NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
APR 12 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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.

345

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Glade Spring Commercial Historic District
Other names/site number: VDHR Architectural Inventory Number: 222-000
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Portions of Town Square Street, Grace Street, East Glade Street, and Hemlock Street
City or town: Glade Spring State: VA County: Washington
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___B x C ___D

Carrin Kesser, Deputy Director 4/4/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson K. Beall 5-28-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	x
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22	3	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
23	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
SOCIAL: Meeting hall
DOMESTIC: Hotel, Multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department store, Warehouse, Financial institution, Business
GOVERNMENT: City hall, Post office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE
GOVERNMENT: Post office, City hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial style;
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: FOUNDATION: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE; WALLS: BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE, TERRA COTTA; ROOF: TERRA COTTA, METAL, ASPHALT; OTHER: WOOD, BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE, METAL: Steel, SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District is the downtown core of the Town of Glade Spring, a community of 1,500 residents in northeastern Washington County, Virginia, less than three miles southwest of the Smyth County line. Located on the gently rolling floor of the Valley of Virginia (trending southwest-northeast), the town is surrounded by agricultural lands interspersed with clumps of woodland. The rugged southwest end of Walker Mountain is one mile to the northwest and Little Mountain four miles farther; the Iron Mountains define the opposite side of the Valley about seven miles to the southeast. Historic transportation corridors include the Valley Wagon Road (forerunner of U.S. Route 11) about 1 mi. southeast of town alongside the present path of Interstate 81, and the Middle Fork of the Holston River, a mile and a half beyond the Wagon Road. The corridor of the Norfolk Southern Railway (a successor of the 1856 Virginia & Tennessee, which spurred development of the district and the surrounding town) defines the northwest edge of the historic district. A triangular-shaped "town square" developed in the 1870s, with frame stores and warehouses lining the southeast side of the triangle along Town Square Street and in a shorter, perpendicularly placed row running between the southwest end of the triangle and the railroad track. A concrete block depot (built in 1964 to

replace the 1856 frame depot, which is no longer extant) anchors the northeast end of the Town Square but lies outside the district. In addition to the perimeter of the town square, the district encompasses a historic trackside hotel property to the west and some commercial and governmental properties to the south along East Glade Street. The nineteenth-century frame commercial buildings along the southeast and southwest sides of the town square were replaced with the early twentieth-century blocks of masonry (mostly brick) commercial buildings that now characterize the architecture of the district. Although all of these flat-roofed commercial buildings stand two stories tall, the facades exhibit a variety of widths, heights, brick colors, and decorative treatments. Sophisticated masonry techniques and elaborate ornamentation appear on many of the facades. Generally, the blocks of adjacent buildings are sited close to the street, fronted by concrete sidewalks, and extend deeply into their narrow lots. The open area of the town square includes paved parking areas, with lawns and landscaped plantings of shrubs and small trees along the train tracks. Buildings that do not border the Town Square also have limited setbacks. They lack the unifying common wall plane and are more isolated physically, generally with modest side lots. The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District includes twenty-four primary resources and two secondary resources. Of the twenty-four primary resources, twenty-one are contributing and three are non-contributing to the eligibility of the historic district. Primary resources include sixteen commercial buildings (only three of which are non-contributing), one warehouse, one bank, one office building, one hotel, one meeting hall, one town hall, one post office, and one multiple dwelling. Secondary resources consist of one walkway and one shed (both contributing).

Narrative Description

Setting

The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District consists of the 5.5-acre downtown business district within the center of Glade Spring, a town of approximately 1,500 residents encompassing 1.3 square miles in northeastern Washington County, Virginia. The greater Glade Spring area outside the town's corporate limits has a population of about 4,500. Sited at 2,060 to 2,180 feet above above sea level, the town's setting is the broad, rolling Valley of Virginia, which trends southwest-northeast between mountain ridges to the southeast and northwest. The Valley landscape surrounding the town consists of open agricultural land (mainly pastures) with occasional clumps of woodland. The rugged southwest end of Walker Mountain (up to 2,700 feet in elevation near Glade Spring) is one mile to the northwest and the steep slopes of Little Mountain (up to 2,744 feet in elevation) four miles farther, with even higher mountains in the Appalachian Highlands beyond; the Iron Mountains (up to 3,300 feet in elevation) define the opposite side of the Valley about seven miles to the southeast. A dense concentration of sinkholes occurs to the southeast between the town and the Middle Fork of the Holston River.

Historic transportation corridors have defined the development patterns of Glade Spring. In the late eighteenth century, a small community developed approximately one mile south of the present town limits at the present intersection of State Route 91 with the Valley Wagon Road, forerunner of U.S. Route 11. Since the late twentieth century, the area around the eighteenth-century community has developed with the growth of businesses serving travelers along Interstate 81, which parallels U.S. Route 11. A mile and a half beyond the Wagon Road, the

Middle Fork of the Holston River is a historic transportation corridor that was navigable for small vessels in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The shift of development to the present Town of Glade Spring began in the mid-nineteenth century along the present corridor of the Norfolk Southern Railway, a successor of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad which first ran a track through this portion of the Valley in the mid-nineteenth century. The original railroad depot (constructed in 1856) and tracks mark the focus of commercial development and the north edge of the historic district. State Route 91, the main road through the town, approaches from the south from Damascus, turns to the northwest where it is named Glade Street, and runs parallel to the railroad tracks, forming the southern edge of the district. At the northeast end of town, Route 91 turns northward and passes through Walker Mountain at McCall Gap on its way to Plasterco and Saltville. There is also a State Route 91 bypass route that skirts around the south and east of town. State Route 750 is a smaller thoroughfare that leads from the southwest end of town northwest toward the hamlets of Litz and Keywood. Rather than forming a grid or other distinctive pattern, the town's historic residential areas developed outside the commercial area along these main corridors and along Grace Street north of the train tracks (outside the historic district); in the second half of the twentieth century, however, a loosely grid-like pattern of streets and residential development was established between Glade Street and the State Route 91 bypass (outside the historic district).

Historic District

The commercial historic district includes the triangular "town square," a paved parking area south of the 1964 railroad depot and tracks and extending to Town Square Street on the southeast. Most of the buildings in the district line the southeast side of Town Square Street, facing northwest toward the open square, or stand along the southwest side of the town square facing northeast. The latter buildings have addresses along Grace Street, a thoroughfare that bisects the square and runs northwest from Town Square Street across the railroad tracks and outside the district where it is lined with some of the town's oldest residential properties, dating from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Beyond these main areas, the historic district extends southwest to Hemlock Street to include a historic trackside hotel (later converted to a store and a residence) at the intersection of Hemlock Street with the tracks. Behind the block of buildings facing northwest along Town Square Street are a small dwelling and a commercial building with addresses on the north side of East Glade Street. The district boundaries also extend southwest to include a commercial property and the town hall on the south side of East Glade Street. At the northeast end of the district, west of Highland Street, the district extends to include three commercial properties on the north side of East Glade Street and the post office on the south side of the street.

Generally, the buildings facing the town square are adjacent to each other, presenting a solid block of two-story commercial storefronts, fronted by concrete sidewalks. The view across the square north toward the train tracks has a foreground of asphalt paving marked with parking lines. Relieving this view of hardscape is a grassy area just outside the district boundary, between the parking area and the train tracks; beyond the railroad, Grace Street rises gently to the north, lined by houses on medium-sized lots with lawns and mature trees. The view toward the core of the district from the train tracks encompasses a densely developed perimeter of historic commercial buildings. Although this narrow view could suggest an urban setting similar to a downtown setting similar to the City of Petersburg, a solid line of mature tree rising behind

the buildings makes clear that the close clustering of commercial properties is confined to the town square. A glance to the east also reveals the open pattern od single-family houses with medium-sized lots typical of the small towns found in this portion of the Valley of Virginia. In general, properties facing the town square have narrow buildings that extend deeply into their lots, with overgrown yards to the rear. Buildings that do not border the square also have limited setbacks but lack the unifying common wall plane and are more isolated physically, generally with modest side lots. The old trackside hotel building sits at the northwest corner of a large overgrown lot bounded by Hemlock Street on the west and the railroad right-of-way on the north.

Masonry contruction on the town square replaced earlier commercial frame buildings built in the nineteenth century and filled in vacant spaces over the course of several distinct stages. The first surge of construction occurred around the time of World War I. At that time, builders constructed long, narrow, two-story brick buildings with flat roofs that fit onto the narrow commercial lots affording high-value frontage on the bustling town square around the original railroad depot. To draw attention to their respective businesses, property owners reveled in selecting from an array of brick colors and decorative masonry treatments for the prominently visible facades.

The earliest of these buildings, 202 and 204 Grace Street, anchored the southwest corner of the square. Although both buildings are laid in common bond, they exhibit distinctive masonry treatments. Built in 1914, 202 Grace Street has full-height brick pilasters at the corners and also one to mark subdivision of the building for two businesses—with the wall plane of the two portions slightly angled relative to each other so as to follow the curve of the sidewalk. Each pilaster sports a pyramidal finial topped by a sphere. On the south wall, visible along Town Square Street, is a series of brick buttresses. An additional decorative touch is visible in the molded sheet metal cornice, with the more elaborate ornamentation on the facade. Next door at 204 Grace Street, what likely was once a more ornamented façade has been covered by later vinyl siding along the first floor. However, like its contemporary neighbor, this building has corner brick pilasters topped by pyrmidal sheet metal finials and a soldier course of brick marking the divide between the first and second stories.

Only a year later, the trustees of the Bank of Glade Spring constructed a building with sophistication designed to underscore the importance of their institution to the commercial success of the community. The Classical Revival brick façade is distinguished by a combination of brickwork and stone accents. Dividing the building's three bays are single projecting brick pilasters, while paired projecting brick pilasters mark the the corners. The pilasters stand on a stone still, below which is a low brick panel wall that rests on a stone base. The pilasters have square stone capitals, supporting a lintel. Above the lintel is a brick panel with a stepped central parapet. The roof coping is stone, and the parapet has a decorative brick panel within it. Spanning the façade below the parapet is a stone course with stone dentils. A finishing touch to the Classical Revival styling is the slightly projecting wood pediment above the entrance.

Concluding this early phase of masonry construction with ornamental flourish is the 1918 Farmer's Exchange at 135 Town Square Street. Laid in common bond, the facade incorporates brick in a variety of colors, patterns of decorative courses, and white-painted concrete accents to impressive effect. On the first floor, three brick pilasters of red and purple brick with square

painted concrete bases and capitals mark the building corners and separate a large section with plate glass door and windows and a large painted concrete signage panel from a smaller entrance bay. A painted concrete lintel spans the façade above the pilasters, and above that is a plain brick portion painted bright red, topped by a white-painted concrete common sill for the second story's four two-over-two sash windows with stacked bond vertical borders. The two end windows have jack arch lintels with concrete keystones and springers, while the two middle windows have exterior springers that support a larger encompassing masonry arch with a keystone that intersects the cornice. The interior stacked bond frames of the interior windows extend vertically above the lintel level to support the chord of the arch. Between each of the windows is a square concrete panel framed by soldier and stacked bond courses with the corner areas laid in a purplish brick. Below the keystone of the large arch is a decorative round concrete panel framed by soldier course brick, and flanking the arch at the attic level are concrete panels framed by soldier and stacked bond courses with the corner areas laid in a slightly purplish brick that mirrors those below. A soldier course cornice with corbelling above is flanked by brick members at the corner that extend slightly above the concrete coping for the parapet. Clearly, this building marks the zenith of the trend for incorporating multiple masonry techniques.

The second phase of construction filled in a large portion of the Town Square Street block of buildings east of the Farmer's Exchange. Built in 1927, the Bank Building includes four storefronts of buff-colored brick, two of which have since undergone extensive modification. The façades of 139-201 Town Square Street retain the original, more restrained ornamentation that contrasts with the earlier, more elaborate facades of the previous phase of construction along the square. The brick is laid in five course American bond. The two storefronts that make up 139-201 Town Square Street are divided by brick pilasters that rise from brick bases to the level of the concrete parapet coping and are topped with concrete caps. The pilasters corbel slightly at the level of the top of the storefront displays. Each storefront has a central entrance flanked by display windows with a multilight transom spanning the width of the entire entrance and display area. Above the transom is a rowlock course. There is a louvered vent centered on the storefront in the attic level. At 203-205 Town Square Street, subsequent owners have applied such extensive ornamentation that the original façade is only hinted at by the tell-tale buff-colored American bond brickwork still visible in the second story. Elsewhere, the architectural fabric is obscured by two-story painted concrete pilasters, a large area of black-painted brick, a painted wood panel above the first floor, arched second-story windows with painted surrounds, and an elaborate concrete parapet painted red with white-painted, molded concrete trim and pendants. Likewise, the 207 Town Square Street façade has been largely obscured. Although the original buff-colored brickwork and pilasters are more visible than are on its more highly modified neighbor, this building has two large green stuccoed panels with applied molding set inside a brickwork frame above the shop plate glass store windows and entrance. Above these is a green stuccoed panel that spans the façade and contains five diamond-shaped applied decorations within an applied molding frame, topped by a bracketed cornice with finials at the unit corners.

In the 1930s and 1940s, construction of three buildings completed the masonry blocks facing the town square. First, on the north end of the Grace Street block of buildings, the Hendricks Building (number 208) continued the tradition of brick facades but made use of concrete block for the less visible side and rear walls. Emphasizing the facade's division into four bays are three two-story brick pilasters, further set of with green paint that contrasts with the white-painted

brick areas between. From south to north, the first floor consists of a narrow entrance bay, a moderate-sized plate glass display window bay, a main entrance bay, and a second bay with a plate glass window. The moldings around these openings are accented by the same dark green paint as the pilasters. The three double-hung, one-over-one wooden sash windows in the second-story have stone sills and arched brick header lintels. The upper level also includes ventilation slits arranged in a decorative diamond pattern. Centered above the upper windows are projecting brick pendants (of the same width as the pilasters) that end with tapered corbelling above the lintels. Marking the top of the façade are concrete caps on the pilasters and concrete coping between.

The buildings at the extremities of the square, built in 1940 and 1945, have brick facades with more restrained decoration, largely confined within a single plane, in contrast to the projecting pilasters and opening surrounds at 208 Grace Street. Separated from the north end of the Grace Street block by a narrow alley is the John Aker Williams Building (number 212), built in 1940 with concrete block side and rear walls. The broad expanse of common bond brickwork (now painted yellow) on the façade is relieved only by white-painted concrete quoins set in the same plane as the brickwork. The parapet is clad with white metal coping, which complements the painted outline of the central parapet and the painted quoins.

At the east end of the Town Square Street block is the multiple storefront building at 209-217 Town Square Street, constructed of brick ca. 1945. The flat plane of the façade is relieved, not with projecting decoration, but by entrances and display windows on the first floor that are canted inward. Above this story's six bays of entrances and windows (comprising four separate storefronts) is a soldier course that spans most of the façade except for one to two feet on either end. The second story contains four paired one-over-one sash windows with brick rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. Above the windows is a stepped pediment with concrete coping, and the shape of the pediment is mirrored in the brickwork between the windows and the roofline.

From the northwest corner of the town square buildings, an early brick walkway with decoratively molded bricks leads along the railroad tracks southwest to the oldest building in the district. Built in 1866, this small trackside hotel, later used as a store and dwelling, is a link to the earlier frame commercial buildings that sprang up around the original train depot in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The two-story, three-bay, hipped-roofed brick building has a one-story brick ell and later, one-story frame additions to the south. The façade has a hipped-roofed, wraparound porch with a broad cornice and square wooden columns on wooden decking. The façade is laid in six course American bond. Although some window sash are missing or partially boarded, most windows appear to have been four-over-four and six-over-six, double-hung wooden sash with stone sills, oversized stone lintels, and three-panel shutters. Although the building lacks thorough identification with a particular style, the Greek Revival door surround with flanking pilasters and three-light sidelights adds weight to the written records' assertion of a mid-nineteenth-century date.

To the west and south of the town square, additional buildings document trends in the district's comercial and governmental architecture through 1960. At 118 Town Square Street, a one-story commercial building that dates to 1921 breaks with the brick construction of the town square with the use of concrete block, including a pressed concrete block facade. All blocks are of a uniform rectangular shape and size, except for one course of square blocks at the second-story

level. Directly opposite, 115 Town Square Street is a large one-story warehouse built ca. 1940. The utilitarian façade of brick laid in common bond lacks ornamentation and has a parapet roof with terra cotta coping. Ragged brickwork at the edge indicates the warehouse was once keyed into an adjacent building. Additions include a shed-roofed frame addition clad in metal siding. The property also includes a large gable-roofed frame shed that is roughly contemporary with construction of the warehouse.

One non-historic building is found within the heart of the district, 131 Town Square Street, located at the triangular town square's southern vertex. Only the northeast corner of this ca. 2000 two-story concrete block building is conspicuous from the town square. The façade presents a large expanse of brick veneer laid in common bond. On the first story, the uniformity of this broad plane is interrupted only by a double-leaf, fifteen-light entrance door with a twelve-light transom above and a glass-doored display case; there are two small one-over-one sash windows in the second story.

Along East Glade Street, there are three commercial buildings that date to the 1940s. At 107 is a boxy, plain, evolved example with a two-story, concrete block central portion, a one-story concrete portion to the east, and a two-story frame portion to the west. The central section has a shed-roofed porch across its width. There is a single-leaf, three-light, three-panel wooden door at the east. Above there are two three-part windows with concrete sills. The eastern portion has a recessed area which houses double-leaf metal doors, each with a single light. The western portion is shed-roofed (the masonry portions have flat roofs) with a screened porch above and a vehicular entrance below.

At the opposite/east end of East Glade Street are two commercial buildings that also date to the 1940s. Although the facades are brick, they follow the same cubic form as number 107 and have side and rear walls of concrete block. Built ca. 1945, number 204 is a one-story, two-part building. The western portion of the façade has two large three-part plate glass windows, with one section in the western window replaced by a single-light glass and metal entrance door. The eastern portion of the façade has a single-leaf door to the west and single display window to the east. The parapet roofline varies between the two portions. Adjacent to number 204 is the two-story 206-208 East Glade Street. Its brick façade is lighted by a large, central, three-part plate glass display window with a rowlock sill, flanked by multi-light, single-leaf doors. The second story has two eight-over-eight, double hung wooden sash windows.

The southern edge of the district includes two governmental buildings facing north along the south side of East Glade Street. The one-story, seven-bay town hall (at number 113) dates to 1944. Despite choosing a utilitarian, relatively modern concrete block for the bulk of the construction, the builder designed the building in the Colonial Revival style, using brick for the façade. Centered on the façade is a slightly projecting, cross-gabled entrance pavilion. On either side are three one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The single-leaf entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, hipped-roof porch supported by paired square columns and square pilasters. The porch has a broad cornice, level with the main building's cornice. At the west end of the district, facing north along the south side of East Glade Street, is the ca. 1960 post office. The federal governmental building's boxy, institutional, modern character stands in stark contrast to the Colonial Revival style of the town hall. Constructed of variegated brick laid in common bond, the flat-roofed post office has a façade lighted by a bank of four large plate glass

windows with an adjacent plate glass and metal door with sidelights and transom at the west end. The combined assemblage of windows and entrance is framed by pilasters of poured concrete segments reaching from the foundation to the simple sheet metal cornice. Before the addition of a metal awning over the entrance, the façade would have presented a single plane of glass, metal, and masory. The only decorative accent is a mosaic tile panel surrounding a lamp that may cover an earlier masonry opening. Below the panel is "U.S. POST OFFICE GLADE SPRING, VA. 24340" in applied metal characters. The other elevations of the building visible from the encircling parking lot are lighted by paired two-light windows with shared concrete sills and single two-light windows with concrete sills. To the rear, a recessed service bay has double doors with a single two-light window with a concrete sill to the west and a partial wall section at the west sheltering the bay.

Rounding out the assemblage of buildings in the district are two anomalous but nonetheless contributing historic properties. The commercial theme continues with a small office formerly used by the Peery family's hardware business, formerly housed in a building on Town Square Street. The former hardware store building was heavily modified for its present use as a library and, therefore, is excluded from the district due to lack of integrity. The one-story, side-gabled office was built from stone salvaged from earlier buildings.[1] A large exterior end chimney dominates the west side, while the south-facing façade has a fifteen-light, single-leaf door flanked by paired, eight-light casement windows. The other building that contrasts sharply with the function and materials of the district's other resources is a dwelling at 136 East Glade Street built ca. 1935. The one-story, front-gabled building has a façade laid in clay tile with two single-leaf doors with gabled pents supported by knee brackets. There are vent holes in the masonry in the gable.

Inventory of Resources

Properties in the Glade Spring Commercial Historic District inventory are organized alphabetically by street, and numerically by address. If known, the historic name of the property is included, followed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources resource inventory number, construction date in parentheses, and resource types of all resources on the property. Abbreviations of contributing status include: the letters NC (non-contributing) or C (contributing) followed by the National Register resource type, either B (building) or ST (structure). Resources identified as contributing are those constructed within the district's 1866-1962 period of significance that have retained most of their architectural integrity. Resources identified as non-contributing were either of more recent construction or have been altered or dilapidated to such an extent that they lack minimum integrity required to fall within the period or area of significance. The body of each entry describes the exterior architectural features of the primary resource. Construction dates are based on field observation and local history sources.

East Glade Street

107 East Glade Street / 222-0001-0009 (ca. 1945) Commercial Building *1 CB*

This commercial building is made up of three main sections: a two-story, masonry central section, a one-story masonry section to the east, and a two-story frame section to the west. The central section has a shed-roofed porch across its width. There is a single-leaf, three-light, three-panel wooden door at the east. Additional masonry openings on the first level have been framed in. Above there are two three-part windows with concrete sills. The eastern section has a recessed area which houses double-leaf metal doors, each with a single light. The western section is shed-roofed (the masonry portions have flat roofs) with a screened porch above and a vehicular entrance below. The eastern section also has a fixed metal awning.

The east elevation shows the parapet stepping back to the south on both of the masonry sections. The one-story section has two four-light windows with corrugated metal awnings above. The window to the south has been partially filled with an air conditioning unit. The two-story section has two paired, three-light casements with fixed two-light windows above.

The west and south elevations were inaccessible.

113 East Glade Street / Town Hall / 222-0001-0010 (1944) Government Building *1 CB*

This symmetrical one-story, seven-bay, side-gabled, concrete block town hall is built in the Colonial Revival style. A slightly projecting, cross-gabled entrance pavilion is centered on the façade. On either side of the entrance pavilion are three one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The single-leaf entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, hipped-roof porch supported by paired square columns and square pilasters. The porch has a broad cornice, level with the main building's cornice. The west elevation has a single-leaf door and a triangular louvered vent in the gable; the east elevation has a triangular louvered vent in the gable. The south elevation is adjacent to a steep slope and not accessible; however, six window openings are visible along this elevation.

136 East Glade Street / 222-0001-0023 (ca. 1935) Single Dwelling *1 CB*

This one-story, front-gabled building is laid in clay tile. The north, east, and west elevations were inaccessible. The south elevation has two single-leaf doors with gabled pents supported by knee brackets. There are vent holes in the masonry in the gable. The roof is standing seam metal.

152 East Glade Street / 222-0001-0022 (ca. 1960) Commercial Building *1 CB*

This is a one-story masonry building with brick on the façade wrapping slightly on the east and west elevations. The façade is divided into two storefronts. The eastern storefront has a single-leaf glass door to the east and two plate glass windows immediately adjacent to the west. The western storefront has a band of six large plate glass windows with panels below and a single-leaf glass door immediately adjacent to the west. Above these windows and the door is a horizontal panel for signage. The flat roof projects slightly beyond the wall plane. The east and west elevations are concrete block, and each has a single window opening toward the south; the opening on the east elevation is filled with a window air conditioning unit and the one on the west with louvers. The north elevation is concrete block.

202 East Glade Street / Peery Office / 222-0001-0019 (ca. 1934) Office *1 CB*

This is a one-story, side-gabled, stone building. The façade has a fifteen-light, single-leaf door flanked by paired, eight light casement windows. The west elevation has an exterior end chimney. The east elevation has a single-leaf door. The north elevation has a window boarded above and with an air conditioning unit below. The roof is clad in composite shingles

204 East Glade Street / 222-0001-0020 (ca. 1945) Commercial Building *1 CB*

This is a one-story, two-part masonry building. The façade is brick. The western portion of the façade is divided into two bays the eastern bay has a display composed of three large plate glass windows. The western bay is similar with the central window replaced with a single-light door. The eastern portion of the façade has a single-leaf door to the west and single display window to the east. Its parapet roofline is slightly lower than its neighboring section. The east elevation is immediately adjacent to a neighboring building. The west elevation is concrete block. The north elevation was inaccessible.

205 East Glade Street / Post Office / 222-0001-0024 (1960) Post Office *1 CB*

This one-story, masonry post office has a one-bay metal porch supported by metal posts sheltering a single-leaf glass door flanked by sidelights with a three-part transom above. East of the entrance is a bank of five plate glass windows. West of the entrance is a tile panel that may cover an earlier masonry opening, and below the panel is "U.S. POST OFFICE GLADE SPRING, VA. 24340" in applied metal characters. The east elevation has five paired two-light windows with shared concrete sills and a single two-light window with a concrete sill to the south. The south elevation has a single two-light window with a concrete sill to the east and a recessed service bay to the west. The service bay has double doors with a single two-light window with a concrete sill to the west and a partial wall section at the west sheltering the bay. The bay area has a canted porch roof supported by metal posts. The west elevation has five paired two-light windows with shared concrete sills and a single two-light window with a concrete sill to the south. It also has a portion of the wall extension enclosing the service bay. The building remains an active post office, with the U.S. Postal Service leasing the building from a private property owner.

206-208 East Glade Street / 222-0001-0021 (ca. 1945) Commercial Building *1 CB*

This is a two-story masonry building with a façade laid in brick and the remaining elevations laid in concrete block. The façade has a central display area on the first floor composed of three plate glass windows with a common rowlock sill. It is flanked by multi-light single-leaf doors. The second story has two eight-over-eight, double hung, wooden sash windows. A portion of the west elevation projects to the south beyond the plane of the façade of the building immediately adjacent to the west. The remainder of the first floor is not visible. The exposed second level of the west elevation has five one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows. The east elevation reveals a one-story addition that projects to the north. The first level of this elevation has no masonry openings. The second level has four one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The parapet steps down slightly to the north. Although the north elevation was not directly accessible, a view from

the west showed two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second level and a one-story gable-roofed extension stretching north from the building. A single-leaf door and three two- light windows were visible on the west elevation of the one-story rear addition.

Grace Street

202 Grace Street / Glade Spring Hardware / 222-0001-0005 (1914)Commercial Building 1 CB

Originally two buildings, this commercial structure now has a single address. This building has a two-part façade. The northern section is roughly aligned with the adjacent building to the north, while the southern section angles back to the south. The two-story, brick commercial building has three full-height brick pilasters, one each at the north and south edges of the building and one dividing the two sections of the façade. Each is topped by a sheet metal bracket that interrupts the cornice and has a pyramidal finial topped by a sphere.

The north section of the façade is brick. It has a steel I-beam between the pilasters separating the two levels. The area below the beam is covered in plywood (some painted to match the brick). Above are two windows with wooden sills and lintels obscured by paired, louvered wooden shutters. The cornice above is sheet metal.

The south section of the façade has a wood-shingled awning, or pent roof spanning the area between the pilasters and sheltering a commercial store front with central double-leaf glass doors with a transom above and flanked on either side by three paned display windows with vinyl siding skirtwalls below. The sheet metal cornice is similar to that on the north side save that its lower level is divided at regular intervals by vertical members.

The south elevation is five bays across divided by brick buttresses, each with a concrete cap. The roof line slopes down to the west. The brick is laid in common bond. It appears that each bay had a low, basement level window; those in the eastern three bays have been filled in. The fourth bay (from the east) has a basement level opening with a concrete sill and header course lintel but it is partially boarded. The westernmost bay has a single-leaf entrance roughly centered that appears to have originally been larger and perhaps a vehicular entrance or a service bay. To the east of the entrance is a two-light window with a wooden lintel and brick sill; it is barred and has altered brick work below, perhaps indicating there was a door here previously. To the west of the entrance are paired windows with a common steel lintel, a common brick sill, and altered/infill brick work below. Above the barred window is a two-over-two sash window with wooden lintel and sill and a header course above the wooden lintel. Above the paired windows are paired one-over-one windows, each with common wooden lintel and sill. A projecting brick pilaster at the western corner of this elevation is partially obscured by vinyl siding that wraps the corner for the west elevation. The west elevation has been clad with vinyl siding. There is a slightly projecting brick vertical member and a slightly projecting vinyl-clad vertical member.

204 Grace Street / Creger and Sons Building / 222-0001-0004 (1914)Commercial Building 1 CB

This two-story, brick commercial building has full-height brick pilasters at the north and south edges of the facade. The north pilaster is shared with the adjacent building. A steel I-beam topped by a soldier course of brick visually separates the two levels. The area below the I-beam

and between the pilasters has been filled with vinyl siding. The facade has a central entrance through a single-leaf, single-light door. To the north is single, large plate glass display window. To the south are paired plate glass windows, slightly taller than the one to the north. Both of the second-story windows are covered with paired, louvered shutters. The brick above the windows is painted white, and the paint extends to coat the south pilaster. Each pilaster rises slightly higher than the parapet and has a concrete cap.

The west elevation is largely obscured by vegetation and is not directly accessible. It is covered with vinyl siding and has a projecting second-story screened porch accessed by an exterior stair. The north and south elevations are immediately adjacent to neighboring buildings.

206 Grace Street / Hendricks Building / 222-0001-0003 (1919)Commercial Building *1 CB*

This two-story brick commercial storefront has full-height, projecting brick pilasters at the north and south edges of the façade. The first floor has a central entrance flanked by single-pane, plate glass display windows with skirt walls below. The entrance bay is set off by projecting brick members that rise to the common concrete lintel above the door and windows; the lintel spans the façade between the exterior edge pilasters. The entrance is in a half-canted, inward bay with a single-light window and panel below to the south. The bay with window and single-leaf entrance has a single light, fixed transom above.

Above the concrete lintel is a brick soldier course. The upper floor, like the first, is laid in common bond; brick used in the upper level is orange-colored, while the lower level and some decorative accents are red. The second floor has two one-over-one, double hung, wooden sash windows with concrete sills and springers with red brick soldier course and rowlock arches above. There is a red brick soldier course above the window level. Above the soldier course, it appears that an earlier roofline may have been crenellated; the possible crenellations have been filled with red brick. An alternative theory is that there may have been a series of square windows or vents, now filled with red brick. There is red brick corbelling above, surmounted by a red brick panel parapet with concrete coping above, flanked by the by the building pilasters, slightly higher than the parapet and with their own concrete caps. The north elevation that extends east of the adjacent building is orange brick has concrete coping at the roof and contains no masonry opening. The south elevation is immediately adjacent to the neighboring building. The west elevation is largely obscured by vegetation and is not directly accessible. On the second floor are two one-over-one windows in masonry openings that have been reworked and reduced from their original size. North of the second-story windows is a single-leaf entrance accessed by an exterior wooden stair that rises from the west. A masonry opening with a two-course rowlock arch has been boarded up. A one-story addition extends west. It has a shed roof that slopes toward the north. The west elevation of the one-story ell has been covered in vinyl siding, although its exposed north side is brick.

208 Grace Street / Hendricks Building / 222-0001-0002 (1930) Commercial Building *1 CB*

This is a two-story, four-bay brick building. The façade has a single-leaf entrance with a one-light, one-panel door with a transom above. Above the entrance, a sign hangs from a projecting run of pipe that is parallel to the building plane. Farther above are ventilation slits arranged in a

decorative diamond pattern. The entrance bay is flanked by full-height, projecting brick pilasters. Flanking the entrance bay and its defining pilasters are identical bays with single-pane plate glass windows on the first level and double-hung, one-over-one wooden sash windows above. The lower windows have soldier-course lintels. The upper-level windows have what appear to be stone sills and arched header lintels. Centered above these upper windows are projecting brick pendants that end in tapered corbelling above the lintels. They are the same width as the pilasters. North and south of these window bays are full-height, projecting brick pilasters. The north pilaster marks the corner of the building. The south pilaster delineates a fourth, southern bay, considerably narrower than the other three. This bay has a single-leaf door with a modified transom above with a soldier course header aligning with those above the first-floor windows.

Above this door is a small double-hung, one-over-one wooden sash window with an arched header lintel. The narrow south bay abuts the projecting north wall of the adjacent building. The north elevation is concrete block. The eastern portion has a single upper-story window. The roofline in this section has terra cotta coping and two series of steps toward the west where the roofline meets the one-story western (rear) portion of the building. The north elevation of the rear portion of the building is concrete block with level terra cotta coping and a shed-roofed open storage shed adjoining to the north. The west elevation is concrete block. The roofline steps down to the south. A frame, shed-roofed addition projects to the south and has a single-leaf door on its west side. The south side is largely inaccessible because the lot to the rear of the building is overgrown with vegetation.

212 Grace Street / John Aker Williams Building / 222-0001-0001 (1940)Commercial Building 1 CB

Built by John Aker Williams in 1940, this building was owned by a masonic lodge from 1957-1963. It has been owned by the local senior center since 1976.[2] A representative commercial building, it contributes to the Glade Spring Commercial Historic District under Criteria A and C.

This one-story, four-bay, masonry building has a stepped parapet roof and an L-shaped plan. The façade is laid in brick. Two single-leaf doors alternate with two single-pane plate glass windows across the façade, sheltered by a fixed metal awning attached to the building by five metal pipes. The parapet is clad with white metal coping, which complements the painted outline of the central parapet and the painted quoins on the corners of the facade. The north elevation is concrete block with no masonry openings save for a commercial-grade vent toward the west. The roofline steps down once towards the west.

The west elevation of the projecting section is concrete block. It has a gutter at the roofline and downspouts on the north and south sides. Slightly south of center is a single leaf door, above grade, accessed by a wooden ramp that rises north from the south edge of the building to a pent-roofed porch that has been partially enclosed with corrugated plastic. The setback, west elevation of the eastern portion of the building (the short side of the "L") is also concrete block with two two-light windows. The south elevation of the western section is concrete block. It has a small single-pane window to the west. Altered brickwork below this window suggests the previous presence of a door opening. East of this is a projecting, shed–roofed, enclosed entrance accessed by a ramp that rises to the west to a small masonry platform. The south elevation of the eastern portion is concrete block and has a stepped parapet.

Hemlock Street

115 Hemlock Street / Gill's Hotel / 222-0001-0007 (ca. 1866) Hotel *1 CB*
(ca. 1866) Walkway *1 CST*

This is a two-story, three-bay, brick, hipped-roof building. It has a one-story brick ell and later, one-story frame additions to the south. The façade has a hipped-roof, wraparound porch with a broad cornice and square wooden columns on wooden decking. The façade is laid in six course American bond. It has a central entrance flanked by windows that are missing or partially boarded; they appear to have been six-over-six, double-hung wooden sash. The three windows above are shuttered with paired, three-panel shutters. They have stone sills and oversized stone lintels. One window is partially exposed and appears to be four-over-four, double–hung, wooden sash. The single-leaf entrance is through a nine-light, wooden Craftsman-style door and a Victorian screen door with one bracket (others missing) and scrollwork. The door surround is Greek Revival; pilasters flank the door and three-light sidelights with panels below flank the pilasters. Above is a five-light transom that spans the entire surround. The west elevation has two windows in the two-story brick portion (one up, one down) and two windows in the one-story ell. Two are shuttered (one in the first floor of the two-story portion and one in the ell). The second-story window is in disrepair but was a four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash. The exposed ell window is also a four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash. The frame addition projects slightly to the west of the brick portion of the building and has a three-over-one sash window with a frame opening below on its north elevation (a change in grade allows for two levels in the frame section adjacent to a single-level brick section). The west elevation of the frame portion has a boarded single-leaf entrance on the first floor and two four-over-four, double-hung sash windows above. Three additional small frame openings may have been high windows for the first level. The south elevation is largely obscured by vegetation; it appears to have a broad member between floors. Below this, the framing is in filled with concrete block with a single-leaf, six-light door. The second level has two framed window openings. The east elevation has a continuation of the wraparound porch from the façade. There is no masonry opening on the second level and the first level is obscured by debris. The east elevation of the ell and frame section and the south elevation of the core of the building are obscured and inaccessible.

Town Square Street

115 Town Square Street / 222-0001-0008 (ca. 1940) Warehouse *1 CB*
(ca. 1945) Shed *1 CB*

This is a one-story masonry building. The north elevation is laid in common bond brick with a large sliding vehicular door, which has a pedestrian-scale door cut in. The building has a parapet roof with terra cotta coping and an exposed poured concrete foundation. The east corner has a ragged edge of brickwork indicating it may have been keyed into an adjacent building previously. To the west is a shed-roofed addition, clad in metal siding that has a vehicular entrance to the west. The east elevation is concrete block with terra cotta coping. The west elevation is obscured by an outbuilding. The south elevation mirrors the north.

118 Town Square Street / 222-0001-0006 (1921) Commercial Building *1 CB*

This two-story masonry building has a pressed concrete block façade. All blocks are of a uniform rectangular shape and size, save for one course of square blocks at the second floor level. The façade has a single-leaf, three-panel, six-light door to the west with a single-light transom and gooseneck light fixture above. East of the entrance is a fixed window with four small, square lights above two larger rectangular ones. East of this is a vehicular entrance with a roll-up door. All three are beneath a common concrete lintel. A second projecting fixture is above the lintel and the vehicular entrance. The second story has two one-over-one double-hung wooden sash windows. The attic level has two square louvered vents, and between them is a flush surface (not raised block) with the date 1921. The building has metal coping at the roof line. The west elevation appears to have been originally an interior common wall, as joist pockets remain at the second floor level. The parapet roof steps down to the north on this elevation. There is one square louvered vent at the attic level to the south. To the north is a one-over-one sash window in the second floor and a single-leaf door at grade. This elevation is laid in concrete block and paint obscures what appears to be masonry work at the window, suggesting it is a late addition.

The north elevation is of the same pressed block found on the façade. It is greatly obscured by vegetation. It appears to have the same course of square blocks at the floor level. The first floor has a wooden window that appears to be six-light and fixed to the east and a single-leaf door to the west. Above is a single-leaf door to the west in a large masonry opening with a vertically grooved wooden panel above.

131 Town Square Street / 222-0001-0011 (ca. 2000) Commercial Building *1 NCB*

This is a two-story masonry building. The north elevation (façade) has a brick veneer. The façade is laid in common bond. It has double-leaf, fifteen-light entrance doors with a twelve-light transom above. West of the entrance is a glass-doored display case. The second story has two one-over-one sash windows. The west elevation is concrete block and has three one-over-one sash windows on the lower level. A rear addition is set back, of a lower height, and engages a brick chimney stack. A window on the addition's west elevation has been filled, although the projecting sill remains. The south elevation has what appears to be a one-bay, semi-enclosed loading dock that projects to the south. The loading area within has been enclosed with three large, rectangular single-light windows and a plywood panel. The exterior wall has a steel I-beam lintel over a large masonry opening with no door or enclosure. The east elevation is immediately adjacent to the neighboring building.

133 Town Square Street / Coleman/Owens Building / 222-0001-0012 (ca. 1930) Commercial Building 1 CB

This is a two-story masonry building. The brick façade is laid in various course American bond. The first level has an entrance at the west that has been boarded up. To the east is a large storefront beneath a broad lintel. Directly below the lintel is what appears to be a band of square fixed windows that have been painted over. Below that is a framed-in section faced with vertically grooved siding. The framed area contains two entrances: a double-leaf entrance with single-light doors to the east and a single-light door with a three-light sidelight with panel to the west.

The second story has five one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with brick sills. The attic level has two louvered vents with brick sills below arched rowlock lintels. The parapet has concrete coping, and the west corner of the building has a brick member that extends slightly above the parapet and has its own concrete cap.

The east and west elevations are directly adjacent to neighboring buildings. The south elevation is partially obscured. The second level, which is visible, has a boarded up entrance to the west that is accessed by a partially deteriorated external metal fire escape. East of the entrance are four windows that have been boarded up, although they appear to have been nine-over-one.

135 Town Square Street / Farmers Exchange Building / 222-0001-0013 (1918) Commercial Building 1 CB

This is a two-story, brick commercial building. The first floor has an entrance at the east, most likely an access to the second floor. It has a single-leaf door with a large single light. Above the door is a multilight fixed transom; both the transom and the door are flanked by brick sections topped by decorative concrete accents. West of this entrance is a storefront with a single-leaf entrance with a single plate glass display window to the east and a double plate glass display window to the west. There is a slight pent above the door and displays; above the pent is a large panel bearing a sign. West of the display and sign area is a brick section identical to those that flank the east entrance. The three brick sections support a common lintel. The second floor has four, one-over-one windows with a common concrete sill. The portion of the brickwork below the sill and above the lintel for the first floor openings is painted red. The second-story windows have stacked bond vertical borders. The exterior windows have jack arch lintels with concrete keystones and springers. The interior windows have exterior springers that support a larger encompassing masonry arch with a keystone that intersects the cornice. The interior staked bond frames of the interior windows extend vertically above the lintel level to support the chord of the arch. Between each of the windows is a square concrete panel framed by soldier and stacked bond courses with the corner areas laid in a slightly purplish brick. Below the keystone of the large arch is a decorative round concrete panel framed by soldier course brick, and flanking the arch at the attic level are concrete panels framed by soldier and stacked bond courses with the corner areas laid in a slightly purplish brick that mirrors those below, though the western one has been obscured and covered with a metal patch. A soldier course cornice with corbelling above is flanked by brick members at the corner that extend slightly above the concrete coping for the parapet.

The east and west elevations are immediately adjacent to neighboring buildings. The south elevation is partially obscured by vegetation. The first level has a frame, vinyl sided, shed-roofed addition that cantilevers over what appears to be a basement entrance. The addition is not full-width, there is a one-over-one sash window to the west and two one-over-one sash windows to the east. The addition obscures a painted sign that may be historic. The second level has five one-over-one sash windows and a single-leaf, six-panel door at the east; the two windows closest to the door are paired. The third level has four one-over-one sash windows and a masonry opening that is boarded. Two of the windows are paired and are aligned above the paired windows on the level below.

137 Town Square Street / Bank of Glade Spring / 222-0001-0014 (1915)Commercial Building 1 CB

This Classical Revival two-story, brick bank building is three bays wide. It is divided by brick pilasters with paired pilasters at the building's east and west corners. The central entrance is a single-leaf glass door with full-height sidelights and a transom above all and below a slightly projecting pediment. Above the pediment is a fixed nine-light window. The flanking bays contain large single-light windows below a panel and fixed nine-light windows above. The upper windows in all three bays are a frosted/textured glass, and the central light in the top row of each has a stained glass light. The pilasters stand on a stone still, below which is a low brick panel wall that rests on a stone base. The pilasters have square stone capitals, supporting a lintel. Above the lintel is a brick panel with a stepped central parapet. The roof coping is stone, and the parapet has a decorative brick panel within it. Spanning the façade below the parapet is a stone course with stone dentils.

The south elevation is almost entirely obscured by vegetation, though a brick chimney is visible. The east and west elevations are immediately adjacent to neighboring buildings.

139-201 Town Square Street / The Bank Building / 222-0001-0015 (1927)Commercial Building 1 CB

This property is half (two bays) of what was constructed as a four-bay property. It is laid in buff brick in five course American bond. The two storefronts are divided by brick pilasters that rise from brick bases to the level of the concrete parapet coping and are topped with concrete caps. The pilasters corbel slightly at the level of the top of the storefront displays. Each storefront has a central entrance flanked by display windows with a multilight transom spanning the width of the entire entrance and display area. Above the transom is a rowlock course. There is a louvered vent centered on the storefront in the attic level.

The west storefront has a canted entrance with double-leaf doors and a fixed-light transom above. The flanking shop windows are composed of two large plate glass panes, one flush with the building plane and the interior panes canted toward the entrance doors. The display area has rowlock sills and a brick skirt wall of stacked headers with a soldier course below.

The east storefront has double-leaf doors divided from its flanking display windows by vertical metal members that extend across the large multilight transom. The double-leaf doors have a transom above. The display windows are single-light and are flush rather than canted. The display area has rowlock sills and brick skirt wall of stacked headers.

The south elevation is obscured by vegetation. The east and west elevations are immediately adjacent to neighboring buildings.

203-205 Town Square Street / The Bank Building / 222-0001-0016 (1927) Commercial Building 1 NCB

This commercial storefront was constructed as part of a four-unit building. Its façade has been altered. Stuccoed, full-height pilasters flank a narrow entrance bay at the east. Between the pilasters is a single-leaf door with an applied swan's neck pedimentwith a central urn above. Above is a section of applied cornice molding, which divides this bay in two vertically. Above the molding is a flat panel, which may be synthetic stucco. The bay is capped by an oversized crown molding.

West of this narrow bay is a storefront with a single-leaf door with a fixed-light window above to the east and a two-pane display window with two-light windows above. This storefront level has been stuccoed. It is capped by a framed panel (most likely stucco) with a decorative applied molding. The second story has exposed brick that matches the unit to the west. The second story has two eight-light casement windows; each is topped by a fanlight in a bracketed, stucco surround with an arched header that has a decorative keystone motif. Applied above the concrete coping is a stuccoed parapet with interior brackets and a gabled, central, stepped portion.

The south elevation has two one-over-one windows; one has a concrete lintel and the other a soldier course lintel. A third window has been bricked in. There is a single-leaf door with a single light and a sidelight that is accessed by a wooden deck shared with the adjacent unit and exterior stairs that rise from the south.

The east and west elevations are immediately adjacent to neighboring buildings.

207 Town Square Street / The Bank Building / 222-0001-0017 (1927) Commercial Building 1 NCB

This two-story building is laid in buff brick and was part of a four-unit development. It is divided into two principal parts by paired brick pilasters that match the pilasters at the east and west ends of the unit. The west section has a three-pane display window, above which is a stuccoed panel with applied molding set inside a brickwork frame. The second level, above the pilasters and rowlock course that spans the façade, is a stuccoed panel that spans the façade containing five diamond-shaped applied decorations within an applied molding frame. Above this is a brackets cornice with finials at the unit corners. The east section, below the unifying panel frieze, is a three-section storefront within a masonry opening with a single-light entrance to the west and two display windows with a panel below to the east. Above the store front is a stuccoed panel with applied molding set inside a brickwork frame.

The south elevation is partially obscured by vegetation. It has a one-over-one sash window and a single-leaf door accessed by a wooden deck shared with the adjacent unit and exterior stairs that rise from the south.

The east and west elevations are immediately adjacent to neighboring buildings.

209-217 Town Square Street / 222-0001-0018 (ca. 1945) Commercial Building 1 CB

This two-story, masonry commercial building is constructed of brick laid in common bond. A soldier course separates the two floors visually and runs across six first-story bays. The first-story bays running from west to east appear as follows. The first bay, a narrow bay, contains a single-leaf door to an interior stair to the second level. The second bay has a single-leaf entrance to the east and a two-part display window to the west. The display windows and a panel east of the door are canted inward. Above the entire assemblage is a fixed three-light panel. The third bay has a central single-leaf entrance with affixed transom above flanked by two-part display windows with a flush window and interior window canted toward the recessed entrance with brick skirt walls below. Above the entire assemblage is a fixed four-light panel. The fourth bay is identical to the third except that the fixed-light panel has been removed or covered over. The fifth bay is a single display window with a fixed two-light panel above. The easternmost bay

houses a single-leaf entrance. The second story contains four paired one-over-one sash windows with brick rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. Above the windows is a stepped pediment with concrete coping, and the shape of the pediment is mirrored in the brickwork between the windows and the roofline.

The west elevation is immediately adjacent to a neighboring building. The east elevation reveals a rear portion of the building that is one story. The elevation had a second-story window that has been filled with concrete block. There is an exterior brick flue that starts at the second floor level (not grade). This elevation is laid in various course American bond. The south elevation has three sets of paired one-over-one sash windows on the second level. The first level projects to the south. A westernmost door has a transom above and is flanked by eight-light windows. East of this is a single-leaf door with a transom that has been boarded, flanked by two-over-one windows. East of this is a window that has been boarded and a frame shed-roofed addition that projects to the south and has a single-leaf door. East of this is another boarded window. East of this is a single-leaf door with a boarded transom above. There appears to be a basement door and window at the far west. The rear elevation also has an interior chimney to the west.

8. Statement of Significance

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

[x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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

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

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

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1866-1962

Significant Dates
1875

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District comprises the commercial core of a nineteenth-century community oriented toward the railroad. The historic district is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Transportation, Commerce, and Architecture, with a period of significance of 1866-1962. This period begins at the construction date of the oldest extant resource (Gill's Hotel at 115 Hemlock Street). It ends in 1962, after which activities begun historically continued to have importance but do not rise to the exceptional level of significance needed to justify extending the period beyond the usual limit of 50 years ago. The Town of Glade Spring is a town of approximately 1,500 people located just north of Interstate 81 in Washington County. The transportation corridors of the Great Valley of Virginia have played an important role throughout the community's history. Glade Spring's role as a local commercial hub and an incorporated town is significant in the economic history of Washington County. It is also representative of small commercial towns in the Great Valley that thrived along the railroad during its heyday from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. By the 1950s, these towns began to suffer decline due to loss of passenger service on trains through the area and competition for freight from large trucks moving along improved roads and interstate highways. The downtown retains many of the physical vestiges of this history, including its historic commercial building inventory (largely from the first half of the twentieth century), orientation toward the extant railroad corridor, and street layout. Examples of the period's range of commercial architecture exhibit a variety of facades and some elaborate masonry techniques. Currently, the town's economy is oriented toward service businesses along the interstate, while many residents commute to jobs in the Tri-Cities area of Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport along the Virginia-Tennessee line.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Transportation at the local level of significance. The collection of largely commercial buildings in this downtown area of Glade Spring represents the growth that occurred in small towns located along the transportation corridors through the southwestern portion of the Valley of Virginia, especially following the development of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad and its successors in the mid-nineteenth century. The transportation and local distribution hub flourished more than other depot towns, because it was the junction of the spur line from Saltville, an important extractive and manufacturing center for mining gypsum, making salt from underground brine, and manufacture of various chemicals such as chlorine and hydrazine. Glade Spring's railway depot also served the agricultural hinterland as a distribution center for livestock and a retail hub for surrounding rural residents. The town square, which encompasses the majority of the district, embodies the history of the small railside towns throughout this

portion of the Valley. Following a prosperous period of growth from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century, the importance of these towns waned as commercial trucking on improved road networks and the interstate highway system overtook the railway as the primary mode of transport for freight. In addition, the widespread use of the automobile eventually led to the demise of regular passenger service along most railways.

The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance. Except for a town hall building, a post office, a small dwelling, and a small railside hotel that was converted to a dwelling, the district's resources consist of masonry commercial buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. Replacing the earlier architectural fabric of frame stores and warehouses that dominated the downtown in the second half of the nineteenth century, this collection of masonry buildings documents the evolution of the local region's commercial architecture in small towns over the first six decades of the twentieth century. All of the earlier buildings are flat-roofed and stand two stories; however, the facades exhibit a variety of widths, heights, and brick colors, and many feature sophisticated masonry techniques and elaborate ornamentation. The diverse, decorative architecture of the first three decades of the century is followed by increasingly utilitarian examples of commercial construction.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District is the downtown core of Glade Spring, an incorporated town of 1,500 residents in northeastern Washington County Virginia. The small community developed in the mid-nineteenth century around a depot built in 1856 for the newly completed Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. Glade Spring and the surrounding Washington County is located in Southwest Virginia, a rugged mountainous region that did not attract European settlement until the second half of the eighteenth century but grew in importance in the nineteenth century with the exploitation of various mineral resources.

Since the prehistoric era, the general vicinity of Glade Spring has been an attractive area for settlement, situated near major transportation routes running southwest to northeast through the Valley of Virginia. Two Indian trails passed through the area, one following the Middle Fork of the Holston River and the other approximating the path of present U.S. Route 11, about a mile south of the present town. Reportedly, the Glade Spring vicinity was the site of a major Native American settlement that was the center of a harvest moon festival, attracting participants from as far away as present-day Ohio.[3]

European settlement in the vicinity began in 1760, when James Porterfield receive a land grant. A portion of Porterfield's log house stood approximately one-half mile northwest of Glade Spring. Soon after the Beattie family arrived from Rockbridge County in 1772, a fort was built at the approximate location of the Old Glade Spring Church along U.S. Route 11, one mile south of present Glade Spring.[4] That same year, Presbyterian settlers established a church there and several houses clustered around the fort and church.[5] This original settlement later became known as "Old Glade Spring" when a new community took root around a railway depot in the mid-nineteenth century.[6] The development of the small community coincides with an increase in settlement that was sufficient for the formation Washington County in 1777.[7]

Although Joseph Martin's 1835 gazetteer of Virginia makes no note of any post offices in Washington County, local historians assert that Old Glade Spring had a postmaster by the early nineteenth century.[8] The community also included one to two stores, a blacksmith shop, and a school run by the Presbyterian minister.[9]

In 1837, a surveyor for the Lynchburg & Tennessee Railroad passed near Glade Spring and found no obstacle "to the continuance of the road down this valley." Due to the financial panic that occurred that year, however, development of the railroad in the southwestern portion of the Valley of Virginia stalled for several years. After incorporation of the succeeding Virginia & Tennessee Railroad in 1848, investors enthusiastically backed establishment of a line from Lynchburg to the Tennessee line and construction began in January 1850. Within seven years, a work force composed of enslaved African Americans and Irish immigrants had completed the 213-mile stretch of track, which included five tunnels.[10]

One of the 19 depots constructed along the track was just a mile north of the Old Glade Spring community.[11] At first named Passawatamie for the Indian village located there prior to European settlement, the depot was the only one constructed of brick between Radford and Bristol; all others were wood frame buildings.[12] The railroad company purchased the two-acre lot for the depot from the Allison family, who owned one of only three houses then standing in the present town limits of Glade Spring.[13]

The choice of more expensive and durable brick to build the depot underscored the importance of Glade Spring as the junction of a spur line to some of the region's mineral resources. From the depot, the spur led nine miles north to gypsum mines at Plasterco and salt manufacturing at Saltville, astride the Washington and Smyth county line. After the establishment of the spur line, the improvement of rail transportation over ox wagons and river rafts allowed the salt manufacturers to reach a vastly larger market, spurring investment and production.

Once the Civil War began, Saltville became the main source of salt within the Confederacy. With supplies from the North and overseas completely cut off, Saltville boomed with construction of additional evaporating furnaces (for making salt from underground brine). Several several state governments of the Confederacy operated their own facilities there through subcontractors, as did private producers. The ridges surrounding the Saltville Valley were fortified with artillery emplacements and forts to defend the crucial resource.[14] Confederate engineers also erected breastworks along State Route 750 just north of Glade Spring to defend the approach to Saltville. On October 2, 1864, Confederate defenders repulsed an attack from a Union expedition from Kentucky. However, less than three months later, on December 20, a Union column under Maj. Gen. George Stoneman captured the saltworks and wrought havoc on other extractive industries in Southwest Virginia and on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad.[15] Thanks to the pleas of local resident David Proctor Edmondson, Stoneman spared the Glade Spring depot.[16]

After establishment of the depot in 1856, only a handful of buildings sprang up nearby before the Civil War stalled development for four years. One of these was a large frame building called the Langly store, which stood on the town square until the early twentieth century. However, growth surged during the rest of the nineteenth century. Besides the importance of Glade Spring as the junction for carloads of plaster and salt arriving from Saltville and Plasterco, the depot became the shipping center for locally grown tobacco, produce, and especially livestock in the

recovering local postbellum economy.[17] Traders built several cattle pens railside to hold livestock awaiting transport.[18]

About 1866, a Mr. Gill erected a brick hotel along the railroad tracks to the west of the depot. Purchased by E. R. Baylor in 1867 for use as his residence and a store, this is currently the oldest extant building in the historic district. Baylor's partner, a Mr. Curtis, established a second store on the town square. Recollections of a resident written in the 1920s chronicle the establishment of some five general stores, a drug store, and a hardware store during this period. With a number of travelers and haulers coming through town, there was always a need for fresh horses.[19] E. G. Ryburn Sr. operated the Glade Spring Livery Stable, providing 25 to 30 horses for hire and boarding others. Besides renting horses, Ryburn advertised Shetland ponies and western horses "fresh from the prairies for sale to local farmers, loggers, etc." Until automobile use became widespread in the early twentieth century, this business thrived on the tract where the town hall now stands along East Glade Street.[20]

Marking the tremendous growth during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the Town of Glade Spring was incorporated in 1875. By that time, the town boasted 31 houses (three built of brick), six stores, two hotels, and a Masonic Hall.[21]

In addition to attracting further commercial growth in the ensuing decades, Glade Spring was the site for several prominent institutions. In 1884, members of the Baptist Church established a college for women called the Southwest Virginia Institute at Glade Spring.[22] It remained at Glade Spring until 1891, when the college opened its new campus in Bristol; in 1910 the name was changed to Virginia Intermont College.[23] Also in the 1880s, an all-male school called the Glade Spring Military Institute added further to the town's reputation as a thriving cultural hub within the county.[24] Glade Spring was also home to the Virginia Business Institute until its building burned in 1898.[25]

By 1880, the town had a population of 262 residents, about one-quarter the size of the county seat
Abingdon. Glade Spring reached its nineteenth-century high point of 500 residents by 1890 before the population declined to 304 at the turn of the century.[26]

As population peaked in 1890, a gazetteer published the prior year provided a snapshot of vibrant economic activity. Clustered around the town square near the depot were a drugstore, two grocery stores, a hardware store, five general merchandise stores, a hotel, a livery stable, and three millinery stores. Other businesses and services at Glade Spring included a flour mill, a saw mill, four physicians, an undertaker, and a watchmaker.[27]

At the time of the gazetteer's publication, residents could gather their news from the *Glade Spring Citizen,* described as a Democratic weekly.[28] At least one other newspaper, called the *Vidette* was published in the thriving town for about a decade beginning in 1912.[29]

In the early twentieth century, Glade Spring's importance as a local commercial hub and the junction of the Saltville spur continued undiminished. Along with gypsum and salt, the Mathieson Alkali Works and later Olin Chemical Corporation transported various products from the chemical plant in Saltville, including chlorine, baking soda, and later even hydrazine, a chemical used for rocket fuel in the Saturn 5 space program. Cattle raising became dominant in

the agricultural economy. As an indication of its importance to Glade Spring's economy, in November 1923, some 23 carloads of cattle were carried along the spur line.[30]

As indicated by the collection of early twentieth-century commercial buildings in the historic district, local business owners exuded confidence in the town's economic prospects. During the 1910s through 1940s, the substantial frame stores with two-story porches that had lined the town square in the nineteenth century were replaced by even more durable masonry buildings. Some, especially those constructed in the second decade of the century, exhibit decorative brickwork and other sophisticated masonry techniques. In 1915, for example, the trustees of the Bank of Glade Spring erected an impressive Classical Revival building of brick trimmed with stone on the town square.

Based on information collected in 1930, before the Great Depression took its greatest toll on the nation's economy, an economic survey of Washington County described Glade Spring as a thriving community:

> Glade Spring has a present population of 669, modern stores of all descriptions, six churches, one of the county's best schools, a flour mill, and several wholesale produce companies. The Bank of Glade Spring is one of the oldest and most firmly entrenched financial institutions in the region. The town has an up-to-date water system and is served by a state highway and numerous paved county roads.[31]

A local resident added further details concerning the town's vitality at about the same time as the economic survey, mentioning that Glade Spring also had three churches, a theater, a café, and modern infrastructure such as electricity, municipal water, and good roads. [32]

Following World War II, changes in transportation led to a gradual decline of Glade Spring's economy. With the increasing ownership of automobiles and improvements to the Commonwealth of Virginia's road networks, Norfolk & Western Railway saw a greatly reduced demand for passenger service, which it ended at Glade Spring in 1952.[33] Improvements in roads and the trucking industry also meant less train freight business at the Glade Spring depot. Nevertheless, a 1955 article in the Bristol Herald Courier reported that the town's shops were still well patronized by local farmers and extolled the prospect of a knitting mill opening in town that would employ 100 workers.[34] In 1964, the town lost its signature building, when the Norfolk & Western Railway demolished the original brick depot and replaced it with a concrete block building the following year.[35] With completion of Interstate 81 in 1968, transport by truck continued to provided increased competition for the railway freight. As the focus of commerce shifted toward the interstate in the ensuing decades, the town square's businesses, focused around the depot, drew fewer customers. Gradually, as businesses closed, many of the commercial buildings within the historic district were left unoccupied and deteriorated. Since the 1990s, historic preservation and economic stimulus efforts have attempted to revive the downtown's former vitality. In 2001, for example, the town applied for a $1.2 million grant to restore the facades of buildings on the town square and generally rehabilitate the downtown infrastructure.[36] More recently, the town government has pursued the listing of the historic downtown commercial area on the historic registers.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Allison, Ned (transcriber). Ca. 1926. "Typescript of Handwritten Recollections Written Ca. 1926 Among 'Hattie Johnstone's Effects' at Glade Spring." Historical Society of Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia.

Anonymous. 9/25/1955. *Bristol Herald Courier:* "Glade Spring."

———. 4/2/1995. *Bristol Herald Courier/Virginia Tennessean:* "Residents Working to Give Glade Spring Downtown a New Lease on Life."

———. 3/12/2001. *Bristol Herald Courier/Virginia Tennessean:* "Glade Spring to Try Again: Town Works Its Bid for Downtown Grant."

Baugh, Ethel. 1930. "Town of Glade Spring." Historical Society of Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia.

Chataigne, J. H. & Co., Publishers. 1884. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory*. Richmond, Va: J.H. Chataigne & Co., Publishers.

Doran, Michael F. 1987. *Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia, 1634-1895*. Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company.

Dulaney, Ben Bane. 1932. *An Economic and Social Survey of Washington County*. University of Virginia Record. Extension Series. Vol. XVII, No. 6. Charlottesville: University of Virginia.

Jones, Josh. 2006. "The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, 1830s-1860s." *Historical Society of Washington County* (43). II: 24–27.

King, Nanci C. 2004. *Places in Time, Volume II: Abingdon, Meadowview & Glade Spring, Virginia*. [Abingdon, Va: N.C. King].

Lewes, David. 2009. "Saltville Battlefields Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form." Copy on file, Virginia Department of Historic Places, Richmond.

McThenia, Alfred E. 1970. "Glade Was a Trading Center." *Washington County News*.

Norfolk and Western Magazine. 1964. "New Building to Replace Historic Station at Glade Spring." *Norfolk and Western Magazine*.

Schuster, Henrdrika. 1998. "When 'John the Baptist' Traveled Our Roads: A Tale of Virginia Intermont College." *The Historical Society of Washington County, Va. Bulletin* (35). II: 1–6.

Summers, Lewis Preston. 1903. *History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786, Washington County, 1777-1870.* J. L. Hill Printing Company.

Williams, Stan. 1998. "Glade Spring." First of 2-volume comb-bound compilation on file, Historical Society Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR no. 222-0001

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.5

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.790311° Longitude: -81.771454°

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District boundary is depicted on the accompanying scaled district map showing property boundaries, addresses, and building footprints.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The Glade Spring Commercial Historic District boundary is concisely drawn to include the downtown business district. The boundary encompasses the core of the historic downtown area that retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association that conveys the district's historical association and significance in transportation, commerce, and architecture

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David Lewes, Project Manager, and Mary Ruffin Hanbury, Architectural Historian
organization: William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
street & number: 327 Richmond Road
city or town: Williamsburg state: VA zip code: 23185
e-mail: dwlewe@wm.edu; jbjone@wm.edu
telephone: (757) 221-2580
date: October 19, 2012

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:
Name of Property: Glade Spring Commercial Historic District
City or Vicinity: Town of Glade Spring
County: Washington County
State: Virginia
Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury
Date Photographed: August 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

View: Grace Street Buildings, Looking West
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0001.tif

View: Town Square, Looking Southeast
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0002.tif

View: Town Square Street, Looking Southwest
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0003.tif

View: Town Square, Looking Southwest
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0004.tif

View: 118 Town Square Street, South and East Elevations
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0005.tif

View: 115 Hemlock Street, North and West Elevations
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0006.tif

View: 107 East Glade Street, North and East Elevations
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0007.tif

View: Town Hall, North and East Elevations
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0008.tif

View: 137 Town Square Street, North Elevation
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0009.tif

View: 139-201 Town Square Street, North Elevation
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0010.tif

View: 139-201 Town Square Street, South Elevation
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0011.tif

View: 203-205 Town Square Street, North Elevation
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0012.tif

View: Office, Glade Street, South and East Elevations
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0013.tif

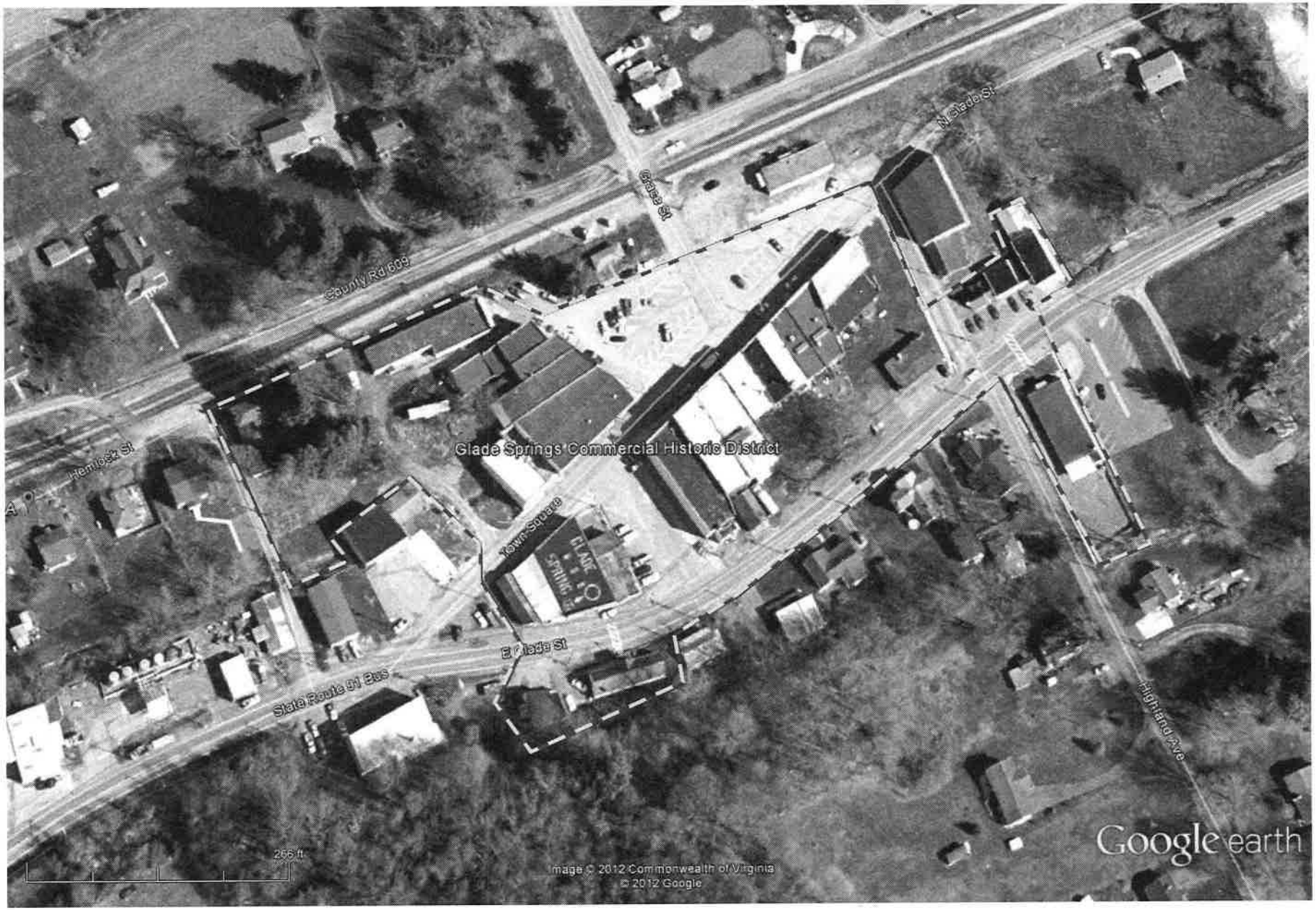
View: 136 Glade Street, South Elevation
Image: VA_WashingtonCounty_GladeSpringsHistoricDistrict_0014.tif

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

[1] Nanci C. King, *Places in Time, Volume II: Abingdon, Meadowview & Glade Spring, Virginia* (Abingdon, Va.: N.C. King, 2004), 154.
[2] King, *Places in Time,* 143.
[3] Williams, Stan, "Glade Spring" (First of 2-volume comb-bound compilation on file, Historical Society Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia, 1998).
[4] Baugh, Ethel. "Town of Glade Spring" (Ms. on file, Historical Society of Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia, ca 1930).
[5] Ned Allison, "Typescript of Handwritten Recollections Written Ca. 1926 Among 'Hattie Johnstone's Effects' at Glade Spring" (On file, Historical Society of Washington County, Abingdon, Virginia, ca 1926).
[6] Baugh, "Town of Glade Spring."
[7] Michael F. Doran, *Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia, 1634-1895* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Company, 1987).
[8] King, *Places in Time*, 135.
[9] Allison, "Typescript," 2.
[10] Jones, Josh. "The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, 1830s-1860s." *Historical Society of Washington County* no. 43. II (2006): 24–27.
[11] *Ibid.*
[12] McThenia, Alfred E. "Glade Was a Trading Center." *Washington County News*, 1970.
[13] King, *Places in Time,* 135.
[14] David Lewes, "Saltville Battlefields Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 2009 (Copy on file, Virginia Department of Historic Places, Richmond).
[15] *Ibid.*
[16] Baugh, "Town of Glade Spring."
[17] Williams, "Glade Spring."
[18] Anonymous, "Residents Working to Give Glade Spring Downtown a New Lease on Life." *Bristol Herald Courier/Virginia Tennessean*, 1995, April 2 edition.
[19] Allison, Typescript."
[20] McThenia, "Glade Was a Trading Center."
[21] King, *Places in Time,* 135.
[22] Baugh, "Town of Glade Spring."
[23] Williams, "Glade Spring."
[24] Henrdrika Schuster, "When 'John the Baptist' Traveled Our Roads: A Tale of Virginia Intermont College" *The Historical Society of Washington County, Va. Bulletin* no. 35. II (1998): 4.
[25] Baugh, "Town of Glade Spring."
[26] Summers, Lewis Preston. *History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786, Washington County, 1777-1870* (J. L. Hill Printing Company, 1903), 852.
[27] Chataigne, J. H. & Co., Publishers. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory* (Richmond, Va.: J.H. Chataigne & Co., Publishers, 1884), Washington County section.
[28] *Ibid.*

[29] Baugh, "Town of Glade Spring."
[30] McThenia, "Glade Was a Trading Center."
[31] Dulaney, Ben Bane. *An Economic and Social Survey of Washington County*. University of Virginia Record. Extension Series. Vol. XVII, No. 6. Charlottesville: University of Virginia, 1932.
[32] Baugh, "Town of Glade Spring."
[33] Williams, "Glade Spring."
[34] Anonymous, "Glade Spring." *Bristol Herald Courier,* 1955, September 25 edition.
[35] Norfolk and Western Magazine. "New Building to Replace Historic Station at Glade Spring." *Norfolk and Western Magazine* (1964), August edition: 316-317.
[36] Anonymous, "Glade Spring to Try Again: Town Works Its Bid for Downtown Grant," *Bristol Herald Courier/Virginia Tennessean*, 2001, March 12 edition.



Google earth

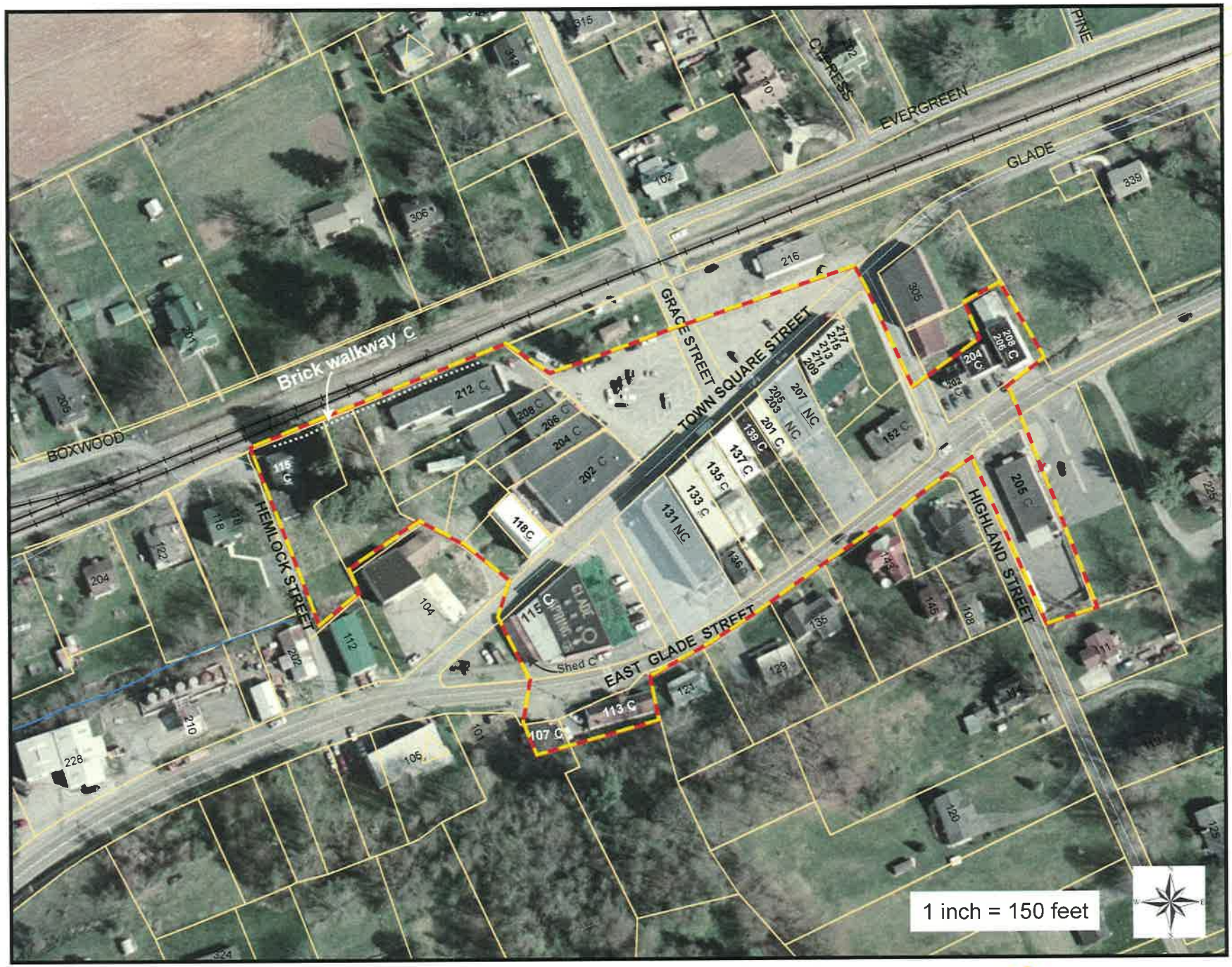
feet 800
meters 200

Glade Springs Commercial Historic District (222-0001)

Washington County, VA
DHR # 222-0001

Location Coordinates:
Latitude: 36.790311°
Longitude: -81.771454°

Location Map



Glade Spring Commercial Historic District (222-0001)

Washington County, VA

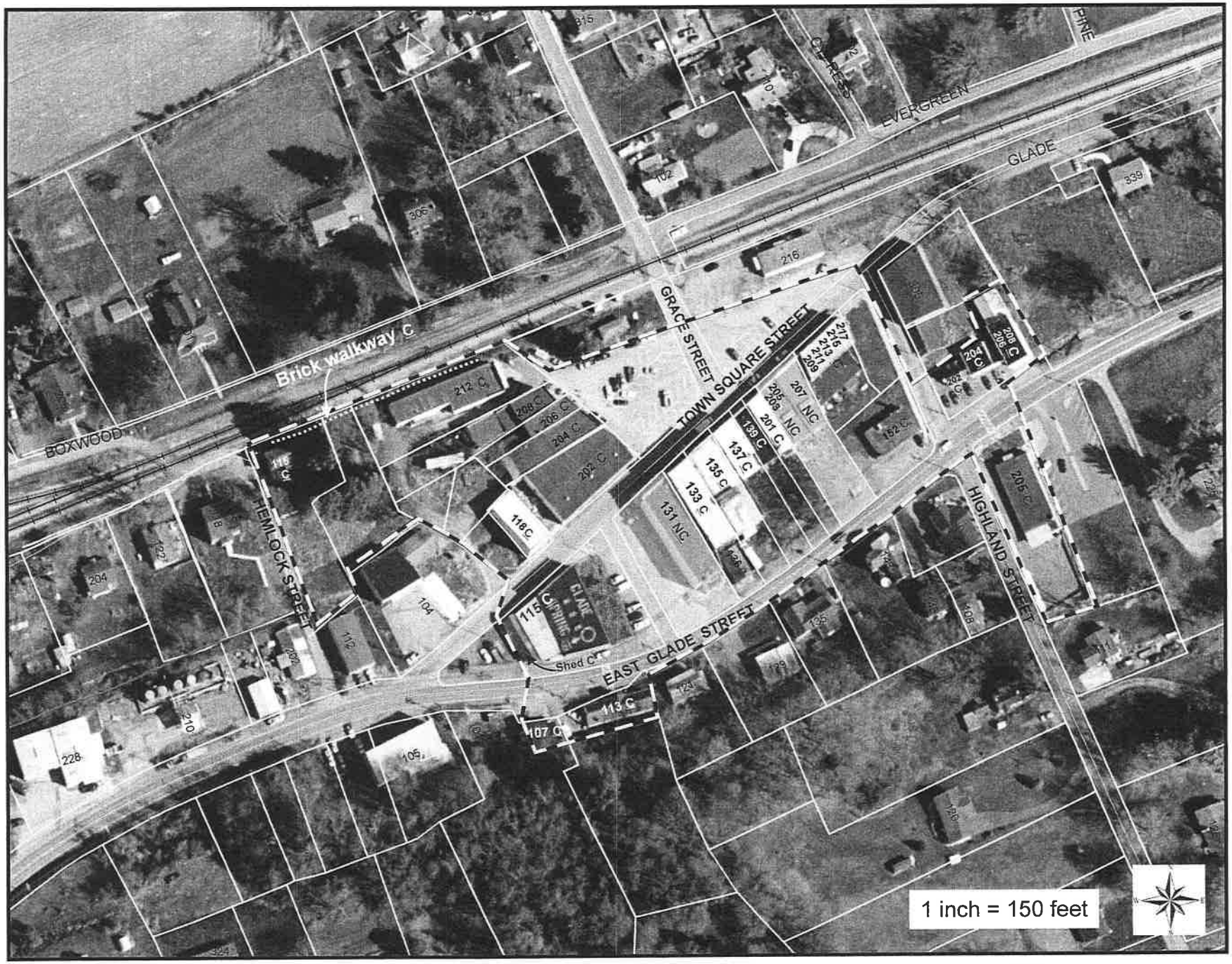
DHR# 222-0001

= District boundary

C = Contributing

NC = Non-contributing

Boundary/Sketch Map



Glade Spring Commercial Historic District (222-0001)

Washington County, VA

DHR # 222-0001

= District boundary

C = Contributing

NC = Non-contributing

Boundary | Sketch Map

Coca-Cola

RAIL
CROSSING
ROAD

1921

PEPSI
Coca-Cola
Coca-Cola

137

201
FOR SALE
706 628-9330

203
MADE
205
MADE

at for Hum
County, VA
Sto

Carolina
FURNITURE
GLADE SPRING, VA.