

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

Conducted for
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Richmond, Virginia



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

Winter 1998 - Winter 1999

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ABSTRACT

The town of Chilhowie, Virginia, is a small commercial center along the Interstate 81 corridor in Smyth County in southwest Virginia within the primary service area of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO), a branch of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). In 1995-1996, architectural historian Alison Blanton of Hill Studio conducted a limited survey of Smyth County's historic architectural properties. The survey documented 175 resources from all parts of the county to the reconnaissance level and 25 to the intensive level, as defined by current DHR survey standards. Four sites were surveyed within the Chilhowie Historic District, one of three districts identified by Hill Studio as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In winter-spring 1998-1999, Gibson Worsham surveyed all remaining properties within the proposed district. Eight remaining properties within the proposed boundaries were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. The four sites surveyed in 1996-97 were not resurveyed but are included in the indices and tabulations.

The predominant historic period represented by the surveyed resources is that of Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916), reflecting the era of Chilhowie's founding in the late nineteenth century and during which time industrial, commercial, and residential growth transformed the community from a depot village to a small industrial and commercial center. Commercial buildings were the exclusively documented resource type. Although multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, mixed-use buildings, fraternal lodges, churches, and schools are located in the vicinity, the proposed boundaries, based on the visual continuity and physical integrity of the district included only the commercial section of Chilhowie. Historic themes associated with the resource types identified for the survey thus included Architecture, Commerce / Trade, Transportation/ Communication, Recreation / Arts, Industry/Processing/Extraction, and Government / Law / Politics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank those persons at the Virginia Department of Historic Resource and the city of Radford for their interest and assistance in this project, most notably Anne Beckett of the VDHR's Roanoke Regional Office and Margaret Peters in the Richmond office of the DHR, Sallie H. Morgan, Director of Community Development for Smyth County, who guided the project administratively and John D. Mason, Jr., Chilhowie's Town Manager, who helped with our local contacts. Edna Love provided leadership in searching out information and providing access to her extensive memory and research in the town's history. Kathryn Beattie went out of her way to contribute valuable historical details for many of the structures involved. Kathryn Derr provided invaluable energy and ability as the survey assistant, photographing and recording many sites and entering data into the computer.

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INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction

This survey was conducted in cooperation with the town of Chilhowie and the Smyth County Historical Society, 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:

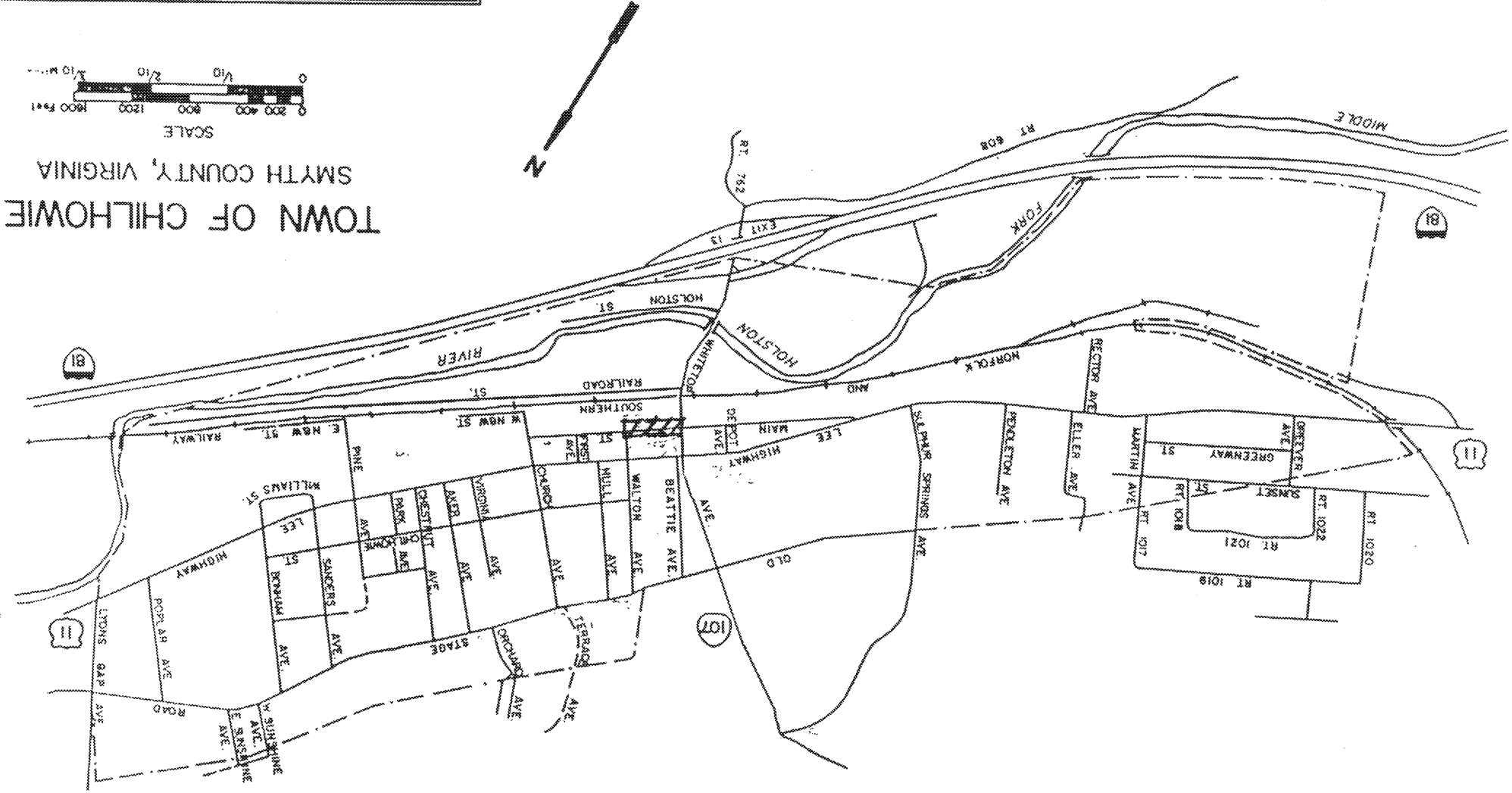
- 1) to extend the survey of historic resources in the town of Chilhowie.
- 2) to provide the local government and other planning agencies with information about resources, that may be used in preparation of a preservation plan for the town.
- 3) to evaluate the eligibility of the survey area for listing 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.

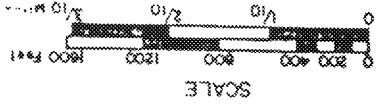
Description of the Survey Area

The survey area (Figure 1) corresponds to the 100 block of Main Street from State Route 107 (South Whitetop Road) to Church Street and comprises the historic commercial area of the town. Current zoning in the proposed district is not tailored to historic preservation goals but to the needs of the business and development goals of the community.

Figure 1
Project Location



TOWN OF CHILHOWIE
SMYTH COUNTY, VIRGINIA



HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

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

The history of Chilhowie has been well presented in a publication of a comprehensive overview in 1993. *A Story of the Settling and Growth of Chilhowie* by Mattie Frazier Cole was written by a long time resident in the late 1970s. The eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century history of the study area has been covered in other publications.

Primary sources were reviewed for official and indirect information on properties in Chilhowie. Deed, tax, and will books in the local jurisdiction were consulted for supplementary information. Historic maps of the area, such as the 1899 Boyd-Barnes map of Smyth County, the 1903 plat of the addition to the town north of the Southern Clay Manufacturing Co. [Deed Book 30, 500], and the late nineteenth-century plats in the collection of Kathryn Beattie were essential to understanding the resources. The photograph collection at Chilhowie's The Art Place aided in understanding the town's background. Oral history interviews with several present and former residents of the proposed district, most importantly Edna Love and Kathryn Beattie, added greatly to understanding of the area's change through time.

Previously Identified Historic Resources

Prior to beginning fieldwork, previous information in the DHR Archives on architectural sites in the survey area was reviewed. Chilhowie was well represented in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files. The 1995-1996 survey by Hill Studio resulted in 14 survey forms for buildings in the town in addition to the earlier survey form for the Town House site (86-0012). The survey resulted in the preparation of a Preliminary Information Form for a Downtown Chilhowie Historic District: four of the surveyed sites were within the proposed district boundaries. The Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church (86-0014) had already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but this stands outside the proposed district boundaries. No sites in the proposed district have been listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register or the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Overview of the Survey Area

Environmental Setting of the Survey Area

Chilhowie's historic settlement patterns have been influenced to a great extent by the area's geographical features. The village of Greever's Switch grew up in a broad valley on the banks of the Middle Fork of the Holston River along the main transportation routes through the area. The constant improvement of the means of transport through this natural corridor from Virginia to Kentucky and, later, Tennessee, ensured that it would grow in importance. The existence of clay beds of value led to the establishment of pottery and brick-making industries.

