

VLR-9/17/97 NRHP-6/11/98

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Edmondson Hall

other names/site number VDHR Site file 95-0500-011

2. Location

street & number Route 1, Box 333 Lindell Road not for publication N/A
city or town Meadowview vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Washington code 191 Zip 24361

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ other (explain): _____
___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the _____ Signature of Keeper
National Register
___ See continuation sheet. Date of Action _____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Domestic** _____ Sub: **Single Dwelling** _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Domestic** _____ Sub: **Single Dwelling** _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation **STONE**
roof **METAL: Tin**
walls **BRICK**
other **WOOD**

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

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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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance **1857--1883**

Significant Dates **1857**
ca. 1870
1883

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder N/A _____

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: Virginia Department of Historic Places

221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property : 2.5

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

Zone	Easting	Northing
17	422830	4068660

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.)

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Continuation Sheet**

**Edmondson Hall
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Section 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Edmondson Hall is a two-story, three-bay, double-pile brick Greek Revival residence resting on a low cut-stone foundation. A low-to-moderately pitched hip roof clad with standing seam metal sheathing caps the large squarish building. A centered, two-story, one-bay entry porch supported with paired square posts accents its front elevation. Original six-over-six double-hung sash windows light the house, and four interior-end brick chimneys traditionally heated it. A ca. 1870 one-story brick wing follows the south side elevation and extends off the rear elevation. A full-length side porch covers the wing's north elevation. The interior of the house retains its original floors, walls, trim, molding, doors, hardware, mantels, and graining. The house faces east on a small tree shaded parcel overlooking the 1880s railroad community of Meadowview, with which it is associated. Though the 2.5 acre nominated property is a fraction of its original 383 acres and contains no extant outbuildings, Edmondson Hall stands unaltered in good condition.

Exterior Description

The two-story, brick Edmondson Hall was constructed 1857 in the late Greek Revival style. The house rests on a terraced, cut-stone foundation with brick nogging. A low brick basement is accessed from the rear of the house and a root cellar is entered from the wing. The walls are constructed of a five-to-one common bond pattern. The hip roof and extended cornice are original, although the cladding has been replaced with the current standing seam metal sheathing. The wide frieze band common to many Greek Revival buildings is omitted from its cornice. Double interior-end chimneys flank the house, and a central chimney heats the rear wing. Original six-over-six double hung sash windows light the house. Typical of many Greek Revival masonry houses, flat stone sills and lintels accented by a brick rowlock course frame all windows.

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Description (continued)

An original two-story, one-bay entry porch dominates the front elevation. Built in the later Greek Revival style, this porch is capped with a flat roof, as opposed to the earlier use of a pedimented roof. A typically wide cornice line is emphasized along both cornices of the porch, but does not continue to the main roof of the house. Due to deterioration, in 1982, the originally round Greek Ionic porch supports were replaced with the current square wood Doric columns. The porch shelters a typically recessed Greek Revival doorway, with double-leaf, single-panel doors on both floors. Narrow three-light sidelights and five-light transoms light the central passages. Heavy Victorian screen doors framed with fluted columns and bulls eye corner trim shield the front doors. A low, wooden balustrade of narrow, vertical balusters encompasses the second floor porch.

A one-story, rear brick wing was added ca. 1870. The wing houses a dining room and kitchen separated by a central chimney with a fireplace facing into the kitchen. A wood/coal stove probably heated the dining room. A wide-width porch runs the length of its north elevation. This much used porch retains its historic fabric, including its tongue-and-groove floor boards, and turned columns and balustrade. In 1952, a rear 6' x 10' section of the porch was enclosed for a bathroom against the house.

Interior Description

The 16 to 24" thick masonry walls encase a four-room, double-pile plan divided by a center hall on both floors. A staircase on the second floor center hall leads to a partially finished attic. Eight 12 x 20' rooms with ten foot ceilings comprise the original residence. The interior-end chimneys once served all rooms, which all contain their original mantels. The four rooms on the first floor serve as a drawing room, sitting room, parlor, and bedchamber. Four corresponding bedrooms repeat the pattern on the second floor. The ca. 1870 wing houses a large dining room and kitchen. All material in the house remains intact, including fireplaces, hearths, mantels, doors, hardware, woodwork, and graining.

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Description (continued)

The first-floor formal areas retain their naturally finished dark walnut color, while the other areas are painted birch or pine. The original woodwork includes picture rails, charrails, doors, pocket doors, door casings, and mantels. Some of the baseboards have been recently marbled. The floor is laid with six to seven-in. heart of pine tongue-and-groove boards. The raised two-panel doors are hand planed and feather grained. Fluted casing and bulls eye corner trim frame the doors and the floor-to-ceiling windows. Although all mantels have different treatments, all hearths are brick lined. The fluted mantel in the drawing room is painted, while the mantel in the sitting room has been marbled.

Both the bedchamber (SE room) and the drawing room (NW room) display original narrow, built-in, two-tiered, recessed closets between their respective fireplaces and exterior end walls. The original wallpaper in the two front rooms, the parlor (NE) and bedchamber (SE), was discovered and reproduced in these rooms as accurately as possible. The other rooms and hall are painted historically sympathetic colors. In ca. 1900, new owners constructed an oak china cabinet across most of the middle west wall of the dining room in the wing.

The center hall decor is as decorative as in the other rooms, with the center section of its floor from the door to the staircase painted a black and white, marbled checkered board pattern. The front door surround encases the entire front wall; its front doors are grained and the sidelights and transom are decorated with narrow, X-shaped muntins. A well-executed U-return staircase with a simple turned newel post ascends along the west side wall. Walnut colored raised wood panels cover the spandrel, the carriage is marbled, the treads are a walnut color and the risers are painted white. Two narrow, tapering balusters connect each tread to a round hand rail with a hand fitted groove. The landing and handrail follow a semi-circular curve.

The second floor plan repeats the first floor with four corresponding bedrooms and center hall. As with the first floor, all materials remain as original as possible. All rooms retain their original fireplaces, mantles, and seven-inch wide tongue-and-groove floor boards. Three of the four bedrooms display original shallow closets fitted between their fireplace and exterior wall. Identical to the first-floor, the closets are two-tiered, with double-leaf raised panel, grained doors. The southwest bedroom, instead, is well-lighted with windows flanking the chimney along its south wall. The doors leading into the rooms contains four-raised panels that are grained.

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Description (continued)

Some of the graining has deteriorated. The door and window trim is typically more simple in the bedrooms while the hall trim is more similar to the first-floor with marbleized baseboards and bulls eye corner trim. The center hall is accented with a door surround, that as on the first-floor, comprises the entire east-end wall.

An "L" shaped staircase sits prominently in the middle of the hall along the north wall between the second floor bedrooms. The first run is well executed with its spandrel enclosed with wide-width boards (the lowest placed board is approximately 21 inches wide), with white painted carriage and risers, walnut colored treads, and well turned tapering balustrades. The small square landing has an identical balustrade. The return run, climbing over the hall, is enclosed with similar wide-width boards paralleling the run of the stairs. This unusual staircase layout may indicate some importance of the attic space above. Unlike most attics which remain open, this attic has been partitioned off. The middle section is similar to the center hall below, with walls that follow that floorplan and extend up to the roof. The wall's wood lath and plaster construction indicates an early construction date. A low doorway was cut through its south wall to access the attic's unfinished space over the southside bedrooms. The north partition wall remains enclosed.

Site Description

Edmondson Hall is located in the rolling hills of eastern Washington County along the early trade routes that traversed the middle of the county. Reduced from its original 383 acres, the house is currently situated on a 2.5-ac. cleared parcel with mature deciduous trees and shrubs. Cedar Creek flows north to south through the middle of the property. An ice house was once located on this creek, with a slave quater beyond it. A large barn was to the west. It is likely that Edmondson's early mill was also located on this creek. The property lies 100 yards west of the railroad community of Meadowview. In 1883, Norfolk and Western established a railroad depot here along Hall Creek and Route 609. Emory and Henry College fronts Route 609 a short distance to the east and the county seat of Abingdon lies eight miles to the west. Edmondson Hall faces Route 80 north of its intersection with Route 609 in Meadowview. Walker Mountain towers to the north with Interstate 81 and Route 11 paralleling the valley to the south.

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Integrity Statement

Edmondson Hall has good architectural integrity. The house retains its principal exterior and interior character-defining features, especially its trim and mantels. No modern intrusions have occurred in the house, with the exception of the 1952 bathroom enclosure on a rear section of the side porch, and the 1982 replacement of the front porch supports. The original Edmondson parcel has been reduced to a small lot with no extant outbuildings. Meadowview, the community which derived its name from Edmondson's Meadows, has diminished, but remains relatively intact.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1847 thirty-one year old William Campbell Edmondson from Tazewell County, Virginia and his eighteen year old bride Susan settled in Washington County where for \$4,000 they purchased from the estate of James Glenn 383 acres of land on Cedar Creek. The Edmondsons may have moved to Washington County in 1847 because Susan had inherited land there from her grandfather John Preston. In 1850 W.C. Edmondson purchased an adjoining parcel of 50 acres for \$600. By that year he owned thirteen slaves, farmed 180 acres of improved land, and his farm was valued at \$5,500. William and Susan lived in a household in 1850 that included their one year old son John, and William's 67 year old father Andrew. The Edmondsons built a new barn valued at \$100 by 1854. They built the new house that would come to be known as Edmondson Hall in 1857 when it was valued at \$2,800.¹

Edmondson Hall, William and Susan's two story brick central passage house, reflected Williams' status as the husband of a landed heiress, and as a substantial planter and slaveholder who served as a constable of the Washington County as early as 1848 and as a Justice of the Peace by 1855. During the 1850s W.C. Edmondson purchased farm implements and household goods including "one lot of histories" from Washington County estate sales, and in his capacity as an officer of the court he participated in numerous estate settlements. By 1860 he operated one of Washington County's larger saw mills on Cedar Creek where in that year he supervised production of 60,000 feet of plank and 6,000 feet of scanting or dressed timber.²

William Edmondson's venture into industrial lumber production coincided with the arrival of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which crossed western Virginia from Lynchburg to Bristol in the mid-1850s. By 1860 Edmondson found himself at the head of a cluster of artisan manufacturing and commercial establishments at the intersection of Cedar Creek and the iron rail tracks of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. In 1850 the thirty households around the Edmondson farm included 26 farmers, a hatter, a wagon maker, and a shoe maker. In 1860 the households around Edmondson Hall included nine farmers, two shoemakers, a boot maker, a brick mason with two apprentices, two carpenters, a stone mason, a blacksmith, four seamstresses, two merchants, and a clerk. The 1860 census listed W.C. Edmondson as a farmer and trader with real estate valued at \$26,000 and personal estate valued at \$17,000, making him the wealthiest land and property owner in the vicinity. That year he farmed 250 acres of improved land, and his farm was valued at \$17,000. Neighbors, brick mason John Ragsdale,

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

stone mason Patrick Goodman, and master carpenter James Vance, may have worked on construction of Edmondson Hall; and blacksmith John Hage may have worked on repairs at the Edmondson sawmill. Headed by farmer/trader W.C. Edmondson, artisan manufacturers, craftsmen and merchants along Cedar Creek combined to establish the nucleus of a small new community of production and commerce located on a railroad line that could provide them with new access to markets and new commodities for sale.³

By the time of the 1860 census enumeration in early July, Susan Edmondson had died, leaving William to care for his son and four daughters, the youngest born only three months before and soon to die. W.C. Edmondson probably relied on the fourteen slaves in his possession in 1860 to care for his children, certainly for the operation of his farm, and perhaps for the operation of his saw mill. Edmondson soon remarried and his second wife Sarah may have assisted him when he served as guardian for two of Idress Wisley's children and provided schooling for two infant heirs of William Hawthorn. Also during the 1860s W.C. Edmondson collected rent from tenants on his land, continued in his role as Justice of the Peace, and served in 1868 as conductor of elections for Washington County.⁴

In 1870 the community of thirty households around Edmondson Hall still included a group of artisans and professionals: four carpenters, two blacksmiths, a shoe maker, a millwright, a boarding house keeper, a merchant, a lawyer, and four professors at nearby Emory and Henry College. Edmondson's fortunes, however, like those of his neighbors, suffered from the devastation of the Civil War. In 1870 he worked less than 60 per cent of the improved land that he had cultivated in 1860, and the cash value of his farm dropped to \$3,000, only one fifth of its value in 1860. Despite these losses in property values, in 1870 W.C. Edmondson remained a leader of the households grouped along the railroad and Cedar Creek. The combined value of \$7,000 for his real and personal estate was only exceeded by one of his thirty neighbors, Professor Edward Longley of Emory and Henry College.⁵

Some time shortly after the census recorded in 1870, William Edmondson sought to recoup some of his war decade losses in property evaluation by establishing a store north of the railroad line and south and east of Edmondson Hall. By 1876 Edmondson and partner Thomas W. Colley had "for some years" been selling goods, wares and merchandise. By 1875 the Edmondson and Colley two-story store housed the Meadowview post office, named for Edmondson's Meadows, with W. C. Edmondson appointed as the first postmaster. Edmondson's commercial venture into store keeping, however, failed to prosper. By 1876 a Washington County Circuit Court deed of

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

trust stated that the firm of T.W. Colley and William C. Edmondson was considerably indebted to "Jobbers and wholesale dealers in the City of Baltimore and elsewhere." Unable to satisfy his creditors, Edmondson in 1879 was forced to sell by deed of trust most of his Meadowview lands, except for the homeplace residence, the storehouse, and 27 acres that Edmondson had laid out in lots known as Shiloh. The sale was made so that Edmondson could repay almost \$15,000 in notes held by banks in Abingdon and Lynchburg. Still, even after this forced sale, William Edmondson retained substantial possessions that tell us something of the furnishings at Edmondson Hall. In 1881 he executed a deed of homestead to protect \$2,000 of personal property from levy seizure. Items specified in the Edmondson homeplace included a Stieff piano, a Brussels parlor carpet, five beds, a set of sofas in the parlor, two wardrobes, two bureaus, a secretary, two parlor tables, and two parlor rocking chairs.⁶

Probably, he took no comfort in the fact, but Edmondson's was not the only fortune to decline around Meadowview post office during the 1870s. By the census of 1880, the community of artisans and craftsmen around Edmondson Hall had so dwindled that it included no merchants, only one craftsman, blacksmith John Hogue [Hage], and only one professional, physician Joseph Alderson.⁷

The fortunes of Meadowview, though not those of William C. Edmondson, would revive in the early 1880s with the arrival of new steel rail transportation. In 1881 the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company purchased the old iron rail line, built through Southwest Virginia in the mid-1850s, and immediately proceeded with a steel rail upgrade and with construction of branch lines into the Appalachian coal fields of Virginia and West Virginia. With fortuitous timing, Robert A. Preston between 1881 and 1885 purchased 312 acres from the Edmondson estate and had streets and lots surveyed for the town of Meadowview. Norfolk and Western completed a depot there in 1883, the year of W.C. Edmondson's death. The community of Meadowview prospered thereafter as a small railroad center with a population of about 600 inhabitants and enough trade by the early 1900s to sustain a bank, several general merchandise stores, a drugstore, an undertaker, a hardware store, two millinery shops, a cobbler, and a saw mill. Though W.C. Edmondson was not fated to realize its success, after the arrival of the Norfolk and Western steel rail trunk line the community of Meadowview prospered in keeping with Edmondson's earlier efforts to establish a railroad town that provided development opportunity for local manufactures and commerce.⁸

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Summary

Edmondson Hall, located along the Norfolk and Western railroad line in eastern Washington County, Virginia, is a good example of a late vernacular Greek Revival style residence. Completed in 1857 for William C. and Susan Rhea Edmondson, the large, two-story, double-pile brick house is accented by a two-tiered entry porch and features well-executed staircase, mantels, woodwork, and graining. Edmondson sought to provide the leadership to establish a small railroad town near his home and sawmill that he operated by 1860. By the early 1870s, he and his business partner Thomas W. Colley, were operating the Meadowview Store and Post Office. Financial difficulties forced Edmondson to sell the property in the late 1870s. However, the community revived with the arrival and steel rail upgrade of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in the early 1880s and Meadowview became a center for local manufactures and commerce into the mid-twentieth century. Although the adjacent community of Meadowview has declined since the closing of the Norfolk and Western depot in the 1960s, the towns antecedent 1857 Greek Revival Edmondson Hall stands unaltered and intact.

Justification of Criteria

Edmondson Hall is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its association with William C. Edmondson's industrial operation of a locally significant sawmill at the eve of the Civil War and because its association with Edmondson's commercial operation of store and post office in the early 1870s. Criterion C is also applicable because the house serves as a good vernacular example of late Greek Revival style domestic architecture featuring well preserved and essentially unaltered woodwork, graining, and architectural detail. The house is locally significant for the years from its construction in 1857 to the death of William C. Edmondson in 1883.

Acknowledgments

The authors of this nomination report thank the owner of Edmondson Hall, Robert Morris Salyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Salyer, for the information they provided on this historic property. They also thank Calder Loth, senior Architectural Historian at the VDHR, for his architectural and historical research and black and white photographic documentation.

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ENDNOTES

1. Washington County, Virginia Circuit Court, Deed Book 23, page 262; Deed Book 20, page 50. Meadowview File, Historical Society of Washington County [HSWC], Virginia. Nanci C. King, Places In Time: Abingdon, Meadowview, and Glade Spring, Virginia, Volume 2, c. 1994, page 119. U.S. Census of 1850, Washington County, Virginia: Free Inhabitants; Slave Inhabitants; Productions of Agriculture.
2. Unfiled Court Records, Washington County, Virginia; Meadowview File; HSWC. U.S. Census of 1860: Products of Industry.
3. U.S. Census of 1850, Washington County, Virginia: Free Inhabitants. U.S. Census of 1860: Free Inhabitants; Productions of Agriculture.
4. U.S. Census of 1860, Washington County, Virginia: Slave Inhabitants. King, Places In Time, Volume 2, page 119. Unfiled Court Records, HSWC. Original documents in possession of Robert Sayler, Edmondson Hall, Meadowview, Washington County, Virginia.
5. U.S. Census of 1870, Washington County, Virginia: Population; Productions of Agriculture.
6. Washington County Circuit Court, Deed Book 33, Page 455; Deed Book 34, Page 488; Deed Book 32, Page 493; Deed Book 36, Pages 112-4. Meadowview File, HSWC.
7. U.S. Census of 1880, Washington County, Virginia; Population.
8. Nanci King, Places in Time, Vol. 2, p. 119 and following. Meadowview File, HSWC.

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ENDNOTES

1. Washington County, Virginia Circuit Court, Deed Book 23, page 262; Deed Book 20, page 50. Meadowview File, Historical Society of Washington County [HSWC], Virginia. Nanci C. King, Places In Time: Abingdon, Meadowview, and Glade Spring, Virginia, Volume 2, c. 1994, page 119. U.S. Census of 1850, Washington County, Virginia: Free Inhabitants; Slave Inhabitants; Productions of Agriculture.
2. Unfiled Court Records, Washington County, Virginia; Meadowview File; HSWC. U.S. Census of 1860: Products of Industry.
3. U.S. Census of 1850, Washington County, Virginia: Free Inhabitants. U.S. Census of 1860: Free Inhabitants; Productions of Agriculture.
4. U.S. Census of 1860, Washington County, Virginia: Slave Inhabitants. King, Places In Time, Volume 2, page 119. Unfiled Court Records, HSWC. Original documents in possession of Robert Sayler, Edmondson Hall, Meadowview, Washington County, Virginia.
5. U.S. Census of 1870, Washington County, Virginia: Population; Productions of Agriculture.
6. Washington County Circuit Court, Deed Book 33, Page 455; Deed Book 34, Page 488; Deed Book 32, Page 493; Deed Book 36, Pages 112-4. Meadowview File, HSWC.
7. U.S. Census of 1880, Washington County, Virginia; Population.
8. Nanci King, Places in Time, Vol. 2, p. 119 and following. Meadowview File, HSWC.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Deed Books. Washington County Circuit Court, Abingdon, Virginia.

King, Nanci. Places in Time: Abingdon, Meadowview, and Glade Spring, Virginia. Marion, Virginia: Tucker Printing Company, c. 1994.

Meadowview File. Historical Society of Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia.

Salyer, Robert Morris. Phone conversation. July 22, 1997.

Salyer Robert V. and Cynthia. Oral communication during site visit, May 1997.

Unfiled Court Record, Washington County, Virginia. Historical Society of Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia.

U. S. Census Manuscripts, Agriculture.

1850 Seventh Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1860 Eighth Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1870 Ninth Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

U. S. Census Manuscripts, Industry.

1860 Eighth Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

U. S. Census Manuscripts, Population.

1850 Seventh Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1860 Eighth Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1870 Ninth Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1880 Tenth Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

U. S. Census Manuscripts, Slave Population.

1850 Seventh Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1860 Eighth Census, manuscript schedule, Washington County, Virginia. Microfilm.

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Verbal Boundary Description

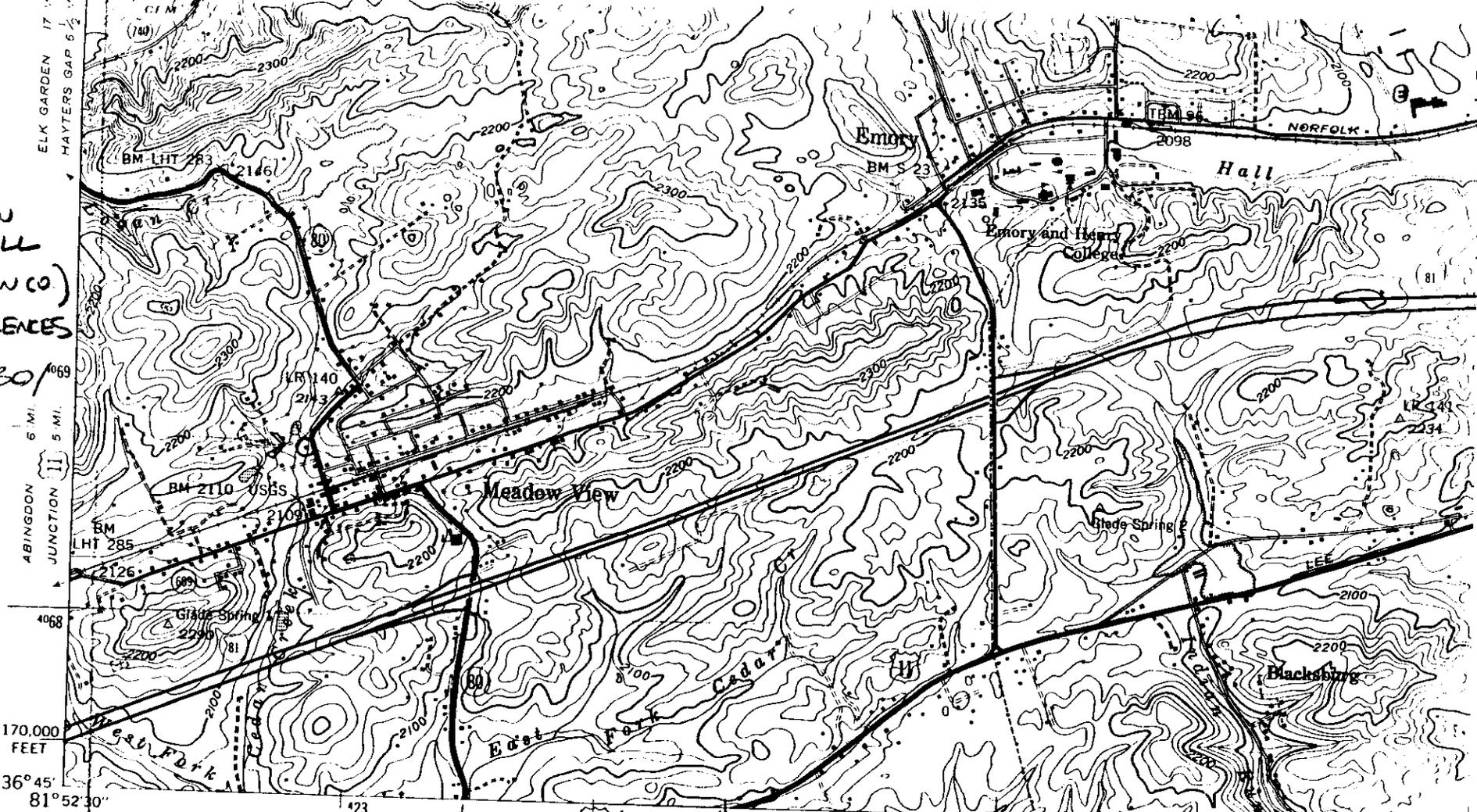
The boundary of the Edmondson Hall nominated parcel is portrayed on the accompanying 1:200 scale map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Edmondson Hall nominated parcel includes the current house and acreage which supports the architectural significance of the property.

ELMONDSON HALL
 WASHINGTON CO)
 VIRGINIA
 UTM REFERENCES

17/422 830/069
 1068660



ABINGDON 6 MI.
 JUNCTION II 5 MI.
 4068
 170,000 FEET
 36°45'
 81°52'30"

(Abingdon 213 NW)
 4657 III NW

Control by USC & GS, USGS, and TVA.
 Topography by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.,
 by stereophotogrammetric process.
 Field examination by Tennessee Valley Authority - 1938.
 Office inspection and review by the Geological Survey.
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
 shown in blue
 Revisions shown in purple and recompilation of woodland areas
 compiled by the Geological Survey in cooperation with Commonwealth
 of Virginia from aerial photographs taken 1969. This information
 not field checked
 Map photoinspected 1976
 No major culture or drainage changes observed

1,020,000 FEET
 ABINGDON 8 MI.
 BRISTOL 23 MI.

MN
 GN
 2 1/2°
 44 MILS
 0°29'
 9 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

(Damascus 2,
 4657 III)
 SCALE 1:
 1000 0 1000 2000
 1 5
 Contour inter
 Datum is me

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATION
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA
 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
 AND U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS,