed to be noncontributing.

## **Historical Background**

### *European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)*

The Smyth County area was settled in the mid-eighteenth century, as part of the division of the lands on the western waters after their opening in the mid-1740s. The earliest settlers in the county are said to have been Stephen Holsten, who claimed 1300 acres on the Middle Fork before 1747, Charles Sinclair on the South Fork, and Samuel Stalnaker, on the Middle Fork. The first surveying expedition was led by James Patton in 1748 to enter lands granted to Patton in 1745. His colleagues on the trip included Thomas Walker, John Buchanan, and Charles Campbell. Tracts were entered on the South and Middle Forks of the Holston. The area that was to become Chilhowie was originally known as the "Townhouse" after Patton designated it as the site of a future settlement in 1748, while Marion site was surveyed as John Buchanan's "Royal Oak" tract and Saltville was claimed by Campbell as the "Buffalo Lick" [Sayer 1982].

### *Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)*

Raids mounted against the British settlements during the French and Indian War reversed the settlement trend; as William Preston observed in 1763,

All the valleys of Roanoke River and along the waters of Mississippi are depopulated except Captain English (Ingles) with a few families on New River, who have built a fort among whom are Mr. Thompson and his family alone remaining." [Summer's Southwest Virginia 1903:78].

Permanent settlement of the region dates to the period following the French and Indian War as earlier settlers returned and new families felt safe to venture into the lands beyond the Alleghany. One of the earliest settlements was at the Royal Oak tract, which was purchased by John Campbell in 1765. A Stalnaker family was at the Town House tract by 1769. In 1770 Augusta County was subdivided to form Botetourt County, a portion of which, containing the area that would become Smyth County, became Fincastle County in 1773. In 1777 Fincastle was divided into Montgomery, Washington, and Kentucky counties. Lists of senators, representatives, sheriffs and judges compiled from the records of these counties indicate that the early settlers of the area figured prominently in the early government [Summers 1966: 816-864]. The Campbell family provided the immediate region with much of its military and political leadership.

In 1789 the Virginia General Assembly ordered the opening of a new road over the Cumberland Mountains to Kentucky. Known as the Wilderness Road, this became the principal route traveled by large numbers of settlers moving west. The area grew rapidly in population in the post-Revolutionary period. Wythe County was formed from Washington County in 1790. A number of houses served as taverns or houses of entertainment along the Wilderness Road.

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 in 1776 for the Upper Holston congregation by the Campbell family on these lands (Wilson 121). The section of Royal Oak that became Marion was later part of a farm owned by Thomas Humes.

### *Antebellum Period (1831-1860)*

This period is marked by the formation of Smyth County in 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. Thomas Hume's land on the Middle Fork was selected as the site of a county seat, named in honor of General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame. The county's population in 1835 was between 6,000 and 7,000 persons, including 100 free blacks and 1400 slaves [Martin 1836: 435]. At the end of this decade, Smyth County's population included 5,539 whites, 145 free men and women of color, and 838 slaves (Armstrong 1986, 23). In 1850 the population had grown to 8,162. By 1860, it had risen to 8,952, of whom 445 lived in Marion.

The need for better transportation routes was a primary issue of concern during this period. Southwest Virginians felt cut off from the markets of the eastern seaboard by the mountains and the lack of an effective internal transportation system. Prior to 1850, the best means for transporting goods to market was by batteaux from the North Fork to Tennessee. The frustration of the region's producers resulted eventually in the incorporation of the Southwestern Turnpike in 1846, a macadamized road which approximated the route of the old Wilderness Road. It extended as far as Seven Mile Ford in 1851 when work was suspended [Wilson 1932: 225]. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, chartered in 1849, eclipsed the Southwestern Turnpike. The railroad was complete to Bristol by 1856 and a branch line extended to Saltville. Commerce and industry grew at an accelerated pace after the opening of the railroad. By 1854 the county had seven sawmills, three iron furnaces, one iron foundry, one salt furnace, and two tanneries [Edwards 381].

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. Mill-owner 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. The tract was located west of Staley's Creek and south of the location at that time of the main road. An acre of ground was laid off on a hill west of a fence dividing fields of wheat and rye to serve as a public square (Wilson 1932, 78).

The original plat of the county seat shows 42 1/4-acre lots. The town consisted of Main Street flanked by alleys and crossed by two secondary streets and four alleys. The public square

is on the north side in the center of the plat (Deed Book 1, p. 1). Thomas Humes agreed to transfer twenty-seven acres for the “purpose of erecting public buildings and laying off a town” in two fields lying south of the main road. Main Street was to commence at a point on the east bank of Staleys Creek. The tract was to include any springs on its south side, to be connected by pipes to the town as a public water supply. Humes reserved a tract near his mill race and one-half or every other lot on both sides of the street except the public square as a means of profiting from the gift of land to the county (Deed Book 1, p. 28). The land was actually transferred soon after (Deed Book 1, p. 148).

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). The town's newspaper was known as the *Marion Visitor*.

Marion Methodist Church was organized in the late 1830s. The first building was built in 1847 on a Church Street lot fronting on the public square (Wilson 138-144). Marion Baptist Church was founded in 1845. It met in the courthouse until 1859, when the congregation purchased a lot (Wilson 123). A schoolhouse was to be built in Marion in 1837 (Armstrong 1986, 10). The school, which no longer stands, was built on the high ground north of the courthouse (Gray's Map 1880).

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. The charitable and fraternal organization arrived 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. It was built in 1855, and the third floor was used as a lodge room until September of 1887 (SCHS Archives). An Odd Fellows Lodge was built in about 1860, that still stands on West Main Street in the district (Hill Studio 1996).

A new settler from New York wrote a description of Marion in 1860. G.G. Goddall had moved there to begin an iron foundry. While he approved of the general appearance of the “pretty little village,” but few of the individual buildings were very “[near] what they ought to be” and he thought the town suffered from a lack of care and foresight. He mentioned the three-story Masonic Hall of 1855, an unimpressive edifice which looked to him like “a middle age man suffering from the effects of ague and fever.” The Methodist and Presbyterian churches and the schoolhouse were “tolerable structures.” The new Baptist Church met with the greatest approval. Here, at least, was “a very respectable building and an ornament to the town” (G.G. Goodell to Ann Goodell, 20 June 1860, Armstrong 1986, 75). The Goodell Iron Foundry building stood

until 1938 (Armstrong 1986, 103) The foundry was located at the foot of Foundry (now Lee) Street, where it utilized the waters of Staley's Creek.

Two important mid-nineteenth-century buildings not mentioned by Goodell were the courthouse and the town's principal hotel. Both must have added to the architectural dignity of the antebellum-era town. The brick courthouse of 1834 consisted of a two-story, hip-roofed, box-like, brick central element flanked by lower gabled wings. The central element was topped by an octagonal cupola. The building is not unlike the surviving Giles County Courthouse and the demolished courthouse in Montgomery County. The courthouse was flanked by low offices and a small jail stood to its rear.

The three-story, brick Exchange Hotel is said to have been built in 1851. Like some other turnpike hotels in the region, the building featured main rooms on the second floor and commercial functions on the ground floor. The gable roof was flanked by high stepped parapets. A grand two-story portico with paired supports and an ornamental lattice railing sheltered the sidewalk below in front. It was flanked on the west by the three-story brick Bank of Marion. Both buildings were torn down in 1935 (Armstrong 1986, 177-178).

One of the town's most influential citizens, James White Sheffey (1813-1876), had moved to Marion to serve as a lawyer in the new county seat in about 1834. His house stood on the north side of Main Street toward the west end of town, a two-story frame structure with five bays (or window and door openings), including a central entry. The house, although one of Marion's grandest at that time, corresponds to the humorous description of Virginia houses by Goodell in 1860: all were "built with the side to the road and a quaint old chimney at each end outside the house." Indeed there were several such houses at Marion, "of various sizes and shapes and all with their chimneys turned out-doors. Each surrounded with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, spring-house, and other out-houses, or apologies for such, that add their quota in making up the sum total of the town" (Armstrong 1986, 75). Sheffey's house no longer stands, but one of the outhouses associated with his house survives. The Sheffey Loom House, moved to Lee Street, is one of the oldest and most significant small structures in the district.

### *Civil War (1861-1865)*

The Civil War adversely affected Marion in a number of ways. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad served as an important supply link for the Confederate Army and its destruction was a frequent goal of Union incursions. Stoneman's Raid of 1864 was focused on the salt works and on the lead mines in Wythe County, but also succeeded in destroying the rail system that provided transportation for the products of local industry.

## *Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)*

### Industrial Growth (1866-1880)

The population of Smyth County escalated after the war by 36% from a population of 8,952 in 1860 to 12,160 in 1880. With the repair of the transportation system and the eventual recovery from other war-related damages, it appears that Smyth County was to continue the period of prosperity it was beginning to enjoy before the Civil War into the twentieth century. Marion's status as a local economic center was demonstrated by the organization of the Bank of Marion in 1870. Directors included many of the town's leading citizens.

The bridges and railroad lines that were so vital to the county's prosperity were quickly repaired. The second half of the nineteenth century was a period of rail mergers and interstate commerce marking a rush to connect the resources of the west with the manufacturing and shipping points along the east coast. In 1870, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was reorganized as the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad, which was to become part of the Norfolk and Western Railway in 1881.

Local industries recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development during this period. In addition to the already established salt works, grist mills, and iron works, numerous new industries opened throughout the county. The Olympia Woolen Mill opened in 1870. 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 had purchased the old Snaveley mill on Staley's Creek and established a successful plow factory, that continued to grow after the war.

Several newspapers appeared in Marion after the Civil War. 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*.

The courthouse of 1834 and the jail behind it continued to occupy the public square largely unchanged. The commercial section remained small and consisted of the Exchange Hotel at the NW corner of Main and Park Streets, the Marion House and the Central Hotel opposite the courthouse, and a dozen or so commercial establishments. Lawyers' and other small professional offices took the form of one-story buildings scattered along the street. Only major public and semi-public buildings were of brick.

Sections of the town were laid out in lots north and south of the public square and developed as residential areas soon after the Civil War. The Map of 1880 by Gray shows the town spreading on either side of Main Street and east of Church Street. The principal streets to the north and parallel to Main Street were named Strother and Lee (then called Foundry). The chief thoroughfare to the south was Cherry Street. In 1887, the portions of the proposed historic

district lying north and south of Main Street lying west of these residential areas (specifically, between Jones and Park streets) were officially laid off in lots. The east-west street names were continued from the earlier area to the east. This land was owned by the estate of James W. Sheffey, whose homeplace on Main Street adjoined the land. The 1887 plats showed most of the current lots in place (Deed Book 17, p. 308-324). One house built at the western end of town soon after the Civil War was constructed for William O. Austin, the military commissioner for the Eighth District of the Federal occupation. The two-story Austin House (119-0012-015), dating from about 1870, was built at 307 West Main Street.

Marion revealed its strong religious spirit in its reaction to the growing temperance movement. The community became the first in southwest Virginia to ban saloons, with the influence of Methodist minister George Miles in the 1870s (Wilson 138-144). The Baptists and Methodists built a union church together and used it until the two groups built new buildings on adjoining lots (Wilson 262). 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 parish soon built a church on the north side of Main Street on the west side of Iron Street (Sanborn Map 1885).

The town also saw the beginning of an influential Lutheran-sponsored educational institution, the Marion Female College in 1873 on a large outlot north of Main Street and west of the downtown area (Wilson 159). Black citizens received their first church in about 1867, when a northerner, Major George Smith, donated a lot for use as a church and school.

#### Steel Rail Industrialization and Urbanization (1881-1916)

The period from 1880 to 1900 saw rapid growth in the county seat. In February 1881, the AM&O Railroad was sold to a private banking house in Philadelphia. The company was renamed the Norfolk & Western Railway and the track replaced with new steel rail which promoted increased industrial development along the line. The new railroad introduced an era of coal and freight transportation, accelerated industrialization, and industrial/urban population growth.

Marion's steady growth or "boom" is borne out by statistics; between 1880 and 1900, the population grew from 919 to 2,045 [U.S. Population Census: 1900: Smyth County, Va]. 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. The total population continued to grow at a regular rate. It had grown to 3,235 in 1920 [U.S. Population Census: 1920: Smyth County, Va.].

The physical changes in Marion during the period are well documented in the series of maps made by the Sanborn Map Company for fire insurance purposes from 1885 to 1946. The 1885 Sanborn Map showed only Main Street from Chestnut to a little past Sheffey Street. A row of hotels and small stores was located across from the courthouse, including the Marion House and the Central Hotel, both with commercial space on the first floor. Thinly spaced dwellings, offices, and stores occupied the flanking blocks of Main Street to the east and west. The principal inn in town, the Exchange hotel, stood on the southeast corner of Main and Park (then called Reservoir) streets, also near the courthouse.

The commercial section of the town, that, before 1885, reached only from Iron Street to Sheffey Street, stretched out toward Staleys Creek to the east beyond Broad Street. However, most of the growth took place within close proximity to the courthouse, but filling in vacant lots and rebuilding existing structures. 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. It was designed by architect Frank P. Milburn..