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)

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

Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)

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

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

Permanent settlement of the region dates to the period following the French and Indian War as earlier settlers returned and new families felt safe to venture into the lands beyond the Alleghany. One of the earliest settlements was at the Royal Oak tract, purchased by John Campbell in 1765. A Stalnaker family was at the Town House tract by 1769. Ownership of the Townhouse itself passed from Patton to his son-in-law, James Thompson. Thompson's heirs sold it to James Sanders [Cole 7].

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.

By the early nineteenth century the townhouse was enlarged to serve as a tavern, post office, and stage coach stop on the Wilderness Road. Ownership passed from James Sanders to Col. Robert Beattie. Another early settler in the vicinity was Philip Greever, a German who had built a log house west of the Town House and participated in the revolutionary War. His son James built a large brick house in the early nineteenth century [Cole 7-11]. A small mineral water spa was opened in the second decade of the century about two miles north of the Town House.

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.

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 batteau from the North Fork to Tennessee. The frustration of the region's producers resulted eventually in the incorporation of the Southwestern Turnpike in 1846, a macadamized road which approximated the route of the old Wilderness Road. It extended as far as Seven Mile Ford in 1851 when work was suspended [Wilson 1932: 225]. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, chartered in 1849, eclipsed the Southwestern Turnpike. The railroad was complete to Bristol by 1856 and a branch line extended to Saltville. Commerce and industry grew at an accelerated pace after the opening of the railroad. By 1854 the county had seven sawmills, three iron furnaces, one iron foundry, one salt furnace, and two tanneries [Edwards 381].

With the arrival of the railroad in 1856, a village began to grow up near the depot established near the town house. The community was known as Greever's Switch. A mineral water resort, Chilhowie Springs, was incorporated in 1856. The spa, which stood west of Greever's Switch, responded to increased tourism potential caused by the arrival of the railroad. The name Chilhowie was said to have been the Indian name for the Middle Fork Valley and meaning "valley of many deer".

Civil War (1861-1865)

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

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Initial Growth (1866-1880)

The population of Smyth County escalated after the war by 36% from a population of 8,952 in 1860 to 12,160 in 1880. With the repair of the transportation system and the eventual recovery from other war-related damages, it appears that Smyth County was to continue the period of prosperity it was beginning to enjoy before the Civil War into the twentieth century.

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

Smyth County 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 Greever's Switch area experienced real growth after the Civil War. The first store was built by Minter Jackson, who also established a pottery plant which took advantage of the fine clays in the area. The shop produced crocks, jugs, and other kinds of pottery [Cole 22]. It was the first industry in the town. Jackson's pottery made use of a good clay deposit in the town. Major Michael Tate came to Greever's Switch soon after the end of the Civil War. He

accumulated a large farm including the Chilhowie Sulphur Springs property. He established a steam mill near the tracks in the town in 1882 [Cole 56].

Steel Rail Industrialization and Urbanization (1881-1916)

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].

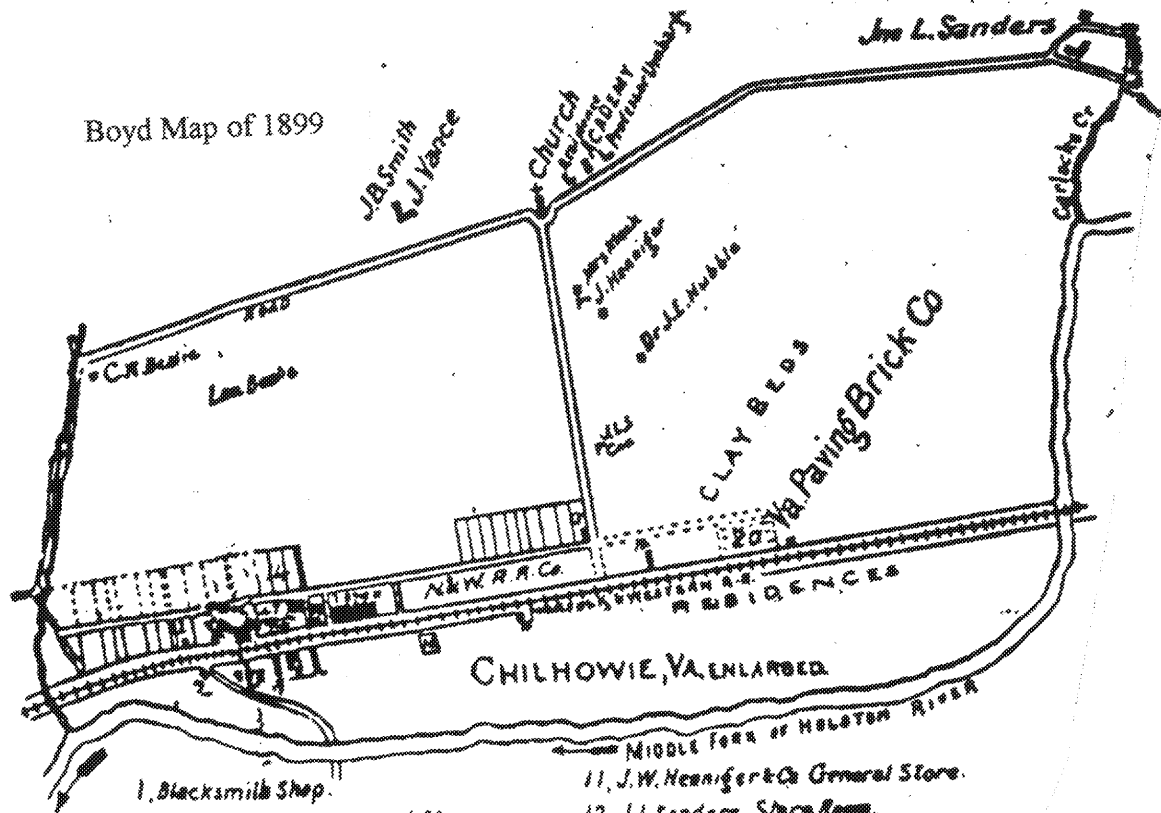
The land where the historic district is located was part of the Town House holdings of the Beattie family. The property had passed from Col. Robert Beattie through his son, Claibourne Watkins Beattie and his grandson, Alonzo Claibourne Beattie, to his son, Claibourne Walton Beattie. C. W. Beatty deeded land for a depot along the railroad to the Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1887 [Cole 7, 31]. In 1890, George Palmer founded the Virginia Paving and Sewer Pipe Company, primarily a brick manufacturing plant, at the town, using the same clay as the earlier pottery factory. An Englishman, E. J. Rutland, was employed to manage the plant. Paving bricks made there were shipped across the country. The company operated until 1910 [Cole 22].

Michael Tate and George Palmer succeeded in changing the name of the town to Chilhowie in 1888 or 1889 [Cole 30-31]. Early businesses in this period included Hiram Heniger's Store known in the 1890s as the Chilhowie Department Store, a soda fountain run by Don Asbury, and Lewis Waddle's Jewelry Store. These businesses were not organized in an urban format, but were scattered between the tracks and the river [Cole 35].

The town continued to grow as a center for trade and service for the extensive agricultural lands along the Middle and South Fork Valleys. James L. Vance built a livery stable around 1890 north of the tracks. He also sold farm equipment, fertilizer, and seed. The business grew with the addition of partners and was incorporated as James L. Vance and Co. in 1907. In 1908, a new brick building was erected and, in 1913, the company became an agent for Ford cars [Cole 56]. It became a leading supplier of farm supplies as well as a source of information on the latest developments in agricultural research, working closely with the experimental station of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Virginia's land-grant college in Blacksburg, Virginia. Michael Tate's steam mill was incorporated as the Chilhowie Milling Company in 1897 [Cole 61]. Hezekiah Love Bonham, whose grandfather had come to the area many years before from Loudon County, operated a substantial lumber business in town [Cole 53]. An important orchard business was developed in the area under the leadership of H. L. Bonham in the early 1900s. The growth of commerce spurred the organization of the Bank of Chilhowie in 1905.

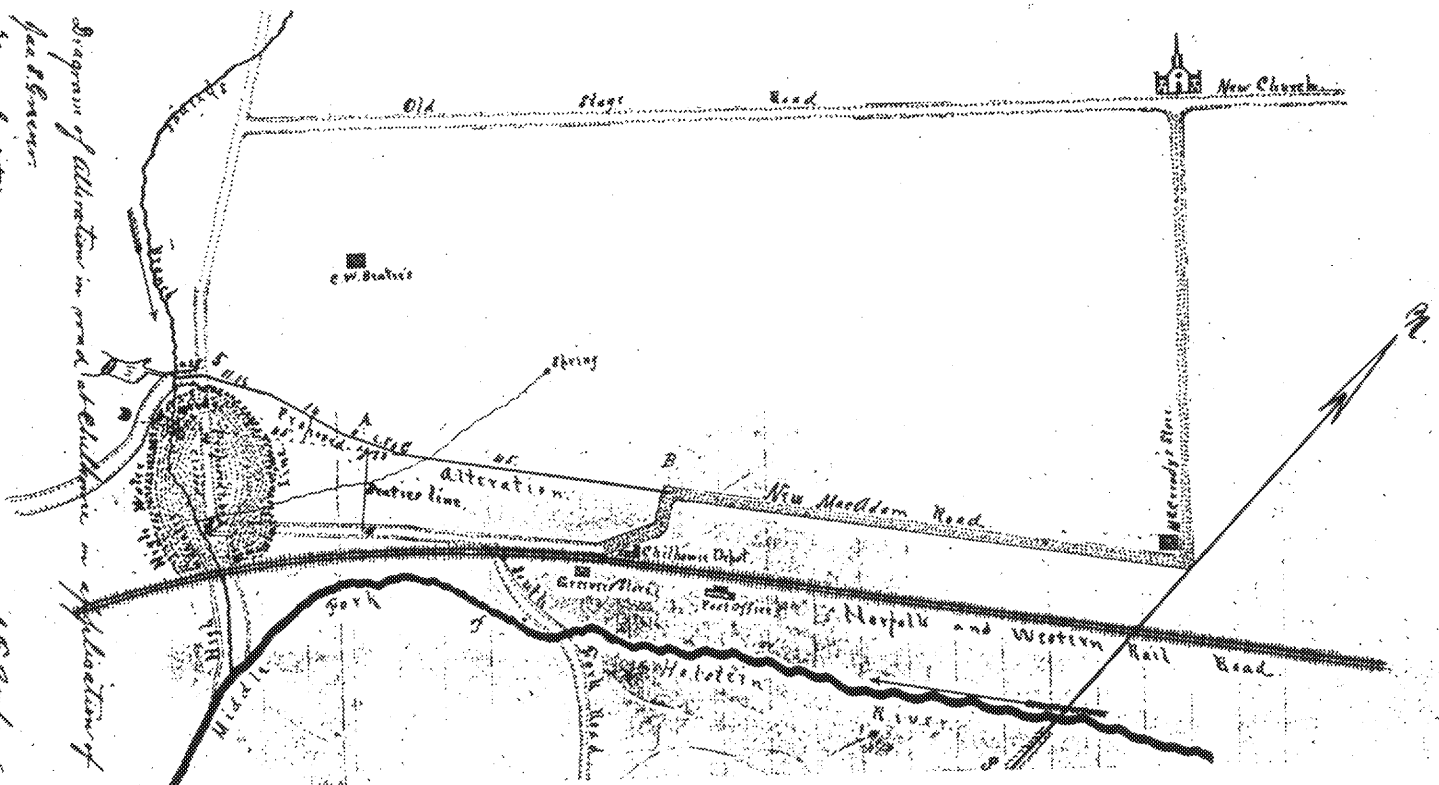
C. W. Beattie began to sell lots in the 1890s to create a small town. The first stores and houses faced the railroad tracks. Bob Greever opened a store in about 1890. Brick being a readily available material in Chilhowie, he built a brick house and a brick general store across from

Boyd Map of 1899



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Blacksmith Shop. | 11. J.W. Henniger & Co. General Store. |
| 2. HOTEL CARROLL General Store. | 12. J.L. Sanders, Store Room. |
| 3. STATION, N.E. R.R. | 13. J.L. Miller, General Store. |
| 4. CULPEPER BROS & MORRIS Implements. | 14. W.L. McCreedy & Co. General Store. |
| 5. CHILHOWIE MILLING CO. | 15. Hickman & Co. Drive Store. |
| 6. W.G. Baylor, Gen. Store & POST OFFICE. | 16. PLAINO MILLS Chilhowie Lumber Co. |
| 7. Store of CHILHOWIE LUMBER CO. | 17. G.W. Henniger & Co. Store. |
| 8. Vance & Umbarger
FURNITURE & CASH WAREHOUSE. | 18. R. B. Greener & Co. Gen. Store. |
| 9. J.S. Morrill's FURNITURE & UNDERTAKER. | 19. C.R. Mercer, Gen. Store. |
| 10. R.B. Greener & Co. Store Room. | 20. VA. PAVING BRICK CO. |

Diagram of alterations in road at Chilhowie in application of
 J.W. Sanders
 March 27th 1894.



Detail of Map in Smyth County Order Book 19, p. 355, 1894

Plate 1
Historic view of
Chilhowie with the
Paving Brick
Company in the
foreground, about
1900

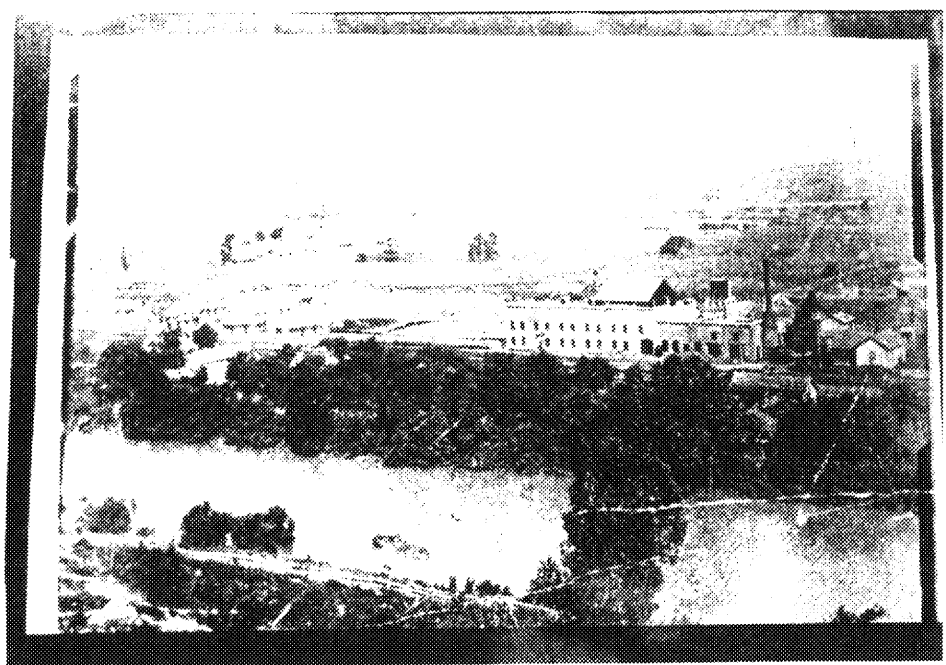


Plate 2
Historic view of brick
commercial buildings
before the fire of
1909.



Plate 3
Historic view of brick
commercial buildings
facing the railroad
before the fire of
1909.

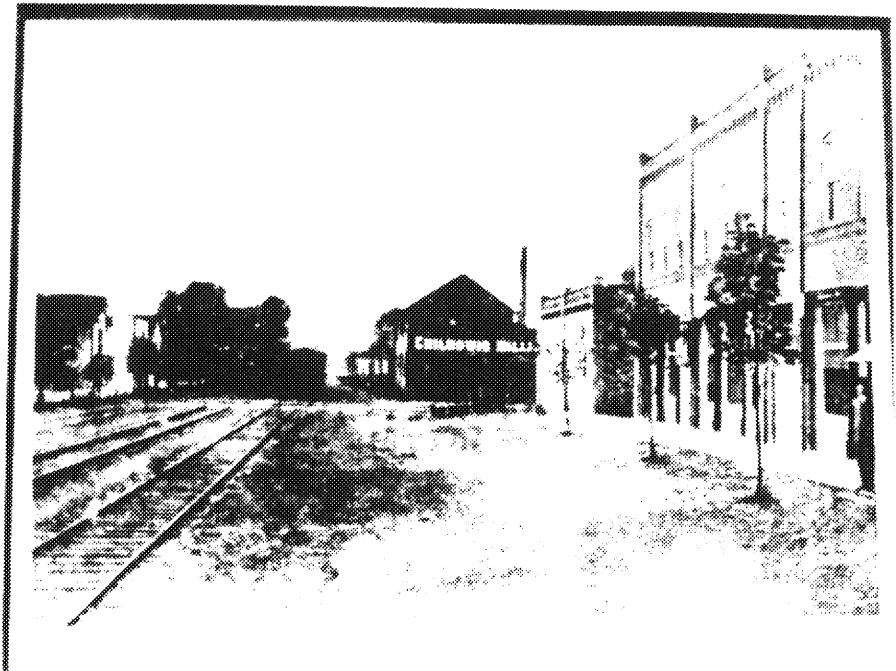


Plate 4
Historic view of Main
Street in the 1920s
looking west



Plate 5
View of north side of
Main Street from the
SW



Plate 6
View of the south side
of Main Street from
the NE



the depot between the railroad and the river. Soon after, James H. Carner arrived in Chilhowie from Bristol. He built the Carner House, an L-shaped frame hotel and store across the macadamized road from the depot on the same side of the tracks [Cole 35-43].

A block of brick commercial buildings grew up in the early twentieth century on Beattie's land north of the depot. The surveys for the numbered lots were made for C. W. Beattie in the late 1890s [Beattie collection]. The first store to the west was W. H. Copenhaver's Hardware Store, the Bank of Chilhowie next, then the furniture and undertaking establishment of James Morris, John Heniger's Grocery and Dry Goods Store, and finally a drug store operated by a series of merchants. James Morris's survey, for lots 20-22 on block No. 3, was dated 1899 [Beattie collection]. The brick block faced the tracks. A well and pump behind the bank served all the stores in the town and anyone else who had no well of his own. The impressive block of stores were made up of a series of single, double, and triple unit buildings with cast iron and wooden storefronts, brick second floors topped by ornamental pressed-metal cornices.

When the Baptist and Christian churches were organized, meetings were first held in the rooms above one of these stores. The Methodist Church, built in 1893, was the first, followed by the Christian church in 1898, and the Baptist church in 1901. The Baptist and Christian churches were both located in the area of the historic district, on the vacant lot at each end on the north side of Main Street. Several civic, service, and social groups were established in the city during the period, including the Chilhowie Masonic Lodge. As was the case in many small towns of the period, the first decade of the century saw the founding of a local bank. The Bank of Chilhowie, founded in 1905, was reorganized in 1907 as the National Bank of Chilhowie. It survived the Great Depression, and operated independently until the 1970s.

In 1909 the brick commercial block burned. When rebuilding, the merchants turned the fronts of the buildings to the rear (north) and faced a newly created Main Street. It is said that W. H. Copenhaver (owner of site 189-0001-005) was the first to realize the benefits of reorienting his building. Another range of lots were laid out along the north side of Main Street across from them and the historic district took its present form, although it took some years for all the lots to be filled with new brick buildings.

The **Chilhowie Hardware Company [189-0001-005]**, operated by W. H. Copenhaver, was rebuilt immediately after the fire facing Main Street. The new, two-story, brick, double commercial building has been considerably altered but retains the fine Luxfer glass transom above the storefronts. The second-floor windows are arched with central keystones.

The Morris Furniture Company Building and the Heniger Grocery and Dry Goods Store to the east were rebuilt soon after the fire on their original sites, but also facing north. The two-story, brick **Morris Store [189-0001-006]** has a modern storefront surmounted by arch-headed windows. The original transom of ribbed glass extends across the first-floor front. **Heniger's Store [189-0001-007]** retains its early plate glass storefront and a red-brick running-bond second-floor facade with every tenth row of brick of a contrasting greenish color.

The first building on the north side of Main Street was the new, two-story, brick building for the **National Bank of Chilhowie [189-0001-001]**, built in 1909. It was also the most elaborate and architecturally sophisticated building ever built in Chilhowie, a would be appropriate for a bank as the most powerful commercial enterprise in the town. The Beaux-Arts-style influenced building has heavily emphasized classical detailing. The first- and second-floor windows on the one-bay front and the three-bay west side are contained within two-story red brick arches and surrounded by cream-colored brick. The facades are articulated with exaggerated rustication and voussoirs. The rusticated brick corners of the building contain the low entry doors with large diamond inserts near the top of the wall above each. The building is topped with a modillion cornice and a paneled brick parapet. The architect has not been identified.

The **Chilhowie Drug Company [189-0001-009]** was built for Dr. Dan Sanders in the middle of the north side of the block in 1916. His father had operated the earlier drug store facing the railroad. It held the rooms of the Chilhowie Masonic Lodge #25 upstairs for many years. The elaborate two-story brick structure with brick jack arches and keystones has an arch-topped parapet above and a tile-floored inset entry. The building is a double commercial structure and the second storefront held the Tate Ford Motor dealership.

The town was incorporated in 1913 [Cole 60]. A large residential area grew up to the east of the commercial section, since development to the north was precluded by the Beattie Town House farm in that direction. With the completion of the block of commercial buildings lining Main Street, Chilhowie took on the appearance of a successful and "booming" regional commercial and industrial center.

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

The historic district was filled in and took on much of modern appearance during this period. Early in the period H. L. Bonham built a two-story double commercial building next door to the bank (**189-0001-002**). These housed the Snavely Grocery Store and the Chilhowie Post Office. It was separated by a vacant lot from the Chilhowie Drug Company. The next building, the **Bonham Motor Company [189-0001-010]**, was built in about 1920 by H.L. Bonham to fill in the lot between the post office building and the Chilhowie Drug Company. Across the street, Bonham built the **Bonham Cold Storage Building (189-0001-004)** in about the same year to store the apples produced by his orchards. The three-story building has a very simple brick facade but stands out in the block because of its small proportions. The first-floor is filled by an off-center storefront, the second and third floors each by two casement windows, while an inset panel defines the parapet.

The James L. Vance Company, incorporated in 1907 as a fertilizer, seed and farm machinery store, was purchased by James D. Tate and Q. A. Eller and renamed Tate, Eller and Company, Inc. At the same time the Chilhowie Hardware Company was acquired by a group of

investors. The company expanded into other markets with branch stores. The two businesses merged in 1926 under the name of the Vance Company. This profitable farm supply store chain had branches from Abingdon to Christiansburg and operated until it was sold in 1969. Buildings associated with it are the large, brick, gabled, commercial **Vance Company Building**[189-0001-003] and the conventional brick commercial **Vance Company Building #2**[189-0001-008].

The first census to include Chilhowie was in 1920, when it stood at 572. It increased modestly through the period. It grew to 712 by 1930 and 889 by 1940 [U.S. Census: 1920, 1930, 1940: Smyth County, Va.]. Industrial and transportation activity remained Chilhowie's principal source of employment and growth during the period between the world wars. Few of the industries were located in the proposed historic district. Principal among these was Burlington Industries, which bought the site of the brick kilns and built a new factory in 1938-39. Recreation was provided by a variety of resources, including a ball park, but the tennis court that stood in the 1920s on the site of the **Bonham Motor Company** [189-0001-010] was the only site in the district related to that theme. The town was home to a number of successful businessmen, who built for their families a series of impressive and expensive houses along the highway on the outskirts of the town.

The New Dominion (1946-Present)

After the end of World War II, Chilhowie continued its gradual growth in population. The town grew from 1,022 in 1940 to 1,265 in 1950. By 1980 it stood at 1,265 [U.S. Census: 1920, 1930, 1940, 1980: Smyth County, Va.]. Locally-based commercial enterprises continued to serve the citizens from the centrally located business area. After the middle of the century, 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 classical revival building stock. Often this took the form of a new aluminum storefront. Several stores received this treatment, minimally affecting the streetscape. The two churches along Main Street were demolished.

Radical reorienting of the town's streets in the period caused new business to be opened on the periphery of the district. The Lee Highway was opened to the rear of the buildings on the north side of Main Street in about 1930. The **Southern Air Restaurant** [189-0001-01_] was built in 1947 facing the Lee Highway and readily accessible to passing traffic. The Chilhowie Milling Company burned in 1993 [Cole 72]. Competition from the automobile and long-distance air travel led to the closing of the rail passenger station in 1971. The construction of Interstate 81 just south of the town at about the same time changed the commercial dynamics of the town. The loss of traditional commerce downtown has been softened by the opening of new offices, specialty shops, restaurants, and other businesses serving the local population. The principal commercial anchor for the downtown is the historic **Vance Company Building** [189-0001-003] that has been acquired by Berry Enterprises, who continue to operate it as a successful hardware and building supply company.

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. None of the buildings in the proposed district relate to this theme.

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

Subsistence / Agriculture Theme: Although much of the land presently within the city boundaries is urban or suburban in character, historically the area supported several subsistence and production farms. This theme broadly identifies methods of procurement, processing, and storage of food. Resource types historically associated with this aspect of Chilhowie'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 town and still do today. One of the town's most important businesses was the Bonham Apple Orchard. The one historic property associated with this theme identified in the survey area is the **Bonham Cold Storage Building [189-0001-004]**, where the apples were stored.

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)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	1
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 Chilhowie include post offices, municipal offices, public works projects and other government-sponsored building projects; and places associated with governmental leaders. One property in the survey area was documented: the **Chilhowie Post Office [189-0001-002]**. No other historic properties associated with this theme were identified in the study area.

Contributing Government/ Law/ Politics Sites by period

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

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 Chilhowie associated with this theme include medical businesses or offices. No historic property associated with this theme was identified in the survey area.

Contributing Health Care/ Medicine Sites by period

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

Education Theme: Various types of schools are the primary resource types associated with this theme in Chilhowie, 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. No historic sites have been identified associated with this theme in the project area.

Contributing Military/ Defense Sites by period

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

Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements. Property types in Tazewell associated with this theme include meeting halls and community centers. One historic property associated with this theme were documented for the survey project: **The Chilhowie Drug Company building [189-0001-009]** housed the Chilhowie Masonic Lodge.

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)	1
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
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 Chilhowie that related to this theme in historic periods included tennis courts and playgrounds. Although a tennis court was located on the site of the **Bonham Motor Company [189-0001-010]** before it was constructed in about 1930, no historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area.

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

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 Chilhowie have historically included rail-related resources (railroads, passenger and freight stations, trains, and bridges), road-related resources (roads, turnpikes, taverns, automobiles, bridges), and pedestrian-related resources (sidewalks, trails). Only one site, the Southern Air Restaurant [189-0001-011], was identified with the theme in the survey area. It was built oriented to the new Lee Highway to take advantage of the passing traffic.

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)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	1
Total	0

Commerce / Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types in Tazewell 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 one bank, one insurance office, a restaurant, and the traditional commercial buildings along Main Street that housed furniture, hardware, grocery, and clothing stores. One commercial building is noncontributing. All the buildings identified in the study area but one (11) 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)	4
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	5
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	2
Total	11

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 Chilhowie historically associated with this theme include quarries, mills (grist, textile, woodworking), factories, forges and furnaces, power plants, tanneries, village shops, and other small crafts and industrial sites. Most historic industrial sites are located outside the project area. No 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
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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

Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual, and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment. Property types historically associated with this theme in Tazewell include parking lots, parks, a campus, gardens, street furniture, and natural features (river, stream valleys). All of the resources documented in the survey project relate in some way to this theme, as they comprise various aspects of the town's built environment as a response to the natural setting, but none were singled out especially significant.

Contributing Landscape Sites by period

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

Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions in connection with spiritual beliefs. Property types historically associated with this theme in Tazewell include churches and church-related residences. No properties associated with this theme were recorded 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)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

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 Tazewell include cemeteries, graves, and mortuaries. No historic property 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 Tazewell, properties historically associated with African-Americans comprise the largest group of resources related to this theme. No historic property directly associated with this theme was 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 Tazewell 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 Tazewell 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 identified with this theme was identified in the survey area: the **National Bank of Chilhowie (189-0001-001)**.

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)	1
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

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 Tazewell might include wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, transportation-related works, and various large-scale or industrial structures, engines, and machinery. No historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area.

Contributing Technology/ Engineering Sites by period

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

RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

This historic architecture survey was conducted from winter of 1998 to spring of 1999 to identify and document a minimum of twelve (12) properties in the proposed Chilhowie Historic District to the reconnaissance level. When completed, the survey of the district comprised a total of 12 survey sites. One of the sites was 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 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 12 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. Wherever possible, interiors were accessed with the occupants' permission. 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 overview of Chilhowie's architectural development, 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

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

Expected Results

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

SURVEY FINDINGS

The survey produced results indicating the high survival rate of important resources, chiefly dwellings and commercial buildings, related to the antebellum founding of Greever's Switch as a depot on the railroad growth and expansion of the town of Chilhowie in the late nineteenth-century as a local industrial and commercial center.

Fortunately, the proposed district has benefitted from the careful preservation of several buildings by the Berry Company, by descendants of the Bonham family, and by other building owners. The establishment of the Art Place has provided an accessible sense of the town's history to the community's youth and attracted people to the downtown area on a regular basis. Some recent renovations could have benefitted from limited architectural guidelines. Some buildings are insufficiently well maintained, leading to a loss of the consistency and visual quality of the streetscape.

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

I.D Number: 189-0001-001

Date: 1909

Name: National Bank of Chilhowie
Sharon's Fashions and Sportsware

Historic Significance:

The National Bank of Chilhowie is an excellent example of an early 20th-century Classical Revival style bank built in 1909 in the town of Chilhowie. The National Bank of Chilhowie was organized in 1907 as a successor to the circa 1905 Bank of Chilhowie and originally occupied the site of the former bank along the railroad line. After a fire in 1909 destroyed the building, the present building was constructed on newly created Main Street at the cost of \$4,717.26. The bank survived the Depression and continued operating at this site until the 1970s when it moved to a new location. The first telephone switchboard office was located on the second floor. The property is significant on the local level and retains a high level of integrity. The bank building is a contributing element in a potential Chilhowie Historic District. The property is potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criteria C.

Architectural Summary:

This 2-story, 3-bay brick bank building, built in 1909, is a combination of early 20th-century Revival styles. The flat roof has a parapet with central peak and a deeply molded Classical-Revival cornice with modillions at the attic level. The central bay also features a Classical-Revival detail in the modified thermal window with three double-hung sash windows over a single, fixed picture window. The picture window also has decorative spandrel in between and a segmental-arched surround of light colored brick with keystone. This 2-story, segmental-arched window surround with spandrel is repeated in the three side bays. A belt course of light-colored brick at the attic level extends around the building with decorative panels at the corners that consist of a molded frame with diagonal patterned inset. The dark red brick of the facade is also modulated with raised horizontal bands and exaggerated voussoirs over the window and door openings. Two recessed single-leaf doors are located on either side of the central bay. The one to the right is original with a single-light over a single, horizontal panel and a single-light rectangular transom. The door to the left has been replaced with a modern aluminum plate glass door and transom. The recessed entryways are of paneled wood and feature doorsteps of pink granites. The building is brick laid in stretcher bond on a solid foundation of poured concrete.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-002

Date: 1920s

Name: Chilhowie Post Office/Snavely Grocery Building
The Art Place

Historic Significance:

The Post Office/Snavely's Grocery Building is an excellent example of a mixed use building designed in the early 20th century commercial style in the 1920s in the town of Chilhowie. The property is significant on the local level and retains a moderate level of integrity. The property is a contributing element in the potential Chilhowie Historic District.

Architectural Summary:

This 2-story brick commercial building has a stepped parapet roof with concrete coping that is repeated in a projecting belt course at the attic level. Vertical stretchers cover this area with a central decorative panel of cast concrete with diagonal-patterned brickwork design that echoes the window glazing. A concrete belt course also delineates the second story. The building is composed of two storefronts and a central single leaf entrance to the interior stairs and second floor. This entrance has a single leaf door with 1 light over 2 panels and a rectangular transom with central diamond paned pattern. The storefront to the right, which originally housed the post office, has been surrounded with vertical board siding. The paired single leaf doors have a single light with rectangular single-light transom are recessed and flanked by plate-glass windows. The storefront to the left has a central recessed entrance with single leaf, single-light door and fixed plate glass windows. A shed roof overhang of wood shingles has been added. The second story windows consist of a single central window flanked by two groups of three windows. These are sash, double-hung with a 5-light upper sash with central diamond pane over a 2-light lower sash. The rear elevation features 2/2 light windows topped by segmental arches. The building is brick laid in Flemish bond. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure with 6-course American bond at the rear.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-003

Date: 1920s

Name: Vance Hardware
Berry Farm Supply

Historic Significance:

The Vance Hardware Building is a typical example of a vernacular brick commercial building built in the early 20th century in the town of Chilhowie. The Vance Company started as a farm supply business in the 1890s by James L. Vance and was known as Vance and Umbarger. The policy of the Company was to promote the development of agriculture in the area by introducing improved machinery and methods of farming as well as promoting the agricultural products of the area. In 1902, it became James L. Vance and Company. This company merged in 1926 with W.H. Copenhaver and Company, a hardware store also organized by Vance in the 1890s. These two became The Vance Company. Together they became a leading provider of farming supplies as well as information on the latest developments in agricultural science since the company worked closely with the Experimental Station of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg. The property is significant on a local level and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The structure is a contributing element in the Chilhowie Historic District. The Vance Hardware store is recommended for further study to determine individual eligibility for National Register listing under Criteria C.

Architectural Summary:

This 1920s brick store consists of the original portion on the west side and a one-story, long shed-roofed side addition on the east. The original section of this large warehouse-type building has a low-pitched gable roof hidden by a stepped parapet gable roof. This facade is distinguished by two bands of corbelled brick detailing, one above the second story and one across the top section of the parapet. Four panels inset in the brick further emphasize the two bands of brick detailing. The door in the original portion is a single leaf metal door with one light and is fairly non-descript in comparison to the rest of the facade. The windows on this section are both to the right of the door and are fixed metal with one light. A row of eight 1/1 arched windows spans the second story directly above the brick detailing. The foundation is not visible since concrete sidewalks cover the base.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-004

Date: 1920 ca

Name: Bonham Cold Storage Building

Historic Significance:

The Bonham Cold Storage Office Building is a typical example of a commercial brick building with minimal detailing built in the 1920s on Main Street in Chilhowie. A large cold storage warehouse used to stand in the parking lot at the rear. The building served as headquarters for the Bonham Orchards and testifies to the role of Chilhowie as the commercial center for the agricultural industry of the region. The structure is significant on the local level. It retains a moderate level of integrity. The Bonham Cold Storage Office building is a contributing element in a potential Chilhowie Historic District under Criteria A and C.

Architectural Summary:

This three-story brick commercial office has very simple brick detailing but stands apart from the rest of the buildings on the block because the floor heights are disproportionately small in comparison to the adjacent buildings. A stepped panel inset in the brickwork defines the entablature. Two wood casement windows on each of the second and third levels have brick arch supporting the window opening. The ground floor facade is sheltered by a shed-roof metal shingle overhang. This two-bay storefront is slightly off-center, the left bay is larger than the right. The entry, which is in the right bay, has a transom and two sidelights. The left bay consists of a large window and door which has been sealed off. The upper portion of these bays beneath the overhang is a large rectangular decorative window the width of the storefront windows. This building is laid in multi-colored brick in six-course American bond. The foundation is not visible but is assumed to be solid poured concrete.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-005

Date: 1910

Name: Chilhowie Hardware
Piggly-Wiggly
Shuler's Pizza Factory

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings which were built in the region during the early part of the twentieth century. Chilhowie Hardware was originally founded by W. H. Copenhaver. The previous building on that site faced the rail road. After a fire in 1909 which destroyed all buildings on that block, Mr. Copenhaver is said to have been the first to rebuild, re-orienting the new building to face away from the rail road to create Main Street. In 1934, the Piggly-Wiggly grocery store chain moved into the building. The grocery remained until the late 1950s/early 1960s.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story, brick double commercial building with poured concrete foundation visible at side; 6-course American bond; recessed single leaf, wood, front entrance doors placed at each end of storefront, the original wood ceiling remaining in the entrance recesses; replacement plate glass storefront windows on the first floor, Luxfer glass transom across the building on the street level with metal beam exposed above the transom. Double-leaf wood doors with arched openings and large transoms are found in the rear. The second-floor windows are arched with concrete sills and keystones, the keystones visible only in the front, and vinyl one-over-one windows infill the original openings. No entrance to the second floor is accessible from the street front. A shed roof with parapet covers the building. A sign reading: Piggly-Wiggly "Home of Fine Food" is still visible on the east side of the building. Above that, near the top of the building, is a fainter sign which reads: Chilhowie Hardware.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-006

Date: 1910 -15

Name: Morris's Furniture Store and Mortuary
Chilhowie Furniture Company and Mortuary

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of a regionally popular commercial building form from the second decade of the twentieth century. The lots on which it stands (lots 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Block 30) were surveyed for C. W. Beattie in late 1899 for transfer to James S. Morris [survey copy in collection of Kathryn Beattie]. The previous building on this site, built soon after its purchase, faced the

railroad. It was operated by James S. Morris as a furniture store and undertaking establishment. After the 1909 fire, which destroyed the entire block, Mr. Morris built the new building to face a new Main Street. In 1926 the building was purchased by John Aker Williams and operated as the Chilhowie Furniture Company and Mortuary.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story masonry commercial building with seven-course American bond textured brick; the first floor is occupied by a plate glass storefront and the second by double-hung sash windows with arched heads and brick sills; a central recessed entry with a wide single-leaf wood and a square glass panel door in front and centered double-leaf wood and glass panel doors in rear; a transom of ribbed translucent glass extends across the storefront; the first-floor storefront windows have been replaced with modern metal ones; the second-floor windows have been replaced with vinyl(?) one-over-one sash. No stairs exist from the streetfront exterior to the second floor.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-007

Date: 1910 -15

Name: Heninger's Grocery & Dry Goods Store
Singleton's Department Store

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of a regionally popular commercial building form built in the second decade of the twentieth century. The building originally housed Heninger's Grocery & Dry Goods Store. Along with groceries the store also sold yard goods and general merchandise. The previous building, built in 1890, on this site, faced the railroad. When the present building was built after the 1909 fire, which destroyed the entire block, it was re-oriented to Main Street. Singleton's Department Store moved into the building during the 1950s.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story commercial building with assymetrical fenestration; textured red brick facade of running bond with every tenth row of a contrasting greenish sand color. A recessed entry contains a double-leaf wood door with glass panel and a transom above, ceramic tile floor, and a wood ceiling. The metal storefront windows appear to be

original. The transom which is above the door and storefront windows has been boarded up.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-008

Date: 1930 ca

Name: The Vance Company, Inc.
Chilhowie Milling Company
Superior Mill, Inc.

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings built in the region during the third decade of the twentieth century. The Vance company began as a farm supply store exclusively. It was owned by farmers as share holders originally. Later several small farm supply stores merged into a small chain and Mr. Vance was elected as the first president. The chain expanded as far away as Christiansburg. The company exists today as Berry Supply, now housed in the building across the street (189-0001-003).

Architectural Summary:

Two-story, brick seven-course American bond, masonry commercial building with central recessed entry with double-leaf metal and glass replacement doors; metal replacement storefront windows on first floor; painted Luxfer glass transom across front with soldier row above transom; metal awning windows on second floor; sill row underneath all windows and soldier row above windows on second floor; painted sign above soldier row on second floor; decorative soldier row at top of principal facade; and metal coping on a shed roof with parapet.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-009

Date: 1916

Name: Chilhowie Drug Company / Tate Ford Motor Company
Sander's Drug Company
Greever's Drug Company
Town House Gallery

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings built in the region during the second decade of the twentieth century. The building originally housed the Chilhowie Drug Company operated by Dr. Dan Sanders and the Tate Ford Motor Company operated by James Tate. Mr. Tate operated the first car showroom in Chilhowie. According to Edna Love the two businesses were originally built separately and unified by a single facade. A law office was upstairs over the drug store. Also, a Dr. Sanders, whose father operated the drug store when it faced the railroad, had an upstairs office. Greever Drug Co. later took over part of the building. The local Masonic chapter, Chilhowie Lodge #25 AF & AM, held meetings upstairs above the drug store until 1976. The car showroom has been joined to the Vance Company, Inc. building (189-0001-008).

Architectural Summary:

Elaborate, two-story, seven-course American bond brick, double commercial building with off-center, recessed, double-leaf, wood and glass entry doors, a single-leaf entrance to the second floor beside the storefront doors; entrance area floor is composed of small round (approximately 1" in diameter) tiles featuring the letters C D Co. in black tile and decorative patterns on the edges in black and white; a wood and glass multi-light storefront window; recessed wood, one-over-one sash windows on the second floor, second-floor windows are topped with brick jack arches and a concrete keystone, on one is inscribed the date 1916; brick corbeling at the top of the principal facade; off-center arched, stepped parapet with concrete coping; and shed roof.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-010

Date: 1930

Name: Bonham Motor Company
Claude Blevins Garage & Transmission Service

Historic Significance:

Contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings constructed in the region during the third decade of the twentieth century. Bonham Motor Company was in about 1930 on the site of an earlier tennis court.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story brick clad garage with steel frame structural system; beams were placed between the two flanking building; masonry front of seven-course American bond. First-floor door and garage door have been replaced. Garage door in rear has been replaced; however, the original arched opening remains. Second-floor windows on street front and some in rear are original and wood two-over-two sash windows in rear have arched openings. A metal shed roof covers the building with a stepped parapet in front.
small concrete block shed

Secondary Resources Description:

Shed to rear of main building.

I.D Number: 189-0001-011

Date: 1947

Name: Southern Air
Country Blessings Floral & Gifts

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of building utilized for restaurants in the mid-twentieth century. Built in 1947 as the Southern Air Restaurant. The restaurant had a special room set aside for dinner meetings of the local civic groups. The building was built to face the new location of the Lee Highway which came through town in the late 1930s.

Architectural Summary:

One and one-half story, masonry restaurant built similar to a "Cape Cod" house. Running bond brick covers the facade; a central entry door of wood with an eight-light glass panel and transom are flanked by large plate glass windows with transoms, six-over-six sash windows are along the side; in front are two gable-roofed dormers with sash windows; central interior brick chimney with corbeled cap; an asphalt-shingled side gable roof covers the whole. A side-gable roof extension to the north.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-012

Date: 1960 ca

Name: Southwest Insurance Agency

Historic Significance:

Non-contributing building in the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District due to insufficient age. The building was possibly built by the bank to provide additional for board room and such.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story brick-faced office building with entrance door flanked by added sash windows on first floor; triple metal sash windows in center of second floor; and ceramic tile coping on plain parapet shed roof. Door to north side leads to second-floor stair.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-001

Date: 1909

Name: National Bank of Chilhowie
Sharon's Fashions and Sportsware

Historic Significance:

The National Bank of Chilhowie is an excellent example of an early 20th-century Classical Revival style bank built in 1909 in the town of Chilhowie. The National Bank of Chilhowie was organized in 1907 as a successor to the circa 1905 Bank of Chilhowie and originally occupied the site of the former bank along the railroad line. After a fire in 1909 destroyed the building, the present building was constructed on newly created Main Street at the cost of \$4,717.26. The bank survived the Depression and continued operating at this site until the 1970s when it moved to a new location. The first telephone switchboard office was located on the second floor. The property is significant on the local level and retains a high level of integrity. The bank building is a contributing element in a potential Chilhowie Historic District. The property is potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criteria C.

Architectural Summary:

This 2-story, 3-bay brick bank building, built in 1909, is a combination of early 20th-century Revival styles. The flat roof has a parapet with central peak and a deeply molded Classical-Revival cornice with modillions at the attic level. The central bay also features a Classical-Revival detail in the modified thermal window with three double-hung sash windows over a single, fixed picture window. The picture window also has decorative spandrel in between and a segmental-arched surround of light colored brick with keystone. This 2-story, segmental-arched window surround with spandrel is repeated in the three side bays. A belt course of light-colored brick at the attic level extends around the building with decorative panels at the corners that consist of a molded frame with diagonal patterned inset. The dark red brick of the facade is also modulated with raised horizontal bands and exaggerated voussoirs over the window and door openings. Two recessed single-leaf doors are located on either side of the central bay. The one to the right is original with a single-light over a single, horizontal panel and a single-light rectangular transom. The door to the left has been replaced with a modern aluminum plate glass door and transom. The recessed entryways are of paneled wood and feature doorsteps of pink granites. The building is brick laid in stretcher bond on a solid foundation of poured concrete.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-002

Date: 1920s

Name: Chilhowie Post Office/Snavely Grocery Building
The Art Place

Historic Significance:

The Post Office/Snavely's Grocery Building is an excellent example of a mixed use building designed in the early 20th century commercial style in the 1920s in the town of Chilhowie. The property is significant on the local level and retains a moderate level of integrity. The property is a contributing element in the potential Chilhowie Historic District.

Architectural Summary:

This 2-story brick commercial building has a stepped parapet roof with concrete coping that is repeated in a projecting belt course at the attic level. Vertical stretchers cover this area with a central decorative panel of cast concrete with diagonal-patterned brickwork design that echoes the window glazing. A concrete belt course also delineates the second story. The building is composed of two storefronts and a central single leaf entrance to the interior stairs and second floor. This entrance has a single leaf door with 1 light over 2 panels and a rectangular transom with central diamond paned pattern. The storefront to the right, which originally housed the post office, has been surrounded with vertical board siding. The paired single leaf doors have a single light with rectangular single-light transom are recessed and flanked by plate-glass windows. The storefront to the left has a central recessed entrance with single leaf, single-light door and fixed plate glass windows. A shed roof overhang of wood shingles has been added. The second story windows consist of a single central window flanked by two groups of three windows. These are sash, double-hung with a 5-light upper sash with central diamond pane over a 2-light lower sash. The rear elevation features 2/2 light windows topped by segmental arches. The building is brick laid in Flemish bond. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure with 6-course American bond at the rear.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-003

Date: 1920s

Name: Vance Hardware
Berry Farm Supply

Historic Significance:

The Vance Hardware Building is a typical example of a vernacular brick commercial building built in the early 20th century in the town of Chilhowie. The Vance Company started as a farm supply business in the 1890s by James L. Vance and was known as Vance and Umbarger. The policy of the Company was to promote the development of agriculture in the area by introducing improved machinery and methods of farming as well as promoting the agricultural products of the area. In 1902, it became James L. Vance and Company. This company merged in 1926 with W.H. Copenhaver and Company, a hardware store also organized by Vance in the 1890s. These two became The Vance Company. Together they became a leading provider of farming supplies as well as information on the latest developments in agricultural science since the company worked closely with the Experimental Station of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg. The property is significant on a local level and retains a moderate degree of integrity. The structure is a contributing element in the Chilhowie Historic District. The Vance Hardware store is recommended for further study to determine individual eligibility for National Register listing under Criteria C.

Architectural Summary:

This 1920s brick store consists of the original portion on the west side and a one-story, long shed-roofed side addition on the east. The original section of this large warehouse-type building has a low-pitched gable roof hidden by a stepped parapet gable roof. This facade is distinguished by two bands of corbelled brick detailing, one above the second story and one across the top section of the parapet. Four panels inset in the brick further emphasize the two bands of brick detailing. The door in the original portion is a single leaf metal door with one light and is fairly non-descript in comparison to the rest of the facade. The windows on this section are both to the right of the door and are fixed metal with one light. A row of eight 1/1 arched windows spans the second story directly above the brick detailing. The foundation is not visible since concrete sidewalks cover the base.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-004

Date: 1920 ca

Name: Bonham Cold Storage Building

Historic Significance:

The Bonham Cold Storage Office Building is a typical example of a commercial brick building with minimal detailing built in the 1920s on Main Street in Chilhowie. A large cold storage warehouse used to stand in the parking lot at the rear. The building served as headquarters for the Bonham Orchards and testifies to the role of Chilhowie as the commercial center for the agricultural industry of the region. The structure is significant on the local level. It retains a moderate level of integrity. The Bonham Cold Storage Office building is a contributing element in a potential Chilhowie Historic District under Criteria A and C.

Architectural Summary:

This three-story brick commercial office has very simple brick detailing but stands apart from the rest of the buildings on the block because the floor heights are disproportionately small in comparison to the adjacent buildings. A stepped panel inset in the brickwork defines the entablature. Two wood casement windows on each of the second and third levels have brick arch supporting the window opening. The ground floor facade is sheltered by a shed-roof metal shingle overhang. This two-bay storefront is slightly off-center, the left bay is larger than the right. The entry, which is in the right bay, has a transom and two sidelights. The left bay consists of a large window and door which has been sealed off. The upper portion of these bays beneath the overhang is a large rectangular decorative window the width of the storefront windows. This building is laid in multi-colored brick in six-course American bond. The foundation is not visible but is assumed to be solid poured concrete.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-005

Date: 1910

Name: Chilhowie Hardware
Piggly-Wiggly
Shuler's Pizza Factory

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings which were built in the region during the early part of the twentieth century. Chilhowie Hardware was originally founded by W. H. Copenhaver. The previous building on that site faced the rail road. After a fire in 1909 which destroyed all buildings on that block, Mr. Copenhaver is said to have been the first to rebuild, re-orienting the new building to face away from the rail road to create Main Street. In 1934, the Piggly-Wiggly grocery store chain moved into the building. The grocery remained until the late 1950s/early 1960s.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story, brick double commercial building with poured concrete foundation visible at side; 6-course American bond; recessed single leaf, wood, front entrance doors placed at each end of storefront, the original wood ceiling remaining in the entrance recesses; replacement plate glass storefront windows on the first floor, Luxfer glass transom across the building on the street level with metal beam exposed above the transom. Double-leaf wood doors with arched openings and large transoms are found in the rear. The second-floor windows are arched with concrete sills and keystones, the keystones visible only in the front, and vinyl one-over-one windows infill the original openings. No entrance to the second floor is accessible from the street front. A shed roof with parapet covers the building. A sign reading: Piggly-Wiggly "Home of Fine Food" is still visible on the east side of the building. Above that, near the top of the building, is a fainter sign which reads: Chilhowie Hardware.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-006

Date: 1910 -15

Name: Morris's Furniture Store and Mortuary
Chilhowie Furniture Company and Mortuary

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of a regionally popular commercial building form from the second decade of the twentieth century. The lots on which it stands (lots 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Block 30) were surveyed for C. W. Beattie in late 1899 for transfer to James S. Morris [survey copy in collection of Kathryn Beattie]. The previous building on this site, built soon after its purchase, faced the

railroad. It was operated by James S. Morris as a furniture store and undertaking establishment. After the 1909 fire, which destroyed the entire block, Mr. Morris built the new building to face a new Main Street. In 1926 the building was purchased by John Aker Williams and operated as the Chilhowie Furniture Company and Mortuary.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story masonry commercial building with seven-course American bond textured brick; the first floor is occupied by a plate glass storefront and the second by double-hung sash windows with arched heads and brick sills; a central recessed entry with a wide single-leaf wood and a square glass panel door in front and centered double-leaf wood and glass panel doors in rear; a transom of ribbed translucent glass extends across the storefront; the first-floor storefront windows have been replaced with modern metal ones; the second-floor windows have been replaced with vinyl(?) one-over-one sash. No stairs exist from the streetfront exterior to the second floor.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-007

Date: 1910 -15

Name: Heninger's Grocery & Dry Goods Store
Singleton's Department Store

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of a regionally popular commercial building form built in the second decade of the twentieth century. The building originally housed Heninger's Grocery & Dry Goods Store. Along with groceries the store also sold yard goods and general merchandise. The previous building, built in 1890, on this site, faced the railroad. When the present building was built after the 1909 fire, which destroyed the entire block, it was re-oriented to Main Street. Singleton's Department Store moved into the building during the 1950s.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story commercial building with assymetrical fenestration; textured red brick facade of running bond with every tenth row of a contrasting greenish sand color. A recessed entry contains a double-leaf wood door with glass panel and a transom above, ceramic tile floor, and a wood ceiling. The metal storefront windows appear to be

original. The transom which is above the door and storefront windows has been boarded up.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-008

Date: 1930 ca

Name: The Vance Company, Inc.
Chilhowie Milling Company
Superior Mill, Inc.

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings built in the region during the third decade of the twentieth century. The Vance company began as a farm supply store exclusively. It was owned by farmers as share holders originally. Later several small farm supply stores merged into a small chain and Mr. Vance was elected as the first president. The chain expanded as far away as Christiansburg. The company exists today as Berry Supply, now housed in the building across the street (189-0001-003).

Architectural Summary:

Two-story, brick seven-course American bond, masonry commercial building with central recessed entry with double-leaf metal and glass replacement doors; metal replacement storefront windows on first floor; painted Luxfer glass transom across front with soldier row above transom; metal awning windows on second floor; sill row underneath all windows and soldier row above windows on second floor; painted sign above soldier row on second floor; decorative soldier row at top of principal facade; and metal coping on a shed roof with parapet.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-009

Date: 1916

Name: Chilhowie Drug Company / Tate Ford Motor Company
Sander's Drug Company
Greever's Drug Company
Town House Gallery

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings built in the region during the second decade of the twentieth century. The building originally housed the Chilhowie Drug Company operated by Dr. Dan Sanders and the Tate Ford Motor Company operated by James Tate. Mr. Tate operated the first car showroom in Chilhowie. According to Edna Love the two businesses were originally built separately and unified by a single facade. A law office was upstairs over the drug store. Also, a Dr. Sanders, whose father operated the drug store when it faced the railroad, had an upstairs office. Greever Drug Co. later took over part of the building. The local Masonic chapter, Chilhowie Lodge #25 AF & AM, held meetings upstairs above the drug store until 1976. The car showroom has been joined to the Vance Company, Inc. building (189-0001-008).

Architectural Summary:

Elaborate, two-story, seven-course American bond brick, double commercial building with off-center, recessed, double-leaf, wood and glass entry doors, a single-leaf entrance to the second floor beside the storefront doors; entrance area floor is composed of small round (approximately 1" in diameter) tiles featuring the letters C D Co. in black tile and decorative patterns on the edges in black and white; a wood and glass multi-light storefront window; recessed wood, one-over-one sash windows on the second floor, second-floor windows are topped with brick jack arches and a concrete keystone, on one is inscribed the date 1916; brick corbeling at the top of the principal facade; off-center arched, stepped parapet with concrete coping; and shed roof.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-010

Date: 1930

Name: Bonham Motor Company
Claude Blevins Garage & Transmission Service

Historic Significance:

Contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of commercial buildings constructed in the region during the third decade of the twentieth century. Bonham Motor Company was in about 1930 on the site of an earlier tennis court.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story brick clad garage with steel frame structural system; beams were placed between the two flanking building; masonry front of seven-course American bond. First-floor door and garage door have been replaced. Garage door in rear has been replaced; however, the original arched opening remains. Second-floor windows on street front and some in rear are original and wood two-over-two sash windows in rear have arched openings. A metal shed roof covers the building with a stepped parapet in front.
small concrete block shed

Secondary Resources Description:

Shed to rear of main building.

I.D Number: 189-0001-011

Date: 1947

Name: Southern Air
Country Blessings Floral & Gifts

Historic Significance:

The building contributes to the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District as a good example of the kinds of building utilized for restaurants in the mid-twentieth century. Built in 1947 as the Southern Air Restaurant. The restaurant had a special room set aside for dinner meetings of the local civic groups. The building was built to face the new location of the Lee Highway which came through town in the late 1930s.

Architectural Summary:

One and one-half story, masonry restaurant built similar to a "Cape Cod" house. Running bond brick covers the facade; a central entry door of wood with an eight-light glass panel and transom are flanked by large plate glass windows with transoms, six-over-six sash windows are along the side; in front are two gable-roofed dormers with sash windows; central interior brick chimney with corbeled cap; an asphalt-shingled side gable roof covers the whole. A side-gable roof extension to the north.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

I.D Number: 189-0001-012

Date: 1960 ca

Name: Southwest Insurance Agency

Historic Significance:

Non-contributing building in the Downtown Chilhowie Historic District due to insufficient age. The building was possibly built by the bank to provide additional for board room and such.

Architectural Summary:

Two-story brick-faced office building with entrance door flanked by added sash windows on first floor; triple metal sash windows in center of second floor; and ceramic tile coping on plain parapet shed roof. Door to north side leads to second-floor stair.

Secondary Resources Description:

None.

EVALUATION

Potential Historic Designation

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

The survey project has resulted in the recognition of a potentially eligible National Register Historic District coterminous with the boundaries of the survey project. Those boundaries have been included in the verbal description below and have been shown on the project location map (Figure 1).

Boundaries

Boundaries for the proposed historic district (Figure 1) begin at the northwest corner of lot 53D3-(A)-61 at the intersection of Lee Highway and South Whitetop Road and proceeding southeast along the northeast side of Whitetop Road to a point at the southern corner of the lot numbered 53D3-(A)-96 in the tax maps of the county on the northwest side of the Norfolk Southern Railroad line, continuing northeast with the southeastern property line of lots 96, 93, and 92 to a point at the east corner of lot # 53D3-(A)-92, thence northwest with the northeast side of this lot, crossing Main Street, and continuing with the northeast side of lot# 53D3-(A)-101, thence north to a point at the north corner of lot# 53D3-(A)-66 at the intersection of Lee Highway and Walton Street, thence with the northwest lines of lots 66, 65, 64, 63, and 61 to the point of origin.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Downtown Chillhowie Historic District appears to meet the standards for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C as an historic commercial area exhibiting the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century development of a local industrial and commercial center. The exclusively commercial buildings primarily date from a period of significance from ca. 1910 to 1930, during which time new, popular building designs gradually replaced traditional forms, although there was remarkable continuity of form and location for the various corresponding building types. A further period of significance extends from 1931 to 1949, when one significant new structure was built and the storefronts of many of the existing commercial buildings were altered as the town's business owners responded to the Great Depression and the stylistic changes of the World War II-era with a modernization effort.

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 with association with themes other than commerce received less stringent integrity standards due to their rarity in the locality.

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 Chilhowie'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

Chilhowie presently has one significant property already listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, the **Chilhowie Methodist Episcopal Church [086-0014]**. The town has enacted no provisions to date to protect its historic resources. Listing of the Chilhowie Historic District in the National Register will result in the availability of the Federal and state tax credits, which should encourage good stewardship.

The next step in preserving Tazewell's historic resources should be to prepare a preservation plan for the entire town as detailed in the 1997 Hill Studio 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 Chilhowie 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

IPS (INTEGRATED PRESERVATION SOFTWARE)

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
189-0001-004	Bonham Cold Storage Building	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-010	Bonham Motor Company	CHILHOWIE
	Claude Blevins Garage & Transmission Service	
189-0001-009	Chilhowie Drug Company / Tate Ford Motor Company	CHILHOWIE
	Sander's Drug Company Greever's Drug Company Town House Gallery	
189-0001-005	Chilhowie Hardware	CHILHOWIE
	Piggly-Wiggly Shuler's Pizza Factory	
189-0001-002	Chilhowie Post Office/Snavely Grocery Building	CHILHOWIE
	The Art Place	
189-0001-007	Heninger's Grocery & Dry Goods Store	CHILHOWIE
	Singleton's Department Store	
189-0001-006	Morris's Furniture Store and Mortuary	CHILHOWIE
	Chilhowie Furniture Company and Mortuary	
189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie	CHILHOWIE
	Sharon's Fashions and Sportsware	
189-0001-011	Southern Air	CHILHOWIE
	Country Blessings Floral & Gifts	
189-0001-012	Southwest Insurance Agency	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-008	The Vance Company, Inc.	CHILHOWIE
	Chilhowie Milling Company Superior Mill, Inc.	
189-0001-003	Vance Hardware	CHILHOWIE
	Berry Farm Supply	

12 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

IPS (INTEGRATED PRESERVATION SOFTWARE)

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189-0001-001	National Bank of Chilhowie Sharon's Fashions and Sportsware	CHILHOWIE
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189-0001-003	Vance Hardware Berry Farm Supply	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-004	Bonham Cold Storage Building	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-005	Chilhowie Hardware Piggly-Wiggly Shuler's Pizza Factory	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-006	Morris's Furniture Store and Mortuary Chilhowie Furniture Company and Mortuary	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-007	Heninger's Grocery & Dry Goods Store Singleton's Department Store	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-008	The Vance Company, Inc. Chilhowie Milling Company Superior Mill, Inc.	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-009	Chilhowie Drug Company / Tate Ford Motor Company Sander's Drug Company Greever's Drug Company Town House Gallery	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-010	Bonham Motor Company Claude Blevins Garage & Transmission Service	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-011	Southern Air Country Blessings Floral & Gifts	CHILHOWIE
189-0001-012	Southwest Insurance Agency	CHILHOWIE

12 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT