United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Blacksburg Historic District

other names/site number 150-108

2. Location

Intersection of Main and Jackson streets and including sections of Roanoke, Lee, Progress, Penn, Wharton, Church, Wilson, and Washington streets, and Harding and College avenues.

street & number N/A ☐ not for publication

city, town Blacksburg N/A ☐ vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Montgomery code 121 zip code 24060

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
☒ private	☐ building(s)	137	57	buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district	2	0	sites
☐ public-State	☐ site	0	0	structures
☒ public-Federal	☐ structure	0	0	objects
	☐ object	139	57	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Prehistoric and Historic Resources of Montgomery County

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Kenneth C. Miller — 10 Dec. 1990

Signature of certifying official — Date

Director, Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

E. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒A ☐B ☒C ☒D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Archaeology: historic non-aboriginal
Commerce

Period of Significance
1798-1940

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Gray, Wes - builder, architects: Littel, Em
Cram, Ralph Adams; Eubank and Caldwell;
Carneal and Johnston

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Blacksburg Historic District is significant under criterion C as an important group of buildings illustrating the architectural development of the town from its beginnings in 1798, when it was laid out as a sixteen-square grid-pattern town, through its growth and development in the nineteenth century, and finally to its alteration and virtual rebuilding in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The portion of the town's plan in the district is a typical grid pattern; however, it represents a rare example of the layout of a successful large settlement located less than ten miles from the county seat. The district conveys a sense of historic cohesiveness through the similarity of plans, forms, and materials used in its buildings from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Although the twentieth-century commercial and institutional buildings represent a departure from the earlier forms, they were built to such a degree of density that they form a cohesive entity surrounded by the predominant residential area. Intrusions and noncontributing buildings have made an adverse impact on the district's historic character but have not succeeded in overcoming the architectural and visual cohesiveness of the district. The district is the largest and best preserved downtown commercial area in Montgomery County. Blacksburg is unique in the region as an educationally-sustained town of middle size that is not also a county seat. The boundaries of the district are clear, as the university borders it on the west side, while less developed or almost completely altered areas border it on the other. The district is also significant under criterion A as the commercial center of Montgomery County which even eclipsed the county seat in commercial importance. The district is significant under criterion D because it contains archaeological information from the historic period. Excavations made at the Johnson House (150-66) were designed to test for the presence of significant historic period cultural remains. Although no distinct mid-nineteenth century features were encountered in the excavations, the ceramic and

☒ See continuation sheet

Historic

Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Social: meeting hall
Government: post office
Government: city hall
Religion: religious structure
Recreation and Culture: theater

Current

Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Social: meeting hall
Government: post office
Government: firehouse
Religion: religious structure
Recreation and Culture: theater

the Blacksburg Presbyterian Church #1 (150-2) on the north corner of Main and Lee streets, the Smith-Montgomery House (150-6), otherwise known as the Adam Croy House, on the northeast side of Penn Street between Roanoke and Lee streets, and the Johnson House (150-66) on the northeast side of Wharton Street between Roanoke and Lee streets. The 1847 Presbyterian Church is a small version of the nave-plan Greek Revival churches built in most towns in the region. It has been used as a lodge hall and nightclub since 1904 when the congregation built a new church (150-47), also in the district, and in its varying uses has been adapted several times. The interior retains a gallery and raised podium, as well as most of the original trim. The front now displays the original gable and two-bay pilastered facade with paired double doors. In 1986 a false front added in the early twentieth century partially fell into the street and was removed entirely, allowing the partial restoration undertaken by the present owner. The molded brick cornice is typical of other buildings built in the mid-nineteenth century.

The Smith-Montgomery House is a two-story log house of a single-pen form. Most features that could be dated appear to have been installed in the mid-nineteenth century; a well-established local tradition suggests that it was moved from across the street where it had been built by Adam Croy. He was the sexton of the Blacksburg Methodist Church and built the house before the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century on lots 37 and 38, which he purchased from the trustees of the town of Blacksburg. A Dr. Phillips appears to have moved the house and added the frame ell. In the twentieth century the central door was infilled as a bookcase, and the entry was relocated in the northwest bay of the formerly symmetrical three-bay facade. The old brick chimney appears to date from the relocation by Phillips in the 1840s (Schaefer).

The Johnson House is a two-story log house of similar proportions to the Smith-Montgomery House. It was built before 1840 on a one-acre lot just northeast of the original sixteen blocks. A portion of the lot remains intact to this day and has recently been acquired by the town, along with the house, for use as a park. The house has also suffered from the relationship of its central entry door to the northwest gable end, but the original two-story shouldered chimney stands at the opposite gable end. The house was originally a hall-parlor dwelling. The two-story ell has been modernized and a two-story side porch has

been altered. The house will be restored in the near future.

The Johnson House was the subject of archaeological testing performed as part of the project which led to this nomination. Eight $1m^2$ test units were excavated in several areas around the house. Ceramic artifacts, including lead-glazed redwares, salt-glazed stonewares, and whitewares, as well as both wire and cut nails were found in most excavation layers. Coal and slag were recovered from a significant deposit to the rear of the house.

Other log houses, or houses that incorporate early log elements within their later frame form, include the Croy House (150-8). The log house dates from the antebellum period and is one of the smallest houses surveyed in the county. It appears to have originally been a three-bay one-story house. An enclosed stair has been added on the northeast end where the chimney may have stood. The Spout Spring House (150-68) is an intact hall-parlor house of two stories and three bays. The central entry with an early porch gives access to the large room at the northwest end which is heated by a brick chimney with a simple pilastered Federal-style mantel with square moldings. A stair with turned balusters and ornate newels was inserted in the smaller southwest parlor in the early twentieth century, but many features of the building are intact. A vertical-board-covered frame outbuilding to the rear (east) dates from the nineteenth century.

A nearby spring is included in the district. It supplied water to the town at an early date, as well as to the south or Town Branch of Stroubles Creek. The Spencer Johnson (150-60) and Andy Camper (150-59) houses on Jackson Street are both well preserved two-story, log, hall-parlor or single-pen houses dating from the mid-nineteenth century, while the Martin-Richardson House on the east corner of Wharton and Roanoke streets, diagonally opposite the Croy House, is a two-story, center-passage, frame house dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century; it incorporates a two-story, log, hall-parlor house, now invisible from the exterior.

Although no early to mid-nineteenth-century structures on Main Street remain in the district other than the Presbyterian Church, a significant number of stores survive from the late nineteenth century when the lots of downtown Blacksburg were finally filled with tightly-grouped commercial buildings. The

most significant of these commercial buildings, the 1875-1877 Deyerle's Store (150-71) is located on the northwestern edge of the district. This two-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed, frame building has a wide parapet false front with a central gable and paired and single brackets. It incorporates two well preserved, indented, wood and glass storefronts. The building is Blacksburg's most substantial and best preserved commercial building from the late nineteenth century.

The W. B. Conway Building (150-35) is a much altered but still visible late nineteenth-century store/home combination which housed Conway's drugstore and residence. The pedimented gable front and upper windows of the building are visible above the mid-twentieth century one-story addition in front. The late nineteenth-century store (150-67) on the west corner of Jackson and Main streets is one of the best preserved on Main Street, although considerably altered. The brick-veneered, frame, gable-fronted structure has a high parapet with a modillioned cornice. The first-floor storefront is entered from the corner in a form characteristic of the turn-of-the-century period. The exterior in its present form dates from its use as a department store after 1922, when the brick cladding seems to have been added. The alterations give the building a significance of form dating from the late nineteenth century, but its interest and visual integrity date from the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The Lybrook's Row site on Church Street at Roanoke Street, next to Christ Episcopal Church, was archaeologically tested in an effort to locate remains of the Bodell Pottery, Lybrook's Row (a late-nineteenth-century student housing facility), and a general store on the north corner of the intersection. Redware potsherds and a piece of kiln furniture were located, although no remains of the Bodell kiln foundations were identified. The store foundation was located and found to be filled with mid-to late nineteenth-century refuse, including three pieces of printer's type. Few traces of Lybrook's Row were discovered other than a well-defined clay layer which may represent the foundation on which the row houses were built. Cut and wire nails and lead-glazed redware and whiteware recovered from the site of Lybrook's Row suggest that more subsurface features and artifacts conveying information about the third quarter nineteenth-century student housing complex are likely intact.

Several houses in the district date from the late nineteenth

century. The house on the east corner of Lee and Wharton streets (150-67) is an ornate example of one of the region's most popular house forms of the period. The three-bay, two-story, center-passage, frame dwelling carries an elaborately detailed two-story, central, gabled porch. The porch has a quantity of flat sawn decorative work including balusters, brackets, and fishscale shingles in the pedimented gable roof. It has a two-story integral ell, as does the similar brick A. W. Luster House (150-1) on the north corner of Roanoke and Wharton streets across the street from the previously mentioned Martin-Richardson House. The Luster House is, like the two houses above, a center-passage, three-bay, two-story dwelling with a two-story ell. Like the Martin-Richardson House, it has a two-story, Doric front porch with one-story flanking porches, an entry door with sidelights, and a hipped roof. It has, however, been expanded in the mid-twentieth century by a brick addition in the angle of the ell and an extension of the roof into a much larger apartment house, although the principal facade and southwest elevation are unaltered.

