

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

Conducted for
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Richmond, Virginia



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

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ABSTRACT

The town of Saltville, Virginia, is a commercial and industrial center in southwestern Smyth County, 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, architectural historian Alison S. 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. Thirty-five sites were in Saltville, in addition to five sites already recorded in the DHR files. Of these ten were in the proposed district boundaries.

In winter-spring 1998-1999, Gibson Worsham surveyed 96 sites within the proposed Saltville 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 106 inventoried properties. The previously surveyed sites in the DHR files were slightly amended as new information was uncovered and are included in all indices and tabulations.

The predominant historic period represented by the surveyed resources is that of *World War I to World War II (1917-1945)*, reflecting the era of Saltville's commercial growth, during which time industrial, commercial, and residential growth transformed the community from a company town to a regional commercial center. Residential buildings were the most commonly identified structures (sixty-six were listed). Single dwellings were the most commonly documented resource types, although multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, mixed use buildings, a fraternal lodge, a post office, churches, and a golf course also were surveyed. Historic themes associated with the resource types identified included Domestic, Architecture, Commerce / Trade, Recreation / Arts, Industry / Processing / Extraction, Government / Law / Politics, and Religion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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LIST OF PLATES

1. View of the Saltville Valley from the southeast.
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INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction

This survey was conducted in cooperation with the town of Saltville, 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 Saltville.
- 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 (Figure 1) corresponds to much of the southwestern portion of the town, including the downtown area on Palmer Avenue and Main Streets and the intact historic residential areas surrounding the well fields and golf course on Court Street, First Avenue, Henrytown Road, and West Main.

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 Saltville Branch of the Smyth-Bland Regional Library; the Museum of the Middle Appalachians in Saltville, 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.

Three historical overviews of Smyth County including information on Saltville and its surroundings have been published: Elizabeth Lemmon Sayers' *Smyth County, Virginia, Volume One, Pathfinders and Patriots: Prehistory to 1832* (Sayers 1983), Joan Tracy Armstrong's *History of Smyth County, Virginia Volume Two 1832-1870 Antebellum Years through The Civil War* (Armstrong 1986), and Goodridge Wilson's *Smyth County History and Traditions* (Wilson 1932). Most helpful volumes were William B. Kent's *A History of Saltville, Virginia* (Kent 1955), Mack J. Blackwell's *The Preston Saltworks: A Vital Link to Southwest Virginia's Industrial Beginnings* (Blackwell 1992), and Stan McCready's *The Shakers Play Better in the Rain: Saltville and the Ten Commandments* (McCready 1992). Articles in local and statewide publication are included in the bibliography. Together, these sources provided much of the material in the historic background section that follows.

Primary sources were reviewed for official and indirect information on properties in Saltville. 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 Charles R. Boyd of Smyth County (Boyd 1899) and Sanborn Insurance Company maps dating from 1925 and updated in 1933 (Sanborn 1925-1933) were essential to understanding the resources. Microfilm copies of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Saltville are available at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Principal among primary and secondary sources in private collections are the photographs in the collection of Tom Totten. Historic photographic views of Saltville, taken at an early date, were valuable evidence of the town's evolving form. Oral history interviews with several present and former residents of the proposed district, most importantly Jerry Catron, Charles C. Norris, and Charlie Bill Totten, added greatly to the understanding of the area's change through time.

Previously Identified Historic Resources

Prior to Hill Studio's beginning fieldwork, there was one survey site, the **First National Bank of Saltville (086-0009)**, within the proposed district. Hill Studio raised that number to eleven, although one of those, called the Company Elementary School (295-27), has since been destroyed. Saltville thus continued to be under-represented in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files. Although preliminary information forms had been sent in recently for listing of the **Madam Russell Methodist Church (295-0017)** and **St. Paul's Episcopal Church (295-0018)**, no sites in the proposed district have been listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register or the National Register of Historic Places. Almost the entire town of Saltville was suggested for inclusion in the National Register by the Hill Studio report. Closer examination by the consultant and DHR staff indicated that the town would be better listed if divided into two parts, one above the intersection of First Avenue with East Main Street and the other, that concerned in this report, to the south of the intersection of Palmer Avenue with West Main Street. This was due to the demolition and rebuilding of most of the buildings in the area between First and Palmer avenues resulting in the breakdown of visual and physical integrity at that point.

Description

Saltville, the center of the salt and plaster industry in the county, is located in the northwest section of Smyth County in the Little Mountain range. At least two historic districts may be perceived in the town. The total area of both includes all areas within the corporate limits where historic continuity and visual cohesion is maintained. The physical separation of two parts of the town due to demolition and new construction along East Main Street between the intersections of Palmer and First avenues effectively divides the community into two potential historic districts. The physical and visual integrity of the northern and southern sections is broken at that point. The southern district is that which is being surveyed and nominated at this time. The northern area, which might include the entire area from First Avenue to Elizabeth Cemetery (295-003), should be addressed in the future. Neither district, however, includes the Mathieson Alkali Office Building and Factory site nor the company houses along Perryville Road as they are physically and visually separated from the town by mountain ridges.

Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)

The community was largely centered outside the current historic district boundaries before the late nineteenth century. The salt production wells and furnaces were, however, in the area of the **Well Fields (295-0001-093)** [see Plate 1] within the district and evidence of their extent may be uncovered in the future.

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

Similarly with the previous period, other than the remains of salt production works, no sites dating from the Antebellum Period were identified within the district boundaries. The 1850 **Office Building (295-0016)** was relocated to a site within the district in 1973, but the building, while effectively representing an antebellum-era salt production office building and serving as a museum, retains little physical integrity. The gabled, one-story, brick building is simply detailed. Recent archeological excavations in the area of the **Saltville Golf Course (295-0001-094)** [see Plate 12] have revealed the well-preserved subsurface remains of a large salt manufacturing facility, probably the Preston Salt Works. While the Preston salt operation began in 1788 and extended well into the nineteenth century, the evidence found probably dates from the 1846 rebuilding of the furnaces and after.

Civil War (1861-1865)

The Saltville area, although the object of considerable effort on the part of Federal troops to capture and destroy and of Confederate troops to defend, retains little physical evidence of that era. The destruction of the extensive Civil War-era saltworks was only temporary, although subsurface remains may be uncovered in the well fields area that will reveal its full extent.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Modest Industrial Growth (1866-1891)

The expansion of the Saltworks during the post war era under the direction, after 1868, of the Holston Salt and Plaster Company, resulted in considerable growth in the area just west of the district and near the county line. Amenities included stores, schools, and a hotel (the Palmer Inn), as well as a church shared by the different denominations. The company began building housing. Virtually nothing remains of the physical form of the town of this era, although the hotel survived until comparatively recent years west of the district.

Modern Company Town (1892-1916)

Saltville was still a village in 1892 when the Mathieson Alkali Works purchased the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. Due to the size of the operations and the large work force needed, Saltville became a "company town." Essentially everyone living in Saltville worked for the Mathieson Alkali Works and the company constructed company houses and provided all of the services in the town, including the hospital, post office, schools, markets, etc. The new town was set up at the northeastern end of the well fields near a junction of roads and near the new plant site on the North Fork of the Holston River. Saltville as it exists today is a result of the establishment of the Mathieson Alkali Works. In 1894, the substantial Mathieson Alkali Office Building (295-9) and plant were constructed. The company store (1895) and a hotel were built near the depot. Churches were built on lots procured from the company by the congregations.

Essential for the functioning of a company town was the company store. The location for this was selected at the eastern end of the valley, away from the previous community center and at the principal railroad crossing near the new site of the railway depot. The two-story brick store, built about 1895, housed a hospital on the second floor and backed up to the railroad line for ease of delivery. The hip-roofed building faced Main Street and contained a drug store at the southwest end. A central entrance was flanked by display windows in the form of two-story bays. A two-story porch was added soon after, spanning the southwest end of the building.

The new town was established around the large rectangular plot of land surrounding the depot and freight station, although it was many years before the streetfronts around the depot lot were filled in. Main Street was the name given the street that ran along the northwest side of the well fields and crossed the railroad tracks in front of the company store to continue northeast out of the valley. For many years most buildings were built along Main Street or the major roads that ran out from it to other communities.

Today, the commercial center of town, bounded by Palmer Avenue and Main Street, consists of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings. These buildings are simple in form with flat parapet roofs and minimal detailing. The company store, located at the head of the square created by the depot property, and the passenger and freight stations, located in the center of the square between Palmer Avenue and Main Street, are now gone. These, with the Mathieson Alkali plant,

were the principal focus of residents' daily activities for the first several decades of the community's growth. Since the company owned all the land, other forms of commercial development were limited and there was no formal plat of the town drawn or filed with the county clerk. The town grew slowly from the company store and around the railroad lot to form a roughly rectangular commercial district with open land in the center (now a parking lot and park). The company buildings were soon joined by the Hotel Saltville, a domestic-scaled lodging house, and several churches and schools.

The first commercial buildings were located in a cluster around the company store. The earliest surviving commercial building is the **First National Bank of Saltville (086-0009)** [see Plate 4], a dramatically ornate limestone building that must have contrasted strongly with the hulking form of the large company store across the street. Many of the company officers were the same as the bank trustees, so the location and the form of the bank not only mirrored contemporary sturdy bank design practices, but undoubtedly reinforced the company's vision of what the town should be. The bank, constructed of local limestone in the Beaux-Arts style, reflects the influence of the 1893 Columbian Exposition on institutional designs.

The production plant for the company, built in 1894, was situated nearby, but outside the valley, on the North Fork of the Holston River. The Mathieson Alkali Office Building (295-9), a two-story brick building outside the district, features a low-hipped roof with a molded wood cornice, corbeled brickwork, and segmental-arched windows with contrasting keystones and corner blocks. Although the town was incorporated in 1896, most of the land continued to belong to the company for many years.

Religious institutions in Saltville include the **St. Paul's Episcopal Church (295-0018)** and the **Madam Russell Memorial United Methodist Church (295-0017)**, both located on West Main Street. The 1896 St. Paul's Episcopal Church is a sophisticated version of the Carpenter Gothic that reflects the influence of the English congregation associated with the Mathieson-Alkali Works. This frame church, with its decorative shingling and woodwork, has a cruciform plan and intersecting-hip roof with central belfry that is unusual for the area. The congregation evidently received a copy of the 1891 plans for Christ Episcopal Church in Big Stone Gap, designed by architect T. Buckler Chequior of Baltimore. The St. Paul's building is a nearly identical version of that building, with minor differences of interpretation of some of the interior and exterior detailing.

The **Madam Russell Memorial Church (295-0001-002)** was built in 1898 in memory of Elizabeth Henry Campbell Russell on the property of her log home in Saltville. "Madam Russell," as she was called, was a leading force in the establishing the Methodist Church in the region. The church is designed in the Gothic Revival style and constructed of local limestone. The front facade features a steeply-pitched gable roof and large Gothic-arched window of stained glass framed by a bell tower with entrance vestibule at one corner and a turret with lancet windows at the other corner. The church is on the property of the Elizabeth Russell's two-room log house, which was torn down in 1908 and reconstructed near the same site in 1974. A parsonage also stood on the property at one time, as evidenced by an early photograph. This two-story frame Queen-Anne dwelling has been demolished. On East Main Street outside the proposed historic district, the ca.

1825 Elizabeth Cemetery (295-003), which is located on land donated by Elizabeth Russell, serves as an eastern terminus to the town.

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

The four duplexes known as the British Row Houses on Allison Gap Road (just outside the historic district) were some of the first houses built by the Mathieson Alkali Works for the English that came to help set up the plant. These ca. 1894 two-story frame duplexes feature a side-gable roof with central peak and projecting entrance bay. The cornices were bracketed with scroll-sawn detailing. The British Row Houses #2 and #4 (295-023 and 295-024) retain this original detailing while the others have been remodeled. The **Duplex House (295-0001-025)** at 105 Court Street in the district is very similar and dates from the same period, although it stands alone in a section of single-family houses.

The company houses known as the Seven Row Houses (295-004 and 295-005) at 801 and 803 East Main Street, also outside the historic district, were built ca. 1915. These one 1/2-story frame houses were three bays wide with a side-gable roof, central peak, and one-story, three-bay porch. This form is also found in the at **203 Henrytown Road (295-028)**, near the Henrytown Road neighborhood. The house at 503 West Main Street (295-013) is a larger, two-story version of this same form. The houses along Henrytown Road and on Main Street near its intersection with Henrytown Road are among the smallest in the repertoire of the company builders. These fifteen frame houses are of one 1/2 stories, with two-room plans and a gabled ell to the rear. The off-center front doors are sheltered by wide front porches and the upper floors lit by a central gable containing paired windows. Good examples include the houses at **201 Henrytown Road (295-0001-004)**, **203 Henrytown Road (295-0028)**, and **409 West Main Street (295-0030)**.

The houses midway out West Main Street, including the house at **311 West Main Street (295-026)** and the house at **111 Court Street (295-0001-027)** [see Plate 10] are two-story examples of the right-angle, intersecting-gable T-plan form. The Colonial-Revival house at **661 First Avenue (295-0001-084)** [see Plate 15] is an example of the larger and more sophisticated houses built in the 1920s and 30s surrounding the **Saltville Golf Course (295-0001-094)** for the management of the Mathieson Alkali Chemical Company.

"N.P. Row" (for Nitrogen Plant) was built in about 1914 by the company for managers of the new Nitrogen Products Plant on what is now an extension of First Avenue along the southeast side of the portion of the well fields that would become the golf course. The small dwellings are said by residents to have been purchased from Aladdin Homes, a popular mail-order company, and many

embody then-stylish Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style forms and details. Among the best preserved is the house at **623 First Avenue (295-0001-079)**, a tiny frame Dutch Colonial dwelling of one 1/2 stories with a kicked gambrel roof and an elegantly detailed side porch [see Plate 13]. The **St. Paul's Episcopal Church Rectory (295-0001-072)** was also located along the row, at 618 First Avenue. The gable-fronted bungalow is provided with paired and triple nine-over-one sash windows and is sheathed with wood shingles. Most of the houses in Saltville were provided with outbuildings to suit the domestic arrangements of the period. The predominant outbuilding type in the town, many examples of which survive, is the weatherboarded, frame, one-room structure to the rear of many houses. These ubiquitous service buildings, usually equipped with a brick flue and one or two six-over-six sash windows, apparently filled a role as washhouses. Good examples include those at **113 Court Street (295-0001-028)** and **620 First Avenue (295-0001-071)** [see Plate 14].

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

The community experienced renewed industrial growth after World War I. This expansion resulted in the construction of numerous residences in the town, in particular in the area just outside the district to the southeast side of East Main Street, along First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth avenues, and Preston Lane, Worthy Boulevard, and Easy Street. Many of these dwellings embodied elements of the nationally popular Craftsman style and took the form known as the bungalow. Brick and stone joined wood frame and weatherboard as popular construction materials.

Lots for commercial buildings were provided along Main Street across from the depot. Some of these were built of wood and were later replaced by the current masonry building stock. Several stores, including the **Old Saltville Post Office (295-0001-044)** and the commercial building at **129 West Main Street (295-0001-049)**, are similar in design and detailing. These one- and two-story, shed-roofed, brick stores follow national regional prototypical forms, with storefronts joining to form a common and consistent streetfront. One of the earliest commercial buildings to survive in the historic district is the **Saltville Savings Bank (295-031)** of 1920, a much simpler brick commercial building than the earlier **First National Bank of Saltville (86-009)**, and one that prefigured the reduced expectations embodied in the plain commercial buildings of the second quarter of the century. Despite its modest appearance, this bank, with its simple brick storefront facade and stepped parapet, attested to the prosperity and growing population of the town in the early 20th century. The Victory Theater (now demolished) had been built on a lot directly opposite the company store on Railroad Street, next to the 1903 First National Bank. Entrance to the brick building was through a wide masonry arch.

The company took upon itself to build the locally mandated public buildings expected in any town, including the public schools and the post office. The schools, which stood within the district boundaries on West Main Street, have been demolished. The 1931 Colonial-Revival **Saltville Post Office (295-014)**, now used for the library, is one of the only public buildings constructed by Mathieson Alkali that remain. The post office is a simply detailed Classical building with arched

front windows. It replaced the earlier **Old Post Office Building (295-0001-044)**, a plainly detailed commercial-style structure on West Main Street. A small town hall with a larger jail stood on the northeast corner of Railroad Street (Palmer Avenue) and Second Avenue (Panther Lane) by 1933 (Sanborn Map 1925-1933), where the Family Dollar Store is now located .

In the late 1930s, the company opened up more land to commercial use along Railroad Street (now Palmer Avenue). Lots were developed and much of the current stock of commercial building was constructed after World War Two. These include the **Piggly-Wiggly Store (295-0001-068)** and the double commercial building at **133-135 Palmer Avenue (295-0001-067)**. The new commercial buildings, though almost devoid of decorative feature, followed the form used nationally and regionally for stores for many decades. A shed or slightly curved bow truss roof fronted by a parapet sheltered an undifferentiated open interior, with high product visibility and convenient access provided by plate glass storefronts and inset entryways.

The growth of transportation-related structures in the district followed the rise of the automobile. The **Griffen Motors (295-0001-055)** car dealership was built the 1920s to sell Chevrolet automobiles in the region. The well-built structure features parapet gable ends and long side walls punctuated with metal windows separated by buttresses supporting the trusses inside the gable roof. The adjacent **Gas Station (295-0001-056)** at 208 Palmer Avenue is also an architectural asset to the district. The low, one-story, brick building has wide overhanging eaves, a hipped roof, and fixed two-light windows.

Post-War Company Town (1946-1970)

The post-war period saw, at first, the continuation of the company town and its tightly hierarchical structure. As the industrial operations changed they did not require large numbers of new employees from outside the community so that there were few new residential structures built in the town center. The housing from the earliest days of the Mathieson Alkali Company continued to serve most of the worker population, although these were gradually modernized, with plumbing and telephones and with asbestos shingle siding and roofs. The commercial functions of the town changed as stores were built and expanded in the downtown area, mostly along Palmer Drive. These include the one-story brick building now housing the **Family Dollar Store (295-0001-64)** on Palmer and the two-story, brick office building with Moderne-style detailing, now the headquarters of the **Olin Corporation (295-0001-063)** on Stadium Drive. The principal new public building was the impressive **Saltville Town Hall (295-0001-059)** of 1949, a one-story Colonial-style structure with a central pedimented porch and cupola. It stands on the wedge-shaped lot where Panther Lane and Palmer Drive intersect.

Post Company Era (1971-present)

After the end of the company town era in 1970, 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. New buildings, noncontributing due to age,

include the one-story building housing **T.J.'s Restaurant (295-0001-060)** and the **Gas Station (295-0001-058)** at 229 Palmer Drive. A few new houses have been built in the district. For the most part the builders of these made no attempt to harmonize with or continue the building traditions begun by the Mathieson Alkali Works. These noncontributing buildings include a log ranch-style house at **321 West Main Street (295-01-016)** and a small frame tract house at **337 West Main (295-0001-006)**.

Historic Overview

Saltville remains today is a relatively intact "company town" with a full complement of resources, the majority of which were constructed by the Mathieson-Alkali Works in the period after 1892. Properties include a full range of late 19th and early to mid-20th century residential, commercial and institutional structures that document its development as a community of Mathieson Alkali (later Olin Corporation) employees from the late 1890s into the 1970s.

Prehistory

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

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

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

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 the site of Marion 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, 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 of Saltville was originally part of the Buffalo Lick tract granted to Charles Campbell in the mid-1700s. In 1788, William Russell, stepfather to the Campbell children, moved to the Salt Lick and dug one of the first salt wells, marking the beginning of the local commercial salt industry. Russell was soon followed by Arthur Campbell who developed the first iron furnaces. Salt production continued to increase towards the end of the 18th century as General John Preston, who had married Sarah Campbell, expanded the existing furnaces. The Prestons built an important frame house which stood until recent decades on the hill overlooking the well fields from the southwest, just outside the district. William King established a competing operation in 1795. The King Salt Mine and Salt Park, located just over the Washington County line from Saltville, is located on the site of King's first salt mine. The furnace remains were unearthed in 1972 and have been reconstructed to resemble furnace operations during the 19th century.

The first church in the Saltville area was built by a Methodist congregation with funds provided by the will of Elizabeth Campbell Russell, a prominent convert to the Methodist Church. Known as the Elizabeth Church, it was built in 1825. The structure, originally located at the northeast end of town near the Elizabeth Cemetery, is no longer standing.

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]. Smyth County's official population in 1839 was 8,162. Saltville was a tiny village.

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 eventually resulted 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]. The salt works probably profited the most from the construction of the railroad in 1856.

In 1846, Preston rebuilt the furnaces to be more efficient and in 1847 he drained the lake located where the well fields are today to increase production. George Palmer took over operations of the salt works in 1856 when the branch railroad line was constructed. By the time of the Civil War, the salt works consisted of 38 furnaces in operation with 2600 one-hundred gallon kettles boiling 24 hours a day to produce 250,000 bushels of salt a day [Lutts, 18]. Palmer's ca. 1850 Office Building/Saltville Museum Park (295-16), which has been rebuilt at the present center of town, is all that remains from this antebellum period of salt making. The plaster banks and gypsum deposits also were developed for the production of fertilizer during this prosperous time before the Civil War.

A classical school was begun in Saltville in the Elizabeth Church, conducted by the Rev. William Bishop, a Methodist minister (Wilson 1932: 154).

Civil War (1861-1865)

Due to the northern blockade, many of the local industries flourished during the Civil War. Smyth County became a strategic point during the war due to the saltworks being the primary source of salt supply open to the Confederate Army [Buchanan, 314 and Wilson, 195]. The salt works also profited to the point that privateering supplies and extortion became a constant problem during the war years. The salt production was carefully rationed and each state in the Confederacy had its own furnace. By 1864, the furnaces were producing 4,000,000 bushels of salt a day. Saltville became the most heavily fortified non-military position in the South with forts and breastworks on every hill surrounding the valley. On October 2, 1864 General Burbridge and 3500 Union troops attacked Saltville but were soundly defeated. However, the Union troops returned on December 21 under General Stoneman's command and succeeded in destroying the saltworks. However, the furnaces and kettles were not completely destroyed and would soon be back in operation [Lutts, 18].

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Modest Industrial Growth (1866-1891)

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.

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 resulting from 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, which operated the branch line that served the salt works, 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.

The Preston and King Salt Works were merged in 1868 to form the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. The company employed about two hundred workers. The town grew as the salt production doubled the pre-war levels. Boyd's 1892 report listed a hotel (the Palmer Inn), the 1870 Union Church, stores, factories and a number of dwellings, many of which had been built by George Palmer of the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. The center of town during this period was further west towards the Washington County line.

Saltville received a high school in 1868, replaced by a larger and more modern building in 1876. Public education in Smyth County did not become generally available until the Underwood Constitution of 1869 mandated that Virginia open free public schools in the 1870-71 season. State funds were to match local tax monies. Judge D.C. Miller, who had begun teaching in the county in 1865, served as the county's first superintendent of schools. The growing religious requirements of the community were addressed by the construction of a union church in 1870.

Modern Company Town (1892-1916)

The period leading up to the depression of 1894 saw rapid industrial speculation and growth in the region. 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. The new railroad introduced an era of coal and freight transportation, accelerated industrialization, and industrial/urban population growth. Widespread enthusiasm for the region's economic potential encouraged speculative development in western Virginia [Fishwick:8-11]. Saltville, with its unusual industrial potential, attracted the attention of capitalists investing in the region.

Saltville was still a small community when the Mathieson Alkali Works purchased the Holston Salt and Plaster Company in 1892. Importing Englishmen to set up the new alkali plants in Saltville, the establishment of the company brought an new infusion of culture to the area and extended a regional industrial and mining town-founding model to a well-established industry. The model of the company town was rapidly establishing itself across the Appalachian region as a practical way to provide services and housing to a rapidly increasing work force in a remote area. Paternalistic models of community were substituted for the regional community- and market-based patterns of development. Essentially everything needed to support the working and personal lives of the employee and his family was owned by the company, engendering a sense of belonging and worker loyalty extending for many years.

The company supplied dwellings suited to the rank and circumstances of the individual. While this was at first probably better housing than most workers were used to, as the end of the period of company ownership approached, the housing was not always kept up to contemporary standards of comfort and convenience. Residents indicate that this factor and favoritism to cooperative employees in the form of housing improvements increased a sense of bitterness among many. Access to plumbing and telephone service were carefully distributed for many years. At the same time, as at most company towns, chits were exchanged for goods at the company store, so that workers were often unable to escape binding debt to the company. The company store was discontinued many years before the successor firm, Olin Corporation, closed the plant, and it was torn down in the 1970s.

The ensuing economic downturn, which spelled permanent disaster or long-deferred hopes for many southwest Virginia boom towns, did not as seriously affect the established industries of Saltville. The financial panic that gripped the country in 1893 and the depression that followed did not prevent Mathieson Alkali from developing the town. Many highly capitalized industrial

developments proposed in the region failed after 1893. The survival and continued growth of Saltville can be principally attributed to its rare product, location on a rail line, and the substantial nature of the owner. Unlike many regional boom towns, Saltville would survive and continue for many years.

The company instituted a major shift from traditional salt production to a modern chemical industrial operation that exploited the unique deposits under the well fields. Salt production continued until 1906, when it used chemicals derived from salt and local limestone to make a number of salt by-products, including baking soda and caustic soda (Lutts 1992). Plaster had been a second major local industry from the middle of the previous century.

The town of Saltville was incorporated in 1896 and quickly began to grow. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the population increased by almost 50% from 878 to 1,314. After the construction of the plant, the company began to build numerous company houses, a company store (with a hospital on the second floor), a new depot, the Hotel Saltville, its own school system, and a post office. In 1903 the First National Bank of Saltville was founded at a time when most small towns in the region expanded their participation in a cash economy. The Nitrogen Products Company began construction of a plant in 1914. Elementary and high schools (now demolished) were built by Mathieson Alkali on the northwest side of the railroad tracks on West Main Street within the district, continuing the tradition of public education begun in earlier periods. The building of a new high school in 1916 paralleled similar efforts throughout the region in the early twentieth century to make secondary schools more comprehensive and accessible.

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

Saltville prospered as an industrial community but seemed to reach an optimum population in the period, varying from 2,248 in 1920 to an all-time high of 2,964 in 1930. The first World War brought income to the town. In 1918, the United States government constructed a plant to produce sodium cyanide in Saltville. As labor was in short supply, the government also established a military base with 400 soldiers to construct and operate the plant. After spending \$2,000,000 on the project, the war ended before its completion and the plant was torn down [Allison, 12].

Industries in Saltville continued to grow and prosper during the period between World Wars I and II. Inevitably, industrial activity remained Saltville's principal source of employment and growth during this period. Heavy industry dominated the landscape. A high bucket line crossed directly over the downtown area. The Buena Vista Plaster Company was bought by the U.S. Gypsum Company in 1923 and greatly expanded. A Dry Ice Plant, the largest of its kind in the world at the time, was opened in Saltville in 1931. The Mathieson Alkali Works were also expanding at this time as reflected in the changing of the name to Mathieson Chemical Company in the 1930s. The high-volume production of a modern plant was supported by increasing the levels of brine extraction from the well fields. Water was injected at high pressure into the salt deposits and then pumped out. Two tragic events related to these industries dampened their success during this period. On Christmas Eve 1924, the muck dam that housed the alkaline wastes from

manufacturing in Saltville broke, flooding the community of Palmertown and killing 19 people. This was followed by a flash flood in 1926 that flooded the mines at the U.S. Gypsum plant at Plasterco and killed six miners. The muck dam was rebuilt and continues to hold back large quantities of chemical waste.

In 1931, corresponding to the increasing provision at that time of new purpose-built and architecturally imposing post offices in medium-sized communities in the region, such as Wytheville, the company built the new **Saltville Post Office (295-0014)** with modest classically inspired detailing. The company enlarged the commercial area by opening up more of the land on the southeast side of the depot lot for commercial buildings. The rise of automobile transportation is indicated by the construction of an automobile dealership (**Griffen Motors, 295-0001-055**) and a gas station (**295-0001-056**) in the 1920.

Civic, service, and social groups were established in the town during the period, including an American Legion post and Kiwanis and Lions clubs. None of the surveyed properties were associated with these groups. In the 1920s and 1930s, the company provided rooms for the Masonic lodge on the second floor of the now-vanished well field repair shop on West Main Street southwest of the historic district (Sanborn Map 1925-1933). A new **Masonic Lodge (295-0001-065)** was built in about 1945 in the row of commercial buildings on Railroad Street (Palmer Avenue). The two-story, brick building took a form employed in many fraternal structures in the region, with a second-floor meeting room and a commercial first-floor. The Saltville Theater was opened in 1922 by the Saltville Amusement Company. It was later known as the Victory Theater (Sanborn Map 1925-1933). The survey area was provided with a modern movie theater in 1945 when the **Salt Theater (295-0015)** was opened on Palmer Avenue. Recreational needs of the community were met by athletic fields and swimming pools southeast of the town center. A golf course was laid out on a portion of the well fields in the late 1920s or 1930s. The **Saltville Golf Course (295-0001-0094)**, although off limits to all but management and their guests in the company era, is now one of the town's most attractive amenities.

Post-War Company Town (1946-1970)

Saltville continued to thrive as an industrial "company town" in the 1950s and 1960s, although its population, at about 2,500, had remained more or less the same since 1920, following a minor dip in 1940 to 2,145. The Thomas K. McKee Hospital was built in 1950 outside the boundaries of the proposed district to serve the community. In 1952, a chlorine plant was established and in 1954 Mathieson Chemical Company merged with the Olin Corporation to form the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation. A hydrazine plant was constructed in 1961 and went on to produce the chemicals that powered the rockets in the Apollo 13 moon landing in 1969. In 1964, the traditional ties with and loyalty to the old Mathieson Alkali Works began to break as it became simply the Olin Corporation and the labor force became unionized. The first strike occurred in 1967. The Olin Corporation announced in 1970 that it was closing the plant due to environmental regulations and the national media covered the "company town shut down." Despite offers from Olin Corporation, only about 24 of 1000 workers took advantage of the offer to be relocated.

Historical awareness of the importance of Saltville as an industrial community grew even as the company town era drew near its close and labor relations with the new parent company became bitter. The ca. 1850 office building now standing behind the post office in Saltville Museum Park, a remnant of the pre-Mathieson Alkali days of the Holston Salt and Plaster Works, was demolished and rebuilt to serve as the **Saltville Museum Building (295-0016)**. Originally located west towards Washington County where the early downtown was located, it was moved to a new location along the railroad tracks and Palmer Avenue and opened as a museum in the 1967.

Post Company Era (1971-present)

Saltville remains a tight-knit community and new industries, such as T.D. Wheel of Va and PCS Phosphates, have been established as the town successfully recovers from its defunct company town status and gains independence. Many buildings were lost in the period before and after the closing of the Olin plants. These include the railroad stations, the company store, and schools. New buildings constructed during this period in the district include the **New Post Office (295-0001-057)**. Most recently, the existing stock of commercial buildings have been rehabilitated and occupied by boutiques, specialty, and antique stores.

Local citizens have formed the Saltville Historical Foundation to conserve memory of the town's historic past and encourage heritage tourism through the preservation of historic objects and their presentation through regularly scheduled events. To the same end, the town and county governments have worked closely with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to identify strategies for achieving historic preservation goals in the community.

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; multiple dwellings such as duplexes: (of which there was one: 295-0001-25). Associated domestic landscape features included vegetable gardens, landscape plantings, walkways, staircases, fences, and many stone and concrete block retaining walls. Most of the sites in the current survey project relate to this theme. There was a total of 67 domestic properties, only one of which was built as a duplex multiple dwelling like those found outside the district at British Row.

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)	51
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	10
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	6
Total	67

Subsistence / Agriculture Theme: Although much of the land currently 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 Saltville'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. One historic property associated with this theme was identified in the survey area. It is the house with barn and chicken house just behind it located at **315 West Main Street (295-0001-018)**.

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)	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

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 Saltville include post offices, municipal offices, public works projects, and other government-sponsored building projects; and places associated with governmental leaders. Four contributing properties in the survey area were documented: the 1920s **Old Post Office (295-0001-044)**, the 1931 **Saltville Post Office (295-0014)**, now used for the library, the **Saltville Town Hall (295-0001-059)**, built in 1949, and the **Saltville Fire Department (295-0001-061)**. 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)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	4
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
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 Saltville associated with this theme include medical businesses or offices. No historic property associated with this theme was identified in the survey area. Two noncontributing properties include the modern **Saltville Medical Center (295-0001-090)** and the 1960s **Physician Care of Saltville (295-0001-062)**.

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)	2
Total	2

Education Theme: Various types of schools are the primary resource types associated with this theme in Saltville. One-room, two-room, consolidated, elementary, and secondary schools operated from the late nineteenth century through the modern period. No historic properties associated with this theme were identified in the survey area.

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)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

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 standing resource types related to this theme are located in the town. Many subsurface sites in the area of the **Well Fields (295-0001-94)** have been identified and are associated with the Civil War portion of the Military/Defense 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)	1
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

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 Saltville associated with this theme include meeting halls and community centers. One historic properties associated with this theme was documented for the survey project: The

Masonic Building (295-0001-065) of about 1945.

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)	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

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 Saltville that related to this theme in historic periods include theaters, swimming pools, tennis courts, playing fields, playgrounds, and a golf course. Two historic properties associated with this theme were documented in the survey area: the historic **Saltville Golf Course (295-0001-094)** and the **Salt Theater (295-0015)**.

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)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	2
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 Saltville 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). Although the train track has been closed to Saltville, a section of the track survives and is used for historical purposes. Two historic buildings identified with the theme were identified in the survey area, the auto dealership known as **Griffen Motors (295-0001-055)** and

the adjacent **Gas Station (295-0001-056)**.

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)	2
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	2

Commerce / Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types in Saltville 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 two banks: the **First National Bank of Saltville of 1903 (086-0009)** and the **Saltville Savings Bank of 1920 (295-0031)**. Traditional commercial buildings along Main Street housed a constantly shifting list of restaurants, furniture, hardware, grocery, and clothing stores. Most commercial buildings were constructed in the mid-twentieth century, when the company town opened up to private commerce. The second largest number of buildings identified in the study area (22) 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)	1
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	14
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	7
Total	22

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 Saltville historically associated with this theme include principally the **Well Fields (295-0001-093)** adjoining the downtown area, the archaeological remains of salt production plants, quarries, mills (grist, textile, woodworking), factories, forges and furnaces, power plants,

tanneries, village shops, and other small crafts and industrial sites. Most standing industrial structures are located outside the project area. The documented residences were all built by the industrial owner of the town and were associated with individuals involved in historic industrial development. Thus, including the well fields and the houses built by the company, as many as 62 historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area.

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)	1
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	51
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	10
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	62

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 man-made environment. Property types historically associated with this theme in Saltville include parking lots, parks, gardens, the golf course, street furniture, and natural features. 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 only two (**Saltville Golf Course, 295-0001-094** and the **Park at Court and Main streets, 295-0001-0033**) were singled out as 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)	2
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	2

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 Saltville include churches and church-related residences. Two contributing properties (**St Paul's Episcopal Church, 295-0018** and **Madame Russell Methodist Church, 295-0017**) associated with this

theme were recorded as part of the previous survey effort. None were inventoried as part of the present project.

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)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	2

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 Saltville include cemeteries, graves, and mortuaries. No historic properties associated with this theme were 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 Saltville, properties historically associated with African-Americans are rare. Properties in the area associated with more recent immigration include houses built by the English Mathieson Company to house English workers and managers. No historic properties directly associated with this theme were been documented in the survey area.

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)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

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 Saltville 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 Saltville might include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, buildings exemplary of national styles, landscaped parks, gardens and cemeteries, urban design, and planned communities. One site (**Park at Court and West Main street, 295-0001-033**) identified with the landscaping and planning themes was located in the survey area. One property was found that was significant under the architecture theme: **the First National Bank of Saltville (086-0009)**.

