

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received AUG - 8 1986
SEP 17 1986
date enteredSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A (DHL File No. 140-39)

and/or common ABINGDON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

2. Location

100-300 Blocks Valley Street, NE; 100-300 Blocks Valley Street, NW; 100 Block E. Park Street; Parts of 100 and
street & number 200 Blocks W. Main Street; 300 and 400 Blocks E. Main Street; 200 N/A not for publicationBlock White's Mill Road; 200 and 300 Blocks Oak Hill Street
city, town Abingdon N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county Washington code 191

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☐ private	☐ unoccupied	☒ commercial
☐ structure	☒ both	☐ work in progress	☒ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☒ entertainment
☐ object	☐ in process	☒ yes: restricted	☒ government
	☐ being considered	☒ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial
	N/A	☐ no	☐ military
			☒ museum
			☐ park
			☒ private residence
			☒ religious
			☐ scientific
			☐ transportation
			☒ other: CEMETERY

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town Abingdon N/A vicinity of state Virginia Zip Code 23210

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number East Main Street

city, town Abingdon state Virginia Zip Code 23210

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Division of Historic Landmarks
Survey (File No. 140-39) has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate July, 1983 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ localdepository for survey records Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia Zip Code 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
☒ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☒ original site	
☒ good	☐ ruins	☒ altered	☐ moved	date <u>N/A</u>
☒ fair	☐ unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The town of Abingdon is centrally located in Washington County at the intersection of U.S. Routes 11 and 58. Situated in the Holston River Valley, the town arose along the Great Valley Road (now U.S. Route 11) and later the Norfolk and Western Railway to become an important commercial and transportation center for much of Southwest Virginia during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Incorporated in 1778, the town originally featured three main east-west streets--Main, Valley, and Water (now Park) streets--intersected by several minor north-south streets, forming a grid pattern that was repeated as the town expanded during the 19th century. The east end of town is known for its notable collection of late 18th- and early 19th-century brick residences and commercial buildings lining Main Street. An 8½-block section of this street was designated as the Abingdon Historic District and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. The Abingdon Historic District Extension primarily consists of 12 blocks of Valley Street, which extends parallel to Main Street. The area was excluded from the original district because most of the residences which line the street date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, historical periods not considered significant in the original district nomination. Valley Street contains at least five antebellum dwellings; several late 19th-century vernacular, Italianate, and modified Queen Anne dwellings; a number of early 20th-century brick and frame bungalows; and a few Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival residences. The district extension also contains Sinking Spring Cemetery which consists of about six acres at the junction of Valley Street, NW and Russell Road near the west end of Abingdon. Located at the site of an early Presbyterian Church (c. 1773), Sinking Spring Cemetery contains numerous graves of prominent Abingdon citizens including two Virginia governors. Also included in the district extension is William King High School which is situated atop a hill overlooking Sinking Spring Cemetery. Constructed in 1913, this Colonial Revival building remains a prominent Abingdon landmark. Other small extensions of the historic district include a half-block of West Main Street, two blocks of East Main Street, two blocks of Oak Hill Street, a block of Whites Mill Road, and the two westernmost blocks of East Park Street. These areas contain an interesting collection of antebellum, late 19th-century, and early 20th-century brick and frame dwellings. The Abingdon Historic District Extension contains 138 contributing buildings, 13 contributing structures, and two contributing sites. It possesses few modern intrusions totaling 29 noncontributing buildings and 2 noncontributing structures.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Although the town of Abingdon was founded in 1778, few late 18th-century structures survive within the boundaries of the original town plan. In fact, no 18th-century structures are known to exist along the entire length of Valley Street which comprises most of the historic district extension. One quarter-acre lots were laid out along Valley Street between Slaughter Street (now Pecan Street, NE) and Tanner Street in 1789 and the town limits were extended east of Tanner Street to Eighteen Mile Creek in 1819. Nonetheless, few permanent buildings were constructed along Valley Street before the 1820s. Probably crude frame or log dwellings and commercial structures associated with the tanyard, forges, and wagon making establishments originally lined the muddy street. These businesses are mentioned in a description of the town in 1835:

(See Continuation Sheet # 1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800-1899	☒ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☒ industry	☒ politics/government	☒ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates 1778-1936.	Builder/Architect	Various
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Abingdon, situated in the Holston River Valley, has served as the transportation, commercial, and political hub of Washington County since its appointment as the county seat in 1778. Originally a small frontier settlement consisting of a courthouse, jail, and a few taverns and houses, Abingdon prospered in the 19th century by its strategic location first on the Great Valley Road and later on the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad. During the last century Abingdon merchants controlled and supplied an increasing share of Southwest Virginia's profitable wholesale trade, while its local industry ranked sixth among tobacco manufacturing centers in the state. Besides its economic importance to the county and region, Abingdon has a long and distinguished tradition as a town of lawyers and judges. The local bar and bench has produced outstanding political leaders including three Virginia governors. Architecturally, the town is best noted for its handsome collection of well preserved antebellum brick dwellings and commercial buildings lining Main Street at the eastern end of town. This area was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Abingdon Historic District in 1970. The proposed extensions to the district along Valley, King, Park, and Oak Hill streets, and White's Mill Road and at the eastern and western ends of Main Street contain several early 19th-century buildings; however, they are primarily significant for their late 19th- and early 20th-century residential architecture. These additional dwellings exhibit a rich diversity of architectural styles and building practices from the 1870s to the 1920s. Styles represented include the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Tudor Revival. Anchoring the western end of the Valley Street extension is Sinking Spring Cemetery which contains the graves of many of the town's foremost citizens; and the William King High School, a visually prominent symbol of the community's abiding concern for education.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area that now comprises the town of Abingdon was originally part of a 6,780-acre tract of land granted to Dr. Thomas Walker in 1752. The Great Valley Road leading from the Shenandoah Valley to Cumberland Gap passed through the area encouraging settlement as early as the 1760s. By 1774 several families had settled in the vicinity of the present town of Abingdon and had erected a log Presbyterian church and established Sinking Spring Cemetery. For protection against hostile Indians, they also constructed a small fort known as Black's Fort on Eighteen Mile Creek. When Washington County was formed by act of the Virginia General Assembly in 1776, Black's Fort was chosen for the meeting of the first county court and the following year Dr. Walker, Joseph Black, and Samuel Briggs donated to the county 120 acres of land near Black's Fort for the purpose of establishing a county seat to be known as Abingdon. Subsequently, the town's two principal streets -- Main and Water (now Park) streets and the lots bordering these streets were laid out and surveyed in 1778. Although a modest courthouse and jail were constructed that year, the

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #29)

Baugh, Minnie L. Old Homes and Gardens. Abingdon, 1939.

Blevins, Phebe Fullerton. "Historical Houses of Washington County." The Historical Society of Washington County Publications, No. 6., Spring 1968.

Cosby, Lewis Thomson. "Remembrances of Abingdon." The Historical Society of Washington County Publications, No. 9, July 1971.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 124.5 acres

Quadrangle name Abingdon, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7
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4	1	3	7	4	0
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4	0	6	3	6	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
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4	1	3	9	4	0
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4	0	6	3	3	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
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4	1	3	1	2	0
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4	0	6	2	8	3	0
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D

1	7
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4	1	1	8	2	0
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4	0	6	2	6	9	0
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E

1	7
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4	1	1	7	2	0
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4	0	6	3	1	0	0
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F

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4	1	3	0	2	0
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4	0	6	3	5	3	0
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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification (See Map 1 of 2)

The Abingdon Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. The original historic district extends along Main Street from about College Street to Tanner Street and includes a few buildings on the east side of North Court Street. The

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #30)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Division of Historic Landmarks Staff

organization Division of Historic Landmarks

date March, 1986

street & number 221 Governor Street

telephone (804) 786-3143

Zip Code

city or town Richmond

state Virginia 23219

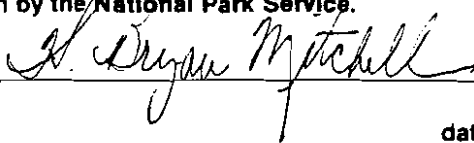
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



H. Bryan Mitchell, Director

title Division of Historic Landmarks

date July 29, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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ABINGDON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Washington County, Virginia

Continuation sheet # 1

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Abingdon contains, besides the ordinary county buildings, between 150 and 200 dwelling-houses, many of them handsome brick buildings. There is an academy for females and one for males (both brick edifices), 2 hotels kept in good style, 3 taverns principally used for the accommodation of wagoners, 1 manufacturing flour mill, 9 mercantile houses, 3 groceries, 1 woolen and 2 cotton manufactories. There are 4 tanyards with saddle and harness manufactories attached to them, 10 blacksmith's shops, 1 hat manufactory and store, 6 wheelwrights and wagon makers, 2 cabinet warehouses, [and] 2 boot and shoe factories.¹

Although several such businesses were still operating at the east end of Valley Street as late as the 1880s, Valley Street gradually became a popular residential street during most of the 19th century. Lending distinction to the area was the Abingdon Male Academy, considered one of the finest school buildings in western Virginia at the time of its construction in 1827. The brick building, remained a prominent local landmark until its demolition in 1872.²

The earliest surviving building on Valley Street is the Alexander Findlay House located at the corner of Valley and N. Church streets. In 1827 Findlay paid the trustees of the Abingdon Academy forty-two dollars for the property on which he built his house.³ It is a 1½-story brick structure situated upon a raised basement with both side and rear additions dating from the early 20th century. The house features several Colonial Revival additions including front and side Ionic porticos, a large central pedimented dormer, and an elaborate frontispiece entrance with an elliptical fanlight.

Another early 19th-century house is the Gabriel Stickley House, built about 1830, at 239 Valley Street, NE. It is a simple two-story frame house with interior end brick chimneys and an asymmetrical facade with 9/6 double sash windows and a three-light transom over the entrance. The house is handsomely restored.

A similar early 19th-century house, the Daniel Trigg House located at 210 Valley Street NE, is also a frame and weatherboarded two-story house with exterior end brick chimneys, a five-bay symmetrical facade, and 9/6 and 6/6 double sash windows. Late 19th-century additions include a central front gable and full-length front porch with sawnwork.

The only other known antebellum dwellings on Valley Street include the Ann Berry House at 221 Valley Street NE, a 1½-story frame house, supposedly built ca. 1830, and the John G. Clark House at 314 Valley Street NE. Located at the east end of the street, the original mid-19th century brick portion of the Clark House later served as the residence of John G. Clark, a wagon manufacturer whose business establishment was next door. The gable end of this simple two-story brick house faces the street and serves as a front ell to a larger frame addition built to the west around the turn of the century. Tall 6/6 double sash windows and multi-light transoms have been retained in the original brick section.

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

One other early-to-mid-19th-century house is situated at 223 King Street NW, a street parallel and north of Valley Street. It is a two-story frame house with an exterior end brick chimney, but has undergone several alterations and additions since its construction. This house and four later houses on King Street are included in the historic district extension.

By the late 19th century Valley Street had become a fashionable residential street featuring Abingdon's finest residences. Three stylish brick houses are especially indicative of the prosperity the town experienced shortly after the Civil War. They include: the Daniel Musser House at 247 Valley Street NE, erected in 1869; the David G. Thomas House at 153 Valley Street NE, probably built during the 1870s; and the Sinking Spring Presbyterian Church Manse at 121 Valley Street NE, built 1878-80. All three are handsome Italianate-style brick dwellings set back from the street to allow for spacious lawns. They feature projecting front ells, shallow gable or hipped roofs, wide overhanging and bracketed eaves, tall double- or triple- sash windows, and wide porches with decorative sawnwork. In addition, a small log outbuilding of unknown original use is seen to the rear of the Thomas House. Improvements to Valley Street such as its partial macadamization and the placement of brick sidewalks bordering the eastern end of the street contributed to the area's desirability as a popular residential neighborhood.

Simple two-story frame dwellings along Valley Street, most with simple front gables and 3-5 bay symmetrical facades, are representative of middle class residential architecture of the late 19th century in Abingdon. They include the houses at 152, 185, 210, 315 Valley Street NE and 301 Valley Street NW. All of these houses possess full-length porches adorned with decorative sawnwork. One house features a fanciful bargeboard while another displays scalloped gable trim.

Shortly after 1884 Valley Street was extended westward from Church Street and a number of late 19th- and turn-of-the-century frame houses were erected along this new extension. The more modest houses along this stretch of Valley Street are typically two-story L-shaped structures with projecting front ells, asymmetrical facades, and three-bay porches adorned with decorative sawnwork. Examples include houses at 152, 158, and 212 Valley Street NW. The majority of houses along Valley Street NW, however, are modified Queen Anne-style houses. Representative examples include residences at 164, 200, 203, 274, 305, 309, and 313 Valley Street NW. Although no two buildings are identical, all share common characteristics of the Queen Anne style such as irregular massing, a variety of gables, bays, projections, and roof lines, and wide porches displaying turned posts, sawn brackets, and spindle friezes. The eastern end of the district extension also contains two notable modified Queen Anne-style houses at 132 and 337 Valley Street NE and 268 Whites Mill Road. Several stone retaining walls extend across front lawns along Valley Street, adding an element of texture adjacent to herringbone-patterned brick sidewalks. Greatly enhancing the picturesque quality of the street are rows of mature shade trees that tend to frame houses and soften the streetscape.

(See Continuation Sheet # 3)

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ABINGDON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Washington County, Virginia

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Interspersed among the older houses on Valley Street and lining both sides of the 200 and 300 blocks of Oak Hill Street are a number of excellent examples of early 20th-century bungalows. Those on Valley Street tend to be located primarily along the western extent of the street. All of these dwellings are 1½-story brick or frame structures with sweeping gable roofs and wide overhanging eaves, large central gables or dormers, paired or tripled windows, and wide front porches supported either by square brick piers, a brick arcade, or tapering wood columns on brick piers. The best examples are houses at 126, 132, 133, 136, 250, 277, and 289 Valley Street NW, 120, 270, and 334 Valley Street NE, and at 236, 263, 279, 309, and 317 Oak Hill Street. Nearly all of the residences on Valley Street are considerably removed from the street and face wide lawns.

Other early 20th-century architectural styles are not as well represented along Valley Street. Nevertheless, a fine example of a large Colonial Revival-style residence is seen at 125 Valley Street NW. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a five-bay symmetrical facade, a central broken pedimented portico, an entrance topped by an elliptical fanlight and flanked by sidelights, and features a bracketed modillion cornice across the front. A Tudor Revival-style stucco house with prominent half timbering is also seen at 111 Valley Street NW. A gable roof with flared eaves, narrow windows, and an arched doorway surrounded by rustic stone adds to its quaint appearance.

Abingdon's oldest burial ground, Sinking Spring Cemetery, is situated at the junction of Valley Street and Russell Road at the western extent of the historic district extension. Comprising approximately six acres, the cemetery marks the site of the first Sinking Spring Presbyterian Church, a log structure built in the early 1770s by one of the earliest Presbyterian congregations in Southwest Virginia. Larger buildings replaced the original church until the congregation built a new church on Main Street in 1831. The cemetery, however, continued to be the primary burying ground for the area from 1773 throughout much of the 19th century. Containing approximately 2000 marked and 500 unmarked graves, the cemetery features a variety of grave markers ranging from crude fieldstones to elaborately carved marble statuary. Many mark the graves of Abingdon's most prominent and significant citizens including two Virginia governors, legislators, judges, ministers, merchants, early pioneers, and veterans from the American Revolution to the Korean War. A small northeast section of the cemetery was reserved for black citizens of Abingdon and another area enclosed by a low brick wall was set aside in 1863 as a burial ground for an undetermined number of unknown Confederate dead.

An interesting reminder of Abingdon's pioneer heritage is seen in the one-story log dwelling situated in the southeastern corner of Sinking Spring Cemetery. Although originally located a few miles north of town and moved to its present location in 1971, it is a good example of a "saddlebag" two-room plan log structure of V-notched construction with a central stone chimney and two separate front entrances. The log house was supposedly built ca. 1773 for the Rev. Charles Cummings, first pastor of the Sinking Spring Presbyterian Church and considered the first Presbyterian minister established in southwestern Virginia. His grave is located near the house.

(See Continuation Sheet # 4)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Situated on a high hill overlooking Sinking Spring Cemetery to the northwest is a prominent Abingdon landmark -- William King High School. Built in 1913, it is an excellent example of Colonial Revival-style school architecture of the period. A two-story brick building on a high basement, the school features a 2-story pedimented portico with paired Tuscan columns, paired brick pilasters at each building corner, wide frieze and molded cornice below an encircling brick parapet, and a central second-story semi-circular arched window embellished with keystones and imposts. Although currently vacant, plans for the building's future revitalization are being considered by the town.

Along with the historic district extension on Valley Street including parts of King Street and Whites Mill Road, three small extensions west, south and east of the present Abingdon Historic District are also deemed appropriate. The western extension contains five buildings in the 100 and 200 blocks of W. Main Street. Included are two late 19th-century L-shaped brick houses at 159 and 165 W. Main Street. Both feature projecting front ells and a minimum amount of decorative treatment. Two handsome brick houses at 179 and 201 W. Main Street are also a part of the extension. Built in 1918 and 1922 respectively, the houses exhibit elements characteristic of the Colonial Revival style such as pedimented porticos and pavilions, a hipped roof, modillion cornice, and Flemish bond brickwork. The most significant residence at the western end of town is the James Fields House at 208 W. Main Street. A distinguished Greek Revival-style house built in 1857, the Fields House is a two-story rectangular brick dwelling with a shallow hipped roof and original brick rear ell. Tall 9/6 and 6/6 double sash windows and a central front tripartite window are capped by heavy plain lintels and the central entrance is highlighted by a wide 5-light transom and flanking sidelights. A cornice of paired Italianate brackets was probably added during the late 19th century.

The eastern extension of the historic district consists of thirteen late 19th- and early 20th-century brick and frame houses in the 300 and 400 blocks of East Main Street. Most of these dwellings are L-shaped vernacular dwellings with projecting front ells and porches with sawnwork.

The southern extension of the district lies south of East Main Street and consists of a two-block area bounded by East Main, South Church, East Park, and South Pecan streets. This area contains eight buildings including three early-to-mid-19th-century frame and weatherboard dwellings at 111, 119, and 124 East Park Street. These two-story vernacular houses have either exterior or interior end brick chimneys, 6/6 double sash windows, and front porches that appear to be later additions. The early-to-mid-19th-century George Sandoe House at 123 Pecan Street SE is another significant house in the extension. It is a 2-story brick house with partially projecting end chimneys, an asymmetrical 4-bay facade, multi-paned double sash windows with flared stuccoed jack arches, and a front entrance with transom and sidelights. A front porch and north wing are 20th-century additions.

The four extensions of the Abingdon Historic District contain a variety of residences ranging from modest vernacular to stylish period houses, an historic cemetery, and an

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

early 20th-century school. These buildings and site help to further illustrate the historical development of Abingdon from the early 19th century to the present. The pleasant streetscapes within the extensions are rarely interrupted by modern architectural intrusions.

D A E

¹ Joseph Martin, Gazetteer of Virginia. (Charlottesville, Virginia, Moseley and Tompkins, printers, 1835), p. 464.

² Lewis Preston Summers, History of Southwest Virginia 1746-1786, Washington County, 1777-1870, (Richmond, 1903), pp. 562, 565.

³ Phebe Fullerton Blevins, "Historical Houses of Washington County, Virginia", Historical Society of Washington County, Virginia, Series II, No. 6, Spring 1968, p. 5.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

ACADEMY DRIVE, N.W.

William King High School. School. Colonial Revival. 1913. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; flat with parapet roof (not visible); 9 bays; 2-story, 1 center bay porch with paired Doric columns on brick piers, full entablature, pediment.

CHERRY STREET, N.E.

200 BLOCK

297: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1910. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, simple balustrade.

SOUTH CHURCH STREET

100 BLOCK

122: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch.

124: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

COLLEGE STREET

100 BLOCK

*127: Detached house. Vernacular. 1950s. Stucco; 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

133: Detached house. Vernacular. 1871. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal).

COURT STREET, N.E.

300 BLOCK

301: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (shingle/composition); 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

(See Continuation Sheet # 7)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

COURT STREET, N.E.

300 BLOCK (con't.)

309: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 2½ stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (shingle/composition); 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch that is Modern.

JACKSON STREET, N.E.

100 BLOCK

133: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, brackets, turned balustrade.

139: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, turned balustrade.

KING STREET, N.W.

100 BLOCK

160: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 2 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts.

*160-A: Barn. Modern. 1970s. Wood frame (vertical siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Noncontributing.

160-B: Stable. Vernacular. Early 20th century. Wood frame (vertical siding); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays.

200 BLOCK

223: Detached house. Vernacular. Early to mid-19th century. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; 4 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay porch with square wood posts, turned balustrade.

231: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1930. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 1½ stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; gable roof (shingle/composition); 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch with wrought-iron supports.

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KING STREET, N.W.

200 BLOCK (con't.)

269: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories (raised basement); 3 asymmetrical bays; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 1 hipped dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 8-bay wraparound porch with turned posts, turned balustrade.

273: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; 4 symmetrical bays; gable (standing seam metal); 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade.

297: Detached house. Bungalow. c. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum or vinyl siding); 1½ stories; 3 asymmetrical bays; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay wraparound porch with square columns on brick piers, exposed rafter ends.

EAST MAIN STREET

300 BLOCK

315: Detached house. Vernacular. 1910s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired Tuscan columns on brick piers. No balustrade.

323: Detached house and Double house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 2-story, 2-bay porch with chamfered posts, sawn balustrade.

324: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports on brick piers.

*332: Detached house. Vernacular. 1950s. Stone (coursed ashlar)-1st story, log-2nd story; 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle); 6 bays. Non-contributing.

335: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and balustrade.

350: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, gable over entrance bay.

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EAST MAIN STREET

300 BLOCK (con't.)

360: Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1890s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 1 bay; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, gable with cutout pattern.

370: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts with sawnwork.

380: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts with brackets.

400 BLOCK

402: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts with sawn brackets.

*408: Commercial (office). Modern. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; mansard roof (composition); 5 bays. Noncontributing.

414: P. J. Brown Restaurant. Detached house (originally), commercial at present. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch modern with square posts.

418: Abingdon Eye Associates. Detached house (originally), commercial (office) at present. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay wraparound porch with square posts.

WEST MAIN STREET

100 BLOCK

159: J. B. Hamilton House. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square columns, balustraded deck.

165: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts.

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WEST MAIN STREET

100 BLOCK (con't.)

173: Detached house. Spanish Colonial. 1920s. Stucco; 2 stories; hipped roof (tile); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with recessed bay with segmental arch.

179: Dr. French Moore, Sr. House. Detached house. Georgian Revival. c. 1918. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (slate); 5 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with Tuscan columns, shallow pediment.

*Federal Building, U.S. Post Office/U.S. Courthouse. Government. Colonial Revival. 1958. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; flat roof (not visible); 11 bays. Noncontributing.

200 BLOCK

201: Mary Helen Bickley Hurt House. Detached house. Georgian Revival. 1922. Brick (Flemish bond); 2 stories; gable roof (asbestos shingle); 6 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with Tuscan columns, broken pediment.

208: James Fields House. Detached house. Greek Revival. 1857. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays.

OAK HILL STREET

200 BLOCK

220: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

230: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, spindle frieze cutout pattern balustrade.

234: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with turned posts, spindle frieze stick balustrade.

236: Detached house. Bungalow. c. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with flared wood columns on brick piers, shingled balustrade.

244: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with paired turned posts, brackets, simple balustrade.

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OAK HILL STREET

200 BLOCK (con't.)

248: Detached house. Cottage. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays.

252: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, scroll brackets.

253: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch.

257: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 shed dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

263: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

267: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch.

279: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch.

300 BLOCK

302: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing.

305: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; clipped gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch.

308: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch enclosed, wood columns on brick piers.

309: Detached house. Bungalow. c. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch.

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OAK HILL STREET

300 BLOCK (con't.)

313: Detached house. Cottage. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; clipped gable roof (composition); 2 shed dormers; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with tripled Tuscan columns, simple balustrade.

317: Detached house. Bungalow. c. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch.

321: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays.

EAST PARK STREET

100 BLOCK

111: Hugh Johnson House. Detached house. Vernacular. Early to mid-19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with simple posts, turned balustrade.

116: Detached house. Bungalow. c. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with Tuscan columns.

119: William Sandoe House. Detached house. Vernacular. Early to mid-19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with chamfered posts, bracketed cornice, spindle frieze, stick balustrade.

124: D. P. Sandoe House. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 2-story; 3-bay porch with lattice work supports.

132: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with square wood posts.

PECAN STREET, S.E.

100 BLOCK

123: George Sandoe House. Detached house. Vernacular. Early to mid-19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports on brick piers, wrought iron railing.

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PECAN STREET, S.E. (con't.)

300 BLOCK

301: Commercial (store) originally, Church at present. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Brick (6-course American bond); 2 stories; shed with parapet roof (not visible); 3 bays.

PECAN STREET, N.E.

100 BLOCK

*126: Detached house. Modern. 1960s. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays with porch enclosed. Noncontributing.

RESERVOIR STREET, N.W.

200 BLOCK

*211: Mobile Home. Modern. 1950s. Wood frame (sheet metal); 1 story; 6 asymmetrical bays; flat roof (metal). Noncontributing.

Sinking Spring Cemetery at corner of West Main Street and Russell Road, N.W.

Sinking Spring Cemetery. Rev. Charles Cummings House. Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1773. Log; 1-story; gable roof (wood shingle); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with simple posts, moved to location in 1971.

Corner of Dale Street and Russell Road. Sinking Spring Cemetery for Blacks.

TROOPERS ALLEY

*Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1940. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

VALLEY STREET, N.E.

100 BLOCK

100: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

100-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (6-course American bond); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 1 bay.

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VALLEY STREET, N.E.

100 BLOCK (con't.)

101: Alexander Findlay House. Detached house. Federal. 1827. Brick (6-course American bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 dormers (2 shed and 1 gable); 5 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with fluted Ionic columns, dentil cornice, balustraded deck.

101-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 1 bay.

*108: Detached house. Cottage. 1940s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with coupled square posts. Noncontributing.

110: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gambrel roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 4 bays.

115: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with Tuscan columns, arched bay.

116: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

*Corner of Valley Street and Oak Hill Street. Washington County Public Library. Library. Colonial Revival. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition). Noncontributing.

120: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square brick piers, arched bays.

120-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 1 bay.

121: Presbyterian Parsonage. Detached house. Italianate. Late 19th century. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts and stick rail.

121-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 1 bay.

132: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable/hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with Tuscan columns on paneled piers.

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VALLEY STREET, N.E.

100 BLOCK (con't.)

132-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay.

147: Detached house. Colonial Revival. c. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped with deck roof (pressed tin); 1 pedimented dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with fluted Doric columns, simple balustrade.

152: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with spindle frieze; spindle brackets, turned posts, and balustrade.

153: D. G. Thomas House. Detached house. Italianate. 1870s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with chamfered posts, decorative brackets, cut out balustrade.

153-A: Outbuilding. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Log; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay.

*153-B: Double House. Modern. 1970s. Wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

*159: Charter Federal Savings and Loan. Commercial (office); Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with Tuscan columns. Noncontributing.

*160: C. L. Miller M.D. Commercial (office), house originally. Colonial Revival. 1940s with 1980s addition. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns. Noncontributing.

*164: Abingdon Opticians. Detached house (originally). Commercial (office) at present. Vernacular. 1940s. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with square posts, gable roof. Noncontributing.

*165: Department of Health. Health facility. Modern. 1960s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 9 bays. Noncontributing.

*180: United Inter-Mountain Telephone Company. Commercial (office). Modern. 1980s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 1 bay. Noncontributing.

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VALLEY STREET, N.E.

100 BLOCK (con't.)

185: Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with posts with lattice between.

*189: Johnson, Scyphers, and Austin Attorneys at Law. Commercial (office). Modern. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; mansard roof (wood shingle); 5 bays. Noncontributing.

200 BLOCK

200: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts with scroll brackets.

*201: Central Fidelity Bank. Commercial (office); Colonial Revival. 1970s. Brick (Flemish bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

210: D. Trigg House. Detached house. Vernacular. Early to mid-19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, scroll brackets.

*215: Commercial (office). Vernacular. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

219: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports.

221: Ann Berry House. Detached house. c. 1830. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (wood shingle); 5 bays.

221-A: Outbuilding. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays.

222: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports.

239: Gabriel Stickley House. Detached house. Federal. c. 1830. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays.

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VALLEY STREET, N.E.

200 BLOCK (con't.)

244: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

247: Daniel Musser House. Detached house. Italianate. 1869. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, scroll brackets.

254: Detached house. Cottage. 1930s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with battered brick columns with segmental brick arch above.

*254-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1950s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gambrel roof (composition); 2 bays. Noncontributing.

*267: Detached house. Vernacular. 1940s. Wood frame (shingle); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Noncontributing.

270: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square brick columns.

270-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 1 bay.

271: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920s. wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with paired Tuscan columns, pedimented roof.

300 BLOCK

*300: Abingdon Orthopedic Association. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. 1980. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 3 pedimented dormers; 7 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with square posts. Noncontributing.

301: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns, simple balustrade.

314: John G. Clark House. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century with early 20th-century addition. Wood frame (weatherboard) addition, Brick (stretcher bond) original section; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

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300 BLOCK (con't.)

315: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 8-bay porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, turned balustrade.

*322: Abingdon Internal Medicine. Commercial (office). Modern. 1980s. Wood frame (weatherboard) and brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 10 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with attenuated wood columns. Noncontributing.

334: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts on brick piers.

337: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Ionic columns on paneled piers, turned balustrade.

Vacant lot.

VALLEY STREET, N.W.

100 BLOCK

101: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 hipped dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with square columns, segmental arched pediment.

101-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 story; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 story.

*102: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1940s. Wood frame (shingle composition); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with coupled Tuscan columns. Noncontributing.

106: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square columns on brick piers.

111: Detached house. Tudor Revival. 1920s. Stucco with decorative timber and stone. 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays.

111-A: Garage. Vernacular. 1920s. Stucco; 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 1 bay.

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100 BLOCK (con't.)

*112: Detached house. Modern. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with wrought-iron supports. Noncontributing.

117: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with square brick columns, arched bays.

118: Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 1 story; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square posts.

Vacant Lot.

125: Detached house. Colonial Revival. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with coupled Tuscan columns, broken pediment.

126: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1920. Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 8-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

126-A: Garage. Vernacular. c. 1920. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 bay.

132: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns on brick piers.

133: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with square wood columns on brick piers.

143: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, spindle frieze.

151: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch enclosed.

152: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, cutout pattern balustrade.

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100 BLOCK (con't.)

155: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1893. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 6 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, turned balustrade.

157: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns with Chinese balustrade.

158: Highlands Community Counseling Center. Detached house (originally), commercial (office) at present. Vernacular. c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts, scroll brackets, turned balustrade.

163: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, scroll brackets.

164: Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 2-story, 10-bay porch with chamfered posts, brackets, spindle frieze, turned balustrade.

170: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 2 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with slender Doric columns.

171: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade.

*176: Abingdon Ear, Nose and Throat Associates. Commercial (office). Colonial Revival. c. 1980. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 7 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with paired square posts, pediment with lunette. Noncontributing.

179: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

200 BLOCK

200: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with Ionic columns, pediment over entrance bay.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VALLEY STREET, N.W.

200 BLOCK (con't.)

201: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1930. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with square posts.

203: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 6-bay porch with coupled Tuscan columns, simple balustrade.

212: Copeland and Molinary-Attorneys. Detached house (originally), commercial (office) at present. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

217: Detached house. Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 1915. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 4 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with Ionic columns on piers, turned balusters.

217-A: Garage. Vernacular. c. 1920. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 bay.

220: M&N Gift Shop. Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with chamfered square posts, brackets, cutout pattern balustrade.

228: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1910. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts.

231: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts, spindle brackets, turned balustrade.

*234: Washington County Public Health Center. Health Clinic. Modern. 1950s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 7 bays. Noncontributing.

*239: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1910. Wood frame (composition shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 2 bays. Considerably altered. Noncontributing.

240: Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 1 side bay porch with chamfered posts, brackets.

Parking Lot.

(See Continuation Sheet # 22)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VALLEY STREET, N.W.

200 BLOCK (con't.)

247: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, stick balustrade.

250: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with square brick columns, asbestos shingled gable.

250-A: Garage. Vernacular. c. 1930. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay.

255: Detached house. Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 9-bay porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers.

*256: Operations Center - Sovran Bank. Commercial (office). Modern. 1970s. Poured concrete. 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 7 bays. Noncontributing.

269: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with Tuscan columns.

271: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

274: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame with ashlar veneer-1st floor, 2nd floor-shingle; 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 7-bay porch with square columns on brick piers.

277: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with square stuccoed columns on brick piers.

284: Detached house. Colonial Revival. c. 1930. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; hipped roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 1 center bay porch with square wood columns, pediment.

289: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with coupled Tuscan columns on brick piers.

300 BLOCK

300: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 2-story, 1 side bay porch with tapering square brick columns, wrought-iron supports on 2nd floor, shed roof.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

VALLEY STREET, N.W.

300 BLOCK (con't.)

301: Detached house. Vernacular. c. 1890. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns, turned balustrade.

305: Detached house. Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, turned balustrade.

309: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (asbestos shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with wrought-iron supports and railing.

*310: Commercial (office). Modern. 1970s. Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays. Noncontributing.

313: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. c. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; hipped roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, turned balustrade.

314: Abingdon Crystal Repair. Detached house (originally), commercial (store) at present. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (vinyl siding); 1½ stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with tapering wood columns on shingled piers.

318: Beauty Center. Detached house (originally), commercial (store) at present. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; clipped gable (composition); 1 clipped gable dormer; 5 bays; 1-story, 4-bay porch with square columns on piers, shed roof, solid railing, clipped gable over entrance bay.

WHITES MILL ROAD

200 BLOCK

212: Detached house. Colonial Revival. c. 1910. Brick (stretcher bond); 2½ stories; hipped roof (pressed tin); 1 gable dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 10-bay wraparound porch with paired Tuscan columns.

232: Detached house. Bungalow. 1920s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns, simple balustrade.

244: Detached house. Vernacular. 1920s. Wood frame (aluminum); 2½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood columns.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

WHITES MILL ROAD

200 BLOCK (con't.)

268: Detached house. Modified Queen Anne. ca. 1900. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 4 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with Tuscan columns.

*274: Detached house. Vernacular. 1940s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Noncontributing.

282: Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (pressed tin); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with square columns, hipped roof.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background (con't.)

town was slow to develop during its early years. A description of the town in 1782 reveals a small frontier community consisting of a log courthouse, log jail, several taverns on Main Street and a few houses. ¹

In January, 1789 the town's Board of Trustees ordered that "all that part of town lying north of the lots on the north side of Main Street be laid off into one-fourth-acre lots and that a street be laid off three poles wide." ² The proposed street was named Office or Valley Street and today comprises much of the historic district extension.

By 1800 Abingdon had advanced from the rude settlement stage to become a transportation hub for Southwest Virginia. The town's location on the Great Valley Road (now U.S. Route 11) and the construction of the Abingdon-Saltville Turnpike in 1803 led to the establishment of many local businesses catering to the needs of travellers. While Main Street supported several taverns and inns, Valley Street, especially the eastern end, hosted several blacksmith shops, wagon manufactories, wheelwrights, and saddle and harnessmakers.

During the next several decades Abingdon achieved prominence as a regional commercial center, serving not only Southwest Virginia, but parts of Tennessee and Kentucky as well. A large percentage of the wholesale trade for the area was controlled and supplied by Abingdon merchants and all regional mail was distributed at the Abingdon post office, the first established in southwestern Virginia. ³

The first flush of commercial prosperity favored the establishment of the town's first newspaper, The Holston Intelligencer and Abingdon Advertizer in 1806 and the incorporation of the Abingdon Male Academy, which moved from Water Street to an area north of Valley Street in 1827.

Besides its role as a commercial center, Abingdon served throughout the 19th century as an important political and judicial center for the region. The town had erected a new brick courthouse on the public square by 1810 and, being the county seat of Washington County, naturally attracted lawyers and judges as residents. Members of the local bar and bench established offices primarily on East Main and Court streets while erecting dwellings on Main Street, Valley Street, and the outskirts of town. Several Abingdon lawyers became state and national political figures including Virginia governors John B. Floyd (1830-34) Wyndham Robertson (1836), and David Campbell (1837-40); several congressmen and U.S. senators; and a number of state legislators and cabinet officials.

Indicative of the town's growth and prosperity during the first half of the 19th century are several brick residences and commercial buildings on Main Street and a number of modest frame and brick dwellings on Valley, Park, Pecan, and King streets in the historic district extension. At least five antebellum houses survive on Valley Street. They include the Alexander Findlay House, built ca. 1827; the Gabriel Stickley House, built about 1830; the Daniel Trigg House (mayor of Abingdon in 1846 and president of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, one of the oldest banks in Southwest Virginia) and the Ann Berry House--both built during the early 19th century; and the John G. Clark House (mayor of Abingdon in

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background (con't.)

1874 and 1877) which probably dates from the mid-19th century. Other antebellum dwellings within the historic district extension are the Greek Revival-style James Fields House, built in 1857 at the corner of W. Main and Cummings streets, S.E., the early 19th-century frame dwelling at 223 King Street, N.W., three early-to-mid-19th-century frame houses at 111, 119, and 124 E. Park Street, and the George Sandoe House (postmaster of Abingdon 1861-65), a brick dwelling at 123 Pecan Street, S.E.

So rapidly did Abingdon grow during the early 19th century that the Virginia General Assembly thrice extended the town's corporate limits: in 1803, 1819, and again in 1834. In addition, Main Street was macadamized in 1833, after which date the town's Board of Trustees required owners of lots facing Main Street to provide curbstones and brick-paved walkways along the edges of their properties. Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia describes the town in 1835:

Abingdon contains, besides the ordinary county buildings, between 150 and 200 dwelling-houses, many of them handsome brick buildings. There is an academy for females and one for males (both brick edifices), 2 hotels kept in good style, 3 taverns principally used for the accommodation of wagoners, 1 manufacturing flour mill, 9 mercantile houses, 3 groceries, 1 woolen and 2 cotton manufactories. There are 4 tanyards with saddle and harness manufactories attached to them, 10 blacksmith's shops, 1 hat manufactory and store, 6 wheelwrights and wagon makers, 2 cabinet warehouses, [and] 2 boot and shoe factories.

Abingdon is rapidly increasing in population and trade. Old houses are giving place to handsome brick buildings, which the opulent and enterprising citizens are daily erecting. Population [is] 1000 persons, of whom thirteen are resident attorneys, and 3 regular physicians.⁴

Vigorous development occurred at the western end of town after 1856 when the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad built a depot on the site of the present Norfolk and Western passenger station. After the Civil War rail transport of lumber, livestock, local agricultural products, especially tobacco, and dairy products to eastern markets enabled Abingdon to maintain its regional position as an important transportation and commercial crossroads until nearly the end of the 19th century. That Valley Street became a fashionable residential street in the period after the Civil War is illustrated by the handsome Italianate brick dwellings erected there during the 1870s and 1880s. Daniel Musser, who operated a local carriage factory and served as a member of the town council, built his residence at 247 Valley Street, N.E. in 1869. The house was later owned by George V. Litchfield, Jr., who served as mayor in 1873. The residence of David G. Thomas, who also served as mayor in 1856, was erected at 153 Valley Street, N.E. The Sinking Spring Presbyterian Church manse was built 1878-80 at what was then the western end of Valley Street. Similar brick dwellings of the period appear at 151, 159, and 165 W. Main Street and at 402, 414, and 418 E. Main Street, and are also included in the historic district extension. Gray's Map of Abingdon, published by O. W. Gray and Son of Philadelphia in 1880, shows that nearly all

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

the lots at the eastern end of Valley Street contained residences. The remaining lots were improved for commercial or industrial uses by such businesses as a foundry, blacksmith, and wagon manufactory.

During the late 19th century, the area between the depot and the town proper arose as a new commercial area rivaling the traditional commercial establishments at the eastern end of town near the courthouse. After 1884 Valley Street was extended westward from N. Church Street to Sinking Spring Cemetery and saw the erection of numerous frame and brick houses along its new stretch of road. Especially notable are modified Queen Anne-style houses constructed around 1900 at the western end of Valley Street. They include houses at 164, 200, 203, 274, 305, 309, and 313 Valley Street, N.W. A few similar dwellings were also built on Oak Hill Street, White's Mill Road, and at both western and eastern ends of Main Street.

In 1887 the Abingdon Coal and Iron Railroad was constructed from Abingdon to Damascus which was later extended as far south as Elkland, N.C. in 1912. Originally built to transport iron and coal resources from the Shady Valley area south of Damascus, the railroad became more important as an outlet for the rich timber resources of the region. Renamed the Virginia-Carolina Railroad and later sold to the Norfolk and Western Railway in 1912, the railroad heightened Abingdon's importance as a shipping center for timber and lumber products of southwestern Virginia.⁵

Abingdon also supported several local industries during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Besides tanneries, coach and wagon manufactories, and saddle and harness shops, at least two plug tobacco and cigar manufactories operated in Abingdon, the largest being J. C. Greenway Company. By 1879, the local tobacco industry employed forty-eight persons and the annual production of the town's two factories was valued at \$92,500, making Abingdon the sixth largest tobacco manufacturing center in Virginia.⁶

Between 1890 and 1900 the population of Abingdon decreased by about 20%, from 1,674 to 1,340, the only known period of population decline in the town's history. This fall in population can be partly attributed to the decline of Abingdon as a shipper of coal and iron compared to the rising towns of Bristol and Bluefield.⁷ Since no railroads connected the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railway at Abingdon to the rich coal reserves in Tazewell and Wise counties, Abingdon could not compete with other towns that benefited from such an advantage. Abingdon, however, did succeed in retaining most of its local industries, especially those associated with the tobacco industry, and thus continued to serve as a viable commercial trade center for the region during the early 20th century. According to detailed Sanborn Insurance Company maps of Abingdon in 1928, industries within the town's corporate limits included Pet Milk Company, James A. Hagy Wagon Company, Inc., Washington County Creamery, Inc., Vance Supply Company, Inc. (hardware, lumber, etc.), J. A. Thayer Wagon Shop, Abingdon Coal and Ice Company, Bernard Vann Tobacco Warehouse, Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse, several tobacco drying houses, a cigar factory, several wholesale grocers near the depot, and an unusual number of garages and auto repair shops (at least nine). Although no buildings associated with these industries are located

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

within the historic district extension, several stylish early 20th-century houses representing the general prosperity of the town's residents during this period are interspersed among older residences on Valley Street. Oak Hill Street is also lined with fine examples of bungalows and cottage-like residences of the 1920s.

William King High School, built in 1913, is also indicative of the general prosperity of the town during the early 20th century. The school is an imposing Colonial Revival-style building situated atop a hill overlooking the town and Sinking Spring Cemetery. The handsome building is also a tangible symbol of the concern for education that has characterized much of the town's history. Beginning with the founding of the Abingdon Male Academy in 1803, followed by the Abingdon Female Academy in 1840, Martha Washington College in 1860, and Jackson Female Institute, later known as Stonewall Jackson Institute, in 1868, William King High School became the latest in a long line of educational facilities that served citizens of the town and region. The building also reflects the growing statewide commitment to secondary education in the early 20th century.⁸

From the 1920s to the present, Abingdon's population has steadily increased and, except for the period of the Great Depression, the town's economy has continued to prosper. While industries vital to the local economy at the beginning of the century have ceased operation or moved to other locations, they have been replaced by others such as the Norfolk and Western Railway and a thriving tourist industry which, with the town's continued importance as a commercial center and as the county seat have sustained the local economy.

In 1970 the Abingdon Historic District, encompassing buildings facing Main Street from Tanner Street to the Martha Washington Inn, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Town officials, community leaders, and private citizens in recent years have played important roles in preserving the town's architectural heritage. The Barter Theatre, Washington County Courthouse, Martha Washington Inn, and numerous private residences have been restored and rehabilitated and a local historic district zoning ordinance and architectural review board insures the protection of most of the town's historic architectural resources for future residents and visitors.

D A E

¹Lewis Preston Summers, "One Hundred Years of the History of Abingdon, Virginia," Historical Society of Washington County, Virginia Bulletin No. 4 (June, 1941): 5.

²Lewis Preston Summers, History of Southwest Virginia 1746-1786, Washington County 1777-1870 (Richmond, 1903), p. 630.

³Ibid., p. 634.

⁴Joseph Martin, Gazetteer of Virginia (Charlottesville: Moseley and Tompkins, printers, 1835), p. 464.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

⁵Luther C. Hassinger, "The Lumber Industry in Southwest Virginia," Historical Society of Washington County, Virginia Series II, No. 4 (Spring 1967): 11.

⁶Nannie May Tilley, The Bright-Tobacco Industry 1860-1929 (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1948), p. 547.

⁷Robert C. Stuart, The People and Economy of the Abingdon Area (Abingdon Planning Commission, 1948), p. 11.

⁸For a fully developed statement of historic context for rural public education in this period, see National Register of Historic Places nomination report: "Public Schools in Augusta County, Virginia, 1870 to 1940." (1984).

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Justification

district includes mostly 19th-century residential, commercial, and municipal buildings. The Abingdon Historic District Extension primarily extends along Valley Street, a street parallel to Main Street, and is primarily comprised of original residential dwellings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Where possible small concentrations of historic buildings in areas contiguous to the original historic district were also added including mostly late 19th-century dwellings in the 300 and 400 blocks of East Main Street, mostly late 19th-and early 20th-century dwellings in the 100 and 200 blocks of West Main Street, and 19th-and early 20th-century dwellings on East Park, South Church, and Pecan streets. An important addition to the district is Sinking Spring Cemetery and William King High School at the western end of town. District boundaries conform to property lines of the cemetery and former school grounds. That portion of West Main Street south and east of the cemetery was excluded from the district because it contains a majority of modern commercial buildings. Residential areas north of King Street, north of Valley Street, north of the 200 block of Whites Mill Road, and the 300 block of Oak Hill Street are sporadically developed and contain mostly noncontributing dwellings. Much the same pattern of development is seen south of Troopers Alley and east of the 300 block of Valley Street, N.E. Noncontributing commercial buildings line the north side of the 300 and 400 blocks of East Main Street and on both sides of the street east of 418 East Main Street. Areas north and west of Sinking Spring Cemetery and William King High School primarily contain noncontributing residential and commercial buildings and were, therefore, excluded from the district extension. Boundaries of the district extension east and west of the southwestern corner of the original district conform to property lines of the Martha Washington Inn but exclude a parking lot to the south.

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point (A) at the SW corner of the intersection of Academy Drive, N.W. and Russell Road; thence approximately 300' S to a point (B); thence approximately 330' SW to a point (C); thence approximately 870' S to a point (D); thence approximately 870' E to a point (E); thence approximately 220' S to a point (F); thence approximately 820' E along the N side of Latture Field Drive to a point (G); thence approximately 320' N and following the property lines of Sinking Spring Cemetery to a point (H) on the W side of Russell Road opposite the SE corner of the intersection of Russell Road and Valley Street N.W.; thence approximately 150' E to a point (I) at the NW corner of the lot at 318 Valley Street N.W.; thence approximately 190' S along W property line of said lot to a point (J); thence

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

approximately 1100' E along the N side of Plumb Alley to a point (K); thence approximately 350' S to a point (L) on the S side of West Main Street; thence approximately 70' W to a point (M) at the NW corner of the lot at 208 West Main Street; thence approximately 220' S to a point (N) at the SW corner of said lot; thence approximately 400' E to a point (O) at the SE corner of the Federal Building lot on W. Main Street; thence approximately 130' S to a point (P); thence approximately 1050' E following primarily the southern p.p.l. of the Martha Washington Inn to a point (Q) at the NW corner of the lot at 116 East Park Street; thence approximately 120' S along W p.p.l. of said lot to a point (R); thence approximately 220' E to a point (S); thence approximately 140' S to a point (T) at the SW corner of the lot at 124 East Park Street; thence approximately 130' E along rear p.p.l. of said lot to a point (U); thence approximately 200' N to a point (V); thence approximately 160' E to a point (W) on the W side of Pecan Street S.E.; thence approximately 260' N to a point (X) on the N side of Troopers Alley; thence approximately 1700' E following N side of Troopers Alley to a point (Y) at the SE corner of the lot at 324 East Main Street; thence following W p.p.l. of said lot 220' S to a point (Z); thence approximately 100' E to a point (A₁); thence approximately 160' N to a point (B₁); thence approximately 800' E following the rear property lines of the lots at 350, 360, 370, 380, 402, 408, 414, and 418 East Main Street to a point (C₁); thence approximately 250' N to a point (D₁) on the N side of East Main Street; thence approximately 750' W along the N side of said street to a point (E₁) at the NE corner of the intersection of an alley with East Main Street; thence approximately 180' N following E side of said alley to a point (F₁) at the SW corner of the lot at 334 Valley Street N.E.; thence approximately 180' E following the rear p.p.l. of the said lot to a point (G₁); thence approximately 200' N to a point (H₁) on the S side of Valley Street N.E.; thence approximately 230' E to a point (I₁); thence approximately 200' N along rear p.p.l. of the lot at 212 Whites Mill Road to a point (J₁); thence approximately 230' E along the S p.p.l. of the lot at 232 Whites Mill Road to a point (K₁); thence approximately 650' N along rear property lines of lots at 232, 244, 268, 274 and 282 Whites Mill Road to a point (L₁); thence approximately 200' W to a point (M₁) on the W side of Whites Mill Road; thence approximately 650' S to a point (N₁) at the NE corner of the lot at 337 Valley Street NE; thence approximately 2190' W to a point (O₁) at the SE corner of the lot at 220 Oak Hill Street; thence approximately 870' N to a point (P₁) at the NE corner of the lot at 139 Jackson Street N.E.; thence approximately 130' W to a point (Q₁) at the NW corner of the lot at 133 Jackson Street N.E.; thence approximately 150' S to a point (R₁) on the N side of Jackson Street N.E.; thence approximately 170' W to a point (S₁) at the NE corner of the intersection of Jackson Street N.E. and Oak Hill Street; thence approximately 70' N along the E side of Oak Hill Street to a point (T₁); thence approximately 190' W to a point (U₁) at the NW corner of the lot at 321 Oak Hill Street; thence approximately 650' S to a point (V₁) at the SW corner of the lot at 253 Oak Hill Street; thence approximately 170' W to a point (W₁) on the E side of North Church Street; thence approximately 140' S to a point (X₁); thence approximately 1200' W to a point (Y₁); thence approximately 230' N to a point (Z₁); thence approximately 750' W to a point (A₂) at the NW corner of the lot at 269 King Street N.W.; thence approximately 100' S to a point (B₂); thence approximately 160' W to a point (C₂) at the NW corner of the lot at 273 King Street N.W.; thence approximately 100' N to a point (D₂) at the NE corner of the lot at 297 King Street N.W.; thence approximately 250' SW along the S side of Dale Street N.W. to a point (E₂); thence crossing

(See Continuation Sheet #32)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

ABINGDON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION, Washington County, Virginia

Continuation sheet # 32

Item number 10

Page 3

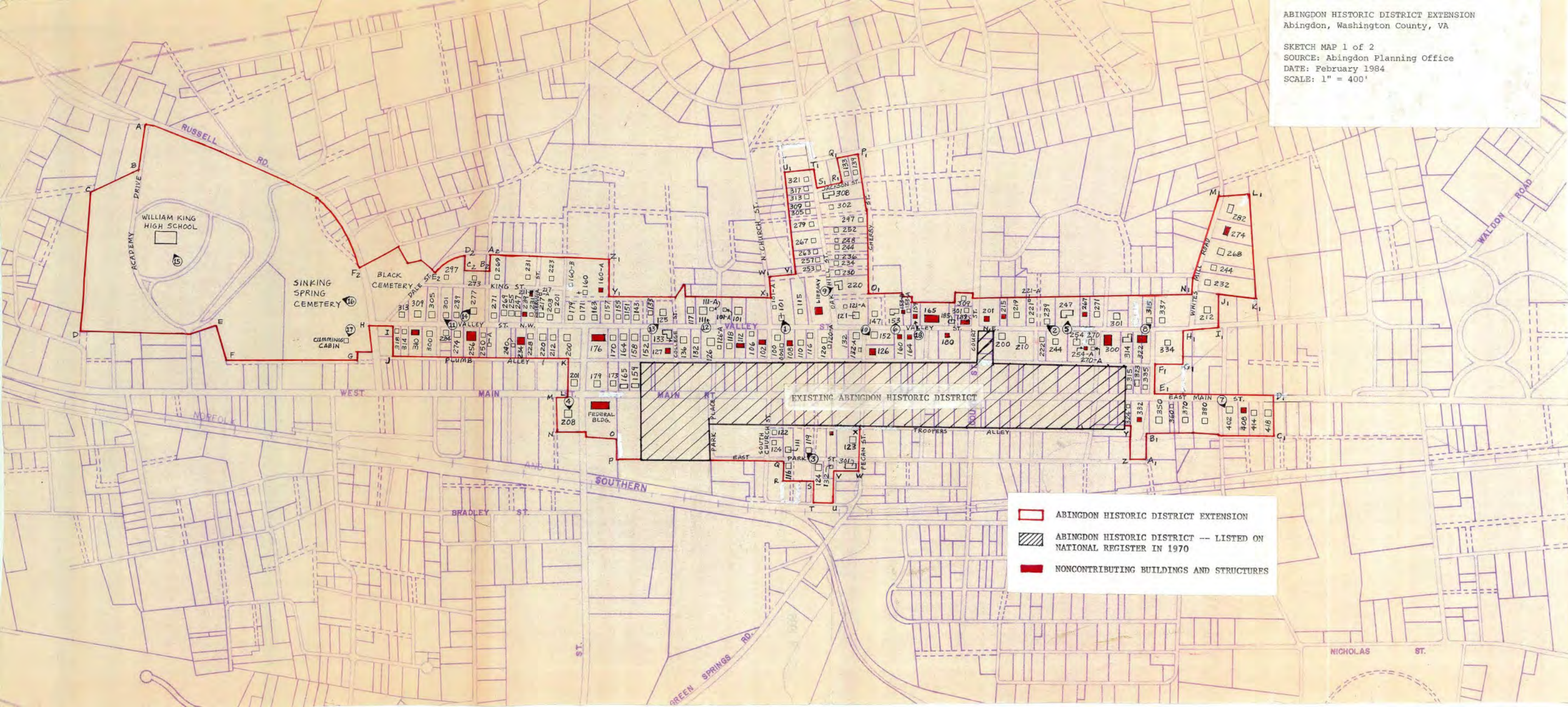
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

said street and following the N property line of the Sinking Spring Cemetery for Blacks for approximately 610' NNW to a point (F₂) on the W side of Russell Road; thence following said side of road for approximately 1700' NW to the point of origin.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
MAPS AND SURVEYS BRANCH