The Bennett-Pugh House at 103 South Main Street is one of two surviving houses on Main Street. It is a very well preserved two-story, double-pile, T-plan dwelling with a nearly pyramidal hipped roof and ornate sawn and pierced decorative elements in the projecting gables. It provides an important reminder of the many residences of various ages that lined Main Street during the late nineteenth century. Other smaller houses from the late nineteenth century line Lee Street to the northeast of the original town. These are one-story center-passage and double-cell houses of frame construction. The neighborhood was known as Bitter Hill. Keister's Addition, another intact neighborhood adjoining downtown Blacksburg, was apparently laid out before 1875 (Dunay et al, p. 107) and included Progress Street and neighboring alleys and cross streets. Progress, Harding, and Wilson streets are lined with houses ranging from small, frame, double-cell dwellings to large frame and brick houses of some pretension which date from the late nineteenth century and later. Several of these houses, including the house at 401 Progress Street (150-73), were moved to this area in 1929 from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University campus where they had been built in the late nineteenth century as Faculty Row. The brick house at 401 Progress Street has paired, segmentally-arched windows; a hipped roof; an ornate, bracketed porch; a molded interior chair rail; reeded pilasters supporting

mantels; and an open-stringer ornamental staircase. Another house at 604 Progress Street (150-82), dating from the late nineteenth century, is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, center-passage house of modest proportions but with sawn ornament in the gables and on the wide, one-story porch. Small, brick flues flank the central passage.

During the early twentieth century dwellings continued to be built in every area of the district except the commercial area on Main Street and College Avenue. Many houses were based on familiar forms from earlier periods, such as center-passage-plan and double-cell houses; others took the new Bungalow form or popular Colonial Revival decorative elements were applied to stock pattern-book houses of the Foursquare or other types. The house on the northeast side of Progress Street (150-79) is a large house with Foursquare and Colonial Revival features including a central dormer, a hipped slate roof and cresting, and Doric columns. It is enclosed by a handsome wrought iron fence and gate. The nearby Wes Gray House (150-78), on the northwest corner of Faculty and Progress streets, is a large Foursquare house built by one of the town's most active contractors who specialized in Foursquare and Bungalow houses. The brick house has a slate roof, a concrete foundation, four-over-one and five-over-one sash tripartite windows, a massive, central dormer, and a deep modillioned cornice. The wraparound, one-story porch is supported on tapered, square columns on brick piers. The house at 204 Wilson Street (150-76) is a good example of the popular one-and-one-half-story bungalow. The hip-roofed, frame house has a central dormer, four-over-one sash windows, exposed rafter ends, and narrow matchboard siding.

The Presbyterian manse of about 1907 (150-48) on the south corner of Roanoke and Church streets is a double-pile, center-passage-plan house of two stories and five bays built of brick with a hipped roof. It has four-over-four sash windows, a modillioned cornice, and a central dormer, combining vernacular and popular elements in an important house. The one-story broad front porch is supported by narrow, fluted, Ionic columns. The Sheriff Camper House (150-53) on the east corner of Penn and Washington streets was built in about 1910. It features a unique plan but is said to have been nearly identical to another Camper family house on Roanoke Street. The builder created a radically different version of the traditional, center-passage, two-story form, and by fully integrating the ell, created two identical

facades facing Penn and Washington streets. Both elevations feature polygonally indented central bays sheltered by projecting polygonal porches. The house at 210 Roanoke Street (150-56) is a large and substantial version of the popular Bungalow house form. It features a high, hipped, tile roof; shingled walls; and a symmetrical five-bay facade.

The bungalow in the large open plot at the northern edge of the district is typical of its form. It sits on a hill overlooking parklike grounds that reflect the rural nature of the area outside the original grid until the early twentieth century. The grounds include a rustic gazebo structure. The Ellett House at 409 Roanoke Street is a large, two-story, frame dwelling which conceals its traditional, double-pile, center-passage plan behind a projecting, gabled bay to one side of the central entry. This weatherboarded house has two-over-two sash windows, a hipped roof, and a central dormer. The large brick house at the east corner of Roanoke and Penn streets (150-64) takes the form of a massive double-pile, center-passage house with Colonial Revival detailing including a colossal pedimented porch supported by two Doric columns and eight-over-eight sash windows. The house may derive more from pattern-book interpretations of Federal- and Colonial-era house plans than from a regional source.

The second of Main Street's two surviving houses is the frame Eakin House at 318 North Main Street, another two-story, double-pile, center-passage house of Colonial Revival (as well as Craftsman) pattern-book origin. It may incorporate parts of the earlier center-passage Keister House. It has a wide, hipped roof and a pedimented, two-story, central front porch with flanking, one-story porches that are supported by tapered, square columns on shingled piers.

Churches surviving from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the district include the 1875-79 Christ Episcopal Church (150-10), a stone Gothic Revival building designed by New York architect Emlyn Littel. The church incorporates pointed-arched windows and stone buttresses as well as an ornate interior which remains largely unaltered from the early form. A massive stone tower was added in 1934 following suggestions made by nationally prominent architect Ralph Adams Cram. A parish house wing was added soon after, designed by Richmond architect Ambler Johnston, whose firm, Carneal and Johnston, also added another wing in the 1960s. Both additions

are in keeping with the style and materials of the Richard Upjohn-influenced main building and create a large complex along Church Street. The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Blacksburg (150-106) was built on Penn Street just northwest of the large churches on Church Street. It is a frame, Gothic Revival structure of the regionally popular three-bay nave plan with pointed-arched windows, a projecting vestibule, and a small hipped belfry.

The brick Blacksburg Presbyterian Church of 1904 (150-47) was influenced by the popular Ackron plan for churches which advocated curved seating and large Sunday school facilities which could be opened into the sanctuary to accommodate large crowds. The cross-shaped plan incorporates a tall tower at the north corner and a low one at the west, each containing entry vestibules off Roanoke Street. The church has pointed-arched attached doors and windows with brick label molds.

The nearby, brick Blacksburg Methodist Church of about 1910 (150-53) has been adapted for use as the church's fellowship hall after the construction of a new church in the 1960s. It is very similar in form to the Presbyterian church, with its asymmetrical towers, each containing vestibules and flanking a cross shaped church. This church, however, utilizes round-arched Romanesque-style doors and windows and includes a large Palladian window in the Church Street front center. The brick walls are relieved with stone and corbelled brick label molds, belt and string courses, and stone-trimmed circular vents. The additions to the building include the new sanctuary to the northwest and a Sunday school building to the southeast, neither of which detracts from the integrity of the original church which has been carefully maintained on both the interior and exterior. Both the Blacksburg Methodist Church and the Blacksburg Presbyterian Church resemble in form the Blacksburg Baptist Church of 1903 which is no longer standing.

The Blacksburg Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church (150-55) and the frame St. Mary's Catholic Church (150-75) both date from the first decade of the twentieth century and have a similar nave-plan form. Both feature steep gabled roofs, projecting entry vestibules with arched doors, and pointed-arched windows, as well as basement fellowship or parish halls. The three-bay Catholic Church on Wilson Street has been sold to and repaired by the Odd Fellows Lodge, while the well maintained, five-bay

Christian Church is today occupied by the Blacksburg Jewish Community Center.

The commercial and institutional buildings that characterize the district today were chiefly built in the first four decades of the twentieth century. The Hardwick Building (150-33) of about 1905--a brick, two-story, double commercial building on the southwest side of Main Street which features a pressed metal cornice, rock-faced stone lintels, and two modern storefronts--typifies the several buildings from this period. The 1928 Hunter's Lodge Masonic Building (150-43) on the northwest side of Roanoke Street is a two-story, classical, temple-form parapet-roofed brick structure. It has limestone engaged pilasters and an arched entry bay. All three are headed with keystones. The outstanding Art Deco National Bank of Blacksburg of 1942, on the corner of Main and Roanoke streets, is a stone-clad, two-story building with a much-altered interior. The carved window frames and parapet edges enliven the side and principal facades. A carved eagle supports a central rooftop flagpole above a projecting central pavilion. The limestone walls rise above a Lynchburg greenstone base similar to the nearby one-story and less elaborate Farmers and Merchants Bank (150-99) on the opposite side of Main Street.

The old Blacksburg Town Hall (150-103) was located from about 1940 to 1969 in the Martin-Logan Store, built in the mid-1920s at the end of Church Street on the northwest side of Jackson Street. It is a brick, parapet-fronted, one-story commercial building similar to several other buildings of one and two stories in Blacksburg. The shed-roofed structure has a wooden modillioned cornice and an altered storefront. The brick jail (150-102), which was built about 1940, stands to the rear.

Among the town's most distinguished groups of buildings are the older buildings (150-39 and 150-40) that were unified and refaced in 1934 by Roanoke architects Eubank and Caldwell to create the William Preston Hotel. The group of buildings, consisting of the two-story brick Ellett's Drug Store of 1900 and the original three-story brick Lyric Theater of 1922, are located on the east corner of Main Street and College Avenue. They were given a French Colonial treatment in 1934 when four, stucco, Ionic pilasters were added to the unified structure, as was an elaborate modillioned cornice on each individual building. The drugstore acquired a paneled parapet, rusticated-arched first-

floor windows, and an overall stucco covering. The exterior of the two-story section is carefully being rehabilitated. This includes the restoration of the arched windows and arched storefront openings.

There are a number of noncontributing buildings in the district including modern store and office buildings on Main Street, such as the Bank of Blacksburg (150-37) on the west corner of Roanoke and Main streets. Other buildings were altered substantially in recent decades, and some churches and residences were built after 1940, such as St. Mary's Catholic Church #2 (150-74).

Many of the houses have complementary outbuildings, most often garages, that are similar in date and materials to associated houses. At least one house, the Spout Spring House (150-68), has a nineteenth-century meat house.

BLACKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

North Church Street

100 N. Church Street -208 (also 150-10)	1875-79	Gothic Revival stone church: Christ Episcopal Church outbuilding - 58
113 N. Church Street -207	ca. 1920	American Foursquare frame dwelling
119 N. Church Street - 78	ca. 1920	American Foursquare frame dwelling

South Church Street

115 South Church Street (150-54)	ca. 1910 -206	Romanesque Revival brick church: Blacksburg Methodist Church
201 S. Church Street	1989 205	neo-Victorian frame office building: Church St. Plaza (noncontributing)
corner of S. Church and E. Roanoke streets		contributing site of Lybrook's Row, a late-19th-century student housing complex

College Avenue

133-145 College Avenue	1920s - 204	commercial vernacular brick building: Carol Lee Donut Shop (Fringe Benefit)
135 College Avenue (also 150-30)	ca. 1940 -203	Art Deco stone theatre: (Lyric Theatre)
149-159 College Avenue (150-29)	1930s -202	commercial vernacular brick building: kinkos

Faculty Street

106 Faculty Street -121	1930s	Colonial Revival brick dwelling

Harding Avenue

205 Harding Avenue -102	ca. 1940	vernacular frame dwelling

? Clay Ave. -26 Ca. 1900 Greek Rev. Non-contrib.

206 Harding Avenue -97	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival frame dwelling Slusser Hse
207 Harding Avenue -101	1940s	Colonial Revival frame dwelling (noncontributing) Slusser Hse
209 Harding Avenue - 100	1920s	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Allen Hse
210 Harding Avenue -96	1940s	vernacular frame dwelling (noncontributing
211 Harding Avenue -201 (150-77)	1970s	modern brick apartment building (noncontributing)
212 Harding Avenue - 95	ca. 1940	vernacular frame dwelling
214 Harding Avenue -94	1940s	vernacular concrete block dwelling (noncontributing)
215 Harding Avenue -99	ca. 1940	vernacular frame dwelling Lucas Hse
216 Harding Avenue -93	1920s	Bungalow-style frame dwelling
217 Harding Avenue -98	ca. 1940	vernacular frame dwelling
Jackson Street		
103 Jackson Street	1960s - 79	modern brick commercial building (noncontributing) S + L
130 Jackson St - 85	1940	Lucas Motors
137 Jackson Street - 81	1930s	Colonial Revival brick dwelling (fraternity) Roop Hse
139 Jackson Street - 80	ca. 1920	commercial vernacular frame building: New Life Bookstore
141 Jackson Street -200 (150-102) (150-103)	ca. 1920	commercial vernacular brick building: Greater Blacksburg Chamber of Commerce

143-147 Jackson Street -76 -76 >77	ca. 1920	American Foursquare brick commercial/residential building (noncontributing due to loss of integrity) Martin Hse Wm Mgmt Bldg
207 Jackson Street -74	late 19th c.	vernacular frame dwelling Kornick Hse
300 Jackson Street -199 (150-60)	late 19th c.	vernacular frame dwelling
301 Jackson Street	1980s -90	modern brick building: Blacksburg Volunteer Fire and First Aid Department (noncontributing)
302 Jackson Street -70	late 19th c.	vernacular frame dwelling Collins Hse
303 Jackson Street -73	1940s	vernacular concrete block dwelling (noncontributing) Snell Hse
305 Jackson Street -72	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling
309 Jackson Street -71	1890s	Victorian vernacular frame dwelling Sibold Hse

Lee Street

102 Lee Street -198 150-97	1920s	Gothic Revival brick church: First Church of God
103 Lee Street -44	ca. 1930	vernacular wood/brick dwelling Kelsey Grange
105 Lee Street -43	ca. 1920	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Ridinger Hse
301 Lee Street -42	ca. 1900	T-plan frame dwelling Howard Hse
303 Lee Street -41	1970s	Ranch-style brick dwelling (noncontributing) Howard Hse

307 Lee Street - 33	ca. 1910	American Foursquare frame dwelling Price Hse
408 Lee Street 24	ca. 1930	Craftsman frame dwelling Stickley Hse
410 Lee Street 23	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Grisson Hse
412 Lee Street 22	1920s	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Cannon Wood Lucas Hse
414 Lee Street - 21	1920s	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Bingham Hse
415 Lee Street - 13	ca. 1930	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Cooper Hse
416 Lee Street - 20	1920s	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Dickerson Hse
418 Lee Street - 19	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Sumner Hse
419 Lee Street - 12	ca. 1940	vernacular concrete block dwelling Cramer Hse
421 Lee Street - 197	1940s	Colonial Revival brick dwelling (noncontributing)
423 Lee Street - 10	1960s	Ranch-style brick duplex (noncontributing)
427 Lee St. - 09	1990	Apt bldg. non-contrib.
428 Lee Street - 18	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Rutledge Hse
501 Lee Street - 08	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Ails Hse
502 Lee Street - 17	1940s	vernacular frame dwelling (noncontributing) Rutledge Hse
503 Lee Street - 07	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Bandy Hse
504 Lee Street - 16	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling
425 Lee St. - 10	ca. 1970	quadplex non-contrib.
7 Lee St. - 11	ca. 1900	Cramer House

505 Lee Street -06	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Helton House
507 Lee Street -05	1920s	Bungalow-style frame dwelling
508 Lee Street - 15	1940s	vernacular frame dwelling (noncontributing) Dickerson House
510 Lee Street -14	ca. 1900	T Cottage frame dwelling Dickerson House
511 Lee Street - 03	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling
513 Lee Street -02	ca. 1930	Craftsman frame dwelling Stoneham House
515 Lee Street -01	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Hopkins House

North Main Street

100 N. Main Street (150-102)	1942 -198	Art Deco stone commercial bank: National Bank of Blacksburg
106-108 N. Main Street	1940s -61	modern brick commercial building: European Pizza ~~(noncontributing)~~ grocery
107 N. Main Street (also 150-37)	ca. 1910 -195	frame commercial building (noncontributing due to modern alterations)
109 N. Main Street	ca. 1900-194	commercial vernacular brick building: Main Street Bazaar
110 N. Main Street	1950s -193	modern brick commercial building (noncontributing)
112 N. Main St -62	1960s	The Underground
114-116 N. Main Street	1950s -63 -64	modern brick commercial building: Hugh's Optical/ Pam's Hair Design (noncontributing) (Lonzo Dress Shop) Pam's Style

115 N. Main Street (also 150-36)	ca. 1900 192	Classical Revival brick commercial building: Four Winds
117 North Main Street	1970s - 65	modern brick commercial building: Davidsons (~~noncontributing~~) Davidson's
119 N. Main Street (also 150-35)	ca. 1900 - 191	vernacular brick commercial building: The Clothes Rack
120 N. Main Street (150-41)	ca. 1925- 190	Colonial Revival brick building: Blacksburg Post Office
125 N. Main Street -66	1960s	modern brick store: Grand's (noncontributing)
200 N. Main Street -82	1970s	modern concrete block & steel frame commercial building: First Union Dominion Trust Co. (noncontributing)
201 N. Main Street (also 150-34)	ca. 1910 - 189	commercial vernacular brick building: Big Al's Glass
205 N. Main Street (150-99)	ca. 1940 - 188	Art Deco stone commercial building: Leonard L. Brown Insurance Agency
208 N. Main Street -83	1950s	modern concrete block commercial Building: The Unicycle (noncontributing) Western Auto
213 N. Main Street (also 150-33)	ca. 1910 - 187	Victorian commercial modern brick building: Partyrama/?
210-216 N. Main Street (150-40)	1920s - 186	neoclassical brick commercial building: Basic Dance Etc./ Crickets

215 N. Main Street -84	1970s	modern brick commercial building: Central Fidelity (noncontributing)
220 N. Main Street (also 150-39)	1900; -185 1934 facade	Neoclassical stucco-clad commercial building: Ellett's Drugstore Building
221 N. Main Street building: (also 150-32)	1970s -184	modern brick commercial College Inn (noncontributing)
239 N. Main Street building: (also 150-31)	ca. 1920s -183	commercial vernacular Corner Drug Store
302 N. Main Street (also 150-38)	ca. 1930 -182	commercial vernacular building: Our Daily Bread, Bakery
304-306 N. Main Street	1950s -86	modern brick commercial building: Harley's Shoe Repair (noncontributing)
308-314 N. Main Street	1950s -87	modern brick commercial building: Marlyn's Hair Design (noncontributing)
318 N. Main Street	1920s -88	American foursquare frame commercial building: Raines Real Estate, Inc. (originally residential)
322 N. Main Street	1960s -89	modern commercial building: The Hokie House (noncontributing)
400-410 N. Main Street (150-71)	1875 -181	commercial vernacular frame building: Nick Nack Paddy Wack Hair World Salon/New Images (originally C.A. Deyerle Store)

? N. Main -60 Nat Bank of Blacksburg annex

South Main Street

101 S. Main Street -180 (150-44)	1920s	commercial vernacular brick building: The Flower Box
103 S. Main Street -46	ca. 1900	Victorian vernacular frame dwelling Bennett Pugh Hse
109 S. Main Street -179 (150-45)	ca. 1900	vernacular wood frame/brick veneer commercial building: Sanderson Cleaners, Inc.
113 S. Main Street -178	ca. 1930	vernacular frame commercial building: Lucky Cab Co.
117 S. Main Street -177 (also 150-[illegible])	1847	Greek Revival brick former Blacksburg Presbyterian Church
201 S. Main Street -45	1920s	Bungalow-style brick dwelling Lodsey Hse

North Penn Street

101 N. Penn Street -176 (150-59)	late 19th c.	vernacular frame dwelling
103 N. Penn Street 69	ca. 1940	vernacular frame garage/ dwelling
105 N. Penn Street 68	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Porter Hse
107 N. Penn Street -67	ca. 1900	vernacular frame building: Woodhouse Storage (originally used for wool storage) Woodhouse
109 N. Penn Street -175 (150-106)	1901	Gothic Revival wood frame, stucco-clad church: St.Paul's A.M.E. Church

South Penn Street

103 S. Penn Street -174 (also 150-6)	mid-late 19th c.	vernacular frame dwelling: Adam Croy House
201 S. Penn Street -40	1940s	Colonial Revival brick dwelling (noncontributing) Price Hse

203 S. Penn Street	1960s - 173	Ranch-style brick dwelling (noncontributing)
207 S. Penn Street - 39	1970's	modern frame dwelling Crimmer, K Hse (noncontributing)
? Penn St. - 38	1930	Crimmer Hse
Progress Street		
220 Progress Street - 91	ca. 1950	modern brick office building: Matthew W. Glasgow, Dentist Harbour Bldg (noncontributing)
221 Progress Street	1970s - 129	modern brick commercial building: Greeks' Restaurant Compton Bldg (noncontributing)
222 Progress Street	1930s - 92	Colonial Revival/Craftsman brick dwelling Nolan Hse
301 Progress Street	1930s - 172	Colonial Revival frame dwelling
302 Progress Street	1910s - 103	American Foursquare frame dwelling Albert Hse
304 Progress Street	1940s - 130	vernacular frame dwelling Smith Hse (noncontributing)
305 Progress Street (150-74)	1950s - 171	modern stone building: St. Francis Anglican Church (noncontributing)
314 Progress St. - 128	1940	Frame House
401 Progress Street (150-73)	ca. 1910 - 170	modified Queen Anne brick dwelling
402 Progress Street	ca. 1900 - 126	vernacular frame dwelling Wachine Hse & Son
403-405 Progress Street	1960s - 122	Colonial Revival brick dwelling (noncontributing) Strickler Apts
404 Progress Street	1940s - 125	Colonial Revival frame dwelling (noncontributing)

406 Progress Street	1940s - 124	Colonial Revival frame dwelling (noncontributing)
408 Progress Street	late - 123 19th c.	I house frame dwelling Brown Hse
501 Progress Street (150-78)	1920s - 169	American Foursquare brick dwelling
502 Progress Street	1960s - 120	modern frame dwelling (noncontributing) Walt & Wadwine Hse
503 Progress Street dwelling	ca. 1950s - 117	Colonial Revival brick (noncontributing)
504 Progress Street (150-79)	1910s - 168	American Foursquare frame dwelling
505 Progress Street	1920s - 116	Bungalow-style brick dwelling Perdue Hse
506-8 Progress Street (150-80)	1920s - 167	Craftsman/modified Queen Anne stucco-clad dwelling
507-9 Progress Street	1920s - 115	Craftsman brick dwelling
510 Progress Street	1940s - 119	vernacular frame with stone veneer dwelling (noncontributing) Linkous - Moran Hse
511-513 Progress Street	1950s - 114	vernacular concrete block dwelling (noncontributing) Rollins Hse
512 Progress Street	ca. 1905 - 118	modified Queen Anne frame dwelling Swope Hse
515 Progress Street	1920s - 113	Craftsman frame dwelling Kessler Linkous Hse
600 Progress Street (150-81)	ca. 1900 - 166	T-plan brick dwelling
602 Progress Street	1920s - 112	American Foursquare brick dwelling Ledgerwood Hse

603 Progress Street	1940s -109	Colonial Revival frame dwelling (noncontributing)
604 Progress Street (150-82)	ca. 1900 -165	vernacular frame dwelling
605 Progress Street	1940s -108	Colonial Revival frame dwelling (noncontributing)
606 Progress Street	1920s -111	Bungalow-style brick dwelling Dowell-Fine
607 Progress Street	ca. 1900 -107	modified Queen Anne frame dwelling Slusser Hse

East Roanoke Street

105 E. Roanoke Street (150-43)	1927 -164	Classical Revival brick building: Masonic Lodge
111 E. Roanoke street	1980s -59	modern brick commercial bank building (noncontributing)
115 E. Roanoke Street (150-47)	1904 -163	Gothic Revival brick church: First Church of God (originally Blacksburg Presbyterian Church)
119 E. Roanoke Street (150-48)	ca. 1907 -162	American Foursquare brick dwelling
201 E. Roanoke Street (150-55)	ca. 1910 -161	Gothic Revival brick synagogue: Blacksburg Jewish Center (originally Blacksburg Christian Church)
202 E. Roanoke Street (150-57)	ca. 1900 -160	vernacular frame dwelling
203 E. Roanoke Street	ca. 1950 -55	modern brick building (noncontributing) Blacksburg Christian Church Educ Bldg.
204 E. Roanoke Street	ca. 1900s -57	vernacular frame dwelling McCoy Hse
209 E. Roanoke Street	ca. 1900 -56	T-plan frame dwelling Pedigo Hse

210 E. Roanoke Street (150-56)	ca. 1915 -159	Bungalow-style frame dwelling
301 E. Roanoke Street	ca. 1920 -54	American Foursquare frame dwelling Gardner Hse.
302 E. Roanoke street (150-64)	1920s -158	Colonial Revival brick fraternity house (AKE House)
303 E. Roanoke Street	1920s - 53	American Foursquare brick dwelling Lanning Hse
304 E. Roanoke Street	1890s -51	vernacular frame dwelling Barnett Hse
305 E. Roanoke Street	1920s - 52	Bungalow-style frame dwelling
306 E. Roanoke Street	ca. 1900 -50	vernacular frame dwelling Wade Hse
307 E. Roanoke Street (also 150-8)	mid.19th c. -157	vernacular log dwelling (Croy House)
400 E. Roanoke Street (also 150-13)	late 19th c. -156	vernacular I house frame dwelling
401 E. Roanoke Street (also 150-1)	mid. 19th c. -155	I house brick dwelling
405 E. Roanoke Street	1920s - 49	Craftsman brick dwelling Nobles Hse
409 E. Roanoke Street (150-63)	ca. 1900 -154	modified Queen Anne frame dwelling
410 E. Roanoke Street	ca. 1910 -48	modified Queen Anne frame dwelling Brody-Henderson Hse
420 E. Roanoke Street	19~~50~~40s -47	modern brick building: Hammond Hse fraternity house ~~(noncontributing)~~
West Roanoke Street		
106 W. Roanoke Street	1950s -153	modern brick commercial building: World Travel Service
Turner Street		
109 Turner Street -110	1920s	Tudor Revival brick dwelling Lucas Hse

208H Washington St. -30 ca 1900 Camper Hse

Washington Street

301 Washington Street	ca. 1960 - 37	Ranch-style brick dwelling Green Hse (noncontributing)
302 Washington Street (150-53)	ca. 1900 - 152	vernacular frame dwelling
304 Washington Street	1940s — 36	vernacular frame dwelling (noncontributing)
306 Washington Street	ca. 1900 - 151	vernacular frame dwelling
307 Washington St — 35		Viola Camper Hse
308 Washington Street	ca. 1900 - 29	vernacular frame dwelling

Wharton Street

107 Wharton Street 150 (150-66)	mid.19th c.	vernacular frame dwelling (Johnson House) contributing 19th-century archaeological site
110 Wharton Street - 34	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Cowan Hse
200 Wharton Street - 32	1920s	Colonial Revival frame dwelling
201 Wharton Street - 149 (150-67)	late 19th c.	I-house frame dwelling
203 Wharton Street - 25	1940s	vernacular frame dwelling Dickerson (non contr)
208 Wharton Street - 31	1980s	modern frame apartment building (noncontributing)
208A Wharton Street - 148	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling
209 Wharton Street - 147 (150-68)	mid. 19th c.	vernacular log dwelling
307 Wharton Street - 28	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling
309 Wharton Street - 27	ca. 1900; 1960s addition	vernacular frame dwelling
311 Wharton Street - 26	1970s	modern frame dwelling (noncontributing)

Wilson Street

145 Wilson Street -127	ca. 1900	vernacular frame dwelling Gray Hse
199 Wilson Street -145 (150-75)	ca. 1900	Gothic Revival wood building: Odd Fellows Lodge (originally St. Mary's Catholic Church)
201 Wilson Street	ca. 1930 - 136	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Purdue Hse
202 Wilson Street	1920s - 131	Bungalow-style brick dwelling Ellinger Hse
203 Wilson Street	ca. 1900 - 137	T-plan house frame dwelling
204 Wilson St. - 209 (also 150-76)		
205 Wilson Street	ca. 1930 - 138	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Dove Hse
205 1/2 Wilson Street	1950s - 144	modern frame garage/dwelling (noncontributing)
206 Wilson Street	1940s - 132	Colonial Revival brick dwelling (noncontributing)
207 Wilson Street	ca. 1940 - 139	vernacular frame dwelling Gray Hse
208 Wilson Street	1950s - 133	modern frame stucco-clad dwelling (noncontributing)
209 Wilson Street	ca. 1930 - 140	Bungalow-style frame dwelling
210 Wilson Street	1950s - 134	modern frame dwelling (noncontributing)
211 Wilson Street	1920s - 141	American Foursquare brick dwelling Price Hse
212 Wilson Street	1940s - 135	vernacular frame dwelling (noncontributing)
302 Wilson Street	1940s - 142	English Cottage-style brick dwelling (noncontributing) Buck Hse
303 Wilson Street -106	1920s	Craftsman frame dwelling Bennett Hse

304 Wilson Street -143	ca. 1915	Bungalow-style frame dwelling
401 Wilson Street -105	ca. 1920	Bungalow-style frame dwelling Robinson Est
405 Wilson Street -104	1920s	Bungalow-style frame dwelling
Woolwine Street		
100 Woolwine Street -04	1980s	Ranch-style frame dwelling (noncontributing)

architectural artifacts recovered constitute a substantial late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifact assemblage. The distribution of these artifacts in all areas of the property strongly suggest that extensive nineteenth-century deposits and features are located in the unexcavated grounds around the Johnson House.

Limited excavations have been performed on the site of Lybrook's Row in an attempt to find traces of Lybrook's Row and Bodell pottery; this attempt uncovered lead-glazed pottery and a piece of kiln furniture. Foundation remnants of a store and Lybrook's Row student housing were identified along with associated artifacts relating to nineteenth-century architectural technology, printing, and the production of utilitarian pottery. The site is significant, therefore, in terms of research interests because of the extensive artifact deposits identified which largely relate to the significant period of use in the mid- to late nineteenth century, providing a record of material culture enhancing the historical documentation of the area.

Although no foundations of the Bodell pottery kiln were identified, the recovery of high frequencies of lead-glazed sherds, along with a piece of kiln furniture provide information on pottery making technology of the mid-nineteenth century. Buried artifact-bearing zones were particularly rich in the areas of Squares 4, 5, and 6, where the store was likely located. A range of architectural artifacts including nails, window glass, and brick were recovered along with coal and a variety of ceramic wares. The stratigraphy of these squares suggested that this area was filled with debris produced by the removal of the building. The artifacts and printer's type recovered provide an excellent artifact sample reflecting commercial activities conducted in the building.

A clay foundation and associated artifacts were identified in an area where Lybrook's Row was located (Squares 1, 2, and 3) and reflect domestic activities conducted here. These however, were never classroom facilities, but formed Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University's first off-campus student housing.

This property, therefore, is significant in terms of research interests because of the extensive artifact deposits identified which largely relate to its significant period of use

in the mid-nineteenth century. These deposits provide a record of material culture that both corroborates and enhances the historical documentation of the area. The deposits also provide additional documentation of the area, and supply information on ceramic technology and style, commercial and domestic activities, and their associated architectural features.

Blacksburg was formally established as a town on January 13, 1798, but in reality it is at least one year older. The town was established on the property of William Black on land that formerly belonged to his father, Samuel Black, and originally was a part of the Draper's Meadow Patton tract. Upon Samuel Black's death in 1772, his land was divided between his sons William and John. The dividing line seems to have corresponded with the present Draper Road which runs parallel to and one block southwest of Main Street. This line was important in determining the placement of the town (Kegley). The circumstances of Blacksburg's beginnings are mentioned in a petition William Black made to the General Assembly for incorporation of the town. The petition read in part:

> William Black humbly sheweth that your petitioner having a piece of ground in a healthy climate a fertile neighborhood with excellent springs thereon, and agreeably and well situated for a small town, did at the request of a number of his friends and neighbors, lay off thirty-eight acres three quarters of an acre and twenty-five poles of the same, into lots and streets and disposed of a number of the said lots, the purchaser of which hath built and are now building several houses thereon (Dunay).

It seems strange that a town was established so near Christiansburg, the county seat and a way station on the Great Road located approximately seven miles to the south. It is likely, however, that Blacksburg was meant to capitalize on the traffic of the Peppers Ferry Road, the alternate and parallel route to the Ingles Ferry Road, which passed through Christiansburg. Both towns were laid out in the 1790s.

The town that William Black had laid off by 1797 was a rectangular grid of sixteen blocks. The property line corresponding to Draper Road anchored the grid and was originally known as Roap (Rope) Street or Water Street. (It occupied a marshy stream bed). The next street parallel to this line and

running along a slight rise was the principal thoroughfare, originally known as Toms Creek Street, but soon called Main Street. The sloping space between Main Street and Draper Road was occupied by the first range of four two-acre blocks; three more ranges filled in the rest of the town land. Each block was divided into four half-acre lots. The Town Branch of Stroubles Creek arose at a cluster of springs on the northeast edge of Blacksburg and flowed through the town. When the General Assembly established the town in 1798, seven prominent local landholders were named trustees: William Black, John Black, John Preston, James P. Preston, John Henderson, George Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge.

John Preston may have established Blacksburg's first store at the corner of Main and Jackson streets as early as 1798 (Montgomery County deeds). A meetinghouse used by the Methodists and the Presbyterians stood at the corner of Church and Lee streets by 1819. Lydia Savine ran an early tavern that was moved from an unspecified location in town to a lot on Main Street in 1808. Dangerfield Dobbyns taught school at a small schoolhouse on Roanoke Road on the eastern outskirts of the town (Crush, p. 11).

The Blacksburg Presbyterian Church, formed in 1832, constructed its first church on Clay Street overlooking the town. This modest frame structure is no longer standing. In 1848 the Presbyterians built a new church. This second and still-standing Blacksburg Presbyterian Church (150-2) was a two-bay, nave-plan, brick building constructed at a bustling location on the north corner of Main and Lee streets (Smyth, p. 2, 4, 52). This may have prompted the Methodists to build another church on the site of their original church (Smyth, p. 4, 6). The Baptists erected a church at Church and Roanoke streets in the 1850s (Conway).

Unlike Christiansburg, Blacksburg gradually filled the many blocks not directly located on its main street. In fact, only the early houses built on the narrower back streets have survived to the present. Harmon Sifford established a tanyard at the western edge of town in 1809 (Montgomery County Deed Book E, p. 28); by 1871 there were three tanyard sites in or near the town, all of them located along streams. Associated with these tanyards were a number of small-scale industries. The Conway tanyard at the eastern edge of town had a weaving shop, saddlemaker's shop, and tin shop. The Sifford-Peck tanyard

between Lee and Washington streets on both sides of Main Street had a tin shop. This tanyard became defunct in 1871 (Conway).

The extent of the town's growth by 1833 is suggested by a sketch map made by engineer and surveyor James Herron or an associate. The map is apparently limited to the lots abutting Main Street for it does not show any of the growth that is known to have occurred on Church Street and elsewhere. It has been sometimes asserted that Blacksburg originally consisted of six blocks instead of sixteen; the 1833 map portrays roughly six blocks. It may be that only six out of the original sixteen blocks were surveyed and developed by the 1830s (Virginia Board of Public Works, Southwestern Turnpike papers).

In 1828 John B. Goodrich (then a citizen of Blacksburg and a schoolteacher) dedicated a spring on the south side of Main Street "for use and benefits of the citizens of Blacksburg [with the restriction that] no persons using the spring shall be allowed to wash themselves or any particle [sic] of clothing within the boundary of said [spring] lot, but allowed merely to take water from the spring in clean vessels" (Goodrich). This spring remained in public use into the late nineteenth century when a stone wall was built to enclose it. It was abandoned about that time as it became increasingly polluted (Blacksburg Town Minutes).

The chief merchants in Blacksburg during the antebellum period included Nicholas M. Ronald, Germanicus Kent, William Thomas, John Peterman, and Edwin J. Amiss. Peterman and Amiss were innkeepers as well as merchants. Thomas operated a number of tanyards and had hides taken to Buchanan in Botetourt County by wagon where they were shipped by canal to Richmond. Merchandise for his store was then shipped and hauled back from Richmond (Robinson).

The Blacksburg Savings Institution was incorporated on March 8, 1849. The original directors of this bank, which included most of the town's merchants, were Edwin J. Amiss, N. M. Ronald, John R. Phillips, Germanicus Kent, William Thomas, Thomas Taylor Jackson, Thomas R. Edwins, William H. Peck, John Peterman, and Francis Henderson. Conway wrote about the Blacksburg Savings Institution in 1881: "The bank, which at first occupied the corner room of Amiss's Hotel, now Mr. Bodell's house, was chartered through the agency of Jas. Kent, Ballard Preston, Col.

Thomas and Ed Amiss. Afterwards others joined the enterprise. The late war cut short its career and made it a muddle of no ordinary consistency. The anticipations of its projectors sadly miscarried, though it contributed one of our finest residences to our village" (Conway). The Amiss Hotel was a brick house on the northern corner of Main and Roanoke streets. The "fine residence" Conrad referred to was the large brick house on the southern corner of Main and Jackson streets. The bank of Conway and Hubbert was established by 1889. The Bank of Blacksburg was charted in 1891 with Alexander Black as its first president. Its first office was in the building originally built for the Blacksburg Savings Institution/Farmer's Bank in 1855 (News Messenger Centennial Edition). It is no longer standing.

In 1901 the Bank of Blacksburg moved to the Conway Building (150-36) next door to its former offices, and in 1920 it constructed a two-story, brick-faced bank and store building (150-37) on the western corner of Main and Roanoke streets. In 1922 the name of the bank was changed to The National Bank of Blacksburg, its present name. In 1942 the bank built a stylish, coursed-stone building (150-42) across the street on the site of the Amiss Hotel, and in 1961 the bank moved a third time to the southern corner of Main and Roanoke streets, the site of the Helm-Lancaster house (Price file).

In the early 1920s the Farmers and Merchants Bank built a small, one-story, brick-faced building (150-99) beside the Hardwick Building (150-33) on Main Street in Blacksburg. By the 1940s this building had received a new facade. The Hunter's Lodge No. 156 was begun in Blacksburg in 1856. This lodge concerned itself with the education of school children and in 1858 took over the administration of the Blacksburg Female Academy (Shanks, p. 8). This lodge is still active and meets in a building on Roanoke Street built by local contractor, Wes Gray, in 1928.

In 1875 Charles A. Deyerle moved his general store and hack office from a frame building on Main Street between Roanoke and Lee streets to a new location (150-71) on North Main Street directly across from the College Building (Montgomery County Deed Book U, p. 249, 478). He advertised his "House on the Hill" as the "store nearest and most convenient for students" (Gray Jacket). Other stores which located near the campus were Eakin's (1870s) and Ellett's Drugstore (1900) (150-39). Deyerle's Store

is one of the earliest and best preserved commercial buildings in the county. The site of Lybrook's Row built about 1870 was archaeologically tested as part of this nomination process. It was also known as "Hell's Row", and early students of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College resided there.

Christ Episcopal Church (150-10) was built in Blacksburg in the late 1870s. It was the first church in the county to abjure the simple nave plan and incorporate a side entry, chancel, and Gothic decorative and structural motifs such as exposed wood roof supports and buttresses; it was designed by a New York architect, Emlyn Littel. A tower added in the early twentieth century further strengthened the building's ties with the church designs of Richard Upjohn and others. Most of the denominations built churches during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

There does not appear to ever have been a period when Blacksburg suffered a long-range decline in population. Growth slackened in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but starting in 1900 the rate picked up and accelerated with each decade, further spurred in the 1940s with the war-time influx of employees at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. From 768 in 1900, Blacksburg's population grew to 1,400 in 1930, 2,130 in 1940, and 3,358 in 1950 (U. S. Census).

The beginning of the twentieth century saw the development of a new commercial district along North Main Street. During this time, Blacksburg also witnessed the growth of several new residential districts: one was located to the north of campus along the Peppers Ferry Road, one was up Bitter Hill on the northeast outskirts of the old town, and one was located on the south side of the campus. The last-mentioned neighborhood (located along Progress Street) was inhabited principally by college professors and town business leaders, whereas Bitter Hill and the Peppers Ferry Road neighborhood (sometimes referred to as "Pot-Likker Flats") comprised the support community for the college (Smyth). In the early 1920s the sizeable and fashionable Miller-Southside Addition extended the town's boundaries to the south (Montgomery County deeds).

Also in the early 1920s, Blacksburg's downtown underwent a rebuilding as brick-clad two- and three-story commercial buildings with apartments in the upper stories replaced earlier commercial buildings and houses. Older buildings were sometimes

refaced, such as the Ellett's Drugstore Building (150-39) of 1900 which was refaced in 1934 by the Roanoke architectural firm of Eubank and Caldwell to create a portion of the William Preston Hotel. This building is elegantly detailed with arched windows in a rusticated first floor and a classical cornice. By the 1950s an almost solid wall of building fronts on College Avenue faced the campus.

Residential architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries took the form of regional vernacular center-passage, double-cell, and T-plan forms, but almost as many dwellings were identified with the popular Bungalow and Foursquare forms. At least eighty-one bungalows and twenty-eight foursquare dwellings dating from the early twentieth century were located in Blacksburg, while a total of 132 houses representing traditional vernacular forms, such as the single-pile center-passage (twenty-two examples) and single-pile double-cell dwellings (sixty examples) were found in Christiansburg. While Christiansburg has a large number of bungalows (111) and vernacular houses (197) from the same period, it has far fewer foursquare houses, (7) and its chief numerical strength lies in single-pile, double-cell houses (116). These approximate numbers were achieved by combining surveyed houses with buildings mapped using a typological code. The predominance of foursquare (two-story) houses in Blacksburg may indicate a large proportion of middle class or white-collar families, either related directly to the college or to its support. In contrast, Christiansburg's access to the railroad and highly developed industrial sector appears to have resulted in the construction of many small inexpensive houses, and perhaps the retention of the more traditional forms of dwellings.

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Street, thence northwest along the northeast side of Main Street to point FF at the north corner of Main and Roanoke streets, thence southwest along the northwest side of Roanoke street to point GG, thence northwest along the rear (southwest) lines of lots on the southwest side of Main Street to point HH, thence southwest along the rear (southeast) lines of lots on the southeast side of College Avenue to point II on the northeast side of Draper Road, thence northwest along the northeast side of Draper Road to the point of origin.

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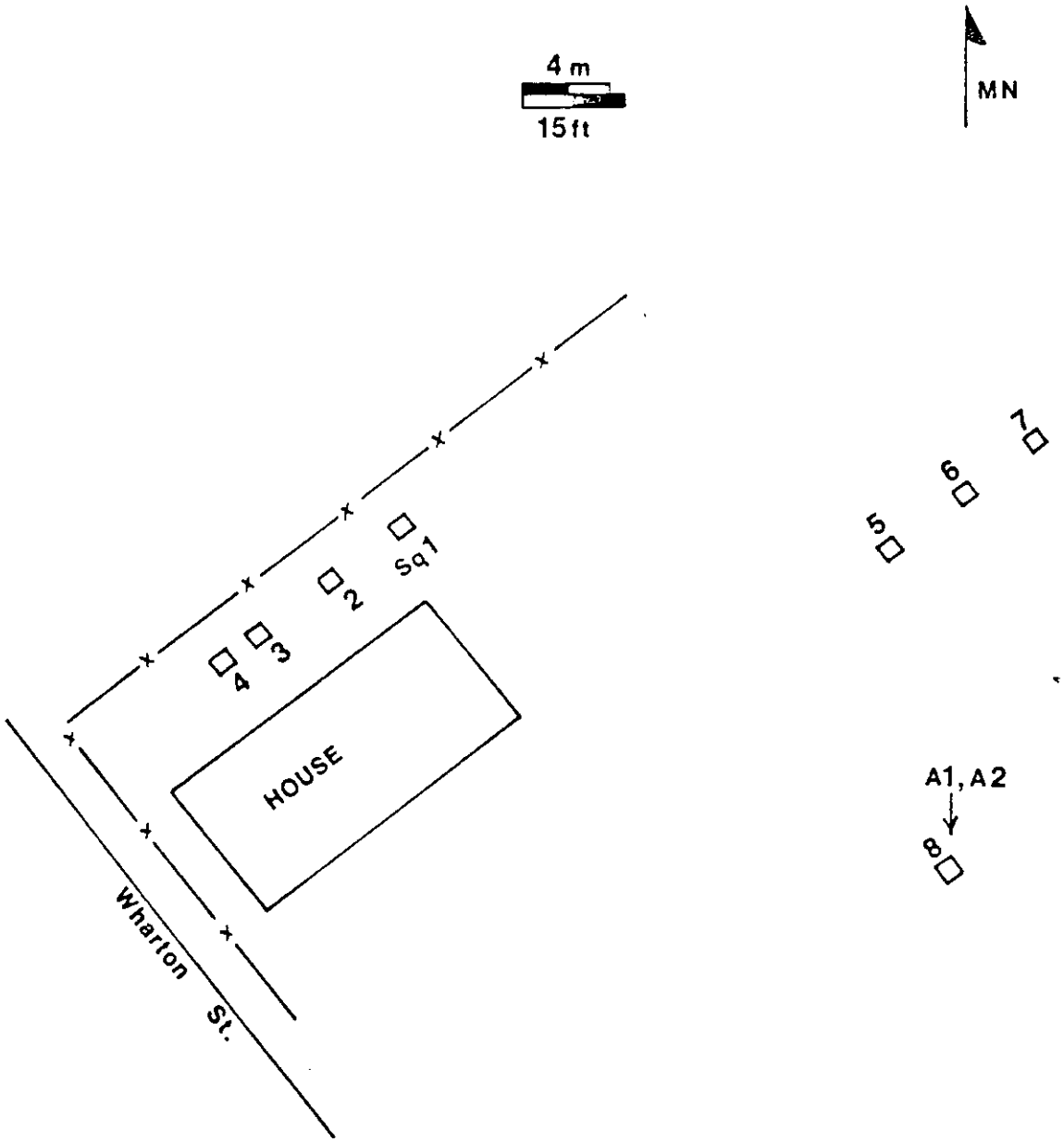
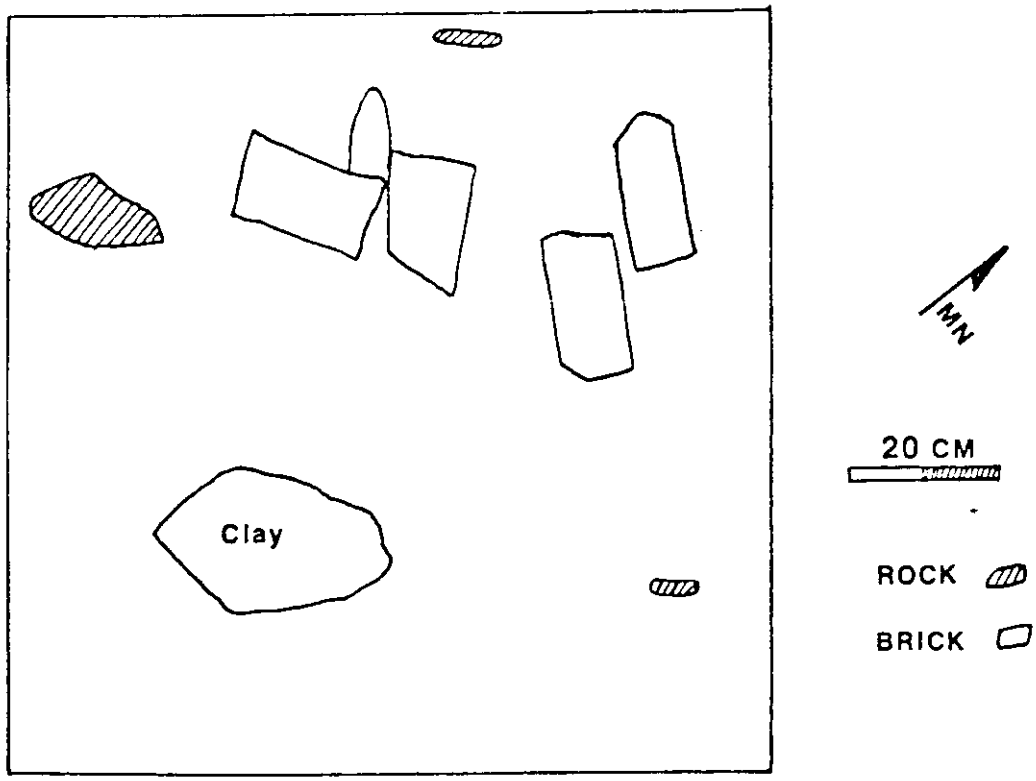
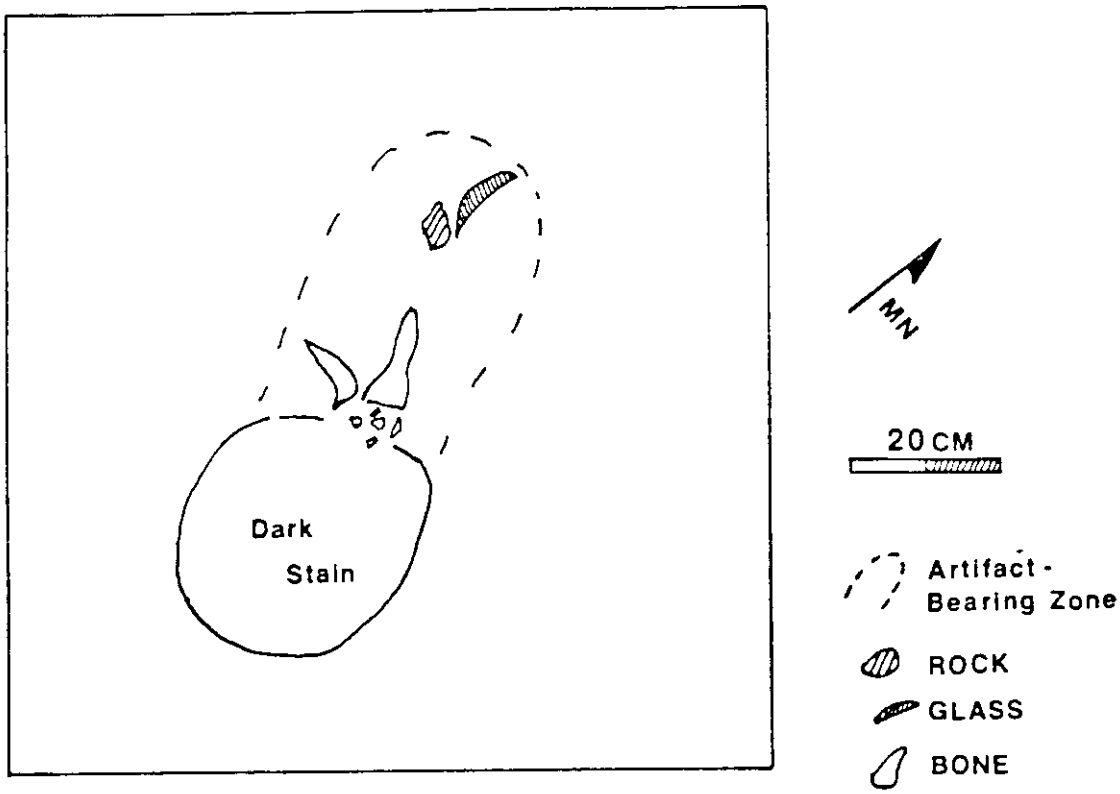