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)	2
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	2

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 Saltville might include wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, transportation-related works, and various large-scale or industrial structures, engines, and machinery, including the elevated bucket line that spanned the historic district until it was demolished in the 1960s. The only related objects surveyed in the survey area are the surviving buckets and pylon from the bucket line displayed next to the **Saltville Museum Building (295-0016)**. No other historic properties associated with this theme were 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)	1
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

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 thirteen (113) properties in the proposed Saltville Historic District to the reconnaissance level. When completed, the survey of the district comprised a total of 106 primary resources. 23 of the sites were noncontributing. The project 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 93 sites 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. In a few cases, 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 an historic overview of Saltville'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

Saltville and to the Smyth County Historical Society. Copies of the report also will be available in the reference section of the Smyth-Bland Regional Branch Library in Saltville.

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 Saltville in the twentieth century from a purely company town to a regional commercial center. It is expected that the population of the town will continue stable for the immediate future. Under the present planning and zoning system there will undoubtedly be erosion of the quality and number of historic buildings, due to the expense of maintenance of aging traditional materials.

Fortunately, the town has benefitted from the careful preservation of many buildings by some owners, offsetting the demolition and replacement with new structures and the inappropriate renovation of a significant number of houses. Main Street's commercial buildings have a positive future, but some recent renovations could have benefited from limited architectural guidelines. Residential neighborhoods have seen some sensitive rehabilitation work recently, but thoughtless renovation has also made some inroads to the detriment of the architectural fabric. Throughout the district some buildings are insufficiently well maintained and neglect is a problem in a few cases, 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.

Survey Inventory Report

086-0009

Date: 1902

First National Bank of Saltville, 109 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, stone Classical Revival-style bank with a decorative parapet, molded cornice with full entablature, and recessed, arched entry with a pedimented door surround flanked by large Ionic columns.

295-0001-0001

Date: 1910 ca

House, 204 Henrytown Road

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one 1/2-story, two-room dwelling with off-center door, eight-over-eight sash replacement windows, interior central chimney, shed-roofed porch, and shed-roofed ell in rear.

295-0001-0002

Date: 1910 ca

House, 202 Henrytown Road

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one 1/2-story two-room dwelling with off-center entry, one-story three-bay replaced porch with square posts, one-over-one replacement sash windows, and missing central chimney.

295-0001-0003

Date: 1910 ca

House, 200 Henrytown Road

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay, two-room, off-centered door, 2/2 windows, projecting front gable with two windows (four-light), rear ells, interior central chimney, shed-roof porch.

295-0001-0004

Date: 1910 ca

House, 201 Henrytown Road

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, 1.5-story, three-bay, two-room dwelling with off-centered door, centered-gable on front containing two four-light casements, 6/6 sash, central brick flue.

295-0001-0005

Date: 1910 ca

House, 103 Henrytown Road

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, 1.5-story, three-bay, two-room dwelling with altered windows on first floor (3/1) and original (6/6) on second floor, and added shed to rear. Altered shed porch across front.

295-0001-0006

Date: 1910 ca

House, 407 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing three-bay, two-room, off-centered door, 2/2 windows, projecting front gable with two windows (four-light), rear ells, interior central chimney, shed-roof porch.

295-0001-0007

Date: 1910 ca

House, 403 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay frame, one-story two-room dwelling with off-center door, 2/2 sash windows, projecting front gable with two windows, rear ell. Similar to other company-built houses, including 200 Henrytown Road.

Contributing, two-story, gable-fronted, rock-faced concrete-block garage with original garage door, and wooden exterior stair.

295-0001-0008

Date: 1960 ca

House, 337 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, frame two-story gable-roofed building with 1/1 sash.

295-0001-0009

Date: 1910 ca

House, 335 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay, two-room, off-centered door, 2/2 windows, projecting front gable with two windows (four-light), rear ells, interior central chimney, shed-roof porch.

295-0001-0010

Date: 1910 ca

House, 333 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay, two-room, off-centered door, 2/2 windows, projecting front gable with two windows (four-light), rear ells, interior central chimney, shed-roof porch.

295-0001-0011

Date: 1910 ca

House, 331 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay, two-room, off-centered door, 2/2 windows, projecting front gable with two windows (four-light), rear ells, interior central chimney, shed-roof porch.ca.

295-0001-0012

Date: ca. 1910

House, 327 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three-bay, frame, two-room dwelling with an off-center entry door, replacement one-over-one sash windows, asbestos shingle roof, a central front gable with two windows (four-light), rear ell, an interior chimney, and a hip-roofed porch.

295-0001-0013

Date: 1955 ca

House, 329 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, frame two-story shed-roofed building with 1/1 sash now used as a house.
Noncontributing one-story metal-clad garage.

295-0001-0014

Date: ca. 1910

House, 325 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, four-bay dwelling with two-story T-bar and one-story T-stem with added dormer window, asphalt shingle gable roof, two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, and hip-roofed, one-story, two-bay porch with metal replacement posts.

295-0001-0015

Date: ca. 1910

House, 323 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, four-bay dwelling with two-story T-bar and one-story T-stem, asphalt shingle gable roof, two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, and hip-roofed, one-story, two-bay porch with metal replacement posts.

Noncontributing, metal carport near house.

295-0001-0016

Date: 1980 ca

Log House, 321 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, log, one-story, three-bay dwelling with two gable dormers, rustic 5-bay, one-story porch across front, paired 1/1 sash windows flank door in center, stone central chimney.

295-0001-0017

Date: 1920 ca

House, 319 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one 1/2-story, two-bay frame house with central flue, one-story porch across front and wrapping around north side with hipped corner and original chamfered posts and square baluster railing, paired and single two-over-two sash windows, and large gabled wall dormer on front inset into porch roof to hold paired two-over-two sash windows. Two-story wing to rear.

Contributing, one-story frame barn with vertical board siding, side gable roof, entrance near south end of east side, and small central cupola vent with pyramidal roof.

Contributing, small frame outbuilding, probably a meathouse, with gabled roof and vertical board siding.

Contributing, small frame chicken house with asphalt roll roofing on the gable roof, weatherboard siding, entry in north gable end, and six-over-six sash window in the east side.

295-0001-0018

Date: 1920 ca

House, 315 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one 1/2-story, two-bay frame house with central flue, one-story porch across front and wrapping around south side with hipped corner, paired and single 1/1 sash windows, one-story polygonal bay on north side, and large gabled wall dormer on front holding paired one-over-one sash windows. Two-story wing to rear.

Noncontributing one-story gable-roofed frame shed.

295-0001-0019

Date: 1920 ca

House, 313 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one 1/2-story, two-bay frame house with central flue, one-story porch across front and wrapping around north side with hipped corner, replaced paired and single 1/1 sash windows, and large gabled wall dormer on front inset into porch roof to hold paired two-over-two sash windows. Two-story wing to rear.

295-0001-0020

Date: 1910 ca

House, 307 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay T-Plan dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, gabled asphalt shingle roof, and a one-story porch across front with modern metal replacement posts. A two-story wing is located to the rear.

295-0001-0021

Date: 1910 ca

House, 305 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay T-Plan dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, gabled asphalt shingle roof, enclosed one-story porch across front with modern windows inserted and tall brick steps with stepped bulkheads to either side, and a brick foundation.

Noncontributing, one-story, shed-roofed, brick garage built into the bank beside the house.

Contributing, frame, gable-roofed wash house.

295-0001-0022

Date: 1910 ca

House, 303 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay T-Plan dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, gabled asphalt shingle roof, enclosed one-story porch across front with modern windows inserted and tall modern steps to either side, and a brick foundation.

Contributing, frame, gable-roofed wash house.

295-0001-0023

Date: 1910 ca

House, 101 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay T-Plan dwelling with 6/6 replacement sash windows, gabled asphalt shingle roof, enclosed one-story porch across front with modern jalousie windows inserted, but turned post and sawn bracket survive at southern corner. A two-story wing is located to the rear.

Noncontributing, one-story, metal carport to south side of the house.

295-0001-0024

Date: 1910 ca

House, 103 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay T-Plan dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, standing seam metal roof, and stuccoed foundation.

Noncontributing, one-story, shed-roofed, brick garage built into the bank beside the house.

Contributing, frame, shed-roofed chicken house.

295-0001-0025

Date: 1910 ca

Double House, 105 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay, duplex dwelling with gabled projecting central pavilion containing two doors, 2/2 sash windows, metal pressed shingle roof, one-story, five-bay porch sheltering the entries, and internal chimneys between front and rear rooms.

295-0001-0026

Date: 1910 ca

House, 109 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay T-Plan dwelling with weatherboard siding, exposed rafter ends, 2/2 sash windows, gabled asphalt shingle roof, screened one-story, two-bay porch across the front with turned posts and sawn bracket at south corner, and a brick foundation.

Noncontributing, frame, shed-roofed garage.

295-0001-0027

Date: 1910 ca

House, 111 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay T-Plan dwelling with vinyl siding, 2/2 sash windows, gabled asphalt shingle roof, screened one-story, two-bay porch across the front with square posts, and a brick foundation.

Contributing, one-story, frame, one-room outbuilding with six-over-six gable-end sash window and asbestos shingle siding.