The earlier frame buildings of the 1840s to 1880s were replaced by brick structures beginning in the 1890s. Masonry construction was more substantial and fire-resistant and urban blocks tended to burn disastrously (See Plate 12). Earliest surviving brick commercial buildings include the three-story double commercial building at 112 -116 East Main Street that dates from not long before before 1891 (Sanborn Map 1891). It housed a general store or hardware store and a drug store for many years following. The brick commercial building at 108-112 West Main Street, a two-story double commercial building, was built in the mid-1890s and paired a general store and drug store for some time. A third unit was built to the west at a later date.

By 1908, when a new Sanborn insurance map was drawn of the district, there were many brick and frame stores lining Main Street, but several dwellings and vacant lots still interspersed them. Only about half of the buildings were of brick construction. By 1927, almost all of the buildings in the commercial center of Marion were of masonry construction (Sanborn Map 1927).

The town's growth as a regional industrial center continued. 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 the end of the period (Wilson, 1932:184)

A wide variety of housing was available in the city as dwelling units were added to accommodate the rapidly growing population. Most surviving housing dates from this period or later. In addition to single family houses, boarding houses and a hotel (the Valley House, on the SE corner of Church and Main streets) were added for travelers and single individuals. A range in



scale and detail was found among single-family dwellings, for houses, most often utilizing vernacular forms, were built for working families as well as commercial and industrial leaders. Laboring families often occupied small, one- or two-room, frame buildings. The Sanborn maps of the period indicated a number of such structures among the more substantial dwellings of the town. Well-preserved examples are rare in the district. Skilled workers, substantial merchants, and tradesmen could afford larger and more comfortable houses, often built of frame. Some wealthy industrialists, developers, and professionals built large residences, apparently architect-designed, on sites in the district. Several grand, Queen Anne-style, brick and frame houses were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, often located on corner lots on Strother or Main streets, or, as in the case of members of the Lincoln family, on the edge of the residential area overlooking their operations in the industrial area along the Holston River.

The First Methodist Church moved to a new site at Church and Cherry streets in 1887 (See Plate 3). A new brick building, still in use, was built shortly after (Wilson 138-144). The black congregation which worshiped at Mount Pleasant Methodist Church built a new brick building in 1914 (Wilson 262). In 1891, the Marion Baptist Church built a brick building on a new lot, the former site of the Methodist church behind the courthouse. Ebenezer Lutheran Church built a building on the corner of Sheffey and Park after 1908 (Sanborn Map 1927). The former Ebenezer Lutheran Church, a brick structure built in 1854, stands outside town on the Chilhowie Road (Armstrong 1986, 60).

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.

Education made the greatest advances during this period with the establishment of the state school system in 1870. The Underwood Constitution of 1869 mandated free public schools. A new grammar 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 (listed in the National Register and located in the proposed district) opened under private subscription in 1873 with D.C. Miller, formerly of the Liberty Academy, as its first principal. Education for the black population was provided on a separate and unequal basis at first. The earliest schools in the region 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 feature of the system during the entire historic period.

Passage of the Mann Act in 1906 provided for the establishment of a system of public high schools across the state. Marion received a public high school in 1893 and the Marion Male Academy was closed. D. C. Miller headed this school and became the first superintendent of schools in Smyth County. The Marion High School (119-12-23) which was built in 1893, was

expanded in 1915. The building, originally square, now had eight classrooms and an auditorium. 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.

After the Civil War, 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 lodge built a new, three-story Temple (111-0007) on Church Street and is located in the rear of the Bank of Marion in 1908. In 1887, The Knights Templar Circle, which is the Christian Branch of Free Masonry, chartered Lynn Commandery, No. 9. In 1914 the Knight's Templar organization had 214 members. Lynn Commandery currently owns the Masonic Temple.

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 1887 on a site outside the proposed historic district. Dr Harvey Black served as superintendent and physician with Dr. Robert Preston as first assistant physician and Dr. John S. Apperson as second 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.

Recreational pastimes included, in addition to the typical sports and games activities, political and educational events, circuses, and traveling shows. As was the case in most of the larger towns in the region, a series of opera houses, usually in the upper floors of commercial buildings, were constructed to serve the requirements of the townspeople to view traveling shows and locally produced events. An early opera house was located in the second floor of the Seaver Building at 219 East Main Street, built in 1884. Remarkably, this room survives nearly intact above what is now an antique store. An freestanding opera house was built around 1900 on the north of Main Street east of the public square. By 1908 it was serving a furniture store, replaced by the new opera house or "court square theater" located in the courthouse of 1905. Clearly the existing facilities were perceived as inadequate and the demand for a good auditorium great, for the public authorities to supply what was usually a private function in this period.

#### *World War I to World War II (1917-1945)*

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 Marion.

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 on 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). Service stations and automobile sales and repair structure were built on both sides of Main Street. The new Marion Drug Company Building incorporated a bus station.

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 connection with the establishment of these state road systems, service stations and automobile dealerships also emerged as a new commercial entity in Marion.

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. Commerce continued to focus on narrow commercial buildings on contiguous lots in the downtown section. New buildings continually replaced old buildings or were added on vacant lots. The streetscape lining Main Street was filled in (See Plate 6).

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. 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 its main entrance. The town had two other small theaters used for cinema. None survive today. A movie theater was later incorporated into the Lincoln Furniture Company Building (119-0012-0142) at 201 East Main Street (See Plate 13).

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 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. A new post office was built in Marion in 1934-35.

Along with the increase in Marion's population, there was an increase in construction of single and multiple housing. Few highly finished new apartment buildings like the such as the Royal Oak Apartments at 117 East Main Street were built. Converted single dwellings became a more common housing form, but the residential areas in the district held their own as single-family neighborhoods.

One of the oldest congregations in the county built a church in Marion during this period. The Royal Oak Presbyterian Church was built in 1923 at 139 West Main Street. Organized in 1776, the congregation moved to Marion in 1853 and first built a church on the site in 1885. The new church was designed in the Late Gothic-Revival style by the architect Clarence B. Kearfoot.

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. 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 important and recognized 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. Anabel Morris Buchanan's house on North Street is a prominent part of the historic district (See Plate 17).

By 1946, the high school on Church Street was converted to use as an elementary school as a new high school was built outside of the district (Sanborn Map 1946). The large Southwestern State Mental Hospital continued to positively affect the town economically. The medical needs of the townspeople were met by private doctors. By 1946 a small hospital had opened in a house on the SE corner of Main and Look (Poston) streets. It no longer stands.

### *The New Dominion (1946-Present)*

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. The population of the town of Marion has actually declined since 1950. The construction of Interstate 81 along the southern edge of the town in the late 1960s has caused the town to further spread. On the whole, however, it has retained its commercial focus better than most towns in the region.

Locally-based commercial enterprises in the city continued to serve the citizens from the centrally located business area. Commerce began to spread to the periphery of the town along the Lee Highway. After the middle of the century, rather than invest in new buildings or demolish the existing stock of commercial buildings, many merchants and building owners chose, in many cases, to modernize the exteriors of the classical revival building stock. Sometimes this took the form of a new aluminum storefront or a large metal grille applied over the entire building, as was done at the Seever Building, the former opera house and store on East Main Street (See Plate 7). A few new buildings, such as the Belk Building (119-0012-0146) at 123 East Main Street, were built in the 1950s and 1960s to house well-financed department stores or other commercial undertakings. The alley known as Iron Street, lined with attractive small shops and offices, was closed to traffic and promoted by the town as a commercial center (see Plate 9).

The heritage of the county continues to be celebrated with various festivals and educational museum programs including those sponsored in Marion by the Smyth County Historical and Museum Society. The SCHMS has acquired and maintained the H.B. Staley House (119-0012-0001) as an historic house museum and has started a new museum in the Marion High School Building (119-0012-0023). These museums and festivals contribute significantly to the local economy through tourism.

Expansion of public facilities and services was a necessary accompaniment to the growth Marion experienced during the period. Most of this took place outside the proposed district, but the publicly owned site of the old Marion High School was abandoned as an educational center. The building is currently undergoing development as the Smyth County Historical Museum. The house next to the town hall was utilized as the police department.

Settlement patterns after World War II expanded to subdivisions outside the immediate area of the historic district. Although modernist design was utilized regularly for commercial and industrial buildings in Marion, most domestic architecture in the study area in the early years after World War II remained heavily influenced either by traditionalist Colonial Revival styles. A notable exception is the Beville House at 319 North Jones Street, a remarkable Art Deco-style concrete house with a landscaped setting above the river (See Plate 20).

Two new religious buildings were built in the district during the period. 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 Gothic-style 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. Christ Episcopal Church is the only church located in the newer residential area to the west end of the district. The original building of the church was demolished and the present building constructed in 1940.

## Survey Results by Theme and Period

The following list includes a few of the sites in the survey that were assigned more than one theme.

Domestic Theme: This theme relates to the homes of study area residents. Contributing property types represented in the survey area include modest to expensive single dwellings; apartment buildings (of which there was one: The Royal Oak Apartments, and hotels (of which there was one: The Hotel Lincoln. Associated domestic landscape features included vegetable gardens, landscape plantings, walkways, staircases, fences, and many stone and brick retaining walls. Most of the sites in the current survey project relate to this theme. There were a total of 99 domestic properties, only one of which were built as multiple dwellings, and one as a hotel.

Contributing Domestic Sites by period

|  |    |
|--|----|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0  |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0  |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0  |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0  |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0  |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 45 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 33 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 21 |
| Total                                      | 99 |

Subsistence / Agriculture Theme: Most of the land presently within the city boundaries is urban or suburban in character, historically the area supported several subsistence and production farms. This theme broadly identifies methods of procurement, processing, and storage of food. Resource types historically associated with this aspect of Smyth County's development included small family farmsteads, large farm seats, meat houses, smokehouses, granaries, silos, agricultural fields, barns, animal shelters, tool sheds, and stockyards. Typically agricultural and more urban uses mingled at the edges of the small county seat and still do today. Only one such property survives in the district: the relocated ca. 1855 Loom House originally associated as an outbuilding with the James Sheffey Homestead.

### Contributing Subsistence/ Agriculture Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 1 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 1 |

Government / Law / Politics Theme: This theme relates primarily to political and governmental activities and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed. Property types associated with this theme in Marion include post offices, municipal offices, public works projects and other government-sponsored building projects; and places associated with governmental leaders. Four properties in the survey area were documented: the Marion Post Office, the Smyth County Court House, the Smyth County Jail, and the Marion Municipal Building. No other historic properties associated with this theme were identified in the study area.

Contributing Government/ Law/ Politics Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 1 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 2 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 1 |
| Total                                      | 4 |

Health Care / Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Property types in Marion associated with this theme include medical businesses or offices and hospitals. No historic property associated with this theme was identified in the survey area.

Contributing Health Care/ Medicine Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 0 |



**Education Theme:** Various types of schools are the primary resource types associated with this theme in Marion, one-room, two-room, consolidated, elementary, and secondary schools operated from the late nineteenth century through the modern period. Three historic properties associated with this theme were identified in the survey area: the Marion High School, the Marion Junior College, and the Marion Male Academy.

Contributing Education Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 3 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 3 |

**Military / Defense Theme:** The survey area includes properties with above- and below-ground resources directly associated with the 1760s French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the Civil War, and indirectly associated with the First and Second World Wars, the Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam War. Few related resource types are located in the town. No historic sites have been identified associated with this theme in the project area.

Contributing Military/ Defense Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 0 |

**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 in Marion associated with this theme include meeting halls and community centers. Two historic properties associated with this theme were documented for the survey project: the Marion Masonic Lodge and the Marion Odd Fellows Lodge of about 1860.

Contributing Social Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 1 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 1 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 2 |

**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 in Marion that related to this theme in historic periods included theaters, an opera house, a gymnasium, swimming pools, tennis courts, playing fields, playgrounds, and a fairground. Two historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area: The Seaver Opera House and the Lincoln Theater.

Contributing Recreation/ Arts Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 1 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 1 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 2 |

**Transportation / Communication Theme:** This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Property types associated with transportation and communication networks in Marion have historically included rail-related resources (railroads, passenger and freight stations, engine houses, trains, and bridges), road-related resources (roads, turnpikes, taverns, streetcar systems, automobiles, bridges), and pedestrian-related resources (sidewalks, trails). The three properties identified in the district that

relate to the theme include: a ca. 1925 Service Station (119-0012-005), the Ford Motor Company (119-0012-016), and the Marion Drug Store Building (119-0012-0143), which included a bus depot at the rear.

| Contributing Transportation/ Communication Sites by period |          |
|--|----------|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)                 | 0        |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)                               | 0        |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)                          | 0        |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)                              | 0        |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                                      | 0        |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)                      | 0        |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)                    | 3        |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)                            | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3</b> |

**Commerce / Trade Theme:** This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types in Marion historically associated with the theme include office buildings, stores, warehouses, commercial blocks, and banks; these resources housed various businesses, hotels, general stores, specialty stores, restaurants, and the offices of professional, organizational, and financial institutions. Historically significant commercial buildings in the proposed district include three banks and the many traditional commercial buildings along Main Street that housed a constantly shifting list of restaurants, furniture, hardware, grocery, and clothing stores. Although there was a substantial increase in population during the period between the world wars, there were not a large number of commercial buildings constructed in the study area during that period. The second largest number of buildings identified in the study area (46) are associated with this theme:

| Contributing Commerce/ Trade Sites by period |           |
|--|-----------|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)   | 0         |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)                 | 0         |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)            | 0         |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)                | 0         |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                        | 0         |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)        | 7         |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)      | 38        |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)              | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>46</b> |

**Industry / Processing / Extraction Theme:** This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types in the region around Marion historically associated with this theme include quarries, mills (grist, textile, woodworking), factories, forges and furnaces, power plants, tanneries, village shops, and other

ABC000001043

small crafts and industrial sites. Most historic industrial sites are located outside the project area. One historic property associated with this theme was been documented in the survey area: the ca. 1920 Overall Factory on West Cherry Street.