Johnson (Nelson Price) House test square locations.
Blacksburg Historic District

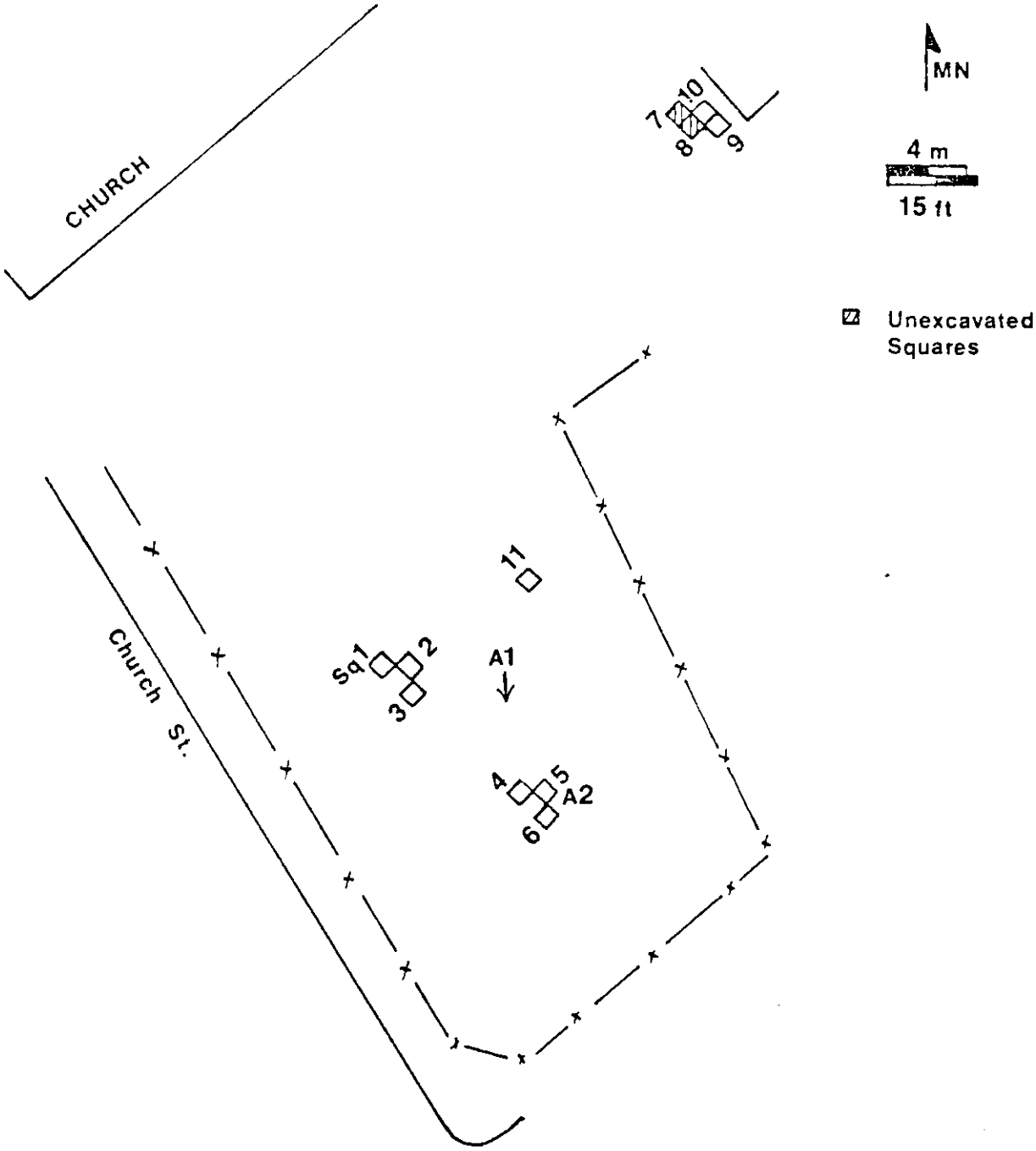
southwest side of Progress Street to point G at the west corner of the lot at 607 Progress Street, thence northeast along the northwest side of said lot to point H, thence southeast along the southwest side of Progress Street to point I, thence northeast along the northwest lot line of 606 Progress Street to point J, thence southeast along the rear (northeast) lines of the lots along the northeast side of Progress Street to point K on Faculty Street, thence along the west, northwest, and northeast lot lines of 303 Wilson Street to point L, thence south along the west side of Old Harding Avenue to point M on the northeast side of Bennett Street, thence southeast along the southwest side of Bennett Street, to point N, thence southwest along the rear (southeast) lines of lots along the southeast side of Harding Avenue to point O at the north corner of the lot at 309 Jackson Street, thence southeast along the northeast side of said lot and the northeast side of Wharton Street to point P at the west corner of the lot at 401 Roanoke Street, thence northeast along the rear (northwest) lines of the lots on the northwest side of Roanoke Street, to point Q at the north corner of the lot at 409 Roanoke Street, thence east along the northeast lot line of 409 Roanoke Street, crossing Roanoke Street, and along the northeast lot line of 420 Roanoke Street to point R, thence southwest and southeast along the rear (southeast and northeast) lot lines of 420 Roanoke Street and 107 Wharton Street to point S on the northwest side of Lee Street, thence northeast along the northwest side of Lee Street to point T at the south corner of the lot at 415 Lee Street, thence northwest along the south side of the lot at 415 Lee Street, and northeast along the rear lot lines of the lots at 415-425 Lee St. to a point U, thence northeast with the rear (northwest) lines of lots on the northwest side of Lee Street to point V at the northeast corner of the lot at 515 Lee Street, thence southeast along the north line of said lot, crossing Lee Street, and along the southwest side of Prospect Street to point W, thence southwest along the rear (southeast) lines of lots on the southeast side of Lee Street to point X, thence southeast along the rear (northeast) lot lines of the lots located on the northeast side of Wharton Street to a point Y, thence southwest along the northwest side of Clay Street to point Z on the northeast side of Wharton Street, thence along the south side of stream to point AA, thence northwest along the northeast side of Penn Street, to point BB, thence southwest along the northwest side of Lee Street to point CC, thence southeast along the northeast lot line to 201 Church Street to point DD, thence southwest along the rear (southeast) lines of lots on the southeast side of Lee Street, to point EE on the northwest side of Main



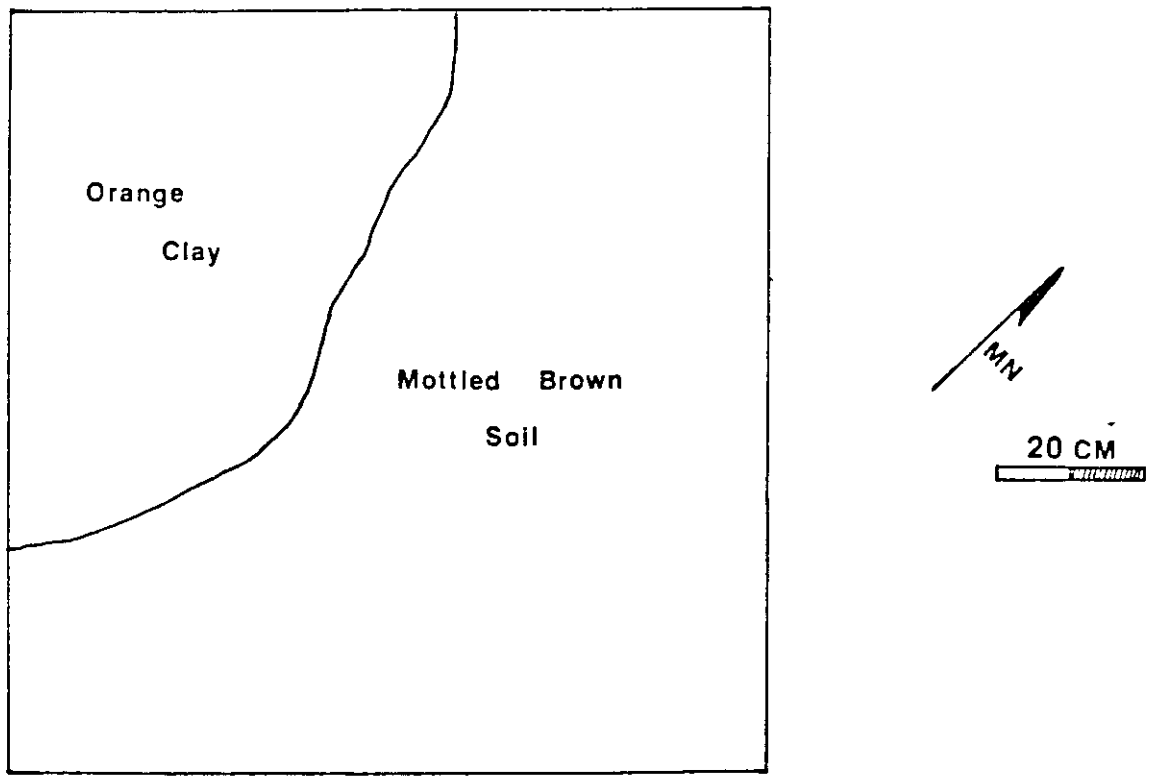
Johnson House
Square 2, Level 1 (10 cm below surface).



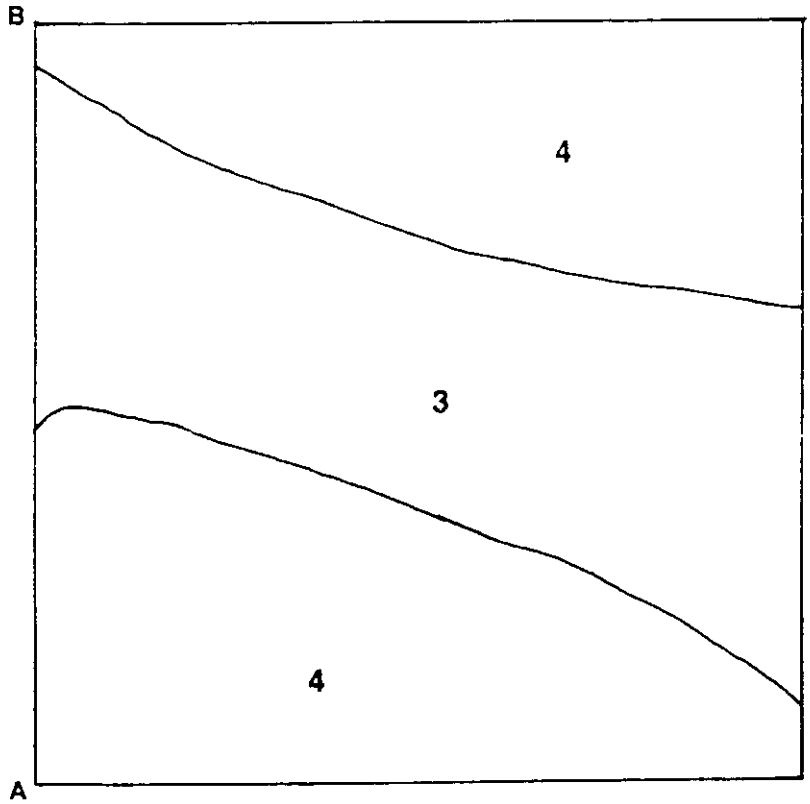
Johnson House, Blacksburg Historic District
Square 5, Level 2 (15 cm below surface).

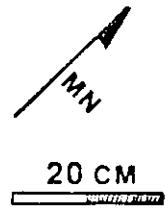


Lybrook's Row (Montessori School) test square locations.

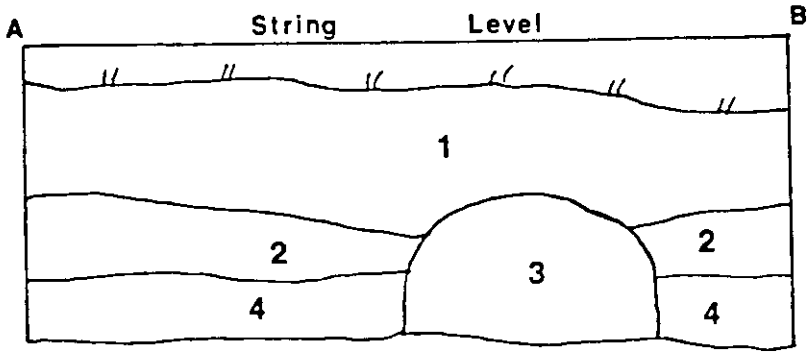


Square 3, Level 1 (14 cm below surface).

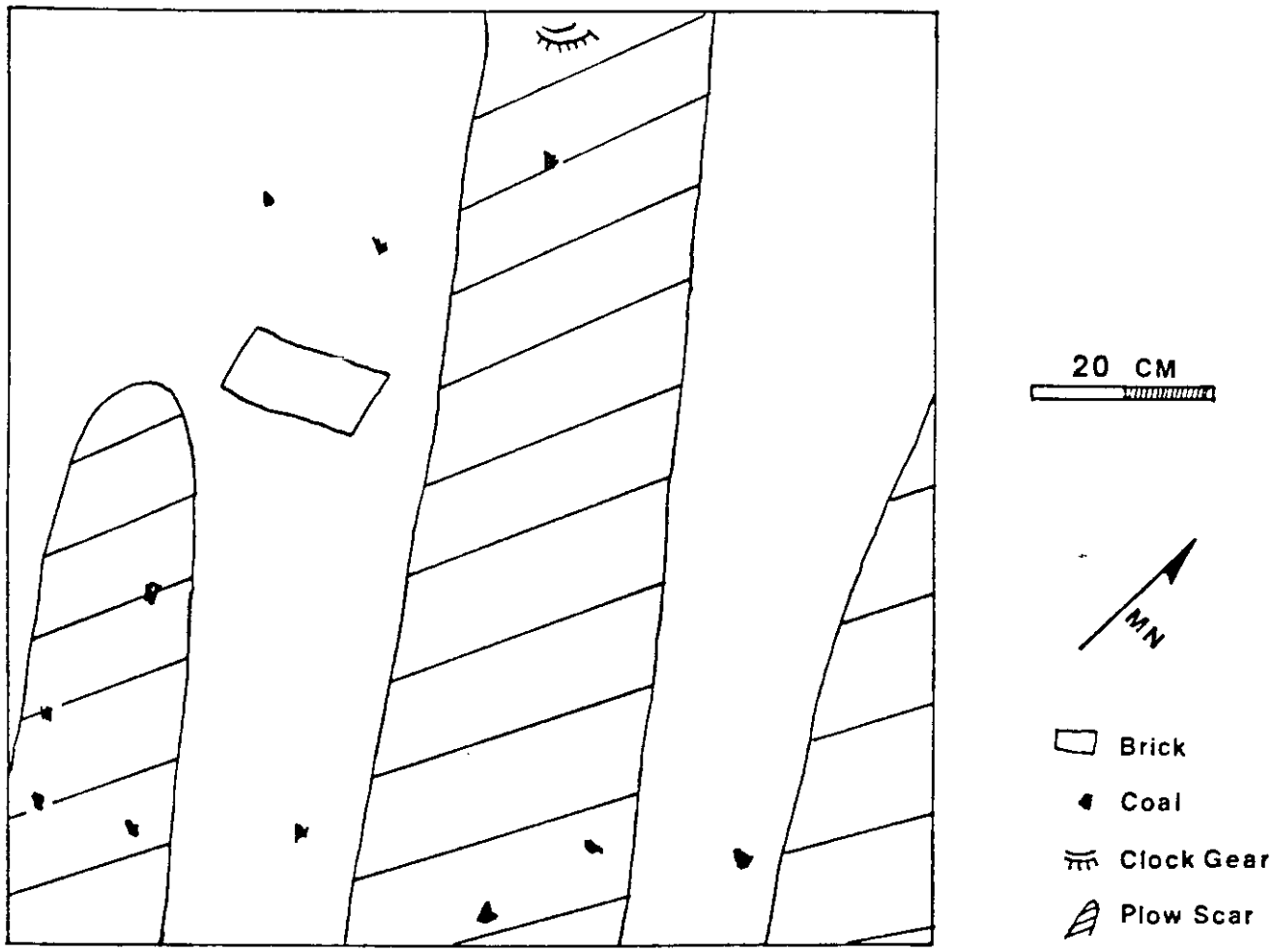




1. Medium brown
2. Brown artifact--bearing zone
3. Yellow orange clay
4. Yellow brown



Square 5, Level 4 (30-35 cm below surface).



Square 11, Level 2 (15 cm below surface).