NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 an 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 Wytheville Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File No. 139-29

2. Location

street & number Center of town roughly bounded by Monroe, Eleventh, Jefferson, and Twelfth sts. & W. Railroad Ave. ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town Wytheville N/A ☐ vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Wythe code 197 zip code 24382

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Julie V. Vosmik 8/22/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ 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:)

Wytheville HD
Name of Property

Wythe Co., Va.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [x] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [x] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
245	47	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
245	47	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/department store
GOVERNMENT/town hall
(see continuation sheet)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/professional
COMMERCE/department store
GOVERNMENT/post office
(see continuation sheet)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
(see continuation sheet)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other
(see continuation sheet)

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

Wytheville HD
Name of Property

Wythe Co., Va.
County and State

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.)

☒ **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.

☒ **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.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or 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
COMMERCE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1790-1944

Significant Dates

1790
1854
1902

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Miller, Morris C.
(see continuation sheet)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(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:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Wytheville HD
Name of Property

Wythe, Co., Va.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 170 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	491900	4086500
2	17	492980	4086700
3	17	495900	4089020
4	17	493080	4085020

☒ 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 J. Daniel Pezzoni

organization _____ date July 21, 1994

street & number PO Box 7825 telephone (703) 366-7657

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24019-0825

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 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 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.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Historic Functions (cont'd)

GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
EDUCATION/school
RELIGION/religious facility
AGRICULTURE/animal facility
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions (cont'd)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse
RELIGION/religious facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/park

Architectural Classification (cont'd)

Gothic Revival
Octagon Mode
Italianate
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Mission
Craftsman
Art Deco

Materials (cont'd)

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE
walls: STONE, METAL, STUCCO, ASBESTOS, CONCRETE, GLASS, SYNTHETICS
roof: STONE, METAL, ASBESTOS

Architect/Builder (cont'd)

Bowen, Homer K.
Bruce, Alexander C.
Cinder Block Inc.
Coulthard, Mr.
Dean, Joseph
Eubank & Caldwell
Evans, J. M.
Frye & Stone
Huffard, G. W. and Brother
Michael, J. M.
Milburn, Frank P.
Parish, J. E.
Phillippi, Richard E., Sr.
Phillips, Lonnie and Otho P.
Simmons, Alba K.
Sloan, Samuel
Williams, George C.
Zimmerman, William

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Description and Integrity Statement

The Wytheville Historic District is located in the center of Wytheville, an incorporated town of slightly over 8,000 population located in Wythe County, Virginia. The approximately 170-acre district is located between 2,260' and 2,320' in elevation and is characterized by gently undulating topography. A small spring-fed stream flows southeast through the center of the district to Reed Creek, a tributary of the New River. The district contains 292 buildings, mostly commercial and residential buildings with an admixture of churches, schools, government buildings, and transportation-related buildings. Of these buildings, 245 are classified as contributing and forty-seven as noncontributing to the historic character of the district. The oldest buildings in the district appear to date to about 1830, although it is possible that some date to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The most recent contributing buildings date to the early 1940s, and there are buildings in the district constructed as recently as 1994.

Construction materials and techniques are varied; the oldest buildings are log, usually v-notched. Wood frame and brick construction predominated from the mid-nineteenth century on, and builders experimented with concrete block construction (both rock-faced concrete block and smooth cinder block) in the 1920s and 1930s. Wall sheathing include weatherboard (plain, beaded, and novelty cut), board-and-batten, stucco (plain and pebble dash), aluminum, asbestos, and vinyl. Roof sheathing include wood, slate, asbestos, and asphalt shingles, metal (both standing seam and pressed shingle pattern), and built-up asphalt. Foundations were generally constructed of indigenous limestone until the early twentieth century, with brick ranking second in frequency and poured concrete and concrete block occurring with greater regularity as the twentieth century progressed.

With a contributing ratio in excess of 80%, the Wytheville Historic District has a high overall level of architectural integrity. The district's good integrity results from the fact that most buildings retain their historic form, exterior detailing, and important features such as porches and bay windows. On Main Street, the commercial heart of the district, most buildings have had their historic shopfronts altered, but many retain unaltered upper-story facades. The district is relatively free of large parking lots, except in the area surrounding the Wythe County Courthouse. This area is also the location of a concentration of noncontributing modern buildings, mainly one-story professional offices along South Sixth Street. The district has a good overall survival rate of historic landscape features. The east and west ends of Main Street are lined with mature maples, a planting scheme that has characterized the street since the late nineteenth century. The stream that flows through the district has been developed into the Elizabeth Brown Memorial Park, perpetuating the town park that existed at the headwaters of

the stream in the late nineteenth century. Historic brick and concrete sidewalks, stone retaining walls, and ornamental trees are found throughout the district.

Architectural Analysis

Wytheville's earliest architecture was firmly rooted in western Virginia's vernacular tradition, a fusion of British and Continental traditions. If the antebellum houses that survive on the 400 and 500 blocks of East Main Street are any indication, Wytheville's earliest buildings were of log construction. An Englishman who passed through Wytheville in 1796 only several years after the town was established counted twenty-five "wooden" houses.[1] Townsfolk were forbidden to erect wooden chimneys in the 1790s, but an 1818 town ordinance permitting the construction of wooden chimneys by the consent of the trustees suggests that some of these cheap and easily constructed but dangerous chimneys were actually built in Wytheville.[2] The concern about fire was well founded; an 1838 conflagration destroyed fifty buildings--twenty-three of them dwellings--in the heart of town.[3]

Wytheville's disastrous 1838 fire did not reach as far as the 400 and 500 blocks of East Main Street. Consequently, four log houses dating from the 1830s or before have managed to survive in what was traditionally known as the town's "East End." The largest of these is the Fleming K. Rich House at 480 E. Main, a two-story dwelling comprised of two log pens that are said to have once constituted separate houses. The house has 6/9-sash windows and remnants of beaded weatherboard siding on the exterior and several transitional Georgian/Federal architrave mantels on the interior. Another well-preserved member of the group is the John Rider House at 440 E. Main St., an originally hall-parlor-plan dwelling with an architrave mantel and a closed-string corner stair in what was once the parlor. A painting of Wytheville made in the mid-1850s by Edward Beyer shows several of the East End houses with weatherboard cladding painted white. White was the paint color of choice, as indicated by the Beyer painting, with ocher and brown also in use.[4]

One popular safeguard against fire was the use of masonry construction. At least two stone houses, both two stories in height, were built in the district during the early part of the nineteenth century. The Sexton House, formerly located on the 300 block of the south side of West Main Street, was apparently built in 1808. The Whitman House, which formerly stood at 490 W. Main St., is believed to have been built before 1820. Located on the west corner of Monroe and Tazewell streets is downtown Wytheville's only surviving stone dwelling, the 1822-1823 Haller-Gibboney House. This two-story dwelling with its nearly symmetrical five-bay facade was listed in the National Register in 1972.[5]

Brick was more commonly employed than stone in Wytheville masonry construction. The

earliest brick buildings in town clustered around the courthouse--itself a brick building after 1820--near the intersection of Main and Church streets. These early brick commercial buildings have all disappeared except for the one: the Edith Bolling Galt Wilson Birthplace at 115-165 E. Main St. The Bolling building served as the Wytheville branch of the Farmers Bank of Virginia during the 1840s. A notable feature of the building is its false third story, actually a brick parapet with regularly spaced false windows that were originally fitted with louvered shutters to hide the blank wall surfaces behind. The exaggerated height of the building, and the regular fenestration of its second and false third stories, must have been intended to give the building an air of urbanity.[6]

In the 1850s, Wytheville's prosperous merchants and attorneys began to construct large brick residences on Church, Franklin, and Washington streets and Withers Road. So many of these houses had been built by 1866 that a visitor to Wytheville was able to write that "the town itself impressed me as a little Boston, so substantial are many of the houses."[7] The two-story brick houses of the 1850s, 1860s, and early 1870s typically feature double-pile center- and side-passage plans. The earliest have Greek Revival exterior and interior details such as molded window lintels and mantels with pilasters and friezes. The later houses often feature Italianate and Gothic Revival details such as bracketed cornices and mantels with peaked friezes. The group includes the 1858 Ephraim McGavock House at 280 Church St.; the circa 1860 Robert C. Kent House at 225 E. Franklin St.; Ingleside, an 1869 house at 645 Withers Rd.; the 1870 William Terry House at 340 E. Washington St.; and the 1871 Frank S. Blair House at 480 Church St. Several one-story brick houses were built in the district during the same period. The late 1850s Charles H. Fontaine House at 195 E. Franklin St. is a one-story brick dwelling with a center-passage double-pile plan. On the 600 block of West Main Street stand two one-story, single-pile, brick houses dating to about 1860. Despite their modest scale, the two houses feature relatively refined details such as molded cornices, window and door lintels with corner blocks, and pencilled mortar joints.

Several important houses were built in the district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most unusual of these was the octagonal house at 585 W. Main St. begun by Henry Quincy Adams Bowyer about 1870 and added to by J. L. Gleaves in 1890. The Bowyer-Gleaves House and the 1856-1857 Abijah Thomas House in Smyth County are the only historic octagonal houses identified in Southwest Virginia. Their forms owe more to the late-antebellum architectural writings of Orson Fowler than to Thomas Jefferson's earlier experimentation with octagonal plans.

The Gothic Revival is well represented in Wytheville by the Jan A. G. Oewel House at 175 W. Washington St. Built about 1880 by Oewel, a native of the Netherlands, the one-and-a-half-story frame house features steep gables, ornamental board-and-batten siding, second-story balconies

supported by heavy, sculptural brackets, and ogee-arched windows. Queen Anne styling appears in many houses dating from the 1880s to the 1910s. Locally, these houses are characterized by round or polygonal turrets, decorative windows (often incorporating stained glass), and highly textured surfaces created by wood shingles, novelty weatherboards, and turned and sawn ornament. A late and sophisticated example of the style is Sunny Crest, a two-and-a-half-story frame summer home erected about 1903 at 610 S. Fourth St. The house features a hip roof punctuated by gables and dormers that sweeps down to engage a wraparound porch with a circular corner gazebo.

In the 1910s, the Classical Revival was adopted as the style of choice among Wytheville's business and political leaders. Members of the Trinkle family constructed (or refurbished) three houses in the style during the 1910s. The home of Virginia governor E. Lee Trinkle, located at 185 E. Main St., has been demolished, but the stately residences of Clarence and William Trinkle still stand at 325 Church St. and 525 W. Main St. respectively. The Simmerman family too built in the style at 275 and 345 S. Fourth St. The Trinkle and Simmerman houses feature buff-colored brick, monumental porticos, and richly embellished door and window surrounds. The local Classical Revival craze may have been touched off by the construction of the present Wythe County Courthouse, an imposing domed building with Corinthian porticos designed by noted courthouse architect Frank P. Milburn and built in 1902 on South Fourth Street.

Wytheville's more modest dwellings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also came in a variety of shapes and sizes. A well-preserved example of worker housing from the 1870s survives at 660 S. Tenth St., a plain, one-story, frame dwelling associated with the wagon factory of Charles P. McWane. Asymmetrical front wings--faint echoes of the geometric complexities of the Queen Anne--added visual interest to some small houses built around the turn of the twentieth century. A row of three of these L-plan houses survives on the 400 block of West Jefferson Street. Craftsman-style bungalows made their Wytheville debut around 1910 (the David A. Cregger House at 485 W. Main St. and Nuska Lodge at 580 Withers Rd. date to 1909) and by the 1920s and 1930s they had become the standard small-scale house type.

The Colonial Revival style is well represented in houses from the 1930s and 1940s. Richmond architectural historian Mary Wingfield Scott may have helped to popularize the style locally when in the 1920s she remodeled a dwelling at 485 Withers Road by adding gabled dormers and a pedimented stoop. Contractor Homer K. Bowen chose the style for his own house, built at 320 E. Spring St. in 1938. The Bowen House features the usual gabled dormers and classical front entry surround on the exterior, and plaster cove moldings, a stylized Georgian Revival mantel, and pegged "ranch" floor boards on the interior. A contemporary of the Bowen House, the R. V. Crowgey House at 730 S. Second St., combines intrinsically conservative Colonial Revival styling with novel exposed cinder block construction.

Of the scores of builders and carpenters who worked in Wytheville, a few stand out as particularly noteworthy for the quality and volume of their work. James Toncray (1772-1838) was Wythe County's preeminent builder during the early nineteenth century. In 1812, Toncray contracted to build the Wythe County jail; six years later, Toncray, carpenter Jacob Fisher, and finish carpenter John Swope contracted to build the three-story brick Wythe County Courthouse that stood at the corner of Main and Tazewell streets from about 1820 to 1902.[8] Toncray was hired to build his distinctive tripartite courthouses throughout Southwest Virginia; his regional practice prefigured the Wytheville contractors of the early and mid-twentieth century.

The dominant construction firm of the late nineteenth century was Williams & Zimmerman. George H. Williams (born circa 1804) and William Zimmerman (born circa 1828) operated as house carpenters in Wytheville before the Civil War.[9] By 1880, the firm employed ten hands and generated $6,000 worth of annual product.[10] Among surviving examples of the firm's work are the 1873 Wytheville AM&O station at 525B Railroad Ave., an atypical brick building on a line that usually constructed board-and-batten frame stations; Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at 405 W. Main St., designed in 1876 by Alexander C. Bruce of Knoxville, Tennessee; and the 1878 C. B. Thomas House at 380 W. Washington St. The latter is a two-story, frame, T-plan house with paired Italianate windows in the front gable end and circular windows and delicate sawn bargeboards in the gables.[11] Many 1870s and 1880s houses in the district have bargeboards and decorative windows that suggest they may also have been built by Williams & Zimmerman.

The second half of the nineteenth century saw the rise of architectural component manufacturers in Wytheville. In 1857, John Sexton's Wytheville Foundry on West Spring Street produced iron railings and cast window and door frames in addition to agricultural machinery.[12] In the late 1860s, J. B. Barrett's South-Western Virginia Iron Works produced "railings, columns, stoves, Building Fronts, [and] cast window and door frames."[13] D. B. Terrell's 1870s planing mill produced flooring, weatherboarding, and tongue-and-groove boards, and around the turn of the twentieth century the Wytheville Manufacturing Company and W. H. Dodgion produced building materials and assembled them into houses and other buildings.[14]

Morris C. Miller was Wytheville's foremost builder during the first half of the twentieth century. Miller served as contractor on the major construction projects of the 1920s: the 1927 George Wythe Hotel at 170 E. Main St.; the 1928 Millwald Theatre at 205-209 W. Main St.; the circa 1929 Wytheville Municipal Building at 185A W. Spring St.; the circa 1929 Wythe County Jail at 270 W. Monroe St. (located outside the district); and the 1930 Harrison-Hancock Building at 103-105 W. Main St.[15] Miller worked with Roanoke architects Frye & Stone and George Ragan on several of these projects. The hotel and theater are classically inspired, whereas the municipal building, jail, and the Harrison-Hancock Building combine classicism with elements

of the Art Deco style. Miller was ruined by the Depression, but in the mid-1930s he teamed with Homer K. Bowen and the partnership built theaters, industrial plants, and other buildings in communities throughout Southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia.[16]

Introduction to the Inventory

Properties in the inventory are organized alphabetically by street (disregarding prefixes such as "North," "South," etc.) and numerically by address. The heading for each entry lists the historic or generic name of the property, the date or date range of construction, the VDHR file number for the property, and the designation "C" or "NC" for the National Register status of each building as either contributing or noncontributing to the historic character of the district. The body of the entry describes the architectural features of the property (story height, construction materials, style or form, exterior finish, interior features when examined, significant outbuildings, etc.) and provides pertinent historical data. The architectural descriptions are based on a 1991-1993 survey and additional survey and field verification conducted in 1994. Historical information and dates are derived from the sources listed at the end of the entry. These sources include contributions by the following researchers: Kitty Grady, the late Sidney Kincer, Ruth Laubach, Betty Odom, Miriam Poole, Caroline Saunders, Frisby and Adelaide Smith, and Patricia Thompson. Some dates are based on an examination of the Sanborn Map Company maps for Wytheville. These maps were issued in 1886, 1891, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1926, 1930, and 1945 (the 1945 map is a revision of the 1930 map.) Other useful maps include an 1839 map of Wytheville, the circa 1880 O. W. Gray & Son map, and the 1908 Carrington map. Dating is conservative; if a building first appears on the circa 1880 Gray map, it would typically be assigned a circa 1880 date of construction, even if its stylistic attributes suggest it may have been built at any time during the 1870s. Ultimately, some dates are educated guesses based on style, comparison to other similar properties, and indirect historical evidence. In-depth research into primary sources such as deed and tax records would probably result in more precise dating. When accounts of a building's history conflict, the most likely scenario is accepted and the least likely scenario is mentioned in passing. Note: During the preparation of the nomination, most but not all of the properties surveyed in 1991-1993 were field checked to verify the accuracy of the architectural descriptions.

The historic names for properties were determined by several methods. Some buildings have formal names (Millwald Theatre, Ingleside, etc.) that were given to them by original or early owners. Some buildings have been assigned the name of the original or earliest known owner (E. M. Chitwood House, John Rider House, etc.) Hyphenated names usually include the name of a later owner who made significant alterations to a property; the Bowyer-Gleaves House, for example, combines the name of the original owner, H. Q. A. Bowyer, with the name of a later owner, J. L. Gleaves, who made significant additions to the house. In some cases, the name associated with a building in its more or less final historic form is used instead of its earlier name; the commercial building at 110 E. Main, for example, was probably built as the G. S. Bruce & Company Building about 1880, but it is referred to in the inventory as the Wythe County National Bank because its present facade dates to a 1920s remodeling by the bank.

Inventory

240 Calhoun St. Benjamin Topham House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-248. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side- and front-gable roof, and an unusual L-shape plan. In the angle formed by the two principal wings of the house is a one-story porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Other features include modern 1/1-sash windows, sawn eaves brackets and gable decoration, lancet-arched windows in the gables, interior brick chimneys, and extensive modern one-story frame additions with vinyl siding and asphalt-shingled gable roofs.

This house was occupied by Benjamin Topham in 1908. Topham operated a store on the south corner of the lot in 1908 that had been removed by 1913. The house now serves as the Crossroads Shelter. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

245 Calhoun St. Carl Slater House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-249. C.
One-story frame house with vinyl siding, a metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a stone foundation, a one-story front porch supported by square wood posts, modern 1/1-sash windows, sawn bargeboards and pendants in the gables, interior brick chimneys, and a modern front picture window. The house is similar in form to its next-door neighbor, 255 Calhoun St.

In 1908 this house was apparently occupied by Carl Slater. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

255 Calhoun St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-250. C.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. Other features include a stone foundation, a front porch supported by square wood posts with sawn brackets, 4/4-sash windows, a circular vent, decorative sheathing, and sawn ornament in the front gable, and interior brick chimneys. To the south side of the house are two derelict frame buildings dating to the early twentieth century. The house is similar in form to its next-door neighbor, 245 Calhoun St. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

350 Calhoun St. Sarah Muzzleman House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-251. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. Across the front of the house extends a one-story porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Other features include a stone foundation, a front

entry with sidelights and a transom, 2/2-sash windows, interior brick flues, a centered front gable with a circular window with a triangular motif, and a one-story frame addition with vinyl siding.

This house was occupied by Sarah Muzzleman in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

360 Calhoun St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-252. C.
One-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a concrete-block foundation, a gabled entry stoop, 3/1-sash windows, and a concrete block flue.

370 Calhoun St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-253. C.
One-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a concrete-block foundation, a gabled entry stoop, 3/1-sash windows, and a concrete block flue.

3XX Calhoun St. Topham Store. Ca. 1885. 139-29-254. C.
Two-story frame building with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a conventional commercial form that conforms to the angles formed by adjoining streets. The building has a stuccoed first story, 2/2-sash windows, four-pane windows with peaked surrounds in the front gable and a side gable, several small frame additions, a store front addition on the east side, and a two-story concrete block addition dating to about 1950 to the rear.

Joseph Topham operated a general store in Wytheville in 1884; this building, located opposite the Wytheville railroad station, probably dates to the 1880s. In the 1890s the store was known as the Topham Brothers grocery. The building is also located across Calhoun St. from the site of the former Mountain View Hotel, operated by the Topham family. (Sources: Gray map; Chataigne, 1884; Chataigne, 1893; Carrington map.)

150 Church St. Building. Ca. 1910. 139-29-107. C.
Two-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and an accretive form. The building has a bricked-up shop front with a metal cornice of about 1900, a front entry with a pedimented stoop, a round-arched secondary front entry, 6/6-sash windows, and pebble-dashed stuccoed gables.

The Sanborn maps suggest that this building was built between 1908 and 1921. In its original form, the building was a two-story brick structure with a conventional commercial form. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

155 Church St. Building. Ca. 1910. 139-29-97. C.
Two-story frame building with weatherboard siding, a shed roof, and a standard commercial form. The building has large shop front windows below a bracketed wood cornice, an inset front entry with double doors and a transom, 2/2-sash side windows, and a bracketed wood cornice at the top of the front elevation.

The Sanborn maps indicate this building was built between 1908 and 1913. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

161 Church St. Building. Ca. 1905. 139-29-98. C.
One-story frame building with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a standard commercial form. The building has large 2/2-sash shop front windows, a front entry with double doors and a transom, and a simple false front concealing the front gable.

The Sanborn maps indicate this building was built between 1903 and 1908. In 1908 it contained a general store. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

175 Church St. Building. Ca. 1905. 139-29-99. C.
One-story frame building with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a standard commercial form. The building has a concrete block foundation, large shop front windows, 6/6-sash side windows, an inset front entry, a false front with a center peak, and a concrete block rear addition.

The Sanborn maps indicate this building was built between 1903 and 1908. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

200 Church St. Wytheville Baptist Church. 1916. 139-29-112. C.
Classical Revival two-story brick church with stretcher-bond walls, a cruciform gable roof with ceramic tile sheathing and a central dome, and a sophisticated form. The church has a monumental front portico formed by four Ionic columns that support a pediment with dentil moldings and a cross motif in the tympanum, a pedimented front entry, round-arched stained

glass windows and secondary square-headed windows, side elevations with brick pilasters in the Doric order, a dentil cornice, and a dome with a finial and an octagonal drum with circular windows and decorative panels. A large, three-story brick office and classroom wing with simple classical detailing extends to the rear and east side. The sanctuary has seating arranged in a semi-circle directed towards the pulpit, over which are organ pipes in an arched alcove. A semi-circular gallery provides additional seating. Over the sanctuary is the interior of the dome, with a circular stained glass window at the apex.

Although Wytheville Baptists held meetings in town as early as the 1850s, it wasn't until 1883 that the present congregation was formed. In 1887, the congregation purchased the former Methodist church at the corner of Tazewell and North streets as a place of worship. In the 1890s, the congregation built a church at the corner of Church and Spring streets, and in the 1910s the present church site was purchased. Wytheville Baptist Church was built in 1916 by Morristown, Pa. builder M. A. Evans according to plans furnished by J. M. Michael of Charlotte, N. C. The church is virtually identical in form and detailing to the former First Baptist Church in Radford, designed by Richmond architect Herbert Levy Cain and built in 1919. (Sources: Repass, *History of the Wytheville Baptist Church*; Leslie Giles; Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects* [forthcoming]; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour".)

250 Church St. Wytheville Baptist Church Parsonage. Ca. 1940. 139-29-101. C. Colonial Revival two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The symmetrical three-bay front elevation has a center entry under a pedimented stoop supported by large brackets. Other features include a concrete foundation, an exterior gable-end brick flue, 6/6- and 8/8-sash windows, a one-story shed-roofed side sun porch, and a one-story shed-roofed rear wing.

280 Church St. Ephraim McGavock House. 1858. 139-4. C. 139-29-315
Greek Revival two-story brick house with a raised basement, five-course American-bond walls with header-stretcher courses every sixth course, a metal-sheathed hip roof, and a center-passage plan. The symmetrical three-bay front elevation has a one-story pedimented portico supported by Doric columns and a raised brick base with arched openings below, and reached by a pair of curving brick stairs with iron hand rails. Other exterior features include 6/6- and 6/9-sash windows with molded lintels and some with louvered shutters, a brick chimney that rises on the interior of each side elevation, and frame one- and two-story rear additions above a basement-level two-car garage. The interior has a center-passage stair with a turned newel and plain balusters, and Greek Revival mantels in the principal rooms.

Ephraim McGavock (b. ca. 1805) was a merchant who served as Wytheville's first treasurer in 1839 when the town was incorporated. In 1860, McGavock served as the clerk of the Wytheville branch of the Farmers Bank of Virginia. McGavock married Abigail Jouett (b. ca. 1815) in 1840. Jouett had come to Wytheville from New Jersey in 1839 to teach French and music; in the 1840s she was instrumental in organizing St. John's Episcopal Church. Behind the McGavock House is a school, believed to have been built in 1858, that was operated by Abigail J. McGavock (see 170 E. Franklin St.; the school was enlarged as a dwelling in the late nineteenth century). The McGavock House was acquired in 1920 by Emily B. Robinson, who added the curved front steps. (Sources: Wilson, "Southwest Va. Churches: Notes on Old St. John's;" Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville;" U. S. Census.)

285 Church St. Wytheville Presbyterian Church. 1863. 139-29-111. C.
Hybrid Gothic Revival/Italianate one-story brick church with American-bond walls, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a nave form with central entry tower. The tower has a main entry with double doors with arched panels and a round-arched transom, a stained-glass wheel window above, and an upper tier with Italianate round-head louvered belfry arches, brick pinnacles with metal crestings, and a spire with an octagonal base and cross finial. Other exterior features include a finely crafted limestone foundation with basement level, round-arched stained glass windows, bracketed and scalloped cornices, and a modern two-story rear wing of brick with round-arched windows.

Wytheville Presbyterian Church was begun in 1858 and dedicated in 1863. The building is based on a design from Samuel Sloan's *The Model Architect*. The interior of the church was painted in 1902 according to suggestions made by architect Frank P. Milburn, who was in Wytheville for the construction of the new courthouse. In 1927 or 1928, builder Lonnie P. Phillips helped in the dismantling of the original 110'-tall steeple. Additions to the church were made in the early 1980s, and a steeple was reinstalled. (Sources: Worsham, *Wytheville Final Survey Report*; *Southwest Virginia Enterprise*, March 6, 1902; O. P. Phillips; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville".)

325 Church St. Clarence M. Trinkle House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-110. C.
Classical Revival two-story brick house with stretcher-bond buff-colored brick walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. The dominant feature of the exterior is a monumental front portico surmounted by a balustrade and supported by Doric columns arranged in a semicircle. The two-story portico engages a wraparound one-story porch with classical columns and a balustraded balcony. Other exterior features include 9/9-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, a dentil cornice, and unusual gabled dormers with flared segmental pediments and Palladian windows. On the south elevation is a one-story stretcher-bond brick

addition dating to the mid-twentieth century; on the north elevation is a one-story buff-colored brick addition that is later in date.

Equally grand is the interior of the house, entered through a front entry with leaded glass sidelights and elliptical transom. The commodious entry hall has openings framed with Corinthian columns and dentiled entablatures that lead into the main parlor and the back stair hall. The stair has a center run that divides into flanking upper runs at a landing. On the left-hand side of the entry hall, an opening with a classical architrave and pocket doors opens into a parlor that features a mantel with an entablature supported by fluted Doric columns and flanked by French doors with leaded glass round-arched transoms (these doors open into an enclosed section of the wraparound porch). The other rooms of the house are also richly detailed.

