VLR 6/14/00
NRHP 8/2/00

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Marion Historic District

other names/site number 119-0012

2. Location

street & number Main, Cherry, Strother, Lee, North, College and College streets not for publication N/A

city or town Marion vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Smyth code 173 Zip 24354

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X__ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide _X__ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M Catherine Slusser 6/29/2000

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 Keeper

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY: Beaux Arts___
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
20TH CENTURY: Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation____BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE
roof _____STONE: Slate; ASPHALT; METAL: Tin
walls _____WOOD: Weatherboard; BRICK; STONE
_____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__X_A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X _ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

__ARCHITECTURE_____

__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT_____
__COMMERCE_____
__EDUCATION_____

Period of Significance _1855-1949_____

Significant Dates _ __

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_____N\A_____

Cultural Affiliation __N/A_____

Architect/Builder Frank P. Milburn, Eubank and Caldwell, Clarence B. Kearfoot, and Arthur C. Barlow

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: __Library of Virginia, Richmond,. Virginia_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __61 (approx.)

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 17	453180	4075500	2 17	453040	4076190
3 17	453810	4076680	4 17	453690	4076150

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gibson Worsham, principal

Organization: Gibson Worsham, Architect date March 1, 2000

street & number: 3145 Yellow Sulphur Road telephone (540) 552-4730

city or town Christiansburg state VA zip code 24073

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

7. Summary Description and Integrity Statement:

The town of Marion, Virginia, is an important commercial and governmental center along the Interstate 81 corridor in Smyth County in southwest Virginia. In 1995-1996, the town was partially inventoried as part of a limited reconnaissance-level survey of Smyth County's historic architectural properties. The survey documented 151 properties within the Marion Historic District, one of three districts identified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In winter-spring 1998-1999, the remaining properties within the proposed district were inventoried. The district comprises a significant portion of the surviving historic commercial and residential center of Marion. It includes the relatively intact commercial and institutional properties lining the principal blocks of Main Street and domestic structures in neighborhoods to the north and south.

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

The town's form has been historically defined by the main road passing through the region on its way to the southwest and connecting area to the Valley of Virginia and markets further north and east. This thoroughfare, which bore a number of names through the years, including the Wilderness Road, the Great Road, the Southwestern Turnpike, and the Lee Highway, spanned Staley's Creek at this point near its mouth in the Middle Fork and formed Marion's Main Street. The principal commercial structures line Main Street, which runs approximately east to west and parallels the river and the railroad. The earliest residential areas were along Main Street as well. Later residential areas expanded to the north and south of the commercial area.

The approximately 55-acre district contains 180 primary resources, including one contributing site, 50 non-contributing structures, and three previously listed properties in the National Register of Historic Places. Of the primary resources, 138 (76%) are contributing and 42 (24%) are noncontributing.

25 secondary resources are also included in the district, including 8 noncontributing and 17 contributing resources, 1 contributing structure, and 1 contributing and 2 noncontributing objects. Of these secondary resources, 17 (68%) are contributing and 8 (32%) are noncontributing.

Narrative Description

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

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

Only two resources have been identified within the district boundaries that date from the antebellum era, before the late nineteenth-century period of rapid growth and rebuilding in Marion. The home of one of the town's principal leaders, lawyer James White Sheffey (1813-1876), stood on the north side of Main Street toward the west end of town, within the boundaries of the district. Although Sheffey's house has been demolished, one of the outbuildings associated with it survives on Lee Street, where it was moved in the early twentieth century. The Sheffey Loom House (119-0012-0043), a small, square, frame, one-story, one-room building built about 1855, is thus probably the oldest and most architecturally significant small structures in the district. The building has an exterior chimney at the west end. It has been converted for use as a dwelling. The antebellum Odd Fellows Lodge (119-0012-0026), a conventional, two-story, frame structure on West Main Street, dates from ca. 1860.

Civil War (1861-1865)

No resources were identified in the district that were associated directly with or dated from the period of the Civil War.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Industrial Growth

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

Summary Description (continued)

courthouse and buildings built during this period included mostly frame buildings, such as hotels and stores, mixed with houses.

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

Steel Rail Industrialization and Urbanization

No industrial resources from this period survive in the district. The commercial, governmental, and religious buildings along West Main Street form the nucleus of the town. These buildings, which include the Courtview Building (119-0012-0118), the Marion County Courthouse of 1905 (119-0001), and the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church (119-0012-0026), extend from the intersections of West Main Street with North and South Main streets, are primarily of brick construction and designed in a variety of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century styles. The earlier frame buildings of the 1870s and 1880s were replaced by brick structures beginning in the 1890s. Masonry construction was more substantial and fire-resistant and several of the city's frame structures had burned in previous years. Many of the commercial structures were built as double or triple buildings, either in one campaign or over a period of several years. Such buildings often were provided with two-story facades ornamented with strip pilasters, metal cornices, and plate glass first-floor storefronts.

Among the earliest surviving brick commercial buildings is the three-story double commercial structure (119-0012-0121) at 112 East Main Street that dates from before 1891.[1] The plain building features a bracketed wooden Italianate cornice, and the window openings are spaced to give the appearance of a central pavilion to the flush facade. The central bay is separated from the flanking openings by yellow brick quoins and contains the entrance to the upper floors. The two-story brick double Courtview Building (119-0012-0118) at 108-112 West Main Street, was built in the mid-1890s. A third unit was built to the west at a later date. The buildings have segmentally headed sash windows on the second floor and a pressed metal cornice. Both buildings have the parapet concealing a shed roof characteristic of the late nineteenth-century urban commercial building.

Summary Description (continued)

Double buildings continued to be built well into the twentieth century, including the two-story brick structure (119-0012-0132) at 208 East Main Street. It features typical details, including a shallow corbeled brick cornice above a six-bay second-floor facade with six-over-one sash windows, a facade divided into two parts by brick strip pilasters, and an original storefront in the western portion.

Among commercial buildings, banks, in particular, were treated in a grand manner, emphasizing their probity and fiscal security. This national trend was manifested in Marion during the antebellum period, with the building of the three-story brick Bank of Marion, which once stood next to the Exchange Hotel. A distinguished later bank building (119-0012-0123), located at 124 East Main Street is a two-story, double commercial building of cream colored brick. The Classical Revival-style structure was built before 1908 on the corner of Iron Alley and East Main Street. The second-floor facade incorporate brick quoins at the corners and a Palladian window motif with a blind arch and keystone above.

Several churches were built in this period, but only the two Methodist churches of 1888 and 1914 survive in the district. The First Methodist Church (119-0012-0003) at Church and Cherry streets is a brick cruciform building with an architecturally distinguished form with formal ties to the earlier Gothic Revival of the pattern books of the antebellum period. Additions made in the early-to-mid-twentieth century have somewhat obscured the historic form of the building without detracting from its overall appearance. The Mount Pleasant Methodist Church (119-0012-0026) at 320 South Main Street is also a brick, cruciform-plan church, with towers forming vestibules and flanking the north gable front, which contains tall pointed-arch window. The eastern tower is a little more than one story in height, while the tower to the west is provided with three stages, including twin louvered openings on each side at the top. Corbelled brick molding and contrasting brick hood molds around the pointed-arch-headed openings add Gothic Revival-style detail.

The Smyth County Courthouse (119-0001), constructed in 1905 on the site of the original 1834 courthouse, stands at the center of town. Designed in the Beaux-Arts style by Frank P. Milburn and built by Stephenson and Getoz of Knoxville Tennessee, this imposing brick and limestone institution with its low rotunda and classical portico reflects the influence of the City Beautiful movement popularized by the Columbian Exposition in 1893.[2] The interior originally featured an auditorium known as the "Court Square Theater" for public performances, but was substantially renovated at mid-century with the loss of most architectural features. The courthouse lawn is the site of several monuments to war veterans and continues to serve as a gathering place for the community.

Summary Description (continued)

Marion has been a center for education since its earliest days with many of the private subscription schools being located in the county seat. The Marion Male Academy (119-0012-0006), now converted to a private residence, was founded in 1876 in an Italianate-style domestically scaled building on College Street (individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places). The 1907-1908 Marion High School (119-0012-0023), designed in the Romanesque-Revival style with arched openings and corbelled brickwork, stands behind the courthouse near the site of the first public school, built in 1838. The 1912 Marion Junior College (119-0012-0017) on West Main Street, founded in 1873 as Marion Female College, is an excellent example of a large single building housing all functions of an educational institution. It was designed in the Classical-Revival style with a classical portico and domed roof surrounded by a landscaped campus underscoring the important role of secondary education in the community.

A new Norfolk & Western Depot (119-0003), listed on the National Register but outside the proposed district, was constructed in 1905 exclusively for passenger traffic, while retaining the earlier depot as a freight station. This brick depot, with its simple rectangular form and broad overhanging eaves was influenced by the Richardsonian movement and is typical of the many depots Norfolk & Western constructed in the early 20th century. By the end of the period, however, automobiles would begin increasingly to replace trains and horse-drawn transport.