295-0001-0028

Date: 1920 ca

House, 113 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one and one-half story Bungalow with two-bay central gabled porch on tapered wood piers on brick plinths, 1/1 sash, added aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof. Brick walled steps lead to porch.

295-0001-0029

Date: 1910 ca

House, 115 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, four-bay frame T-plan dwelling without central passage, 2/2 sash windows, one-story porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and closed rail, tiny ornamental brackets in gables, brick foundation, and one-story ell to rear.

Noncontributing, one-story, frame garage.

295-0001-0030

Date: ca. 1955

House, 117 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story, gable-roofed, brick dwelling with paired sash windows, a projecting gabled element to the west end, and a one-story, two-bay porch with wood posts.

295-0001-0031

Date: ca. 1955

House, 119 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one-story, gable-roofed, brick dwelling with paired sash windows, a projecting gabled element to the west end, and a one-story, two-bay porch with wood posts.

Noncontributing one-story, frame garage is located to the rear.

295-0001-0032

Date: 1910

House, 121 Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, four-bay frame T-plan dwelling with central passage, 2/2 sash windows, brick chimneys on ridge, brick foundation, and two-story ell to rear.

Contributing, early frame one-story outbuilding with flue, asbestos shingle siding, standing seam metal roofing, and 6/6 sash windows.

Noncontributing, one-story, concrete block garage.

295-0001-0033

Date: 1990 ca

Park at Court Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, small grassy triangular park created at the intersection of West Main Street and Court Street.

Contributing, small flagstone pavement resembles a podium for speeches or dramatic presentations.

Noncontributing brick war memorial wall with names of war dead inscribed. Hand-painted murals of scenes from the war era are attached to the rear in glass-covered frames.

295-0001-0034

Date: 1910

House, 231 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, four-bay, frame t-plan dwelling with 2/2 sash, gable roof with added asbestos shingle roof--one-story porch in angle of T with modern metal posts. Ell to rear with added porch.

Noncontributing, modern, one-story, frame garage.

295-0001-0035

Date: 1910s

House, 229 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, frame, four-bay, T-plan dwelling with 1/1 replacement sash windows, one-story, two-bay shed porch with simple balustrade, asphalt shingle gable roof, and ell to rear.

295-0001-0036

Date: ca. 1910

House, 227 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, four-bay, frame T-plan dwelling with 2/2 sash, a gable roof with added asbestos shingles, a one-story porch with square posts, and an ell to the rear.

295-0001-0037

Date: 1910

House, 225 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story frame four-bay T-plan dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, gable roof with early added asbestos shingles, one-story porch in angle of T with altered porch posts. Ell to rear.

Noncontributing, concrete block outbuilding.

295-0001-0038

Date: 1910

House, 223 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, four-bay, frame t-plan dwelling with 2/2 sash, gable roof with added asbestos shingle roof--one-story porch in angle of T with wood posts. Ell to rear.

295-0001-0039

Date: 1910

House, 221 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, four-bay, frame T-plan dwelling with 2/2 sash, gable roof with added asbestos shingle roof--one-story porch with square posts. Ell to rear.

Contributing, small, frame, vertical-board sheathed wash house with flue and flush board siding.

295-0001-0040

Date: ca. 1910

House, 219 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, four-bay, frame T-plan dwelling with 1/1 sash, a gable roof with added asbestos shingles, a one-story porch with square posts, and an ell to the rear.

Noncontributing, small, concrete block gambrel-roofed outbuilding stands to the rear.

295-0001-0041

Date: 1910 ca

House, 217 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one-story two-room dwelling similar to its neighbor at 215 West Main with replacement 1/1 sash windows, modern door. (early 6/6 sash in gable end second floor), hip-roofed, three-bay porch across front with replacement wood posts, chimney behind roof ridge, and one-story ell.

Contributing, small frame one-story outbuilding (wash house).

295-0001-0042

Date: 1910 ca

House, 215 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one-story, two-room dwelling similar to its neighbors at 215 and 217 West Main Street, with replacement 1/1 sash windows, 3-bay, one-story porch across front with replacement posts, and ell with metal roof in rear.

Noncontributing, one-story, concrete-block, shed-roofed shed.

295-0001-0043

Date: 1965 ca

Saltbox Cafe and Grill, 151 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story gable-fronted commercial building with plate glass windows above masonry base and flanking a central entry, shallow gable front roof, one-story sections to north.

295-0001-0044

Date: 1940

Old Saltville Post Office, 149 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story double commercial building with brick facade, large plate glass windows flanking replacement metal double door with transom in larger south unit, single door and window with transoms and wooden frames in northern unit. Inset brick forms small decorative panels in the parapet, similar to the building at 295-0001-0049.

295-0001-0045

Date: 1930 ca

Levine's Clothing Store, 141 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story brick commercial building with paneled parapet (stepped on sides with tile coping) concealing shed roof, band of six closely spaced three-over-one sash windows on second floor with paired windows on south side wall, and altered first-floor storefront with two central plate glass windows flanked by first-floor store entry on north and second-floor stair entry on south side. The area around the storefront and the second-floor windows has been infilled with vinyl.

295-0001-0046

Date: 1925

Phillips Auto Supply, 139 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story commercial brick, shed-roofed with large plate glass storefront with inset central entry, plain plastered interior, metal casement windows on second floor. Brick facade apparently added to join two stores in about 1950.

295-0001-0047

Date: 1950

Commercial Building, 137 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story commercial brick, shed-roofed with large plate glass storefront with single-leaf central entry, brick parapet with three projecting courses of brick used as ornament, strip pilasters on sides, and vinyl covering over center section including transom of storefront, replaced sash windows on second floor.

295-0001-0048

Date: 1950

Roberts & Helton Furniture, 131 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story commercial brick, shed-roofed with large plate glass storefront with inset entry, plain plastered interior, metal awning windows on second floor.

295-0001-0049

Date: 1940

Commercial Building, 129 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story commercial building barber shop/beauty parlor with brick veneer facade, large plate glass windows flanking original paneled double door with transom. Soldier course over openings and an ornamental row of squares formed by bricks below the plain parapet.

295-0001-0050

Date: 1940

Saltville Newspaper Office, 127 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story, much-altered brick commercial building with stepped parapet on sides and a standing seam metal roof. The door is inset.

295-0001-0051

Date: 1930 ca

Commercial Building, 125 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story brick commercial building with five 2/2 sash windows grouped in

second floor over central door flanked by plate glass and metal store windows. Concrete block on sides of building.

295-0001-0052

Date: 1930 ca

Double Commercial Building, 121 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story brick, double commercial building with two units of equal size each with central inset door in metal and plate glass storefront. Concrete string course separates floors, row of soldiers at window head on second floor and parapet. Stuccoed across facade just below parapet. Metal casements on second floor.

295-0001-0053

Date: 1940 ca

H&R Block, 115 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story stuccoed commercial building with plain parapet shed roof, inset door in metal and plate glass storefront and 3/1 paired sash on upper floors.

295-0001-0054

Date: 1955

Building, 105 W. Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story commercial concrete-block building with 1/1 sash windows and shed parapet roof.

295-0001-0055

Date: 1925 ca

Griffen Motors, 214 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, brick car dealership with nine bays filled with factory sash windows along one side, punctuated by cast stone capped buttress. Decorative brick gable ends receive gable roof. Building is trapezoidal due to lot shape.

295-0001-0056

Date: 1925 ca

Gas Station, 208 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, five-bay gas station with wide roof overhang in front. four two-light fixed windows across front with concrete sills, off-centered single-leaf entry with side lights and transom.

295-0001-0057

Date: 1966

Name: New Saltville Post Office, 142 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story post office with random ashlar veneer storefront entry with fixed windows with stone sills, flat roof, rear loading row of four docks with flat metal roof.

295-0001-0058

Date: 1975 ca

Gas Station, 229 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story commercial building with strip windows above masonry base, wide metal Mansart sides to flat or shed roof, large canopy over gas pumps to south.

295-0001-0059

Date: 1949

Saltville Town Hall, 217 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, two-bay Town Hall with Colonial details including central one-bay pedimented entry porch on brick columns, central brick tower in the form of a cupola, three wrap-around windows on the corners.

Contributing, one-story brick garage.

295-0001-0060

Date: 1965 ca

T.J.'s Restaurant, 113 Stadium Drive

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story commercial building with strip windows above masonry base, wide overhanging flat roof, and low profile.

295-0001-0061

Date: 1940 ca

Saltville Volunteer Fire Department

Historic Significance:

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story stone fire station building with three garage door bays across front, stepped stone parapet with metal coping on sides, metal single leaf door with narrow transom on side.

295-0001-0062

Date: 1965 ca

Physician Care of Saltville, 222 Panther Lane

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one-story brick office building with shallow hipped roof, and strip of fixed

wood four-light windows across front on brick base. Small hipped wing to north contains the entry and lobby, with a plate glass window on the north end.

295-0001-0063

Date: 1964

APCO Building, 228 Panther Lane

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story brick office building with shallow hipped roof, and storefront with central plate glass window flanked by the door to the first floor office on the left and the second floor offices on the right, the whole framed by a moderne-style canopy on tapered supports.

295-0001-0064

Date: 1960 ca

Family Dollar Store, 145 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, modern one-story brick veneer general store with metal storefront doors and windows.