Contributing Industry/ Processing/ Extraction Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 1 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 1 |

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. Property types historically associated with this theme in Marion include parking lots, parks, a campus, gardens, street furniture, and natural features (river, stream valleys). All of the resources documented in the survey project relate in some way to this theme, as they comprise various aspects of the town's built environment as a response to the natural setting, but none were singled out especially significant.

Contributing Landscape Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 0 |

Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions in connection with spiritual beliefs. Property types historically associated with this theme in Marion include churches and church-related residences. Five contributing properties associated with this theme were recorded as part of the present project: First Methodist Church, Mt Pleasant M.E. Church, Christ Episcopal Church, Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, and Ebenezer Lutheran Church.

ABC000001044

Contributing Religion Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 2 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 2 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 1 |
| Total                                      | 5 |

Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies. Property types historically associated with this theme in Marion include cemeteries, graves, and mortuaries. No historic property associated with this theme was documented.

Contributing Funerary Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 0 |

Ethnicity / Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia. In Marion, properties historically associated with African-Americans comprise the largest group of resources related to this theme. One historic property directly associated with this theme has been documented in the survey area: the Mt. Pleasant M.E Church on West Main Street.

Contributing Ethnicity/ Immigration Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)   | 1 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)         | 0 |
| Total                                   | 1 |

Settlement Patterns Theme: This theme explores the strategies for utilizing an area in response to subsistence, demographic, sociopolitical, and religious aspects of cultural systems; and is concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. Property types historically associated with this theme in Marion reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites and landscapes. No historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area.

Contributing Settlement Patterns Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 0 |

Architecture / Landscape Architecture / Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing, and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns, and cities for human use and enjoyment. Property types historically associated with Marion might include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, buildings exemplary of national styles, landscaped parks, gardens and cemeteries, urban design, and planned communities. No sites identified with this theme were identified in the survey area:

Contributing Architecture/ Landscape Architecture/ Community Planning Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 0 |

Technology / Engineering Theme: This theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to its physical, biological, and cultural environments. All resource types may contribute to the understanding of this theme. It also involves the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. Related property types in Marion might include wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, transportation-related works, and various large-scale or industrial structures, engines, and machinery. No historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area.

Contributing Technology/ Engineering Sites by period

|  |   |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789)               | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830)          | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860)              | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865)                      | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)      | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945)    | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present)            | 0 |
| Total                                      | 0 |

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### Introduction

This historic architecture survey was conducted from winter of 1998 to spring of 1999 to identify and document approximately one hundred and eighty-seven (187) properties in the proposed Marion Historic District to the reconnaissance level. When completed the survey of the district comprised a total of 180 primary resources. 42 of the properties were noncontributing. The project was survey was designed to permit immediate listing of the district in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

### Methodology

Fieldwork, which involved vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance of the study area, was preceded by reviews of primary and secondary sources in order to identify historic building types and individual building histories. Boundaries were selected in consultation with the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office based on National Register historic district standards of integrity. All properties within the boundaries were documented to the reconnaissance level according to DHR standards. A total of 180 properties were inventoried. For each of the surveyed properties, the contractor took 35mm black and white photographs, noted exterior architectural features, stated potential significance, and prepared a sketch plan of the site. If owners or other informants were available, Worsham gathered limited historic background on the properties. Wherever possible, interiors were accessed with the occupants' permission (a sketch of the floor plan was prepared for those properties). Limited historic research and oral history interviews supplemented the fieldwork to provide contextual information on individual properties.

Following field recording efforts, processing of materials and preparation of site files was begun. Site information was recorded in DHR's information database, Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), version IPS3.00L (released April 1994, modified May 1994). Upon completion of data entry, the final report, with recommendations for future survey, register, and planning activities, was prepared. This document, based in the 1997 *Historic Architectural Survey of Smyth County, Virginia*, includes a historic overview of Marion's architectural development, brief discussions of eighteen DHR-defined historic themes with descriptions of relevant property types and lists of associated properties, and maps indicating their locations within the proposed district. Appendices include several IPS-generated reports, such as a listing of the architectural and historical significance statement for each property, and the alphabetical and numerical inventories of surveyed properties.

Printouts of the computerized survey files have been placed in acid-free envelopes along with original photographs and other materials. The original files and a copy of the survey report are stored in the DHR Archives, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA. Photocopies of these materials, plus the original field notes, are stored at RRPO, 1030 Penmar Avenue, SE, Roanoke, VA. Additional photocopies of the survey files and report will be provided to the Town of



Marion and to the Smyth County Historical Society. Copies of the report also will be available in the reference section of the Smyth County Public Library.

### **Expected Results**

The investigators anticipated the findings detailed below in part from a wide familiarity with the region from numerous survey projects and from preliminary historic research. The survey area was selected in concert with DHR staff in order to correspond with a proposed National Register-eligible district.

## **SURVEY FINDINGS**

The survey produced results indicating the high survival rate of important resources, chiefly dwellings and commercial buildings, related to the growth and expansion of the town of Marion in the twentieth century from a small depot town to a regional commercial and industrial center. It is expected that Marion will experience pressure from development of residential and commercial sites in the adjoining areas of Smyth County and the town. Under the present planning and zoning system there will undoubtedly be erosion of the quality and number of these buildings, due to the economic pressure, particularly on commercial buildings.

Fortunately, the residential neighborhoods have benefited from the careful preservation of many buildings by most owner occupants, offsetting the demolition of a few properties and the renovation for commercial use of several houses near the commercial and courthouse areas. Main Street commercial buildings have a positive future, but some recent renovations could have benefited from improved architectural guidelines. Throughout the district a few buildings are insufficiently well maintained, leading to a loss of the consistency and visual quality of the streetscape.

The following pages contain a tabulated list of survey sites, listing the property type, potential significance and date of construction for each and listed by survey number.

## Site Inventory

Properties in the inventory are organized by VDHR survey number. Entries list the name of the property, the approximate date of construction, secondary resources, and their address. The sites listed below are identified on the attached Downtown Marion Historic District map.

Abbreviations used in the inventory include:

**CB** = contributing building

**NB** = noncontributing building

## Inventory

119-0001

109 West Main Street

Date: 1905

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story courthouse was designed in 1905 by Frank P. Milburn has a low-hipped roof of copper with a central rotunda, a classical cornice with modillions and a simple entablature with a row of vertical bricks creating a dentil pattern, and a 2-story, 5-bay portico with colossal columns of brick with limestone bases and Ionic capitals supporting a similar entablature with a paneled soffit. A second floor balcony in the portico has a wrought-iron railing. A flight of limestone steps leads to the portico. The windows have double-hung 1/1 replacement sashes. The windows on the second story of the central section, which open onto the balcony, are topped by a round-arched transom. The windows in the two side wings are paired with a single-light rectangular transom and divided into vertical bays by surrounds consisting of a medallion-shaped keystone of contrasting concrete and corbeled brick drip-mold. A raised basement is of coursed limestone.

Contributing 24-foot tall limestone Confederate War Monument with a statue of Confederate soldier at "parade rest" was erected on the east lawn in 1903.

Noncontributing ca. 1955 stone monument for the World Wars, Korea and Vietnam is located to the west.

119-0001-001

Smyth County Courthouse Square

Date: 1903

Architectural Summary:

Contributing site: The rectangular courthouse lawn is the site of several monuments (see above) and continues to serve as a gathering place for the community.

Noncontributing object: salt works historic display incorporates historic materials from Saltville, Smyth County.

119-0005

135 West Strother Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing 2 1/2-story frame dwelling designed in the Queen Anne style with some classical detailing. The intersecting-gable roof has a molded cornice with gable returns. The upper section of the front and side gable are infilled with diagonal boarding and decorative trusswork, the gables are topped by decorative metal finials, and the building is clad with decorative shingles on the second story and weatherboard siding on the first. A one-story, hip-roofed, seven-bay porch wraps around the front and west sides, supported by Doric columns on brick piers with a turned balustrade. Above the entrance is a second-story balcony with turned balustrade. There is a side addition dating from 1904. A two-story bay window with five windows and hip roof of slate shingles is located on the southwest corner. The southeast corner on the first story is cut off with a curved bay of three windows with scrollsawn brackets. The north attic gable is filled with a tripartite window with a central arched, 1/1 sash window with keystone flanked by smaller, rectangular casement windows with latticework panes and a two-story polygonal bay is located on the west side. A foundation of coursed limestone supports the dwelling.

119-0006

343 College Street

Date: 1876

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, large, two-story, hip-roofed, brick academy or school building with a domestic form, with two-over-two double-hung sash windows; a deep cornice with a high wooden frieze and paired sawn brackets; an advanced central pavilion containing the central entry and surmounted by a pediment; and a hipped roof covered with slate. A one-story porch spans the front of the house, incorporating turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze, and an advanced center section.

Contributing one 1/2-story brick garage with slate roof and six-over-six sash windows that project into the roof as wall dormers

119-0007

Northwest corner of South Church St. and South Lane

Date: 1908

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-story, brick, Classical Revival-style Masonic lodge with hipped roof with decorative exposed rafter ends; arch-headed first-floor entry door windows and second-floor lodge-room windows to the rear; belt course at the third-floor sill level; and a central pedimented dormer rising through the roof from the third-floor central window.

119-0008

142 East Main Street

Date: 1935-1936

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, five-bay, brick, Classical Revival-style post office with slate gable roof; elaborate modillion cornice; twelve-over-twelve sash windows; broken pediment Colonial Revival-style frontispiece at central entry; and splayed stone steps at entry with wrought iron rail.

119-0009

117 East Main Street

Date: 1929

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, U-shaped, brick, Tudor Revival-style, four-story apartment building with paired and banded windows, small brick gables over the fourth-floor windows; incorporating, to the rear, the Lincoln Theater, with an elaborate Mayan-inspired auditorium interior with an inset central entry on the Main Street front.

119-0010

107 East Main Street

Date: 1926-1927

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, high-rise, five-story, U-shaped Classical Revival-style hotel with stone ashlar first floor and mezzanine and brick upper floors with stone quoins; projecting molded cornice at top below brick parapet wall concealing the roof; one-over-one sash windows on upper floors and arch-headed casement windows on the mezzanine above storefronts on the first floor. The building forms a U-shape with a central light well opening on the center of the front flanked by two-bay wings. The first-floor lobby occupies the space below the light well and projects slightly to form a porch-like entry with a classical turned balustrade.

119-0012-0002

104 East Cherry Street

Date: 1885 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story, frame, T-plan dwelling features double gables on the gable front and wing, a standing seam metal roof, a simple box cornice, a one-story, three-bay porch with square columns, segmentally-arched double-hung windows and a two-story side bay window. The house sits on a coursed limestone foundation that forms a basement at the rear.

119-0012-0003

115 South Church Street

Date: 1888

Architectural Summary:

Contributing brick, two-story, three-bay Late Gothic Revival-style church has a cross-gable roof with flared eaves, two added corner turrets of uneven heights, pressed metal shingles, and a molded boxed cornice. The towers are square in plan with stepped corner buttresses, limestone belt courses and crenellated roofs with limestone copings. A three-bay entrance vestibule between the two towers has a shed roof with central peak and limestone surround with central pointed arch. The central door is double leaf flanked by two single leaf doors, all of which are wood with one diamond paned light over two vertical panels. The side elevations have buttressed walls with paired, pointed-arch stained glass windows. All of the windows have limestone surrounds with quoin detailing on the front elevation windows. The brick walls are laid in five-course American bond. A low foundation of large limestone blocks supports the structure.

119-0012-0004

138 West Main Street

Date: 1936

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story, three-bay, Flemish bond brick, Colonial Revival-style Municipal Building with side-gable roof, central cupola with bell-shaped roof, two-story pedimented Ionic portico, a molded boxed cornice with dentils and gable returns, and a double-leaf main door with a five-light rectangular transom. The door is surrounded by a molded cornice, plain entablature and engaged, fluted Doric columns. The double-hung sash windows have with six-over-six lights. The first-story windows are slightly recessed within a rounded arch with cast-concrete keystone and end blocks. The upper windows are topped by a flat jack arch with cast-concrete keystone.

119-0012-0005

123 West Main Street

Date: 1925 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story, Tudor Revival-style service station has a gable roof, with flared ends, narrow boxed cornice and one interior brick chimney. The brick at the corners is corbelled to support the flared gable ends of the roof. Narrow, louvered vent windows are located in each gable end. The fixed window has twelve lights with a central section that opens. The two service bays have been infilled with boards. The building is constructed of concrete block with brick veneer.

119-0012-0006

139 West Main Street

Date: 1923

Architectural Summary:

Contributing late Gothic Revival-style church, built in 1923, has a basilica form with a gable roof with clerestory flanked by lower shed-roof extensions. The four-bay facade has a projecting central entrance bay with square bell tower and stepped corner buttresses. The two, double-leaf entrance doors are recessed behind two pointed-arch stone openings. A single, large, pointed arch window with tracery and stained glass is above the entrance. The bell tower has a flat roof and a row of three pointed-arch vent windows on each elevation. The central entrance bay is flanked by a single, pointed arch window of stained glass on either side. The 11-bay side elevations feature stepped buttresses and 2-story, compound pointed-arch windows with stone spandrels and stained glass. Fixed, pointed-arch windows line the clerestory. The rear elevation has a mixture of squared and pointed arch windows grouped singly and in pairs separated by wall buttresses. The building is of brick laid in 5-course American bond with a row of alternating headers and stretchers. Concrete detailing includes belt courses, window surrounds and spandrels and decorative concrete bands with arched tracery along the raking cornice.

119-0012-0007

102 West Main Street

Date: 1922

Architectural Summary:

Contributing four-story brick bank building, an example of an early twentieth-century combination of Romanesque, Classical, and Craftsman themes styles, with an allusion to the triumphal arch form and decoratively patterned brickwork using varying textures and colors. The flat roof has a parapet wall with a classical entablature of stone. The central entrance, with its modern double-leaf doors is recessed within a 4-story rounded arch with an exaggerated stone keystone flanked by decorative inlaid roundels. The windows in the flanking bays are square-headed, double-hung sash with 1/1 lights with varying light-colored stone detailing ranging from simple, inlaid diagonal "keystone" and stone sill, to inlaid square stone at the corners and an exaggerated lintel on the second story windows. Other stone detailing includes a belt course at the third story. The decorative, inlaid, geometric patterning continues along the side facade along Church Street.

119-0012-0008

205 West Main Street

Date: 1906-1907

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two 1/2-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormers with scroll-sawn brackets, and two interior chimneys with recessed panels and corbeled collars, and a one-story, wrap-around porch with a projecting semi-circular entrance bay with bracketed cornice and balustrade above. The porch has a low-hipped roof with stylized metopes in the entablature, fluted Ionic columns on limestone piers, and a turned wooden balustrade. The building is constructed in stretcher bond of light, yellow-colored brick from Kittaning, PA, hand-cut by a local mason, Anton Fisher with a coursed limestone basement.

Contributing one-story brick carriage house stands at the rear of the property.

Contributing two-bay vertical weatherboarded garage with gable roof of asphalt shingle with gable returns is located near the house.

119-0012-0009

116 West Cherry Street

Date: ca. 1885

Architectural Summary:

Contributing dwelling is a 1 1/2-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with Gothic Revival-style details, including a steeply-pitched, intersecting-gable roof with two gabled wall dormers, a decorative vergeboard, and carved finials at the gable peaks. A later, hip-roofed, early twentieth-century porch wraps around the house with a central gable, exposed rafters supported by knee braces, and battered columns on brick piers. The double-hung windows have either four or five vertical lights over a single light sash. The north side features a one-story polygonal bay.

119-0012-0011

233 West Cherry Street

Date: 1907

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story, five-bay American bond brick building, constructed in 1907, has a metal gable roof with stepped parapet and scroll-sawn rafter tails and a limestone foundation. The entrance has a single-leaf aluminum door with single light with a transom and sidelights of

plate glass topped by an elliptical stained glass section within the segmental-arched opening. The double-hung window sashes are aluminum with 12/12 lights topped by segmental arches on the first story and flat jack arches on the second story.

119-0012-0012

122 North Sheffey Street

Date: 1910

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two 1/2-story, three-bay brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling is square in form and has a coursed limestone foundation and a hipped slate roof with gabled dormers, a balustraded widow's walk, a narrow molded box cornice, and wide eaves. An intersecting side-gable extends with corner knee braces over a 2-story polygonal bay on the south side. The two dormers have molded gable returns with decorative finials. The front dormer features a Palladian window with molded surround and keystone. The side dormer has a tripartite sash, double-hung window with 1/1 lights and single-light rectangular transoms. The wrap-around porch has a projecting entrance bay with pedimented gable and recessed second story porch. The porch has a hip roof with a molded box cornice supported by fluted Ionic columns on brick piers with a turned wood balustrade. The projecting entrance bay, supported by grouped Ionic columns, has a pedimented-gable roof with a decorative finial and molded plaster decoration in the tympanum. The recessed second story porch has a flat roof with balustrade supported by paired Ionic columns. The central entrance door is surrounded by slender fluted Doric pilasters and sidelights. The one-over-one sash windows have sandstone lintels and sills. A one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with square columns extends partly across the rear.

119-0012-0013

232 West Main Street

Date: ca. 1860

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story, gable-fronted, frame lodge building with two-over-two sash windows; under-cut first-floor porch on front with replacement columns; and added vinyl siding.

119-0012-0014

214 West Main Street

Date: 1912

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two 1/2-story, three-bay, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling with running bond brick, hipped roof with projecting section on east side; stone lintels and sills; 1/1 sash, off-center doorway with sidelights and transom with flanking colonettes and brackets, central dormer with broken pediment, and Palladian style windows with keystones. A one-story, five-bay porch with Doric columns and "pebble dash" in a small pediment over the projecting central bay shelters the front and east sides of the house.



119-0012-0015

307 West Main Street

Date: ca. 1870

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story, brick, three-bay, T-plan dwelling with two-over-two sash windows; six-course American bond walls, lower one-story T-stem and two-story T-bar with frame ell addition to rear with modern brick veneer and two-story porch on west end; one-story porch of two bays at entry with brick corner posts (modern) and heavy turned balustrade; and one-story polygonal bay on front of T-bar with sawn cornice brackets.

119-0012-0026

320 South Main Street

Date: 1914

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick, cruciform-plan church with towers forming vestibules and flanking the north gable front containing a tall pointed-arch window. The eastern tower is a little more than one story in height, while the tower to the west is provided with three stages, including twin louvered openings on each side at the top. Corbelled brick molding and contrasting brick hood molds around the pointed-arch-headed openings add Gothic Revival-style detail..

119-0012-0027

245 South Main Street

Date: 1912

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story brick commercial building with first floor storefront with a central, fixed, 12-light window with a recessed store entrance at one end with the original single-light door. The entrance to the second floor apartment is a modern aluminum and plate glass single leaf door at the other end. The sash, double-hung windows on the second floor are paired with 1/1 lights. A shed roof overhang with wood shingles has been added. The building is brick laid in 6-course American bond with pilastered walls. A low foundation of poured concrete supports the building. Due to the slope of the site, a full basement is exposed at the rear of the building.

119-0012-0028

319 North Jones Street

Date: 1939

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story concrete building with narrow central section with curved front facing east flanked by one-story wings; flat roofs; metal casement windows in rectangular and banded forms; corner windows; horizontal concrete bands or string courses on second floor, which gives access to rooftop terraces to either side.

119-0012-0029

309 North Jones Street

Date: 1948

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one-story, three-bay, frame prefabricated house with asbestos shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, and small gabled porch.

119-0012-0030

309 North Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing frame, two-story, five-bay, Colonial-Revival style dwelling with central entry with sidelights sheltered by one-story porch with fluted Doric columns, modillion cornice, and full pediment; pressed metal shingles; six-over-six sash windows with cornices and louvered blinds with crescent moons cut into upper sections.

119-0012-0031

223 North Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one ½-story, three-bay, Dutch Colonial-style dwelling with stuccoed walls; gambrel roof with shed dormers; central entrance protected by gabled hood with arched ceiling and console supports; four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows; one-story wings to the sides (west wing is an enclosed porch); triple, diamond-paned, paired casement windows over front door in dormer; and exterior gable end chimneys at each end.

119-0012-0032

223 North Street

Date: 1915 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two 1/2-story, stuccoed American Foursquare dwelling with gable asphalt shingle roof; paired 6/6 sash on second floor (triple on first floor); gabled, arched, stuccoed porch at central entry with projecting pavilion above crowned by half-timbered gablet flanked by gabled dormers with paired 6/6 sash; built-in planter over porch; and decorative brackets in eaves.

119-0012-0033

209 North Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one ½-story stuccoed frame dwelling with single and paired four-over-one sash windows with wide sills; one-story, one-bay porch with stuccoed supports; and front gable with triple window.

119-0012-0034  
310 North Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one and 1/2-story, frame Bungalow/Colonial Revival style dwelling with six-over-six sash windows; enclosed undercut porch; and inset gable dormers.

119-0012-0035  
222 North Street

Date: 1918 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-and-one-half story hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with 16/1 sash windows, hip-roofed dormers on front and rear with paired casements; asphalt shingled hipped roof; wire-cut, running bond brick; coursed rubble foundation; three-bay porch across front with tapered wood columns on brick plinths; and matching porte cochere on east side.

Contributing pyramidal-roofed, one-story, brick garage with added cupola.

119-0012-0036  
216 North Street

Date: 1965

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing frame, one-story ranch with stone veneer facade, split wood shake roof, inset entry, and gabled element on front.

119-0012-0037  
222 North Sheffey Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one 1/2-story, three-bay, frame house with central door with front sheltered by a one-story, three-bay porch with Tuscan columns. The porch is raised at the center incongruously by three-bay porch on the front of a large pedimented dormer with a small Palladian window in the pediment; gabled dormers are located on the sides and rear; and the house is furnished with paired and single 1/1 sash windows.

119-0012-0038  
221 North Sheffey Street

Date: 1955

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one 1/2-story, four-bay, brick house with centered entry with permanent "awning" at stoop, attached carport of brick posts with deck above with square wood post railing, bay windows with side casements in front and side.

119-0012-0039  
216 North Sheffey Street

Date: 1900

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one ½-story, frame, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed dwelling with one-over-one sash windows; one-story wrap-around porch with turned posts; and gabled projecting bays at sides and rear which receive the hipped roof of an integral slightly lower rear range of rooms.

Noncontributing modern metal carport

119-0012-0040

127 North Sheffey Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story, brick house with six-over-six sash windows with brick sills, returned cornices; centered projecting entry with return cornice; stone steps.

119-0012-0041

133 West Lee Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow with hip roof with gabled dormer on each side with ornamental brackets, paired sash, and wood shingles, porch at SW corner inset under roof with Tuscan columns on brick plinths.

119-0012-0042

121 West Lee Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story, frame, three-bay, central-passage dwelling with 6/6 sash, gable roof with asphalt shingles and returned cornice, central gable over entry door with sidelights sheltered by shallow shed-roofed porch with paired square posts, and windows flanking the entry.

119-0012-0043

123 West Lee Street

Date: 1855 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story frame house with wing with extension on west side; wide sills on door and windows; beaded weatherboard siding can be seen near chimney on wing; posts visible at corners; stone piers with brick infill on wing; and wood post visible on the west side of main house. The window placement on the east side suggests a previous chimney.

119-0012-0044

218 North Church Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-and-one-half-story, brick dwelling with stone foundation, splayed jack arches; polygonal bay (1-story) on south side; louvered shutters; porch with wood floor; advanced

pavilion containing entry with side lights and transom, brackets, and surmounted by hip dormer with triple windows.

Contributing one 1/2-story frame garage with asbestos siding.

119-0012-0045

227 North Church Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, stuccoed frame dwelling with applied half-timber in gables and dormers; undercut porch with three timber posts with ornamental brackets; side-lights and transom; paired and triple 3/1 sash window replacements. Clipped gable roof.

119-0012-0046

225 West Lee Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story, brick house with eight-over-eight sash windows, two porches with square columns and arched openings, projecting front and side gables, fake shutters in front, corbelled brick at eaves, wood infill at front and one side; side entry.

Noncontributing, one-story brick gable-fronted garage with returned cornice in gable.

119-0012-0047

214 West Lee Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story, three-bay brick house with deep gable roof wing to west with porch enclosed under roof; shallow shed porch over entry with lattice supports, large chimney at east side, and vinyl siding in the gables.

Noncontributing, one-story, brick-fronted concrete block garage of same date as the house.

119-0012-0048

208 West Lee Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story ranch-style dwelling with gable asphalt shingle roof, 8/8 sash, and porch across front with lattice section between paired columns.

119-0012-0049

124 West Lee Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, three-bay, frame, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with added vinyl siding; 8/8 sash windows flanking glass panel central entry sheltered by small porch with paired posts and lattice on sides; and paneled blinds with evergreen tree decorative cut-outs.

119-0012-0050  
213 North Church Street  
Date: 1912  
Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick, deck-on-hip roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with pedimented porch with full Corinthian fluted columns, entablature with modillion cornice; 9/1 sash windows with stone sills; corbeled chimney, polygonal undercut bay on south side with fan light at attic and return cornice gable roof. Stair tower on north contains tall window with keystone.

119-0012-0051  
403 College Street  
Date: 1910 ca  
Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame dwelling with one-over-one sash windows with fake shutters; steep hipped roof; triangular vent in gable, hip-roofed wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and square wood balustrade; and slightly off-center entry.

119-0012-0052  
355 College Street  
Date: 1910 ca  
Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one and ½-story, weatherboarded frame dwelling with one-over-one sash windows; one-story, three-bay porch with metal replacement supports; steep hipped roof; projecting front gable with return cornice infilled with wood shingles.

Contributing one-story concrete block pyramidal-roofed two-car garage of ca. 1940.

119-0012-0053  
335 College Street  
Date: 1900 ca  
Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two 1/2-story, brick dwelling with wrap-around porch with paired columns, projecting gable over entry, and square wood railing; massive projecting entry; concrete sills and lintels; dormer with slate sides; and two-story polygonal bay on side.

Contributing, brick, hip-roofed, one-story garage to rear.

119-0012-0054  
331 College Street  
Date: 1900  
Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling with concrete steps, wraparound porch with paired columns on concrete covered plinths; turned wood balustrade; projecting gable at entry; dormer with centered 1/1 sash and fake shutters.

ABC000001062

119-0012-0055  
325 College Street  
Date: 1900

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame dwelling with curved wrap-around porch with rock-faced block plinths, brick steps, gable at entry; turned balustrade; entry and windows with fake shutters, and square louvers at gable apex.

119-0012-0056  
321 College Street  
Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-and-half-story brick dwelling with wrap-around porch; frame additions on side and rear; large diamond window centered on second floor; concrete lintels over doors and windows; two original sash windows in dormer.

Contributing, one-story, brick garage with hipped roof.

Contributing, one-story, frame outbuilding with gable roof and interior brick chimney.

119-0012-0057  
215 West Strother Street  
Date: 1965

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, brick, one-story, Ranch-style dwelling with paired and single 1/1 sash windows, picture window and projecting gable element on front beside garage door.

119-0012-0058  
203 West Strother Street  
Date: 1900

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay, two-story, frame, single-pile, central-passage T-plan dwelling with double-hung two-over-two sash windows, standing seam metal roof; interior end chimneys; two-story rear ell; one-story, three-bay porch shelters principal facade; and cornice returned in gables.

119-0012-0059  
201 West Strother Street  
Date: 1910

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay, two-story, frame, hip-roofed dwelling with central gable containing triple windows and dentil cornice; 1/1 sash windows, pressed metal roofing; single leaf glass paneled door with side lights and transom all filled with beveled glass. Porch across the front of one story wraps around the east with fluted Ionic columns. The entry door is located in the east bay of house rather than the center.

Contributing, one-story brick two-car garage with sliding paneled doors, garret, and standing seam metal roof.

119-0012-0060

127 West Strother Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story, frame, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with beaded weatherboard, arch-topped 6/9 sash windows, central chimney, screened porch on east end, and lower wing to the west.

Noncontributing, one-story frame garage to rear matches the main house.

119-0012-0061

119 West Strother Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, three-bay T-plan dwelling with projecting gable-front element with paired first-floor one-over-one sash windows, all others with two-over-two sash windows. The windows all have arched pediments over them. The house features an asphalt shingled gabled roof with returned cornice. The entry door has a transom and is sheltered by a one-story, three-bay porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets.

Noncontributing, one-story, concrete block garage to rear built in the 1970s.

119-0012-0062

210 North Church Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling with slate gabled roof, six-over-six sash windows with paneled blinds, one-story porch at entry with shallow arched opening between paired square columns, soldier course of brick below wood box cornice, cornice ends returned in gables, and open side porch on north.

119-0012-0063

356 College Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one and ½-story brick dwelling paired and single two-over-two sash windows; recessed front porch, rear porch; and rear entry to basement.

Noncontributing brick, one-story, gabled garage.

119-0012-0064

354 College Street

Date: 1930

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story brick dwelling with three-over-one sash windows; two projecting gables flank centered porch entry and door with rounded roof at entry; paired windows at porch;



round-headed gable louvers; basement on grade; garage in basement on Academy; soldier row at floor level; sill row and soldier lintels.

119-0012-0065

346 College Street

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story brick dwelling with eight-over-eight sash windows with brick sills; modillion cornice at top on front, garage built into basement; rounded louvers.

119-0012-0066

344 College Street

Date: 1938

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story brick dwelling with eight-over-eight sash windows with brick sills; modillion cornice at top on front, garage built into basement; rounded louvers.

119-0012-0067

338 College Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing two-story frame dwelling with single and paired one-over-one sash windows, front and rear porches; entry at lower level; projecting gable roof; attached garage; concrete sills; and fake shutters.

119-0012-0068

318 College Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one-story brick dwelling with porch railing beyond roof line; side entry to basement; picture and sash windows in front.

119-0012-0069

314 College Street

Date: 1930

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-1/2-story brick dwelling with single and paired 3/1 sash windows, steep gable roof, brick sills and soldier rows; projecting gable roof shelters entry with round-arched opening; fake louvered shutters.

119-0012-0070

308 College Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one-story frame house with picture window flanked by sash in front, vertical plywood siding in front gable; garage in basement.

119-0012-0072

224 West Strother Street

Date: 1910

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, T-plan dwelling including earlier central-passage plan dwelling with 9/1 sash windows and projecting gable element on south with one-story polygonal bay. Main entry on west side with doors on both floors with sidelights, transom on first floor; coursed rubble foundation on main section, and rock-faced stone foundation on south wing.

119-0012-0073

220 West Strother Street

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, elaborate, one-and-one-half-story brick Tudor Revival dwelling with garden wall bond (two stretchers and a header), half-timbered irregular gables; paired and triple leaded diamond pane casement on first floor, tall asymmetrical chimney rises on front (north) façade with chimney pots. The roof is covered with terracotta colored tiles.

119-0012-0074

140 West Strother Street

Date: 1940

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick, Tudor Revival-style dwelling with complex and irregular form, paired metal casements, kicked roof on main gable fronted facade (north) with arched extension to west.

Contributing, one-story, hip-roofed, brick garage matches house.

119-0012-0075

134 West Strother Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, frame house with complex roof shape, asphalt shingle roof, small polygonal room at one side with board-and-batten gables on each plane.

119-0012-0076

130 West Strother Street

Date: 1914 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame house with modified T-plan, projecting gable on front (north) and east side (undercut bay on east); dormer on west; returned end on east side; gable has floral cut outs.

119-0012-0077

111 West North Lane

Date: 1965 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, three-story, brick jail with lower two-story wing containing sheriff's department and central stair tower. The outer wall consists of concrete block ornamental grille concealing metal windows; the stone water table has scooped form, and stone pilasters break up facades. The barred entrance is reached by a cantilevered concrete walkway and protected by a concrete hood.

119-0012-0078

108 West Strother Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick Colonial-Revival-style house with running bond walls; 6/6 single, paired, and triple windows, bracketed hood over batten entry door with multiple lights; projecting front gable; and ornamental exterior chimney placed on front wall.

119-0012-0079

121 North Church Street

Date: 1930s

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, brick, two-story dwelling with triple and paired 4/4 sash with wood lintels and brick sills, projecting gables, stone brackets at eaves; undercut arched front porch and arched entry. Timber porch on south side.

119-0012-0080

110 East Strother Street

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing dwelling with vinyl siding; paired 6/6 windows in front; single-leaf entry.

119-0012-0081

120 East Strother Street

Date: 1920

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, three-bay, gable-fronted Bungalow with triple and paired 1/1 sash windows with soldier course header and brick sill and pressed metal shingle roof.

119-0012-0082

115 North Church Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame dwelling with hipped roof. Projecting bays west and south flank polygon corner bay containing entrance. One-story partly enclosed wraparound porch.

119-0012-0083

115 E. Court Street

Date: 1926

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one and one-half story, brick Tudor Revival-style dwelling with metal casements with steel lintels; exposed rafter ends; hipped asbestos shingle roof with wood corbel supports at gables embedded in brick corners; rough hewn wood porch on front and rear.

Contributing brick garage to match house.

Contributing brick greenhouse to match garage.

119-0012-0085

409 West Main Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, three-bay church with false transepts to east and west contain rooms and flanking the chancel; triple lancet over alter; three corbel courses form cornice; cast stone sloping elements form buttresses between windows at all corners; molded copper coping at gables; projecting vestibule at entry; stained glass hopper windows paired under segmental soldier arch in each bay; and louvered vent in gables. The basement contains the parish hall.

119-0012-0086

361 West Main Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story dwelling with ell to rear.

119-0012-0087

355 West Main Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-and-one-half-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house with 6/6 sash windows with jack arches with raised keystones, molded wood sills, elliptical fanlight over central entry door with sidelights, enclosed side porch on east.

119-0012-0088

351 West Main Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, complex hip-roof, double-pile, T-plan dwelling with narrow 1/1 sash windows, gable projecting over inset porch with chamfered posts and spindle frieze, pedimented dormers, gables hold triple sash or single sash, molded string course above. Dentil cornice surround to house.

119-0012-0089

343 West Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, brick, 2.5-story, three-bay, double-pile, central passage dwelling with 1/1 sash windows with stone sills and lintels, central polygonal second floor bay below gabled dormer with Palladian windows, one-story, nine-bay wraparound porch with Ionic columns front and side. Projecting bays on sides and rear. Cut glass transom, sidelights and glass panel door flanked by colonettes.

119-0012-0090

337 West Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick, three-bay, double-pile passage dwelling with hipped roof, projecting element to west end; small projecting bay on east end, one-story, three-bay porch across front with metal replacement columns on brick plinths, cast stone lintels and sills and small gable over entry on porch contains ornamental wreaths. Sidelights and transom flank the wood and glass panel front door.

119-0012-0091

329 West Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, three-bay brick Colonial-Revival dwelling with central passage appearance, central doorway on both floors with sidelights (First floor with transom) sheltered by colossal Ionic one-bay portico with dentilled cornice and pedimented filled with slate shingles and fanlight. One-story wraparound porch front and sides and under the central portico; cornice returns in gables with fanlights. Porte cochere over west side.

119-0012-0092

321 West Main Street

Date: 1960 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, gable-roofed ranch house with exterior brick chimney on front; horizontal 1/1 sash and picture window on front; and deep eaves.

119-0012-0093

301 West Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-and-one-half-story dwelling with sash windows with ornamental diamond upper sash; under-cut bay on east side has sawn brackets and diamond-paned fixed window in center bay of both floors; one-story Ionic porch with projecting gable bay over entry.

119-0012-0094

240 West Main Street

Date: 1990

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story brick, hip-roofed firehouse with arch-headed windows and garage doors, hipped roof, and projecting stair unit on front.

119-0012-0095

221 West Main Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story three-bay Foursquare house with paired sash windows, hipped roof with central hip-roofed dormer, and wide, one-story, five-bay porch sheltered door and flanking paired sash.

119-0012-0096

210 North Jones Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick three-bay dwelling with eight-over-eight sash windows, paneled central entry door with sidelights and elliptical fanlight, sheltered by a one-story, one-bay porch with arched underside to match fanlight.

119-0012-0097

- North Park Street

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, brick, commercial building with soldier row across windows and doors and transom over entry, and stepped parapet roof. Front stuccoed in recent years.

119-0012-0098

111 North Church Street

Date: 1955 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, brick, two-story, three-bay office building near courthouse with cream-colored stretcher bond, concrete foundation, eight-over-one sash windows with splayed cast stone jack arches and cast stone sills, projecting cream-colored brick quoins belt courses at second-floor sill and head level, shallow brick cornice with corbelled bricks representing dentils, and a parapet concealing a shallow shed roof. A one-story wood porch with a swagged roof, scalloped fascia, and modern replacement columns.

119-0012-0099

356 West Main Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, frame, three-bay Bungalow with entry sheltered by one-story, one-bay, off-center gabled porch with paired square paneled posts; paired single 6/1 sash windows; and exposed rafter ends.

119-0012-0100

352 West Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay Bungalow dwelling with wide central dormer with triple windows topped by wood shingles; chamfered brackets; inset porch sheltering door with sidelights and transom; arched curved vent in side gables; paired 6/6 sash on second floor; gables filled with wood shingles, kicked at second floor level; and leaded glass in east side by stairs.

119-0012-0101

344 West Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, double-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling with 1/1 sash windows with centered entry with transom and wide 1/1 sash sidelights; narrow weatherboards; slightly projecting second floor bay over one-story hip-roofed porch across front with three bays; paired Doric columns; porte cochere on east end. Rock-faced concrete block chimney.

119-0012-0102

328 West Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one 1/2-story, double-pile, center-passage T-plan dwelling with two-over-two sash windows, massive hipped roof over all, including inset porch at northeast corner. A large gable containing a triple window spans the porch, flanked by a pedimented dormer over the end of the advanced T-bar. A wide gable is located over both side walls, with a projecting polygonal bay on the southwest.

119-0012-0103

322 West Main Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick Tudor Revival dwelling with paired, triple, and single 6/1 sash windows, off-centered gable on front has applied brick chimney on front, brick walls have irregularly placed projecting brick ends, projecting gable at entry door has arched opening, sun porch on east end.

119-0012-0104

316 West Main Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick bungalow with projecting gabled front wing and 6/6 sash with soldier course headers and sills. Entry protected under one-bay hip-roofed porch with brick piers. Arch-headed vent in gable with returned cornice in gables. Rock-faced concrete block chimney.

119-0012-0105

351 South Main Street

Date: 1980 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick, five-bay, Colonial-style dwelling with central door, 8/12 sash; exterior brick chimney; and dentil cornice.

119-0012-0106

316 South Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, three-bay, frame, gable-fronted bungalow with central door below two large 2/2 sash in gable and hip-roofed three-bay porch across front on tapered posts.

119-0012-0107

304 South Main Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one-story, T-plan with central gable and 1/1 replacement windows; added window on front of T-bar; and ornamental vents and sawn ornaments in gables.

119-0012-0108

254 South Main Street

Date: 1900

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story, three-bay, T-plan dwelling with vinyl siding; 2/2 sash windows; single-leaf glass-panel door with transom; 7-course American bond brick foundation; gables on front and side; low one-story ell; and one-story wraparound porch with curved corner and turned posts and balustrade.

119-0012-0109

250 South Main Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story, three-bay dwelling with hipped roof; projecting section on front; 1/1 replacement windows; and Ionic columns on wrap-around porch on front and east side.



119-0012-0110

244 South Main Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, three-bay, central-passage-plan dwelling with replacement 1/1 sash windows; center passage plan with flanking brick chimneys; centered gable; and returned cornice in gable ends.

119-0012-0111

240 South Main Street

Date: 1870 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one-story, three-bay, two-room dwelling with lobby entry; 8/8 replacement sash; standing seam metal gable roof; shallow hip-roofed porch with square posts; and shed on the rear.

119-0012-0112

222 West Main Street

Date: 1949

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, cross-shaped church with 5-course Am. bond brick; stone detailing on buttresses and parapet; paired pointed-arch stained-glass windows; copper-covered spire at crossing location; circular windows with chamfered wood cross bars in side gables; and triple lancet west window over deep pointed arch. Wing to west appears to be the original church with modern addition.

119-0012-0113

204 West Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, three-bay, brick dwelling with hipped roof, modillion cornice, rock-faced belt course at second-floor window sill level, rock-faced keystones over brick-filled arches over the first-floor windows, brick quoins at corners, 6/6 sash windows, central hip-roofed dormer with full entablature, pilasters and keystones over 6/6 sash, one-story, one-bay porch with Doric columns at entry, and enclosed one-story porch on east side.

119-0012-0114

144 West Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, important, brick, one and 1/2-story bungalow with steep side-gable roof with two front dormers with decorative sash windows, porch across front with square concrete block piers and rail, concrete steps, decorative transom on first-floor front windows, and concrete sills.

119-0012-0115

110 South Chestnut

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story, frame produce market.

119-0012-0116

132 West Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, brick car dealership with stepped parapet on front (Main St.) with metal coping; recessed double leaf entry; stepped parapet at rear; much altered in conversion to telephone company building.

119-0012-0117

120-122, 124 West Main Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing two-story concrete-framed automobile dealership with modern double leaf entries, parapet roof with ceramic coping, and modern wood infill.

119-0012-0118

112 West Main Street

Date: 1890

Architectural Summary:

Contributing triple commercial building with three units. Original two units to east with additional unit to west. Original units have segmental arched 2/2 sash windows with applied ornament in head and a row of diagonal soldier bricks employed as an ornamental belt over second floor windows. Pressed metal cornice survives on east unit only, has diagonal motif in paneled frieze with brackets.

119-0012-0119

110 West Main Street

Date: 1930

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, much-altered, narrow, one-story, brick commercial building with inset entry, plate glass windows, and shed parapet roof.

119-0012-0120

102 East Main Street

Date: 1990

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, modern bank with glass and concrete walls; concrete panels with pebble aggregate texturing; wide overhang; cantilevered entry roof on side and front; stone tile entry

vestibule floor.

119-0012-0121

116, -114, 112 East Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-story, brick, commercial building with centered second-story entrance, pressed metal cornice remains over one store, stone base at one store, decorative brick work, ceramic coping.

119-0012-0122

118-120 East Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick, commercial building with no street stairs to second floor; two even bays; jack arches with concrete keystones; concrete sill across front concrete cornice; soldier row across front; and replacement storefront.

119-0012-0123

124-122 East Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, brick two-story commercial building with sand-colored facade; contrasting brick quoins and jack arches; concrete sills; modillioned cornice on front and sides and triple arched openings in the rear. On the second floor, two 1/1 sash flank large two vertical windows with contrasting brick lintel, arch, infill, and keystone.

119-0012-0124

106 South Iron Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, one-bay; brick commercial building with remnants of centered soldier row arch.

119-0012-0125

108-112 South Iron Street

Date: 1925 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick commercial building divided into four shops with stepped parapet with ceramic coping; arched one-over-one replacement sash windows, double soldier arch at windows; diagonal corner entry with gable pediment.

119-0012-0126

126 East Main Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick commercial building with modillion cornice across front; two uneven bays; recessed center entries; two-over-two sash windows; and metal storefront window with enamel panel.

119-0012-0127

107 –111 South Iron Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick, commercial building with brick sills; recessed entries; and metal storefront.

119-0012-0128

115 South Iron Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, plastered concrete block commercial building with shed parapet roof; brick sills in front; ceramic coping; and concrete sills in rear.

119-0012-0129

130 East Main Street

Date: 1930

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-story, brick, commercial building built as a restaurant incorporates sophisticated Tudor Revival stylistic details, including a central second-floor oriel window on wood corbels and ornamental half-timbering in the upper floor. The oriel bay rises to the attic to form a dormer with a clipped gable roof. The asbestos-shingled gable roof is flanked by stepped gable parapets.

119-0012-0130

136 -138, 140 East Main Street

Date: 1930-40

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, sand-color brick, Art Deco-style commercial building with red brick in rear; curved northeast corner at entry, horizontal banded second floor at corner; metal casement windows on second floor, metal storefront on first floor; and shed parapet roof.

119-0012-0131

202 East Main Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one-story commercial building/restaurant with painted enamel panel exterior wall surface and regularly spaced, boarded up windows.

119-0012-0132  
208 East Main Street  
Date: 1930

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story double commercial building with textured, pressed brick walls; decorative corbeled trim at top in brick; transom with patterned (Luxfer) glass; three uneven bays with panels of brick between storefront and second-floor windows. Small store to west with original storefront and larger store to east with modern storefront.

119-0012-0133  
212 East Main Street  
Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story, brick commercial building with decorative corbeled brick work at the top of principal façade; boarded up transom over storefront; brick infill at replacement windows on second floor; concrete sills; brick jack arches with concrete keystone and impost blocks; and concrete sills at door. The first-floor storefront was replaced at mid-century. Panels dating from this period were removed recently and the iron lintel is now visible over the storefront. The second-floor windows have been altered.

119-0012-0134  
218-220 East Main Street  
Date: 1925 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story, stuccoed brick, double commercial building with central stairs to second floor. Small amount of possibly original brickwork at base.

119-0012-0135  
222-224 East Main Street  
Date: 1915 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, rock-faced concrete-block commercial building with pressed metal cornice remains incorporating egg and dart decoration; recessed double-leaf entry off center; rock-faced concrete block on side wall visible.

119-0012-0136  
228 East Main Street  
Date: 1925 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story rock-faced concrete block double commercial building with aluminum glass storefront; centered entry for each store. Windows blocked up and parapet altered in recent decades.

119-0012-0137

232 East Main Street

Date: 1919 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story, much-altered masonry building with plywood on the first floor and vinyl siding on the second.

119-0012-0138

219 -223 East Main Street

Date: 1884-1892

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story, frame commercial building with parapet roof, brick veneer skin added and principal facade covered by a pierced metal screen in third quarter 20th C. The storefront dates from the mid-twentieth century. The second floor of the main structure contains a large auditorium with stage.

119-0012-0139

215 East Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story commercial building with brick façade, parapet shed roof, modern storefront, and pierced metal facade covering added in the mid-twentieth century.

119-0012-0140

213 -215 East Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story commercial building with brick facade; inset original plate glass storefront.

119-0012-0141

107 Broad Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, small, gable-fronted, frame, commercial building with open eaves.

119-0012-0142

201 East Main Street

Date: 1930

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story stuccoed office/furniture store with entry at center flanked by stylized fluted pilasters and surmounted by oversized keystone. first floor contains shops now; second floor has banded metal awning windows, simple parapet with coping. Was Donnelly Furniture Company.

119-0012-0143

137 East Main Street

Date: 1940 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, brick, two-story, yellow and red brick Art Deco-style commercial building with curved corner with banded store front with curved glass shop windows with enamel panels below, and built-in awning above. Second floor has yellow brick facade and red brick bond containing aluminum replacement sash windows. Roof behind plain brick parapet. Decorative curved terrazzo in inset door directs customers into store.

119-0012-0144

133 East Main Street

Date: 1930 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, narrow, brick, commercial building with plate glass storefront with inset door, tile entry floor, added canopy.

119-0012-0145

131 East Main Street

Date: 1919 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, much-altered, one-story, commercial building with metal sheathing added; parapet roof; and two-story frame section to rear.

119-0012-0146

125 East Main Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, much-altered, two-story, commercial building with modern storefront and metal sheathing on upper floor--appears to be built of brick. The building shares metal sheathing and wood canopy with the adjacent building.

119-0012-0147

123 East Main Street

Date: 1950

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story brick department store with shed/parapet roof; aluminum storefront windows, three groups of three boarded-up windows on second floor, and inset entry.

119-0012-0148

101 East Main Street

Date: 1927

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, three-bay, stone bank building with full classical order expressed on front (south) and west side. The principal facade has an inset entrance with flanking Doric

columns set in muris and supporting a full entablature with modillion blocks and a stone parapet. The entry bay is filled with an arched full-height glazed window with the doorway set into the bottom. The banking hall is lit by four great arch-headed windows on the east and west. The west facade consists of the hall windows flanked by two levels of windows at the front and rear, three to the rear and one to the front. Six-over-six sash windows flank the entry. The building stands on an ashlar base with a molded water table.

119-0012-0149

111 East Main Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, brick, two-story, commercial building with steep sloping roof in front with deep stone machicolated cornice, 2/2 sash windows on the sides and wide metal sash on the front.

119-0012-0150

118 South Park Street

Date: 1920 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, brick, dwelling with paired and single six-over-one sash windows; brick window headers on the first floor; porch with Tuscan columns and full pediment gable roof; concrete sills and fake shutters on front; multi-light transom and sidelights, molded cornice across front.

Contributing, one-story, brick, hip-roofed garage to rear of house.

119-0012-0151

124 South Park Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival dwelling with off-center entry sheltered by pedimented, colossal, one-bay, Ionic porch with flanking one-story Doric porches; porch wraps around north side; fanlight in pediment; projecting gable on north side; one-story polygonal bays on each side to the rear; two-story ell to rear; latticed porch at NW corner; and concrete sills and lintels at 1/1 sash windows.

Noncontributing concrete block garage.

119-0012-0152

202 South Park Street

Date: 1890 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, three-bay, frame, center-passage, T-plan dwelling with projecting gable element on front (T-bar) and gable on front of T-stem. Gables have return cornices and pierced ornamental circular attic vents. Sidelights and transoms at door with decorative bracketed cornice under 3-bay, one-story porch with later, fluted Doric columns across front of T-stem.

Contributing frame shed-roofed garage from early twentieth century.



119-0012-0153

110 West Cherry Street

Date: 1915 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, brick bungalow with central gabled dormer, 1/1 sash, running bond brick with soldier course between stories; shingled central gabled dormer with triple sash windows on front and rear; and ornamental brackets in gables.

Contributing gable-fronted brick garage.

119-0012-0154

104 West Cherry Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival dwelling with hipped asphalt shingle roof; coursed rubble foundation; gabled wing to rear and first floor ell; 1/1 sash windows; one-story wrap-around porch with paired Doric columns on brick plinths; turned balustrade on porch; leaded sidelights and transom at oval glass-paneled entry door.

119-0012-0155

101 West Cherry Street

Date: 1910 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, brick, two-story, three-bay, dwelling with hipped asphalt shingle roof with hipped center dormer; concrete lintels and sills at 1/1 sash windows; porch across front of three bays with Doric columns and square balustrade.

119-0012-0156

115 North Sheffey Street

Date: 1949 ca

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, well-preserved, one-story, gable-fronted prefabricated metal dwelling with 2'x2' enameled metal- panel cladding; shallow-pitched gable roof covered with interlocking metal tiles; enamelled roll molding over doors and windows; tripartite windows with metal casement flanking picture window element; metal panels with vertical grooves in gables; slightly projecting bay on west front; one-bay porch at entry under main roof at NW corner supported by metal posts; and metal vented soffits.

119-0012-0157

204 College Street

Date: 1900 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story, frame house with central porch with shed roof and vinyl skirting and projecting gable at central entry.

Noncontributing, mid-twentieth-century, barn-like, frame garage.

119-0012-0158

309 West Main Street

Date: 1950 ca

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story, frame house with two-over-two horizontal light sash windows, one-story, one-bay porch at entry, shed roof addition in rear, and metal stairs added.

Contributing brick outbuilding with frame garage additions and pyramidal roof.

## **EVALUATION**

### **Potential Historic Designation**

The Virginia Landmarks Register provides for the recognition of significant state historic landmarks and for the review of impacts which state-funded or permitted projects might have on registered landmarks. Occasionally, state funding is available to properties listed on or eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register. The National Register of Historic Places is a federal designation that honors a property by recognizing its importance to its community, state or the Nation. Owners of listed property may be able to obtain Federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. In addition, Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply. Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed or eligible property must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to try and minimize any harmful effects of the project upon the historic property.

The survey project has resulted in the recognition of a potentially eligible National Register Historic District coterminous with the boundaries of the survey project. Those boundaries have been shown as an extension of the boundaries on the project location map (Figure 1).

### **Statement of Significance**

The proposed Marion Historic District appears to meet the standards for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C as a historic residential and commercial area exhibiting the mid-to-late nineteenth-century development of a county seat into a regional commercial and industrial center in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Residential, commercial, transportation-related, and institutional buildings primarily date from a period of significance from ca. 1880 to 1930, during which time new, popular building designs gradually replaced traditional forms, although there was remarkable continuity of form and location for the various corresponding building types. A further period of significance extends from 1931 to 1949, when many new dwellings were built and institutional and commercial owners altered existing buildings to better relate to nationally popular stylistic developments.

### **Resource Integrity**

Resources in the district were evaluated for contributing/noncontributing status according to a scale of integrity based on the relative significance of the property's associated theme (s) in the study area and the region. Buildings in the survey area not associated with commercial and domestic themes received less stringent relaxed integrity standards due to their rarity in the locality. Buildings associated with less commonly represented themes such as social, religion, and education or sub-themes, such as early buildings, were permitted more leeway, but there were no examples of buildings of exceptional rarity or significance that were of borderline integrity. Standards for individually eligible domestic or commercial properties were very high and any substantial interior or exterior alteration resulted in their not being considered as potentially eligible.

## **PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Future Survey and Documentation Efforts**

Since this project was limited in scope to the proposed district boundaries, it necessarily excluded many historic resources (those fifty years of age or older) that remain within the town. A comprehensive town-wide survey is necessary to document a more complete range of property types that represent all of Marion's historic themes and time periods. A comprehensive survey would also aid in the identification and delineation of boundaries for other potential historic districts in the town.

### **Preservation Planning Recommendations**

Marion presently has several significant properties already listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The town has enacted no provisions to date to protect these historic resources.

The next step in preserving Marion's historic resources should be to prepare a preservation plan including the entire town as recommended in the 1997 survey report. A preservation plan should involve extensive participation and collaboration between the county and town governments, the Smyth County Historical Society, owners of historic properties, the local planning district commission, and other interested citizens, business interests, preservationists, and planners. The preservation planning process should be inclusive and comprehensive in nature, should integrate the findings of this and future survey efforts into the policy-making procedures of the county and town, and should meet state and national standards for historic preservation as well as the needs of the community. Survey data can be built on to understand the means for the community to identify opportunities for conservation of the essential elements which give the district its historic character, to reduce potential conflicts between preservation and development forces, and to resolve any such disputes in an orderly and productive manner. Immediate steps that can be undertaken in the Marion Historic District include:

- Local designation of district
- Establish local designation process (non-restrictive)
- Establish Historic Overlay Zoning (restrictive)
- Update Zoning Ordinance

Nomination of the district will enable owners of contributing income-producing properties to take advantage of the substantial Federal and state historic preservation tax credits. This will be the principal tool available to the city in encouraging preservation of buildings in the district.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Armstrong, Joan Tracy. *History of Smyth County, Virginia: Volume Two, 1832-1870, Antebellum Years through The Civil War*. Marion, Virginia: Smyth County Historical and Museum Society, 1986.
- Armstrong, Joan Tracy, Compiler. *Smyth County Historical and Cultural Resource Catalog*. Marion Virginia: Marion Publishing Company, 1989.
- Boyd, Charles Rufus. Map. "Resources of Southwest Virginia." New York: J. Wiley and Sons, 1881.
- \_\_\_\_. Map. "Smyth County, Virginia." C. R. Boyd, 1899.
- Buchanan, B.F. "Smyth County, Virginia." *Southwest Virginia and the Valley*. Roanoke: A. J. Smith and Co., 1892.
- Gray's New Map of Marion*. Philadelphia: O.W. Gray & Son, 1880.
- Hill Studio. *Historic Architectural Survey of Smyth County, Virginia*. Survey Report for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Smyth County Board of Supervisors, 1997.
- Kegley, Mary B. and Frederick B. *Early Adventurers on the Western Waters*. Vol. 1. Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, 1980.
- Kegley, Mary B. *Early Adventurers on the Western Waters*. Vol. 2. Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, 1982.
- Kent, William B. *A History of Saltville, Virginia*. Radford, Virginia: Commonwealth Press, Inc., 1955.
- Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. Charlottesville: Moseley and Tompkins, 1836.
- Peters, John O. and Margaret T. Peters. *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*. Charlottesville and London: University Press of Virginia, 1995.
- Sayers, Elizabeth Lemmon. *Smyth County, Virginia: Volume One, Pathfinders and Patriots, Prehistory to 1832*. Marion, Virginia: Smyth County Historical and Museum Society, 1983.
- Smyth County Deed, Will, and Land Books. Circuit Clerk's Office, Marion, Virginia.

Sturgill, Mack H. *Abijah Thomas and His Octagonal House*. Marion, Virginia: Tucker Printing, 1990.

United States Bureau of the Census. Census Manuscripts, Population.

1860. Eighth Census. Manuscript schedule. Smyth County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1880. Tenth Census. Manuscript schedule. Smyth County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1900. Twelfth Census. Manuscript schedule. Smyth County, Virginia. Microfilm.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Survey and National Register files.

Wilson, Goodridge. *Smyth County History and Traditions*. Centennial Celebration of Smyth County, Virginia, 1932.

Worsham, Gibson. *Montgomery County Historic Sites Survey*. Montgomery County, Virginia: Gibson Worsham, Architect, 1986.

**APPENDICES**

**SURVEY INDEX BY DHR FILE NUMBER**

| <b>DHR FILE #</b> | <b>PROPERTY NAME</b>  | <b>USGS QUAD MAP</b> |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 119-0001          | Smyth County Courthouse   | MARION               |
| 119-0001-001      | Confederate Monument  | MARION               |
| 119-0005          | Buchanan, Lt. Gov. B. F., House   | MARION               |
| 119-0006          | Marion Male Academy   | MARION               |
| 119-0007          | Masonic Temple  | MARION               |
| 119-0008          | Marion Post Office  | MARION               |
| 119-0009          | Lincoln Theater   | MARION               |
| 119-0010          | Francis Marion Hotel<br>Hotel Lincoln   | MARION               |
| 119-0012          | Marion Historic District  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0002     | Apperson, Dr. John S., House  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0003     | First Methodist Church<br>First United Methodist Church                             | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0004     | Marion Municipal Building   | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0005     | Service Station, Main Street  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0006     | Royal Oak Presbyterian Church   | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0007     | Bank of Marion  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0008     | Campbell, J.C., House   | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0009     | Copenhaver, J.S., House   | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0011     | Overall Factory<br>Houston-Phoenix Professional Building                            | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0012     | Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House   | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0013     | Odd Fellows Lodge   | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0014     | Greer, W.E., House  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0015     | Austin, William O., House   | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0016     | Ford Motor Company<br>D and D Awning Company  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0017     | Marion Junior College<br>Blue Ridge Job Corps                                       | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0018     | Marion Publishing Company<br>Sherwood Anderson Office                               | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0019     | Greer, R.T., House  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0020     | Dickinson, Dr. S.W., House  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0021     | Lincoln, C.C., House  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0022     | Lincoln, W.L., House  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0023     | Marion High School  | MARION               |
| 119-0012-0026     | Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church<br>Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church | MARION               |

ABC000001087

|               |  |        |
|---------------|--|--------|
| 119-0012-0027 | Store (334 West Main Street)<br>Carol's Coiffure and Tanning Salon | MARION |
| 119-0012-0028 | Beville House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0029 | Lemon, Bill House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0030 | Buchanan, John P. and Annabel Morris House<br>Roseacre             | MARION |
| 119-0012-0031 | Lemon House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0032 | Stucco House ( 223 North Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0033 | Stucco House (209 North Street)                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0034 | Walker House (310 North Street)                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0035 | Rouse House (222 North Street)                                     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0036 | Frame House(216 North Street)                                      | MARION |
| 119-0012-0037 | Briscoe House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0038 | Brick House (221 N. Sheffey Street)                                | MARION |
| 119-0012-0039 | Glenn, Charlie, S., House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0040 | Brick House (215 Sheffey Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0041 | Frame House (133 W. Lee Street)                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0042 | Frame House (121 W. Lee Street)                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0043 | Sheffey Loom House (123 West Lee Street)                           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0044 | Brick House (218 N. Church Street)                                 | MARION |
| 119-0012-0045 | House (227 N. Church Street)                                       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0046 | Brick House (225 W. Lee Street)                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0047 | Brick House (214 W. Lee Street)                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0048 | Frame House (208 W. Lee Street)                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0049 | Buchanan, Josephine, House   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0050 | Brick House (213 N. Church Street)                                 | MARION |
| 119-0012-0051 | Frame House (403 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0052 | Frame House (355 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0053 | Brick House (335 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0054 | Frame House (331 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0055 | Frame House (325 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0056 | Brick House (321 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0057 | Blessing House   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0058 | Frame House (203 W. Strother Street)                               | MARION |
| 119-0012-0059 | Frame House (201 W. Strother Street)                               | MARION |
| 119-0012-0060 | Starcher House (127 W. Strother Street)                            | MARION |
| 119-0012-0061 | Frame House (119 W. Strother Street)                               | MARION |
| 119-0012-0062 | Brick House (210 North Church Street)                              | MARION |
| 119-0012-0063 | Brick House (356 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0064 | Brick House (354 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0065 | Brick House (346 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0066 | Brick House (344 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0067 | Frame House (338 College Street)                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0068 | Brick House (318 College Street)                                   | MARION |



|               |  |        |
|---------------|--|--------|
| 119-0012-0069 | Brick House (314 College Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0070 | Frame House (308 College Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0072 | Frame House (224 W. Strother Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0073 | Brick House (220 W. Strother Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0074 | Francis House (140 W. Strother Street)     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0075 | Copenhaver, Dr. C, House                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0076 | Goulsby House                              | MARION |
| 119-0012-0077 | Smyth County Jail                          | MARION |
| 119-0012-0078 | Brick House (108 W. Strother Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0079 | Freeman Associates Attorneys               | MARION |
| 119-0012-0080 | Frame House (110 E. Strother Street)       | MARION |
|               | Mark Fynck, Attourney-at-law               |        |
| 119-0012-0081 | Brick House (120 E. Strother Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0082 | Frame House (115 N. Church Street)         | MARION |
| 119-0012-0083 | Copenhaver House                           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0085 | Christ Episcopal Church                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0086 | Frame House (361 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0087 | Masonry House (355 W. Main Street)         | MARION |
| 119-0012-0088 | Frame House (351 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0089 | Frame House (343 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0090 | Brick House (337 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0091 | Brick House (329 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0092 | Brick House (321 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0093 | Frame House (301 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0094 | Fire House                                 | MARION |
| 119-0012-0095 | Brick House (221 West Main Street)         | MARION |
|               | Rejuvenation Center                        |        |
| 119-0012-0096 | Brick House (210 North Jones Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0097 | Courtyard Cafe/Jobs Core Center            | MARION |
| 119-0012-0098 | Burke, Graybeal, and Hammer, Att'ys-at-law | MARION |
| 119-0012-0099 | Frame House (356 West Main Street)         | MARION |
| 119-0012-0100 | Frame House (352 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0101 | Frame House (344 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0102 | Frame House (328 West Main Street)         | MARION |
| 119-0012-0103 | Brick House (322 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0104 | Brick House (316 W. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0105 | Brick House (351 S. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0106 | Frame House (316 S. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0107 | Frame House (304 South Main Street)        | MARION |
| 119-0012-0108 | Frame House (254 S. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0109 | Frame House (250 S. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0110 | Frame House (244 S. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0111 | Frame House (240 S. Main Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0112 | Ebenezer Lutheran Church                   | MARION |

|               |   |        |
|---------------|---|--------|
| 119-0012-0113 | Brick House (204 W. Main Street)<br>Asbury, Robert A., Atty-at-Law  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0114 | Marion Police Department  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0115 | Ervin's Market  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0116 | Snider's Car Showroom<br>Sprint   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0117 | Royal Oak Realty/Vineyard & Moise/<br>The Wagon Wheel/Chamber of Commerce   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0118 | Countview Building; City Drug Store   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0119 | Bobby's Printing Service  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0120 | First Union Bank  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0121 | AREA-NET/ Harrington Photo  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0122 | The Weiler Building   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0123 | Cornett Jewelers/Fausto's   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0124 | Commercial Building (106 South Iron Street)   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0125 | Iron Street Barber Shop<br>Scotty's Barber Shop and vacant shops  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0126 | Empire Clothing/Sara's Jewelry/Edward D. Jones  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0127 | Arkies Beauty Shop/ The Wood and Lock Shop/<br>Sew Simple   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0128 | A & N Store/ Ultimate Image   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0129 | Commercial Building (130 East Main Street)<br>Family Shoe Center  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0130 | W.W. Mack Building<br>Lincoln Furniture Company<br>Ben Franklin<br>Appalachian Realty Co. Inc/ Main Street Gifts and<br>Eatery/The Travel Center/ Framing by Tricia | MARION |
| 119-0012-0131 | Commercial Building/Vacant (202 E. Main Street)   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0132 | Weddings Plus/The Cellular Shop   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0133 | Mathena's Pawn and Barber Shop  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0134 | Mike's TV/ Marion School of Tae<br>Kwon Do/ Mike's Discount Furniture   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0135 | The Gospel Armory Christian Bookstore   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0136 | Coopers Morrell Music/Highlands Publishing  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0137 | La Paloma Restaurant  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0138 | Seaver Building<br>Marion Hardware/Lyric Theater/Scot Furniture Co.<br>Seaver Undertaking and Furniture<br>Seaver Opera House                                       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0139 | Army & Navy Store   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0140 | Pugh's Antiques Shop/Anthony's Gun Shop   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0141 | Bette's Best Barber Shop  | MARION |

---

|               |   |        |
|---------------|---|--------|
| 119-0012-0142 | The Center Square<br>Lincoln Furniture Office<br>Donnelly Furniture Company | MARION |
| 119-0012-0143 | Marion Drug (The Snack<br>Shop/Hayden's World)                              | MARION |
| 119-0012-0144 | Nichidee Inc.   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0145 | True Value Hardware Store   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0146 | Adelphia Communications   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0147 | Parks-Belk Department Store<br>Goodwill                                     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0148 | Marion National Bank  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0149 | Collins Clothing Store<br>R.L. Baldwin Department Store<br>Baldwin Fashions | MARION |
| 119-0012-0150 | Brick House (118 S. Park Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0151 | Brick House (124 S.Park Street)   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0152 | Frame House (202 S. Park Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0153 | Brick House (110 West Cherry Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0154 | Frame House (104 W. Cherry Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0155 | Brick House (101 W. Cherry Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0156 | Lustron House   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0157 | Frame House (204 College Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0158 | Frame House (309 W. Main Street)  | MARION |

---

SURVEY INDEX BY PROPERTY NAME

| DHR FILE #    | PROPERTY NAME  | USGS QUAD MAP |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| 119-0012-0128 | A & N Store/ Ultimate Image                              | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0146 | Adelphia Communications                                  | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0002 | Apperson, Dr. John S., House                             | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0121 | AREA-NET/ Harrington Photo                               | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0127 | Arkies Beauty Shop/ The Wood and<br>Lock Show/Sew Simple | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0139 | Army & Navy Store  | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0015 | Austin, William O., House                                | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0007 | Bank of Marion   | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0141 | Bette's Best Barber Shop                                 | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0028 | Beville House  | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0057 | Blessing House   | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0119 | Bobby's Printing Service                                 | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0155 | Brick House (101 W. Cherry Street)                       | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0078 | Brick House (108 Strother Street)                        | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0153 | Brick House (110 West Cherry Street)                     | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0150 | Brick House (118 S. Park Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0081 | Brick House (120 East Strother Street)                   | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0151 | Brick House (124 S.Park Street)                          | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0113 | Brick House (204 W. Main Street)                         | MARION        |
|               | Asbury, Robert A., Atty-at-Law                           |               |
| 119-0012-0062 | Brick House (210 North Church Street)                    | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0096 | Brick House (210 North Jones Street)                     | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0050 | Brick House (213 N. Church Street)                       | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0047 | Brick House (214 W. Lee Street)                          | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0040 | Brick House (215 Sheffey Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0044 | Brick House (218 N. Church Street)                       | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0073 | Brick House (220 Strother Street)                        | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0038 | Brick House (221 N. Sheffey Street)                      | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0095 | Brick House (221 West Main Street)                       | MARION        |
|               | Rejuvenation Center                                      |               |
| 119-0012-0046 | Brick House (225 W. Lee Street)                          | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0069 | Brick House (314 College Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0104 | Brick House (316 W. Main Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0068 | Brick House (318 College Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0056 | Brick House (321 College Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0092 | Brick House (321 W. Main Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0103 | Brick House (322 W. Main Street)                         | MARION        |
| 119-0012-0091 | Brick House (329 W. Main Street)                         | MARION        |

ABC000001092

|               |   |        |
|---------------|---|--------|
| 119-0012-0053 | Brick House (335 College Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0090 | Brick House (337 W. Main Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0066 | Brick House (344 College Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0065 | Brick House (346 College Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0105 | Brick House (351 S. Main Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0064 | Brick House (354 College Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0063 | Brick House (356 College Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0037 | Briscoe House   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0030 | Buchanan, John P. and Annabel Morris House<br>Roseacre                      | MARION |
| 119-0012-0049 | Buchanan, Josephine, House  | MARION |
| 119-0005      | Buchanan, Lt. Gov. B. F., House   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0098 | Burke, Graybeal, and Hammer, Att'ys-at-law                                  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0008 | Campbell, J.C., House   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0085 | Christ Episcopal Church   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0149 | Collins Clothing Store<br>R.L. Baldwin Department Store<br>Baldwin Fashions | MARION |
| 119-0012-0124 | Commercial Building (106 South Iron Street)                                 | MARION |
| 119-0012-0129 | Commercial Building (130 East Main Street)<br>Family Shoe Center            | MARION |
| 119-0012-0131 | Commercial Building/Vacant (202 E. Main Street)                             | MARION |
| 119-0001-001  | Confederate Monument  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0136 | Coopers Morrell Music/Highlands Publishing                                  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0083 | Copenhaver House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0075 | Copenhaver, Dr. C, House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0009 | Copenhaver, J.S., House   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0123 | Cornett Jewelers/Fausto's   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0118 | Courtview Building  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0097 | Courtyard Cafe/Jobs Core Center   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0020 | Dickinson, Dr. S.W., House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0112 | Ebenezer Lutheran Church  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0126 | Empire Clothing/<br>Sara's Jewelry/Edward D. Jones                          | MARION |
| 119-0012-0115 | Ervin's Market  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0094 | Fire House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0003 | First Methodist Church<br>First United Methodist Church                     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0120 | First Union Bank  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0016 | Ford Motor Company<br>D and D Awning Company                                | MARION |
| 119-0012-0154 | Frame House (104 W. Cherry Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0080 | Frame House (110 East Strother Street)<br>Mark Fynck Atty-at-law            | MARION |

|               |  |        |
|---------------|--|--------|
| 119-0012-0082 | Frame House (115 N. Church Street)     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0061 | Frame House (119 West Strother Street) | MARION |
| 119-0012-0042 | Frame House (121 W. Lee Street)        | MARION |
| 119-0012-0041 | Frame House (133 W. Lee Street)        | MARION |
| 119-0012-0059 | Frame House (201 Strother Street)      | MARION |
| 119-0012-0152 | Frame House (202 S. Park Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0058 | Frame House (203 Strother Street)      | MARION |
| 119-0012-0157 | Frame House (204 College Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0048 | Frame House (208 W. Lee Street)        | MARION |
| 119-0012-0072 | Frame House (224 Strother Street)      | MARION |
| 119-0012-0111 | Frame House (240 S. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0110 | Frame House (244 S. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0109 | Frame House (250 S. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0108 | Frame House (254 S. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0093 | Frame House (301 W. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0107 | Frame House (304 S. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0070 | Frame House (308 College Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0158 | Frame House (309 W. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0106 | Frame House (316 S. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0055 | Frame House (325 College Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0102 | Frame House (328 West Main Street)     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0054 | Frame House (331 College Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0067 | Frame House (338 College Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0089 | Frame House (343 W. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0101 | Frame House (344 W. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0088 | Frame House (351 West Main Street)     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0100 | Frame House (352 W. Main Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0052 | Frame House (355 College Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0099 | Frame House (356 West Main Street)     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0086 | Frame House (361 West Main Street)     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0051 | Frame House (403 College Street)       | MARION |
| 119-0012-0036 | Frame House(216 North Street)          | MARION |
| 119-0012-0074 | Francis House (140 Strother Street)    | MARION |
| 119-0010      | Francis Marion Hotel                   | MARION |
|               | Hotel Lincoln                          |        |
| 119-0012-0079 | Freeman Associates Attorneys           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0039 | Glenn, Charlie, S., House              | MARION |
| 119-0012-0076 | Goulsby House                          | MARION |
| 119-0012-0019 | Greer, R.T., House                     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0014 | Greer, W.E., House                     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0045 | House (227 N. Church Street)           | MARION |
| 119-0012-0125 | Iron Street Barber Shop                | MARION |
|               | Scotty's Barber Shop and vacant shops  |        |
| 119-0012-0137 | La Paloma Restaurant                   | MARION |

|               |  |        |
|---------------|--|--------|
| 119-0012-0031 | Lemon House                                      | MARION |
| 119-0012-0029 | Lemon, Bill House                                | MARION |
| 119-0009      | Lincoln Theater                                  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0021 | Lincoln, C.C., House                             | MARION |
| 119-0012-0022 | Lincoln, W.L., House                             | MARION |
| 119-0012-0156 | Lustron House                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0143 | Marion Drug                                      | MARION |
|               | The Snack Shop/Hayden's World                    |        |
| 119-0012-0023 | Marion High School                               | MARION |
| 119-0012      | Marion Historic District                         | MARION |
| 119-0012-0017 | Marion Junior College                            | MARION |
|               | Blue Ridge Job Corps                             |        |
| 119-0006      | Marion Male Academy                              | MARION |
| 119-0012-0004 | Marion Municipal Building                        | MARION |
| 119-0012-0148 | Marion National Bank                             | MARION |
| 119-0012-0114 | Marion Police Department                         | MARION |
| 119-0008      | Marion Post Office                               | MARION |
| 119-0012-0018 | Marion Publishing Company                        | MARION |
|               | Sherwood Anderson Office                         |        |
| 119-0007      | Masonic Temple                                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0087 | Masonry House (355 W. Main Street)               | MARION |
| 119-0012-0133 | Mathena's Pawn and Barber Shop                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0134 | Mike's TV/ Marion School of Tae                  | MARION |
|               | Kwon Do/ Mike's Discount Furniture               |        |
| 119-0012-0026 | Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church        | MARION |
|               | Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church           |        |
| 119-0012-0144 | Nichidee Inc.                                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0013 | Odd Fellows Lodge                                | MARION |
| 119-0012-0011 | Overall Factory                                  | MARION |
|               | Houston-Phoenix Professional Building            |        |
| 119-0012-0147 | Parks-Belk Department Store                      | MARION |
|               | Goodwill   |        |
| 119-0012-0140 | Pugh's Antiques Shop/Anthony's Gun Shop          | MARION |
| 119-0012-0035 | Rouse House (222 North Street)                   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0006 | Royal Oak Presbyterian Church                    | MARION |
| 119-0012-0117 | Royal Oak Realty/Vineyard &                      | MARION |
|               | Moise/The Wagon Wheel/Chamber of Commerce        |        |
| 119-0012-0138 | Seaver Building                                  | MARION |
|               | Marion Hardware/Lyric Theater/Scot Furniture Co. |        |
|               | Seaver Undertaking and Furniture                 |        |
|               | Seaver Opera House                               |        |
| 119-0012-0005 | Service Station, Main Street                     | MARION |
| 119-0012-0043 | Sheffey Loom House (123 West Lee Street)         | MARION |
| 119-0001      | Smyth County Courthouse                          | MARION |

---

|               |  |        |
|---------------|--|--------|
| 119-0012-0077 | Smyth County Jail  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0116 | Snider's Car Showroom<br>Sprint  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0012 | Sprinkle, Dr. O.C., House  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0060 | Starcher House (127 Strother Street)   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0027 | Store (334 West Main Street)<br>Carol's Coiffure and Tanning Salon   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0032 | Stucco House ( 223 North Street)   | MARION |
| 119-0012-0033 | Stucco House (209 North Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0142 | The Center Square<br>Lincoln Furniture Office<br>Donnelly Furniture Company  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0135 | The Gospel Armory Christian Bookstore  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0122 | The Weiler Building  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0145 | True Value Hardware Store  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0130 | W.W. Mack Building<br>Lincoln Furniture Company<br>Ben Franklin<br>Appalachian Realty Co. Inc/ Main Street Gifts and Eatery/<br>The Travel Center/ Framing by Tricia | MARION |
| 119-0012-0034 | Walker House (310 North Street)  | MARION |
| 119-0012-0132 | Weddings Plus/The Cellular Shop  | MARION |