The Sanborn maps indicate the house was constructed between 1908 and 1913. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

330 Church St. St. Paul's Methodist Church. 1885. 139-29-103. C.
Gothic Revival one-story brick church with stretcher-bond walls, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a nave form with complex front elevation. The church has a corner tower with a lancet-arched entry with stained-glass quatrefoil window, small lancet windows and large louvered lancet-arched belfry openings, corbeling, a bracketed cornice, and a pressed-metal-sheathed octagonal spire with a weathervane finial. Other features of the facade are corner buttresses, lancet-arched stained-glass windows, a brick pinnacle, and a brick-veneered side wing completed in 1994. The interior of the church features a nave with a varnished beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling, plastered walls, a paneled wainscot, a balustraded balcony over the entrance from the front vestibule, and a large lancet-arched reredos with wood tracery and organ pipes.

St. Paul's is the third church building of Wytheville's Methodist congregation, which organized prior to 1827. The lot for the present building was sold to the congregation in 1883 by the heirs of Ephraim McGavock. Some of the stained glass in the church was taken from the Methodists' second church. Additions were made to the church in 1908 and 1931. Chimes were installed in the tower in 1940. A two-story parsonage (probably also built in the mid-1880s) formerly stood beside the church. (Sources: Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; Patricia Thompson; Judson Lambert; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Sanborn maps.)

350 Church St. J. D. Pobst House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-104. C.
Classically detailed two-story brick house with Flemish-bond walls with vitrified headers, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a one-story front porch

supported by Doric columns and with a balustraded balcony and curved ends that extend past the side walls of the house. Other features include 1/1-sash windows, a one-story shed-roofed enclosed porch across the rear, brick interior chimneys, and an unusual gabled front dormer with a diminutive balustrade. A garage was constructed in 1991.

Jeweler J. D. Pobst built this house about 1925. In 1926 it was purchased by Dr. James M. Miller. (Sources: F. D. and A. J. Smith; Sanborn maps.)

360 Church St. Dowdal House. Ca. 1875. 139-29-105. C.
Two-story brick house with painted five-course American-bond walls with header-stretcher courses every sixth course, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. Other features include a partly enclosed one-story wraparound porch supported by paired columns on masonry bases, a front entry with sidelights and a classical surround, segmental- and square-headed 1/1-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a one-story aluminum-sided frame addition to the rear. Behind the house is a one-story painted brick garage with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The garage appears to date to the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The house is identified as the "Mrs. Dowdal Est[ate]" on the circa 1880 Gray map of Wytheville. In 1908 it was owned by Dr. W. S. Sayers, and in 1921 it was owned by J. D. Pobst. The front porch appears to have been altered in the 1910s. (Sources: Gray map; Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

375 Church St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-109. C.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof and a double-pile form. Other features include a one-story wraparound porch supported by brick pillars, 6/6-sash windows, brick interior chimneys, hipped dormers, and an enclosed inset two-story rear porch.

385 Church St. Mrs. E. W. Umberger House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-108. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with stuccoed walls, a complex asphalt-shingled and metal-sheathed gable roof, and a center-passage plan. Other features include a wraparound porch with paired and triple columns and a stuccoed railing, a brick foundation, a front entry with sidelights and transom, and decorative wood shingles in the gables and on the sides of a gabled front dormer.

This house belonged to Mrs. E. W. Umberger in 1908. (Sources: Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

450 Church St. The Pines. 1872. 139-29-106. C.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. A monumental portico extends across the front elevation supported by simple columns. Other exterior features include 6/6-sash windows and a front entry with sidelights and transoms, molded lintels over door and window openings, interior brick chimneys, and gabled and shed-roofed two-story brick wings to the rear. The interior detailing is characteristic of the late Victorian period, with turned stair newels and balusters and mantels with bracketed shelves and Tudor-arched fireplace openings.

Contractors Coulthard and Huffard built this house in 1872 for Confederate veteran Peter Gallagher, then sheriff of Wythe County. In 1885 the house was purchased by Joel C. Green, who later sold it to Samuel W. Williams, an Attorney General of Virginia and a judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit Court. The front portico was added by Mr. and Mrs. James L. Gleaves, who purchased the house in 1918. Lee and Daisy Howe Umberger lived in the house from the 1920s to the 1950s; Mrs. Umberger taught piano in the house. (Sources: Adelaide Smith; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour".)

465 Church St. Bruce House. 1850s. 139-9. C. 139-29-316
Greek Revival two-story brick house with painted five-course America-bond walls with a header-stretcher course every sixth course, a metal-sheathed pyramidal roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. A one-story porch with paired wood posts and a bracketed frieze wraps around the front and side elevations. Other exterior features include a front entry with sidelights and transom, a one-story side wing, 6/6-sash windows, and two interior brick side chimneys. The spartan interior has Greek Revival mantels with simple pilasters and friezes, molded door and window surrounds, and a side-passage stair with a turned newel and simple balusters.

This residence is identified as a Bruce property on the circa 1880 Gray map. It was acquired by St. John's Episcopal Church in 1883 and used by the church as its rectory into the twentieth century. A wing and sleeping porch were added in 1904. (Source: Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville".)

480 Church St. Frank S. Blair House. 1871. 139-23. C. 139-29-317
Two-story brick house with five-course American-bond walls with a header-stretcher course every sixth course, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. The one-story front porch is supported by paired and triple square posts and has turned balusters and a

bracketed frieze. Other features include a stone foundation, a front entry with sidelights and transom, a triple-hung 6/6-sash window on the first-story front, 6/6-sash windows with molded lintels, a bracketed cornice, and interior side brick chimneys. Behind the house is a two-story brick and frame building that may incorporate an early brick kitchen or other auxiliary building.

Confederate veteran Frank S. Blair came to Wytheville to study law with Judge Andrew Fulton. In 1881, Blair served as the state's attorney general, and by 1882 Blair had formed a law firm with Robert C. Crockett. After 1886, Mrs. Thomas Dew and her daughter conducted the Wytheville Seminary (a female academy) in the house and accepted lodgers drawn to Wytheville's cool summer climate. Bettie Heuser operated the property as a boarding house from 1931 until the 1950s. (Sources: historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; *Virginia South West Enterprise*, March 1, 1882; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour".)

485 Church St. Blair-Powell House. Ca. 1875. 139-29-87. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. The house has a one-story front porch supported by square posts and with a gabled element on axis with the center entry of the symmetrical three-bay front elevation. Other features include two one-story side bay windows with bracketed cornices, 6/6-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a front shed dormer.

Frank S. Blair is believed to have built this house during the 1870s, but whether he actually lived at the location is uncertain. Episcopal minister George Washington Nelson occupied the house in the 1880s, and Nelson's sister, Jennie Nelson, operated a girls school in a building behind the house that is now incorporated as a rear wing. In 1889, four-term Wytheville mayor J. J. A. Powell purchased the house, which he owned through 1908. (Sources: historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; Carrington map.)

210 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-187. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a Cape Cod form. The house has a basement garage, a symmetrical three-bay front elevation, 8/8-sash windows, small gable-end and rear wings, and gabled dormers.

215 S. Eighth St. J. M. Sudduth House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-185. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof with a small off-center front gable, and a T-shape plan. The house has an enclosed one-story front porch, a stone

foundation, two-story bay windows on the front and one gable end, 2/2-sash windows, a bracketed cornice, interior brick chimneys, wood-shingled gables with milled ornament, and a two-story ell with a two-story shed-roofed side wing and a one-story shed-roofed gable-end porch.

J. M. Sudduth owned this house from the 1890s until his death in 1917. In the 1890s, Sudduth and a Mr. Hershberger operated a mercantile business in Wytheville. (Sources: Miriam Poole; Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia;* Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

220 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1945. 139-29-188. NC.
One-story frame house with asbestos siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a gabled front entry porch supported by square columns, a concrete foundation, 8/8-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney or flue.

230 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-189. C.
Craftsman one-story brick house with stretcher-bond brick walls and an asphalt-shingled front gable roof. The house has a front porch with a large front-facing gable supported by brick pillars at the corners and wood colonnettes in between. other features include a brick and concrete foundation, 3/1-sash windows, a small kitchen porch, bracketed eaves, decorative rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney.

250 S. Eighth St. Walter Hoilman House. 1929. 139-29-190. C.
Craftsman two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, asphalt-shingled hip roof, and double-pile Foursquare form. The house has a one-story wraparound porch supported by brick pillars and with a solarium enclosure at one end. A similar porte cochere extends to one side. Other features include a concrete foundation, 6/1-sash windows with concrete lintels and sills, an interior brick chimney, and a hipped dormer. Behind the house is a small frame garage with a front-gambrel roof.

Walter Hoilman, an employee of the Southern Railroad, built this house in 1929. (Source: Willard H. Congdon.)

265 S. Eighth St. W. P. Parsons House. Ca. 1950. 139-29-184. NC.
Colonial Revival two-story concrete block house with stretcher-bond brick veneer, asphalt-

shingled side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a symmetrical three-bay front elevation, an inset front entry with a classical surround and ornamental glass in sidelights and transom, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, a side wing with an inset corner porch, and an attached two-car garage. The interior features an entry hall with a stair with a turned newel post, and a Federal style-influenced mantel in the living room.

The house was built for W. P. Parsons by Richard E. Phillippi about 1950. Phillippi built the house from plans prepared in 1948 by Marion, Virginia architect J. W. Williams. (Sources: Janet Campbell; Miriam Poole.)

280 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-191. C.
Tudor Revival one-and-a-half-story stone-faced house with a steep-pitched front/side-gable roof and asymmetrical form. The front entry is contained in a front gable, next to which rises a battered stone chimney. Other features include an enclosed gable-end porch, 3/1-sash windows, a rear deck, and front and rear shed dormer-like elements.

295 S. Eighth St. A. G. Cecil House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-183. C.
Victorian two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The one-story front porch has square posts with sawn brackets and a railing with close-set balusters. Other features include a center front gable with a decorative circular window, sawn bargeboards with terminal pendants in the front and side gables, 1/1-sash windows, interior gable-end brick chimneys, one- and two-story ells, and a rear car port.

The house was owned by A. G. Cecil in 1908. (Source: Carrington map.)

320 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1915. 139-29-162. C.
Transitional Craftsman/Queen Anne one-and-a-half-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a hip roof with multiple gables sheathed in decorative wood shingles, and a double-pile form. The house has a front porch supported by modern columns (possibly metal), a concrete foundation, a small side wing, an unusual side bay window, a front entry with transom, 1/1-sash windows on the first story and 8/1-sash windows in the gables, an exterior brick chimney, and a shed dormer. Behind the house is a metal-sided frame outbuilding that may be as old as the house.

375 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-163. C.
Colonial Revival two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a symmetrical five-bay facade with a center inset entry porch and slightly projecting classical surround with a hip and gable roof. Other exterior features include a one-story gable-end porch with hip roof, 9/1-sash windows, a dentil cornice with returns, interior brick chimneys, and quarter-circle windows in the gables. On the interior are a main stair with paneled square newels, plain balusters, and a paneled spandrel and wainscot. In one downstairs parlor is a classical mantel with fluted round Doric pilasters supporting a paneled frieze.

560 S. Eighth St. Anderson-Spoone House. Ca. 1902. 139-29-255. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side- and front-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a front porch with square wood posts, a weatherboard skirt, and vestigial sawn brackets, a stone foundation, 1/1-sash windows, cornice returns, an interior brick flue, and a rear shed wing. The concrete front walk, which was probably poured in the 1910s, is bordered by small hexagonal tiles and has the initials "WS" formed with tiles.

Walter L. and Anna Anderson acquired an undeveloped lot from Wytheville attorney W. B. Kegley in 1901 and probably built this house soon afterwards. William David Spoone and his wife purchased this house in 1911 from the Andersons. Spoone was a painter and paper hanger who also laid flooring tile and poured concrete walks; the walk in front of his house is a sample of his work, as is the tile paving of the side porch of the 1913 S. S. Simmerman House at 275 S. Fourth St. The house is still owned by the Spoone family. (Sources: Dorothy Spoone; Wythe County deed records; Chataigne, 1893.)

630 S. Eighth St. Preston-Dodgion House. Ca. 1860. 139-29-256. NC.
Two-story log and frame house with aluminum and permastone siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side- and front-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The house has a one-story front porch supported by replacement metal posts, a stone foundation, modern 1/1-sash windows, and interior stone chimneys with brick flues above the level of the roof. The interior features whitewashed log joists in the basement, a center-passage stair with a square newel and turned balusters, and a Victorian mantel with a bracketed shelf and decorative frieze. Behind the house on S. Eighth is a tall, board-and-batten, frame outbuilding that may date to the early twentieth century. The property is classified as non-contributing due to the extent of alterations.

The original log section of this house was occupied by Rob Preston in 1880. Between 1908 and 1913, the house was enlarged by a frame addition on the northeast end. This expansion may

have been made by John Dodgion, who owned the house in 1908. Later, the Hull family owned the house; Barnard and Page Hull were the fifth generation of Hulls to own the house when they sold it out of the family in 1970. (Sources: Mrs. Charles Sands; Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

635 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-257. C.
Craftsman, one-and-a-half-story, rock-faced concrete-block house with a pressed-metal-sheathed front-gable roof and a bungalow form. The house has a front porch with decorative rafter tails and round wood columns, a latticed back porch, a front picture window, 1/1-sash windows, pebble-dash stuccoing in the gables, and a gabled side dormer.

650 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-258. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a corrugated-metal-sheathed side- and front-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a front porch with square wood posts, a foundation of brick piers with stone and concrete-block infill, 1/1-sash windows, and interior brick chimneys. Behind the house stands a small shed.

670 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-259. NC.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a front porch enclosed with concrete block, a front bay window with 3/1-sash windows, 2/2-sash windows elsewhere, and an interior brick chimney. The property is classified as non-contributing due to the extent of alterations.

675 S. Eighth St. Dodgion House. Ca. 1920. 139-29-260. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. Extending around three sides of the house is a porch supported by square brick pillars. Other features include a front entry with transom, 6/1-sash windows, wood-shingle-sheathing and peaked louvered vents in the gables, interior brick chimneys, and a front shed dormer. Beside the house is a frame storage shed with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

A Mr. Dodgion--possibly George Dodgion--built this house between 1913 and 1921. Later the house was owned by the Littrells, and about 1960 it was purchased by the Braxton family. (Sources: Virginia Braxton; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

690 S. Eighth St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-261. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a front entry porch, a concrete-block foundation, 6/6-sash windows, and a brick flue. Two similar houses stand behind this house on the 300 block of Calhoun Street.

225 S. Eleventh St. Edward Crockett House. Ca. 1875. 139-29-1. C.
Two-story log and/or frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal side-gable roof, and probably a hall-parlor plan. Across the front of the asymmetrical three-bay front elevation extends a one-story hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets. Other exterior features include an exterior brick chimney on one gable end and an interior brick flue on the other, a stone foundation, 4/4-sash windows, a two-story ell, and a one-story board-and-batten rear wing (possibly a kitchen).

This house was once the home of the Rev. Edward Crockett. In 1908 it appears to have belonged to Dan Johnson. The house appears on the circa 1880 Gray map. (Sources: Gray map; Sanborn maps.)

230 S. Eleventh St. Haller House. Ca. 1850. 139-29-3. C.
Two-story log and/or frame house with vinyl siding, a hip and front-gable roof, and an accretive form. The house has a stone foundation, a one-story front porch supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets, a front porch with sidelights and transom, 2/2- and 4/4-sash windows, brick interior chimneys, and a two-story ell.

The original section of this house (probably the northwest end) was apparently in existence in 1857 when Dr. Alexander Smyth Haller acquired his father Jacob Haller's house at the location. The house remained in Haller family possession until the early twentieth century when it was sold to Josephine Wolfenden. The two-story frame wing on the southeast end of the house was added between 1880 and 1908. (Sources: Harold Ferguson; Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia;* Gray map; Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

235 S. Eleventh St. Joseph Haller House. . 139-29-2. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a side- and front-gable roof sheathed in pressed metal roofing, and a T-shape plan. In the front angle of the house is a porch supported by square wood posts with sawn brackets. Other exterior features include 2/2-sash windows, a front entry with transom, interior brick chimneys, and evidence of a former double door or door and

sidelights at the front entry.

Dr. Joseph Haller is believed to have built this modest dwelling in 1880. In 1916, the house was acquired by Josephine Wolfenden. The house may have been owned by Frank Traynor in 1908. (Sources: Harold Ferguson interview; Carrington map.)

315 S. Eleventh St. M. E. Leepy House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-26. C.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, a side- and front-gable roof sheathed in pressed metal roofing, and a T-shape plan. The house has a stone foundation, a one-story front porch with modern metal supports, a front entry with transom, and 2/2-sash windows.

The house was owned by M. E. Leepy in 1908, and it has been in the Williamson family since 1946. According to one account, the house may be antebellum in date, although no dwelling appears at its location on the circa 1880 Gray map. (Sources: Rufus Williamson; Gray map; Carrington map.)

325 S. Eleventh St. House. Ca. 1930. 139-29-27. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, a front-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has a one-story wraparound porch with tapered wood posts, 3/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, and a side shed dormer.

345 S. Eleventh St. House. Ca. 1930. 139-29-28. C.
One-story frame house.

Wytheville police chief James Davidson formerly lived in this house.

385 S. Eleventh St. House. Ca. 1930. 139-29-29. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, a side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has a one-story front porch with wood and brick Craftsman supports, 3/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, and a front gabled dormer. Next to the house is a small frame garage dating to the second quarter of the twentieth century.

405 S. Eleventh St. Grace Jones House. 1946. 139-29-37. NC.
One-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and

a simple form. Other features include a gabled entrance porch supported by paired square posts with wood lattice between the posts, a concrete block foundation, an interior brick flue, and 3/1-sash windows.

407 S. Eleventh St. George L. Norton House. 1947. 139-29-38. NC.
One-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and a gable-fronted bungalow form. The house also has a front porch with square posts and simple balusters, a concrete block foundation, an interior brick flue, and 1/1-sash windows.

260 S. Fifth St. Ben McKinney House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-16. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. Across the front of the house extends one-story porch with turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze. Other features include a concrete block foundation, a front entry with transom, 2/2-sash windows, a small front gable, and a one-story ell and rear porch.

This house was owned by Ben McKinney in 1908. There is a possibility the house was built as early as 1879, although it does not appear on the circa 1880 Gray map. (Source: Gray map; Carrington map.)

280 S. Fifth St. Wytheville Training School. 1888. 139-25. C. 139-29-318
One-story frame school with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed pyramidal roof, and a square plan. The building has a finely crafted limestone foundation, a front porch, banks of large 2/2-sash windows, and gabled ventilators and a louvered belfry on the roof. The interior was originally divided into three classrooms and featured beaded tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling sheathing and molded door trim with turned corner blocks. Presently the interior has a modern drop ceiling. Adjoining the building is a one-story frame annex with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a side shed wing, and a front porch.

After the Civil War, the Freedmen's Bureau helped establish a school in Wytheville for the town's African-American population. A school and church building was constructed in the mid-1870s on the site of the present school. The cornerstone for the present building was placed on 26 August 1888. Students from Wythe and surrounding counties attended the school, which served until the Scott Memorial School was built in 1952. (Sources: Mary Kegley, "Wytheville Training School" PIF; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour."

1XX S. First St. Building. Ca. 1930. 139-29-314. C.
Tudor Revival one-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a parapeted flat or shed roof, and a simple form. The building has two units, each with a Tudor-arched entry trimmed in limestone or cast stone, a row of five 8/8-sash windows trimmed like the entries, a water table, and a decorative parapet.

280 S. First St. William H., Jr. and Daisy M. Ribble House. Ca. 1912. 139-29-202. C.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond brick walls, asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. The front entry is sheltered by a portico supported by two-story square columns that engages a second-tier balustraded balcony. From the side elevations extend one-story porches with square columns and balustrades similar to that of the balcony. Other features include 8/1-sash windows with cast stone lintels and sills, a two-story rear wing, interior brick chimneys, and hipped front and rear dormers.

This house was built between 1908 and 1921, as indicated by Sanborn maps, by Dr. William Henry Ribble, Jr. Ribble probably built the house upon marrying his third wife, Daisy Maupin, in 1912 (see 390 W. Spring St.) (Sources: Chitwood, "Physicians of the Ribble Family;" Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; Chataigne, 1893; Hill, 1896; Sanborn maps.)

365 S. First St. George T. Foltz House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-100. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side- and front-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has a one-story wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze. The porch is graced by a corner gazebo with a peaked roof. Other features include a front entry with sidelights and transom, 2/2-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. Behind the house is a two-story frame garage with vinyl or aluminum siding.

George T. Foltz bought this house in 1907. (Sources: F. D. and A. J. Smith; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

415 S. First St. R. W. Williams House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-92. C.
Two-story frame house with vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The house has a shallow pedimented stoop sheltering a front entry with sidelights, one-story side and rear porches, 9/1- and 12/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, and a front shed dormer.

This house may originally have been the home of R. W. Williams.

455 S. First St. Moore House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-91. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a Cape Cod form. The house has a symmetrical three-bay front elevation with a center entry with classical surround, a gabled side porch and a small enclosed shed-roofed back porch, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, two gabled front dormers, and a large rear shed dormer.

1XX N. Fourth St. Building. Ca. 1910. 139-29-262. C.
One-story frame building with asbestos-shingle siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a conventional small-scale commercial form. The building has a poured concrete foundation, window and door openings covered with plywood, an interior brick flue, and vestigial weatherboard siding in the north gable.

This small building was built between 1908 and 1913. It appears to have served briefly as a dwelling in the 1910s before becoming a printing office in the 1920s. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

140 S. Fourth St. Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-223. C.
Two-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, parapeted shed roof, and standard commercial form. The building has modern shop fronts under an asphalt-shingled pent roof, altered second-story windows, metal tie-rod caps on the side elevations, and a dentil-like corbeled cornice.

This building was built between 1921 and 1926. In 1926 it contained a store and an office, and in 1930 a band room was also located in the building, possibly in the second story. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

180 S. Fourth St. Ewald-Lester Building. Ca. 1980. 139-29-221. NC.
Modern two-story steel-framed building with stretcher-bond brick veneer, a flat roof, and a horizontal box-like form. The building's front elevation is divided into three bays with an inset front entry and tinted ribbon windows.

250 S. Fourth St. Wytheville Community Center. 1973. 139-29-116. NC.
Modern two-story steel-framed building with brick and corrugated metal elevations and a shallow-pitched, metal-sheathed gable roof. The front of the building has a one-story office wing with a glassed-in entry porch; under the building is a basement level.

260 S. Fourth St. William E. Fulton House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-117. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with weatherboard siding and a complex hip roof with pressed-metal sheathing. Wrapping around two sides of the house is a one-story porch supported by paired Doric columns and with a second-tier front sleeping porch with wood-shingle . Other features include two-story bay windows, 1/1-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and front and side gables, the latter with a colonnetted balcony.

This house was owned by attorney William E. Fulton in 1921. The house was built between 1908 and 1921, as indicated by Sanborn maps. The house is also known as the Judge Andrew Fulton House. (Sources: Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour;" Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*; Sanborn maps.)

2XX S. Fourth St. Wythe County Courthouse. 1906. 139-12. C. 139-29-319
Imposing Classical Revival building, two-stories in height, of stretcher-bond buff-colored brick construction, with a complex metal-sheathed gable roof and center dome. The building has two monumental porticos, both consisting of two-story brick columns with Corinthian capitals and richly ornamented pediments. The front portico, facing South Fourth Street, is the deeper of the two, and it engages a second-tier balcony supported by scrolling metal brackets. The eight-sided dome is raised above the building on a base embellished with Doric columns and round-arched niches. Other elements of the exterior are 2/4- and 4/4-sash windows, a cornice with modillions and dentils, clock dials on four sides of the dome, and a modern one-story brick addition. The interior features a center lobby with patterned ceilings, heavy scroll brackets at the intersection of passageways, and staircases with turned balusters and decorative square newels.

The Wythe County Courthouse was designed by noted architect Frank P. Milburn and constructed by J. E. Parish of Lynchburg. A Circuit Court building was built next to the court house and completed in 1982. (Sources: historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Kegley and Chitwood, *An Album of Wythe County, Virginia.*)

310 S. Fourth St. Wythe County Community Diversion Program Building. Ca. 1960. 139-29-118. NC.
Two-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and simple form.

275 S. Fourth St. Hayes-Simmerman House. 1913. 139-29-153. C.
Classical Revival/Queen Anne two-story brick house with buff-colored stretcher-bond walls, hip and gable roof sheathed in pressed metal roofing, and a double-pile form. Across the front of the house extends a monumental portico with widely spaced round columns, a second-tier balcony, and unusual frieze. Other exterior features include decorative windows, a front entry with decorative sidelights and transom, one-story side porches supported by round columns (the north porch floor was tiled by William D. Spoone), interior brick chimneys, asymmetrically placed gables, and a front shed dormer with diamond-pane windows. On the interior is a grand stair flanked by fluted Ionic columns, classically inspired mantels, and other rich embellishments. Behind the house are a contemporary brick garage with a pyramidal pressed-metal roof, and a contemporary brick meathouse with bricked-up lattice vents and a second level with pebble-dash stucco exterior.

This large house incorporates an earlier dwelling, possibly antebellum in date, that was formerly owned by William Hayes and possibly W. Stewart. Colonel S. S. Simmerman remodeled the house in 1913, adding a new front section to the original house. Simmerman represented Wythe County in the legislature. At mid-century the house was used as a hospital, and in the 1960s it housed the Wytheville Community College. Next door at 345 S. Fourth St. is the equally fine George Simmerman House. (Sources: Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Gibson Worsham; Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*; Gray map; Sanborn maps; Dorothy Spoone.)

345 S. Fourth St. George W. and Virginia K. Simmerman House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-150. C.
Classical Revival two-story brick house with buff-colored stretcher-bond walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile form. The dominant feature of the front elevation is a monumental portico with a projecting pedimented center section, two-story Doric columns on masonry bases, a second-tier balcony with robust turned balusters, and a tympanum lunette. Linking the front portico, a similarly detailed recessed side portico, and the body of the house itself is a heavy cornice with modillions and triglyphs. The first- and second-story windows on the front elevation form a single two-story composition with cornices, false balustrades, and elliptical heads. Other features of the exterior are a front entry with sidelights and transom,

square-headed secondary windows, hipped dormers, and one-, two- and three-story rear wings and additions. The interior features a grand stair with massive square newels and a curved well, and wall surfaces enriched with pilasters, shoulder-height recessed paneling, and cornices.

George W. Simmerman apparently built this house in the 1920s, possibly incorporating the two-story frame G. S. Bruce House in the process. Simmerman was a cattle rancher, owning 2,000 acres of Wythe County farmland. He is said to have built this house for his wife, Virginia Kathryn Phipps Simmerman. In his will, Simmerman left the house for use as a retirement home. Next door at 275 S. Fourth St. is the equally fine S. S. Simmerman House. (Sources: Patricia Thompson; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Sanborn maps.)

360-370 S. Fourth St. Oddfellows Building. Ca. 1900. 139-29-119. C.
Two-story brick building with five-course American-bond walls, a front-gable roof, and a standard accretive commercial form. The building has large shop front windows surmounted by a cornice with end brackets, 2/2-sash windows, a stepped false front, and a rear garage addition. 370 S. Fourth appears to be an early addition to 360 S. Fourth.

Old maps suggest that this building may have been associated with the Wytheville Foundry and Machine Company. In 1913 the building contained a "shooting gallery." It presently serves as the Wytheville Odd Fellows Hall, United Lodge No. 87 (Sources: Chitwood and Chitwood, "McWane Foundry;" Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

375 S. Fourth St. Ewald-Tarter House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-149. C.
Two-story frame house with vinyl or aluminum siding, a pressed-metal side- and front-gable roof, and a possibly accretive T-shape form. The house features several Victorian architectural elements such as an angled corner turret with pyramidal roof, a one-story front porch with turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets, a polygonal one-story front bay window, and secondary gables. The house has a stone foundation and a complicated rear elevation with one- and two-story porches, gabled dormers, and a ventilation monitor running along the ridge of the rear wing.

The circa 1880 Gray map shows the Steven Ewald House occupying the site. The present house is probably a reworking of this late-nineteenth-century dwelling. Dr. J. Tarter and his family lived in this house at the beginning of the twentieth century. Tarter was among Wytheville's first car owners. (Sources: Gray; Sanborn maps; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour".)

380 S. Fourth St. Horney Brothers Building. Ca. 1970. 139-29-120. NC.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond brick veneer, asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, engaged front porch, front entry with sidelights, and basement level.

380A S. Fourth St. House. Ca. 1985. 139-29-263. NC.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond brick veneer, asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, symmetrical five-bay front elevation, center front entry with sidelights, 6/9-sash windows with paneled shutters, and basement level.

390 S. Fourth St. Henry Clayton House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-148. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and single-pile center-passage or two-room plan. The house has a symmetrical three-bay front elevation, a front porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, a center front gable with a circular window containing a five-pointed star motif, and 2/2-sash windows. The house is sited on a slope, and the rear wings are a full two stories in height.

This house appears to have been enlarged during the early twentieth century. Henry Clayton may have owned the house in 1908. A "ware room" or small retail shop may have formerly attached to the front west corner of the dwelling. (Sources: Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

410 S. Fourth St. Baumgardner-Mill House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-124. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, corrugated-metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a possible two-room plan. The house has an early porch, an interior brick chimney, beaded and tapered rake boards, and 6/6-sash windows.

This house may have belonged to S. Baumgardner in 1880. It was occupied by J. H. Mill in 1908. The house may be a remnant of a formerly larger house. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

415 S. Fourth St. William Krenning House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-146. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with aluminum siding, complex pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof with gabled offshoots, and complex massing. The two elevations of the house facing Fourth and Washington streets are the most elaborate, featuring a two-story circular turret with conical roof, a one-story porch with replacement supports and a curved end, a stair landing window with a round-arched head, and a polygonal one-story bay window. The house also has 9/1- and 1/1-

sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and pedimented dormers.

William Krenning built this house, and his son Louis Frederick Krenning built the house next door at 425 S. Fourth. (It is possible that Louis F. Krenning also owned this house at one point.) Krenning was the general manager of the Wytheville Woolen and Knitting Mills Company in 1893. The property is also known as the W. L. Yost House. (Sources: Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Chataigne, 1893; Carrington map.)

425 S. Fourth St. Louis F. Krenning House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-145. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with aluminum siding, front-gambrel and side-gable roof with asphalt shingle roofing, and complex massing. At the base of the front gambrel elevation are a one-story round corner room (probably the base of a turret) and a one-story wraparound porch with square posts and angled corners. The house also has 1/1-sash windows, an elliptical window in the apex of the gambrel, and interior brick chimneys. A limestone retaining wall extends in front of the house.

Attorney Louis Frederick Krenning built this house next door to his father William Krenning's house at 415 S. Fourth. (It is possible that William Krenning also owned this house at one point.) (Sources: Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Carrington map.)

430 S. Fourth St. George C. Atkins House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-125. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gable offshoots, and an L-shape plan. The house has a one-story wraparound porch supported by classical columns, a small front bay window with concave roof, 1/1-sash windows, and interior brick chimneys. Behind the house is a small frame shed with novelty weatherboard siding and a gable roof.

George C. Atkins occupied this house in 1908. (Sources: Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Carrington map.)

465 S. Fourth St. Kate Huffard House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-144. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, pressed-metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and L-shape plan. The house is one of the more sophisticated small dwellings of its period in Wytheville, with a front porch embellished with turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze, 1/1-sash front windows with window sash bordered by stained glass panes, a front entry with a transom and stained glass, a large gable-end bay window with paneled walls

and a bracketed cornice, and decorative wood shingle sheathing and millwork in the gables. Behind the house is a two-story frame building with weatherboard siding, a gable roof, and an upper-story apartment.

Kate Huffard occupied this house in 1908. (Source: Carrington map.)

485 S. Fourth St. Charles W. Gleaves House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-143. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof sheathed in pressed metal, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The house has a one-story front porch supported by square posts with sawn brackets, 4/4-sash windows, interior gable-end brick chimneys, a front gable with a circular window with a five-pointed star motif, sawn vergeboards in the front and side gables, and a two-story ell.

Dr. Charles Wythe Gleaves owned this house at the end of the nineteenth century; it is possible that G. W. Hines owned the house before him. One of Gleaves's daughters, Belissa, operated a furniture repair shop in the back of the house. (Sources: Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Gray map; Carrington map.)

490 S. Fourth St. Molley House. Ca. 1885. 139-29-126. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, a hip roof sheathed in pressed metal, and a double-pile form. Across the front of the house extends a two-tier porch with replacement metal supports and railings. Other features include 6/6-sash windows, a rear limestone wing with a frame second-story, and hipped dormers.

A Miss Molley appears to have been the original owner of this house. An 1880s photograph of the house shows it without its present porch. James H. and Mary Jane Umberger Patterson moved into this house in 1907. The Pattersons' son, Robert, Wythe County Circuit Court clerk, owned the house in the mid-twentieth century. (Sources: Gray map; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Carrington map; *Wytheville: Illustrated Prospectus*.)

510 S. Fourth St. Park Place. Ca. 1900. 139-29-128. C.
Queen Anne one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, a complex asphalt-shingled gable roof, and complex massing. The house has an extensive one-story wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze, as well as a small gable corresponding to the front entrance. Other features include a stone foundation, a polygonal bay window, 1/1-sash windows, a tripartite window in the front gable with stained glass panes,

interior brick chimneys, and multiple gables and gabled dormers.

M. J. Swecker is the likely builder of this house, named Park Place by the Swecker family. (Sources: Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Carrington map.)

515 S. Fourth St. J. Ewald House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-131. C.
Two-story frame house with asbestos shingle siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The dominant feature of the exterior are the delicate sawn bargeboards that appear in several gables. Other features include a stone foundation, one-story entry porches with turned posts and balusters and spindle friezes, a front entry with sidelights and transom, 2/2-sash windows, a one-story bay window with colonnettes and bracketed frieze, interior brick chimneys, and circular windows in several gables. Behind the house is a frame shed with weatherboard siding and a pressed-metal-sheathed gable roof.

This house appears as the J. Ewald residence on the circa 1880 Gray map. In 1908 it was occupied by A. G. Cecil. (Sources: Sanborn maps; Carrington map; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; *Wytheville: Illustrated Prospectus*.)

575 S. Fourth St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-130. C.
One-and-one-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with gable offshoots, and a complex plan. The house has a concrete foundation, a basement garage, battered corners with stone accents, a porch with round-arched openings, and 6/1-sash windows.

595 S. Fourth St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-129. C.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile foursquare form. Across the front of the house extends a one-story porch supported by Craftsman wood and brick columns. Other features include a one-story brick side wing and 6/1-sash windows grouped singly or in threes. Behind the house are two gable-roofed frame outbuildings: a weatherboarded shed and a novelty weatherboarded garage.

610 S. Fourth St. Sunny Crest. Ca. 1903. 139-29-264. C.
Queen Anne two-and-a-half-story frame house with weatherboard siding on the first story and wood-shingle siding on the upper stories, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gabled extensions, and a complex form. The house has a one-story front porch with square wood posts, turned

balusters, and a large corner gazebo with a conical roof. Other features include a limestone foundation, bay windows, 1/1-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, windows with stained glass borders in one gable, a rear gabled dormer, and decorative wood shingle sheathing in the gables. Behind the house are a one-story frame garage with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and a swimming pool.

W. T. DeVan (or DeVantt) built this large house about 1903. The DeVans, who were apparently from a northern city, named the house "Sunny Crest" and used it as a summer home. About 1908 or 1910, the house was purchased by Edwin Oliver Patterson, owner of a creamery, ice cream parlor, and grocery stores in Wytheville. Patterson also owned the Betterway Laundry, which served clients throughout Southwest Virginia. A barn, utility shed, picket fence, and a variety of fruit trees and other ornamentals stood on the Pattersons' property, which included considerable acreage around the house. The house remained in the Patterson family until 1955. (Sources: John K. Crowder; Leo V. Patterson; Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

625 S. Fourth St. Collins Auto Repair, Inc. Building. Ca. 1970. 139-29-315. NC.
One-story metal building built as an automobile repair garage.

640 S. Fourth St. Robert Blankenship House. Ca. 1955. 139-29-265. NC.
One-story stone-faced house with asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and ranch house form. The house has an engaged car-port, two-pane windows, and an interior chimney with stone-faced cap. Behind the house stands a one-story frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

Robert Blankenship operated the nearby "Bob B Market."

645 S. Fourth St. Wallace Huffard House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-266. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile form. The house also has a stone foundation, a five-bay front elevation (originally), a front entry with a small gabled stoop, 2/2-sash windows, a gable-end addition, a front gable, and an ell with a side porch with square posts, sawn brackets, and turned balusters.

Wallace Huffard occupied this house in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

770 S. Fourth St. House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-268. C.
Two-story frame house with vinyl siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a double-pile (possibly foursquare) form. The house has a one-story front porch with round wood columns and simple balusters, a poured concrete foundation, 1/1-sash windows, an interior brick flue, a one-story rear shed wing, and a small front gable.

780 S. Fourth St. House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-269. C.
One-story brick house with eight-course American-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled front- and side-gable roof, and a modified T-shape plan. The front of the house is graced by a porch with turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze, and sawn brackets. The house also has a limestone foundation, bay windows, 2/2-sash windows with segmental heads, pedimented gables with circular vents, and a frame ell with aluminum siding. The interior features a center passage and ornate Victorian mantels. Behind the house is a one-story frame outbuilding with board-and-batten siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

785 S. Fourth St. W. H. Dodgion House. Ca. 1915. 139-29-270. C.
Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-influenced two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof with gabled extensions, and a complex form. The house has one-story porches facing onto South Fourth and Lexington streets supported by square brick columns on brick walls. Other features include a bay window, two principal entries with transoms, 1/1-sash windows with cast stone lintels, interior brick chimneys, and semi-circular windows in the gables. Behind the house is a two-story frame outbuilding; bordering the two streets are brick and concrete fence piers with modern wood pickets between.

W. H. Dodgion, owner of a planing mill on Calhoun Street, built this house between 1913 and 1921. In 1914, Dodgion advertised as a "manufacturer and dealer in Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Building Materials." Later the house was owned by Wythe County sheriff George Crockett. (Sources: Verna Fleeman; Sanborn maps; "Everybody's Handy Directory of Wytheville, Virginia.")

820 S. Fourth St. Harry Umberger House. Ca. 1915. 139-29-271. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. The house has an engaged porch supported by round wood columns, a poured concrete foundation, a front entry with sidelights, 1/1- and 2/2-sash windows, a small ell with a porch, interior brick chimneys, and front and rear hipped dormers.

Harry Umberger owned this house, followed by his daughter, Mary White. The house was purchased by Samuel Pope in 1952. (Sources: Audrey Pope; Sanborn maps.)

825 S. Fourth St. Boyd-Allison House. Ca. 1860. 139-29-272. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. The house has a wraparound, early-twentieth-century, one-story porch supported by round columns, a brick foundation with basement, 6/6-sash windows, and interior brick chimneys. The interior may have Greek Revival mantels.

Wytheville booster and one-time mayor Thomas J. Boyd (1804-1893) was the original owner of this house. A native of Albemarle County, Virginia, and a graduate of the University of Virginia, Boyd practiced as a lawyer in Wytheville beginning in the 1830s and served 54 years on the Wytheville town council. From 1853 to 1859 he served as a commissioner on the Virginia Board of Public Works. It is not clear whether Boyd lived in this house, since one account states that he resided at Boyd's Hotel, formerly located across the tracks from the Wytheville train station. Boyd sold this house and five acres to CSA veteran John C. Allison in 1875, and in 1908 the property was owned by J. C.'s son, Guthrie Allison. D. B. Hoilman owned the house in 1921. The house originally faced southwestward towards the depot and Boyd's Hotel, and a kitchen stood off the northeast side. Between 1908 and 1921 the house was reoriented to face South Fourth Street and a porch was added on the east elevation. (Sources: Dr. C. B. Hughes; Randy Humrickhouse; *Wythe County News Centennial Edition* [1939]; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps; Wythe County deed records.)

830 S. Fourth St. House. Ca. 1915. 139-29-273. C.
Two-story frame house with asbestos-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and an unusual tripartite form similar to that of 880 S. Fourth, located next door. On the front of the house is an engaged two-story porch supported by modern posts. Other features include a stone foundation, a front entry with decorative sidelights and transoms, French doors, 1/1- and 2/2-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney or flue. Behind the house are a one-story frame garage with wood-shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a one-story frame chicken house with novelty weatherboard siding, and a concrete-block chicken house.

880 S. Fourth St. House. Ca. 1915. 139-29-274. C.
Two-story frame house with modern siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a tripartite form. The house has a complex front porch with a one-story section that extends across the front

and rises to two stories in height in the center. This porch is engaged under the front gable of the house and has round wood columns and turned balusters. Other exterior features include a stone foundation, a front entry with diamond-paned transom and sidelights, 2/2-sash windows, pedimented gable ends with windows, and a one-story ell. Like its next-door neighbor at 830 South Fourth, the house has a two-story grand hall paneled from floor to ceiling in chestnut (the original ceiling is now concealed by a drop ceiling). Other interior features include a stair with square newels and balusters, a dining alcove with a built-in china cabinet fronted with latticed glass doors, milled door surrounds, and original radiators.

A Pennsylvanian gentleman (name unknown) came to Wytheville with his brother to operate a lumber business around the 1910s. The two brothers built houses side by side on S. Fourth St. Essie Marshall, a legal secretary, owned the house later, then Susan Moore. The Fleemans bought the house at auction in 1949. (Source: Verna Fleeman.)

920 S. Fourth St. Harman Umberger House. Ca. 1915. 139-29-275. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with cruciform gable extensions, and a double-pile form. The house has a one-story wraparound porch with aluminum-clad square supports and simple balusters. Other features include decorative multi-pane front windows, a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, gabled dormers, a bank of 1/1-sash windows in the front gable, and an interior brick chimney. Also on the property are a one-story frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof; and two frame chicken houses.

Harman Umberger owned this house during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The house was used as a rooming house for employees of the Carter Hosiery Mill and other local industries. (Source: Verna Fleeman.)

170 E. Franklin St. McGavock-Fulton House. 1858. 139-31. C. 139-29-320
Victorian two-story brick house with stretcher-bond brick walls, a complex gable roof with pressed metal sheathing, and a complex form. The house has many notable features including a one-story front porch with square posts, sawn brackets, and a bracketed cornice with dentil molding; one- and two-story bay windows pierced by narrow windows with polygonal heads and decorative brick lintels; a one-story brick wing with multiple windows and a cornice similar to that of the porch; a front entry with stained glass in the door panels and in a segmental transom; 2/2-sash windows with peaked lintels; multiple gable with decorative windows and openings (one with a bracketed balcony) and sawn and turned ornament; and a one-and-a-half-story rear addition with bargeboards and gabled dormers.

The first-story section of this sophisticated dwelling was built in 1858 as a school operated by Abigail McGavock, who lived with her husband Ephraim next door at 280 Church St. The McGavocks' daughter, Cynthia, married John H. Fulton in 1876, and the couple took up residence in the schoolhouse. Judge Fulton served a term in the Virginia legislature. The Fultons gave the dwelling its present two-story form in the 1880s. (Sources: Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour".)

195 E. Franklin St. Charles H. Fontaine House. Late 1850s. 139-7. C. 139-29-321
One-story brick house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof and a double-pile center-passage plan. A one-story porch supported by classical columns extends across the front of the house. The house has a front entry with sidelights and transom, 6/6-sash windows surmounted by lintels with turned end blocks, interior brick chimneys, an early or original brick ell, and twentieth-century weatherboarded frame additions to the rear.

This house was built by Charles H. Fontaine, possibly as early as 1855. Fontaine was a hotel keeper who served as Wytheville's postmaster during the Civil War. In 1871 the house was acquired by Dr. R. E. Moore, a Confederate surgeon who continued his practice on the property. (Sources: Patricia Thompson; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady.)

225 E. Franklin St. Robert C. Kent House. Ca. 1860. 139-11. C. 139-29-322
Greek Revival two-story brick house with stuccoed walls, a metal-sheathed hip roof with a balustraded widow's walk, and a double-pile center-passage plan. Across the front and rear of the house are one-story porches supported by paired square posts (the rear porch is partly enclosed). Other exterior features include a complex one-and-a-half-story side wing, an entry with stained glass sidelights and transom, 8/8-sash windows with molded lintels and louvered shutters, and brick chimneys rising on the interior of the side elevations. The richly detailed interior features a center passage with a triple-arched screen and a stair with turned newels and balusters, wide openings with pocket doors, heavy molded door and window lintels, fireplaces with round-arched openings and paneled mantels, and plaster cornices and ceiling medallions.

This house, also known as Rock Hall, was built about 1860 by Robert C. Kent. The guest wing to the rear served as a temporary dwelling for the Kent family while the main house was being built. The house was acquired by CSA Gen. James A. Walker in 1890 and named Walker Hall. Walker, an attorney, was elected in 1894 as a Republican to represent Virginia's Ninth District in the U. S. House of Representatives. Mrs. M. M. Caldwell (possibly Willie Walker Caldwell, the daughter of James A. Walker) lived in the house in 1908. The house was renamed Rock

Hall by Nathaniel E. Pendleton, who purchased the property in 1939 and served in the Virginia General Assembly during the 1950s and 1960s. (Sources: historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Caldwell, *Stonewall Jim*; Carrington map.)

430 E. Franklin St. Franklin Street Methodist Church. 1883. 139-29-13. C.
One-story brick church with six-course American-bond walls, front- and side-gable roof with pressed metal sheathing, and an elaborated nave form. The front elevation features a shed-roofed vestibule with an off-center gable over the lancet-arched transom of the front entry, and a corner tower with a brick first tier and two frame upper tiers with aluminum siding, corner pinnacles, and a steep pyramidal roof. The church has a stone foundation with segmental-arched basement windows, lancet-arched stained glass windows in the first story, a square apse, and aluminum siding in the gables. The interior features a decorative chancel rail, a choir in the apse, curved pews, and modern ceiling sheathing. The shed-roofed side wings are partitioned off into Sunday school rooms.

After the Civil War, the Freedmen's Bureau helped establish a school in Wytheville for the town's African-American population. A school and church building was constructed in the mid-1870s at the north corner of Franklin and Fifth streets. Franklin Street Methodist Church was begun in 1883 to replace this earlier building. (The Wytheville Training Center at 280 S. Fifth St. was built on the site of the old school in 1888.) The new church was damaged by fire in 1913 and subsequently remodeled, but the building's basic form was left unaltered. (Sources: Mary Kegley, "Wytheville Training School" PIF; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Kegley and Chitwood, *An Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; Sanborn maps.)

480 E. Franklin St. Building. Ca. 1910. 139-29-12. C.
Two-story frame building with asbestos siding, metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and traditional commercial form. The building has a one-story front porch with modern metal supports, balcony railing, 2/2-sash windows, and a two-story shed-roofed rear addition.

The building was built between 1908 and 1921 on the site of a house that was destroyed by fire, as indicated by the Carrington and Sanborn maps. The building served as a lodge in 1921. (Sources: Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

530 E. Franklin St. Charlie Allison Dry Cleaners Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-8. C.
One-story concrete block building with rock-faced block walls, a parapeted roof, a front porch,

and an unusual commercial form.

Charlie Allison built this building as a dry cleaning establishment in the 1920s. The concrete blocks were made in Marion, Virginia and cost five cents a piece. The building burned in the 1930s and was remodeled. In his later years, Allison lived in part of the building. (Source: Shirley Hines.)

610 E. Franklin St. James Hoback House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-5. C. (139-29-5)
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and single-pile two-room or center-passage plan. The house has a front porch supported by square wood posts, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, 4/4-sash windows, cornice returns, and an ell.

James Hoback occupied this house in 1908. A Mr. Porter, a pharmacist at the Central Drug Store, owned the house later. (Sources: Carrington Map; Sanborn maps.)

685 E. Franklin St. Newman-Wohlford House. Ca. 1870. 139-29-4. C. (139-29-4)
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a hip/side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a single-pile center-passage plan with a major rear addition. Across the front of the house extends a one-story porch with turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze. Other features include a front entry with double doors and a transom, 2/2-sash windows, a center front gable with a small peaked window, and a two-story addition to the rear with a secondary entrance that orients the house to S. Eleventh St. as well as E. Franklin St. The original section of the house has a center-passage stair with decorative square newels, turned balusters, tread brackets, and turned pendants. The basement underneath has whitewashed hewn sills and straight-sawn joists. Other interior features include molded trim with decorative corner blocks, mostly four-panel doors, several Victorian mantels, several early-twentieth-century mantels with mirrored overmantels, and a dining room in the rear addition with a high paneled wainscot.

In its original form, this house had a two-story single-pile form. The house was owned by Thomas Newman in 1880. In the early twentieth century it was owned by Josephine Wohlford, who apparently expanded the house between 1908 and 1913. The house was owned by the Kincer family from 1926 to 1962. It is said that the house incorporates a log dwelling. (Sources: Lynnette Anderson; Jimmy Kincer; Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

440 W. Franklin St. Edward J. Moskowitz Building. Ca. 1960. 139-29-192. NC.
One-story brick building with a flat roof and a modern small-scale commercial form. The building has a basement level, a front entry porch, and limestone door and window surrounds and parapet coping.

590 W. Franklin St. Cloyd McGavock House. Ca. 1920. 139-29-182. C.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a Foursquare double-pile form. Across the front of the house extends a one-story porch supported by brick pillars that resolves into a porte cochere on the side elevation. The house also has 1/1-sash windows, a brick chimney, and hipped dormers. Also on the property is a garage.

The house was built by Cloyd McGavock in the early 1920s. (Source: Miriam Poole.)

610 W. Franklin St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-177. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, slate-shingled side-gambrel roof, and double-pile form. The house has an off-center front entry with sidelights, transom, pilaster surround, and a gabled stoop supported by brackets. Other features of the house include one-story side sun rooms with balustraded balconies, paired 9/1-sash windows on the first story, and large, brick-faced shed dormers on the front and rear.

Margaret Early Jackson Brewer lived here. (Source: Miriam Poole.)

615 W. Franklin St. House. Ca. 1935. 139-29-166. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged front porch supported by brick pillars between which span brick railings, an off-center front entry with sidelights, 6/1-sash windows, bracketed eaves, and front and rear shed dormers.

620 W. Franklin St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-176. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged front porch with aluminum-sided??? pillars and railings, a concrete foundation, 6/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, and front and rear shed dormers.

625 W. Franklin St. House. Ca. 1935. 139-29-167. C.
Craftsman one-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls and a front-gable roof. The house has an off-center screened front porch supported by brick pillars, a concrete foundation, 6/1-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and small gabled side dormers.

630 W. Franklin St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-175. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled clipped side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged front porch supported by battered stone pillars connected by stone railings. Other features include a gable-end chimney with a stone base and brick stack, 10/1-sash windows, and a wood-shingle-sided front shed dormer. Behind and to the side of the house is a matching one-story garage with a clipped gable roof.

635 W. Franklin St. House. Ca. 1930. 139-29-168. C.
Craftsman one-story frame house with aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof. The house has an engaged front porch supported by paired square wood posts, replacement windows, bracketed eaves, and an interior brick chimney.

645 W. Franklin St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-169. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged front porch with aluminum-sided pillars and railings, a concrete foundation, a front entry with sidelights, 2/2-sash windows, interior brick flues, bracketed eaves, front and rear shed dormers, and small additions.

650 W. Franklin St. Myers House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-174. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with textured stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an inset porch at one front corner, a stuccoed foundation, 9/1-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, bracketed eaves, asbestos-sided gables, and front and rear shed dormers.

The house has been associated with the Myers family for many years. (Source: Miriam Poole.)

360 W. Jefferson St. A. J. Brawley House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-155. C.
Two-story frame house with asbestos-shingle siding, a side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-

passage plan. A one-story porch with square posts, turned balusters, and sawn brackets extends across the front. Other features include a one-story ell, a double round-arched window in the center of the second-story front elevation, and a centered front gable with a round window and sawn bargeboard. Also on the property is a shed-roofed frame garage with vertical-board siding.

A. J. Brawley occupied this house in 1880. In 1908 the house served as a Methodist parsonage. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

425 W. Jefferson St. House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-283. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a front porch with replacement metal supports, a brick foundation, a decorative front door, 2/2-sash windows, sawtooth wood shingles in the gables, and interior brick chimneys.

This house was built between 1908 and 1913. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

435 W. Jefferson St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-282. C.
One-story frame house with vinyl siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a Craftsman front porch with a wall and clustered square wood posts, 2/2-sash windows, and interior brick chimneys.

This house may have been occupied by Charles Dickey in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

440 W. Jefferson St. P. C. Foltz House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-281. C.
Two-story frame house with asbestos siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. Across the front of the house extends a one-story porch supported by round wood columns. The house also has a stone foundation, front entry with a transom and sidelights, 2/2-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a one-story ell with a side porch with turned posts and balusters. The interior features a center-passage stair with turned newels and balusters. Behind the house are a frame shed with weatherboard siding and a gable roof, and two vertical-board frame chicken houses.

P. C. Foltz occupied this house in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

455 W. Jefferson St. House. . 139-29-280. C.
One-story frame house with vinyl siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a front porch with square posts and balusters and sawn brackets, a stone foundation, 2/2-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a rear porch and deck. Behind the house are a two-story, gabled, frame garage and storage building with corrugated-metal siding and roofing, and a woodshed with similar form and detailing.

This house may have been occupied by Luke Stewart in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

490 W. Jefferson St. House. Ca. 1945. 139-29-279. NC.
One-story brick house with stretcher-bond (veneer?) walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a front porch with brick wall and supports, 3/1-sash windows, a front picture window, an interior gable-end brick chimney, a brick rear addition, and an attached carport.

510 W. Jefferson St. House. Ca. 1920. 139-29-278. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has an engaged wraparound porch with slender round wood columns and simple balusters, a front entry with transom, 2/2-sash windows, and front gable, and a rear gabled dormer.

530 W. Jefferson St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-277. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, a corrugated-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a gabled front entry porch, a poured-concrete foundation, 3/1-sash windows, and two interior brick flues. Behind the house is a small frame garage.

540 W. Jefferson St. McWane-Oewel House. Ca. 1870. 139-29-276. C.
One-and-a-half-story log and/or frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sided side-gable roof, and a single-pile form with a probable center passage. The house has a front entry porch with chamfered post, turned balusters, sawn brackets, a spindle frieze, and trelliswork. The front entry has a decorative surround, sidelights, and a transom with diamond-shaped panes. Other features include a stone foundation, exterior brick gable-end chimneys, 6/6-sash windows, small windows and window/doors in the gables, a later gabled front dormer with

a door opening onto the roof of the front porch, and an early one-story rear wing with a side porch. Behind the house stands a frame stable with weatherboard siding and a corrugated-metal-sheathed side-gable roof.

Iron founder and wagon maker Charles P. McWane and his wife Eliza H. sold a 2/3-acre lot on Jefferson Street to Jan A. G. Oewel in December 1872 for $600, indicating all or a portion of the present house stood on the lot. By 1880 the house had attained its present accretive form. Mrs. J. A. G. Oewel still owned the dwelling in 1908. (Sources: Wythe County Deed Records; Gray map; Carrington map.)

355 W. Lexington St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-284. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front-gable roof with kicked eaves, and a simple form. The house has a gabled one-story front porch supported by Craftsman brick and wood columns, a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, 3/1-sash windows, an interior brick flue, and gabled side dormers. Behind the house is a one-story frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding, a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

105 E. Main St. Building. Ca. 1875. 139-29-96. C.
Two-story brick building with pressed stretcher-bond walls, a parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. The first story of the front elevation features a large display window, an inset store entry with an unusual paneled embrasure that may be associated with the original section of the building, and a stair entry, all contained under a pressed-metal shop front cornice with dentils and fluted end brackets. The second story features three 1/1-sash windows with stone sills and is crowned by a heavy bracketed pressed-metal cornice. The side elevation has segmental window openings and a change in the brickwork that indicates the present roof was an alteration.

This building may incorporate a remnant of a brick building that stood at the site in the 1880s. Around 1880 this building contained the offices of the *South West Virginia Enterprise*; in 1886 it contained clothing and confectionery shops. A 1901 photograph shows this original building as a two-and-a-half-story structure with peaked parapet. At that time the building housed the saddle and harness store of C. A. Ewald. The building appears to have achieved its present form and appearance in the 1910s. (Sources: Gray map; Sanborn maps; Kegley and Chitwood, *An Album of Wythe County, Virginia*.)

105A E. Main St. Wytheville Post Office. 1916. 139-26. C. 139-29-323
Classical Revival two-story brick building with English-bond walls, a parapeted roof, and simple massing. The front and side elevations are divided by a heavy terra cotta cornice into a monumental lower story and an attic story. Superimposed onto the front elevation is a classical surround with pairs of brick pilasters flanking a round-arched entry and supporting an attic-level pediment with a central lunette. The tall first-story windows have 6/6-sash with three-light transoms and jack arches above. Over each window is a decorative terra cotta panel. The attic-story windows are 6/6-sash. To the rear extends a one-story wing with a full basement level and detailing similar to that of the front section. The front entry opens into a vestibule flanked by classical columns that support a barrel-vaulted ceiling with coffering. Adjoining the vestibule is a small lobby with walls relieved by pilasters and round-arched openings (some blind) under a flat coffered ceiling.

110 E. Main St. Wythe County National Bank Building. Ca. 1875. 139-29-44. C.
Three-story brick building with a stretcher-bond front facade constructed of blond brick, red-brick American-bond side elevations, a parapet roof, and a conventional commercial form. The front elevation features a remodeled street-level shop front that may retain 1920s limestone facing below three-bay upper stories with large metal-framed windows, projecting piers, and a heavy corbeled cornice. The side elevation overlooking Tazewell Street has belt courses demarcating the stories and a cornice with dentil corbeling. To the rear extends a two-story shed-roofed wing with a painted first story, an unpainted second story, and 12/12-sash windows.

This building was probably built in the 1870s; in 1884 it was occupied by the G. S. Bruce & Company General Store. Its location at the corner of Main and Tazewell streets opposite the old Wythe County Courthouse made it one of the town's prime business locations. The two-story rear wing was built before 1880. The Wythe County National Bank, organized in 1925, occupied this building in the late 1920s. It was in the late 1920s that the present facade and an elevator were added. Judge W. C. Thomas occupied law offices in the second story of the building. The rear wing was made into a separate building and occupied by the Wythe Hardware Company in years past. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Gray map; Sanborn maps; Wytheville Public Library scrapbooks; Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; Chataigne, 1884; "75 Years Continuous Service, R. P. Johnson General Machinery" [1950].

139-29-324

115-165 E. Main St. Edith Bolling Galt Wilson Birthplace. Ca. 1845. 139-2. C.
Two-story brick building with a stretcher-bond front elevation, metal-sheathed gable and shed roofs, and an unusual and complicated form. The building consists of three two-story units-- two front-gabled end units flanking a shed-roofed center unit--that share a single parapeted front with

a false third story. The front has three shop fronts at street level under a simple cornice, and a second story with 6/9-sash windows. The building features a range of false third-story windows, originally with louvered shutters and now with modern wooden coverings. The southeast side elevation features a second-story entry with a round-arched transom that formerly opened onto a balcony. The rear elevation features three exterior brick chimneys (one of which is truncated), second-story entries (evidence for a former two-tier back porch), and one- and two-story frame and concrete block additions.

The building in which Edith Bolling Galt Wilson was born in 1872 appears to have been built (or remodeled) by the Farmers Bank of Virginia, a Richmond bank that opened branches in a number of Virginia towns during the antebellum period. The bank acquired part of lot 4 on Main Street in 1840 and by 1844 had purchased most of the frontage between Church and First streets. In 1853 the bank sold its building "now occupied by [the] President, Directors and Company" and moved into new quarters next door at the corner of Main and First. Richard M. Taliaferro, Jr. purchased the building for his two stores and for commercial rental space. Taliaferro experienced financial difficulties in the late 1850s and the building was sold at auction to Dr. Archibald Bolling of Bedford County, Virginia in 1860. Bolling's widow, Anne E. Bolling, and his son and daughter-in-law, attorney and later Circuit Court Judge William H. and Sallie W. Bolling, moved into the building in 1866 (William Bolling practiced law in Wytheville before the Civil War). Edith Bolling was born in a second-story apartment in 1872 and lived in Wytheville until 1887. Edith's second marriage, in 1915, was to President Woodrow Wilson, and after Wilson's stroke in 1919, she played an unprecedentedly active role in the operations of the executive branch. Edith Bolling Galt Wilson died in 1961. (Sources: Wythe County deed and chancery records; *Wythe County Historical Review* 39: 14; U. S. Census; Klapthor, *The First Ladies*; Wilson, *My Memoir*; Patricia S. Thompson; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Gray map.)

130 E. Main St. Economy Building Company Building. 1985. 139-29-45. NC.
One-story masonry building with a stretcher-bond front elevation, built-up asphalt roof, and large front display windows.

165 E. Main St. Building. Ca. 1930. 139-29-95. NC.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, parapet roof, and vinyl and metal siding.

Built about 1930 as a grocery, this building was remodeled after a 1977 fire. (Source: Sidney Kincer.)

170 E. Main St. George Wythe Hotel. 1927. 139-29-220. C.
Classical Revival four-story brick building with five-course American-bond walls with header-stretcher courses every sixth course, a flat roof, and simple massing. The front elevation has a slightly recessed center section from which extends a one-story portico supported by Corinthian columns, paired at the corners, and with a balcony bordered by a wooden Chinese-inspired railing. The front entry has double doors and a transom in a classical surround. Large round-arched windows extend across the first-story front, and 6/6-sash square-headed windows light the upper stories. At the top of each of the slightly projecting flankers are 6/6-sash windows in round-arched surrounds with decorative swags in the arches. The top story has other ornamental features such as herringbone and header-bond brick panels, a center panel with three paterae, and, on the parapet, free-standing urns. Other features of the exterior include one-story wings, a side entry canopy, and a four-story elevator tower and a bank drive-through canopy to the rear. The hotel lobby has free-standing square columns and matching pilasters with classically inspired capitals. Other public spaces feature archways, crown moldings, and paneling.

The hotel was designed by the architectural firm of Frye and Stone of Roanoke, Virginia, and constructed in 1927. M. C. Miller of Wytheville served as the general contractor for the project. The drive for the construction of the building was spearheaded by the Wytheville Rotary Club. The headquarters of Southwestern Virginia, Inc., the regional chamber of commerce, was once located in the building. The building originally contained 42 guest rooms. (Sources: O. P. Phillips; Sidney Kincer; John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1820-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* [forthcoming]; Humbert and Begg, *Industrial Survey of Wytheville, Virginia*; Norfolk & Western Collection.)

185 E. Main St. Mountain Security Savings and Loan Building. Ca. 1975. 139-29-88. NC.
Modern two-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a flat roof, and simple massing.

205 E. Main St. Bruce & Maupin Building. 1884. 139-29-49. C.
Two-story brick building with painted walls, a metal-sheathed hip roof, and a conventional commercial form. The dominant feature of the front elevation is an ornate parapet with a bracketed cornice, terminal brackets, and a peaked center panel. The second-story 2/2-sash windows on the front have decorative lintels; the side elevation windows have simple detailing. The street-level shop front has been modernized. On the side of the building is a two-story brick wing that may be an early addition. To the rear is a one-story frame addition.

The firm of Bruce & Maupin built this building in 1884 as a hardware and farm supplies store.

Later owners included the Wythe County Supply Company and Appalachian Power. The building was purchased by the Masons in 1929 and it has served as a Masonic hall to the present. (Sources: Sanborn maps; Sidney Kincer.)

275 E. Main St. St. John's Episcopal Church. 1858. 139-8. C. 139-29-325
Classically-inspired brick church with a stuccoed front elevation, painted American-bond side elevations, a slate-shingled front gable roof, and a nave form. Above the front roof ridge is a cupola with an octagonal columned and louvered belfry and a square base. The front elevation is dominated by an engaged portico supported by four monumental Doric columns and with a Palladian louvered vent in the tympanum. On the side elevations are tall, round-arched, stained-glass windows; similar windows appear also on a rear addition. To the rear is a polygonal apse with arched windows. From the side extends a one-story (two-stories on the rear elevation) brick parish hall and office wing that encloses a courtyard screened from Main Street by a colonnade. The interior features fluted Ionic columns that support a vaulted ceiling.

The impetus for the organization of St. John's--the oldest Episcopal Church in Virginia west of the Roanoke Valley--is said to have come from Abigail Jouett McGavock (see 280 Church St.). McGavock began to solicit funds for the construction of an Episcopal church in 1846, and Wytheville's Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations responded. The church building was begun in 1850 or 1851, and the cornerstone was laid in October 1852. In December 1856 services were held in the basement, and the completed building was consecrated in 1858 by Bishop William Meade. In its original form the church was a three-bay nave-plan building with a cupola similar to the present one, tall square-headed windows on the side elevations, and a small shed-roofed apse. The basement of the church was used as a hospital for Confederate wounded in 1861, and the Wytheville Male Masonic Institute held classes in the basement in 1864. The church was enlarged and remodeled about 1910, and in 1927 "the whole interior of the church was made to conform to the colonial pattern." A parish hall was added on the northeast side in 1954. Contractor Brownie R. Huffard worked on the church in the 1950s, at which time the church was painted. In the church is a window donated by Edith Bolling Galt Wilson in memory of her parents, William H. and Sallie W. Bolling. The front portico may have been built by prolific Wytheville builder M. C. Miller. (Sources: Wilson, "Southwest Va. Churches: Notes on Old St. John's;" "History of St. John's Church, Wytheville, Virginia" 1946; Patricia Thompson; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Kegley and Chitwood, *An Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; Janet Campbell; *Wythe County Historical Review* 42: 15-26; *Wytheville Dispatch*, October 21, 1864.)

315 E. Main St. W. W. Rich Building. 1867. 139-29-14. C.
Two-story brick building with painted and stuccoed brick walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a two-part form that suggests two phases of construction. The building has modernized shop fronts, bracketed wooden cornices in the front parapets, and 2/2- and 6/9-sash windows.

The west section of this building was apparently built by W. W. Rich in 1867 to serve as his cabinet and undertaker shop. In 1870, Miss Newman's "school for young ladies" was conducted in the basement of the building. The building appears as a furniture and undertaking shop on the 1886 Sanborn map. Rich added the east section between 1891 and 1903 as additional furniture sales space. The building later housed Eversole Brothers Commercial Printing and Wytheville Office Supply. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville;" Sanborn maps.)

355 E. Main St. R. P. Johnson Building. 1939. 139-29-285. C.
Art Deco-influenced one-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. The building has a front elevation with quoining and decorative parapet caps, large front display windows, stepped side parapets, and a large one-story brick and concrete-block rear wing dating to 1947. Also on the property are a Quonset hut, erected at the site in 1946, and a one-story tractor shed with T111 siding and an asphalt-shingled roof that replaces a late-1930s Greyhound Bus Station demolished in 1988.

R. P. Johnson Sons, Inc., is the successor to the blacksmith shop and wagon factory of John L. Johnson, established in 1840 and located on East Main Street in 1849. Robert Payne Johnson began his apprenticeship at his father's shop in 1868; R. P. Johnson maintained a connection with the business until the 1940s. During the late nineteenth century the firm "grew to become one of the largest and best known wagon, carriage, hack and phaeton manufacturers in the South with a large export business to Havana, Cuba." The firm also carried a large stock of farm machinery, sawmills, etc. produced by other manufacturers. R. P. Johnson built its last wagon in 1928; ever since the firm has specialized in general machinery retail. The present building was built as a showroom, stock room, repair facility, and shipping facility in 1939. The large front windows were the scene of elaborate Christmas displays at mid-century. (Sources: "75 Years Continuous Service, R. P. Johnson General Machinery" [1950]; James Caudill; *Southwest Virginia Enterprise*, January 14, 1988.)

370A E. Main St. St. Mary's Catholic Church Rectory. 1937. 139-29-286. C.
Craftsman two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile (possibly foursquare) form. The house has a one-story front shed wing, a poured

concrete foundation, 3/1-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney.

The St. Mary's "Priest house" and the new church beside it were dedicated on July 25, 1937. (Sources: WPA "History of Wythe County.")

370B E. Main St. St. Mary's Catholic Church. 1937. 139-29-287. C.
Unusually styled one-story brick church with six-course American-bond walls, a slate front-gable roof, and a nave form. The front entry has double six-panel doors surmounted by a round-arched stained-glass window with a cast stone crucifix. The church also has a poured concrete foundation, square-headed stained-glass windows on the sides, a small belfry or ventilator with a pyramidal roof on the main roof ridge, and a large rear addition constructed of textured purple concrete block.

A Catholic mission was established in Wytheville in 1842 by the Rev. Whelan, Bishop of Richmond. The church of St. Mary's was organized in 1845 with Edward Fox as the first priest. At the time, St. Mary's was the only Catholic church between Lynchburg, Virginia, and Nashville, Tennessee. A church building was built on a lot at the eastern periphery of town before the Civil War. The present church building and adjoining rectory were dedicated on 25 July 1937 by the Rev. John J. Swint, Bishop of Wheeling. The pastor at the time was Raymond J. Judge. The church and rectory together cost $13,000. The large addition to the church, designed by Marion, Virginia architect Cameron Wolf, was made about 1990. (Sources: Rev. James Grealish; Regina M. Coughlan, "Notes on the History of St. Mary's Parish;" WPA "History of Wytheville.")

420 E. Main St. Phelps, Peck & Company House. Ca. 1830. 139-29-288. C.
Two-story v-notched log house with partial weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The house has a one-story front porch with modern or reused turned posts and sawn decoration, a front bay window, 2/2-sash windows with decorative modern wood shutters, cornice returns, interior brick chimneys, a center front gable, and a two-story frame ell with detailing similar to that of the main house.

In 1836, George McFarlane purchased lot 39 with all or a portion of this house standing on it from Phelps, Peck & Company for the sum of $1,600. Robert Gibboney acquired the property in 1839 for $820. In 1880 the house was owned by Z. Stalnaker, and in 1908 it was owned by W. A. Huffard. (Sources: Wythe County deed records; Gray map; Carrington map.)

430 E. Main St. W. A. Hopkins House. Ca. 1870. 139-29-289. C.
Two-story frame (and log?) house with stuccoed exterior, pressed-metal-sheathed front gable roof, and a complex accretive form. The house has a small one-story front porch supported by stuccoed Craftsman columns, modern 1/1-sash windows, and a small side gable. Behind the house are several one-story frame sheds. The concrete sidewalk in front of the house bears the date 1921.

This house first appears in a historic photograph of East Main Street dating to the 1870s, and on the circa 1880 Gray map of Wytheville, although the occupant was not listed. In 1908 the property was occupied by W. A. Hopkins. The house may have been built much earlier than 1880. (Sources: *Southwest Virginia Enterprise* 11 July 1968; Gray map; Carrington map.)

440 E. Main St. John Rider House. Ca. 1830. 139-29-290. C.
Federal two-story log house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and an altered hall-parlor plan. The house has a limestone foundation with cellar, an exterior brick chimney on the northeast gable end with stepped shoulders just above the level of the second-story firebox, a front entry with an eight-panel door and a four-light transom with old glass, a small pedimented stoop over the front entry, 2/2-sash windows on the first story and small 6/6-sash windows on the second story, modern wood shutters with raised panels to each side of the front windows, and a two-story frame ell with cornice returns and a reworked early brick chimney.

The interior of the house preserves many early features. The first story has plaster-and-lath walls and ceilings, beaded baseboards and chair rails, molded window trim, a front entry with beaded surround, a two-run stair with closed stringer, square balusters, and diagonal beaded board sheathing in the spandrel, and a wide Georgian-influenced architrave mantel. The original hall-parlor partition in the first story has been replaced by tapered square wood columns. The second story reflects the original plan of the first except that a small third room known as a "birthing room" was partitioned off at an early date. The earliest detailing in the second story appears Greek Revival in derivation, suggesting the possibility that the second story was added, enlarged, or finished sometime in the mid-nineteenth century. The second story has fluted door surrounds with square corner blocks, vertical beaded batten doors with pottery knobs, bevelled window surrounds, and a Victorian mantel. The attic has lapped and pegged common rafters, straight-sawn roof boards and joists, and end joists--possibly the top logs of the two gable ends--that are whitewashed. The ell has an elaborate Federal mantel that was once stored in the basement of the Hatcher Building (130-134 W. Main St.) and is said to have come from the circa 1818 Wythe County Courthouse. On the frieze of this mantel is carved a partial fylflot cross.

Behind the house stands a one-story v-notched log outbuilding (possibly originally an office or summer kitchen) with no evidence of a former chimney. The outbuilding has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, weatherboard siding in the gables, stone footers, 6/6-sash windows, shaped rafter tails, a vertical beaded board door, a modern brick flue, and a one-room interior with hewn ceiling joists. This building once had a frame addition and it formerly stood much closer to the main house.

John Rider appears to have owned this property in 1839; if so, he may have purchased it in 1824. Local tradition states that the house was built in the 1830s. In 1880 the house was owned by W. F. Slater, and in 1908 it was occupied by Lucy Moyers. The Slaters and Moyers operated a corn and flour mill in Wytheville in the 1880s. (Sources: Sarah Chaffin; Patty Lacy; Wythe County deed records; 1839 Wytheville map; Gray map; Chataigne, 1884; Carrington map.)

450 E. Main St. W. F. Slater House. Ca. 1850. 139-29-291. C.
Two-story frame (and log?) house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The house has a limestone foundation, a front entry with double doors, a transom, and a modern stoop, modern 4/4-sash windows with modern board shutters, and interior brick chimneys

In 1880 this house and 450 E. Main St. were owned by W. F. Slater, who was probably a partner in the corn and flour mill of Slater & Moyers. In 1908 it was occupied by W. C. Wolfenden. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map.)

460 E. Main St. Rich-Hurt House. Ca. 1840. 139-29-292. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile form. Sheltering the front entry, which has a four-panel door, sidelights, and a transom, is a one-story porch supported by square wood columns with molded caps. Other features of the house include a limestone foundation, exterior gable-end brick chimneys, 6/6-sash windows with louvered wood shutters and molded surrounds, and a two-story frame ell with a two-tier back porch. The remodeled interior features a stair with turned newels and balusters.

In 1836, Augustus and Catharine Oury, at the time residents of Washington County, Virginia, sold this lot with a house on it to cabinetmaker Fleming K. Rich, who lived next door at 480 E. Main St. One tradition states that the present house was built in 1839 by F. K. Rich for his sister, using lumber that was dressed at Rich's woodworking plant next door. In 1861, Fleming K. and Mary J. Rich sold the property to Joseph Hurt for $800; Hurt sold the house to John H.

Gibboney in 1867. Anthony R. Ewald appears to have acquired this house from Robert C. Kent and others in 1874. (Sources: Hurt-Ewald House PIF; Wythe County deed records; 1839 map of Wytheville; Gray map.)

475 E. Main St. House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-293. C.
Two-story frame house with stuccoed exterior, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. The house has a small front stoop with a segmental roof supported by chamfered posts, 2/2-sash windows with ornamental segmental-headed surrounds, decorative brackets a the corners of the eaves, two one-story side wings, and a one-story rear shed wing that is partly enclosed with novelty weatherboard siding, and partly a screened porch.

480 E. Main St. Fleming K. Rich House. Ca. 1830. 139-29-294. C.
Federal and Greek Revival two-story log house with beaded and plain weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and an extended single-pile form. The house features an engaged, two-story, two-tier, front porch that is probably early in date but has early-twentieth-century square wood posts and balusters, a limestone foundation, asbestos shingle siding on the gable ends and rear, two front entries with two-panel doors, 6/9-sash windows on the front elevation, an exterior gable-end brick chimney with a stone base, and several two-story rear additions. In its completed form the house has a center-passage plan, two original architrave mantels with molded shelves in the southwest first- and second-story rooms, two- and four-panel doors, beaded baseboards and chair rails in some rooms, a winder stair with turned newels and simple balusters, and Victorian molded door and window trim with turned corner blocks in some rear rooms.

The earliest certain owner of this house--one of Wytheville's oldest surviving dwellings--was Fleming Kean Rich (1806-1861). Rich, a native of Campbell County, Virginia, may have come to Wytheville as early as 1832. He established a successful cabinet and coffin-making business and is known today for his pie safes. Rich served as one of Wytheville's first trustees when the town was incorporated in 1839. According to one account, the Rich House was built in 1827 and purchased by Rich in 1835. Another account dates the house to the decade of the 1830s. The original section, comprised of the first- and second-story southwest rooms, features Georgian-influenced architrave mantels that suggest a date of construction earlier than the traditional dates, perhaps during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. The house is said to have been two separate buildings originally--a dwelling and a cabinet shop--with a "carriage way" running between them. The two units are believed to have been joined into one in 1887, although the Greek Revival styling of the principal front entry suggests this modification would have taken place at mid-century, if it indeed occurred. From 1872 until her death in

1905, Mary T. Rich, Fleming's widow, operated the dwelling as a boarding house for summer visitors from New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, and other Southern towns. David A. Rich, Wytheville's town clerk in 1914, owned the house in 1908 and apparently continued the boarding house operation. Mary Pettit operated a school in the house during the early twentieth century. (Sources: Lilly Fisher; *The Mountain Laurel* "A Visit With P. A. Early" [no date]; Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County*; *Wythe County News Centennial Edition* [1939]; Wytheville Town Minutes, 1839; 1850 U. S. Census; "Everybody's Handy Directory of Wytheville, Virginia;" *Wytheville Dispatch*, December 26, 1862; *Wytheville: Illustrated Prospectus* [1887]; *Wythe County Historical Review* 29: 18; WPA file; Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

495 E. Main St. House. Ca. 1930. 139-29-295. C.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile form.. The house has a small one-story entry porch supported by square wood columns, a poured concrete foundation, 1/1-sash windows with soldier-course lintels, an exterior brick chimney, a soldier belt course under the eaves, and a one-story rear frame wing with weatherboard siding.

515 E. Main St. William Zimmerman House. Ca. 1875. 139-29-296. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof, and a single-pile form (probably center-passage plan). Across the front of the house extends a one-story porch supported by late Craftsman wood and brick columns. Other features include a blond brick foundation (not original), 4/4-sash windows, a front entry with decorative Victorian surround, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, sawn bargeboards with pendants, and two-story and one-story ells. Behind the house on South Seventh Street is a one-and-a-half-story frame garage with a metal-sheathed gambrel roof and bricktex siding.

William Zimmerman (b. ca. 1828) was one Wytheville's leading builders during the mid- and late nineteenth century; his firm employed ten hands in 1880 and produced $6,000 worth of construction. He is the likely original owner and builder of this stylish house, which he owned in 1880. Zimmerman's partner, George Williams, lived next door in a house that preceded the present house at 525 E. Main St (Williams may have lived in a house on the site of 515 E. Main in 1839). A long one-story addition formerly extended from the northeast gable end of the Zimmerman House. In 1908 the house was occupied by Mrs. Charles Ewald, Sr. (Sources: Gray map; 1839 map of Wytheville; Carrington map; Sanborn maps; U. S. census.)

520 E. Main St. Benjamin Robinson House. Ca. 1830. 139-29-297. C.
Two-story v-notched log house with some modern wood shingle siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed

side-gable roof, and a single-pile form. The house has two log pens joined across the front by a one-story porch with round wood columns and turned balusters. Other features include a limestone foundation, 1/1-sash windows, cornice returns, interior and exterior gable-end brick chimneys, a small front gable, and a two-story frame ell with modern wood shingle siding. Behind the house are several recycled and modern log and frame buildings (excluded from the district).

All or a portion of this house was standing in 1831 when it was owned by Benjamin and Rebecca Robinson. The Robinsons owned the house until 1840. In the 1840s the house was owned by Daniel Hoofnagle, a tailor, and in the 1870s and 1880s it was owned by Mrs. J. A. Rosenheim, a milliner and fancy goods merchant. In 1876, Samuel Walter operated a general store in the house. Jake Chatwell occupied the house in 1908. (Sources: Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia;* 1839 map of Wytheville; *South West Virginia Enterprise*, September 27, 1876; Gray map; Chataigne, 1884; Carrington map.)

525 E. Main St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-298. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged one-story front porch with square wood columns and balusters, a poured concrete foundation, 9/1-sash windows, an enclosed rear porch, an interior brick chimney, and a large front shed dormer.

100 W. Main St. C. J. Hatcher Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-244. C.
Classically-inspired three-story brick building with stretcher-bond pressed-brick front elevation, a parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. The street-level shop front has been altered except for buff-colored brick piers. The upper stories have 1/1-sash windows, buff-colored brick quoins, and a heavy cornice with modillions, egg-and-dart moldings, and terminal brackets. The second-story windows on the Tazewell Street elevation have jack arches with keystones and impost blocks.

The Sanborn maps suggest that this building was built between 1921 and 1926, replacing (or incorporating) a two-story building that stood at the same location. The earlier building was the grocery store of Morehead & Fisher. The property was sold to C. J. Hatcher in the early 1920s. Hatcher also operated a grocery at the location. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

103-105 W. Main St. Harrison-Hancock Building. 1930. 139-29-102. C.
Art Deco and classically-inspired two-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls of blond

brick, a parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. The front and side elevations, overlooking Main and Church streets respectively, are divided into bays by decorative brick piers with stepped caps that project above the parapet. The paired 1/1-sash windows of the second story are yoked together by round relieving arches in Florentine Renaissance fashion. Over the street-level shop front is a basketweave brick cornice.

The building was built in 1930 by the Harrison-Hancock Hardware Company, a regional hardware chain. M. C. Miller of Wytheville served as the general contractor for the project. The hardware store closed in the mid-1980s. (Source: Sidney Kincer; O. P. Phillips; Sanborn maps.)

130-134 W. Main St. T. Watkins Hatcher Building. 1950. 139-29-243. NC.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls of blond brick, a parapet roof, and a multi-unit commercial form. The building has three commercial units; 132 and 134 have modern shop fronts, 130 has its original inset entry and architectural glass surround and a later aluminum awning.

T. Watkins Hatcher built this commercial block in 1950 to replace the Spiller Building, which burned in 1949. Early tenants were the Jewel Box (in 130 W. Main), the Western Auto Store (132), and Miss Janey's Hat Shop (134). (Source: Sidney Kincer.)

140 W. Main St. Kincer-Miller Building. 1895. 139-29-242. NC.
Three-story brick building with stretcher-bond front elevation, parapet roof, and conventional commercial form. The building has a 1958 facade with an inset entry, display windows, an architectural glass sign board over the shop front, and metal-framed fixed windows in the upper stories. The property is classified as non-contributing due to extensive facade alterations.

The building was built as the W. H. Spiller Merchandise store in 1895. In 1917, the Blue Cross Hardware store occupied the building. An extension was made to the rear of the building between 1913 and 1921. Since 1930 or 1931, the building has been occupied by the Kincer-Miller Hardware Company, which was formed in 1926. In 1958 the front elevation of the building was completely remodeled. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Jimmy Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

145-155 W. Main St. Shores Motor Company Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-154. C.
Two-and-a-half-story brick building with a seven-course American-bond front elevation with header-stretcher courses every eighth course, a parapet shed roof, and an accretive commercial

form. The building has modern shop fronts, 2/2-sash windows in pairs or singly in the upper stories, and stepped side parapets.

The Sanborn maps indicate this building was constructed between 1921 and 1926. The northeast end of the building originally contained an auto repair garage; the southwest end contained a printing establishment in 1926. The building was the home of Shores Motor Company, a Chevrolet dealership, for many years. Shores may have been formed in 1911 and incorporated in 1921. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps; *Southwest Virginia Enterprise*, January 26, 1994.)

146 W. Main St. Foltz Building. Ca. 1921. 139-29-241. C.
Three-story brick building with stretcher-bond front elevation, parapet shed roof, and conventional commercial form. The building has a modern shop front with large display windows, sign board, and an inset entry. Above are paired 1/1-sash windows with jack arches, keystones, and corner blocks. The brick facade of the upper two stories is slightly recessed and has a complicated corbeled cornice.

Construction of this building was in the planning stages in 1921. The Racket Store of G. T. Foltz, a dry goods emporium, was the first commercial occupant of the building. In the mid-1930s, J. J. Newberry rented the building for his 5 & 10-cent store. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

148-170 W. Main St. Dalton Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-240. C.
Two-and-a-half-story brick building with stretcher-bond pressed-brick front elevation, a parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. Spanning above the mostly modernized street-level shop fronts is a metal dentil cornice with end brackets. The brick facade above is divided asymmetrically into three recessed bays and features paired 1/1-sash and fixed one-light windows. The building is capped by a pressed metal bracketed cornice with an egg-and-dart molding and paterae. Across the rear of the building extends an original or early two-tier porch.

The Sanborn maps indicate this building was built between 1921 and 1926. Commercial tenants at 148 W. Main have included T. Boyd Brown's confectionery shop, Swecker's Place, the Sugar Bowl, and Uhler's Sweet Shop. 170 W. Main was occupied by Johnson and Sons men's clothiers. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

175 W. Main St. Leggett Building. Late 1940s. 139-29-211. NC.
Two-story masonry building with stone and concrete front elevation facing and a conventional department store form. The front is composed of glazed rectangular panels separated by vertical strips. At street level are extensive display windows and inset entries under a stepped awning.

The Leggett Building was built for the department store chain in the 1940s by the Pendleton Construction Corporation. Richard E. Phillippi, Sr. served as Pendleton's construction superintendent on the project. The Chitwood Clinic formerly occupied the second story. The building has been remodeled a number of times; the concrete facade probably dates to the mid-1960s. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Richard E. Phillippi, Jr.; *Roanoke Times* July 23, 1967.)

178-190 W. Main St. Owens & Owens Building. Ca. 1905. 139-29-239. NC.
Two-story brick building with painted stretcher-bond walls, parapet shed roof, and multi-unit commercial form. The front elevation was modernized in the mid-twentieth century and features large display windows, inset entries, a suspended awning, and a second-story elevation sheathed in enameled metal panels. To the rear are one- and two-story additions and several original 2/2-sash windows with segmental heads. The property is classified as non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

This building was apparently built as three commercial units between the years 1903 and 1908. An early or original occupant of 178 W. Main was the Owens & Owens drugstore. The J. P. Pobst jewelry store occupied 184 W. Main until about 1923. The Racket Store of G. T. Foltz occupied 190 W. Main until the early 1920s, when the business was moved to the Foltz Building at 146 W. Main. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

200-208 W. Main St. Frank & Company Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-238. C.
Two-story brick building with stretcher-bond front elevation, parapeted shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. The street-level shop front has been modernized, with an asphalt-shingled mansard above display windows and inset entries. The facade above features a bank of three modern clip-on 6/6-sash windows in an elliptical-arched surround, flanked by windows with segmental heads and modern clip-on 6/6 sash. In the parapet are decorative panels formed by soldier courses and buff-colored brick corner accents, and a basket-weave course formed of buff-colored bricks.

The Frank & Company men's clothing store, owned or managed by Jake Chadwell, occupied this building in the 1920s. The present front elevation appears to date to the 1920s, but the building itself may have been built during the first decade of the twentieth century. (Sources:

Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

205-209 W. Main St. Millwald Theatre. 1928. 139-29-224. C.
Classically-inspired two-story brick building with a stretcher-bond buff-colored brick front elevation, red-brick five-course American-bond side elevations with header-stretcher courses every sixth course, a parapet shed roof, and simple massing. The building has a tripartite symmetrical facade that employs brickwork and terra cotta or cast stone ornament in a sophisticated decorative scheme. Two street-level shop fronts with large display windows and transoms flank a center inset theater entry lined in black architectural glass and with a polygonal ticket booth. Over this entry is an early marquee with "MILLWALD" in free-standing neon letters. The upper facade begins above a contrasting belt course and features three round-arched panels flanked by three rectangular panels on each side. The panels are outlined with decorative brickwork and feature contrasting keystones, impost blocks, and accent blocks. Above these panels and another belt course are a center panel reading "MILLWALD THEATRE" and flanking panels with center paterae. Above the signage panel is a curved parapet with a center disk. The side and rear elevations are utilitarian in character. The interior is divided into three theaters, but retains the original stage and decorative plaster finishes.

The Millwald Theatre was built by the Wythe Realty Company according to a design furnished by the architectural firm Frye & Stone of Roanoke, Virginia. The building was designed in 1927 and completed in 1928. M. C. Miller of Wytheville served as the general contractor for the project. The flick *Beau Broadway* played on opening night, 20 August 1928. Original furnishings and equipment included a Simplex projector, green velvet stage curtains, and blue tile lobby walls. B. C. Gallimore was the theater's first manager. In addition to cinema, the theater was the scene of school graduations, political rallies, and vaudeville shows. Today the Millwald is one of the nation's few Main Street cinemas to remain in operation. (Sources: Linda Spiker, "Main Street Theatre standing firm," [Wytheville] *Enterprise*, August 21, 1993; O. P. Phillips; Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1820-1955* [forthcoming].)

210 W. Main St. First National Bank. 1924. 139-29-237. C.
One-story-with-attic-story masonry building with a painted limestone-faced front elevation and a conventional temple-front bank form. The front is dominated by a portico of four fluted Ionic columns in antis supporting an entablature with an inscription bearing the bank's name in the frieze. Between the columns are modern metal panels and display cases associated with the building's present use as a jewelry store. In the attic story are three 1/1-sash windows, above which is a simple cornice. The bank vault, with a pastoral scene painted on the door, still stands in the basement.

The First National Bank building was designed by the Roanoke, Virginia, architectural firm of Eubank & Caldwell in 1924. The building was built on the site of an earlier First National Bank that was destroyed by fire in 1924. Smith's Jewelry Store, the present business in the building, was established in 1924 in Radford and moved to Wytheville in 1935. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1820-1955* [forthcoming]; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Sanborn maps.)

212 W. Main St. Central Drug Company Building. 1924. 139-29-236. NC.
Two-story brick building with shed roof and conventional commercial form. The building has a mid-twentieth-century perforated metal facade above a shop front with an inset entry, black architectural glass, and a suspended metal awning.
The Central Drug Company was in existence by the 1910s when it was operated by C. N. Otey and his sons Frank and Everett. The firm's original building burned in 1924 and the present building was erected in its stead.

213-215 W. Main St. Grubb Building. 1946. 139-29-225. NC.
Art Deco-influenced, two-story, brick building with stretcher-bond blond brick front elevation, a parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. At street level the building has modern display windows with two inset entries. Above this, in place of a transom, is a band of decorative brickwork with modern signage. The upper facade has a row of metal awning windows, panels defined by soldier courses, a delicately corbeled cornice, and flanking piers. The six-course American-bond red brick side elevation features narrow buttresses. To the rear are a one-story concrete-block wing dating to the mid-twentieth century, and a one-story frame warehouse with a metal-sheathed gable roof dating to the first half of the twentieth century.

This building was built in 1946 to house the Hobert N. Grubb, Inc. plumbing and electrical supply business. The second story was rented out as offices. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Sanborn maps.)

230 W. Main St. Crest Building. Ca. 1960. 139-29-235. NC.
One-story brick building with inset display windows, a metal awning, and a stuccoed parapet.

The St. Clair family built this building for Crest Stores, a department store chain, about 1960. Prior to the building's construction, the lot had been vacant since a 1924 fire. Crest Stores was located in downtown Wytheville from about 1940 until it closed in 1981. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; *Roanoke Times and World News* December 12, 1982; Wytheville Public Library

scrapbooks.)

260 W. Main St. Walker Building. Ca. 1926. 139-29-234. C.
Two-story brick building with stretcher-bond front elevation, a metal-sheathed parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form. The building has street-level display windows, a mansard awning, and 2/1-sash windows in the second story. In the parapet is a Flemish-bond panel bordered by soldier courses under a corbeled cornice.

Attorney Thomas F. Walker built this building between 1926 and 1930. Walker's office was located in the second story. (Source: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

265-275 W. Main St. Wappett Building. 1941. 139-29-226. C.
One-story brick building with a painted stretcher-bond front elevation, a parapet shed roof, and a double-store form. The building has a double shop front with display windows and fluted aluminum sheathing. The side parapets are stepped, and a frame porch extends across the rear.

This building was built as rental store space for Tom Wappett in 1941. Wappett was an automobile salesman and Wytheville's Pure Oil distributor. The building was built by builder Lonnie P. Phillips and his son, O. P. "Preach" Phillips. Because of early war-time rationing, 25'-long wood joists were used in the building instead of the preferred steel joists. A restaurant was located in the building about 1950. (Sources: O. P. Phillips; Sidney Kincer.)

266-270 W. Main St. Gleaves Kincer Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-233. C.
Two-story brick building with textured stretcher-bond front elevation, parapet shed roof, and double-store form. The building has two shop fronts with display windows, inset entries, and a stairway entry between. 266 W. Main has a wood-shingled mansard awning; 270 W. Main has a fabric awning. In the second story is a row of eight 1/1-sash windows, over which is a parapet with corbeling and basketweave panels. Across the rear is a two-tier porch.

Gleaves Kincer built this building between 1921 and 1926, probably shortly after a 1924 fire devastated the block on which it stands. The second story was formerly occupied by the Midway Rooming House. An assortment of commercial tenants occupied the first story. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

272-280 W. Main St. Wythe Theater. 1938. 139-29-232. C.

Art Deco two-story brick building with blond brick front elevation, a parapet shed roof, and sophisticated styling. The street-level shop front has display windows dating to the early 1960s and a large signage panel. The second story features metal windows in glass block surrounds and projecting stack-bond and stretcher-bond courses creating a vertically and horizontally striped effect. To the rear is a one-story concrete block addition with garage doors.

E. G. "Shorty" Bowman had the Wythe Theater Building built in 1938. Lonnie P. Phillips and his son, O. P. "Preach" Phillips worked on the project. In addition to the theater, the building housed Smith Jewelers and professional offices. The interior was rebuilt after a fire that occurred about 1961. (Sources: O. P. Phillips; Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

279 W. Main St. Veneziano Building. Ca. 1945. 139-29-227. NC.
One-story masonry building with projecting stack-bond courses in parapet producing a vertically striped effect, an inset entry, and a retractable metal awning.

Sam Veneziano built this small but stylish building for his boot and shoe store. The building was probably built shortly after World War II. (Source: O. P. Phillips.)

287 W. Main St. Building. 1975. 139-29-229. NC.
One-story masonry building with display windows, a fiberglass shingle mansard awning, and a parapet sheathed with vertical wood siding.

289 W. Main St. D. J. Counts Drug Store. Ca. 1935. 139-29-230. C.
One-story brick building with a stuccoed front elevation, a stretcher-bond side elevation with widely separated header courses, and a conventional commercial form. The building also features a modern inset entry, an Art Deco-inspired fixed awning, a neon sign reading "COUNTS DRUG," and a side elevation with large infilled segmental-arched openings and buttresses.

This building was built about 1935 or 1936 by E. G. Bowman and rented to the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Commission as their store. D. J. Counts acquired it in the mid-1950s and hired Lonnie and Otho P. Phillips to remodel the building as a drugstore (the Phillipses--father and son--also built Mr. Counts's house on Fulton St.) The awning and stuccoed facade are modern. (Sources: O. P. Phillips; Sanborn maps.)

290 W. Main St. Umberger Building. Ca. 1885. 139-29-231. C.
Two-story brick building with painted brick walls, a parapeted front-gable roof, and a conventional commercial form. The front elevation has a modern shop front with an inset entry and a signage panel below second-story 1/1-sash segmental-headed windows with bracketed pressed-metal lintels. The parapet has corbeling and a bracketed pressed-metal cornice. The side and rear elevations have segmental-headed window and door openings and 2/2-sash windows. Several brick flues and chimneys project above the roof.

Marvin Umberger operated a grocery in this building in the late nineteenth century, and a bakery operated in the rear of the building. In the 1910s the building contained a cinema; in the 1920s it housed the Eddie Foltz Department Store. The brackets in the cornice (apparently constructed of layered wood boards) are similar in form to those in the cornice of Loretto, a house on the outskirts of Wytheville that was remodeled in the 1870s or 1880s. (Sources: Sidney Kincer; Sanborn maps.)

405 W. Main St. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. 1876. 139-29-214. C.
Gothic Revival one-story brick church with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled front gable roof, and a nave form. Rising on the front elevation is a brick and frame entry tower with flanking cylindrical rooms, corner buttresses, round-arched slit windows, gabled dormers with trefoil-arched panels, a belfry with trefoil-arched louvered openings and a bracketed cornice, and a slender spire with banding and a cross finial. The front entry has a lancet-arched transom and a steeply-pitched gabled stoop. The side elevations have buttresses, lancet-arched stained glass windows, and a transept. Connected to the church by a covered walkway is a modern auxiliary building with a cross-gable roof. The interior features a sanctuary with an open truss roof, pendant light fixtures, a gallery above the front entry, a circular window above the altar, and a pulpit with a Gothic wooden railing.

Holy Trinity was organized by parishioners of St. John's Lutheran Church, located just north of Wytheville, who built this sophisticated church building in 1876. The church was designed by Alexander C. Bruce, a prominent architect in the Southeast during the late nineteenth century. Local builder G. W. Huffard supervised the brickwork for the church, and the Wytheville construction firm of Williams & Zimmerman provided the carpentry. The church basement was used as a private school during the 1880s and '90s. The narthex and spire were added in 1897, and the church was restored in 1954. (Sources: Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1820-1955* [forthcoming]; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville;" *Wythe County Historical Review* 29: 18.)

410 W. Main St. House. Ca. 1920. 139-29-213. C.
Craftsman/Colonial Revival two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a one-story wraparound porch supported by brick pillars with brick railings running between them. Other features include a front entry with sidelights and a classical surround, 8/1-sash windows with jack arches and keystones, an inset two-tier porch to the rear, interior brick chimneys, and hipped dormers.

This house was built between 1913 and 1921. In 1921 it served as a manse, probably for the Wytheville Presbyterian Church, which owned a manse at the same location in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

430 W. Main St. W. G. Repass House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-212. C.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a one-story hip-roofed front porch with a small gable on axis with the front entry and Craftsman stuccoed and exposed brick supports. The front wing has a one-story polygonal bay window with a concave hip roof and a bracketed cornice, and a circular opening in the gable. Other features include a stone foundation, 2/2-sash windows with molded lintels, and interior brick chimneys.

This house was occupied by its probable builder, W. G. Repass, in 1880. In 1908 it was occupied by Mrs. S. J. Repass. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

465 W. Main St. House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-215. C.
Two-story frame and possibly log house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front/side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a one-story porch with Craftsman wood columns, a front entry with transom, a two-story bay window on the end of the front projection with a modern entry, a painted brick foundation, 1/1-sash windows, one- and two-story rear wings, and interior brick chimneys. The southwest end of the house has small windows with molded surrounds that suggest an antebellum date for the section and the possibility of log construction.

This house was built between 1908 and 1913, although it is likely that it incorporates an earlier dwelling that may have been moved to the location. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

485 W. Main St. David A. Cregger House. Ca. 1909. 139-29-216. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with wood shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled front-

gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged front porch with wood-shingled supports on poured concrete bases. Other features include a brick foundation, 1/1-sash windows, a triple window in the front gable and paired windows in two small side gables, and interior brick chimneys. Behind the house stands a frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

The Sanborn maps indicate that this house was built between 1908 and 1913, and deed records suggest it was built by David A. Cregger before February 1910.

490 W. Main St. House Ca. 1915. 139-29-210. C.
Two-story house with a limestone first story and a stuccoed frame second story. Wrapping around two sides of the house is a porch with limestone pillars and half-wall. The house also has a front entry with a transom and leaded-glass sidelights, 1/1-sash windows, a one-story limestone rear wing, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with vinyl siding in the front gable. Behind the house is a two-story stuccoed garage with a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof and decorative windows in the garage doors and upper story.

This house was built between 1913 and 1921. The Whitman House, a two-story stone dwelling dating to the early nineteenth century, may formerly have stood on the site. The present house may incorporate stones from the earlier dwelling. (Sources: Sanborn maps; WPA files.)

510 W. Main St. E. C. Duel House. Ca. 1870. 139-29-209. C.
Two-story frame house with novelty vinyl siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile two-room or center-passage plan. Across the front of the house is a one-story porch supported by reworked square posts with sawn brackets. Other features include a stone foundation, symmetrical three-bay front elevation, a front entry with sidelights and transom, modern clip-on 6/6-sash windows with louvered shutters, a brick chimney on the interior rear elevation, and a two-story ell.

In 1880 this house was occupied by E. C. Duel. In 1908 it was occupied by Nannie Jones. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map.)

520 W. Main St. J. H. Rider House. Ca. 1850. 139-29-208. C.
Two-story log and frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side gable roof, and an accretive form. The log half of the house is a one-room-plan dwelling that measures 17' by 22'. The frame section has a one-story porch with modern metal supports and a small upper

porch. Other features include a stuccoed masonry foundation, 2/2-sash windows, and a one-story rear wing.

J. H. Rider occupied this house in 1880. In 1908 it was occupied by N. H. Gibboney. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map.)

525 W. Main St. William S. Trinkle House. 1912. 139-29-205. C.
Classical Revival two-story brick house with stretcher-bond buff-colored brick walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. The front elevation is dominated by a monumental portico supported by four two-story Doric columns below a heavy cornice and balustrade. Under the portico is a front entry with sidelights and a fanlight, and above it is a second-story doorway with a transom, sidelights, a classical surround, and a bracketed and balustraded balcony. Other exterior features include 12/1-sash windows with stone lintels, a one-story sunroom on one side and an open one-story porch on the other side, a two-tier back porch with exterior stairs, interior corner brick chimneys, and pedimented dormers with Palladian windows. The sophisticated detailing of the exterior carries into the interior. The center passage has a heavy cornice with dentils and other moldings. An opening flanked by fluted Ionic columns formerly communicated between the center passage and a parlor (the opening is now enclosed). The main stair has turned newels and balusters and a landing with a curved balcony. Behind the house is a one-story garage constructed of buff-colored brick with a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof and doors with diagonal tongue-and-groove sheathing. Extending along Main and Eighth streets is an original fence with buff-colored brick piers and metal rails.

William S. Trinkle, the brother of Governor E. Lee Trinkle and Clarence Trinkle, built this stylish residence in 1912. The Trinkles held a lavish housewarming at their new residence in early 1913. In later years the house was used as the Porterfield-Minnick Funeral Home. The Sanborn maps show that a two-story log dwelling stood at the rear of the lot during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Sources: Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Sanborn maps.)

555 W. Main St. Maudealyne Horney House. 1947. 139-29-206. NC.
One-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and massing with Ranch and Colonial Revival-style attributes. Other features include front and side wings, 6/6-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, a back porch, and an attached two-car garage with a front-gable roof.

The house was built in 1947 for Maudealyne Horney. (Sources: Ruth Laubach and Miriam

Poole.)

580 W. Main St. Hobert N. Grubb House. 1949. 139-29-207. NC.
Two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with two front gables, and an unusual form. Other features include an engaged one-story front porch, first-story picture windows, metal-framed casement windows, circular openings in the front gables, and a gabled dormer on the front. A garage/apartment stands behind the house.

Hobert N. Grubb had this house built by Richard E. Phillippi, Sr. in 1949. (Sources: Richard E. Phillippi, Jr.; Ruth Laubach and Miriam Poole.)

585 W. Main St. Bowyer-Gleaves House. Ca. 1870. 139-29-201. C.
Octagon Mode two-story brick house with painted walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a highly unusual octagonal form with weatherboarded frame side wing additions. The house has a two-story semicircular portico on the front supported by Doric columns. The portico ties into one-story porches on the front of the side wings, which are supported by slender Doric columns and share with the portico a railing with plain balusters. The front entry has a transom and a bracketed lintel and evidence for former sidelights. Other features include paired 4/4-sash windows with louvered wood shutters, mansard roofs on the side wings, a center brick chimney in the octagon section and interior end brick chimneys on the side wings, bargeboards, and one- and two-story rear porches and frame additions. Behind the house stands a remodeled two-story frame carriage house with bricktex asphalt siding, 1/1- and 3/1-sash windows, and an asbestos-shingled front-gable roof.

Dr. Henry Quincy Adams Bowyer purchased a lot on West Main in 1866 and began construction of this unusual house by about 1870. According to tradition, Bowyer sold the house uncompleted to Rev. Dexter A. Snow in 1874. Snow was a minister of the nearby Wytheville Christian Church; he apparently rented the house to his business associate, George F. Crush, in 1880. The house is a rare example of the Octagon Mode of construction championed by New York architectural theorist Orson S. Fowler beginning in the late 1840s and 1850s. The curious diagonal passage in the house may be an adaptation of a cellar room arrangement devised by Fowler. Side wings were added to the house in 1890 by James Lucian Gleaves. The present rear kitchen supersedes the original kitchen, which was located in the basement. (Sources: Chitwood, "The Octagonal House, Tenth and Main Streets;" Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; Gray map; Wythe County deed records; Fowler, *The Octagon House, A Home for All.*)

605 W. Main St. Christian Church. 1879. 139-29-200. C.
One-story frame church with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and a nave form. The church has a limestone foundation, a front entry with double doors and a lancet-arched stained-glass transom, lancet-arched stained-glass side windows, a louvered, lancet-arched tripartite vent in the front gable, gable brackets, a small modern cupola, and a modern one-story brick addition to the rear.

The first meeting of Wytheville's Disciples of Christ was held in the courthouse in 1866. The congregation built a church a mile west of town that burned in 1878. The congregation moved into town and completed the present church building in 1879. (Sources: historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville".)

610 W. Main St. William Huffard House. Ca. 1860. 139-29-198. C.
One-story brick house with mostly six-course American-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile side-passage plan. Across the front of the house is a porch with square wood posts, turned balusters, and sawn brackets. Other features include exterior and interior gable-end brick chimneys, a corbeled cornice, a front entry with an Italianate door and a fluted lintel with blank corner blocks, 5/1-sash windows, and a wide hip-roofed brick ell addition.

Traditions vary as to the early history of this simple antebellum residence. One account states that a stonemason by the name of Afford built the house in the late 1850s. Another possibility is that the house was built by William Huffard. In 1880 the house was occupied by W. J. Davis, and it is believed that the Neighbors family purchased the property in 1883. A. B. Neighbors occupied the house in 1908. Annie Sayers made an addition to the house in 1935. (Sources: Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Gray map; Carrington map.)

620 W. Main St. Charles Ewald House. Ca. 1860. 139-29-197. C.
One-story brick house with four- and six-course American-bond walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile form. The house has a front porch with brick supports, a corbeled cornice, pencilled mortar joints, gable-end brick chimneys, a two-bay front elevation, a front entry with a molded surround and turned corner blocks in the lintel, a variety of double-hung window sash arrangements, and a brick ell that appears to have been added in two phases. The mostly remodeled interior retains a simple bracketed mantel that is original to the house or an early alteration. Recent alterations include the replacement of a late-nineteenth-century porch

with decorative millwork with the present glassed-in porch.

In 1880 this house was occupied by Charles Ewald, possibly the C. A. Ewald who operated a saddle and harness shop on Main Street at the turn of the twentieth century. At the time, this house was the last dwelling on the north side of Main Street headed west. In 1908 the house was occupied by Hugh Hagan. (Sources: U. S. Census; owner; Gray map; Carrington map.)

675 W. Main St. House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-199. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gable extensions, and a complex form. The house has a gabled two-story front wing with a one-story porch supported by paired and single round columns and a weatherboarded railing. Other features include a small bay window, 1/1-sash windows, pedimented gables with windows, interior brick chimneys, a balustraded widow's walk with a small skylight monitor, and a large two-story rear addition with a one-story side porch. Behind the house is a two-story frame carriage house with vertical tongue-and-groove sheathing, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a one-story weatherboarded frame addition.

This house was built between 1908 and 1913. The Howell family may have been the original owner. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

415 E. Monroe St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-299. C.
One-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has a front porch with turned posts and balusters, 4/1-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney.

