

**Historic Architectural Survey of
Tazewell County, Virginia**

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ABSTRACT

The County of Tazewell is a mountainous Southwestern Virginia jurisdiction within the primary service area of the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office (RRPO), a branch of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) awarded the county a matching grant to conduct an architectural survey of the County. In Spring of 2000, Gibson Worsham, Architect was awarded a contract by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct this survey. The survey was carried out under the general direction of Gibson Worsham. A total of 250 were surveyed as part of this project. Twenty-five of these were surveyed at the intensive level and the remainder at the reconnaissance level, as defined by current DHR standards over the spring, summer, and winter of 2000 and 2001. Of these properties, six were determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Six historic districts were determined to be eligible, containing many of the surveyed resources. Ten additional properties were recommended for further study.

The predominant historic period represented by the surveyed resources is that of Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916), reflecting the era of Tazewell's greatest prosperity, during which time industrial, commercial, and residential growth transformed the county from a remote agricultural backwater to an industrial and mining region. Single dwellings were the most commonly documented resource types, although multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, mixed-use buildings, fraternal lodges, churches, and schools also were surveyed. Historic themes associated with the resource types identified for the survey included Domestic, Commerce / Trade, Transportation / Communication, Recreation / Arts, Government / Law / Politics, Industry/ Processing/ Extraction, Religion, and Ethnicity / Immigration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank those persons at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and Tazewell County for their interest and assistance in this project, most notably Anne Beckett of the VDHR's Roanoke Regional Office and Margaret Peters in the Richmond office of the DHR, who guided the project administratively and who graciously made her computer available during the last days of the IPS system. Bettie Byrd St. Clair provided leadership in searching out information and her extensive memory and research in the county's history. Individual owners went out of their way to contribute valuable historical details, based in their long residence in the area, for some of the structures involved. Charlotte Worsham provided invaluable energy and ability as the survey assistant, photographing and recording many sites.

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INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction

This survey was conducted in cooperation with the Tazewell County and the Tazewell Historical Society, with the assistance of other organizations and individuals. The project was funded by State Survey and Planning Funds administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and its Roanoke Regional Preservation Office. The survey was initiated with several objectives:

- 1) to extend the survey of historic resources in Tazewell County.
- 2) to provide the local government and other planning agencies with information about resources, that may be used in preparation of a preservation plan for the county.
- 3) to evaluate the eligibility of survey sites for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey project was carried out by Gibson Worsham, who organized and undertook the fieldwork and prepared the final report. Charlotte Worsham assisted with fieldwork and in organizing materials.

The Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database for 225 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level provides the following basic information about an historic resource:

- 1 Style
- 2 Date
- 3 Address/location
- 4 Physical condition
- 5 Threats, if any
- 6 Historic context
- 7 Exterior architectural features (type/form, material, treatment)
- 8 Architectural description
- 9 Statement of architectural and historic significance
- 10 Brief description of secondary resources
- 11 Site plan
- 12 Photographs documenting each resource, contributing and non-contributing

The Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database for 25 properties surveyed at the intensive level provides a more detailed documentation of an historic resource, including a description of the interior features of the resource. In addition to the information listed above, the following information is included in an intensive level survey:

- 1 Verbal boundary description
- 2 Function(s) of property
- 3 Period context
- 4 Interior description
- 5 Historical events

Additional products include a survey report that discusses the historic context of the survey area based on appropriate themes recognized by DHR, evaluates the significance of the resources, and provides recommendations for further study, preservation planning, and educational projects, a set of USGS topographic maps indicating the location of all surveyed properties, and a scripted slide show. The survey report will serve as a resource for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of architectural resources within the study area.

Historical information for this survey project was gleaned from various local, regional, and state archives, including the offices of the clerk of the circuit court of Tazewell County, the Tazewell Public Library, Tazewell, Virginia; Newman Library of Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University (VPI&SU), Blacksburg, Virginia; the RRPO, Roanoke, Virginia; the DHR Archives, and the Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Several historical overviews of Tazewell County and its neighbors have been published in the past: *History of the Settlement and Indian Wars of Tazewell County* by George Bickley [Bickley 1852], *History of Tazewell County and Southwest Virginia 1748-1920* by William C. Pendleton [Pendleton 1920], and *Annals of Tazewell County, Virginia from 1880-1922* by John Newton Harman, Sr. [Harman 1922]. One of the useful volumes is the history entitled *Tazewell County* by Louise Leslie [Leslie 1982]. These four sources provide much of the material in the historic background section that follows. Five volumes of historic photographs have been published in recent years as *Albums of Tazewell County, Virginia*, beginning in 1989. The most recent volume is *Virginia's Tazewell County: A Last Great Place* by Ross Weeks. Each of these books has been of tremendous value in preparing this report.

Primary sources were reviewed for official and indirect information on properties in Tazewell. Deed, tax, and will books in the local jurisdiction were consulted for supplementary information. Historic maps of the area, such as the early plat filed with the county in 1825 [Pendleton 1920: 474]. Oral history interviews with several residents of the proposed district, most importantly Bettie Byrd St. Clair, added greatly to understanding of the area's change through time.

Description of the Survey Area

Tazewell County is located in the Southwest region of Virginia. Its mountainous 522 square miles are bordered by Buchanan County and West Virginia on the north, Russell County on the west, Bland County on the East, and Bland and Smyth counties on the south. No part of the county was excluded from the survey, except Burkes Garden, which had already been surveyed as part of the Burkes Garden Rural Historic District.

Previously Identified Historic Resources

Prior to beginning fieldwork, all previous information in the DHR Archives on architectural sites in the survey area was reviewed. There were many surveyed sites for the properties within the proposed district. While some were complete, those for which the file data was incomplete were resurveyed. Most of the forms were for VDOT projects and a systematic survey had never been undertaken.

Tazewell was thus seriously under represented in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey files. National Register listings were more extensive, but irregularly representative of the county's historic resources. The proposed Tazewell Historic District in the town of Tazewell was surveyed in 1998 and is in the process of listing at the time of this writing. The James Wynn House in Tazewell (158-0007) is listed, as well as the Williams House in Richlands (092-0015), and the George Oscar Thompson House in Thompson Valley (092-0018) in addition to Chimney Rock Farm (092-0003), the Alexander St. Clair House near Bluefield (092-0016), and Maiden Spring (092-0002) in the Cove. Districts already listed include the Old Kentucky Turnpike Historic District (184-0001) in Cedar Bluff, the Burkes Garden Rural Historic District (092-0020), and the Pocahontas Historic District b(092-0011). Significantly, the town of Pocahontas is also been proposed as a National Historic Landmark. Several sites, including the Jewell Ridge Historic District (092-0023), have been judged eligible but not fully surveyed or listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Environmental Setting of the Survey Area

Tazewell's historic settlement patterns have been influenced to a great extent by the area's hilly and mountainous environmental features. The county is characterized by a series of generally east-west ridges, with early settlement on the fertile limestone soil of the intervening valleys, with names like Abb's Valley, Baptist Valley Clear Fork of Wolf Creek, and the historically recognized "Rich Lands," the bottomlands along the Clinch River on the western edge of the county. The western half of the county is drained by the Clinch River, which finds its headwaters northeast of the county seat. The northern edge of the county consists of radically broken and elevated country of poor fertility, the site of numerous active and former coal mines. The southern third of the county consists of spectacular valleys, with Burkes Garden, a high, bowl-shaped agricultural section, one of Virginia's most geologically remarkable spots. Thompson's Valley spans to the west opening into the Cove, a huge farming district in the county's southwestern corner. Tazewell, the county seat, originally known as Jeffersonville, was laid out in a narrow valley about one mile north of the Clinch River, near the base of Rich Mountain. Smaller villages, such as Cedar Bluff on the Clinch River, grew up in the antebellum period as local centers of commerce and small industry. Towns like Graham (now Bluefield), Pocahontas, Raven, and Richlands grew up at the base of the northern hills and served the growing populations of the coal fields as supply centers and railheads. Coal camps like Amonate, Bishop, Jewell Ridge, and Red Ash housed the miners who worked the veins.

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)

By the time European explorers reached Southwest Virginia, there did not appear to be any permanent settlements of Indians in the area. Accounts of the 1671 expedition by Batts and Fallam, which ventured as far as the New River in Giles County, mention no evidence of Indians west and southwest of Roanoke. When Dr. Thomas Walker passed through the area on his way to the Cumberland Gap in 1749, no record of encounters with Indians were entered in his diaries. He did notice, however, the presence of numerous overgrown clearings known as "Indian Old Fields" which indicated that the area had recently been inhabited [Sayers 1982:17]. The earliest white men who came to the Southwest Virginia were Indian traders and hunters who followed the old Buffalo Trail (now State Route 11) to trade with the Cherokee Indians of the region. These early frontiersmen did not settle permanently and therefore did not pose a threat to the Indians who also hunted in the region.

Settlement of the Southwestern Virginia area was encouraged by the colonial government beginning in the 1740s. The authorities gave incentives to speculators and settlers. In 1749, the Loyal Land Company was given the opportunity to settle a vast acreage from the New River to the Tennessee. The House of Burgesses encouraged increased settlement on the western waters after 1752, when settlers west of the Eastern Continental

divide were permitted freedom from taxes for a period of ten years [Johnson 1975:10].

Colony to Early National Period (1753-1830)

The hostilities of the French and Indian War, however, interrupted early efforts at permanent settlement. During the war from 1754-1763, the frontier was the battleground and many of the early settlers were either killed by Indians or driven from their homes to the safety of the east. In 1760, Colonel William Byrd led an expedition against the Cherokees and worked to improve the old buffalo trail into a wagon road, the first major road improvement through the area using government money [Sayers 1982:100]. Another improvement to the area as a result of the war was the construction of a system of forts, including ones at Draper's Meadow and Fort Chiswell.

Permanent settlement of the region dates to the period following the French and Indian War as earlier settlers returned and new families now felt safe to venture into the frontier. Although the treaty ending the war was signed in 1763, it was accompanied by the Proclamation of 1763 in which the English government, unwilling to invest in the settlers' protection or to further provoke the Indians, forbade the colonists from settling the western frontier. The country was not legally opened for settlement until the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768. The Indians continued to pose a threat in the area, however. Dunmore's War from 1773-1775 marked a period of Indian raids throughout the region. Tazewell County forts erected for the protection of the citizens included those at Big Crab Orchard at Pisgah, Maiden Spring in the Cove, and Locust Hill, east of Tazewell [Leslie 502-503]. In 1776 the Cherokees were defeated in the Battle of Long Island above Kingsport, Tennessee [Wilson, 45-55]. The Moore family was the subjects of a horrible and famous massacre in 1786 by a band of Shawnees, who attacked them at their home in Abb's Valley.

Land in what is now Tazewell County was granted to prominent eastern speculators like Patrick Henry as early as 1750 [Leslie 8]. Burkes Garden was surveyed for James Patton, proprietor of a 100,000-acre land grant that included separate tracts in the Tazewell. The entire western region was exposed to Indian raids in the earlier period. Settlement in the area of Tazewell County began in the late 1760s, interrupted by the Indian incursions of the early 1770s. The area around the county seat was settled by William Peery, one of three brothers who moved to the area in 1771 [Pendleton 1920, 420]. The Pisgah area west of the county seat was settled by the prominent Witten family in about 1770 [Leslie 7]. Early roads included the road from Abingdon to the "Rich lands" and running "by the Maiden Springs" viewed by a committee appointed by the Washington County Court in 1777 [Summers 969].

Southwest Virginia was settled by numerous dissenters, particularly the Scotch-Irish and the Baptists. The Presbyterians and Baptists dominated the early settlement of the area and organized the earliest congregations. These early congregations often met in private homes before constructing churches. The Methodist revivalism movement came to the area in 1788 with biennial visits from Bishop Asbury, father of the Methodist Church in America. The first conference held west of the Allegheny Mountains was held in nearby

Washington County in 1788.

Education in this frontier land was the private responsibility of the family. The wealthier families usually employed private tutors. Ministers also taught either in private homes or opened small private schools of their own.

Subsistence agriculture was the primary occupation during this period. Industry during this time consisted primarily of mills which were necessary to convert the wheat and grains raised to the flour, cornmeal and feed needed by the farmers, their families, and livestock.

1790-1830 Early National Period

When the county was organized from parts of Wythe and Russell counties in 1800, the citizens decided in naming it to honor members of the politically prominent Tazewell family from the Norfolk County. William Peery and his neighbor, Samuel Ferguson, proposed a 23-acre site on land belonging to them both. Peery contributed thirteen acres and Ferguson ten acres. This location for a county seat was selected over another site at the forks of the Clinch River, in spite of its irregular topography. The land was presented to the county, with Peery retaining four lots and Ferguson two lots in return for their property. Joseph Moore offered to lay out quarter-acre lots for a fee and the town was formed, soon after named Jeffersonville for the newly elected U.S. president. The map filed in 1825 shows that a total of twenty lots were laid out in two blocks on each side of an east-west Main Street. The town was bisected by an unusually wide north-south street labeled "Public Square" that served the purpose of the public square, the public lands consisting of one acre on each side of Main Street.

A courthouse, illustrated on the 1825 plat, was built on the public land on the north side of Main Street, while a jail with stocks was placed directly across the street from it. The frame courthouse was contracted to be built by 1802 and was used until it burned in the 1830s. It was replaced by a brick courthouse on the same site.

Only one store was listed in Jeffersonville in the 1820 county tax book. It was operated by John I. Trigg. Two buildings, both no longer standing, have reputations as early taverns in the county seat, where overnight accommodation was essential when court was in session. The town's principal hostelry may have been the tavern operated in the handsome brick house built by Capt. James Crockett in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It is said to have been converted to use as a tavern in the mid-nineteenth century. Known locally as the "Old Tavern," the business was said to have been patronized by "the best citizens of the county" [Leslie 198]. This house, no longer standing, was exceptional in having been built of brick [photograph, *An Album* 1989: 64]. The earliest documentation of a brick dwelling is the deed of 1829 mentioning the new brick house built off Main Street for James Wynn (092-0006, listed in the National Register) [*An Album* 1989: 69 and *Another Album, Part II*, 1991: 25].

Wealth had increased among the substantial farmers of the county. David Whitley's

improvements on the Clinch River at present-day North Tazewell was the most valuable in 1820: his stone dwelling and outbuildings (probably including a mill) were assessed at \$800.00. In the same year, Rees Bowen, son of early Cove settler Rees Bowen, owned property including a log dwelling house and other improvements valued at \$800. No other built property was worth over \$600. Comparison with house values in other counties that had been settled earlier suggests these were mostly modest log dwellings.

The David Whitley House, the Stephen Deskins House (092-5165), also known as the Maxwell House) and the Peter Gose House (092-0020) in Burkes Garden are the county's only surviving stone dwellings. The two latter houses appear to have been built in the third decade quarter of the nineteenth century and are well preserved and are very substantial three-bay coursed rubble limestone dwellings incorporating the traditional two-room plan employed by settlers of both German and Scotch-Irish ancestry. The David Whitley House in North Tazewell has been much altered [Another Album 1991: 18-19].

Roads were gradually improved though the county. The roads were maintained by local residents and were largely impassible for part of each year. It was difficult for farmers to reach outside markets. The village of Liberty Hill stood at the junction of several of these roads near the Cove, and prospered as a commercial center until 1887, when the railroad's arrival in the county redirected much trade away from the small community [Leslie 524]. Liberty Hill was served by several stores and the Thornleigh Tavern (no longer standing).