295-0001-0065

Date: 1945 ca

Deluxe Bar and Grille, 141 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story brick commercial building with central inset entry. Metal awning across front, parapet features central brick panel with corbeled top, and strip pilaster on sides.

295-0001-0066

Date: 1945 ca

Masonic Building, 137 Palmer Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story brick masonic building with brick banding of varying lengths across front. Centered recessed double leaf entry to first floor, plus single-leaf entry at one side to second floor. Storefront windows, paired 1/1 windows on second floor with concrete sills. Double store on first floor. Front gable roof with weatherboard infill and triangle vent at apex. Brick banding across at window tops.

295-0001-0067

Date: 1945 ca

Commercial Building, 133-135 Palmer Drive

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story brick double commercial building with larger unit to north with central inset entry. Unit with similar entry to north side possibly added. Canopy across front, parapet features central brick panel with small brick diamond ornament in center. Metal coping on parapet, ceramic coping on sides.

295-0001-0068

Date: 1945 ca

Piggly Wiggly Store

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, brick, five-bay, two-story, shed roof commercial building with parapet stepped up in center to contain a brick panel. A soldier course runs across the front over the heads of five windows in second floor. the storefront has plate glass and aluminum that carve into the centered pair of entry doors, sheltered by a metal awning and surrounded on top sides along the storefront bracketed by black enamel panels. A door at the north end leads to the second floor.

295-0001-0069

Date: 1930 ca

Stone House, 502 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three bay, 1.5-story, random rock-faced ashlar stone bungalow dwelling with poured concrete foundation, side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with shed dormers on front and rear with triple casements, two paired one-over-one sash in each gable, paired one-over-one sash windows throughout, partially exterior stone chimney off-center on the southwest side, and a massive porch across front and extending one bay to the northeast supported on large round stuccoed columns.

295-0001-0070

Date: 1915

Superintendent's House

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow with gabled porch with dormers on sides.

295-0001-0071

Date: 1915

House, 620 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-and one-half-story frame Bungalow with chamfered boards, narrow weatherboard, 1/1 sash, frame decorative brackets in gables, central porch with tapered columns with pilasters and square wood baluster rail.

Contributing, frame, one-room outbuilding (wash house) behind house.

Noncontributing carport to the side.

295-0001-0072

Date: 1916

Episcopal Church Rectory

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story gable-fronted Bungalow with paired and triple 9/1 sash, wood shingle

walls, asphalt shingle roof.

295-0001-0073

Date: 1915 ca

House, 616 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-and one-half-story frame Bungalow with gabled porch and paired and single sash (replaced), ornamental brackets in gables, off-centered door.

Contributing, frame, one-room outbuilding is located behind the house.

295-0001-0074

Date: 1915 ca

House, 641 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, frame, hip-roofed bungalow with one-over-one sash windows, a side chimney on an enclosed hip-roofed porch with casement windows, and a projecting bay window on south side.

295-0001-0075

Date: 1915 ca

House, 639 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story frame dwelling.

295-0001-0076

Date: 1915 ca

House, 635 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, two-story frame gable fronted dwelling with an enclosed porch.

Noncontributing, one-story frame outbuilding with stone and aluminum siding added, located at the rear of the house.

295-0001-0077

Date: 1915 ca

House, 631 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one-story Bungalow with a hipped roof.

295-0001-0078

Date: 1915 ca

Frame House, 627 First Ave.

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one-story house with weatherboard covered with vinyl.

295-0001-0079

Date: 1930 ca

Frame House, 623 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, three bay, one 1/2-story, frame gambrel-roofed house with kicked tower roof and eave, deep eaves carried on sawn brackets, elegant side porch on west end has paired columns.

295-0001-0080

Date: 1930

House, 621 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, much altered one-story, three-bay dwelling with hipped roof, paired sash windows.

Contributing, frame, small outbuilding (wash house) with brick flue.

295-0001-0081

Date: 1930

House, 619 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-story, three-bay frame dwelling with hip roof, splayed wood siding and paired sash windows flanking a central glass panel door. Central porch over door has one-bay extension to the east.

Contributing, small frame outbuilding (wash house) with flue.

295-0001-0082

Date: 1920 ca

House, 617 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame dwelling that appears to be a one-story gable-fronted bungalow with addition to side and rear, 6/1 sash, gabled porch at entry has square posts and brick plinths. Decorative brackets under eaves covered in aluminum.

Contributing, frame, one-story weatherboard outbuilding to rear.

295-0001-0083

Date: ca. 1915

House, 615 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, one-story dwelling.

Contributing, frame outbuilding.

295-0001-0084

Date: 1915

House, 661 First Avenue

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, 2.5-story, three-bay dwelling with paired six-over-six replacement windows, second-story wing at south end, one-story porch north end, one-story, one-bay porch at center with paired replacement columns shelters entry with side lights and elliptical fanlight. Three large dormers light attic.

Contributing, frame, two-story garage with weatherboard and pressed metal shingle roof.

Contributing, frame, one-story shed with weatherboard and pressed metal shingle roof.

Contributing, frame, one-story playhouse with weatherboard, one-bay porch with turned posts, side gable roof with central dormer, exposed rafter ends, and exterior chimney.

295-0001-0085

Date: 1910 ca

House, 404 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story, three-bay, two-room dwelling with central flue, 2/2 sash, gable in central front, off-centered entry, wide hipped shed on rear.

Contributing frame board-and-batten-clad outbuilding (meathouse) to rear.

295-0001-0086

Date: 1910 ca

House, 402 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story, three-bay two-room dwelling with central flue, 1/1 replacement sash windows, gable in center front, off-center entry, and wide hipped shed on rear.

295-0001-0087

Date: 1980 ca

House, 338 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, frame one-story modular house with 8/8 sash, five-bay porch across front.

295-0001-0088

Date: 1910 ca

House, 336 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story, three-bay, two-room dwelling with central flue, 2/2 sash, gable in central front, off-centered entry, wide hipped shed on rear.

Noncontributing concrete block garage to rear.

295-0001-0089

Date: 1910 ca

House, 334 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame, two-story, three-bay, two-room dwelling with off centered door, one-story hip shed on rear, three-bay, one-story hip roof porch across front, gable in center front.

295-0001-0090

Date: 1980 -90

Saltville Medical Center

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing one-story brick medical office with metal banding at top.

295-0001-0091

Date: 1980 ca

Picnic Shelters

Architectural Summary:

Two noncontributing, one-story picnic shelters, one with a brick chimney serving a fireplace. Noncontributing frame shed is located near the shelters.

295-0001-0092

Date: 1930 ca

Golf Shelters

Architectural Summary:

Two contributing shelters for golfers in rainy weather, holding four parties each. Each consists of a cross-shaped masonry wall crowned with a pyramidal roof.

295-0001-0093

Date: Prehistoric

Name: Well Fields

Architectural Summary:

Contributing site including salt wells, ponds, prehistoric and historic remains, and modern recreational paths, etc.

295-0001-0094

Date: 1930 ca

Saltville Golf Course

Architectural Summary:

Contributing site that serves as golf course with historic form and landscaping.

295-0001-0095

Date: 1975 ca

Garage/Studio Classics, 228 Stadium Lane

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, one-story gable-fronted brick garage with metal three-light windows, shallow gable metal roof, two metal garage doors in gable front, and commercial space on side.

295-0014

Date: 1931

Saltville Post Office

Saltville Branch, Smyth-Bland Regional Public Library

Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story, brick, Colonial-Revival brick post office building with arch-headed windows and central door and parapet roof.

Noncontributing, frame, one-bay storage building covered with an asphalt-shingle gable roof is supported by a poured concrete foundation at the rear of the post office.

295-0015

Date: 1948

The Salt Theater

Architectural Summary:

Contributing brick commercial building with minimal detailing contains a large auditorium. It has been altered to serve as a museum in recent years.

295-0016

Date: 1967

Saltville Museum Building

Architectural Summary:

Noncontributing, rebuilt, one-story, three-bay brick structure with a low, hipped roof and a plain boxed cornice. The exterior brick chimney has a corbelled cap. The facade features two double-hung round-head tracery windows. The single leaf door is constructed of vertical boards with a single light and a single-light rectangular transom. The building is brick laid in 5-course American bond and has been reconstructed on a poured concrete foundation.

Noncontributing, modern stone salt furnace with two kettles.

Noncontributing display of two sections of the original bucket line for moving ore. Steel beam construction with wheels for moving on a wire.

Noncontributing stone block-dated 1925; located off the north corner of the building.

295-0017

Date: 1898

Madam Russell Methodist Church

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, limestone Gothic-Revival style with an intersecting-gable roof with central three-story tower and a 1-story corner turret. (The original section consisted of a front gable flanked

by the corner tower and turret). The roof has two front gables, gabled dormer, and intersecting side gable and is sheathed in diamond-patterned wood shingles. The three-story central tower (originally located on the corner) is square in form with pyramidal roof and a decorative finial. The main entrance to the sanctuary is located in the first story of the tower.

A noncontributing 1974 reconstruction of the 1788 Madam Russell House, razed in 1908, is located to the east of the church and directly behind the original house site. The one 1/2-story, two-room, V-notched log structure has a side-gable roof of wood shingles with exposed rafters and a false plate, two exterior-end stone chimneys, and a one-story log kitchen with a gable roof is connected at the rear by a breezeway.

295-0018

Date: 1896

St. Pauls Episcopal Church

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame church is designed in the Carpenter Gothic-style with its frame construction, pointed-arch windows and decorative woodwork. The weatherboarded, one-story building has a cruciform plan with intersecting-hip roof and central belfry. The shingled belfry has a square base with round-arched louvered vent openings and a pyramidal roof with a cross above. The steeply-pitched intersecting hip roof has a boxed cornice with wide eaves supported by decorative knee braces and a gabled wall dormer on each side and the rear. The 1-bay entrance vestibule has a steeply-pitched gable roof with vertical beaded-board siding in the gable end and a double leaf entrance. The entrance is topped by a pointed-arch transom of stained glass. Gabled wall dormers on the sides and rear feature pointed-arch windows with stained glass and tracery. The remaining side windows are lancet windows with diamond-shaped panes of leaded glass.

295-0026

Date: 1900 ca

311 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story frame dwelling has a simple form with intersecting-gable roof and minimal Queen Anne detailing in the cornice and porch supports with standing seam metal roof with scroll-sawn cornice brackets, a one-story, six-bay hip-roofed porch supported by turned wood columns with scroll-sawn cornice brackets, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with louvered wood shutters. The building is clad with asbestos shingles. A raised foundation of solid brick supports the structure.

Noncontributing, concrete block garage with shed roof and two bays is located behind the dwelling.

Two noncontributing pre-fabricated metal sheds are also at the rear. One of these sheds has a gable roof while the other has a shed roof.

295-0028

Date: 1910 ca

203 Henrytown Road

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one-1/2-story vernacular frame dwelling has a side gable roof with central peak and a narrow boxed cornice and central ridge chimney. The 1-story, 3-bay porch has a metal shed roof supported by wood posts and a solid balustrade of vertical boards. The replacement door, which is slightly off-center, is six lights over two panels. The windows on either side are double-hung replacement sash with 3/1 lights. The smaller second-story gable windows appear to be double-hung sash with 1/1 lights. A 1-story frame wing with intersecting gable roof and central ridge chimney extends out the back. The building is clad with weatherboards and corner boards. A raised foundation of solid brick supports the dwelling.

Noncontributing modern frame shed to rear of house.

295-0029

Date: 1900 ca

405 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, one 1/2-story, weatherboarded frame dwelling has a side gable roof with a central front gable and central ridge chimney. The one-story, three-bay porch has a metal shed roof supported by wood posts and a solid balustrade of vertical boards. The windows on either side of the off-center entry are double-hung replacement sash with three-over-one lights. The smaller second-story gable windows appear to be double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. A one-story frame wing with intersecting gable roof and central ridge chimney extends out the back.

Noncontributing concrete block shed covered by a standing seam metal shed roof and horizontal wood door stands to the rear of the dwelling.

295-0030

Date: 1920 ca

409 West Main Street

Architectural Summary:

Contributing, frame one 1/2-story bungalow-style dwelling has a side-gable roof and large central dormer with gable roof. The roof has a narrow boxed cornice with overhanging eaves. A 1-story, 3-bay porch with low hip roof extends across the front supported by wood posts. The single leaf door, which is off-center, has two lights over eight panels. The double-hung sash windows are paired with 3/1 lights. One pair of windows have been replaced with a 9-light fixed window. A 1-story frame wing with shed roof extends across the back. The building is clad with aluminum siding. A low foundation of brick supports the structure.

A noncontributing, concrete-block garage with front gable roof is located off the north corner of the house. The structure has a wood double leaf door and is one bay wide.

295-0031

Date: 1920

Saltville Savings Bank

Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story brick commercial building. The Saltville Savings Bank is an unusual example of a brick bank building with a commercial storefront design.

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 in 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 to 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 included in the verbal description below and have been shown on the project location map (Figure 1).

Boundaries

The solid black line on the accompanying reduced Town of Saltville map indicates the boundaries of the proposed Saltville Historic District.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Saltville Historic District appears to meet the standards for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C as an historic residential and commercial area exhibiting the early twentieth-century development of a company town and regional industrial center. As a company town, it reflects the intentional development of a community around the salt industry and the Mathieson-Alkali Works from the 1890s to the about 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 significant new structures were built as the company released land for construction of privately owned commercial buildings. The town includes domestic, commercial, government, educational, religious, recreational, and industrial resources. These resources were either built directly by Mathieson-Alkali or indirectly through its employees that constituted the majority of the population of the town. Although the Mathieson-Alkali Works, which later became Olin Corporation, are no longer operating, the town retains its identity as a "company town."

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 were reviewed with less stringent integrity standards due to their rarity in the locality. Buildings associated with less commonly represented themes such as social and religion 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 Saltville'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

Saltville currently has no significant properties listed in 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 first step in preserving Saltville's historic resources should be to prepare a preservation plan for the entire town as detailed in the 1994 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 Saltville 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.

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APPENDICES

SURVEY INDEX BY DHR FILE NUMBER

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295-0001-0002	House, 202 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0003	House, 200 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
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295-0001-0005	House, 103 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
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295-0030	House, 409 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank	SALTVILLE

SURVEY INDEX BY NAME

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
295-0001-0063	APCO Building	SALTVILLE
	Olin Corporation Building	
295-0001-0054	Building, 105 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0051	Commercial Building, 125 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0049	Commercial Building, 129 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
	New Image Beauty Salon	
295-0001-0067	Commercial Building, 133-135 Palmer Drive	SALTVILLE
	Saltville Progress and Singleton's Restaurant	
295-0001-0047	Commercial Building, 137 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0033	Court Street Park	SALTVILLE
	War Memorial	
295-0001-0065	Deluxe Bar and Grille	SALTVILLE
	Boardwine's Clothing	
	Goodman Jewelers	
295-0001-0052	Double Commercial Building, 121 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0025	Double House, 105 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0072	Episcopal Church Rectory	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0064	Family Dollar Store	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0079	Frame House, 623 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0078	Frame House, 627 First Ave.	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0095	Garage	SALTVILLE
	Studio Classics	
295-0001-0058	Gas Station	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0056	Gas Station	SALTVILLE
	C & S Insurance Agency	
295-0001-0092	Golf Shelters	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0055	Griffen Motors (Chevrolet) 214 Palmer Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0053	H&R Block, 115 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0023	House, 101 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0024	House, 103 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0005	House, 103 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0026	House, 109 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0027	House, 111 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0028	House, 113 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0029	House, 115 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0030	House, 117 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0031	House, 119 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0032	House, 121 Court Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0003	House, 200 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE

295-0001-0004	House, 201 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0002	House, 202 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0028	House, 203 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0001	House, 204 Henrytown Road	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0042	House, 215 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0041	House, 217 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0040	House, 219 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0039	House, 221 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0038	House, 223 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0037	House, 225 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0036	House, 227 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0035	House, 229 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0034	House, 231 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0022	House, 303 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0021	House, 305 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0020	House, 307 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0026	House, 311 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0019	House, 313 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0018	House, 315 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0017	House, 319 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0015	House, 323 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0014	House, 325 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0012	House, 327 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0013	House, 329 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0011	House, 331 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0010	House, 333 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0089	House, 334 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0009	House, 335 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0088	House, 336 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0008	House, 337 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0087	House, 338 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0086	House, 402 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0007	House, 403 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0085	House, 404 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0029	House, 405 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0006	House, 407 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0030	House, 409 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0083	House, 615 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0073	House, 616 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0082	House, 617 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0081	House, 619 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0071	House, 620 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0080	House, 621 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0077	House, 631 First Avenue	SALTVILLE

295-0001-0076	House, 635 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0075	House, 639 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0074	House, 641 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0084	House, 661 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0045	Levine's Clothing Store, 141 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0016	Log House, 321 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0017	Madam Russell Methodist Church	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0066	Masonic Building, 137 Palmer Drive	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0057	New Saltville Post Office	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0044	Old Saltville Post Office	SALTVILLE
	Troutman's Store, 149 West Main Street	
295-0001-0046	Phillips Auto Supply, 139 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0062	Physician Care of Saltville	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0091	Picnic Shelters	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0068	Piggly Wiggly Store	SALTVILLE
	Big M Discount Store	
295-0001-0048	Roberts & Helton Furniture, 135 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0043	Saltbox Cafe and Grill, 151 West Main Street	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0094	Saltville Golf Course	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0090	Saltville Medical Center	SALTVILLE
295-0016	Saltville Museum Building	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0050	Saltville Newspaper Office, 127 W. Main Street	SALTVILLE
	Kinfolks	
295-0014	Saltville Post Office	SALTVILLE
	Smyth County Public Library	
295-0031	Saltville Savings Bank	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0059	Saltville Town Hall	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0061	Saltville Volunteer Fire Department	SALTVILLE
295-0018	St. Pauls Episcopal Church	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0069	Stone House, 502 First Avenue	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0070	Superintendent's House	SALTVILLE
295-0001-0060	T.J.'s Restaurant	SALTVILLE
295-0015	The Salt Theater	SALTVILLE
	Museum of the Middle Appalachians	
295-0001-0093	Well Fields	SALTVILLE