410 S. Ninth St. Jimmy Cassell House. 1948. 139-29-34. NC.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front gable roof, an enclosed front porch, and modern metal-framed windows.

460 S. Ninth St. Emmett Cassell House. 1946. 139-29-35. NC.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, a front porch supported by square wood posts, and 6/1- and 16/1-sash windows.

505 S. Ninth St. The Cottage. Ca. 1930. 139-29-43. C.
Colonial Revival one-story brick house with six-course American-bond walls, a slate-shingled hip roof, and an L-shape plan. The house is distinguished by its many round-arched French doors which have keystones and impost blocks. Other features include 6/6-sash windows with jack arches and keystones, and three interior brick chimneys. The interior is mostly modernized but retains simple mantels.

The Cottage was built as a guest house for Ingleside, an antebellum residence at 645 Withers Road. (Source: historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady.)

625 S. Ninth St. Tom Walker House. Ca. 1920. 139-29-300. C.
Mission-influenced two-story masonry house with stuccoed exterior, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a simple massing with one-story extensions. A small one-story stoop supported by round columns shelters the front entry, which has a transom and a paneled surround. Other features include round-arched French doors opening onto a paved front terrace, 8/8-sash windows, and simple brackets in the eaves. The one-story wings have large round-arched windows and parapets with vasiform balusters. Behind the house is a one-story garage.

This locally unusual house was probably built in the early 1920s by attorney Tom Walker and wife Roberta. Walker sold the house to Albert Carpenter shortly after World War II. (Source: Linda Phillippi.)

665 S. Ninth St. Wallard Poague House. 1945. 139-29-301. NC.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story house with limestone facing, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. Other features include 8/8-sash windows, an exterior gable-end chimney, a one-story side wing with weatherboard siding between stone piers (the wing may be an enclosed two-car garage), and front gabled dormers.

Wallard Poague, head of a local insurance agency, built this house in 1945. (Source: Mrs. Willis Woods.)

675 S. Ninth St. Cochran House. Ca. 1935. 139-29-302. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has a one-story front porch with sawtooth wood shingles in the gable and Craftsman wood and brick supports, a poured concrete foundation, 3/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, and side shed dormers. Behind the house on East Liberty Street is a one-story frame garage with weatherboard siding and a pressed-metal-sheathed front-

gable roof.

This house was built about 1935, probably by a Mr. Cochran. (Source: owner.)

525A W. Railroad Ave. William H. Copenhaver Produce and Fertilizer Warehouse. 1918. 139-29-310. C.
William Henry Copenhaver built this produce and fertilizer warehouse in 1918 across Calhoun Street from the Wytheville train station. The building was later owned by Carl Umberger, a Mr. Rudy, and George Foltz. Before 1948, the latter sold the building to the Wythe Farm Bureau, which owned it until about 1979. The warehouse occupies the site of the Mountainview Hotel, a large frame building that was constructed before 1880. (Sources: Allen Walters; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Gray map; Sanborn maps.)

525B W. Railroad Ave. Wytheville AM&O Station. 1873. 139-29-303. C.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and simple form. The station has corbeled brick cornices, segmental- and square-head windows, a brick flue, poured concrete loading docks, a mid-twentieth-century stretcher-bond brick addition to the east end, and a feed mill addition with corrugated-metal siding on the west end.

This building incorporates a remnant of the 1873 Wytheville Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad passenger and freight station. The station replaced the depot of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, built in the 1850s and burned during the Civil War. The 1873 building was constructed by George H. Williams and William Zimmerman, two of Wytheville's leading contractors in the 1870s and 1880s. Originally the east end of the building had a hip roof with deep overhanging eaves supported by arched brackets. In 1948-1949, this section was replaced with the present utilitarian brick wing which contained white and black waiting rooms, a ticket counter, and modernistic seating. The station was remodeled after a 1975 fire. (Sources: Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County*; Norfolk & Western Collection; Sanborn maps.)

690 S. Second St. Jacob V. Haller House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-267. C.
Classical Revival/Queen Anne two-story frame house with aluminum siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. The principal elevation of the house faces southeastward and features a two-story portico supported by classical columns. The elevation facing South Fourth Street has a gabled one-story porch supported by Ionic columns. Other features include a brick foundation, corner pilasters, a bay window, 1/1-sash windows (a second-story window has leaded glass in the upper sash), interior brick chimneys, a dentil

cornice, and pedimented dormers with Palladian-like windows.

Wytheville dentist Dr. Jacob Victor Haller owned this house in the early twentieth century. Dr. Haller practiced in Wytheville from the 1890s onward. His office, located on W. Main St., was destroyed by fire in 1924. (Sources: Tommy Haller; Leo V. Patterson; Chataigne, 1893; Wytheville Public Library scrapbooks.)

730 S. Second St. R. V. Crowgey House. 1939. 139-29-304. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story concrete-block house with a side-gable roof possibly sheathed in asbestos shingles, and a simple form. The house has a one-story front porch supported by slightly tapered square wood posts. The porch shelters a front entry with sidelights and a classical surround. Other features include 8/8-sash windows, a one-story side wing with parapet, an exterior concrete-block chimney, and gabled front dormers and a large rear shed dormer with weatherboard siding.

R. V. Crowgey hired Roanoke architect Alba K. Simmons to design this early concrete-block house, built by Cinder Block Inc. of Roanoke in 1939. The house remained in the Crowgey family until 1984. (Source: John K. Crowder.)

465 S. Seventh St. Joe Dulaney House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-67. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile two-room or center-passage plan. Other features include a front porch with modern metal supports, 2/2-sash windows, and a one-story ell.

In 1908 this house was occupied by Joe Dulaney. (Source: Carrington map.)

215 S. Sixth St. A. Phillippi House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-196. NC.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and an L- or T-shape form with major modern additions and alterations. The house has modern windows, interior brick chimneys, a semi-circular window in a small front gable, a semi-circular vent in the end gables, and one- and two-story additions including basement-level hearse garages. A two-story wing extending off the southwest end of the house dates to about 1900; the other additions represent the conversion of the house into a funeral parlor during the third quarter of the twentieth century. The property is classified as non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

The Rev. A. Phillippi, a Lutheran minister, owned this house during the late nineteenth and early

twentieth centuries. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

275 S. Sixth St. Building. Ca. 1970. 139-29-195. NC.
One-story brick or brick-veneer building with stretcher-bond buff-colored brick walls, a flat roof with built-up asphalt roofing, and a simple form. The building has two bay windows on the front elevation.

285 S. Sixth St. Building. Ca. 1970. 139-29-193. NC.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond buff-colored brick walls, a flat roof with built-up asphalt roofing, and a simple form. The building has a basement level, ribbon windows, and a small projecting front vestibule.

305 S. Sixth St. Building. Ca. 1955. 139-29-161. NC.
One-story painted concrete-block building with a flat roof with built-up asphalt roofing, and a U-shape form. The building has simple modern detailing, large picture windows, and slightly lower flanking wings.

360 S. Sixth St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-152. C.
Colonial Revival two-story brick or brick-veneer house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a small gabled entry stoop, a concrete foundation, 6/1-sash windows, a one-story gable-end porch, a one-story rear shed wing, and exterior gable-end and interior brick chimneys.

375 S. Sixth St. Edward A. Thomas House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-160. C.
Two-story frame house with synthetic siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile L-shape form. The house has a one-story wraparound porch supported by square wood posts that cuts under the east corner of the house. Above this inset section of the porch is an inset second-story corner porch with a chamfered post, spindle frieze, and turned balusters. Other features include a one-story front wing with a range of four tall windows, 1/1-sash windows, a bracketed cornice, decorative wood shingles and a round louvered vent in the front gable, and interior brick chimneys. Also on the property are a chicken house and a one-story frame garage with weatherboard siding.

This house was owned by Dr. Edward A. Thomas in 1908. In 1880, Thomas owned the lot on

which he built this house as well as a large acreage to the southwest of the lot. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

415 S. Sixth St. Morris Floyd House. Ca. 1900. 139-]29-134. C.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile (possibly modified L-shape) form. The house has 2/2-sash windows, a basement level that makes the house almost two stories on the southwest end, a one-story back porch at basement level, and interior brick chimneys. The house formerly had a porch facing S. Sixth St. Behind the house stands a frame outbuilding (possibly a meat house) with board-and-batten siding and a gable roof.

Morris Floyd occupied this house in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

420 S. Sixth St. House. Ca. 1960. 139-29-139. NC.
Ranch-style one-story brick or brick-veneer house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a concrete foundation and metal awnings over the front windows.

425 S. Sixth St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-135. C.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has an engaged front porch, 2/2-sash windows, an interior brick flue, a gable on the northeast side of the roof, and a modern rear addition with engaged porch. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

440 S. Sixth St. House. Ca. 1950. 139-29-140. NC.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a gable-front porch with replacement metal supports and 1/1-sash windows.

445 S. Sixth St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-136. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story house with stuccoed walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged front porch with arched openings and stuccoed half-wall, 6/1-sash windows, a front entry with sidelights, decorative rafter tails and gable brackets, an interior brick chimney, and a large front shed dormer.

485 S. Sixth St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-137. C.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and an L-shape plan. The house has an enclosed front porch, a brick foundation, 2/2-sash windows, and a rear shed wing with an enclosed porch extension.

520 S. Sixth St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-156. C.
One-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a concrete foundation, a gable front entry porch supported by square wood posts, 8/8-sash windows, an interior brick flue, and a rear shed wing.

645 S. Sixth St. C. Bowyer House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-316. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has a front proch, a poured concrete foundation, 2/2-sash windows, interior brick flues, windows with peaked surrounds in some gables, and sawtooth wood-shingle sheathing in the front and a side gable.

C. Bowyer lived in this house in 1908. (Sources: Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

320 E. Spring St. Homer K. Bowen House. 1938. 139-29-305. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asbestos-shingle side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a concrete-block foundation with a basement, a houndstooth and corbeled cornice, a classical front entry surround with fluting, triglyphs, and a dentil molding, an attached two-car garage made into a family room, a gable-end screened porch, 6/6-sash windows with louvered wooden shutters, aluminum siding in the southwest gable, several gabled dormers across the front, a large shed dormer across the rear, and an interior brick chimney. The interior has many stylish features of the period including an entry stair with turned balusters and a spiral handrail termination, plaster cove moldings, a stylized Georgian Revival mantel, apparently original pegged floor boards, and two built-in dining room china cabinets with decorative tops.

Wytheville contractor Homer K. Bowen built this house for his family in 1937-1938. Bowen and his partner M. C. Miller operated probably the largest construction firm in Wytheville in the 1930s; the firm completed projects in Floyd, Montgomery, and Wythe counties in Virginia and the towns of Ronceverte and Bluefield in West Virginia. O. P. Phillips and another finish carpenter put down the pegged floorboards in the house, a novel type of flooring known at the time as "ranch" flooring. The foundation of the house represents an early local use of concrete block. While his house was under construction, Bowen lived next door at 330 East Spring.

(Sources: Robert Kegley; O. P. Phillips.)

330 E. Spring St. House. Ca. 1935. 139-29-306. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asbestos-shingled side-gambrel roof, and a simple form. The house has a small entry porch with a gable roof, curved ceiling, and round wood columns. Other features include a brick foundation, 3/1-sash windows, decorative 6/1-sash windows on the front elevation, a front entry with sidelights, cornice returns, an interior brick chimney, and front and rear shed dormers.

The house was occupied by builder Homer K. Bowen in the mid-1930s. (Source: Robert Kegley.)

375 E. Spring St. Fox-Graham House. Ca. 1850. 139-29-307. C.
Greek Revival two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip/gable roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. The one-story front porch, which is supported by round wood columns and apparently dates to the early twentieth century, shelters a front entry with sidelights, a transom, and a molded Greek Revival surround with turned corner blocks. The house has a finely crafted limestone foundation, corner pilasters with beveled panels and decorative tops, a one-story side porch supported by round wood columns, 6/6-sash windows with molded surrounds, and interior brick chimneys. The house has a side-passage stair with turned newels and balusters and an interior front entry surround with eared lintel and turned corner blocks. Also on the parcel are a one-story frame garage with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof, a small frame outbuilding (possibly a privy) with a wood-shingled pyramidal roof, and a larger outbuilding with weatherboard siding and a wood-shingled side-gable roof.

This house was owned by Dr. Charles L. Fox in 1880. According to one account, the house was built between 1834 and 1840, which is possible, although it is more likely that the house is later. In 1908 the house was owned by Dr. John T. Graham (1852-1937), at one time a town trustee and state legislator. In 1893, Graham was president of the Wytheville Woolen and Knitting Mills Company, manufacturer of blankets, jeans, flannels, and the "celebrated Wytheville All Wool Ladies Skirts." Graham's company was also the proprietor of Wytheville's only commercial laundry of the period. Until the 1910s or so the house had a single-pile form with a long one-story ell. The front was remodeled in the 1930s. (Sources: Gray map; W. R. Chitwood; VDHR files; Chataigne, 1893; Sanborn maps; Carrington map.)

185A W. Spring St. Wytheville Municipal Building (Former). Ca. 1929. 139-29-113. C.
Two-story brick building with five-course American-bond walls, a parapet shed roof, and an accretive form. The front elevation of the original west end of the building features a projecting center bay with a front entry and an octagonal panel in the parapet. This bay is flanked by two large segmental-arched openings that formerly served as egresses for fire trucks and are now infilled. Other features of the original building include metal-framed clip-on muntin 6/6-sash windows, a decorative brick cornice, an exterior brick boiler flue, and a one-story shed-roofed rear wing. Added to the east side of this original building and more than doubling its size is a two-story brick firehouse with front and rear garage doors. Standing at the east corner of the building is a circa 1892 circular limestone horse fountain that formerly stood in front of Wytheville's nineteenth-century courthouse on Main Street.

The contract for the (former) Wytheville Municipal Building was let to Morris C. Miller in September 1928. The firehouse addition was made in 1952 and another addition was made in 1978. (Sources: Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*; F. D. and A. J. Smith; *Wythe Co. News Centennial Edition*, [1939]; Kegley and Chitwood, *An Album of Wythe County, Virginia*.)

185B W. Spring St. Wythe County Rescue Squad. Ca. 1960. 139-29-115. NC.
Two-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a flat roof, and simple massing. The building has metal-framed windows and a one-story wing with a concrete canopy.

205 W. Spring St. Garland Sexton House. 1917. 139-29-114. C.
One-story brick house with six-course American-bond rock-faced brick walls, a low-pitched, pressed-metal-sheathed, hip roof, and a double-pile form. Other features of the house include a wraparound porch with brick pillars and close-set slats, segmental-arched 2/2-sash windows, and a back porch.

The house was built in 1917 by Garland Sexton. (Sources: F. D. and A. J. Smith; Sanborn maps.)

270 W. Spring St. Building. Ca. 1925. 139-29-222. C.
Two-story brick building with seven-course American-bond walls with header-stretcher courses every eighth course, a parapet shed roof, and a conventional commercial form with utilitarian detailing. The building has an altered shop front with an inset entry, 2/2-sash windows, and a

two-story rear wing that connects to a two-story concrete block addition.

390 W. Spring St. William H., Jr. and Margaretha A. Ribble House. 1890. 139-29-218. C.
Two-story frame house with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has a one-story front porch with turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets, and 1/1-sash windows.

Dr. William Henry Ribble, Jr. (1864-1971) represented the fourth generation of Ribbles to practice medicine in Wythe County. In January 1890, Ribble married Margaretha Antonetta Heuser, and the couple built this two-story house. Margaretha died in November 1890 shortly after the birth of the couple's first child. After his wife's death, Ribble pursued postgraduate studies in New York before returning to Wytheville. During the 1890s, Ribble served as the first president of the Wythe Opera House Company, as an officer of the Wytheville Manufacturing Company (a sash and blind factory that also did construction work), and as an officer of the Southwestern Virginia Medical Society. Ribble moved to a new residence at 280 S. First St. between 1908 and 1921, probably as a consequence of his third marriage to Daisy Maupin in 1912. (Sources: Chitwood, "Physicians of the Ribble Family;" Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

485 W. Spring St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-217. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has a front porch with brick pillars and a brick railing, a concrete foundation, 3/1-sash windows, an interior gable end brick chimney, and a gabled front dormer with a modern peaked window. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

565 W. Spring St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-186. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gambrel roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a front porch supported by modern cylindrical columns, a masonry foundation, interior brick flues, 1/1-sash windows, and a side shed dormer, and a one-story side addition with an exterior brick chimney. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

580 W. Spring St. Bethlehem Baptist Church. 1883. 139-29-204. C.
One-story frame church with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a nave form. Other exterior features include a front entry with double doors and a transom-like

peaked window above, peaked 4/4-sash windows on the front and sides, a circular window in the front gable, and interior brick flues. The deteriorated interior has a paneled ceiling with a four-pointed star and square motif.

Bethlehem Baptist was Wytheville's principal African-American Baptist congregation at the beginning of the twentieth century. The congregation purchased this lot in 1874 and built the present church building in 1883. A one-story parsonage formerly stood to the southwest side of the church. (Sources: Worsham, *Wytheville Final Survey Report*; Sanborn maps.)

120 Tazewell St. Building. Ca. 1900. 139-29-311. C.
One-and-a-half-story brick building with six-course American-bond walls, a shed roof with a stepped front parapet, a poured concrete foundation, segmental-arched door and window openings, and a large modern corner window.

According to the Sanborn maps, this building appears to have served as a warehouse during the early twentieth century. The original wide front entry supports such a usage. (Sources: Sanborn maps.)

136-140 Tazewell St. Building. Ca. 1940. 139-29-312. C.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a parapet shed roof, and a double-store form. The building has a two inset front entries, large display windows, a transom window, and a panel in the parapet bordered by soldier courses.

150 Tazewell St. Building. Ca. 1940. 139-29-313. C.
One-story brick building with stretcher-bond walls, a parapet shed roof, and a standard commercial form. The building has an inset front entry flanked by large display windows under a transom window, and a panel in the parapet bordered by soldier courses.

195 N. Tenth St. House. Ca. 1930. 139-29-310. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, asphalt-shingled clipped-side-gable roof, and a simple form. The house has a small front stoop with a pedimented gable, 3/3-sash windows, a side porch, interior brick chimneys, and two pedimented dormers on the front.

190 S. Tenth St. House. Ca. 1960. 139-29-203. NC.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a ranch-like form. Other features include a front projection with picture window, a stuccoed masonry foundation, 8/8-sash windows, and interior brick flues.

215 S. Tenth St. Snow-Stephens House. Ca. 1885. 139-29-179. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front- and side-gable roof, and an accretive T-shape plan. The house has a one-story front porch supported by round wood columns, a front entry with sidelights, 2/2-sash windows, a circular vent in the front gable, and interior brick chimneys. Behind the house are a frame barn or stable and a modern garage.

This house was built by Dexter A. Snow in the 1880s and sold to Senah Stephens in 1887. Later the house was owned by Sanders Stephens. S. S. Stephens was concerned with educational improvements in Wythe County; with Robert E. Withers he helped create the Withers athletic field, the McWane Pool, and the Wytheville Golf Course. (Sources: Miriam Poole; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; Gray map.)

220 S. Tenth St. Sanders Stephens House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-180. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and a T-shape form. The house has an enclosed gabled front stoop, 2/2-sash windows, a curious small window on the front elevation under the eaves, and interior brick chimneys. To the rear is a one-story frame outbuilding that is now attached to the house.

This house, which does not appear on the circa 1880 Gray map, was occupied by Sanders Stephens in 1908. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

230 S. Tenth St. E. M. Chitwood, Sr. House. 1921. 139-29-181. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story brick house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The engaged and enclosed front porch has wood-shingled supports on brick bases and wood-shingled railings. Other features include 6/1-sash windows, interior and exterior brick flues and chimneys, wood-shingle siding in the gables and on a front shed dormer, and gable brackets.

Dr. E. M. Chitwood, Sr. employed Joe Dean to build this Craftsman bungalow in 1921. (Sources: Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia;* Sanborn maps.)

245 S. Tenth St. W. M. Watkins House. Ca. 1885. 139-29-178. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has a screened one-story front porch, a gabled two-story projecting front wing with a small bay window and millwork and a tripartite peaked window in the gable, 2/2-sash windows, interior and interior gable-end brick chimneys, an enclosed rear porch, and a modern two-story rear addition with a two-car garage in the first story.

W. M. and Kate A. Watkins probably built this house between 1883 and 1890. In 1905, Kate Watkins sold it to John A. Whitman, the editor of the *Southwest Virginia Enterprise* for many years. (Sources: Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia.*)

660 S. Tenth St. McWane House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-308. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a corrugated-metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile form. The house also has a front porch supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets, 6/6-sash windows, a brick flue, and an ell.

This house was probably built by Charles Philip McWane in the 1870s, perhaps as housing for an employee of McWane's wagon factory. The factory was established on the same lot about 1867. McWane's own house formerly stood nearby on W. Jefferson St. (Sources: *Wythe County Historical Review* 1: 14; Gray map; Sanborn maps.)

215 S. Twelfth St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-173. C.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile two-room or center-passage plan. Other features include a front porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and an aluminum-sided railing, 2/2-sash windows, an interior brick flue, and a one-story ell.

265 S. Twelfth St. House. Ca. 1925. 139-29-172. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. Across the front of the house is an engaged porch supported by fluted wooden columns. The house also has a limestone foundation, 6/6-sash windows, an interior brick flue, and a large front shed dormer.

285 S. Twelfth St. Main House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-171. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front/side-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has a front porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and a pierced frieze. Other features include a stone foundation, 2/2-sash windows, milled ornament and louvered vents in the gables, interior brick chimneys, and shed addition and deck to the rear.

This house appears to have been occupied by a Mrs. Main in 1908. (Source: Carrington map.)

115 Union Rd. William W. Rich House. 1877. 139-29-86. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The front elevation is graced by a one-story porch supported by square wood posts with large sawn brackets. Other exterior features include a stone foundation, a stained-glass transom over the front entrance, interior brick chimneys, sawn bargeboards, and a three-story ell. The interior has a stair with turned balusters and newels, windows with panels under the sills in some rooms, and late Greek Revival mantels.

Furniture maker and undertaker William W. Rich, the son of Fleming K. Rich, built this house in 1877. Rich supplied his store on E. Main St. with coffins and furniture made in a shop on this site. In 1876, Rich advertised his ability to perform custom work for hotels and "watering places." Machinery in the Rich shop was initially powered by an overshot wheel turned by Cedar Run, which flows behind the house, and later converted to steam power. The shop employed nine hands in 1880. Although the furniture shop was discontinued in 1881, Rich operated a saw and planing mill in or near Wytheville in the 1890s. (Sources: Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Gray map; Chataigne, 1884; Chataigne, 1893; *South West Virginia Enterprise*, September 27, 1876; 1880 U. S. Census.)

280 Union St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-127. C.
One-story frame house with a board-and-batten and synthetic siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a single-pile two-room or center-passage plan. Other features include a latticed front porch, 6/1-sash windows, an interior brick chimney and two exterior brick chimneys, a small center front gable, and an ell.

360 Union St. House. Ca. 1960. 139-29-142. NC.
One-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, 2/2 sash windows, and a ranch duplex form.

365 Union St. House. Ca. 1960. 139-29-132. NC.
One-story brick house with painted stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, a gabled front wing, 1/1-sash windows, and an engaged car port.

380 Union St. House. Ca. 1930. 139-29-141. C.
Craftsman one-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has a front porch engaged under a gabled roof supported by Craftsman brick and wood posts, 6/1-sash windows, and decorative roof brackets and rafter tails.

390 Union St. W. M. Martin House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-133. NC.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The house has an enclosed one-story front porch, 1/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, and a two-story ell. The property is classified as non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

This house was occupied by W. M. Martin in 1908. (Sources: Gray map; Carrington map.)

215 E. Washington St. Plumer College Housing Unit 3. 1994. 139-29-309. NC.
Neo-Victorian two-story, frame apartment building with aluminum siding, complex asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, two-story bay windows, and exterior gable-end brick chimneys. Similar in form and detailing to housing units 1 and 2.

245 E. Washington St. Plumer College Housing Unit 1. Ca. 1980. 139-29-93. NC.
Neo-Victorian two-story, frame apartment building with aluminum siding, complex asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, two-story bay windows, and exterior gable-end brick chimneys. Similar in form and detailing to housing units 2 and 3.

275 E. Washington St. Plumer College Housing Unit 2. Ca. 1980. 139-29-94. NC.
Neo-Victorian two-story, frame apartment building with aluminum siding, complex asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, two-story bay windows, and exterior gable-end brick chimneys. Similar in form and detailing to housing units 1 and 3.

305 E. Washington St. A. P. Terry House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-62. C.

Colonial Revival two-story brick house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a front entry with sidelights and a small gabled stoop supported by square wood posts, 4/4-, 6/6- and 8/8-sash windows, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, a one-story frame hip-roofed side addition, and a two-story brick shed-roofed rear addition.

A. P. Terry hired Richard E. Phillippi, Sr. to build this house, apparently about 1940. (Source: Betty Odom.)

139-29-326

340 E. Washington St. William Terry House. 1867. 139-21. C.
Two-story brick house with Flemish-bond walls, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile, possibly side-passage-plan form. The house has a one-story front porch with unusual chamfered posts and decorative work, a front entry with sidelights, 6/6-sash windows with molded lintels and louvered shutters, a bracketed cornice, interior brick chimneys, and a 1901 one-and-a-half-story, weatherboarded, frame wing with a gable roof and gabled wall dormers that was constructed with materials from the original dwelling on the property, built in 1858. The interior of the brick house features a curved stair with a turned newel and turned balusters and Greek/Gothic-Revival mantels with peaked frieze profiles.

Attorney and local newspaper editor William Terry (1824-1888) built a frame dwelling on this property in 1858 to serve as a temporary residence while he planned the construction of this brick house. William H. Bolling, the father of Edith Bolling Galt Wilson, practiced with Terry before the Civil War, and in 1860 he lived with Terry and his wife, Emma W. Rising to the rank of brigadier general in the CSA (he was the last to command Stonewall Jackson's brigade), Terry returned to Wytheville to complete his house in 1867. Terry represented the Wytheville area in the U. S. Congress in 1871-1873 and 1875-1877. In 1878 he was a nominee for the Virginia governorship. (Sources: Presgraves, "General William Terry, 1824-1888;" W. R. Chitwood; VDHR files; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Chataigne, 1884; Wilson, *My Memoir*.)

365 E. Washington St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-63. C.
Colonial Revival two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a small gabled front stoop with paired square wood posts and a curved ceiling, an exterior gable-end brick flue, a one-story gable-end porch with Chinese-inspired balcony railing, and a one-story shed-roofed rear wing with deck.

495 E. Washington St. James Sayles House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-66. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding and a corrugated-metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The house has a front porch supported by square posts with a simple balustrade, 2/2-sash windows, an ell, and a gabled side wing.

James and Emmeline Sayles lived in this house about 1880. James conveyed the house to Emmeline in 1897; Emmeline sold the house to the Chaffins in 1922. (Sources: Patricia Thompson; Gray map; Sanborn maps.)

530 E. Washington St. Mandy Galloway House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-52. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a front porch with round wood columns, 1/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, and a center front gable with milled ornament.

Mandy Galloway appears to have been the occupant of this house in 1908. The house may also have belonged to the Johnson family. (Source: Carrington map.)

560 E. Washington St. Burk House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-51. C.
One-story frame house with bricktex siding, a metal-sheathed side-front roof, and a single-pile form. The house has a side porch with an enclosed end and square posts; 1/1-sash windows, and an interior brick flue.

Nathaniel Burk was born in this house at the turn of the twentieth century. The house may appear on the circa 1880 Gray map as the property of George F. Crush; in 1908 it appears to have been owned by Charlie (or Cornie) Allison. (Sources: V. P. Slemp; Gray map; Carrington map.)

590 E. Washington St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-50. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a shotgun form. The house has a front porch with square posts and a modern metal railing, 4/1-sash windows, and an interior brick flue.

610 E. Washington St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-32. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a corrugated-metal-sheathed hip roof, and a single-pile form. The house has a front porch supported by square wood columns, 1/1-sash

windows, and exterior and interior brick chimneys.

640 E. Washington St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-31. C.
One-story frame house with asbestos-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile two-room or center-passage plan. The house has a Craftsman front porch, 2/2-sash windows, an exterior gable-end concrete block flue, and an ell.

660 E. Washington St. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-30. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. A one-story porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze extends across the front of the house. Other features include 1/1-sash windows, interior brick flues, a center front gable and pedimented side gables with milled ornament, and a one-story ell.

675 E. Washington St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-36. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with asbestos-shingle siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has a one-story front porch supported by square posts, 3/1-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and front shed dormer.

175 W. Washington St. Jan A. G. Oewel House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-122. C.
Gothic Revival one-and-a-half-story frame house with ornamental board-and-batten siding, a steeply-pitched asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and a sophisticated and complex form. The front elevation is enlivened by a gabled wing with a bracketed and balustraded balcony; a gabled wall dormer; a one-story porch with square posts, sawn brackets, a highly decorative Gothic sawn balustrade, and a balustraded balcony; and peaked second-story windows with peaked louvered shutters. The east gable end has polygonal bay windows and unusual paneling. Other features include a stone foundation with basement, an original interior brick chimney and a later exterior brick flue, and a small front shed dormer.

Dutch-born Jan Andries George Oewel probably built this stylish house about 1880. Later, Oewel's daughter Clara M. and her husband Dr. Jacob V. Haller lived in the house. (Sources: Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia;* Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville".)

185 W. Washington St. House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-123. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and a single-pile possibly two-room plan. Other features include a front porch with modern metal supports, a poured concrete foundation, 2/2-sash windows, and an interior flue with a concrete-block cap.

365 W. Washington St. House. Ca. 1960. 139-29-147. NC.
One-story frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a concrete foundation, and an interior brick chimney.

380 W. Washington St. C. B. Thomas House. 1878. 139-29-151. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has a one-story front porch with square posts and sawn brackets and balusters. Off one gable end is an early one-story wing with a hip roof and a rectangular bay window. Other features include a stone foundation, a small polygonal bay window on the front gable end, 2/2-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and sawn bargeboards and circular windows in the gables.

This stylish Italianate and Gothic Revival-influenced house was built by George Williams and William Zimmerman in 1878 for attorney C. B. Thomas. The house appears to have acquired its one-story hipped wing soon after 1887. Thomas still owned the house in 1921. (Sources: Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia;* 1887 prospectus; Gray map; Hill, 1896; Sanborn maps.)

385 W. Washington St. V. H. Gibboney House. Ca. 1885. 139-29-138. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. The house has a one-story front porch supported by square posts with sawn brackets, a one-story shed-roofed side wing with a front porch, 2/2-sash windows, milled ornament in the front gable, and an interior brick chimney.

This is not portrayed on the circa 1880 Gray map of Wytheville, but it does appear in a photograph of S. Fourth and W. Washington streets dating to about 1887. The house was owned by V. H. Gibboney in 1908. (Sources: Gray map; *Wytheville: Illustrated Prospectus*; Carrington map.)

470 W. Washington St. House. Ca. 1940. 139-29-159. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gambrel roof, and a double-pile form. The house has an engaged front porch supported by modern metal columns, a one-story side-gambrel-roofed side wing with a one-story addition, 6/6-sash windows, an exterior brick end chimney, and shed dormers on the fronts of the main house block and the side wing.

480 W. Washington St. House. Ca. 1920. 139-29-158. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof, and double-pile foursquare form. The house has a one-story front porch supported by round wood columns, 1/1-sash windows, a front gable with window, and an interior brick chimney. The house is similar in form and detailing to its neighbor, 490 W. Washington.

490 W. Washington St. House. Ca. 1920. 139-29-157. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile foursquare form. The house has a one-story front porch with round wood columns and turned balusters, a concrete foundation, 1/1-sash windows, a two-story side wing, a center gable with window, and interior brick chimneys. The house is similar in form and detailing to its neighbor, 480 W. Washington.

105 Withers Rd. House. Ca. 1935. 139-29-85. C.
Two-story frame house with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile form. The house has 8/8- and 6/6-sash windows, a front entry with a classical surround, a one-story side porch supported by replacement metal posts, and interior brick chimneys.

125 Withers Rd. House. Ca. 1935. 139-29-84. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has 8/8- and 6/6-sash windows, a metal awning over the front entrance (which is located to the side), and an interior brick chimney.

145 Withers Rd. House. Ca. 1900. 139-29-83. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a single-pile center-passage plan. The house has a one-story front porch with chamfered posts,

turned balusters, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze. Other features include 2/2-sash windows and a centered front gable with a round louvered vent.

150 Withers Rd. Betty Heuser House. Ca. 1935. 139-29-89. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a Cape Cod form. The house also has a gabled front entry porch supported by square wood posts, 6/6- and 8/8-sash windows, and gabled front dormers. The rear elevation features a one-story shed wing and a large gabled dormer.

This house is associated with Miss Betty Heuser. (Sources: F. D. and A. J. Smith; Melita Suthers.)

185 Withers Rd. John R. Kent House. Ca. 1880. 139-29-82. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a double-pile form. A one-story porch with square posts, sawn brackets, and a dentil-like frieze extends across the front. The house also has 2/2-sash windows and interior brick chimneys. Behind the house is a one-story frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding.

John R. Kent is shown as the occupant of this house on the 1880 Gray map. A later owner was Robert W. Lawson. The original kitchen and dining room of the house are located in the basement. (Sources: Gray map; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady.)

190 Withers Rd. Brentwood. 1937. 139-29-90. C.
Tudor Revival one-and-one-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls and a steeply pitched, asphalt-shingled front- and side-gable roof. Other features include 3/1-sash windows, an inset porch, an interior brick chimney, and a gabled dormer.

R. Brent Moore had this house built in 1937. (Sources: F. D. and A. J. Smith.)

205 Withers Rd. Stuart-Sayers House. Ca. 1865. 139-29-81. C.
Greek Revival two-story brick house with six-course American bond walls with header-stretcher courses every seventh course, an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. The pedimented one-story porch that shelters the front entrance replaces a one-story porch that formerly extended across the full front. The house also has a stone foundation, 6/6-sash windows with louvered wooden shutters and stepped lintels, a transom and sidelights around the

front entrance, interior side brick chimneys, and a lower two-story brick ell (original or early) with a partially enclosed one-story side porch and a two-story bathroom addition.

John H. Stuart purchased this property in 1863. In 1866, Stuart and his wife sold John T. Sayers, Jr. the property for $7,750, indicating the house was built by that time. Dr. Samuel Rush Sayers, who served in the CSA as a surgeon, purchased the house in 1868. In the 1890s, Sayers served as the president of the Wytheville Foundry and Machine Company, manufacturer of plows, castings, circular saw mills, turbine water wheels, and other iron products. Sayers was also involved in politics. (Sources: Betty Odom; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; Chataigne, 1893; Gray map; Wythe County deed records.)

210 Withers Rd. Plumer Memorial Female College. 1872. 139-18. C. 139-29-327
Rambling two- and three-story brick building with painted stretcher-bond walls, pressed-metal-shingled hip and gabled roof, and a complex accretive form. The building features a two-story front porch supported by round masonry columns and engaging concrete stairs, a three-story polygonal corner tower, a one-story greenhouse on the north end featuring multiple gables, segmental-headed door and window openings, interior brick chimneys, and one- and two-story rear porches. A barn formerly stood on the property, and the lot was enclosed by an ornamental wood fence.

A two-story brick house, constructed in 1872 by Wesley Johnson, may constitute the core of this sprawling building. From 1875 to 1882 the property was owned by Robert Crockett, a prominent Wytheville Presbyterian. The house was converted into a Presbyterian-affiliated female seminary, probably in 1882, and the building was substantially enlarged over the following years. In 1887 the institution was known as Plumer Memorial Female College and offered courses in art, music, elocution, French, German, Latin, and calisthenics. Laura Shortt, a teacher at the college, purchased the building in 1897 and with her sisters operated a college-preparatory boarding school at the location until 1929. Laura Shortt is believed to have built the three-story tower on the building. During the Shortts' ownership the building was also operated as a boarding house for summer guests. In 1948 the building was made into apartments. (Sources: Plumer Memorial Female College brochure, 1900; Betty Odom; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; VDHR files; Josephine Newberry; William Seagle; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Young, "The Shortts of Plumer College;" Gray map; *Wytheville: Illustrated Prospectus*; Sanborn maps.)

225 Withers Rd. Alan Moore House. 1931. 139-29-80. C.
Craftsman two-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a Foursquare form. The house has a one-story front porch supported by brick pillars, 4/1-sash windows, interior and exterior brick chimneys, and a hipped front dormer.

R. Brent Moore may have hired Richard E. Phillippi, Sr. to build this house, which he sold to Alan L. Moore in January 1932. (Source: Betty Odom.)

255 Withers Rd. R. Brent Moore House. Ca. 1931. 139-29-79. C.
Tudor Revival one-and-a-half-story brick house with stretcher-bond walls, asphalt-shingled front- and side-gable roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has four-light casement windows and 3/1-sash windows, an exterior gable-end brick chimney, an interior brick flue, and a shed dormer and shed addition to the rear.

R. Brent Moore may have hired Richard E. Phillippi, Sr. to build this house shortly after he acquired the lot in 1930.

285 Withers Rd. Moore House. Ca. 1931. 139-29-78. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a double-pile form. The house has a small gabled stoop supported by square posts that shelters the front entry, 3/1-sash windows, a one-story side porch, interior and exterior brick chimneys, and large shed dormers on the front and rear.

R. Brent Moore appears to have purchased this lot on Withers Rd. from the Sayers family in 1930 and to have built the house shortly thereafter. Richard E. Phillippi may have been the builder of the house. (Source: Betty Odom.)

320 Withers Rd. Stephen F. Ewald House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-76. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gabled extensions, and a complex form. The house has a wraparound one-story front porch supported by round wood columns, a front entry with sidelights and transom, 1/1-sash windows, a polygonal front bay window, an interior brick chimney, fishscale wood-shingle sheathing in the front gables, and one- and two-story rear additions.

Stephen and Augusta Ewald had this house built on a lot that they purchased in 1890. Ewald owned the "Star Boot and Shoe House," begun about 1878; in the 1890s he sold insurance.

Produce merchant William H. Copenhaver owned the house in 1921. (Sources: Betty Odom; Mary A. Lester; *Wytheville Dispatch*, 11 May 1888; Chataigne, 1884; Chataigne, 1893; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

340 Withers Rd. Augusta Ewald House. Ca. 1910. 139-29-75. C.
Two-story brick house with exposed stretcher-bond walls on the first story and stuccoed walls on the second story, a metal-sheathed hip roof with gabled extensions, and a double-pile form. The house has a one-story front porch supported by wood colonnettes on brick pedestals. Other features include a front entry with sidelights and transom, 1/1-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, round-head windows flanked by louvered vents in the gables, and a one-story brick addition to the rear. The interior has a stair with paneling, a square newel, and plain balusters, an opening to the parlor framed by round columns, and a two-tier mantel with colonnettes and mirrored overmantel. Behind the house are a weatherboarded frame outbuilding (probably a meat house) with a pyramidal metal-sheathed roof, and a frame machinery shed.

Augusta Ewald, widow of Stephen Ewald, built this house next door to her and her husband's house at 320 Withers, probably in the 1910s. (Sources: Betty Odom; Mary A. Lester; Sanborn maps.)

360 Withers Rd. M. L. Harrison House. 1910. 139-29-74. C.
Queen Anne two-story brick house with walls laid with blond Roman brick, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof with gabled extensions, and a complex double-pile form. The house has a wraparound one-story porch supported by Ionic columns on stone pedestals between which span railings with turned balusters. At the west corner of the front elevation is a two-story curved projection of the house mass; at the east corner is a two-story polygonal bay window. Other exterior features include 1/1-sash windows, round stained-glass windows, a front gable above a frieze with swag decoration and with a tripartite round-headed window, smaller side gables with Palladian windows, interior brick chimneys, metal roof crestings, and a two-story rear projection with a one-story wraparound porch supported by full-height Ionic columns. The interior features a stair with square newels and plain balusters, an opening into the main parlor framed by Ionic columns, and a variety of ornamental mantels. Off the north corner of the house is a one-story brick garage. To the northwest of the house is a relocated playhouse.

S. F. Ewald sold the lot on which this house stands to M. L. Harrison in 1910, who is believed to have built his house the same year. The bricks are said to have been fired in Cincinnati. Harrison was a hardware merchant who also sold railroad ties to the Norfolk & Western Railroad. He was also active in the affairs of the Wytheville Baptist Church and was influential

in having the present church building at 200 Church St. built in 1916. (Sources: R. T. DuPuis; Wythe County Deed Book 56, p. 152; Repass, *History of the Wytheville Baptist Church*; Sanborn maps.)

385 Withers Rd. S. R. Perkins House. 1891. 139-29-72. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gabled and hipped extensions, and an elaborated double-pile center-passage plan. The one-story front porch has turned posts and balusters and a spindle frieze. Other features include a stone foundation with a date stone, 1/1-sash windows, a two-story gabled front projection, a two-story hipped front corner bay window, interior brick chimneys, and a one-story frame addition to the rear. On the interior is a center-passage, closed-stringer stair with a square newel capped by a turned finial, ornamental turned balusters, and turned bosses on the stringer. One parlor mantel features elaborate carving and a bracketed shelf. Also located on the lot is a one-story frame barn with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, and a stone foundation.

S. R. Perkins acquired the lot on which he built this house in October 1890. Perkins was a freight agent for the Norfolk & Western railroad. The Perkins family operated a boarding house in their residence. J. E. Perkins may have owned this house in 1908. (Source: Betty Odom; Carrington map.)

420 Withers Rd. Williams House. Ca. 1890. 139-29-69. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gables, and a complex, possibly accretive form. Across the front of the house extends a one-story porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze. Other features include a front entry with sidelights and a transom, 2/2-sash windows, a one-story side wing, an inset second-story porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, decorative sheathing in the gables, interior brick chimneys, and a one-story ell with complex gabled roof.

The house was occupied by Arch. Williams in 1908. (Source: Carrington map.)

425 Withers Rd. Thomas F. Boyd House. Ca. 1850. 139-29-71. C.
Greek Revival two-story brick house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and a T-shape plan. The house has a small one-story entry porch supported by square wood columns and a one-story glassed-in side porch that are remnants of an earlier wraparound porch. Other features include a one-story two-bay garage added to the west side, 1/1-sash windows with heavy molded lintels, and interior brick chimneys.

This antebellum house was sold by Thomas F. Boyd to John H. Caldwell in 1877. Lettie Goodwin owned the house in 1908. Other owners have included Mary W. Scott, Garnett Lawson, Dewey C. Crockett, and Jane O. Topping. (Sources: Patricia Thompson; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; Gray map; Carrington map.)

480 Withers Rd. Esperanza. Ca. 1912. 139-29-68. C.
One-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a rambling accretive form. The dominant feature of the front of the house is a large porch with curved ends and a porte cochere supported by round columns, and metal roofing. Other exterior features include 1/1-sash windows, some windows with quarrel panes, a monitor window with blue panes, and several small front-facing gables. On the interior is a Craftsman stone fireplace with a block inscribed "ESPERANZA" above the mantel shelf.

This curious house dates to about 1912 and was probably built by William R. Appleby. The house may incorporate a log dwelling that was owned by a Mr. McClanahan in 1880. From 1919 to 1956 the house was owned by teachers Ellen D. and Flora M. Stuart, nieces of CSA General J. E. B. Stuart. (Sources: Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Gray.)

485 Withers Rd. Mary W. Scott House. Ca. 1865. 139-29-70. C.
Colonial Revival one-and-a-half-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and simple massing. The house has an entry porch with a pedimented gable, a front entry with sidelights and a transom, tall 9/9-sash windows with louvered shutters, a shed-roofed side addition, interior brick chimneys, and three gabled dormers with 6/6-sash windows on the front slope of the roof. The house may have a center-passage plan and stone fireplaces.

The date of construction of this house in its original form is unknown. The house was occupied by E. H. McDonald in 1880, who may have lived in it as early as 1865. In 1920 the house was acquired by Richmond architectural historian Mary Wingfield Scott, who remodeled it as a summer home. Scott added a garret story and rooms across the back of the house. (Sources: Patricia Thompson; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Gray map.)

510 Withers Rd. J. Sidney Lawson House. Ca. 1895. 139-29-48. C.
Queen Anne two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, a pressed-metal-sheathed hip roof with gabled extensions, and a complex double-pile form. The house has a one-story wraparound

porch with turned posts and balusters, an arched spindle frieze, a corner gazebo, and a gabled bay with curious brackets that corresponds to the front entry of the house. Other features include a two-story bay window, 1/1-sash windows, stained-glass panes in some windows, a front entry with double door and transom, interior brick chimneys, and wood-shingle-sheathing, decorative millwork, and multi-pane windows in the gables. Behind the house is a modern swimming pool.

John Sidney Lawson built this fine example of Queen Anne architecture in the 1890s, possibly in 1895. Lawson and partner J. B. Hurt manufactured mill turbines and agricultural implements and sold architectural woodwork. (Sources: Patricia S. Thompson; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Carrington map.)

515 Withers Rd. Virginia C. Lawson House. Ca. 1885. 139-29-47. C.
Two-story brick house with a metal-sheathed hip roof, and a double-pile side-passage plan. The house has a one-story front porch, 4/4-sash windows with louvered shutters, a bay window, an interior brick chimney, and a one-story frame ell. Behind the house is a one-story frame outbuilding with a metal-sheathed gable roof.

Virginia Cassell ("Jennie") Lawson built this house in 1887. Lawson sold the house to Lucy K. Maupin in 1889. Maupin willed the house to her husband, H. B. Maupin, in 1903. (Sources: Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Carrington map; Gray map.)

139-29-328

580 Withers Rd. Nuska Lodge. 1909. 139-19. C.
One-and-a-half-story frame house with stuccoed walls, an asphalt-shingled (over metal roofing) hip roof, and a rambling form. On the front of the house is a combination porch/porte cochere supported by square stone pillars. Other exterior features include a stone foundation, a wide variety of window types, a round corner element, brick chimneys, and multiple hipped dormers. The interior has a high-ceilinged center room, fireplaces constructed of stone from the Cripple Creek area of Wythe County, and a latticework screen in the dining room. In one fireplace is a carving of "Chief Nuska."

Nuska Lodge was built in 1909 by Sara Jane Ryan, an admirer of Native American culture. Inspiration for the unusual form of the house may have come from the early California bungalows of the period. Mrs. Ryan, who may have been from Baltimore, apparently used the house primarily during the summer months and is remembered for her dance parties. The porch and porte cochere relate the house to its neighbor Esperanza at 480 Withers. The two-story main room relates the house to two houses on S. Fourth St.--830 and 880--said to have been built by

Pennsylvania lumbermen at about the same time or slightly later. The Wytheville Male Academy was conducted in a building on the site of Nuska Lodge during the late nineteenth century, and a school operated by a Mr. Riddick occupied the site up until 1908. (Sources: Patricia S. Thompson; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; Josephine Newberry; VDHR files; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; *Wythe County Historical Review* 32: 12; *Wythe County Historical Review* 29: 18; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

585 Withers Rd. Blanche Sanders House. 1908. 139-29-46. C.
Two-story frame house with aluminum siding, a hip roof, and a Foursquare form. The house has a one-story front porch supported by round columns and with a gabled projection corresponding to the front entry, a front entry flanked by sidelights, 1/1-sash windows, interior brick chimneys, a hipped dormer with leaded-glass casement windows, a one-story ell, and a modern bay window. Near the house is a modern one-story frame garage with aluminum siding and a front-gable roof.

Blanche Sanders built this house in 1908. (Sources: historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Carrington map; Sanborn maps.)

610 Withers Rd. Joseph H. Dean House. 1923. 139-29-41. C.
Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and simple massing. The house has a one-story front porch supported by Craftsman columns, 6/1-sash windows, a front entry flanked by sidelights, and an interior chimney.

This house was built by local builder Joseph Dean in 1923 for use as his own dwelling. (Sources: Patricia Thompson; Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*; Sanborn maps.)

630 Withers Rd. George S. Ambrister House. Ca. 1922. 139-29-40. C.
Craftsman two-story frame house with original wood shingles and added aluminum siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a Foursquare form. The house has a one-story front porch with square posts and simple balusters, a front entry flanked by sidelights, 6/6-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a front shed dormer.

George S. Ambrister purchased this lot in November 1922 from Joseph H. Dean. Ambrister apparently built the house, which he sold to attorney A. Neal Williams in 1925. The association of prolific Wytheville builder Joseph Dean with the property suggests Dean may have built the

house for Ambrister. (Source: Patricia Thompson.)

640 Withers Rd. N. Bruce Williams House. 1922. 139-29-39. C.
Craftsman one-and-a-half-story frame house with weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a bungalow form. The house has an engaged front porch with possibly modern turned posts and balusters, 6/1-sash windows, and a front shed dormer. A garage stands behind the house.

Builder Joe Dean built this house for N. Bruce Williams in 1922. (Source: Patricia Thompson.)

139-29-329

645 Withers Rd. Ingleside. 1869. 139-22. C.
Greek Revival/Italianate two-story brick house with a hip roof, and a double-pile center-passage plan. A one-story porch wraps around three sides of the house, supported by paneled square wood columns. Other exterior features include a front entrance with sidelights and a transom, tall windows on the first story, 6/6-sash windows on the second story, interior brick chimneys, paired brackets and a decorative frieze in the eaves, and two-story brick and frame additions to the rear. Inside, the center-passage stair has turned newels and balusters, an arched opening between the center passage and one first-story room, simple Greek Revival mantels, and fireplaces in the basement. Behind the house stands a two-story brick carriage house and apartment. Also on the property is a one-story brick guest house and/or retreat known as the cottage (see 505 S. Ninth St.). Ingleside is situated on a large lot with many shade trees, plantings, and early landscape features including stone entrance gates.

Ingleside is believed to have been built in 1869 by attorney Joseph W. Caldwell. (Some accounts state that the house was built in 1839, but the exterior and interior detailing supports a later date.) The house was purchased in 1889 by Robert Enoch Withers. Withers, a native of Campbell County, Virginia, began his distinguished career as an officer in the CSA; later he served as a lieutenant governor of Virginia, a one-term U. S. senator from Virginia (he was replaced by William Mahone in 1881), and U. S. consul to Hong Kong during the Cleveland administration. Locally, Withers or his son, R. E. Withers, headed the R. E. Withers insurance agency and real estate company and served as secretary and treasurer of the Wytheville Foundry and Machine Company. The house was named Ingleside by the Withers family, and it remained in Withers ownership until 1987. Withers Rd., formerly E. Union St., was named in honor of Robert E. Withers. (Sources: Goodridge Wilson, "Wytheville Mansion Home of Confederate Col. Withers," *The Roanoke Times*, March 22, 1970; Odom, "A Tour of Wytheville"; Grady et al, "Wytheville, Virginia Historical Driving Tour"; historic properties data compiled by Kitty Grady; Chataigne, 1884; Chataigne, 1893; Virginius Dabney, *Virginia, The New Dominion*.)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Wytheville Historic District is located at the historic center of Wytheville, the seat of government for Wythe County, Virginia. The approximately 170-acre district has served as the commercial, civic, educational, and residential heart of the town from the 1790s to the present. Historic commercial buildings, dating from the early nineteenth century to the 1940s, line each side of Main Street, the town's principal commercial corridor. These buildings include the Edith Bolling Galt Wilson Birthplace, a large antebellum commercial block and a landmark of national significance for its association with the first lady; the four-story 1927 George Wythe Hotel; and the 1928 Millwald Theatre. In the nineteenth century, Wytheville was celebrated for its moderate summer climate, attracting visitors from the Deep South and adding a resort component to the local economy. This aspect of the town's commercial history is represented by the many residences that doubled as summer boarding houses.

Established as the Wythe County seat in 1790 and incorporated as a town in 1839, Wytheville is also the location of several important government buildings. These include the classically-inspired 1902 Wythe County Courthouse and 1916 Post Office, and the more utilitarian late-1920s Wytheville Municipal Building. The quasi-resort character of the town encouraged the establishment of academies and colleges. The Wytheville Training Center and Plumer Memorial Female College are two of at least eight houses, churches, and other buildings that were used for educational purposes.

Wytheville's vigorous and diversified economy gave rise to a rich architectural heritage. The district boasts at least six and perhaps as many as a dozen log residences. A concentration of log houses on East Main Street preserves the density, scale, and detailing that characterized the whole of the downtown in the early nineteenth century. Prosperity during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, especially after the arrival of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad in 1854, enabled the town's leading merchants and attorneys to build substantial brick houses with Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival detailing on the residential streets located between Main Street and the railroad precinct. Architecturally sophisticated dwellings continued to be built into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially in the genteel neighborhoods along South Fourth Street and Withers Road. The district features unusual dwellings such as the circa 1870 Bowyer-Gleaves House, a rare Virginia example of the Octagon Mode, and Nuska Lodge, a rambling Craftsman-style residence dating to 1909. The district also contains more modest dwellings associated with tradesmen and laborers. Taken in its entirety, the Wytheville Historic District is a historic and architectural resource of statewide significance.

Justification of Criteria

The Wytheville Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under a number of criteria and areas of significance. The district is significant under Criterion A as the historic commercial hub of the Town of Wytheville and Wythe County. This commercial significance is represented by resources such as the Main Street business district with its retail establishments, theaters, banks, and hotel, and by the many summer boarding houses scattered throughout the town. The district is significant in the area of politics/government as the historic locus of federal, county, and municipal government for Wytheville and Wythe County, as represented by the federal post office, county courthouse, and municipal offices, and for the inclusion of the residences of numerous local, state, and national political figures, chief among them Edith Bolling Galt Wilson. The district is significant in the area of education for the notable concentration of colleges, academies, and private schools located within its boundaries. Under Criterion C, the district is significant in the area of architecture for the architectural character of the 245 contributing buildings (out of a total of 292 buildings) located within the district. The district includes a range of building types from modest one-story worker houses to multi-story commercial blocks and monumental government buildings. A wide range of materials, construction techniques, and styles from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century is represented. The period of significance for the district extends from 1790, the year Wytheville was established and the beginning date of town-related construction, to 1944, the eve of the post-war shift in commercial and residential development to areas outside the downtown. Significant dates for the district include the years 1790 and 1854--the dates of inception for the two catalysts around which Wytheville developed, Main Street and the railroad precinct--and 1902, the date of construction of Wytheville and Wythe County's focal building, the present Wythe County Courthouse. The district is of statewide significance to the history and architecture of Virginia.

Historical Background

Wytheville was established in 1790 as the county seat of Wythe County, Virginia, which was created from Montgomery County in 1789. At the time, the town was located on the branch of the Great Wagon Road that linked Tennessee and the old Southwest with Philadelphia. In 1792, the trustees of Evansham (as the town was originally known) were authorized by the state legislature to sell town lots. The first deeds for these lots are dated 1794.[17] In its original form, Wytheville was typical of the county seats and other small towns laid out in western Virginia during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Main Street served as the town's principal transportation artery and its developmental axis. During the first half century of the town's history, practically all commercial and residential development occurred along Main Street. Sketch maps of the town made by surveyors with the Virginia Board of Public

Works, and Edward Beyer's mid-1850s painting of Wytheville, show an almost continuous double wall of construction along Main Street by the end of the antebellum period, extending two-thirds of a mile from Tenth Street on the west to Ninth Street on the east.[18] The county's first courthouse in Wytheville was probably built at the west corner of Main and Tazewell streets soon after 1790. This building was replaced about 1820 by prolific Wythe County builder James Toncray's three-story brick courthouse.[19] Only scattered residences and a handful of churches and schools were built on lots located off Main Street before the 1850s.

From the beginning, education was considered a vital aspect of town life. The Wytheville Academy was chartered in 1792; the specifications for the schoolhouse, drawn up in 1799, called for a two-story log building with a stone underpinning and chimneys, walls painted with lime, and a schoolyard to have a "paling inclosure [*sic*] planted with sycamore trees." John Johnson (or Johnston) served as the contractor for the building, which probably stood into the 1810s on a site just outside the northern boundary of the district.[20]

Commercial activity played an important role in the early Wytheville economy. Taverns ranked among the first commercial establishments, providing food and lodging to travelers, town inhabitants, and county citizens in town to attend to court matters or to transact business. One of the earliest taverns was that of John Johnston, which was formerly located at 185 E. Main St. Another was Almarine Marshall's tavern and store. Both of these establishments were in existence by the mid-1790s. As Wytheville's population grew and its economy expanded, taverns and hotels proliferated. One of the largest hostelries from the antebellum period was Dulaney's Tavern, built in 1820 a few doors away from the courthouse. The three-story brick building with its parapeted gable roof, gabled dormers, and one-story veranda with balcony was probably built by James Toncray. This hotel remained a downtown fixture until it burned in 1913.[21] The arrival of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad in the mid-1850s prompted the construction of Wytheville's largest and most prestigious antebellum hotel, Boyd's Hotel. Built across the tracks from the Wytheville station (the hotel site is located just outside the southern tip of the district), Boyd's Hotel was described in 1866 as "a tall brick house which looks like a part of Gallego mills [a Richmond industrial complex] gone astray in the mountains, and wearing a cupola in order to disguise itself."[22] Designed by Richmonder Henry Exall, architect of the contemporaneous Montgomery White Sulphur Springs complex near Christiansburg, Virginia, Boyd's Hotel featured a wraparound veranda and ballroom.[23]

Retail establishments and financial institutions also figured in Wytheville's mid-nineteenth-century economy. The town's mountainous hinterland supported at least one fur trader, M. Sehorn, into the 1860s.[24] Also in the 1860s, dry goods merchants Hudson & St. Clair advertised "all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods," as did the cabinet-making firm of Sanders Harsh & Company.[25] The stores on Main Street played a social role in addition to their primary

function. A Wytheville merchant, writing in the 1850s, noted that:

> Our counting rooms are substitutes for taverns. All who feel some boredom come to our store, don't say a word, sit down, take at the most a pipe or cigar. So at times 20 people are assembled here."[26]

At least two of the early log houses located on the 400 block of East Main Street contained businesses during the antebellum period. The house at 420 E. Main was used by Phelps, Peck & Company, and 480 E. Main contained the cabinet shop of Fleming K. Rich. A particularly significant antebellum commercial building is the two-story brick block at 115-165 E. Main known as the Edith Bolling Galt Wilson Birthplace. The property was acquired in the early 1840s by the Farmers Bank of Virginia, a Richmond-based institution, which probably built the present building (or, less likely, completely remodeled an existing building or buildings) by the middle of the decade. As an antebellum bank, the building is one of only two surviving examples yet identified in Southwest Virginia (the other is located in Abingdon.) The building was sold to merchant Richard M. Taliaferro, Jr., in 1853, and the Farmers Bank moved into a sumptuous Greek Revival building located next door at 185 E. Main.[27]

Many of Wytheville's churches have their roots in the antebellum period. A Methodist congregation was organized in the town about 1827, the Presbyterians established a church in the 1830s, a small Episcopalian congregation formed in the 1840s, and the first Baptist meetings were held in 1859.[28] The Lutherans, the earliest denomination in the Wytheville area owing to the high percentage of German settlers, did not establish a church in town until 1876. A Catholic church--the first in Southwest Virginia--was organized in Wytheville in the 1840s and a chapel, St. Mary's, was constructed on the high ground north of town.[29] The district contains two antebellum churches: St. John's Episcopal, begun in the early 1850s and consecrated in 1858, and Wytheville Presbyterian, begun in 1858 and dedicated in 1863. The Presbyterian Church may have been based on a design from Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan's *The Model Architect*.[30]

Several schools operated during the antebellum period. New Jersey native and Episcopalian Abigail Jouett Williamson McGavock came to Wytheville in 1839 to teach French and music. In 1858 she opened a school in a brick building now incorporated into the McGavock-Fulton House at 170 E. Franklin St. The basement of St. John's Episcopal Church housed the Wytheville Male Masonic Institute in 1864.[31] Another mid-nineteenth-century academy was the Wytheville Female College.[32] Lesser schools included J. B. Wise's "Singing School," which counted among its students the young J. E. B. Stuart in 1848.[33]

A free black community existed in Wytheville before the Civil War; the 1860 U. S. census lists

forty-two free blacks out of a total town population of approximately 1,140. Many of these individuals held menial jobs such as house servants and washerwomen. A few, especially members of the Gibson family, worked as barbers or carpenters. The Beyer painting of Wytheville shows the small frame and log dwellings grouped at the back of Main Street lots where most of the town's black population probably lived. This pattern persisted to 1880, when nearly 40% of the town's 124 African-American inhabitants still lived on Monroe and Spring streets, the back streets of the original town.[34]

Wytheville experienced only limited damage during the Civil War, a consequence of its distance from the major theaters of operations and of the Confederacy's determined defense of nearby salt and lead mines. After the war, the growth in regional rail networks and the large-scale exploitation of Southwest Virginia's mineral and timber resources stimulated the local economy. Wytheville's population numbered around 3,000 in the 1880s and 1890s.[35] In 1877, the town's preeminent booster, Thomas J. Boyd, enumerated Wytheville's assets:

> The Town is well supplied with: Churches for the different religious denominations, and for both races, separate Schools for both races, separate Hotels and Boarding-Houses, of every description--Mercantile Houses, of all kinds--Iron Foundries and Machine Shops--Factories for various purposes--and Tanneries.[36]

Industrial enterprises such as the Wytheville Woolen and Knitting Mills Company, the McWane and McDonald foundries, the W. W. Rich furniture factory, and the Foote & Johnson wagon factory prospered during the late nineteenth century. The latter had its beginnings as the blacksmith and wagon shop of John L. Johnson, established in 1840; by the end of the century the firm had grown to become "one of the largest and best known wagon, carriage, hack and phaeton manufacturers in the South with a large export business to Havana, Cuba."[37] The present Art Deco-influenced showroom at 355 E. Main St., built by R. P. Johnson Sons (as the firm is now known) in 1939, serves for the sale and repair of agricultural machinery.

More commercial buildings survive from the late nineteenth century than from the antebellum period. These multi-use buildings originally contained commercial retail space on the ground level with professional offices, storage, and apartments above. Three of the best preserved examples are the 1867 W. W. Rich Building at 315 E. Main St., the early 1880s Umberger Building at 290 W. Main St., and the 1884 Bruce & Maupin Building at 205 E. Main St. The Rich Building is relatively plainly detailed, but both the later buildings feature pressed- or cast metal window lintels and heavy ornamented cornices. Limited commercial development occurred in other parts of the town. At the Wytheville railroad depot, the Topham Brothers operated one or more stores during the 1880s and 1890s. One of these survives: a two-story, gable-fronted,

frame building on the 300 block of Calhoun Street.

After the Civil War (but probably earlier also), Wytheville's "delightful and invigorating" summer climate and mountain scenery attracted visitors from the Deep South and from the urban centers of the eastern seaboard. To enhance the town's natural attributes, the town fathers piped water from nearby springs into the downtown. "The fine alum and chalybeate water, now flowing from hydrants on the streets, adds an attractive and valuable feature" to the town's nascent resort economy, wrote C. R. Boyd in his 1881 *Resources of South-West Virginia*.[38] A public park featuring a "Chalybeate Fountain" was developed at the marshy southern corner of Church and Spring streets.[39] Many homeowners converted their residences into summer boarding houses. In 1887, Ellen C. Caldwell, Stephen S. Crockett, Jane Fox, Thomas C. Miller, and Mary T. Rich advertised their ability to take in boarders.[40] Crockett operated his boarding house as an adjunct of his hotel, the successor to the antebellum Dulaney Tavern.[41] "Mrs. Rich's Boarding House," established in 1872, was located in the Fleming K. Rich House at 480 E. Main. It catered to guests from New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, and other southern towns.[42] The larger hotels prospered also. In 1883-1884, the local firm of William Zimmerman & Company was hired to build the Fourth Avenue Hotel, a three-story brick building with a mansard roof and gas lighting.[43]

Wytheville's qualities as a resort, in combination with its size and active economy, contributed to the proliferation of schools and colleges during the late nineteenth century. The largest of these was Plumer Memorial Female College, which emphasized Wytheville's healthy climate in its promotional literature. Begun in the 1880s as a Presbyterian-affiliated girls academy, the college was purchased by Laura Shortt in 1897. Shortt and her sisters accepted male students and expanded the college building at 210 Withers Rd., adding wings, a three-story polygonal tower, and a greenhouse. In 1900 the school taught a number of foreign languages, art, music, book-keeping, and calisthenics.[44] Another important late-nineteenth-century school was the Wytheville Training School. In the mid-1870s, Wytheville's African-American community built a church and school at the corner of Franklin and Fifth streets. The present schoolhouse at 280 S. Fifth St., a one-story frame building with a pyramidal roof and belfry, was built in 1888. This building served as Wytheville's black public school until a more modern facility was constructed in 1952.[45]

Private schools were conducted in a number of Wytheville residences during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Wytheville Seminary in the Frank S. Blair House at 480 Church St.; Jennie Nelson's girls school in a building behind the Blair-Powell House at 485 Church St.; and Mrs. Pettit's school in the Fleming K. Rich House at 480 E. Main St. Schools were also operated in the basements of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at 405 W. Main St. and the W. W. Rich Building at 315 E. Main St.[46] The excellent reputation of Wytheville's schools

induced future U. S. Representative James A. Walker to move to the town in 1879, and schooling probably played a role in attracting other families to settle.[47] In the twentieth century, education came to be more the responsibility of state and local government. The Wytheville High School was established on Tazewell Street. In 1924, the Wytheville High School Agricultural Building was added to the high school campus. Known today as the Boyd Museum, the building was constructed under the Smith-Hughes Act and is a one-story frame structure with a concrete floor that supported farm machinery used in classroom demonstrations.[48]

Wytheville was home to a number of important political figures during the late nineteenth century. Among these individuals (listed with their place of residence) were Robert Enoch Withers, a lieutenant governor of Virginia, U. S. senator, and U. S. consul to Hong Kong during the Cleveland administration (645 Withers Rd.); William Terry, who represented the Wytheville area in the U. S. House of Representatives (340 E. Washington St.); James A. Walker, elected to the U. S. House of Representatives as a Republican in 1894 (225 E. Franklin St.); Frank S. Blair, an attorney general of Virginia (480 Church St.); Samuel W. Williams, another state attorney general (450 Church St.); John T. Graham, a state legislator (375 E. Spring St.); and Peter Gallagher, Wythe County sheriff (450 Church St.). Wytheville is also the birthplace of Edith Bolling Galt Wilson, who was born in a second-story apartment of the commercial building at 115-165 E. Main St. in 1872. After her husband Woodrow Wilson's stroke in 1919, Edith took on many of the responsibilities of the executive branch and can be considered the most influential First Lady in American history.

Several important government buildings were built in the district during the first three decades of the twentieth century. In 1902, the present Wythe County Courthouse was built on the 200 block of South Fourth Street. The imposing Classical Revival building was designed by Frank P. Milburn and features Corinthian porticos and an eight-sided dome with illuminated clock dials. The federal government erected the Wytheville Post Office in 1916 at the corner of Main and Church streets, since 1790 the focal point of the downtown. Like the courthouse, the post office draws on classical precedent for its design. The town government decided to eschew classicism in its Wytheville Municipal Building at 185A W. Spring St. The severe, two-story, brick building, built by prolific Wytheville builder Morris C. Miller in the late 1920s, features segmental-arched fire truck bays and an Art Deco-inspired parapet. The municipal building housed the office of Wytheville's first town manager, appointed in 1927.[49]

Main Street took on its present appearance in the 1920s, largely as a consequence of a 1924 fire that decimated the nineteenth-century buildings on the north side of the 100 block of West Main Street. The new buildings featured two- and three-story street fronts with decorative brick quoins, belt courses, and basketweave panels, sometimes executed in contrasting colors. One of the most impressive buildings from this period is the Millwald Theatre at 205-209 W. Main

St. Designed by the Roanoke, Virginia, architectural firm of Frye & Stone and built by Morris C. Miller, the theater has a classically inspired tripartite facade with a curved parapet. The flick *Beau Broadway* played on opening night, 20 August 1928.[50]

Whereas most of Wytheville's early-twentieth-century commercial buildings were built on a large scale, more modest structures were built on the back lots off of Main Street. A well-preserved row of three of these buildings survives on the 100 block of Church Street. The frame buildings feature false fronts, inset entries, and large display windows. A small African-American commercial district developed around the Wytheville Training Center and Franklin Street Methodist Church on East Franklin Street. In the 1920s, Charlie Anderson built a rock-faced concrete-block dry cleaning plant at 530 E. Franklin St. The blocks for the building were manufactured in Marion, Virginia, and cost five cents a piece. The small commercial district at the depot was perpetuated in 1918 by the construction of the William H. Copenhaver Produce and Fertilizer Warehouse, a large brick wholesale warehouse at 525A W. Railroad Ave.

Hotels and boarding houses remained an important component of the town's economy. The George Wythe Hotel opened at 170 E. Main in 1927. The four-story, classically inspired, brick building was designed by Frye & Stone and built by Morris C. Miller--the same partnership that produced the Millwald Theatre. With forty-two rooms, the hotel catered to the increased automobile traffic brought through Wytheville after the opening of the Lee Highway (Rt. 11).[51] In 1928, Wytheville boasted sixteen boarding houses with a combined capacity of 500 visitors.[52] One of these establishments, the 1920s Midway Rooming House, occupied the second story of the commercial building at 266-270 W. Main.

Related to Wytheville's resort economy was the town's attractiveness as a summer home community. Several residences in the district were built or remodeled specifically as second homes for affluent citizens of other parts of the state and country. Sunny Crest was built about 1903 on a knoll at 610 S. Fourth by a northerner named DeVan (or DeVantt). The stylish two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling features wood-shingle sheathing and a veranda with views of Sand Mountain. Nuska Lodge, the rambling 1909 bungalow at 580 Withers, was used by Sara Jane Ryan to entertain her socialite guests during the summers. Richmond architectural historian Mary Wingfield Scott acquired a summer home at 485 Withers which she transformed into a Colonial Revival showpiece during the 1920s.

Wytheville, like its compatriots across the nation, experienced radical changes following World War II. Strip development occurred along Route 11 to the east of the district, siphoning off commercial activity, but by the same token forestalling large-scale demolition and rebuilding in the historic town center. The growth in the number of commercial establishments during the first half of the twentieth century was dramatic: from approximately thirty businesses in 1914 to 132

businesses in 1954.[53] This expansion reflected the growth in the town's population from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century average of 3,000 inhabitants to 5,634 inhabitants in 1960.[54] Despite considerable strip development, and the creation of the regionally important junction of interstates 81 and 77 east of town, Wytheville does not yet have an enclosed shopping mall. This fact may contribute to the vitality of the downtown, where most of the smaller retail units have occupants (the larger, post-World War II department stores have a lower occupancy rate). A hallmark of Wytheville's downtown vitality is the continued operation of the Millwald Theatre, one of the few historic Main Street movie houses to remain open in the region.

Endnotes

1. Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County, Virginia, Volume 2*, p. 32.

2. Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County*, v. 1, p. 157.

3. Ibid., p. 159. An account of the 30 December 1838 fire and the ownership and use of burned buildings was printed in the *Abingdon Stateman* newspaper.

4. A copy of the Beyer painting hangs in the Haller-Gibboney House museum at Monroe and Tazewell streets, Wytheville.

5. Loth, *The Virginia Landmarks Register,* p. 493.

6. At least one other possible example of an antebellum building with a false upper story is known to survive in Virginia: the Swan's Building at the intersection of East and Culpeper streets in Culpeper. False windows are not uncommon in antebellum Virginia domestic architecture, for example the house known as Santillane in Fincastle.

7. Letter, 7 September 1866, from "Boodie" to the editor of the *Whig* newspaper. Wytheville Public Library Scrapbooks, Wytheville, Virginia.

8. Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County, Virginia, Volume 2*, pp. 68-70.

9. U. S. Census 1860 Wythe County population schedules.

10. U. S. Census 1880 Wythe County population schedules.

11. Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County*, v. 1, pp. 85-86; Wells and Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1820-1955* [forthcoming]; Chitwood and Kegley, *Still Another Album of Wythe County, Virginia*, p. 69.

12. "History of Wythe County, Virginia," p. 175.

13. *Wytheville Dispatch,* 24 July 1868.

14. *Southwest Virginia Enterprise*, 27 September 1876; Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*, p. 317.

15. Telephone interview with Otho P. Phillips, Wytheville, Virginia, 5 April 1994; Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*, p. 100.

16. Phillips interview.

17. Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County*, v. 1, pp. 42-43.

18. Board of Public Works Papers, Virginia State Library, Richmond. Sketch maps of Wytheville were made in 1827 as part of a survey of a road between Danville and Wythe Court House and in 1849 as part of the survey for the Southwestern Turnpike.

19. Worsham, *Wytheville Final Survey Report*, p. 15.

20. Chitwood, "Wytheville Academy." *Wythe County Historical Review* 29 (January 1986), p. 6.

21. Chitwood, "Taverns of Evansham." In Kegley, *Glimpses of Wythe County, Virginia, Volume 2*, pp. 32-37.

22. "Boodie" letter.

23. Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*, p. 94; Worsham, Pezzoni, et al. *Montgomery County Historic Sites Survey Report*, p. 170. Boyd's Hotel burned in the 1950s.

24. *Wytheville Dispatch*, 26 December 1862.

25. *Wytheville Dispatch*, 24 July 1868; 26 December 1862.

26. *Wythe County Historical Review* 6 (July 1973), pp. 6-7.

27. Wythe County Deed Book 14, pp. 256 and 548; Deed Book 16, p. 550; Deed Book 19, pp. 529 and 552; and Chancery Case 385 (Ginter, Kent, et al vs. R. M. Taliaferro, Jr.).

28. Worsham, *Wytheville Final Survey Report*, pp. 22-24. The first Baptist congregation to exist on a permanent basis in Wytheville was apparently Bethlehem Baptist Church, organized before 1875.

29. Coughlan, "Notes on the History of St. Mary's Parish." This chapel, which was located outside the district, was replaced in 1937 by the present St. Mary's Catholic Church at 370 E. Main St.

30. Worsham, *Wytheville Final Survey Report*, p. 23.

31. *Wytheville Dispatch*, 21 October 1864.

32. *Wytheville Dispatch*, 26 December 1862.

33. *Wythe County Historical Review* 43 (January 1993), p. 22.

34. *Wythe County Historical Review* 43 (January 1993).

35. Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1884-'5*, p. 629; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1893-94*, p. 1,266.

36. Boyd, "Map of the Town of Wytheville, Virginia."

37. "75 Years Continuous Service: R. P. Johnson General Machinery."

38. Boyd, *Resources of South-West Virginia*, p. 81.

39. Gray map. This lot, nicknamed Frog Level, was the site of early Wytheville's principal water supply.

40. *Wytheville: Illustrated Prospectus*.

41. Chitwood, "Taverns of Evansham," p. 37.

42. "A Visit With P. A. Early." *The Mountain Laurel* (n.d.).

43. Kegley, *Wythe County, Virginia, A Bicentennial History*, p. 299; Sanborn maps.

44. *Wytheville: An Illustrated Prospectus*.

45. Kegley, "Wytheville Training School."

46. *Wythe County Historical Review* 29 (January 1986), p. 18.

47. Caldwell, *Stonewall Jim*, p. 175.

48. Beamer, "Boyd Museum."

49. Humbert and Begg, *Industrial Survey, Wytheville, Virginia*, p. 7.

50. *Southwest Virginia Enterprise*, 21 August 1993.

51. Wells and Dalton; Humbert and Begg, p. 32.

52. Humbert and Begg, p. 32.

53. "Everybody's Handy Directory of Wytheville, Virginia;" "Economic Data, Wythe County, Virginia," p. 7.

54. Humbert and Begg, p. 8; "Economic Data, Wythe County, Virginia," p. 1. Wytheville's population in 1990 was 8,038.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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5. 17/493210/4088200 6. 17/492680/4088080 7. 17/492220/4088320

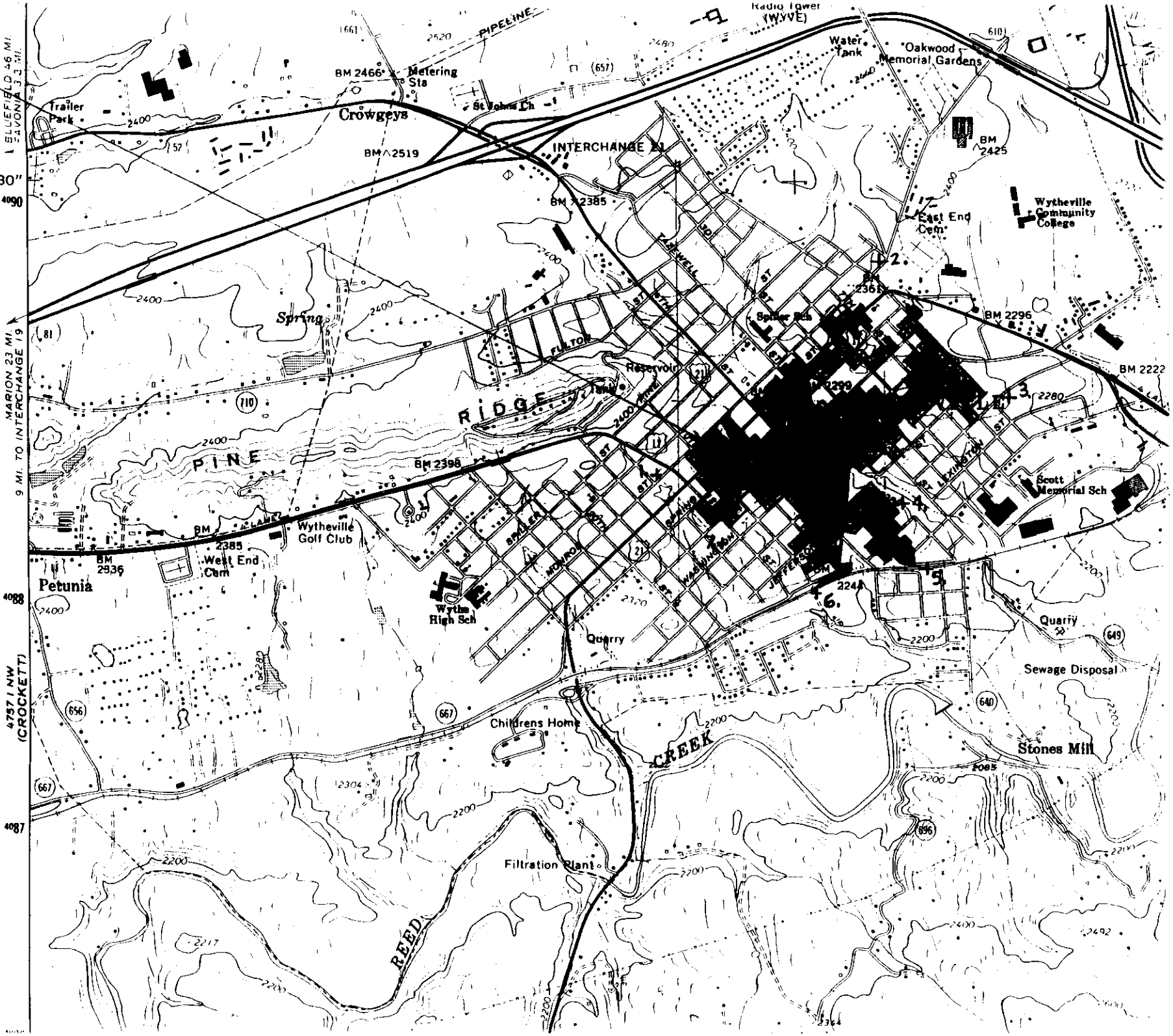
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Wytheville Historic District are portrayed on the accompanying 1:200-scale map entitled "Wytheville Historic District," based on Wythe County tax parcel maps. Essentially, the boundaries follow property lines and streets to enclose an area of approximately 170 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Wytheville Historic District are drawn so as to include the major groupings of historic resources in the central part of Wytheville. Main Street and its principal historic cross street, Church Street, form the core of the district. Peripheral collections of resources--the early log houses on East Main Street, the heart of Wytheville's African-American community on East Franklin Street, the genteel Withers Road neighborhood, the South Fourth Street neighborhood, and the railroad precinct--are linked to the core in such a way as to minimize the inclusion of noncontributing resources and vacant lots.

The district is delimited by several man-made features. The heavily-traveled and architecturally depleted thoroughfare of Monroe Street on the northwest, and the Lee Highway (Route 11) strip development on the northeast constitute two of the district's parameters. A decrease in the number of contributing resources and an increase in modern development determines the southeast and southwest edges. Several adjacent areas appear to have potential for future annexation to the district, or as material for separate districts. One of these areas is located directly across the Norfolk Southern line in Thomas J. Boyd's 1850s addition to Wytheville. The extensive neighborhoods to the northwest of Monroe Street should also be examined for National Register potential.

WYTHEVILLE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
WYTHE CO., VIRGINIA

UTM coordinates:
(all zone 17)
1. 491900/4088650
2. 492980/4089670
3. 493590/4089020
4. 493080/4088520
5. 493210/4088200
6. 492680/4088080
7. 492220/4088520