The residential neighborhood extends on either side of West Main Street and includes a wide range of domestic architectural styles and varieties of regional vernacular forms. The regionally based vernacular floor plans which materialized in nineteenth-century Marion as the homes of merchant and professional families include a number of forms recognized in regional architectural studies.[3] One of the most popular was the symmetrical central-passage plan, in which a central passage provides access to rooms on either side, often with an ell or rear shed. Additional plans include the asymmetrical side-passage-plan, where the passage is on one side of the house; the two-room plan, in which the domestic functions take place in a single or double row of two rooms, often supplemented by a service shed or ell; and the T-plan, where the two-room or central-passage plan is given improved interior circulation and a fashionable exterior irregularity of silhouette by the projection forward of one of the rooms on the principal facade. Due to the demolition of many houses, examples of each of these types do not survive in the district.

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

Summary Description (continued)

Many of the larger houses, typically built in various interpretations of the Colonial-Revival style, were built in the early 1900s by the various industrial entrepreneurs who prospered in the early 20th century. These houses were usually based in architectural designs or published plans and rely less on local tradition. The J.C. Campbell House (119-0012-0008) at 205 West Main Street was built in 1906 by the president of the U.S. Spruce Lumber Company as a showcase for the natural beauty of the local lumber resources. The ca. 1900 Queen Anne-style W.L. Lincoln House (119-0012-0022) and the 1912 Classical Revival-style A.T. Lincoln House (119-0012-0021) are located away from the center of town on.North Church Street in order to be close to the site of the Look & Lincoln Factory along the river. The ca. 1900 Lt. Governor B.F. Buchanan House (119-0005) at 135 West Strother Street and the 1911 H.B. Staley House (119-0012-0001) at 109 West Strother Street are excellent examples of the Queen-Anne style.

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

Few industrial resources surive in the district from this period, with one important exception. The Overall Factory (119-0012-0011), located in the district, on South Lane, was constructed in ca. 1920 by C.F. Kearfoot for the North Holston Manufacturing Company on the edge of the commercial area.

As a result of the growth of automobile usage in the region, service stations were built on two lots east of Royal Oak Presbyterian Church. The ca. 1925 service station (119-0012-0005) at 123 West Main Street, designed in the Tudor-Revival style, a more sophisticated service station than those found in the rural areas of the county, still stands on the eastern lot. Like many service stations of the second quarter of the twentieth century, the well-detailed building mimicked revival-style dwellings in an attempt to fit in to the streetscape. An automobile sales garage stood behind the stations. The Marion Motor Company (119-0012-0117), a large, two-story, brick, auto sales and repair building was constructed before 1927 on the SE corner of Park and Main streets. The building has been heavily altered. The Ford Motor Company (119-0012-0116) across Park Street was built in this area in the 1920s. This now-altered cast-concrete Art Deco building reflects the modern age of the automobile in its design as well as its use. The growth of bus service as an alternate form of transportation was given expression in the Art Deco-style Marion Drug Store Building (119-0012-0143), which included a bus depot at the rear. This two-story commercial building of ca. 1940 at 137 East Main Street has a curved corner with a banded first-floor storefront.

Single and double commercial buildings of traditional form continued to be built on lots along Main Street. The ca. 1930 Weiler Building (119-0012-0118) at 118 East Main Street is a two-story brick double-commercial structure. It incorporates eight-over-eight second-floor sash windows, a stone

belt course at sill level, and a plain cornice band of stone below a paneled brick parapet with a central plaque.

Beginning in the third decade of the twentieth century, architects were called on to design several of the district's most prominent commercial buildings. In many cases banks, which increasingly employed architecture to give a sense of permanence and significance to their institutions. The 1922 Bank of Marion (119-0012-0007), designed in a Classical Revival-influenced version variation of the Craftsman style, stands out among the more typical brick storefront buildings. Its tall triumphal-arch form, dark red stretcher-bond brickwork with inset joints, inset panels with cast-stone keystones and paterae in geometric patterns, and terra-cotta cornice make a dramatic statement on the southwest corner of Church and West Main Street. The Classical-Revival Marion National Bank (119-0012-0148) at 101 East Main Street was constructed in 1927 to designs by the architectural firm of Eubank and Caldwell of Roanoke. It features a two-story recessed entrance flanked by Doric columns, a classical entablature and large arched windows along the side.

Several other commercial buildings also took sophisticated architectural form in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The extraordinary three-story building (119-0012-0129) built in ca. 1930 as a restaurant at 130 West Main Street incorporates sophisticated Tudor Revival stylistic details, including a central second-floor oriel window on wood corbels and ornamental half-timbering in the upper floor. The oriel bay rises to the attic to form a dormer with a clipped gable roof. The asbestos-shingled gable roof is flanked by stepped gable parapets.

A number of churches dating from this period and representing a range of denominations, are a significant component of the town. The majority of these churches were designed in various interpretations of the Gothic Revival style. Most of these, such as the 1923 Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, the 1914 Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church (119-0012-0026) and the 1949 Ebenezer Lutheran Church (119-0012-0116), are located on West Main Street. An attractive Gothic-style, brick, nave-plan building, still in use, was built by the black congregation of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church on the western end of the district on Main Street. The building corresponds to the plainly detailed churches built of brick and frame construction in rural and urban areas throughout the region in the period.

Royal Oak Presbyterian Church (119-0012-0006), designed by the Bristol firm of Clarence B. Kearfoot in 1923, anchors the west end of the downtown commercial area at 139 West Main Street. The large and substantial church originally incorporated the sanctuary and the educational facilities in a single rectangular and continuously detailed structure. The building, with its idiosyncratic version of perpendicular or Tudor architecture and large scale (11 bays deep), testifies to the strength of the congregation. The building incorporates a short nave plan with

Summary Description (continued)

gable roof with clerestory and a central bell tower over the vestibule, with offices and classrooms to the rear. The brick building features cast-concrete detailing in the corner buttresses, arcading in the cornice rake and trim around the pointed-arch door and window openings.

In 1936 the town government took visible form with the construction using WPA assistance of the Marion Municipal Building (119-0012-0004) located at 138 West Main Street. This Colonial Revival-style brick structure with its cupola is reminiscent of early Colonial institutions as well as of many of southwest Virginia's nineteenth-century county courthouses. Each building served to dignify the role of the local and federal governments in the community, in conjunction with the growing part assumed by government institutions in the daily life of individuals. Although earlier post offices were housed in commercial buildings, the authority of the Federal government was effectively represented by a new Marion Post Office (119-0008), built in 1935 at 142 East Main Street. The Colonial Revival-style brick building, now used as an antiques emporium, was provided with large, tripartite, arched openings and stone dressings.

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

Of the houses in the study area, several are one- or one ½-story bungalows or utilize the related two-story Foursquare form. Good examples of bungalows in the study area include the brick, one-story, three-bay, gabled-fronted dwelling (119-0012-0081) at 120 East Strother Street with paired and triple sash windows and the one-story brick gable-fronted bungalow (119-0012-0104) at 316 West Main Street, with its offset, projecting, gabled element and hipped entry porch with brick piers. Foursquare houses include the well-preserved Rouse House (119-0012-0035) at 222 North Street, a two-story , brick building dating from about 1918. It features sixteen-over-one sash windows, hipped dormers, and a three-bay porch across the front supported on tapered, square, wood columns and a matching *porte cochere* on the east side. Like several of the houses in the district from this period, the Rouse House site includes a matching brick garage.

Several larger homes dating from the 1920s and 1930s are also located in the north part of the district, including the ca. 1920 house Roseacre (119-0012-0030) at 309 North Street which was the home of Annabel Morris Buchanan, noted composer and folklorist, and is possibly a Sears-Roebuck house design. The two substantial dwellings at 221 and 223 West North Street were built for

daughters of industrialist W.L. Lincoln and typify the best of the nationally popular Colonial Revival style. One of them, the Lemon House, consists of a one 1/2-story, frame, Dutch Colonial building with stuccoed walls, and gambrel roof, shed dormers, and an arched hood over the front door.

A good example of Colonial Revival design is the two-story brick dwelling (119-0012-0087) at 355 West Main Street. Six-over-six sash windows surmounted by jack arches with raised keystones and an elliptical fanlight over the entry are among the Colonial-inspired details. A Tudor Revival-style, two-story, brick dwelling (119-0012-0079) at 121 North Church Street features stone brackets at the eaves, projecting gable roofs, and arched entry, and triple and paired sash windows. One of the most important houses in the district is the one (119-0012-0083) built for Frank Copenhaver in 1926 from designs prepared by a California-based architect for the American Brick Association. The well-maintained, Tudor-inspired house is tucked into a well-landscaped lot immediately adjacent to the commercial area on East Main Street at 115 East Court Street. The house features metal casement windows, exposed rafter ends, rough-hewn timber front and rear porch, a hipped asbestos-shingle roof, and a matching garage.

Art Deco-style houses were rare in the region. An important example was, however, built on a peripheral lot on the northern edge of the district in 1939. The Beville House (119-0012-0028) at 319 North Jones Street was designed to be built in poured concrete by Charlottesville-based architect Arthur C. Barlow. The house incorporates ship-like design elements, including curved corners, banded and circular windows, built-in interior features.

Christ Episcopal Church (119-0012-0085) at 409 West Main Street is the only church located in the newer residential area in the western part of the district. The original church on East Main Street was demolished and the present building was constructed in 1940. The simply detailed building repeats the form, small scale, and minimal Gothic detailing established by the small Episcopal congregations in the region in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and observed for many decades.

Several social resources with significant architectural form survive in Marion from this period. Most prominent is the Lincoln Hotel (119-0010, listed in the National Register in 1995), constructed in 1927 as the Francis Marion Hotel. This five-story Classical-Revival structure is typical of many taller buildings designed in the early twentieth century with its limestone base, brick shaft, and classical entablature. The Lincoln Theater (119-0009, listed in the National Register in 1992) was opened to the public in 1929. The theater includes a multi-story apartment building in front of the auditorium, which is entered through a central vestibule. The interior of this important building, currently undergoing restoration, includes pre-Columbian-inspired detail and an important series of murals by a local painter, depicting Virginia history and local landscapes. The interior was designed by the

Summary Description (continued)

Novelty Scenic Studios of New York City, whose work the theater's owner, Charles C. Lincoln, Sr., had seen on a trip to Atlantic City. It is one of few theaters in the nation with an ancient Mayan theme. These two buildings, although privately operated, assumed the solid architectural form and expensive classical detailing appropriate for a public building, as was typical of social buildings at the turn of the twentieth century and for years afterwards.

The New Dominion (1946-Present)

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

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

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

Summary Description (continued)

Total Surveyed Sites

The survey resulted in the identification of 180 properties, 50 of which were deemed to be noncontributing.

Site Inventory

Site Inventory

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

Inventory

Broad Street

107 Broad Street 119-0012-0141
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, small, gable-fronted, frame, commercial building with open eaves.

Cherry Street

104 East Cherry Street 119-0012-0002
Date: 1885 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing two-story, frame, T-plan dwelling features double gables on the gable front and wing, a standing seam metal roof, a simple box cornice, a one-story, three-bay porch with square columns, segmentally-arched double-hung windows and a two-story side bay window. The house sits on a coursed limestone foundation that forms a basement at the rear.

101 West Cherry Street 119-0012-0155
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, brick, two-story, three-bay, dwelling with hipped asphalt shingle roof with hipped center dormer; concrete lintels and sills at 1/1 sash windows; porch across front of three bays with Doric columns and square balustrade.

Cherry Street (continued)

104 West Cherry Street 119-0012-0154
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

110 West Cherry Street 119-0012-0153
Date: 1915 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Contributing gable-fronted brick garage.

116 West Cherry Street 119-0012-0009
Date: ca. 1885
Architectural Summary:

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

233 West Cherry Street 119-0012-0011
Date: 1907
Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story, five-bay American bond brick building, constructed in 1907, has a metal gable roof with stepped parapet and scroll-sawn rafter tails and a limestone foundation. The entrance has a single-leaf aluminum door with single light with a transom and sidelights of plate glass topped by an elliptical stained glass section within the segmental-arched opening. The double-hung window sashes are aluminum with 12/12 lights topped by segmental arches on the first story and flat jack arches on the second story.

Chestnut Street

110 South Chestnut 119-0012-0115
Date: 1950
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, one-story, frame produce market.

Church Street

111 North Church Street 119-0012-0098
Date: 1955 ca
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, brick, two-story, three-bay office building near courthouse with cream-colored stretcher bond, concrete foundation, eight-over-one sash windows with splayed cast stone jack arches and cast stone sills, projecting cream-colored brick quoins belt courses at second-floor sill and head level, shallow brick cornice with corbelled bricks representing dentils, and a parapet concealing a shallow shed roof. A one-story wood porch with a swagged roof, scalloped fascia, and modern replacement columns.

121 North Church Street 119-0012-0079
Date: 1930s
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, brick, two-story dwelling with triple and paired 4/4 sash with wood lintels and brick sills, projecting gables, stone brackets at eaves; undercut arched front porch and arched entry. Timber porch on south side.

210 North Church Street 119-0012-0062
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling with slate gabled roof, six-over-six sash windows with paneled blinds, one-story porch at entry with shallow arched opening between paired square columns, soldier course of brick below wood box cornice, cornice ends returned in gables, and open side porch on north.

Church Street (continued)

213 North Church Street 119-0012-0050
Date: 1912
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, brick, deck-on-hip roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with pedimented porch with full Corinthian fluted columns, entablature with modillion cornice; 9/1 sash
windows with stone sills; corbeled chimney, polygonal undercut bay on south side with fan light at attic and return cornice gable roof. Stair tower on north contains tall window with keystone.

218 North Church Street 119-0012-0044
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-and-one-half-story, brick dwelling with stone foundation, splayed jack arches; polygonal bay (1-story) on south side; louvered shutters; porch with wood floor; advanced pavilion containing entry with side lights and transom, brackets, and surmounted by hip dormer with triple windows.
Contributing one 1/2-story frame garage with asbestos siding.

227 North Church Street 119-0012-0045
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, stuccoed frame dwelling with applied half-timber in gables and dormers; undercut porch with three timber posts with ornamental brackets; side-lights and transom; paired and triple 3/1 sash window replacements. Clipped gable roof.

228 North Church Street 119-0012-0021
Date: 1898
Architectural Summary:
Contributing two-story brick dwelling is an example of the transition from the Queen Anne to the Colonial Revival style with its complex form and projecting bays combined with classical detailing and a 2-story entrance portico. The intersecting hip and gable roof has molded box cornice. The two gabled front dormers have gable returns and Palladian-style windows. The 1-story, 9-bay wrap-around porch has a rounded corner projection as well as a central 2-story entrance portico that has been enclosed on the upper level. The porch has a hipped roof with molded cornice with fully detailed modillions and dentils and a full entablature supported by square brick columns. The central single leaf entrance has a single light with broken transom and sidelights. The original windows are sash, double-hung with 1/1 lights. The windows in the enclosed second-story portico are sash, double-hung with 6/6 lights. A 2-story, polygonal bay projects on the front and two side elevations. The three interior brick chimneys have a corbelled cap.

Church Street (continued)

Contributing, three-bay apartment building was once a 3-bay garage for the adjacent dwelling. Vinyl siding has been placed over the brick on the first floor. The second story is covered with wide-width weatherboard. A hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles covers the structure. Three sash, double-hung windows with 6/1 lights are on the second story. A 1/1 sash, double-hung wide metal window is located on the first story. A hipped roof dormer with two 6-light fixed windows is in the center of the front roof slope. A stone foundation supports the structure.

305 North Church Street 119-0012-0022

Contributing two 1/2-story brick dwelling is an excellent example of the Queen Anne-style with classical detailing. The intersecting hip and gable roof has a molded cornice and plain frieze. The roof is distinguished by the open corner turret with conical roof and copper finial. The pedimented gables on the roof have Palladian windows that have 1/1 sash, double-hung center lights and fixed sidelights. These gables have slate shingles that are fish-scale and square in shape. The 1-story, 13-bay wrap-around porch echoes the roofline with its rounded corners and pedimented gable over the front and side entrances. The porch has a hip roof with molded cornice supported by squared wood columns. The wood columns are on a molded base and cap on a brick pier with a turned balustrade. The single leaf entrance has a single light surrounded by a broken transom and sidelights with criss-cross tracery.

Contributing two-story garage is located to the left of the dwelling. The first story consists of two open bays. The second story has five windows that are 4/1 sash, double-hung. Three of these windows have been covered with wood board. A hip roof with asphalt shingles covers the structure. The siding treatment is a mixture of small pebbles mixed in concrete.

South Church Street; Northwest corner of South Church St. and South Lane 119-0007
Date: 1908
Architectural Summary:

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

115 South Church Street 119-0012-0003
Date: 1888
Architectural Summary:

Contributing brick, two-story, three-bay Late Gothic Revival-style church has a cross-gable roof with flared eaves, two added corner turrets of uneven heights, pressed metal shingles, and a molded boxed cornice. The towers are square in plan with stepped corner buttresses, limestone belt courses and crenellated roofs with limestone copings. A three-bay entrance vestibule between the

Church Street, (continued)

two towers has a shed roof with central peak and limestone surround with central pointed arch. The central door is double leaf flanked by two single leaf doors, all of which are wood with one diamond paned light over two vertical panels. The side elevations have buttressed walls with paired, pointed-arch stained glass windows. All of the windows have limestone surrounds with quoin detailing on the front elevation windows. The brick walls are laid in five-course American bond with a low foundation of large limestone blocks.

College Street

204 College Street 119-0012-0157
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

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

308 College Street 119-0012-0070
Date: 1950 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

314 College Street 119-0012-0069
Date: 1930
Architectural Summary:

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

318 College Street 119-0012-0068
Date: 1950 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

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

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

College Street (continued)

windows; two original sash windows in dormer.

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

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

325 College Street 119-0012-0055
Date: 1900
Architectural Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

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

338 College Street 119-0012-0067
Date: 1950 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

343 College Street 119-0006
Date: 1876
Architectural Summary:

Contributing, large, two-story, hip-roofed, brick academy or school building with a domestic form, with two-over-two double-hung sash windows; a deep cornice with a high wooden frieze and paired sawn brackets; an advanced central pavilion containing the central

College Street (continued)

entry and surmounted by a pediment; and a hipped roof covered with slate. A one-story porch spans the front of the house, incorporating turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze, and an advanced center section.

Contributing one ½-story brick garage with slate roof and six-over-six sash windows that project into the roof as wall dormers

344 College Street 119-0012-0066
Date: 1938
Architectural Summary:

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

346 College Street 119-0012-0065
Date: 1940
Architectural Summary:

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

354 College Street 119-0012-0064
Date: 1930
Architectural Summary:

Contributing one-story brick dwelling with three-over-one sash windows; two projecting gables flank centered porch entry and door with rounded roof at entry; paired windows at porch; round-headed gable louvers; basement on grade; garage in basement on Academy; soldier row at floor level; sill row and soldier lintels.

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

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

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

356 College Street 119-0012-0063
Date: 1950 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Noncontributing brick, one-story, gabled garage.

College Street (continued)

403 College Street 119-0012-0051
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, frame dwelling with one-over-one sash windows with fake shutters; steep hipped roof; triangular vent in gable, hip-roofed wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and square wood balustrade; and slightly off-center entry.

Iron Street

106 South Iron Street 119-0012-0124
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, one-bay; brick commercial building with remnants of centered soldier row arch.

107 –111 South Iron Street 119-0012-0127
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, brick, commercial building with brick sills; recessed entries; and metal storefront.

108-112 South Iron Street 119-0012-0125
Date: 1925 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, brick commercial building divided into four shops with stepped parapet with ceramic coping; arched one-over-one replacement sash windows, double soldier arch at windows; diagonal corner entry with gable pediment.

115 South Iron Street 119-0012-0128
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, plastered concrete bock commercial building with shed parapet roof; brick sills in front; ceramic coping; and concrete sills in rear.

Jones Street

210 North Jones Street 119-0012-0096
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, brick three-bay dwelling with eight-over-eight sash windows, paneled central entry door with sidelights and elliptical fanlight, sheltered by a one-story, one-bay
porch with arched underside to match fanlight.

309 North Jones Street 119-0012-0029
Date: 1948
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing one-story, three-bay, frame prefabricated house with asbestos shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, and small gabled porch.

319 North Jones Street 119-0012-0028
Date: 1939
Architectural Summary:
Contributing two-story concrete building with narrow central section with curved front facing east flanked by one-story wings; flat roofs; metal casement windows in rectangular and banded forms; corner windows; horizontal concrete bands or string courses on second floor, which gives access to rooftop terraces to either side.

Lee Street

121 West Lee Street 119-0012-0042
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing one-story, frame, three-bay, central-passage dwelling with 6/6 sash, gable roof with asphalt shingles and returned cornice, central gable over entry door with sidelights sheltered by shallow shed-roofed porch with paired square posts, and windows flanking the entry.

123 West Lee Street 119-0012-0043
Date: 1855 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story frame house with wing with extension on west side; wide sills on door and windows; beaded weatherboard siding can be seen near chimney on wing; posts visible at corners; stone piers with brick infill on wing; and wood post visible on the west side of main house. The window placement on the east side suggests a previous chimney.

Lee Street (continued)

124 West Lee Street 119-0012-0049
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

133 West Lee Street 119-0012-0041
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

208 West Lee Street 119-0012-0048
Date: 1960 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

214 West Lee Street 119-0012-0047
Date: 1960 ca
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, one-story, three-bay brick house with deep gable roof wing to west with porch enclosed under roof; shallow shed porch over entry with lattice supports, large chimny at east side, and vinyl siding in the gables.

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

225 West Lee Street 119-0012-0046
Date: 1960 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

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

Main Street

101 East Main Street 119-0012-0148
Date: 1927
Architectural Summary:

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

102 East Main Street 119-0012-0120
Date: 1990
Architectural Summary:

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

107 East Main Street 119-0010
Date: 1926-1927
Architectural Summary:

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

111 East Main Street 119-0012-0149
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

116, -114, 112 East Main Street 119-0012-0121
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

117 East Main Street 119-0009
Date: 1929
Architectural Summary:

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

118-120 East Main Street 119-0012-0122
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

123 East Main Street 119-0012-0147
Date: 1950
Architectural Summary:

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

124-122 East Main Street 119-0012-0123
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

125 East Main Street 119-0012-0146
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, much-altered, two-story, commercial building with modern storefront and metal sheathing on upper floor--appears to be built of brick. The building shares metal sheathing and wood canopy with the adjacent building.

126 East Main Street 119-0012-0126
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, brick commercial building with modillion cornice across front; two uneven bays; recessed center entries; two-over-two sash windows; and metal storefront window with enamel panel.

130 East Main Street 119-0012-0129
Date: 1930
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, three-story, brick, commercial building built as a restaurant incorporates sophisticated Tudor Revival stylistic details, including a central second-floor oriel window on wood corbels and ornamental half-timbering in the upper floor. The oriel bay rises to the attic to form a dormer with a clipped gable roof. The asbestos-shingled gable roof is flanked by stepped gable parapets.

131 East Main Street 119-0012-0145
Date: 1919 ca
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, much-altered, one-story, commercial building with metal sheathing added; parapet roof; and two-story frame section to rear.

133 East Main Street 119-0012-0144
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, narrow, brick, commercial building with plate glass storefront with inset door, tile entry floor, added canopy.

Main Street (continued)

136 -138, 140 East Main Street 119-0012-0130
Date: 1930-40
Architectural Summary:

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

137 East Main Street 119-0012-0143
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

142 East Main Street 119-0008
Date: 1935-1936
Architectural Summary:

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

201 East Main Street 119-0012-0142
Date: 1930
Architectural Summary:

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

202 East Main Street 119-0012-0131
Date: 1950 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

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

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

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

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

213 East Main Street 119-0012-0140
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

215 East Main Street 119-0012-0139
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

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

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

Main Street (continued)

219 -223 East Main Street 119-0012-0138
Date: 1884-1892
Architectural Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

232 East Main Street 119-0012-0137
Date: 1919 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

102 West Main Street 119-0012-0007
Date: 1922
Architectural Summary:

Contributing four-story brick bank building, an example of an early twentieth-century combination of Romanesque, Classical, and Craftsman themes styles, with an allusion to the triumphal arch form and decoratively patterned brickwork using varying textures and colors. The flat roof has a parapet wall with a classical entablature of stone. The central entrance, with its modern double-leaf doors is recessed within a 4-story rounded arch with an exaggerated stone keystone flanked by decorative inlaid roundels. The windows in the flanking bays are square-headed, double-hung sash with 1/1 lights with varying light-colored stone detailing ranging

Main Street (continued)

from simple, inlaid diagonal "keystone" and stone sill, to inlaid square stone at the corners and an exaggerated lintel on the second story windows. Other stone detailing includes a belt course at the third story. The decorative, inlaid, geometric patterning continues along the side facade along Church Street.

109 West Main Street 119-0001
Date: 1905
Architectural Summary:

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

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

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

Smyth County Courthouse Square 119-0001-001
Date: 1903
Architectural Summary:

Contributing site: The rectangular courthouse lawn is the site of several monuments (see above) and continues to serve as a gathering place for the community.
Noncontributing object: salt works historic display incorporates historic materials from Saltville, Smyth County.

110 West Main Street 119-0012-0119
Date: 1930
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, much-altered, narrow, one-story, brick commercial building with inset entry, plate glass windows, and shed parapet roof.

Main Street (continued)

112 West Main Street 119-0012-0118
Date: 1890
Architectural Summary:

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

120-122, 124 West Main Street 119-0012-0117
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

123 West Main Street 119-0012-0005
Date: 1925 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

132 West Main Street 119-0012-0116
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

138 West Main Street 119-0012-0004
Date: 1936
Architectural Summary:

Contributing two-story, three-bay, Flemish bond brick, Colonial Revival-style Municipal Building with side-gable roof, central cupola with bell-shaped roof, two-story pedimented Ionic portico, a molded boxed cornice with dentils and gable returns, and a double-leaf main door with a five-light rectangular transom. The door is surrounded by a molded cornice, plain entablature

Main Street (continued)

and engaged, fluted Doric columns. The double-hung sash windows have with six-over-six lights. The first-story windows are slightly recessed within a rounded arch with cast-concrete keystone and end blocks. The upper windows are topped by a flat jack arch with cast-concrete keystone.

139 West Main Street 119-0012-0006
Date: 1923
Architectural Summary:

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

144 West Main Street 119-0012-0114
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

204 West Main Street 119-0012-0113
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

205 West Main Street 119-0012-0008
Date: 1906-1907
Architectural Summary:

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

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

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

214 West Main Street 119-0012-0014
Date: 1912
Architectural Summary:

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

221 West Main Street 119-0012-0095
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

222 West Main Street 119-0012-0112
Date: 1949
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

232 West Main Street 119-0012-0013
Date: ca. 1860
Architectural Summary:

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

240 West Main Street 119-0012-0094
Date: 1990
Architectural Summary:

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

301 West Main Street 119-0012-0093
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

307 West Main Street 119-0012-0015
Date: ca. 1870
Architectural Summary:

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

309 West Main Street 119-0012-0158
Date: 1950 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Contributing brick outbuilding with frame garage additions and pyramidal roof.

Main Street (continued)

316 West Main Street 119-0012-0104
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

321 West Main Street 119-0012-0092
Date: 1960 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

322 West Main Street 119-0012-0103
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

328 West Main Street 119-0012-0102
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

329 West Main Street 119-0012-0091
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

337 West Main Street 119-0012-0090
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

343 West Main Street 119-0012-0089
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

344 West Main Street 119-0012-0101
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

351 West Main Street 119-0012-0088
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

352 West Main Street 119-0012-0100
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay Bungalow dwelling with wide central dormer with triple windows topped by wood shingles; chamfered brackets; inset porch sheltering door with sidelights and transom; arched curved vent in side gables; paired 6/6 sash on second floor; gables filled with wood shingles, kicked at second floor level; and leaded glass in east side by stairs.

355 West Main Street 119-0012-0087
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-and-one-half-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house with 6/6 sash windows with jack arches with raised keystones, molded wood sills, elliptical fanlight over central entry door with sidelights, enclosed side porch on east.

356 West Main Street 119-0012-0099
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, frame, three-bay Bungalow with entry sheltered by one-story, one-bay, off-center gabled porch with paired square paneled posts; paired single 6/1 sash windows; and exposed rafter ends.

361 West Main Street 119-0012-0086
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, frame, two-story dwelling with ell to rear.

409 West Main Street 119-0012-0085
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, three-bay church with false transepts to east and west contain rooms and flanking the chancel; triple lancet over alter; three corbel courses form cornice; cast stone sloping elements form buttresses between windows at all corners; molded copper coping at gables; projecting vestibule at entry; stained glass hopper windows paired under segmental soldier arch in each bay; and louvered vent in gables. The basement contains the parish hall.

Main Street (continued)

240 South Main Street 119-0012-0111
Date: 1870 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

244 South Main Street 119-0012-0110
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

245 South Main Street 119-0012-0027
Date: 1912
Architectural Summary:

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

250 South Main Street 119-0012-0109
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

254 South Main Street 119-0012-0108
Date: 1900
Architectural Summary:

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

Main Street (continued)

304 South Main Street 119-0012-0107
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, frame, one-story, T-plan with central gable and 1/1 replacement windows; added window on front of T-bar; and ornamental vents and sawn ornaments in gables.

316 South Main Street 119-0012-0106
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, three-bay, frame, gable-fronted bungalow with central door below two large 2/2 sash in gable and hip-roofed three-bay porch across front on tapered posts.

320 South Main Street 119-0012-0026
Date: 1914
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, brick, cruciform-plan church with towers forming vestibules and flanking the north gable front containing a tall pointed-arch window. The eastern tower is a little more than one story in height, while the tower to the west is provided with three stages, including twin louvered openings on each side at the top. Corbelled brick molding and contrasting brick hood molds around the pointed-arch-headed openings add Gothic Revival-style detail..

351 South Main Street 119-0012-0105
Date: 1980 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, brick, five-bay, Colonial-style dwelling with central door, 8/12 sash; exterior brick chimney; and dentil cornice.

North Lane

111 West North Lane 119-0012-0077
Date: 1965 ca
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, three-story, brick jail with lower two-story wing containing sheriff's department and central stair tower. The outer wall consists of concrete block ornamental grille concealing metal windows; the stone water table has scooped form, and stone pilasters break up facades. The barred entrance is reached by a cantilevered concrete walkway and protected by a concrete hood.

North Street

209 North Street 119-0012-0033
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

216 North Street 119-0012-0036
Date: 1965
Architectural Summary:

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

222 North Street 119-0012-0035
Date: 1918 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

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

223 North Street 119-0012-0032
Date: 1915 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

225 North Street 119-0012-0031
Date: 1930 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

North Street (continued)

309 North Street 119-0012-0030
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

310 North Street 119-0012-0034
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Park Street

101 North Park Street 119-0012-0097
Date: 1950
Architectural Summary:

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

111 North Park Street
Date: 1924
Architectural Summary:

Contributing, two-story, eight-bay brick building with office space for the first floor and apartments above. It has a flat roof with parapet wall and concrete coping. Concrete belt courses separate the first, second and attic levels on the north half of the building. The facade is dominated by the four sets of segmentally-arched 2/2 sash windows, each arch consisting of two or four sash, double-hung windows with jack arches. The two bays at the north have paired molded brick hoods. The southern bays have a central diamond-shaped detail over them.

118 South Park Street 119-0012-0150
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

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

Park Street (continued)

124 South. Park Street 119-0012-0151
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Noncontributing concrete block garage.

202 South Park Street 119-0012-0152
Date: 1890 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

Contributing frame shed-roofed garage from early twentieth century.

Sheffey Street

115 North Sheffey Street 119-0012-0156
Date: 1949 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

122 North Sheffey Street 119-0012-0012
Date: 1910
Architectural Summary:

Contributing two 1/2-story, three-bay brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling is square in form and has a coursed limestone foundation and a hipped slate roof with gabled dormers, a balustraded widow's walk, a narrow molded box cornice, and wide eaves. An intersecting side-gable extends with corner knee braces over a 2-story polygonal bay on the south side. The two dormers have molded gable returns with decorative finials. The front dormer features a Palladian window with molded surround and keystone. The side dormer has a tripartite sash, double-hung window with 1/1 lights and

Sheffey Street (continued)

single-light rectangular transoms. The wrap-around porch has a projecting entrance bay with pedimented gable and recessed second story porch. The porch has a hip roof with a molded box cornice supported by fluted Ionic columns on brick piers with a turned wood balustrade. The projecting entrance bay, supported by grouped Ionic columns, has a pedimented-gable roof with a decorative finial and molded plaster decoration in the tympanum. The recessed second story porch has a flat roof with balustrade supported by paired Ionic columns. The central entrance door is surrounded by slender fluted Doric pilasters and sidelights. The one-over-one sash windows have sandstone lintels and sills. A one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with square columns extends partly across the rear.

127 North Sheffey Street 119-0012-0040
Date: 1920 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

216 North Sheffey Street 119-0012-0039
Date: 1900
Architectural Summary:

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

Noncontributing modern metal carport

221 North Sheffey Street 119-0012-0038
Date: 1955
Architectural Summary:

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

222 North Sheffey Street 119-0012-0037
Date: 1910 ca
Architectural Summary:

Contributing one ½-story, three-bay, frame house with central door with front sheltered by a one-story, three-bay porch with Tuscan columns. The porch is raised at the center incongruously by three-bay porch on the front of a large pedimented dormer with a small Palladian window in the pediment; gabled dormers are located on the sides and rear; and the house is furnished with paired and single 1/1 sash windows.

Strother Street

110 East Strother Street 119-0012-0080
Date: 1950
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing dwelling with vinyl siding; paired 6/6 windows in front; single-leaf entry.

120 East Strother Street 119-0012-0081
Date: 1920
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, three-bay, gable-fronted Bungalow with triple and paired 1/1 sash windows with soldier course header and brick sill and pressed metal shingle roof.

108 West Strother Street 119-0012-0078
Date: 1940 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, one-story, brick Colonial-Revival-style house with running bond walls; 6/6 single, paired, and triple windows, bracketed hood over batten entry door with multiple lights; projecting front gable; and ornamental exterior chimney placed on front wall.

119 West Strother Street 119-0012-0061
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:
Contributing, two-story, frame, three-bay T-plan dwelling with projecting gable-front element with paired first-floor one-over-one sash windows, all others with two-over-two sash windows. The windows all have arched pediments over them. The house features an asphalt shingled gabled roof with returned cornice. The entry door has a transom and is sheltered by a one-story, three-bay porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets.
Noncontributing, one-story, concrete block garage to rear built in the 1970s.

127 West Strother Street 119-0012-0060
Date: 1960 ca
Architectural Summary:
Noncontributing, one-story, frame, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with beaded weatherboard, arch-topped 6/9 sash windows, central chimney, screened porch on east end, and lower wing to the west.
Noncontributing, one-story frame garage to rear matches the main house.

Strother Street (continued)

130 West Strother Street 119-0012-0076
Date: 1914 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

134 West Strother Street 119-0012-0075
Date: 1890 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

135 West Strother Street 119-0005
Date: 1900 ca
Architectural Summary:

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

140 West Strother Street 119-0012-0074
Date: 1940
Architectural Summary:

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

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

Strother Street (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

220 West Strother Street 119-0012-0073
Date: 1940
Architectural Summary:

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

224 West Strother Street 119-0012-0072
Date: 1910
Architectural Summary:

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

Statement of Significance

The Marion Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under criteria A and C. It is eligible under Criterion A in the area of commerce, education, and government, because it represents broad patterns of development of a county seat in a region that saw rapid industrial and commercial growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In southwestern Virginia, the county seats are particularly significant as they were generally the principal settlements in their respective jurisdictions. Commerce, trade, industrial, and educational institutions tended to concentrate in these towns. A rare series of important educational buildings dating from 1873 to 1912 document the long association of this community with educational efforts. Due largely to its location on a principal road and its siting near both water and rail transportation routes, as well as its central location in a county rich in mineral and lumber resources, Marion displays commercial and residential buildings of significant quality. These structures date from the period from about 1900 to the present, with a scattering of structures from the town's earlier years, dating from about 1855. This intact collection of both residential and commercial structures, tightly organized on a street grid first laid out in 1832 and centered around an imposing Beaux-Arts-style courthouse of imposing scale, make the district eligible under Criterion C. Properties already listed in Marion include the Marion Male Academy (NRHP, 1989); the Lincoln Theater (NRHP, 1995); and the Hotel Lincoln (NRHP, 1995). The district retains a high degree of integrity, with limited contemporary intrusions. Of the 153 buildings, only 47 are considered noncontributing.

Historical Background

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)

The Smyth County area was settled in the mid-eighteenth century, as part of the division of the lands on the western waters after their opening in the mid-1740s. The earliest settlers in the county are said to have been Stephen Holsten, who claimed 1300 acres on the Middle Fork before 1747, Charles Sinclair on the South Fork, and Samuel Stalnaker, on the Middle Fork. The first surveying expedition was led by James Patton in 1748 to enter lands granted to Patton in 1745. His colleagues on the trip included Thomas Walker, John Buchanan, and Charles Campbell. Tracts were entered on the South and Middle Forks of the Holston. The area that was to become Chilhowie was originally known as the "Townhouse" after Patton designated it as the site of a future settlement in 1748, while Marion site was surveyed as John Buchanan's "Royal Oak" tract and Saltville was claimed by Campbell as the "Buffalo Lick".[4]

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,

Statement of Significance (continued)

> 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."[5]

Permanent settlement of the region dates to the period following the French and Indian War as earlier settlers returned and new families felt safe to venture into the lands beyond the Alleghany. One of the earliest settlements was at the Royal Oak tract, which was purchased by John Campbell in 1765. A Stalnaker family was at the Town House tract by 1769. In 1770 Augusta County was subdivided to form Botetourt County, a portion of which, containing the area that would become Smyth County, became Fincastle County in 1773. In 1777 Fincastle was divided into Montgomery, Washington, and Kentucky counties. Lists of senators, representatives, sheriffs and judges complied from the records of these counties indicate that the early settlers of the area figured prominently in the early government.[6] The Campbell family provided the immediate region with much of its military and political leadership.

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

The area that was to become the town of Marion was originally part of the Royal Oak land grant settled by the Campbell family in the mid-18th century. Located along the Middle Fork of the Holston River and the Wilderness Road, the area of Marion has figured prominently in the history of the region since the earliest days of settlement. The first church to be established, Royal Oak Presbyterian Church, was originally organized in 1776 for the Upper Holston congregation by the Campbell family on these lands.[7] The section of Royal Oak that became Marion was later part of a farm owned by Thomas Humes.

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

This period is marked by the formation of Smyth County in 1832. Named in honor of General Alexander Smyth, a prominent politician from the area, the new county was formed from portions of Washington and Wythe counties. Thomas Hume's land on the Middle Fork was selected as the site of a county seat, named in honor of General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame. The county's population in 1835 was between 6,000 and 7,000 persons, including 100 free blacks and

Statement of Significance (continued)

1400 slaves.[8] At the end of this decade, Smyth County's population included 5,539 whites, 145 free men and women of color, and 838 slaves.[9] In 1850 the population had grown to 8,162. By 1860, it had risen to 8,952, of whom 445 lived in Marion.

The need for better transportation routes was a primary issue of concern during this period. Southwest Virginians felt cut off from the markets of the eastern seaboard by the mountains and the lack of an effective internal transportation system. Prior to 1850, the best means for transporting gods to market was by batteaux from the North Fork to Tennessee. The frustration of the region's producers resulted eventually in the incorporation of the Southwestern Turnpike in 1846, a macadamized road which approximated the route of the old Wilderness Road. It extended as far as Seven Mile Ford in 1851 when work was suspended.[10] 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.[11]

After the creation of Smyth County in 1832, a commission of five men from surrounding counties was selected to choose a site for the courthouse. Mill-owner Thomas Humes' land on the Middle Fork was selected and the new county seat was named Marion in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolutionary War. The tract was located west of Staley's Creek and south of the location at that time of the main road. An acre of ground was laid off on a hill west of a fence dividing fields of wheat and rye to serve as a public square.[12] This square continues as the setting for the Smyth County Courthouse.

The original plat of the county seat shows 42 1/4-acre lots. The town consisted of Main Street flanked by alleys and crossed by two secondary streets and four alleys. The public square is on the north side in the center of the plat.[13] Thomas Humes agreed to transfer twenty-seven acres for the "purpose of erecting public buildings and laying off a town" in two fields lying south of the main road. Main Street was to commence at a point on the east bank of Staley's Creek. The tract was to include any springs on its south side, to be connected by pipes to the town as a public water supply. Humes reserved a tract near his mill race and one-half or every other lot on both sides of the street except the public square as a means of profiting from the gift of land to the county.[14] The land was actually transferred soon after.[15]

Prior to its establishment as the county seat, the area of Marion consisted of only one structure and a mill.[16] When the construction of the courthouse was completed in 1834, the town quickly began to grow. Taverns, ordinaries, stables and private houses of entertainment sprung up around the court square to meet the needs of people coming for court days and the numerous activities that accompanied them. By 1835, *Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*

Statement of Significance (continued)

described Marion as having "a courthouse, clerk's office and jail, 10-12 houses, 2 mercantile stores and one cotton manufactory." The population totaled 100 and included three attorneys and two physicians.[17] The town's newspaper was known as the *Marion Visitor*.

A Methodist congregation was organized in the late 1830s. The first building was built in 1847 on a Church Street lot fronting on the public square.[18] Marion Baptist Church was founded in 1845. It met in the courthouse until 1859, when the congregation purchased a lot.[19] A schoolhouse was to be built in Marion in 1837.[20] The school was built on the high ground north of the courthouse.[21] The log structure (119-0020), converted into a dwelling in 1884, has been moved out of the historic district in recent years.[22]

One of the early social organizations in Smyth County, as well as the rest of Virginia, and the Country as a whole, was the Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The charitable and fraternal organization arrived in Marion in 1849 with the organization of Marion Lodge, No. 31. The first building which was constructed to house the lodge room was on the corner of Broad Street and North alley. It was built in 1855, and the third floor was used as a lodge room until September of 1887.[23] An Odd Fellows Lodge (119-0012-0013), built in about 1860, still stands on West Main Street in the district.[24]

A new settler from New York wrote a description of Marion in 1860. G.G. Goddall had moved there to begin an iron foundry. While he approved of the general appearance of the "pretty little village," but few of the individual buildings were very "[near] what they ought to be" and he thought the town suffered from a lack of care and foresight. He mentioned the three-story Masonic Hall of 1855, an unimpressive edifice which looked to him like "a middle age man suffering from the effects of ague and fever." The Methodist and Presbyterian churches and the schoolhouse were "tolerable structures." The new Baptist Church met with the greatest approval. Here, at least, was "a very respectable building and an ornament to the town."[25] The Goodell Iron Foundry building stood until 1938.[26] The foundry was located at the foot of Foundry (now Lee) Street, where it utilized the waters of Staley's Creek.

Two important mid-nineteenth-century buildings not mentioned by Goodell were the courthouse and the town's principal hotel. Both must have added to the architectural dignity of the antebellum-era town. The brick courthouse of 1834 consisted of a two-story, hip-roofed, box-like, brick central element flanked by lower gabled wings. The central element was topped by an octagonal cupola. The building was not unlike the surviving Giles County Courthouse of 1836 and the demolished courthouse in Montgomery County, designed by James Toncray in 1833.[27] The courthouse was flanked by low offices and a small jail stood to its rear.

Statement of Significance (continued)

The three-story, brick Exchange Hotel is said to have been built in 1851. Like some other turnpike hotels in the region, the building featured main rooms on the second floor and commercial functions on the ground floor. The gable roof was flanked by high stepped parapets. A grand two-story portico with paired supports and an ornamental lattice railing sheltered the sidewalk below in front. It was flanked on the west by the three-story brick Bank of Marion. Both buildings were torn down in 1935.[28]

One of the town's most influential citizens, James White Sheffey (1813-1876), had moved to Marion to serve as a lawyer in the new county seat in about 1834. His house stood on the north side of Main Street toward the west end of town, a two-story frame structure with five bays (or window and door openings), including a central entry. The house, although one of Marion's grandest at that time, corresponds to the humorous description of Virginia houses by Goodell in 1860: all were "built with the side to the road and a quaint old chimney at each end outside the house." Indeed there were several such houses at Marion, "of various sizes and shapes and all with their chimneys turned out-doors. Each surrounded with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, spring-
house, and other out-houses, or apologies for such, that add their quota in making up the sum total of the town." [29] Sheffey's house no longer stands, but one of the outhouses associated with his house survives. The Sheffey Loom House (119-0012-0043), moved to Lee Street, is one of the oldest and most significant small structures in the district.

Civil War (1861-1865)

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

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1917)

Industrial Growth

The population of Smyth County grew 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

Statement of Significance (continued)

it was beginning to enjoy before the Civil War into the twentieth century. Marion's status as an local economic center was demonstrated by the organization of the Bank of Marion in 1870. Directors included many of the town's leading citizens.

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

Local industries recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development during this period. In addition to the already established salt works, grist mills, and iron works, numerous new industries opened throughout the county. The Olympia Woolen Mill opened in 1870. Due to its location along the Middle Fork, paralleled by the railroad, and Staley's Creek, Marion became an industrial center as well as the seat of government. A number of mills were located along the river and creek. In 1860 Look and Lincoln had purchased the old Snavely mill on Staley's Creek and established a successful plow factory, that continued to grow after the war. Nothing of these industries survive in the district.

Several newspapers appeared in Marion after the Civil War. In 1869, Marion had two newspapers, the *Herald* and the *Patriot*, which later combined in 1874. Later newspapers included the *Conservative Democrat* and the *Southwestern News*, which became the *Marion Democrat* and the *Marion News*.

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

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

Statement of Significance (continued)

continued from the earlier area to the east. This land was owned by the estate of James W. Sheffey, whose homeplace on Main Street adjoined the land. The 1887 plats showed most of the current lots in place.[30] One house built at the western and of town soon after the Civil War was constructed for William O. Austin, the military commissioner for the Eighth District of the Federal occupation. The two-story Austin House (119-0012-0015), dating from about 1870, was built at 307 West Main Street.

Marion revealed its strong religious spirit in its reaction to the growing temperance movement. The community became the first in southwest Virginia to ban saloons, with the influence of Methodist minister George Miles in the 1870s.[31] The Baptists and Methodists built a union church together and used it until the two groups built new buildings on adjoining lots.[32] The Episcopal Church, which lost favor after the Revolution in Virginia, was never popular among the Scotch-Irish and Germans who settled the Valley. The first appearance of the Episcopal Church in Smyth County was in 1869 with the establishment of Christ Episcopal Church in Marion. The parish soon built a church on the north side of Main Street on the west side of Iron Street.[33] Black citizens received their first church in about 1867, when a northerner, Major George Smith, donated a lot for use as a church and school.

Education for the black population was provided on a separate and unequal basis at first. The earliest schools in the region after the Civil War were taught in log houses or outbuildings by black teachers, who typically had been educated in the North. Segregation continued to be a primary feature of the system during the entire period.

Education made the greatest advances during this period with the establishment of the state school system in 1870. The Underwood Constitution of 1869 mandated free public schools. A new grammar school in Marion was established in a building on Broadway. Other one-room schools were built across the county. The private academies and schools, however, continued to be popular until the early twentieth century when the modern high schools and the consolidated schools were established. The Marion Male Academy (119-0006, listed in the National Register in 1989 and located in the proposed district) opened under private subscription in 1873 with D.C. Miller, formerly of the Liberty Academy, as its first principal. The town also saw the beginning of an influential Lutheran-sponsored educational institution, the Marion Female College in 1873 on a large outlot north of Main Street and west of the downtown area.[34]

Statement of Significance (continued)
Steel Rail Industrialization and Urbanization

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

Marion's steady growth or "boom" is borne out by statistics; between 1880 and 1900, the population grew from 919 to 2,045.[35] Boyd's report of 1891 described the town as having two public schools, a female college, a private male academy, timber factories, flouring mills, hotels, seven churches, stores, a bank, and various repair shops.[36] Public improvements in Marion during this time included: the laying of a water line in 1888, the construction of a new Norfolk and Western depot, the organization of the Smyth County Telephone Company, and the founding of the Marion Light and Power Company in 1900. In 1903 with the establishment of the Marion National Bank, the town supported two banks. The total population continued to grow at a regular rate. It had grown to 3,235 in 1920.[37]

The town's growth as an regional industrial center continued. In 1901 the Marion Foundry and Machine Works was established to make and repair wagons and soon expanded to railroad repairs in 1906. The Seavers expanded their cabinet business into a furniture factory in 1905. The Look and Lincoln factory, which opened a plow-handle factory in 1865, shifted their focus to furniture and established the Virginia Table Works in 1907. This was the largest factory in the world making dining-room furniture by the end of the period.[38]

The physical changes in Marion during the period are well documented in the series of maps made by the Sanborn Map Company for fire insurance purposes from 1885 to 1946. The 1885 Sanborn Map showed only Main Street from Chestnut to a little past Sheffey Street.[39] A row of hotels and small stores was located across from the courthouse, including the Marion House and the Central Hotel, both with commercial space on the first floor. Thinly spaced dwellings, offices, and stores occupied the flanking blocks of Main Street to the east and west. The principal inn in town, the Exchange hotel, stood on the southeast corner of Main and Park (then called Reservoir) streets, also near the courthouse.

The commercial section of the town, that, before 1885, reached only from Iron Street to Sheffey Street, stretched out toward Staley's Creek to the east beyond Broad Street. However, most of the growth took place within close proximity to the courthouse, but filling in vacant lots and rebuilding existing structures. Many of the buildings that create the streetscapes of Marion were built during the early 20th century. The economic boom of the numerous industries that were

Statement of Significance (continued)

established in the late 19th and early 20th century began to translate into new buildings during this period. The present Beaux-Arts style courthouse (119-0001) was constructed in 1905 at a cost of $50,000 on a much larger and grander scale than the original 1834 red brick structure. It was designed by architect Frank P. Milburn, who also provided plans for courthouses in Wise, Wythe, Buchanan, and Grayson counties.[40]

The earlier frame buildings of the 1840s to 1880s were replaced by brick structures beginning in the 1890s. Masonry construction was more substantial and fire-resistant and urban blocks tended to burn disastrously. Earliest surviving brick commercial buildings include the three-story double commercial building (119-0012-0121) at 112 -116 East Main Street that dates from not long before 1891.[41] It housed a general store or hardware store and a drug store for many years following. The brick commercial building at 108-112 West Main Street, a two-story double commercial structure known as the Courtview Building (119-0012-0118) built in about 1893 and contained a general store and drug store for some time. A third unit was built to the west at a later date.

By 1908, when a new Sanborn insurance map was drawn of the district, there were many brick and frame stores lining Main Street, but several dwellings and vacant lots still interspersed them. Only about half of the buildings were of brick construction. By 1927, almost all of the buildings in the commercial center of Marion were of masonry construction.[42]

A wide variety of housing was available in the city as dwelling units were added to accommodate the rapidly growing population. Most surviving housing dates from this period or later. In addition to single family houses, boarding houses and a hotel (the Valley House, on the SE corner of Church and Main streets) were added for travelers and single individuals. A range in scale and detail was found among single-family dwellings, for houses, most often utilizing vernacular forms, were built for working families as well as commercial and industrial leaders. Laboring families often occupied small, one- or two-room, frame buildings. The Sanborn maps of the period indicated a number of such structures among the more substantial dwellings of the town. Well-preserved examples are rare in the district. Skilled workers, substantial merchants, and tradesmen could afford larger and more comfortable houses, often built of frame. Some wealthy industrialists, developers, and professionals built large residences, apparently architect-designed, on sites in the district. Several grand, Queen Anne-style, brick and frame houses were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, often located on corner lots on Strother or Main streets, or, as in the case of members of the Lincoln family, on the edge of the residential area overlooking their operations in the industrial area along the Holston River.

Statement of Significance (continued)

The First Methodist Church moved to a new site at Church and Cherry streets in 1887. A new brick building (119-0012-0003), still in use, was built shortly after.[43] The black congregation which worshiped at Mount Pleasant Methodist Church built a new brick building (119-0026) in 1914.[44] In 1891, the Marion Baptist Church built a brick building on a new lot, the former site of the Methodist church behind the courthouse. Ebenezer Lutheran Church built a building on the corner of Sheffey and Park after 1908.[45] The former Ebenezer Lutheran Church, a brick structure built in 1854, stands outside town on the Chilhowie Road.[46]

Finally, the general prosperity of the late 19th and early 20th century also prompted the replacement of simpler frame churches with more sophisticated and imposing churches in the Revival styles that were so popular in ecclesiastical architecture during this period.
The Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, and Baptist churches, which had been well established in the county since the late 18th century, continued to grow.

Educational opportunities grew in the new century. Passage of the Mann Act in 1906 provided for the establishment of a system of public high schools across the state. Marion received a public high school in 1893 and the Marion Male Academy was closed. D. C. Miller headed this school and became the first superintendent of schools in Smyth County. The Marion High School, which was built on North Church Street in 1893, was replaced by a new brick building (119-0012-0023) in 1907-1908. This was expanded in 1915. The high school now had eight classrooms and an auditorium. The Misses Gordons' School, which operated before the war, became the Marion Female College in 1873 and later expanded to Marion Junior College (119-0012-0017) in 1912.

After the Civil War, the Marion Masonic Lodge reorganized and began to hold regular meetings once again. In 1887, the lodge began having their meetings in leased room on the second floor of the Stone building (later named the Dunlop Building) on the Northeast corner of Main and Church Streets. The lodge built a new, three-story Temple (119-0007) on Church Street, located to the rear of the Bank of Marion, in 1908. In 1887, The Knights Templar Circle, which is the Christian Branch of Free Masonry, chartered Lynn Commandery, No. 9. In 1914 the Knight's Templar organization had 214 members. Lynn Commandery currently owns the Masonic Temple.

In 1884, due to the overcrowding of hospitals in Williamsburg and Staunton, a bill was introduced to locate a site for a "Southwest Lunatic Asylum." After selecting Marion, the building was completed in 1887 on a site outside the proposed historic district. Dr. Harvey Black served as superintendent and physician with Dr. Robert Preston as first assistant physician and Dr. John S. Apperson as second assistant physician. In 1884 the facility was listed as having 75 employees and 250 patients. In 1910, the General Assembly decided to build a facility for the criminally

insane, known as Building C, at the Asylum. The facilities were expanded in 1911-1912 to include a tubercular building. The main structure in this complex, the Henderson Building, was listed in the National Register in 1990.

Recreational pastimes included, in addition to the typical sports and games activities, political and educational events, circuses, and traveling shows. As was the case in most of the larger towns in the region, a series of opera houses, usually in the upper floors of commercial buildings, were constructed to serve the requirements of the townspeople to view traveling shows and locally produced events. An early opera house was located in the second floor of the Seaver Building (119-0012-0138) at 219 East Main Street, built in 1884. Remarkably, this room survives nearly intact above what is now an antique store. A freestanding opera house was built around 1900 on the north of Main Street east of the public square. By 1908 it was serving a furniture store, replaced by the new opera house or "court square theater" located in the courthouse of 1905.[47] Clearly the existing facilities were perceived as inadequate and the demand for a good auditorium great, for the public authorities to supply what was usually a private function in this period.

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

Compared to the intense period of change that followed the Civil War with reconstruction, industrialization and the dominating advancement of the railroad, the period following WWI was one of slower and more steady progress per decade. The population continued to increase, but at a slower pace of 30% from 1920, when it was 3,253, to 1940, by which time it stood at 5,177. With the dominance of the railroad as a point of transport for goods, many industries concentrated around the railroads and the communities that developed around them. More people moved to these towns and communities during this time, which is reflected in the growth of services and institutions in Marion.

While the period after the Civil War was dominated by the progression of the railroad system, the growing presence of the automobile from the 1920s on necessitated road systems improvements. The railroads continued as the main means of transporting goods during this time, as roads, which had been neglected since the Civil War, began to be recognized as a necessary infrastructure as well. The establishment of the first state highway system by the General Assembly in 1918

Statement of Significance (continued)

marked the beginning of the modern highway system. This act created a state highway commission and relieved the counties of the responsibility of construction and maintenance of a state road system. Included in this early system was the old Valley turnpike from Winchester to Staunton, which would eventually extend south to Smyth County as State Route 11 (Lee Highway). Service stations and automobile sales and repair structure were built on both sides of Main Street. The new Marion Drug Company Building incorporated a bus station.

However, in the midst of these improvements, all road development was interrupted by WWI due to labor shortage and rationing of supplies. After World War I, the B.F. Buchanan Memorial Highway (State Route 16) from Marion to Sugar Grove and on into Grayson County was established in the 1930s. In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, service stations and automobile dealerships also emerged as a new commercial entity in Marion.

Many of the buildings that create the streetscapes of Marion were built during this period. The economic boom of the numerous industries that were established in the late 19th and early 20th century began to translate into new buildings. Commerce continued to focus on narrow commercial buildings on contiguous lots in the downtown section. New buildings continually replaced old buildings or were added on vacant lots. The streetscape lining Main Street was filled in.

The present Bank of Marion (119-0012-0148) was constructed in 1922, followed by the Marion National Bank (119-0012-0003) in 1927. The Hotel Lincoln was built in 1927 as the Francis Marion Hotel. The Ford Motor Company (119-0012-0116) also appeared during this time. 1927 marked the year that the renowned author Anderson purchased the Marion Publishing Company. The building (119-0012-0018) that housed the company is located at 111 North Jones Street near the courthouse. Anderson edited the two newspapers for several years, during which time he developed the fictional reporter "Buck Fever," a mountain man through whom Anderson commented on the local life of Smyth County.

The Lincoln Theater (119-0009), at 117 East Main Street, was opened to the public in 1929 as a moving picture palace. It retains most of its decorative features and is undergoing restoration. The theater was originally envisioned as part of the Royal Oak Apartment House, built by

Statement of Significance (continued)

S. Wassum. Wassum eventually sold the parcel of land on which the theater stands to Charles C. Lincoln, Sr. who then built the theater as a gift to the people of Southwest Virginia.[48] Although it is a separate building, the theater is directly adjacent to the Royal Oak Apartment House and shares its main entrance. The town had several other small theaters used for cinema. None survive today, except the Seaver Building (119-0012-0138), where the opera house was used to screen movies. A movie theater was later incorporated into the Lincoln Furniture Company Building (119-0012-0142) at 201 East Main Street.

The industries that had started before and after the Civil War had prospered over the last half century with the advancement of the railroad system making markets more accessible. In 1932, the Look & Lincoln factory in Marion employed 50 men and produced 400 wagons and 600,000 plow handles a year.

The county government expanded and reorganized during this time. The Court of Juvenile and Domestic Relations was established in 1922 and in 1927 the various district commissioners were replaced by the Commissioner of Revenue. Smyth County joined with surrounding counties in 1932 to establish a regional poor farm in Pulaski. In 1932, the County celebrated its centennial. Goodrich Wilson published an important source book, *Smyth County History and Traditions*, in 1932 in commemoration of the centennial.[49] In 1936, the Municipal Building (119-0012-0004) in Marion was built. A new post office (119-0008) was built in Marion in 1934-35.

Along with the increase in Marion's population, there was an increase in construction of single and multiple housing. Few highly finished new apartment buildings such as the Royal Oak Apartments (119-0009) at 117 East Main Street were built. Converted single dwellings became a common housing form, but the residential areas held their own as single-family neighborhoods.

One of the oldest congregations in the county built a church in Marion during this period. The Royal Oak Presbyterian Church (119-0012-0006) was built in 1923 at 139 West Main Street. Organized in 1776, the congregation moved to Marion in 1853 and first built a church on the site in 1885. The new church was designed in the Late Gothic-Revival style by Clarence B. Kearfoot.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Partially as a result of the communal efforts made to support the war, social consciousness and responsibility became heightened during this time. With the majority of the community churches well established, religious leaders of the area began to turn their attention to mission work in the remote mountain regions. In the 1930s, physical conditions of black education improved with the construction of the Carnegie School in Marion.[50] Attention also focused on the mountain people through the organization of the White Top Festival (1931 to 1940) organized by Annabel Morris Buchanan and John Blakemore. As a part of her important and recognized work to document and record the folk music of the local mountain people, the festival was designed to celebrate and promote their traditional music to a larger audience. The festivals proved tremendously popular with thousands of people attending each year. Annabel Morris Buchanan's home, Roseacre (119-0012-0030), on North Street is a prominent part of the historic district.

By 1946, the high school on Church Street was converted to use as an elementary school as a new high school was built outside of the district.[51] The large Southwestern State Mental Hospital continued to positively affect the town economically. The medical needs of the townspeople were met by private doctors. By 1946 a small hospital had opened in a house on the SE corner of Main and Look (Poston) streets. It no longer stands.

The New Dominion (1947-Present)

During the second half of the 20th century, Smyth County has continued to grow, but at a slower pace of 17% from 1950 to 1990. Population in 1950 had risen to 6,982 and, in 1960, to 8,385, double what it had been in 1930. Unlike most counties in modern times, the settlement patterns have not drastically changed, but rather continue to be directed by the unchanging topography. In fact, Smyth County appears to be returning to its earlier, more natural state. Many of the industries that were based on the development of natural resources, such as mining and lumber, disappeared after the resources were depleted. The population of the town of Marion has actually declined since 1950. The construction of Interstate 81 along the southern edge of the town in the late 1960s has caused the town to further spread. On the whole, however, it has retained its commercial focus better than most towns in the region.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Locally-based commercial enterprises in the city continued to serve the citizens from the centrally located business area. Commerce began to spread to the periphery of the town along the Lee Highway. After the middle of the century, rather than invest in new buildings or demolish the existing stock of commercial buildings, many merchants and building owners chose, in many cases, to modernize the exteriors of the classical revival building stock. Sometimes this took the form of a new aluminum storefront or a large metal grille applied over the entire building, as was done at the Seever Building (119-0012-0138), the former opera house and store at 219 East Main Street. A few new buildings, such as the Belk Building (119-0012-0146, 123 East Main Street), were built in the 1950s and 1960s to house well-financed department stores or other commercial undertakings.

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

Expansion of public facilities and services was a necessary accompaniment to the growth Marion experienced during the period. Most of this took place outside the proposed district, but the publicly owned site of the old Marion High School was abandoned as an educational center. The building is currently undergoing development as the Smyth County Historical Museum. The fine bungalow (119-0012-0114) next to the town hall was utilized as the police department.

Settlement patterns after World War II expanded to subdivisions outside the immediate area of the historic district. Although modernist design was utilized regularly for commercial and industrial buildings in Marion, most domestic architecture in the study area in the early years after
World War II remained heavily influenced either by traditionalist Colonial Revival styles. A notable exception is the Beville House (119-0012-0028) at 319 North Jones Street, a remarkable Art Deco-style concrete house with a landscaped setting above the river.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Two new religious buildings were built in the district during the period. In 1948, the Lutheran congregation in Marion merged with the congregation of its predecessor, (Old) Ebenezer Lutheran Church to form Ebenezer Lutheran Church (119-0012-0112) in Marion. The new Gothic-style church was constructed in 1949 with the cornerstone being laid as part of the 150th Anniversary celebration of the congregation's organization as Zion Church in 1799. Christ Episcopal Church is the only church located in the newer residential area to the west end of the district. The original building of the church was demolished and the present building constructed in 1940.

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Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected to include all structures that contribute to the historic character of the district, and to exclude areas of visual change in the post-1949 era.

THE RIVER WALK
HOLSTON RIVER
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