Churches were founded in rural parts of the county before they were organized in the county seat. Presbyterian congregations had ceased to exist in the county in the 1830s, and were not revived until one was organized in the town in 1851. The Methodists built a church about a mile west of the courthouse in about 1797 [Harman 1922, 380-381]. The first church service in the county is said to have been held by the Methodists near Pisgah in 1793 and the present Pisgah Methodist Church was built on a site on the Clinch River deeded to the congregation in 1805 [Leslie 554-558]. A meeting house stood in Thompson Valley, apparently shared by the Methodists and Presbyterians in the Pleasant Hill section for many years before the present Pleasant Hill Church (092-5100) was built on donated land nearby in the early 1880s [Leslie 560-561]. The church-goers in Burke's Garden built a union meeting house in 1827 at a site on the Fancy Gap-Tazewell Turnpike [Leslie 425]. It was used by Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Methodists. The log building (no longer standing) at Jones Chapel was an important early religious and educational institution near Cedar Bluff (then known as Indian) and Richlands in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century.

Education began to move out of the private homes with tutors to small subscription schools established in communities. Ministers continued to conduct many of these schools.

Agriculture continued as the mainstay of the economy. Perhaps as a result of an increase in the production of grains and other crops, the number of grist mills increased. The first mill mentioned in the new Tazewell County records in 1800 was one operated by Henry

Marrs. In the same year John Peery and John Stokes made applications for mill seats. In 1864 there were ten tanneries and seven flour mills [Leslie 482-483]. Tanneries included the operation at Jeffersonville owned by William Peery before 1820 and by his son-in-law James Winn in later years [Tazewell County Deed Book 4, 71 and the James Wynn House NR form].

1831-1860 Antebellum Period

By 1840, the population of Tazewell had increased to 6,290 from 5,749 the previous decade. Commerce and industry grew at a faster rate after the completion of turnpikes leading to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad in Smyth County to the east. In spite of the increase in industry and commerce during this time, agriculture continued as the primary occupation in antebellum Tazewell County. The census of 1850 indicated that wealth had increased among the county's principal citizens. Agriculture was diversified. The county produced cattle (William Higginbotham had the largest herd, at 360); corn (James Kendrick with 2,000 bushels was the leader); oats (William Gillespie with 1,600 bushels was the largest producer); wool (George Goss, whose 225 sheep produced 600 pounds of wool); maple syrup (as much as 500 pounds produced by William Higginbotham); butter (three farmers, Rees T. and Henry S. Bowen and Lutetia Floyd each produced 1000 pounds); and cheese (only one large producer, William Higginbotham, whose dairy herd produced 200 pounds of cheese). Other crops were for local consumption only, such as hay, wheat, and rye, and the large number of horses held by some farmers suggests breeding and sale. Population in the county stood at 9,942 in 1850 [US Census 1830, 1840, and 1850, Tazewell Co., VA].

Most houses took the one- or two-room form and were built of log. A rare example of the one-room plan is the Lockhart House (092-5078) on Red Root Ridge above Richlands. The house was made into a barn many years ago. The two-room plan, sometimes referred to as the hall-parlor or hall-chamber plan, usually consisted of a rectangular building divided by a cross partition into two rooms of unequal shape. Only in the most substantial examples were both rooms provided with a chimney, usually the larger room. Examples from the antebellum period are rare and are built of log and frame and include the apparent two-room log Hawkins-Sparks House (092-5067) in Baptist Valley. Although much altered, the house retains its two-story, brick, exterior end chimney, three-bay facade, and beaded exposed joist joists on the interior. An historic photograph at the house showed it without exterior sheathing in the early twentieth century. A log dwelling near Cedar Bluff (092-5153) was built in about 1850 and consists of two-story two-bay building of perhaps two rooms on the interior.

A more commodious floor plan, also based in traditional architectural vocabulary, began to appear in this period. The symmetrical center-passage plan, in which a central passage provides access to rooms on either side often with an ell or rear shed, was utilized by builders with increasing frequency. It provided increased privacy and flexibility in room usage. The earliest center-passage-plan houses were only one room deep, but in the later antebellum versions, they incorporated a two-room deep plan, known as the double-pile

form, as opposed to the shallower, single-pile type.

In addition to the numerous log and frame houses constructed with native limestone foundations and chimneys, some substantial brick homes of more sophisticated design were also built during this period by the established and prosperous citizens of the county. A series of sumptuous brick dwellings documents the increasing wealth of Tazewell County farmers and leaders in the period around 1840. The grandest are the two similar adaptations of Palladian-inspired three-part houses derived from pattern books of the period. A pedimented, two-story, three-bay, central section is flanked by one-story wings at each house. These unusual buildings are traditionally said to have been erected by Langston Shelton and Pleasant Murphy, brick masons from Bedford and Pittsylvania counties.

The Witten House (092-0005) constructed in 1838 near Pisgah for prosperous farmer and political leader Col. Wilkerson Witten, is the elder and simpler of the two [An Album 1989: 159 and Another Album, Part II 1991: 21]. The Flemish bond facade has a dentil cornice, elaborate jack arches, and fine Federal-style interiors. The interior contains a large central room behind a cross passage. Traces of early cornice ornament survives in spite of several alterations and some neglect. The house at Chimney Rock Farm (9092-0003), listed in the National Register, built for Col. Harvey George, appears to have been more elaborate. The cornice has guilloche applique, drilled triglyphs, and pierced dentils. The windows have six-over-nine sash with louvered blinds, and wood lintels with bulls-eye corner blocks. The interior features fine Federal mantels and paneled jambs, with a open-stringer stair to the attic equipped with a ramped and eased rail and paneled wainscot.

A series of comfortable but less pretentious dwellings was built during the antebellum period in both frame and brick materials. These take the single-pile, center-passage form. The important frame home of Rees T. Bowen at Maiden Spring (092-0002, listed in the National Register) dates from the 1830s. Like the similar but later Alderson House in Tazewell (158-0005-0066) dating from the 1850s, it has two principal facades and an L-plan, enabling it to have two central passages, two entries, and two ornamental pedimented two-story porches. The Bowen house has a carefully detailed classical cornice and nine-over-nine light first-floor sash windows [Historic photograph, Another Album Part II 1991: 12, also An Album 1989: 158].

Brick houses like the Thomas Witten House in the Witten Valley [092-0001], the Major Harvey George Peery House (158-5026) built on the outskirts of Tazewell in 1838, and the Robert Barns House (092-5095) near Liberty, incorporate the center passage plan [Still Another Album 1992: 209 and An Album 1989: 68 and 168]. The Barns House is said to have been built by Thomas Rader in about 1840 for William Barns [Leslie 1982: 239]. The Thomas Witten House, said to have been built in 1832, also by masons Langston Shelton and Pleasant Murphy and the Harvey George Peery House display the Flemish bond brickwork, gabled roofs, jack arches, and exterior end chimneys characteristic of the earlier antebellum period, while the Gillespie House, with its hipped roof, molded brick cornice, internal end chimneys, and flat lintels is typical of the

substantial houses of the 1850s.

The brick house known as Ben Bolt (158-5036) located to the north of Jeffersonville, was, like the others, a two-story, five-bay center-passage-plan house and was built in the 1830s for the Peery family, but it was comprehensively altered in the post-Civil War period in keeping with the newer, and more ornamental houses of that period [An Album 1989: 159]. Similarly, the important Archibald Thompson House in Thompson Valley (092-5060) was built in the later antebellum period as a two-story, three-bay house with jack arches, hipped roof, and exterior end chimneys. Like most center-passage-plan houses, it had an offset ell to provide service rooms to the rear. Like Ben Bolt, it was altered to conform with changing tastes and standards. The final alterations, made in about 1910, included a grand front portico with colossal Ionic columns.

Another important house from the late antebellum period is Rocky Dell (092-5065), built in 1860 for the prosperous Tynes family in the Clear Fork Valley. The two-story, frame, single-pile center-passage-plan dwelling has a hipped roof and six-over-six sash windows sheltered by bracketed cornices. The interior of the well-preserved house features low paneled wainscot and fine Greek Revival-style woodwork.

Religion continued as a primary institution and many of the earlier log meetinghouses and frame churches were replaced. Few churches remain from this period, however. The Cove Presbyterian Church may have been built in the antebellum era. The large two-bay nave-plan structure has small pointed sash windows and an unusual internal gallery.

Before the 1830s, all roads had been locally maintained; at that time a regional turnpike company was incorporated to improve the route from through Jeffersonville from Fincastle to Cumberland Gap. The improved road linked the locality with a transportation network connecting the region with eastern markets. It was shown as partially completed in 1838 [Crozet, Claudius. "A Map of the Internal Improvements of Virginia." Richmond: Virginia Board of Public Works, 1838]. This was the principal route used by commerce until the 1850s and was known as the Cumberland Gap turnpike on the 1855 edition of the same map. In the 1850s other local turnpikes were completed as part of a massive road improvement effort across the region, partly capitalized by the state. These included the Tazewell Courthouse and Fancy Gap Turnpike and the Tazewell Courthouse and Richlands Turnpike. The Tazewell and Saltville Turnpike connected with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Glade Spring. These roads further reinforced the status of the county seat as the nexus of commerce for the locality and continued to serve exclusively as local transportation routes until the coming of the railroad in 1888. Taverns at key points along the roads served the travelers. Such taverns included the Thornleigh Tavern at Liberty Hill near Maiden Spring and the tavern operated by Richard Steele to the south in 1833 [Cumberland Gap Road 1833, Library of Virginia].

Unusually strong consciousness of local history and community are indicated by the founding of a Jeffersonville Historical Society in 1851 under the leadership of Dr. Henry Fielding Peery [Pendleton 1920, 422]. The society consisted of as many as a hundred

prominent citizens, who included educational improvement among their goals. Education in the county was seen as inadequate and the society advocated the adoption of the free school system allowed by the state government, which the county did not vote to bring about [Pendleton 1920, 542-546]. The society was noted in an article in the Richmond Examiner as possessing a cabinet of mineral, vegetable, and animal specimens and a library to assist in researches upon Indian lore and natural history [Bickley in Harman 1922, 382].

In 1852, the historical society published a study putting the local past in context, George F. W. Bickley's History of the Settlement and Indian Wars of Tazewell County, one of the first local histories in southwest Virginia. A woodcut in the book showed the county seat as a prosperous grouping of one- and two-story buildings surrounding the courthouse and the bucolic setting of the Maiden Spring House in the Cove region.

The town of Jeffersonville, (often also referred to as Tazewell Court House) experienced sustained growth during the antebellum period. In 1835 the population stood at approximately 150. There were approximately 20 dwelling houses, one "house of public worship" shared by several denominations, and one common school. Commercial enterprises included four mercantile stores and two taverns, while the resident craftsmen consisted of one saddler, six joiners, two boot and shoe factories, one blacksmith, two hatters, and one painter. Local industry was comprised of a tan yard, a gristmill and a manufacturing flour mill (about one mile to the north). There were two physicians and two lawyers [Martin 1835]. Main Street was partly macadamized in 1845 [Leslie 195 and Bickley, 1851, in Yet Another Album of Tazewell County, 1998, 175]. In the same year there were three stores, one church, and twenty-five dwellings [Leslie 213].

By 1852, the town had approximately 80 houses and 300 inhabitants. Main Street was partly macadamized, but water was hauled to houses in barrels. By this time, there were two banks, two hotels, six doctors, six lawyers, six grocery and dry goods stores, several clothing and shoe stores, one or more tanneries, three churches, two blacksmiths, and a printing office [Bickley, 1851, in Yet Another Album of Tazewell County, 1998, 175]. Economic needs of the county were supplied by two banks. These consisted of a branch of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, based in Wheeling and the Jeffersonville Savings Bank, both of which closed before or during the Civil War. The two hotels were the Union Hotel, one door west of the courthouse and the Virginia House, three doors east of the courthouse. The churches consisted of a Presbyterian, Methodist, and more unusually in this region, a Catholic congregation. Bickley indicated there were four secret societies: the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance, and a Circle of the Brothers of the Union [Bickley, 1851 in Harman, 1922, 359-361]. According to one source, there were fifteen privately funded schools in the county in 1852 [Bickley quoted in Pendleton 1920, 667].

The only building in the town to survive from the antebellum period is the jail of ca. 1832 (Old Jail [158-0005-073]). The substantial brick building with Flemish bond brickwork and a hipped roof was constructed on the public land just behind the courthouse. It is a grandly conceived, square, two-story, central-passage-plan building that originally faced

the rear of the courthouse to the south. A contemporary architectural elevation and plan in the collection of the Crab Orchard Museum of a proposed jail for Roanoke County show a similar building with five front bays rather than the three found here. An inscription on the plan reads "Cell #1 is the plan of a jail I built at Tazewell C.H. It is the same size as this house...." The signature appears to read H. M. Ledbetter.

Many of the buildings in Jeffersonville in the Antebellum period were undoubtedly built of log or frame construction and were replaced in the period after the arrival of the railroad brought prosperity to the town. Some of the early buildings visible in late nineteenth-century photographs include the Virginia Hotel, a frame building, mentioned by Bickley in 1852, with a long porch sheltering the sidewalk. The Central Hotel, located on the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Main Street next to the original courthouse site, is apparently the same as the Union Hotel mentioned by Bickley in 1852 [Bickley in Harman 1922, 359-361]. Like the Virginian Hotel, the two-story building had a two-story porch extending over the sidewalk.

1865-1865 Civil War

The Civil War adversely affected Tazewell in a number of ways. As in most parts of Virginia, the products of the countryside were depleted in service of the confederate cause. Many local soldiers died. A small army of confederates was camped east of Jeffersonville in the spring of 1862. A Georgia battalion camped northeast of the town in the following winter and this camp continued in use the following winter. Economic suffering after the war was limited and the political repercussions of Reconstruction were of brief duration [Pendleton, 1920, 606-637].

There were four Union Army movements through Tazewell County; most involved with attempts to destroy the salt works at nearby Saltville or the railroad beyond. A large force of cavalry came in from the north in 1863 on the way to Wytheville to damage the railroad. A Confederate force from Saltville and troops in Wytheville prevented them from doing any damage and they were driven back out of the county. Another expedition passed through Cedar Bluff and the Cove on its way to Saltville in late September of 1864, when about 5,000 Union soldiers were commanded by General Stephen Burbridge [Leslie 579-583].

The Tynes family of Rocky Dell (092-0065) made a significant contribution to folklore when daughter Molly rode to Wytheville from the farm to warn of an impending Federal raid.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Postwar Years (1866-1887)

The population of Tazewell County escalated after the war from a population of 9,920 in

1860 to 12,861 in 1880 [US Population Census, 1860 and 1880, Tazewell Co.]. The two decades preceding the twentieth century exhibited a similar increase in population between 1880 and 1900 to 23,384. With the improvement of the transportation system and the economic recovery, it appears that Tazewell County was to continue the period of prosperity it was beginning to enjoy before the Civil War into the 20th century.

The second half of the 19th century marked a period of rail mergers and interstate commerce as there was a rush to connect the resources of the western frontier with the manufacturing centers and shipping points along the east coast. In 1870, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad merged to form the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad, which later became part of the Norfolk Western Railroad in 1881.

Road improvements played backseat to the railroad in the years following the Civil War. It has been noted that "twenty-five years after the war, Virginia's roads were far worse than when the war began" [Virginia Department of Transportation 1992: 8]. With the appearance of the automobile in the late 1890s, the state began an organized effort of road improvements. The first State Highway Commission was established in 1906, and the merits of a statewide highway system were promoted.

The local industries soon recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development during this period. In addition to the expansion of the well established industries of the merchant flour and grist mills, several new industries were developed in the second-half of the 19th century. The post-War era saw the firm establishment of one of the county's most important industries, the Klondike and Cedar Bluff Woolen Mills. Lumbering became a big industry in the early 1900s with various concerns owning the timber rights to large tracts of mountain ranges. Large milling operations were typically associated with them. A flour mill (092-5160) was established at Maxwell on the Clinch River west of Tazewell by the Anderson family in the antebellum period. It was enlarged after the war and was purchased by the G. M. Graybeal and his sons in 1892 [Leslie 244].

Coal mining in the region is said to have had its start as early as 1866, when a blacksmith, Jordan Nelson operated a shop at what is now Pocahontas, Virginia and used coal from his large land holdings for fuel. He began selling the coal by the bushel [Leslie 36]. Former Confederate General Gabriel Wharton of Montgomery County had noted evidence of the huge coal deposits of western Virginia during the war and envisioned the potential importance of the exploitation of these resources. He secured a charter in 1871 for the construction of the "New River Railroad, Mining and Manufacturing Company" which was to build a railroad along the New River from New River Depot into the coal fields and to extract coal and iron ore, part of a large-scale exploitation of metal ores and coal deposits through the region. Wharton eventually lost control of the project to northern financiers.

In 1873, Captain Isaiah A. Welch was sent by engineer and geologist Jedediah Hotchkiss to explore the area for minerals and timber. His report of the extraordinary seam of coal at Pocahontas came to the attention of railroad investors, who began a drive to reach to Pocahontas with a rail line. This was not achieved until 1883 when the New River

Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad arrived at Pocahontas. Frederick J. Kimball, president of the railroad, was busy purchasing mineral rights for relatively small sums. Coal mining began by the Pocahontas Fuel Company and coke ovens were constructed. When the railroad arrived there were 40,000 tons of coal waiting to be shipped [Leslie 42-43]. Many small coal companies opened soon in the coal fields region to utilize the access to markets offered by the railroad. The town of Pocahontas (Pocahontas Historic District) grew up near the mines, with company-built houses and a full complement of commercial and institutional architecture, including rows of ironfront commercial buildings. An elaborate frame company store opened in 1883.

Several villages grew up during this area at important river crossings or mill seats. A post office appeared at Witten's Mills as early as 1875. A retail store built there in the 1870s and operated by Smoot and Peery. The second floor housed an Odd Fellows hall from 1913 to 1922. The Witten Mill predated the Civil War. It was rebuilt in 1868-1870 by Thomas W. Witten after destruction by Union soldiers. The village also housed a tannery, blacksmith shop, and sawmill. School and church were both held in small log buildings [Leslie 97-100].

Mud Fork, a rural farming community near Tiptop, became the home of as many as fifty freed black families after the Civil War. It was led by Jesse L. Harris, a teacher, Augusta Higginbotham, and Bartley Dickenson, a religious leader [Leslie 160-161].

Jeffersonville experienced slow growth after the Civil War. The town was incorporated in 1866 [Tazewell County Historical Society Walking Tour]. The 1870 census does not give a population figure for the town, but indicates a population of 508 by 1880, of which a small proportion were black. This had grown to 604 by 1890 and to 1,096 by 1900 [U.S. Population Census for 1880, 1890, 1900: Tazewell Co., VA]. The principal industry in the immediate vicinity of the proposed district was a small flour mill there before 1888 [Jeffersonville Maps of 1888 and Sanborn Map of 1907].

Commercial buildings remained grouped along the central part of Main Street to the east and west of the courthouse. The buildings were, for the most part, still built of frame. The Clinch Valley News Building [158-0005-061] is a good surviving example (See Plate 6). The two-story frame structure features three two-over-two windows with label molds on the unaltered, weatherboarded second floor, topped by a deep cornice with consoles. Urban and county stores in this and earlier periods consisted of one- or two-story buildings shaped to fit the long, narrow lots characteristic of towns in the region. The two-story frame Wardell Store of ca. 1874 (092-5159) is a rare survivor of a rural commercial building from the period.

A new Tazewell County Courthouse (158-0005-052) was built in 1874 on the south side of Main Street in the center of the block west of the original public square. The brick courthouse on the original public land, built in the early 1830s, was sold at auction and converted into a store building. Sanborn maps show a dramatic change between 1897 and 1907 in the form of the building, indicating that it was altered. The two-story, brick building featured Second Empire-style details, including roof-top finials and a central,

four-stage clock tower with a Mansard-type roof and containing the entry porch [Leslie 25-26].

Religion thrived in Tazewell County in the late nineteenth century. With the social uncertainty that followed the Civil War, many flocked to the stability of their churches. Another factor in the proliferation of churches during this time was the increased population. As the towns and communities of the region grew in size, they also attracted the construction of churches by the various denominations. Finally, the general prosperity of the late nineteenth century also prompted the replacement of simpler frame churches with more sophisticated and imposing churches in the Revival styles that were so popular in ecclesiastical architecture during this period. A large revival took place at the camp meetings beginning in about 1874 in the Bluestone Valley [Wolfe 17].

The citizens of Burkes Garden continued their union church tradition, with the Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Methodists sharing a new church building completed in 1876, known as the Central Church. The union church was necessitated by the small size of the three congregations. The new church was dominated by the Lutherans, who had the deed made out in their name, so that eventually the three groups split up. The Pleasant Hill Methodist Church (092-5100) in Thompson Valley of ca. 1880 is a large, plain rural church with pointed arch sash windows. Other churches of the period with minimal Gothic Revival-style details include the Chestnut Grove Church (092-5123) at Shawver Mill. The Wesley Chapel Methodist Church (092-5106) at Asberry's is a Greek-Revival-style church of similar form built in the same period.

Education made the greatest advances during this period with the establishment of the state public school system in 1870. The first free public school appeared in the towns. One-room schools were built across the county. The private academies and schools, however, continued to be popular across the region until the early 20th century when the modern high schools and the consolidated schools were established. Education for the African-American population was provided on a separate and unequal basis at first. The earliest schools after the Civil War were taught in log houses or outbuildings by black teachers, who typically had been educated in the North.

Burkes Garden families sent their children to a two-room school operated by the Lutheran pastor from 1878-1890 and opened an academy in 1895. When the academy closed in 1910 the community provided a new public elementary and high school at a central location. A female seminary was established in Tazewell

Many county houses date from this period. Substantial homes were largely built for professionals, wealthy farmers, and merchants. Few of the houses of less substantial residents survive. They continued to build one- and two-room log houses. The vernacular floor plans which materialized in this and later decades as the homes of middle-class families include a number of forms recognized in regional architectural studies [Worsham, 1986]. The symmetrical center-passage plan, in which a central passage provides access to rooms on either side often with an ell or rear shed, continued to be one of the most popular. A fine example is the 1870s frame house (092-5121) on

Clear Fork of Wolf Creek. The house features a finely detailed central porch and a well-preserved interior including an unusual Federal-style mantel with a raised-panel frieze.

Additional plans include the asymmetrical side-passage-plan, where the passage is on one side of the house; the two-room plan, in which the domestic functions take place in a single or double row of two rooms, often supplemented by a service shed or ell; and the T-plan, where the two-room or central-passage plan is given improved interior circulation and a fashionable exterior irregularity of silhouette by the projection forward of one of the rooms on the principal facade. Examples include the fine house at 325 Tazewell Avenue in Bluefield (143-5015). This two-story T-plan dwelling has paired and single two-over-two sash windows, paired sawn brackets at the cornice, and projecting polygonal bay windows.

The use of the nationally recognized and regionally popular central-passage floor plan and fashionable Gothic Revival details is illustrated by the unusual R. R. Henry House [158-0005-070], on the corner of Central Avenue and Tower Street in Tazewell, was built in about 1877. This fine example of a one 1/2-story, frame, central-passage-plan dwelling with Gothic Revival-style details, including segmental window heads and a central gable with sawn bargeboard and matching, flanking wall dormers, is based on a plate in Palliser's popular pattern book of the post-war period. Other houses utilized these details in a less comprehensive, but no less effective way.

The strong Tazewell County tradition of brick construction was continued after the Civil War by a series of massive double-pile center-passage-plan dwellings built across the county. Similar houses, such as the George Oscar Thompson House in Thompson Valley of 1887 (092-0018, listed in the National Register) were built widely around the county in frame materials. The houses shared picturesque features that distinguished them from the antebellum houses that otherwise embody the same or related floor plans in a plainer form. These elements include a shallow hipped roof, clustered internal chimneys, small central gables, and three-bay facades concealing central passage plans. The county's largest house of the period, the James Robert Meek House, was built in Burke's Garden in the 1880s with similar features on a vast scale. It took the form of an enormous double-pile house with a central tower on the principal facade. (Still Another Album 1992: 190).

The preeminent builder in the county during the post-war period was Thomas Masten Hawkins. Most of his houses were of frame, but one, the Alexander St. Clair House (092-0016, listed in the National Register) of 1879 in the Bluefield area, was a large brick house like those above [An Album 1879: 170]. His frame houses include a series of houses in Cedar Bluff, in particular the Gov. George C. Peery birthplace in Cedar Bluff (184-0001), and the George Oscar Thompson House in Thompson Valley, mentioned above.

The same effect of interest was given to plainer, earlier houses such as Ben Bolt (158-5036) by the addition of an ornate porch, a central gable, and a bracketed cornice and, in the case of the Harvey George Peery House (158-5026) and the Thomas Witten House

(092-0001), by a central gable and porch alone. In the case of Ben Bolt, the movement of the windows and the reduction of the number of bays made the resemblance to the newer houses even closer from five to three. Even the early stone David Whitley House was enlarged by the addition of a shallow hipped roof with central gables on all sides.

Railroad Access to Markets (1889-1916)

The New River Division of the newly organized Norfolk and Western Railroad had opened to Pocahontas in Tazewell County in 1883. An additional line was added to the Clinch Valley in 1888 and provided service to Jeffersonville. Then began a boom in the region which brought industry and increased population to the county [Pendleton 1920, 660-664].

Pocahontas continued to grow (population was 2,781 in 1900), with an elaborate brick opera house built in 1895. A frame Gothic-Revival-style St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1898 to serve the many Hungarian miners in the town. The interior of the church was ornamented in 1919 with a remarkable series of murals by Cincinnati artist George Brouche.

With the increase in population and industry during this period, a series of new towns grew up along the county's railroad lines, including Tiptop, Graham, Maxwell, Cedar Bluff, Richlands, and Doran. Small crossroads and coal camps were the sites of commercial, recreational, and industrial establishments.

Pounding Mill was founded west of Tazewell, where a mill processed barytes. The Pounding Mill Quarry succeeded it in 1913 [Leslie 118]. A mineral water resort was opened at Iron Lithia Springs near Tiptop in 1892. A two ½-story gambrel-roofed hotel stood on a hillside near the spring, surrounded by two-story galleries. Recreation was provided by a poolroom/bowling alley known as the "Plaza Bonita [Leslie 114-116]." Tiptop was also home in the early twentieth century to the Tiptop (formerly Radford) Brick Company.

Maxwell was rail stop west of Tazewell, near the stone house of James Maxwell (the Stephen Deskins House 092-5165) and the mill (092-5160) built by members of his family. Later known as the Anderson Mill and Taylor's Mill, it stands today on the Clinch River. Doran was founded near Richlands in 1890, named for general counsel of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

The Raven Red Ash Coal Co. was started in 1906 [Leslie 507]. Raven, named for associates of the Clinch Valley Iron and Coal Company, sprang up where a major road crossed the Clinch River near the railroad. It was a popular resort for miners and farmers. Raven is said to have had an opera house in addition to the stores, a depot, and a school [Wolfe 43-44]. The only commissary to survive from the coal camp era is the fragmentary remains of the Second Upper Red Ash Company Store (092-5080). The wide, frame, gable-fronted building stands immediately beside the camp's lifeline, the railroad. Nearby several small, two-room company-built frame dwellings of two rooms

survive (092-5081 and 5082).

Boissevain was started near a major coal mine by the Pocahontas Collieries Company in 1904 and named for the company's chairman. Little trace remains of the once thriving coal camp.

Richlands

Richlands was developed with British and Philadelphia capital as the railroad was being completed. The Clinch Valley Coal and Iron Company purchased the well-known section of farmland in 1888. A stone and brick depot was built in 1890 and a four-story hotel was built associated with the company on a central site. A stone bank building built at the same time still stands, as does the very sophisticated Colonial Revival office building of the Clinch Valley Iron and Coal Company (092-0015, listed in the National Register). The oldest commercial structure is the W.B.F. White and Sons Hardware Store (148-5003) that opened in 1892 at the corner of Second Street and Railroad Avenue. The town was incorporated in 1891. Development slowed after the crash of 1893 and the town never realized the full ambitions of its first developers. Early industries included the Richlands Brick Corporation, one of the largest in the region, a rolling mill, and a glass plant. The brick plant was the town's most important industry for many years. Population grew from 475 in 1900 to 2,203 by 1940 [US Population Census 1900 and 1940, Tazewell Co., VA].

The hotel, never successful, was converted to use as the Old Dominion College for several years. It was removed and replaced by the Mattie Williams Sanatorium, a two-story brick hospital that reproduced the form of the earlier building. The handsome structure formed the centerpiece of the town until its destruction in recent years. In the end, Richlands prospered as a supply center for the expanding coal fields [Leslie 136-151]. Like some of the other coal field supply centers, Richlands prospered economically, but suffered from a rowdy reputation. As many as nine saloons were set up in Richlands and a total of twenty-seven were once counted in the vicinity [Wolfe 54-55]. Education did not suffer in Richlands. Richlands had a four-room private high school as early as 1894. Classes for black students were held in the Baptist church [Wolfe 48].

Graham (Bluefield)

The town of Graham, in the vicinity of an early settlement called Pinhook and renamed Bluefield in 1923, was chartered in 1883 at the junction of the Flat Top and Clinch Valley railroads to serve as a distribution center for the Pocahontas coal fields being developed in the region. The town held a population of 1,021 in 1890. By 1900, the population of Graham had grown to 1,554 [US Population Census 1900, Tazewell Co., VA]. The town site was owned by the sons of Thomas Graham, whose had surveyed for the railroad. The family began the Graham Furnace and a Hotel Graham. The hotel stood on a hill near the present Logan Street School (092-0074). The Bank of Graham (143-5006) opened in 1890. Its splendid Romanesque brick and stone building is located

in the heart of the town on Virginia Avenue. It is one of the county's most important buildings from the period. One of the town's most splendid buildings, the Harmon Masonic Lodge (143-5005) features elaborate decorative brickwork. The three-story building, built in about 1900, has commercial functions on the first floor.

School in Graham began when the community was known as Pinhook. A small school built in about 1884. In 1887 a brick college was built by Joseph Greever, known later as the Epworth Institute and Graham College. In 1899 a new school was erected. High school classes were added beginning in 1904. A high school was built in 1914 on the site of Graham College, which was serving as the elementary school when it burned in 1957. Graham was the largest town in the county until the census of 1950.

The first church in the town was Graham Methodist, founded in 1880. The present building (143-5008) was constructed in 1925 and the congregation has been known as First Methodist Church since 1941. The black Methodist congregation followed soon after with Andersons Chapel (later Bethel Methodist Church), organized in 1883. The second church structure, built in 1905, was replaced in 1977. Tabernacle Baptist Church was begun in Graham in 1885, followed by Graham Presbyterian Church in 1887. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, founded in 1892, built a Gothic Revival-style stone church (143-5009) in the early twentieth century.

Cedar Bluff

Cedar Bluff was founded as Mouth of Indian in the antebellum period, and flourished around the store of early settler Thomas Scott [Old Kentucky Turnpike Historic District NR form]. The town became the site of one of the county's most significant industries, the Klondike and Cedar Bluff Woolen Mills. C.E. Goodwin, an Englishman who brought with him a group of weaving machines, purchased the spinning mills started at Cedar Bluff by the McGuire and Scott families. He and his family produced historic reproduction coverlets and goods for many years. The Blue Sulphur Inn took advantage of the demand for mineral water resorts along the railroad. The Clinch Valley Roller Mills (92-0017, listed in the National Register) at Cedar Bluff utilized the considerable power of the river to power a turbine-driven commercial flour mill [Leslie 153-159].

As elsewhere in the county, Cedar Bluff took education seriously. An academy was chartered in 1874. An imposing new four-room brick Cedar Bluff High School (184-0001) was built on College Hill in 1906 [Wolfe 23]. Several important Queen Anne dwellings were built in the community (previously surveyed as part of the Old Kentucky Turnpike Historic District).

North Tazewell

By 1887 plans were underway to develop a new depot town for Jeffersonville, located on the Clinch River one and one half miles north of the town. The vicinity of Kelly's Mills was laid out as a small community to be called North Tazewell with a park associated with the depot grounds, as was customary in the nineteenth century [Leslie 214]. Judge J.

P. Kelly and his neighbor, Captain C. A. Fudge, contributed the land and built commercial buildings and houses on their lots. Kelly owned a commercial flour mill there and added a three-story planing mill. The town's population stood at 320 [US Census, 1900, Virginia]. A streetcar was constructed to connect Main Street with the new depot to the north in 1892. It was pulled by horse until 1904 when it was replaced by an electric streetcar. Electric lights were installed on the streets in 1899 and telephone lines first became available in 1897 [Leslie 182-183]. North Tazewell prospered and was incorporated as a town in 1894. Houses in the area included the large and elaborately detailed Queen Anne dwelling (158-0004) built in 1896 by George P. Hall, owner of the local planing mill and woodworking shop.

Jeffersonville (Tazewell)

By 1890, Jeffersonville had grown from a small village to a town. It had a total population of about 604, which would grow to 1,096 by 1900 [U.S. Population Census 1890 and 1900: Tazewell Co., VA]. In 1891, the town was renamed Tazewell and the name Jeffersonville abandoned at the request of the U. S. Post Office [Leslie 181]. As late as 1897, almost all commerce was confined to the area between the courthouse and the public school. The rest of the street was lined with houses, of which only a few remain. The architectural evidence indicates that Tazewell's economy was relatively stable at the end of the nineteenth century due to its limited industrial aspirations and was less affected by the collapse of real estate prices associated with the Panic of 1893 than were the industrial boom towns.

Although schooling had been available in Jeffersonville since the early nineteenth century and, in spite of mid-nineteenth-century advocacy of public education, efforts to establish free schools did not begin in the community until the 1870s. Well-known schools established after the war include the Buckeye School (for boys and girls) near Jeffersonville. The Underwood Constitution of 1869 mandated that Virginia open free public schools in the 1870-71 season. State funds were to match local tax monies. The Tazewell Graded School opened in Jeffersonville in 1872 [Harman 1922, 289-292].

A two-story "public school" was shown on the 1888 maps and on the 1897 Sanborn Map on the site of the present-day Tazewell Public Library [158-0005-062]. The need for secondary education was traditionally addressed by private academies attended by those whose families could afford to send them. The Buckeye School moved to town in 1867 as the Clinch Valley Seminary (for young women). The Tazewell Female Seminary was founded in 1886. The Tazewell College for Boys opened in 1890 and became a coed school after the Tazewell Female Seminary building burned in 1893 [Harman 1922, 289-292]. Private secondary education was generally superseded by public high school across the state in the early twentieth century.

In 1909 the Tazewell High School opened [Leslie 185]. It occupied a larger two-story brick building that stood on the site of the grammar school [Sanborn Map, 1913] and also contained the elementary grades. This school was, in turn, demolished in 1964 to build the Tazewell Public Library [158-0005-062]. The black citizens of the town were

provided with a small school before 1888, located on the north side of Main Street near its western end [Another Album II 1991, 93-94 and Sanborn Map, 1897].

Religious congregations operated in Jeffersonville from the earliest years. By the 1880s there were churches reflecting a broad range of Protestant denominations. The Methodist Episcopal church was a small building located across from the public school, near the present Main Street Methodist Church (158-0005-048). What was labeled an "African Methodist Episcopal" church stood on Fincastle Street at the western end of town near the black school building in 1897 [Sanborn maps 1897, 1907]. The first church building used by the congregation was a log house given to them in 1869. Rebuilt in 1875, the building was rebuilt again in 1900 and remains in use today as Wilbur Memorial United Methodist Church [Wolfe 1999, 59]. A Presbyterian church also occupied a frame building near the site of the later building occupied by the same congregation (158-0005-081). A Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) building was located on Marion Avenue just south of Main Street [Sanborn maps, 1897-1929].

The new Tazewell Christian Church (158-0005-025) was built in 1898 on a site outside the commercial area. The plain Gothic-Revival-style church has twin towers on the south front and a cruciform roof plan.

The Episcopal Church, which lost favor after the Revolution in Virginia, was never popular among the Scotch-Irish and Germans who settled western Virginia. The first appearance of the Episcopal Church in Tazewell County was in the county seat in 1886, followed by the town of Graham in 1892 (mentioned above). The Tazewell Episcopal congregation was represented by a small Gothic Revival-style frame building built in 1886, the Stras Memorial Episcopal Church (158-0005-067). The Tazewell Baptist Church (158-0005-003) of 1890 was built on a lot on Tower Street away from the commercial center. The elaborate frame structure has suffered extensive interior alterations over many years, but the exterior retains its decorative towers and crockets and pointed doors and windows.

The town of Tazewell was provided with all the amenities of a fast-growing boom town, including an opera house. The Masonic Lodge built an imposing three-story frame commercial building on Main Street across from the new courthouse with the lodge room on the top floor [Sanborn Map for 1897]. New industry included a steam-powered planing mill on the creek south of Main Street built between 1897 and 1907 near the older grist mill [Sanborn maps for 1897 and 1907].

The town in the 1880s possessed a cohesive appearance with consistent materials, scale, and detailing. The economic improvements brought about by the advent of the railroad resulted in the town we see today, but it disappointed two female visitors writing an 1889 edition of *The Baltimorean*, who sensed that radical change was to come and who deplored the intrusiveness of the ornate Queen Anne houses then under construction. They noted that "a number of modern houses are being built, which look out of place, and are fast destroying the quaintness and picturesque antiquity of the town" [Leslie 188-189]. The tree-lined Main Street was at that time provided with brick sidewalks [Leslie

183].

Commercial construction transformed the appearance of the downtown area. The earlier frame buildings of the 1870s and 1880s were replaced by brick structures beginning in the late 1880s. Masonry construction was more substantial and fire-resistant. New commercial buildings included the Clinch Valley Bank (158-0005-045) of 1889. This narrow two-story brick structure features the latest in industrially produced ornament, with pressed-metal cornice and brackets and a segmentally-arched second-floor window. The Spotts-Stras Building (158-0005-058) of 1899, the Hawkins Pharmacy (158-0005-057) of 1902, and the Peery and St. Clair Building (158-0005-055) of 1903 share the industrially produced and decorative detail. These are large, two-story, brick buildings with heavy cornices and wide glazed storefronts. The Harrison and Gillespie Building of 1888 (158-0005-053) is one of the most elaborate examples of this kind of architecture. It features a complete classical second-story facade of ornamental pressed metal.

One of the most important examples of late nineteenth-century commercial architecture in the county is the Bank of Clinch Valley (158-0005-054) of 1900 as remodeled in 1904. The Romanesque-style, stone-faced, bank building has an arcaded first floor, rock-faced ashlar surface, and arch-headed second-floor windows surmounted by a steep gable.

The courthouse square was dignified in 1903 by the erection of an industrially produced metal monument to the Confederate dead from Tazewell County. A stone wall was built around the square in 1908. The courthouse of 1872 was replaced or remodeled in 1913 by the Falls City Construction Company of Louisville, Kentucky. Most sources indicate that the earlier building was remodeled [Wolfe 1999: 57]. The new, two-story, brick Tazewell County Courthouse (158-0005-052) is said to have been the work of the firm of Peery and Branson [Leslie 26]. The Second Empire-style facade of the earlier building was replaced by a Classical Revival-style building with four Doric columns supporting a full pediment and a deck-on-hip roof. The new building gives an appropriate classical emphasis to the county's principal public building.

The houses built across Tazewell County at the end of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth showed remarkable continuity with earlier forms discussed in the previous chapter. A number of central-passage-plan and T-plan houses were identified in the study area from this period. Well-preserved examples of these vernacular forms include the Buchanan House (092-5063) northeast of Tazewell and the Brooks-Hypes House (092-5105) in the Freestone Valley. The Buchanan House (ca. 1910) is a single-pile central-passage-plan dwelling with a gabled roof, two-over-two sash windows, plastered walls, beaded board ceilings, and a mantel that retains a Federal form with flanking pilasters. The larger Brooks-Hypes House was built earlier, but varies chiefly in the hipped roof, bracketed cornice, and attractive two-story central porch.

The Sol Osbourne House (092-5163), on the side of a mountain in the remote southeastern section of the county, was built in about 1880 using the still viable log building technique that had prospered from the earliest days of settlement. The well-preserved, one-story, half-dovetailed log, single-pen house features a stone exterior end

chimney and a collection of outbuildings. It is one of several log houses and barns from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to survive, although most of the others, such as the two-room log house of ca. 1910 at 092-5055 in the Mud Fork vicinity are rapidly vanishing.

Houses built by the railroads and coal companies sometimes fit within local traditions, but usually are more clearly based in national prototypes. The three section houses, originally identical, built along the Norfolk and Western Railway in ca. 1880 in Richlands (148-5007), Tiptop (092-5058), and Bluefield (143-5017) are two-room, one-story dwellings with board-and-batten siding and distinctive bracketed canopies at the central entries.

The small tenant houses and industrial workers houses tend not to survive, particularly when built of less substantial materials or methods. The one-story, four-bay, two-room Carl Lester House (092-5156) was built of box-framed lumber in about 1910. The small secondary farm dwelling is the only building recorded in the county utilizing this once popular and inexpensive technology, in which the house is built of a single thickness of boards without any studs or posts.

Grand dwellings owing little to local tradition were built by the most prosperous citizens include the Sidney Higginbotham House on Marion Avenue and the Preston House (158-0005-011), both in Tazewell. These houses were built to accomplish goals of fashion and function, based on the work of accomplished regional or nationally recognized architects. The Higginbotham House was built in about 1910 and features a complex modulated facade with undercut walls and asymmetrically composed elevations under a wide hipped roof [Another Album 1991: 27]. The Preston House, an elaborate Queen Anne-style dwelling with shingled upper walls, was built in 1894 for Henry Preston. A contemporary article describing it said it was designed by William Pierce and featured hot and cold running water and electric bells [Leslie] . It one of very few buildings in the county for which a designer is known. Pierce, a graduate of the University of Virginia, was the brother of a local physician. An historic photograph shows its original contrasting paint scheme [Another Album II 1991: 30].

Like the George P. Hall House in North Tazewell (mentioned above), the Sanders House (143-5022) in Bluefield and the frame house at the corner of Third and Washington streets in Richlands (143-5001) are unusual in their substantial detailing and expensive scale. The former house is a outsize brick dwelling on the outskirts of town with pressed brick façade, elaborate Queen Anne-inspired decorative elements, and interior murals. The latter is an architect-designed frame house with a gambrel roof and unusual porch under the main roof.

Churches across the county tended to reproduce the traditional nave plan in weatherboarded frame structures. Town churches, as detailed above, took various forms based on Gothic or Classical Revival designs. The rural Davis Chapel (092-5142) of 1892 near Richlands adds an octagonal belfry to the conventional three-bay plan. The Old Calvary Church (092-5117) on Clear Fork is a similar building, but with a dramatic and

idiosyncratic gabled tower standing on top of a wide hip-roofed porch. The tower has two louvered pointed vents.

Commercial buildings across the region took traditional forms during the period and sprang up at crossroads and small hamlets throughout the county. The standard gable fronted frame form was supplemented in the early twentieth century by brick or by a form related in detail to the bungalow house type.

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

Tazewell's population continued to increase as the twentieth century progressed. In 1900, it stood at 23,384. By 1920, the population was 27,840, by 1930, 32,477, by 1940, 41,607, and, by 1950, it had grown to 47,512 [U.S. Census: 1900, 1920, 1950: Tazewell County, Va.]. Mining and industry remained Tazewell's principal source of employment and growth during the period between the world wars. Commerce continued to focus on narrow buildings on contiguous lots in the towns of Bluefield, Richlands, and Tazewell. New buildings replaced old buildings or were added on vacant lots on the periphery. Tazewell and North Tazewell, as well as the two Bluefields continued to be connected by streetcars. A brick plant was built at Tip Top before 1914 [Leslie 119].

Several new coal camps, specifically Amonate, Bishop, and Jewell Ridge, were developed in the second quarter of the twentieth century and remain the most evocative settings from the company town era. Amonate, originally called Faraday, was built to serve a new mine by the Pocahontas Fuel Company, beginning in 1924. The camp, equipped with paved sidewalks, telephones, and electric light, eventually included a company store, post office, barber shop, tennis court, baseball field, depot, and a meeting hall that served as church, movie house, and union hall. Population in 1925 stood at 700 (Leslie 119). Improved production in 1929 was accompanied by a new brick school and a handsome Gothic Revival-style frame Methodist Church (092-5133-0004) [Wolfe 1999: 10].

Bishop, named for company engineer Walter Bishop, was begun when the Pocahontas Fuel Company opened a new mine on the Virginia/West Virginia border in 1930. The company built a long, curving series of three house types of one and two stories on both sides of the road. With districts named Store Hill, Post Office, "White" and "Colored" bottoms, Radio Street, and Long Row, much of the residential portion of Bishop remains largely intact. The company provided schools at first and a company store with office, restaurant, pool hall, and barber shop, as well as a boarding house and bath house. A new brick elementary school (092-5138-0004) was built in 1940 near Stoney Ridge. The company built the impressive Alexander Methodist Church (092-5138-0001) at one end of town in 1930 [Wolfe 1999:12-13].

The Jewell Ridge Coal Company, had opened a mine west of Richlands in 1910. The company's town, constructed in the 1920s, was unusual in that it was built well above the mines on the top of a 3,500-acre mountain-top. More than one hundred mostly one-room

company houses in several basic forms were constructed along a winding principal street. In addition to schools, post office, church and store, Jewell Ridge had a YMCA clubhouse with a gymnasium and theater, and a hospital, as well as electric power and treated water [Wolfe 1999: 31]. A Presbyterian church (092-5088) served the population from a central location. The company store (092-5089) was rebuilt in ca 1940 as a large Colonial Revival-style brick structure. All the main building surrounded a landscaped park. Restored in recent years it continues to provide a central focus for the village as a community center. After World War II, the houses were offered for sale to residents and the camp continues to have an appearance of careful maintenance.

The population of the county seat increased very modestly as the twentieth century progressed. In 1900, it stood at 1,096. By 1920, it was about 1,261 and, by 1950, it had grown to 1,347 [U.S. Census: 1900, 1920, 1950: Tazewell County, Va.]. Service and commercial activity remained the town of Tazewell's principal source of employment and growth during the period between the world wars. Commerce continued to focus on narrow buildings on contiguous lots in the downtown section. New buildings replaced old buildings or were added on vacant lots on the periphery. The streetscape lining Main Street was gradually filled in and renewed. The downtown area continued to be served by the electric streetcar running to North Tazewell. The hotels of Tazewell changed greatly in this period. A new three-story brick hotel rose on the site of the old Jeffersonville Hotel before 1929, called the Tazewell Hotel [Sanborn Map 1929]. The streetcar ceased operation in 1933, probably due to competition from automobile transportation.

There were no county planning or zoning ordinances. Population between 1940 and 1950 continued the growth pattern visible for the many previous decades [U.S. Population Census 1940 and 1950]. The Great Depression did not as seriously affect Tazewell as it did larger communities with an industrial labor base. Among other projects, Depression-era Federal agencies' programs resulted in the improvements in public works, such as the commodious Classical Revival-style Tazewell Post Office (158-0005-037), constructed in the county seat in 1936. It is a good example of the kinds of substantial architecture constructed by the Federal government in the early twentieth century. A similar Bluefield Post Office (092-0027) was built in the 1930s in Bluefield, nearly identical to the post offices built in some other small towns in the region, including the post office in Christiansburg, Virginia. They are part of an important group of post offices built in the region as part of a New Deal-era government works projects and part of a nationwide collection of architecturally refined public buildings. Both continue to serve their original purpose, combining Federal Revival and Greek Revival details in an innovative and expressive manner suggesting to users the eighteenth-century origins of the U. S. and expressing the increased presence of the Federal government in local life.

A renewed emphasis on education embraced all the regions of the county as school consolidation and increased county funding spurred erection of larger, better-built schools. A new Tazewell High School (158-0005-064) was built in 1931 in the county seat on the hill just behind the site of the present Tazewell Public Library (158-0005-062). The large, two-story, brick school building, similar to other larger school buildings

from the period of school consolidation, such as the Bishop School (092-5138-0004), incorporated an Art Deco-style classicism which lessened the monotonous effect of the large scale and repetitive window patterns of the building. Black students in the area were served, during the days of segregation, by Tazewell County High School, which ceased operation upon the integration the two high schools in 1965 [Wolfe 1999: 58-59]. Smaller rural schools also incorporated modern detailing into their designs. The Abb's Valley School (092-5043), a one-story, two-room school with gabled roof and exposed rafter ends dates from about 1920. The frame building features banks of five six-over-sash windows designed, in the educational literature, to give uni-directional light over the left shoulders of students in each room. It is typical of a series of similar school buildings from the period.

Compared to the intense period of change that followed the Civil War with reconstruction, industrialization and the dominating advancement of the railroad, the period following WWI was one of slower and more steady progress per decade. The population continued to increase, but at a slower pace. With the dominance of the railroad as a point of transport for goods, many industries concentrated around the railroads and the communities that developed around them. More people moved to these towns and communities during this time, which is reflected in the growth of services and institutions in the towns of Tazewell, Bluefield, Richlands, and other smaller communities such as Raven and Doran.

Commercial buildings included the substantial two-story brick Robinson Mercantile Building of ca. 1920 in Raven (092-5085) with its shed roof and two-story porch sheltering a long storefront. Wilson's Restaurant (092-5084), also in Raven, is a small one-story gable-fronted structure built in about 1920 using a material growing in popularity. The locally unique rock-faced concrete blocks of which it is constructed were manufactured in a small shop nearby by Reese Webb and widely employed in the area.

Other rural stores from the period include the store at Drytown (092-5066) of ca. 1930, a one-story building with details derived from the period bungalows, Tomlinson's Restaurant (143-5043) in Bluefield, a two-story, brick, shed-roofed building of the same date, a large group of similar, plainly detailed, brick stores in Bluefield and some in Richlands. The one-story, gable-fronted store at 092-5098 near Maiden Spring is a well-preserved example of the most common form of store from the post-Civil War period until the 1930s. The central entry is flanked by two-over-two windows and sheltered by a plainly detailed shed porch.

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

In 1932 the Byrd Road Act was passed, establishing a secondary state road system. As a result, the number of hard surfaced roads in the state tripled within a decade. By 1939 the State Highway Commissioner declared that “practically all horse-drawn equipment has vanished from the highways, and motor equipment taken its place. (Department of Transportation, 13-14).” In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, the earlier crossroad stores either transformed or were replaced by a new building type, the service station. Service stations, such as the enamel panel-covered service station in Bluefield (143-5014) and automobile dealerships also emerged as a highly visible commercial entity in the towns. An example of the latter is the one-story brick Bluestone Motor Company in Bluefield of 1930 (143-5019). Bridges, such as the remarkable arched concrete bridge at Rt. 91 over Wolf Creek (092-5164) in the southeastern part of the county were built in a wide variety of materials and forms.

Masonic and other fraternal lodges were fixtures of the social and architectural landscape in most communities. The Tazewell Masonic Lodge #62 (158-0005-040) built a new building in 1931 in the county seat. The new lodge building took the form of a traditional two-story brick commercial building with a central name tablet and first-floor storefront.

The opera house typical of the new towns of the late nineteenth century, scene of local and traveling productions, was largely replaced by movie theaters. Movies were viewed at the Clinch Theater, the former opera house built in 1916. This theater was demolished in recent years. Movies were viewed at the Clinch Theater, the former opera house built in 1916. This theater was demolished in recent years. Surviving structures built for that purpose include only the Raven Theater (092-5083).

The industries that had started before and after the Civil War had prospered over the last half century with the advancement of the railroad system making markets more accessible. Chief among these was coal mining. New and larger mines and new coal camps such as Bishop and Amonate testified to the local supremacy of coal mining, in spite of several serious mining accidents and union agitation. Milling is represented in this period by the massive concrete block Eclipse Milling Company in Bluefield, where the proximity to the railroad allowed shipments of grain and flour to come and go readily.

Although the fighting was far removed from Tazewell County during World War I and World War II, the County became directly involved by sending her men overseas to fight and by numerous efforts at home to support the war. In cooperation with the rest of the country, Tazewell County residents rationed food and other supplies to provide for the soldiers. Numerous canneries were constructed in the communities to help in this effort and large quantities of livestock were shipped overseas. Partially as a result of the communal efforts made to support the war, social consciousness and responsibility became heightened during this time. With the majority of the community churches well established, religious leaders of the area began to turn their attention to mission work in the remote mountain regions. Among other efforts, the Presbyterian Church sent workers to Jewell Ridge to hold summer programs in the 1920s.

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

The company-built houses of Jewell Ridge, Amonate, and Bishop tended to be built in the latest styles and forms. Jewell Ridge house, built in the mid 1920s, are almost all small, single-family dwellings with bungalow detailing and foursquare plans, with four nearly identical rooms grouped around a central flue. The house at 42 Main Road (092-5090), like most of the buildings in Jewell Ridge, features such Arts-and-Crafts-inspired details as exposed rafter ends, latticed porches, decorative brackets in the gables, and gable eaves that angle out as they approach the ridge. The many houses at all three camps are strung out in long lines along a curving road corresponding to the valley-bottom or ridge-top location. The houses at Amonate and Bishop are more varied, with two-family double houses like American Foursquare dwellings (such as 092-5133-0006), similar single family houses, and smaller one-story one- and two-family dwellings (such as 092-5133-0005) at Amonate. Those at Bishop alternate between gable front and hip-roofed examples of duplex dwellings, including 092-5138-0002 and 0003).

Residential areas on the outskirts of the towns of Richlands, Bluefield, and Tazewell was filled in during the first half of the twentieth century on often quiet, narrow, tree-lined streets. Fully realized bungalows or foursquare dwellings appear on Tazewell Avenue in Tazewell and in Bluefield and Richlands (the pair of bungalows on Tazewell Avenue in Bluefield at 143-5054 and 5055 are good examples). The frame Superintendent's House (092-5133-0001) in Amonate is one of the most sophisticated bungalows in the county, with its battered foundation and Craftsman detailing. Colonial-style detailing appears occasionally instead of the Craftsman detail usually associated with bungalows. These houses, however, are like bungalows in their form and plan. Rural bungalows include the house on Fairgrounds Avenue in Tazewell (158-5029).

The most elaborate houses from the period between the world wars were built in the Colonial Revival style, with classical entries, porch, dormers, and brick end chimneys combined with complex, functional floor plans. The large brick house at 158-5030 on Fincastle Turnpike (now the school board offices), with its well-formed cornice and elegant one-story porch forming a classical frontispiece, is one of the best-preserved examples.

The New Dominion (1946-Present)

Locally-based commercial enterprises in the county continued to serve the citizens from the centrally located business areas. After the middle of the century, rather than invest in new buildings or demolish the existing stock of commercial buildings, merchants and building owners chose, in many cases, to modernize the exteriors of the existing building stock. Often this took the form of a new aluminum storefronts. Many stores received this treatment, substantially transforming the streetscape.

New shopping areas began to draw shoppers away from pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods and business district. Competition from the automobile and long-distance air travel led to the closing of the rail passenger stations at Bluefield, Richlands and North Tazewell. The loss of traditional commerce downtown has been softened by the opening of new specialty shops, restaurants, and other businesses mostly serving the legal and government office population. Expansion of public facilities and services was a necessary accompaniment to the changes Tazewell experienced during the period. A number of commercial buildings were converted to county government use at the county seat.

The county government expanded and reorganized during this time. In 1951, the town of Bluefield built the handsome International-style-influenced Bluefield Municipal Building (143-5004). The Jeffersonville Hospital opened in 1947, operated by Dr. Mary Elizabeth Johnston and Dr. Rufus Brittain [Leslie 182]. It closed in 1973, when the town's newest hospital, Tazewell Community Hospital, opened at the far east end of the town. A hospital was also provided in Jewell Ridge.

Settlement patterns after World War II did not change at first, as most residential development was concentrated in pre-existing blocks in the towns. Later subdivisions lie outside the boundaries of the towns. Although modernist design was utilized regularly for commercial and industrial buildings in some parts of Tazewell County, most domestic architecture in the study area in the years after World War II remained heavily influenced by traditionalist Colonial Revival styles.

As the community grew during this period, its churches also expanded. When Tazewell Presbyterian Church [158-0005-081] burned in 1959, everything but the brick outer shell of the building was destroyed. The architect who had designed the original brick, Classical Revival-style building in 1924 was chosen to oversee the rebuilding. The reconstructed church incorporated most of the surviving original fabric, and remains a good early example of historic preservation.

Graham Presbyterian Church (143-5047) in Bluefield was built at about the same time, with an odd mixture of dormer windows and vaguely realized Gothic details.

In 1987, under the leadership of organizing president Bettie Byrd St. Clair, the county's citizens revived the concept of a historical society to aid in the improvement and

preservation of historic materials, including buildings. The society has encouraged preservation of buildings and has published a number of pictorial histories. Toward that end, the society has worked closely with local government and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to identify strategies for achieving historic preservation goals in the community.

Survey Results by Theme and Period

The following list includes multiple entries for those sites in the survey that were assigned more than one theme.

Domestic Theme: This theme relates to the homes of Tazewell County residents. Contributing property types represented in the survey include modest to expensive single dwellings and multiple dwellings. Other property types that might have been included, apartment buildings and hotels, were not represented. Associated domestic landscape features included vegetable gardens, landscape plantings, walkways, staircases, fences, and many stone and brick retaining walls. Most of the sites in the current survey project relate to this theme. There was a total of 177 domestic properties, only a few of which were built as multiple dwellings.

Contributing Domestic Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	5
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	23
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	108
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	22
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	4
Total	182

Subsistence / Agriculture Theme: Most of the land presently within the city boundaries is urban or suburban in character, historically the area supported several subsistence and production farms. This theme broadly identifies methods of procurement, processing, and storage of food. Resource types historically associated with this aspect of Tazewell County's development included small family farmsteads, large farm seats, meat houses, smokehouses, granaries, silos, agricultural fields, barns, animal shelters, tool sheds, and stockyards. Typically agricultural and more urban uses mingled at the edges of the towns and still do today. Many secondary resources relate to this theme. The three properties that were individually identified are barns or fences that were related to farms on which the principal dwelling has been demolished or removed.

Contributing Subsistence/ Agriculture Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	3
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	3

Government / Law / Politics Theme: This theme relates primarily to political and governmental activities and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed. Property types associated with this theme in Tazewell County include post offices, municipal offices, public works projects and other government-sponsored building projects; and places associated with governmental leaders. Only one contributing property was documented: the Bluefield Municipal Building (143-5004).

Contributing Government/ Law/ Politics Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	1
Total	1

Health Care / Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Property types in Tazewell County associated with this theme include medical businesses or offices and hospitals. No historic property associated with this theme was identified in the survey area.

Contributing Health Care/ Medicine Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	2
Total	2

Education Theme: Various types of schools are the primary resource types associated

with this theme in Tazewell County, one-room, two-room, consolidated, elementary, and secondary schools operated from the late nineteenth century through the modern period. Six historic properties associated with this theme were identified in the county: the large brick school (092-5138-0004) to serve the coal camp of Bishop on the county's western edge. The most common surviving resource related to this theme is the one-story frame two-room school dating from the second and third decades of the twentieth century, such as the small school in Abb's Valley (092-5043).

Contributing Education Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	6
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	6

Military / Defense Theme: The survey area includes properties with above- and below-ground resources directly associated with the 1760s French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the Civil War, and indirectly associated with the First and Second World Wars, the Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam War. Few related resource types are located in the county. Only one site was linked with the theme: Rocky Dell (092-5065) on Clear Fork of Wolf Creek, the home of folk heroine Molly Tyne, who rode through the mountains to Wytheville to warn of a Federal attack.

Contributing Military/ Defense Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	1
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements. Property types in Tazewell County associated with this theme include meeting halls and community centers. One historic property associated with this theme

was documented for the survey project: the carefully detailed Harmon Lodge Masonic Lodge (143-5005) in Bluefield of about 1900.

Contributing Social Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	1
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

Recreation / Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and the academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts, literature, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad cultural movements. Property types in Tazewell County that related to this theme in historic periods included theaters, opera houses, gymnasiums, swimming pools, tennis courts, playing fields, playgrounds, and fairgrounds. One historic property associated with this theme was documented in the county: The Raven Theater in Raven (092-5083).

Contributing Recreation/ Arts Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	1
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

Transportation / Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Property types associated with transportation and communication networks in Tazewell County have historically included rail-related resources (railroads, passenger and freight stations, engine houses, trains, and bridges), road-related resources (roads, turnpikes, taverns, streetcar systems, automobiles, bridges, service stations, and automobile dealerships), and pedestrian-related resources (sidewalks and trails). Among the properties identified in the district that relate to the theme include: a ca. 1950 Service Station (143-5014), the

Bluestone Motor Company (143-5019) in Bluefield, and several bridges, including the picturesque arched concrete bridge over the Laurel Creek. Railroad related resources are the three related section houses along the Norfolk and Western Railway (092-5058, 143-5017, and 148-5007)

Contributing Transportation/ Communication Sites by period	
European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	3
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	4
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	1
Total	7

Commerce / Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types in Tazewell County historically associated with the theme include office buildings, stores, warehouses, commercial blocks, and banks; these resources housed various businesses, hotels, general stores, specialty stores, restaurants, and the offices of professional, organizational, and financial institutions. Historically significant commercial buildings include two banks in Bluefield and the many traditional commercial buildings along the main streets in Bluefield, Richlands, and in smaller communities that housed a constantly shifting list of restaurants, furniture, hardware, grocery, and clothing stores. The WBF White and Sons Hardware Company Building in Richlands (148-5003) is one of the earliest and features elaborate pressed metal detailing. The second largest number of buildings identified in the study area (41) are associated with this theme:

Contributing Commerce/ Trade Sites by period	
European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	10
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	28
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	3
Total	41

Industry / Processing / Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types in the Tazewell County region historically associated with this theme

include quarries, mills (grist, textile, woodworking), factories, power plants, tanneries, village shops, other small crafts and industrial sites, and mines. One historic property associated with this theme has been documented in the survey area from the late nineteenth century: the Taylor Mill on the Clinch River west of Tazewell (092-5160). The Bluestone Bedding Company (143-5160) and the Eclipse Milling Company of Bluefield (143-5013) are industrial buildings dating from the early twentieth century. Few resources directly associated with mining survive in the coal camps that were surveyed.

Contributing Industry/ Processing/ Extraction Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	2
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	1
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	3

Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual, and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment. Contributing property types historically associated with this theme in Tazewell County might include parking lots, parks, gardens, and natural features (river, stream valleys). All of the resources documented in the survey project relate in some way to this theme, as they comprise various aspects of the county’s built environment as a response to the natural setting, but none were singled out especially significant.

Contributing Landscape Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions in connection with spiritual beliefs. Property types historically associated with

this theme in Tazewell County include churches and church-related residences. Sixteen contributing properties associated with this theme were recorded as part of the present project: among them were those sited in rural locations, such as the Pleasant Hill, Wesley Chapel, Davis Chapel, and Crabtree Chapel Methodist churches, the Wilbur Memorial and First Methodist churches in Tazewell and Bluefield, respectively, and the St. Mary’s Episcopal Church in Bluefield. The coal company churches identified are comprised of Jewell Ridge Presbyterian Church, Amonate Methodist Church, and Alexander Methodist Church in Bishop.

Contributing Religion Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	11
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	6
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	17

Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies. Property types historically associated with this theme in Tazewell County include cemeteries, graves, and mortuaries. The only property identified with this theme in this survey of Tazewell County is the gate and wall of the Jeffersonville Cemetery in Tazewell (158-5035) of ca. 1890.

Contributing Funerary Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	1
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

Ethnicity / Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia. In Tazewell County, properties historically associated with African-Americans comprise the largest group of resources related to this

theme. One historic property directly associated with this theme has been documented in the survey area: the Wilbur Memorial Methodist Church in Tazewell.

Contributing Ethnicity/ Immigration Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	1
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

Settlement Patterns Theme: This theme explores the strategies for utilizing an area in response to subsistence, demographic, sociopolitical, and religious aspects of cultural systems; and is concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. Property types historically associated with this theme in Tazewell County reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites and landscapes. No historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area.

Contributing Settlement Patterns Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

Architecture / Landscape Architecture / Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing, and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns, and cities for human use and enjoyment. Property types historically associated with Tazewell County might include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, buildings exemplary of national styles, landscaped parks, gardens and cemeteries, urban design, and planned communities. No sites identified with this theme were identified in the survey area:

Contributing Architecture/ Landscape Architecture/ Community Planning Sites by

period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

Technology / Engineering Theme: This theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to its physical, biological, and cultural environments. All resource types may contribute to the understanding of this theme. It also involves the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. Related property types in Tazewell County might include wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, transportation-related works, and various large-scale or industrial structures, engines, and machinery. No historic properties associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area.

Contributing Technology/ Engineering Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

This historic architecture survey was conducted from winter of 2000 to spring of 2001 to identify and document approximately two hundred and twenty-five (225) properties in Tazewell County to the reconnaissance level and twenty-five (26) to the intensive level. When completed the survey comprised a total of 250 primary resources. Fourteen (14) of the properties were noncontributing resources in the Graham Historic District in Bluefield, designed to permit listing of the district in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Methodology

Fieldwork, which involved vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance of the county and the towns within it, was preceded by reviews of primary and secondary sources in order to identify historic building types and individual building histories. Boundaries of districts were selected in consultation with the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office based on National Register historic district standards of integrity. All properties were documented to the reconnaissance level according to DHR standards. A total of 250 properties were inventoried. For each of the surveyed properties, the contractor took 35mm black and white photographs, noted exterior architectural features, stated potential significance, and prepared a sketch plan of the site. If owners or other informants were available, Worsham gathered limited historic background on the properties. Where possible, interiors were accessed with the occupants' permission (a sketch of the floor plan was prepared for those properties). Limited historic research and oral history interviews supplemented the fieldwork to provide contextual information on individual properties.

Following field recording efforts, processing of materials and preparation of site files was begun. Site information was recorded in DHR's information database, Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), version IPS3.00L (released April 1994, modified May 1994). Upon completion of data entry, the final report, with recommendations for future survey, register, and planning activities, was prepared, including an historic overview of the county's architectural development, and brief discussions of eighteen DHR-defined historic themes with descriptions of relevant property types and lists of associated properties. Appendices include IPS-generated alphabetical and numerical inventories of surveyed properties.

Printouts of the computerized survey files have been placed in acid-free envelopes along with original photographs and other materials. The original files and a copy of the survey report are stored in the DHR Archives in Richmond, Virginia. Photocopies of these materials, plus the original field notes, are stored at RRPO, 1030 Penmar Avenue, SE,

Roanoke, VA. Additional photocopies of the survey files and report will be provided to the county. Copies of the report also will be available in the Tazewell County Public Library.

Expected Results

The investigators anticipated the findings detailed below in part from a wide familiarity with the region from numerous survey projects and from preliminary historic research.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Two hundred and fifty buildings were surveyed in Tazewell County as part of this project which brings the total number of surveyed sites in Tazewell County to four hundred and twenty eight, not including the individual sites in the historic districts of Pocahontas, Cedar Bluff, and Tazewell. This represents as little as 20% of what a comprehensive survey should ultimately include in Tazewell County.

The areas along US 460 and St Rt, 58 through the county are targeted as areas of commercial and industrial growth where historic resources would be effected by future development. The survey information which includes a statement of potential significance should be consulted in future planning efforts for these areas in particular.

The survey produced results indicating the high survival rate of important resources, chiefly dwellings and commercial buildings, related to the growth and expansion of the county in the years after the Civil War as an important agricultural and mining region. It is expected that commercial development will continue unabated in rural areas along highways for the foreseeable future. Under the present planning and zoning system there will undoubtedly be erosion of the quality and number of surveyed commercial buildings and dwellings.

EVALUATION

The two hundred and fifty buildings surveyed were selected based on a need for representation across all relevant time periods and themes as identified by the Department of Historic Resources. Each property was evaluated against defined historic contexts, registration criteria, and periods and areas of significance.

Potential Historic Designation

The Virginia Landmarks Register provides for the recognition of significant state historic landmarks and for the review of impacts which state-funded or permitted projects might have on registered landmarks. Occasionally, state funding is available to properties listed on or eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register. State tax credits have recently become available for rehabilitation of residential and income-producing properties.

The National Register of Historic Places is a federal designation that honors a property by recognizing its importance to its community, state or the Nation. Owners of listed property may be able to obtain Federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. In addition, Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply. Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed or eligible property must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to try and minimize any harmful effects of the project upon the historic property.

Eligibility Standards

The National Park Service has developed a set of standards, the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, by which properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are evaluated. These Criterion are set forth in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. In order to qualify for listing on the National Register, a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity.

Significance

In order for a property or district to be considered for National Register listing, it must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four NRHP Criterion for Evaluation. Significance of a property or district is determined through its association with an important historic context (historical pattern). Historic contexts relate to the eighteen historic themes developed by DHR: domestic, subsistence/agriculture, government/law/political, health care/medicine, education, military/defense, religion,

social, recreation and the arts, transportation/communication, commerce/trade, industry/processing/extraction, landscape, funerary, ethnicity/immigration, settlement patterns, architecture/landscape architecture/community planning, and technology/engineering. Properties/districts can be determined to be significant within more than one historic context. It can also be deemed significant on one or more geographic level (i.e. local, state, national).

The criterion describe how properties/districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criterion for Evaluation (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation):

Criterion A: Event

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Types of Events

A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history. A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation.

Association of the Property with the Event

The property must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative.

Significance of the Association

Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A. The property's specific association must be considered important as well.

Criterion B: Person

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance of the Individual

The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within an historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group.

Association with the Property

Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. The individual's association with the property must be documented. Speculative associations are not acceptable. Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Criterion C: Design/Construction

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Resources that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, districts, are defined within the context of this criterion. Districts must be an unified entity and possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991:5).

Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods, and Methods of Construction

To be eligible under this portion of the criterion, a property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics," the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources,
- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class,
- The evolution of that class, or
- The transition between classes of resources.

Work of a Master

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

Properties Possessing High Artistic Values

High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible, however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may

be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archeological Sites

Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property or district to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property/district must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity. The National Register Criteria recognizes seven aspects that define integrity. The aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the seven aspects of integrity (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criterion for Evaluation):

Location- the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design- the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

Setting- the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials- the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship- the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling- a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association- the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

Properties Eligible for National Register Listing

As a part of the survey, twenty-five properties were selected as being potentially eligible for National Register Listing and were surveyed on an intensive level. The intensive level survey includes a statement of significance which includes an evaluation, a discussion of the properties integrity as well as recommended boundaries for the property. At the conclusion of the project, the following properties were presented for review to the DHR National Register Evaluation Team and determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

The following buildings and districts have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register by the DHR Staff Evaluation Team.

Properties individually eligible for National Register Listing

092-5065	Rocky Dell
092-5071	W.K. Asbury House
092-5076	Humphrey House
092-5121	Frame House
092-5133-0004	Amonate Methodist Church
143-5022	Sanders House, Bluefield

Historic districts eligible for National Register listing.

092-5133	Amonate Historic District
092-5138	Bishop Historic District
092-5190	Jewell Ridge Historic District
092-5066	The Cove Rural Historic District
143-5072	Graham Historic District
148-5012	Richlands Historic District

As a result of the survey, additional properties were identified that may be potentially eligible for individual National Register listing pending further investigation and/or intensive-level survey. The following properties are recommended for further study:

Individual Properties

092-0001	Thomas Witten House
092-5010	House, 111 Front Street, Richlands
092-5060	Archibald Thompson House
092-5160	Taylor's Mill
092-5165	Stephen Deskins House
158-0004	George P. Hall House Tazewell vic.
158-5026	Harvey George Peery House, Tazewell vic.
158-5036	Ben Bolt, Tazewell vic.
158-5042	Strasleigh, Tazewell
158-5043	Wilbur Memorial Methodist Church

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Future Survey and Documentation Efforts

Since this project was limited to two hundred and fifty properties, it necessarily excluded many historic resources (those fifty years of age or older) that remain within the county. A comprehensive survey is necessary to document a more complete range of property types that represent all of Tazewell's historic themes and time periods. In addition, more intensive surveys for important buildings already examined could be undertaken.

Preservation Planning Recommendations

Tazewell County presently has a number of individual properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Three historic districts already listed. The zoning ordinance should contain the provision allowing historic overlay ordinances to be locally established that would protect specific historic properties. Architectural review boards could be set up in the current and proposed individual districts to set standards for work.

The next step in preserving the county's historic resources should be to prepare a preservation plan involving extensive participation and collaboration between the county and town governments, local preservation advocates, merchants' associations, owners of historic properties, the Planning District Commission, and other interested citizens, business interests, preservationists, and planners. The preservation planning process should be inclusive and comprehensive in nature, should integrate the findings of this and future survey efforts into the policy-making procedures of the county, and should meet state and national standards for historic preservation as well as the needs of the community. Survey data can be utilized as a means for the community to identify opportunities for conservation of the essential elements which give the rural and urban

districts their historic character, to reduce potential conflicts between preservation and development forces, and to resolve any such disputes in an orderly and productive manner. It would serve the county by integrating historic preservation with economic development, heritage tourism, education, conservation, and community development efforts.

Establish Rural Historic Districts

In many instances, Tazewell County's rural landscape and settlement patterns have remained relatively unchanged. Establishment of an additional rural historic district, in the Cove and Thompson Valley area identified as potentially eligible, will help to preserve the traditional character of the county with its unique farming styles.

Education

Develop a local history curriculum in the local schools that incorporates information available through DHR and the Tazewell County Historical Society. It should be recognized that an understanding of the architectural and historic resources within the County is essential to the proper and successful stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent. An educational curriculum should be devised that uses field trips to take advantage of the local resources.

Tourism

It is recommended that Tazewell County coordinate special events that combine the natural resources of the County with the historic and prehistoric resources to promote tourism as well as a greater understanding and appreciation of the county's heritage.

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Appendix A: Inventory of Surveyed Resources by Identification Number

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
092-0001	Thomas Witten House (intensive) James St. Clair	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-0018	George Oscar Thompson House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-0074	Logan Street School	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5029	Bridge #6013, Rt. 610 over Little River	POUNDING MILL
092-5043	Abb's Valley School	TIPTOP
092-5044	Billups House	TIPTOP
092-5045	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5046	Bradshaw House	TIPTOP
092-5047	Harmon House	TIPTOP
092-5048	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5049	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5050	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5051	Log Barn	TIPTOP
092-5052	Frame House (intensive)	TIPTOP
092-5053	North Fork Clinch River Railroad Bridge	TIPTOP
092-5054	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5055	Log House	TIPTOP
092-5056	Wagner House	TIPTOP
092-5057	Bailey Methodist Church	TIPTOP
092-5058	Tiptop Section House (intensive)	TIPTOP
092-5059	Bowen Farm (intensive) French's Farm	TIPTOP
092-5060	Archibald Thompson House (intensive)	HUTCHINSON ROCK
092-5061	Stowers House G & R Farm	TIPTOP
092-5062	House	TIPTOP
092-5063	Buchanan House (intensive)	TIPTOP
092-5064	Cox House	TIPTOP
092-5065	Rocky Dell (intensive)	TIPTOP
092-5066	Drytown Store	TIPTOP
092-5067	Hawkins-Sparks House	POUNDING MILL

092-5068	Baptist Valley School	POUNDING MILL
092-5069	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5070	Bailey House	POUNDING MILL
092-5071	W. K. Asbury House (intensive)	POUNDING MILL
092-5072	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5073	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5074	Frame and Log House	POUNDING MILL
092-5075	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5076	Humphrey House (intensive)	POUNDING MILL
092-5077	Norfolk and Western Railroad	TIPTOP
	Underpass	
092-5078	Lockhart-Gillespie House	RICHLANDS
092-5079	McGlothlin House	KEEN MOUNTAIN
092-5080	Second Upper Red Ash Co. Store	RICHLANDS
092-5081	Red Ash Company House #1	RICHLANDS
092-5082	Red Ash Company House #2	RICHLANDS
092-5083	Raven Theater	RICHLANDS
092-5084	Wilson's Restaurant	RICHLANDS
092-5085	Robinson Merchantile Building	RICHLANDS
092-5086	Osbourne House	RICHLANDS
092-5087	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5088	Jewel Ridge Prebyterian Church	JEWELL RIDGE
092-5089	Jewel Ridge Company Store	JEWELL RIDGE
092-5090	Jewell Ridge Company House	JEWELL RIDGE
	(intensive)	
092-5091	Frame House	JEWELL RIDGE
092-5092	Peery House	POUNDING MILL
092-5093	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5094	Bowen House	POUNDING MILL
092-5095	Robert Barns House	POUNDING MILL
092-5096	Humphrey House	POUNDING MILL
092-5097	Brown House	POUNDING MILL
092-5098	Store	POUNDING MILL
092-5099	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5100	Pleasant Hill Methodist Church	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5101	Six House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5102	Frame House	HUTCHINSON ROCK
092-5103	Log House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5104	Log House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5105	Brooks-Hypes House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5106	Wesley Chapel Methodist Church	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5107	Neal House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5108	Necessary House	CHATHAM HILL
092-5109	Crabtree Chapel Methodist Church	CHATHAM HILL
092-5110	Frame House	CHATHAM HILL
092-5111	Keister House	BROADFORD

092-5112	Frame House	CHATHAM HILL
092-5117	Cove Creek Church	COVE CREEK
092-5118	Frame House	COVE CREEK
092-5119	Frame House	COVE CREEK
092-5120	Frame House	COVE CREEK
092-5121	Frame House (intensive)	COVE CREEK
092-5122	Leffel House	COVE CREEK
092-5123	Chestnut Grove Christian Church	COVE CREEK
092-5124	Frame Church	COVE CREEK
092-5125	Peary, C.H. House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5126	Frame House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5127	Lambert, John M. House	AMONATE
092-5128	Store	AMONATE
092-5129	Frame House	AMONATE
092-5130	Long's Store	AMONATE
092-5131	Frame House	AMONATE
092-5132	Poe, Charlie House	AMONATE
092-5133-0001	Superintendant's House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5133-0002	Doctor's House and Off., Amonate	AMONATE
092-5133-0003	Duplex Company House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5133-0004	Amonate Methodist Church (intensive)	AMONATE
	Trinity Full Gospel Church	
092-5133-0005	Company House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5133-0006	Duplex Company House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5133-0007	Crockett House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5134	Log House	AMONATE
092-5135	Log House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5136	Log House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5137	Brewster Log House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5138-0001	Alexander Methodist Church	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5138-0002	Duplex Company House, Bishop	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5138-0003	Duplex Company House, Bishop	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5138-0004	Bishop School	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5139	Dix Creek Church	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5140	Sayersville Store	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5141	Log House	RICHLANDS
092-5142	Davis Chapel Church	RICHLANDS
	Boy Scout Troop 61	
092-5143	Log Barn	RICHLANDS
092-5144	Rock fence	RICHLANDS
092-5145	Log Barn	RICHLANDS
092-5146	Stone House	RICHLANDS
092-5147	Log House	RICHLANDS
092-5148	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5149	Log House	RICHLANDS

092-5150	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5151	Steelsburg School	RICHLANDS
092-5152	Ferrell House (intensive)	RICHLANDS
092-5153	Log House	RICHLANDS
092-5154	Frame Church (intensive)	POUNDING MILL
092-5155	Log House	POUNDING MILL
	Creek Crossing Farm	
092-5156	Lester, Carl House (intensive)	RICHLANDS
092-5157	Lester Farm (intensive)	RICHLANDS
092-5158	Adams Farm	RICHLANDS
092-5159	Wardell Store	RICHLANDS
092-5160	Taylor's Mill (intensive)	RICHLANDS
092-5161	Frame House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5162	School	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5163	Sol Osbourne House	BROADFORD
092-5164	Concrete Bridge, Rt. 91 over Laurel Creek	BROADFORD
092-5165	Stephen Deskins	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5001	Concrete Block House	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5002	Brick House	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5003	The First National Bank	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5004	Bluefield, Virginia Municipal Building	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5005	Harmon Lodge #222 A.F. and A.M. Masonic Lodge	BRAMWELL (WV)
	New Graham Pharmacy	
143-5006	Bank of Graham	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Laurel Mountain Medical	
143-5008	First Methodist Church	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5009	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5010	Frame House, 711 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5011	Frame House, 313 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5012	Frame Bungalow, 710 Tazewell Ave	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5013	Eclipse Milling Company	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Eclipse Austin Transfer and Storage	
143-5014	Service Station, 320 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5015	Frame House, 325 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5016	W.B. Morton and Co. Building	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5017	Bluefield Section House	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5018	Frame House, 321 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5019	Bluestone Motor Company	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5020	Brick Bungalow, 423 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5021	Frame House, 334 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5022	Sanders House (intensive)	COVE CREEK
143-5023	Commercial Building, 502 Virginia	BRAMWELL (WV)

	Avenue	
	Tae-Kwon-Do	
143-5024	Commercial Building, 510 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Romantic Moods/Tammy's Cafe Coffehouse	
143-5025	Commercial Building, 514 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Danka Business Systems	
143-5026	Commercial Building, 520 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Sealed With A Kiss Gifts	
143-5027	Commercial Building, 524 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Hopes and Dreams Bridal and Formal Wear	
143-5028	Commercial Building, 528 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Mother Earth Natural Foods/Graham Barber Shop	
143-5029	Commercial Building, 532 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Leslie Ann's Dress Shop/L.David Holbrook CPA	
143-5030	Commercial Building, 534 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Executive Office Suites	
143-5031	Commercial Building, Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Graham Jewelry	
143-5032	Commercial Building, 546 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Zane Dale Christian, Attorney	
143-5033	Commercial Building, 6__ Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Graham Floral	
143-5034	Commercial Building, 6__ Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Corner Stone Gift Shop	
143-5035	Bluefield Monument Company	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5036	Warehouse, 416 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5037	Warehouse, 408 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5038	Warehouse, 406 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5039	First Century Bank	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5040	Bluestone Bedding Company	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Millsap Electric	

143-5041	Noncontributing Building	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5042	Skip's Repair Service Amex	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5043	Tomlinson Restaurant Quik Stop Superette/Nothing But Grass Music Supplies	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5044	Carpetland	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5045	Bluefield Cleaners	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5046	Adam C. Plaster Dentist	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5047	Graham Presbyterian Church	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5048	Dentist's Office	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5049	Frame House, 207 College Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5050	Frame House, 515 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5051	Frame House, 513 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5052	Venture Printing/ Bluefield Insurance Agency	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5053	Frame House, 511 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5054	Brick Bungalow, 507 Tazewell Ave	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5055	Brick Bungalow, 505 Tazewell Ave	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5056	Frame House, 503 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5057	Brick House, 501 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5058	Frame House, 504 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5059	Frame House, 506 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5060	Frame House, 508 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5061	Brick House, 510 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5062	Frame House, 512 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5063	Professional Pool of Virginia	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5064	Bank of Tazewell County	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5066	Dairy Queen	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5067	Frame House, 415 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5068	Brick Bungalow, 417 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5069	Brick Bungalow, 415 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5070	Bluefield Bandstand	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5071	Garage	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5072	Commercial Building, 560 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
148-5001	Frame House, Third and Washington streets	RICHLANDS
148-5002	Commercial Building, Second and Washington sts.	RICHLANDS
148-5003	WBF White and Sons Hardware Co	RICHLANDS
148-5004	Comm. Building (intens.), Suffolk and Front sts	RICHLANDS
148-5005	Commercial Building, 1249 Front Street Free Press Building	RICHLANDS

148-5006	Commercial Building, 12__ Front Street	RICHLANDS
148-5007	Richlands Section House	RICHLANDS
148-5008	House, 107 Fairfax Street	RICHLANDS
148-5009	House, 226 Tazewell Street	RICHLANDS
148-5010	House, 1111 Front Street (intensive)	RICHLANDS
148-5011	House, 217 Grayson Street	RICHLANDS
148-5012	House, 301 Grayson Street	RICHLANDS
158-0004	George P. Hall House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5006	Frame House, 323 Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5007	Frame House, Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5008	Frame House, 502 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5009	Frame House, 506 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5010	Frame Bungalow, 521 Tazewell Ave	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5011	Frame House, 416 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5012	Stone Bungalow, 508 Tazewell Ave	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5013	Frame House, 505 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5014	Frame House, 501 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5015	Frame House, 415 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5016	Frame House, 303 Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5017	Frame House, 313 Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5018	Frame House, Barnette Drive	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5019	Frame House, 408 Hotel Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5020	Frame House, 303 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5021	Frame House, 110 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5022	Frame House, 112 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5023	Frame House, 114 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5024	Frame House, 200 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5025	Frame House, 206 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5026	Harvey George Peery House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5027	Frame House, 210 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5028	Frame House, __ Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5029	Brick Bungalow, 701 Fairground Rd	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5030	Brick House, __ Fincastle Turnpike	TAZEWELL SOUTH
	Tazewell County School Board Offices	
158-5031	Frame House, 172 Tower Street	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5032	Brick House, 608 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5034	Frame House (Jefferson Street at Main Street)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5035	Jeffersonville Cemetery Gate and Walls	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5036	Ben Bolt (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5037	Maple Hill	TAZEWELL SOUTH

158-5038	Brick House, Main Street	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5039	Frame House, 102 Tazewell Street	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5040	Brick House, 300 Marion Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5041	Washington Spotts House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5042	Strasleigh	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5043	Wilbur Memorial Methodist Church	TAZEWELL SOUTH

Appendix B: Inventory of Surveyed Resources by Alphabetical Order

SURVEY INDEX - ID#, NAME, USGS MAP

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
092-5043	Abb's Valley School	TIPTOP
143-5046	Adam C. Plaster Dentist	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5158	Adams Farm	RICHLANDS
092-5138-0001	Alexander Methodist Church	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5133-0004	Amonate Methodist Church (intensive)	AMONATE
	Trinity Full Gospel Church	
092-5060	Archibald Thompson House (intensive)	HUTCHINSON ROCK
092-5070	Bailey House	POUNDING MILL
092-5057	Bailey Methodist Church	TIPTOP
143-5006	Bank of Graham Laurel Mountain Medical	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5064	Bank of Tazewell County	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5068	Baptist Valley School	POUNDING MILL
158-5036	Ben Bolt (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5044	Billups House	TIPTOP
092-5138-0004	Bishop School	TAZEWELL NORTH
143-5070	Bluefield Bandstand	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5045	Bluefield Cleaners	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5035	Bluefield Monument Company	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5017	Bluefield Section House	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5004	Bluefield, Virginia Municipal Building	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5040	Bluestone Bedding Company Millsap Electric	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5019	Bluestone Motor Company	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5059	Bowen Farm (intensive) French's Farm	TIPTOP
092-5094	Bowen House	POUNDING MILL
092-5046	Bradshaw House	TIPTOP
092-5137	Brewster Log House	TAZEWELL NORTH
143-5069	Brick Bungalow, 415 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5068	Brick Bungalow, 417 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5020	Brick Bungalow, 423 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5055	Brick Bungalow, 505 Tazewell Ave	BRAMWELL (WV)

143-5054	Brick Bungalow, 507 Tazewell Ave	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5029	Brick Bungalow, 701 Fairground Rd	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5002	Brick House	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5057	Brick House, 501 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5061	Brick House, 510 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5032	Brick House, 608 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5038	Brick House, Main Street	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5040	Brick House, 300 Marion Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5030	Brick House, ___ Fincastle Turnpike	TAZEWELL SOUTH
	Tazewell County School Board	
	Offices	
092-5029	Bridge #6013, Rt. 610 over Little River	POUNDING MILL
092-5105	Brooks-Hypes House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5097	Brown House	POUNDING MILL
092-5063	Buchanan House (intensive)	TIPTOP
143-5044	Carpetland	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5123	Chestnut Grove Christian Church	COVE CREEK
148-5004	Comm. Building (intens.), Suffolk and Front sts	RICHLANDS
148-5005	Commercial Building, 1249 Front Street	RICHLANDS
	Free Press Building	
148-5006	Commercial Building, 12__ Front Street	RICHLANDS
143-5023	Commercial Building, 502 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Tae-Kwon-Do	
143-5024	Commercial Building, 510 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Romantic Moods/Tammy's Cafe	
	Coffehouse	
143-5025	Commercial Building, 514 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Danka Business Systems	
143-5026	Commercial Building, 520 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Sealed With A Kiss Gifts	
143-5027	Commercial Building, 524 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Hopes and Dreams Bridal and Formal Wear	
143-5028	Commercial Building, 528 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Mother Earth Natural Foods/Graham Barber Shop	

143-5029	Commercial Building, 532 Virginia Avenue Leslie Ann's Dress Shop/L.David Holbrook CPA	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5030	Commercial Building, 534 Virginia Avenue Executive Office Suites	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5032	Commercial Building, 546 Virginia Avenue Zane Dale Christian, Attorney	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5072	Commercial Building, 560 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5033	Commercial Building, 6__ Virginia Avenue Graham Floral	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5034	Commercial Building, 6__ Virginia Avenue Corner Stone Gift Shop	BRAMWELL (WV)
148-5002	Commercial Building, Second and Washington sts.	RICHLANDS
143-5031	Commercial Building, Virginia Avenue Graham Jewelry	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5133-0005	Company House, Amonate	AMONATE
143-5001	Concrete Block House	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5164	Concrete Bridge, Rt. 91 over Laurel Creek	BROADFORD
092-5117	Cove Creek Church	COVE CREEK
092-5064	Cox House	TIPTOP
092-5109	Crabtree Chapel Methodist Church	CHATHAM HILL
092-5133-0007	Crockett House, Amonate	AMONATE
143-5066	Dairy Queen	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5142	Davis Chapel Church Boy Scout Troop 61	RICHLANDS
143-5048	Dentist's Office	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5165	Deskings, Stephen	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5139	Dix Creek Church	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5133-0002	Doctor's House and Off., Amonate	AMONATE
092-5066	Drytown Store	TIPTOP
092-5133-0003	Duplex Company House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5133-0006	Duplex Company House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5138-0002	Duplex Company House, Bishop	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5138-0003	Duplex Company House, Bishop	TAZEWELL NORTH
143-5013	Eclipse Milling Company Eclipse Austin Transfer and Storage	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5152	Ferrell House (intensive)	RICHLANDS

143-5039	First Century Bank	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5008	First Methodist Church	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5074	Frame and Log House	POUNDING MILL
158-5010	Frame Bungalow, 521 Tazewell Ave	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5012	Frame Bungalow, 710 Tazewell Ave	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5124	Frame Church	COVE CREEK
092-5154	Frame Church (intensive)	POUNDING MILL
092-5045	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5048	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5049	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5050	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5054	Frame House	TIPTOP
092-5069	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5072	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5073	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5075	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5087	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5091	Frame House	JEWELL RIDGE
092-5093	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5099	Frame House	POUNDING MILL
092-5102	Frame House	HUTCHINSON ROCK
092-5110	Frame House	CHATHAM HILL
092-5112	Frame House	CHATHAM HILL
092-5118	Frame House	COVE CREEK
092-5119	Frame House	COVE CREEK
092-5120	Frame House	COVE CREEK
092-5126	Frame House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5129	Frame House	AMONATE
092-5131	Frame House	AMONATE
092-5148	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5150	Frame House	RICHLANDS
092-5161	Frame House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5052	Frame House (intensive)	TIPTOP
092-5121	Frame House (intensive)	COVE CREEK
158-5034	Frame House (Jefferson Street at Main Street)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5039	Frame House, 102 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5021	Frame House, 110 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5022	Frame House, 112 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5023	Frame House, 114 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5031	Frame House, 172 Tower Street	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5024	Frame House, 200 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5025	Frame House, 206 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5049	Frame House, 207 College Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5027	Frame House, 210 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5016	Frame House, 303 Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH

158-5020	Frame House, 303 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5017	Frame House, 313 Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5011	Frame House, 313 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5018	Frame House, 321 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5006	Frame House, 323 Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5015	Frame House, 325 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5021	Frame House, 334 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5019	Frame House, 408 Hotel Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5015	Frame House, 415 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5067	Frame House, 415 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5011	Frame House, 416 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5014	Frame House, 501 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5008	Frame House, 502 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5056	Frame House, 503 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5058	Frame House, 504 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5013	Frame House, 505 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5059	Frame House, 506 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5009	Frame House, 506 Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5060	Frame House, 508 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5053	Frame House, 511 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5062	Frame House, 512 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5051	Frame House, 513 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5050	Frame House, 515 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5010	Frame House, 711 Tazewell Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5018	Frame House, Barnette Drive	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5007	Frame House, Lyons Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
148-5001	Frame House, Third and Washington streets	RICHLANDS
158-5028	Frame House, ___ Tazewell Avenue	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5071	Garage	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-0018	George Oscar Thompson House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-0004	George P. Hall House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5047	Graham Presbyterian Church	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5047	Harmon House	TIPTOP
143-5005	Harmon Lodge #222 A.F. and A.M. Masonic Lodge New Graham Pharmacy	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5026	Harvey George Peery House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5067	Hawkins-Sparks House	POUNDING MILL
092-5062	House	TIPTOP
148-5008	House, 107 Fairfax Street	RICHLANDS
148-5010	House, 1111 Front Street (intensive)	RICHLANDS
148-5011	House, 217 Grayson Street	RICHLANDS

148-5009	House, 226 Tazewell Street	RICHLANDS
148-5012	House, 301 Grayson Street	RICHLANDS
092-5096	Humphrey House	POUNDING MILL
092-5076	Humphrey House (intensive)	POUNDING MILL
158-5035	Jeffersonville Cemetery Gate and Walls	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5089	Jewel Ridge Company Store	JEWELL RIDGE
092-5088	Jewel Ridge Prebyterian Church	JEWELL RIDGE
092-5090	Jewell Ridge Company House (intensive)	JEWELL RIDGE
092-5111	Keister House	BROADFORD
092-5127	Lambert, John M. House	AMONATE
092-5122	Leffel House	COVE CREEK
092-5157	Lester Farm (intensive)	RICHLANDS
092-5156	Lester, Carl House (intensive)	RICHLANDS
092-5078	Lockhart-Gillespie House	RICHLANDS
092-5051	Log Barn	TIPTOP
092-5143	Log Barn	RICHLANDS
092-5145	Log Barn	RICHLANDS
092-5055	Log House	TIPTOP
092-5103	Log House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5104	Log House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5134	Log House	AMONATE
092-5135	Log House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5136	Log House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5141	Log House	RICHLANDS
092-5147	Log House	RICHLANDS
092-5149	Log House	RICHLANDS
092-5153	Log House	RICHLANDS
092-5155	Log House	POUNDING MILL
	Creek Crossing Farm	
092-0074	Logan Street School	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5130	Long's Store	AMONATE
158-5037	Maple Hill	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5079	McGlothlin House	KEEN MOUNTAIN
092-5107	Neal House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5108	Necessary House	CHATHAM HILL
143-5041	Noncontributing Building	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5077	Norfolk and Western Railroad Underpass	TIPTOP
092-5053	North Fork Clinch River Railroad Bridge	TIPTOP
092-5086	Osbourne House	RICHLANDS
092-5125	Peary, C.H. House	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5092	Peery House	POUNDING MILL
092-5100	Pleasant Hill Methodist Church	TAZEWELL SOUTH

092-5132	Poe, Charlie House	AMONATE
143-5063	Professional Pool of Virginia	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5083	Raven Theater	RICHLANDS
092-5081	Red Ash Company House #1	RICHLANDS
092-5082	Red Ash Company House #2	RICHLANDS
148-5007	Richlands Section House	RICHLANDS
092-5095	Robert Barns House	POUNDING MILL
092-5085	Robinson Merchantile Building	RICHLANDS
092-5144	Rock fence	RICHLANDS
092-5065	Rocky Dell (intensive)	TIPTOP
143-5022	Sanders House (intensive)	COVE CREEK
092-5140	Sayersville Store	TAZEWELL NORTH
092-5162	School	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5080	Second Upper Red Ash Co. Store	RICHLANDS
143-5014	Service Station, 320 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5101	Six House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
143-5042	Skip's Repair Service	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Amex	
092-5163	Sol Osbourne House	BROADFORD
143-5009	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5151	Steelsburg School	RICHLANDS
158-5012	Stone Bungalow, 508 Tazewell Ave	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5146	Stone House	RICHLANDS
092-5098	Store	POUNDING MILL
092-5128	Store	AMONATE
092-5061	Stowers House	TIPTOP
	G & R Farm	
092-5143	Strasleigh	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5133-0001	Superintendent's House, Amonate	AMONATE
092-5160	Taylor's Mill (intensive)	RICHLANDS
143-5003	The First National Bank	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-0001	Thomas Witten House (intensive)	TAZEWELL SOUTH
	James St. Clair	
092-5058	Tiptop Section House (intensive)	TIPTOP
143-5043	Tomlinson Restaurant	BRAMWELL (WV)
	Quik Stop Superette/Nothing But Grass Music Supplies	
143-5052	Venture Printing/ Bluefield Insurance Agency	BRAMWELL (WV)
158-5041	Washington Spotts House	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5071	W. K. Asbury House (intensive)	POUNDING MILL
143-5016	W.B. Morton and Co. Building	BRAMWELL (WV)
092-5056	Wagner House	TIPTOP
092-5159	Wardell Store	RICHLANDS
143-5038	Warehouse, 406 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)

143-5037	Warehouse, 408 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
143-5036	Warehouse, 416 Virginia Avenue	BRAMWELL (WV)
148-5003	WBF White and Sons Hardware Co	RICHLANDS
092-5106	Wesley Chapel Methodist Church	TAZEWELL SOUTH
158-5143	Wilbur Memorial Methodist Church	TAZEWELL SOUTH
092-5084	Wilson's Restaurant	RICHLANDS

Appendix C: Chronological List of Surveyed Resources

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
092-0001	1832	Thomas Witten House (intensive) James St. Clair
092-0018	1887	ca George Oscar Thompson House (intensive)
092-0074	1920	ca Logan Street School
092-5029	1920	ca Bridge #6013, Rt. 610 over Little River
092-5043	1920	ca Abb's Valley School
092-5044	1910	ca Billups House
092-5045	1900	ca Frame House
092-5046	1870	ca Bradshaw House
092-5047	1910	ca Harmon House
092-5048	1920	ca Frame House
092-5049	1880	ca Frame House
092-5050	1910	ca Frame House
092-5051	1870	ca Log Barn
092-5052	1910	ca Frame House (intensive)
092-5053	1940	North Fork Clinch River Railroad Bridge
092-5054	1880	ca Frame House
092-5055	1910	ca Log House
092-5056	1910	ca Wagner House
092-5057	1896	Bailey Methodist Church
092-5058	1880	ca Tiptop Section House (intensive)
092-5059	1880	ca Bowen Farm (intensive) French's Farm
092-5060	1835	ca Archibald Thompson House (intensive)
092-5061	1910	ca Stowers House G & R Farm
092-5062	1901	ca House
092-5063	1910	ca Buchanan House (intensive)
092-5064	1870	ca Cox House
092-5065	1860	ca Rocky Dell (intensive)
092-5066	1930	ca Drytown Store
092-5067	1790-1840	Hawkins-Sparks House
092-5068	1930	ca Baptist Valley School
092-5069	1870	ca Frame House
092-5070	1890	Bailey House
092-5071	1850	ca W. K. Asbury House (intensive)
092-5072	1890	ca Frame House
092-5073	1890	ca Frame House
092-5074	1850	ca Frame and Log House

092-5075 1840 ca Frame House
 092-5076 1850-1875 Humphrey House (intensive)
 092-5077 1890 ca Norfolk and Western Railroad Underpass
 092-5078 1900 ca Lockhart-Gillespie House
 092-5079 1900 ca McGlothlin House
 092-5080 1930 ca Second Upper Red Ash Company Store
 092-5081 1900 ca Red Ash Company House #1
 092-5082 1910 ca Red Ash Company House #2
 092-5083 1940 ca Raven Theater
 092-5084 1920 ca Wilson's Restaurant
 092-5085 1920 ca Robinson Merchantile Building
 092-5086 1910 ca Osbourne House
 092-5087 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5088 1920 ca Jewel Ridge Prebyterian Church
 092-5089 1940 ca Jewel Ridge Company Store
 092-5090 1925 ca Jewell Ridge Company House (intensive)
 092-5091 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5092 1826-1850 Peery House
 092-5093 1870 ca Frame House
 092-5094 1925 ca Bowen House
 092-5095 1850 ca Robert Barns House
 092-5096 1850 ca Humphrey House
 092-5097 1870 ca Brown House
 092-5098 1920 ca Store
 092-5099 1870 ca Frame House
 092-5100 1880 ca Pleasant Hill Methodist Church
 092-5101 1880 ca Six House (intensive)
 092-5102 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5103 1850 ca Log House
 092-5104 1850 ca Log House
 092-5105 1890 ca Brooks-Hypes House (intensive)
 092-5106 1870 ca Wesley Chapel Methodist Church
 092-5107 1910 ca Neal House
 092-5108 1840 ca Necessary House
 092-5109 1900 ca Crabtree Chapel Methodist Church
 092-5110 1870-1910 Frame House
 092-5111 1910 ca Keister House
 092-5112 1870 ca Frame House
 092-5117 1900 ca Cove Creek Church
 092-5118 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5119 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5120 1890 ca Frame House
 092-5121 1875 ca Frame House (intensive)
 092-5122 1880 ca Leffel House
 092-5123 1890 ca Chestnut Grove Christian Church
 092-5124 1900 ca Frame Church

092-5125 1840 ca Peary, C.H. House
 092-5126 1870 ca Frame House
 092-5127 1910 Lambert, John M. House
 092-5128 1925 ca Store
 092-5129 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5130 1915 ca Long's Store
 092-5131 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5132 1913 Poe, Charlie House
 092-5133-0001 1925 ca Superintendent's House, Amonate
 092-5133-0002 1920 ca Doctor's House and Office, Amonate
 092-5133-0003 1920 ca Duplex Company House, Amonate
 092-5133-0004 1920 ca Amonate Methodist Church (intensive)
 Trinity Full Gospel Church
 092-5133-0005 1920 ca Company House, Amonate
 092-5133-0006 1920 ca Duplex Company House, Amonate
 092-5133-0007 1919 -21 Crockett House, Amonate
 092-5134 1880 ca Log House
 092-5135 1850 ca Log House
 092-5136 1850 ca Log House
 092-5137 1850 ca Brewster Log House
 092-5138-0001 1930 ca Alexander Methodist Church
 092-5138-0002 1920 ca Duplex Company House, Bishop
 092-5138-0003 1920 ca Duplex Company House, Bishop
 092-5138-0004 1940 ca Bishop School
 092-5139 1910 ca Dix Creek Church
 092-5140 1920 ca Sayersville Store
 092-5141 1850 ca Log House
 092-5142 1892 Davis Chapel Church
 Boy Scout Troop 61
 092-5143 1890 ca Log Barn
 092-5144 1880 ca Rock fence
 092-5145 1890 ca Log Barn
 092-5146 1920 ca Stone House
 092-5147 1850 ca Log House
 092-5148 1910 ca Frame House
 092-5149 1850 ca Log House
 092-5150 1875 ca Frame House
 092-5151 1935 ca Steelsburg School
 092-5152 1850 ca Ferrell House (intensive)
 092-5153 1850 ca Log House
 092-5154 1880 ca Frame Church (intensive)
 092-5155 1850 ca Log House
 Creek Crossing Farm
 092-5156 1910 ca Lester, Carl House (intensive)
 092-5157 1880 ca Lester Farm (intensive)
 092-5158 1880 ca Adams Farm

092-5159 1874 Wardell Store
 092-5160 1880 ca Taylor's Mill (intensive)
 092-5161 1880 ca Frame House
 092-5162 1920 ca School
 092-5163 1880 ca Sol Osbourne House
 092-5164 1930 ca Concrete Bridge, Rt. 91 over Laurel Creek
 092-5165 1830 ca Stephen Deskins House
 143-5001 1940 ca Concrete Block House
 143-5002 1910 ca Brick House
 143-5003 1925 ca The First National Bank
 143-5004 1951 Bluefield, Virginia Municipal Building
 143-5005 1900 ca Harmon Lodge #222 A.F. and A.M. Masonic Lodge
 New Graham Pharmacy
 143-5006 1895 ca Bank of Graham
 Laurel Mountain Medical
 143-5008 1923 First Methodist Church
 143-5009 1930 ca St. Mary's Episcopal Church
 143-5010 1900 ca Frame House, 711 Tazewell Avenue
 143-5011 1910 ca Frame House, 313 Tazewell Avenue
 143-5012 1920 ca Frame Bungalow, 710 Tazewell Avenue
 143-5013 1920 ca Eclipse Milling Company
 Eclipse Austin Transfer and Storage
 143-5014 1950 ca Service Station, 320 Virginia Avenue
 143-5015 1895 ca Frame House, 325 Tazewell Avenue
 143-5016 1923 W.B. Morton and Co. Building
 143-5017 1880 ca Bluefield Section House
 143-5018 1915 ca Frame House, 321 Virginia Avenue
 143-5019 1930 ca Bluestone Motor Company
 143-5020 1915 ca Brick Bungalow, 423 Virginia Avenue
 143-5021 1915 ca Frame House, 334 Virginia Avenue
 143-5022 1896 Sanders House (intensive)
 143-5023 1920 ca Commercial Building, 502 Virginia Avenue
 Tae-Kwon-Do
 143-5024 1920 ca Commercial Building, 510 Virginia Avenue
 Romantic Moods/Tammy's Cafe Coffehouse
 143-5025 1920 ca Commercial Building, 514 Virginia Avenue
 Danka Business Systems
 143-5026 1920 ca Commercial Building, 520 Virginia Avenue
 Sealed With A Kiss Gifts
 143-5027 1920 ca Commercial Building, 524 Virginia Avenue
 Hopes and Dreams Bridal and Formal Wear
 143-5028 1920 ca Commercial Building, 528 Virginia Avenue
 Mother Earth Natural Foods/Graham Barber Shop
 143-5029 1920 ca Commercial Building, 532 Virginia Avenue
 Leslie Ann's Dress Shop/L.David Holbrook CPA
 143-5030 1920 ca Commercial Building, 534 Virginia Avenue

Executive Office Suites

143-5031 1920 ca Commercial Building, Virginia Avenue
Graham Jewelry

143-5032 1915 ca Commercial Building, 546 Virginia Avenue
Zane Dale Christian, Attorney

143-5033 1950 ca Commercial Building, 6__ Virginia Avenue
Graham Floral

143-5034 1920 ca Commercial Building, 6__ Virginia Avenue
Corner Stone Gift Shop

143-5035 1940 ca Bluefield Monument Company

143-5036 1930 ca Warehouse, 416 Virginia Avenue

143-5037 1890 ca Warehouse, 408 Virginia Avenue

143-5038 1915 ca Warehouse, 406 Virginia Avenue

143-5039 1990 ca First Century Bank

143-5040 1910 ca Bluestone Bedding Company
Millsap Electric

143-5041 1970 ca Noncontributing Building

143-5042 1950 ca Skip's Repair Service
Amex

143-5043 1930 ca Tomlinson Restaurant
Quik Stop Superette/Nothing But Grass Music
Supplies

143-5044 1980 ca Carpetland

143-5045 1950 ca Bluefield Cleaners

143-5046 1970 ca Adam C. Plaster Dentist

143-5047 1955 ca Graham Presbyterian Church

143-5048 1970 ca Dentist's Office

143-5049 1900 ca Frame House, 207 College Avenue

143-5050 1980 ca Frame House, 515 Tazewell Avenue

143-5051 1890 ca Frame House, 513 Tazewell Avenue

143-5052 1940 ca Venture Printing/ Bluefield Insurance Agency

143-5053 1970 ca Frame House, 511 Tazewell Avenue

143-5054 1925 ca Brick Bungalow, 507 Tazewell Avenue

143-5055 1925 ca Brick Bungalow, 505 Tazewell Avenue

143-5056 1955 ca Frame House, 503 Tazewell Avenue

143-5057 1915 ca Brick House, 501 Tazewell Avenue

143-5058 1955 ca Frame House, 504 Tazewell Avenue

143-5059 1900 ca Frame House, 506 Tazewell Avenue

143-5060 1900 ca Frame House, 508 Tazewell Avenue

143-5061 1930 ca Brick House, 510 Tazewell Avenue

143-5062 1910 ca Frame House, 512 Tazewell Avenue

143-5063 1960 ca Professional Pool of Virginia

143-5064 1960 ca Bank of Tazewell County

143-5066 1960 ca Dairy Queen

143-5067 1920 ca Frame House, 415 Virginia Avenue

143-5068 1925 ca Brick Bungalow, 417 Virginia Avenue

143-5069 1925 ca Brick Bungalow, 415 Virginia Avenue
143-5070 1995 ca Bluefield Bandstand
143-5071 1960 ca Garage
143-5072 1920 ca Commercial Building, 560 Virginia Avenue
148-5001 1890 ca Frame House, Third and Washington streets
148-5002 1910 ca Commercial Building, Second and Washington
sts.
148-5003 1890 ca WBF White and Sons Hardware Company
148-5004 1890 ca Comm. Building (intens.), Suffolk and Front
sts
148-5005 1925 ca Commercial Building, 1249 Front Street
Free Press Building
148-5006 1900 ca Commercial Building, 12__ Front Street
148-5007 1880 ca Richlands Section House
148-5008 1915 ca House, 107 Fairfax Street
148-5009 1890 ca House, 226 Tazewell Street
148-5010 1895 ca House, 1111 Front Street (intensive)
148-5011 1900 ca House, 217 Grayson Street
148-5012 1895 ca House, 301 Grayson Street
158-0004 1896 George P. Hall House (intensive)
158-5006 1910 ca Frame House, 323 Lyons Avenue
158-5007 1910 ca Frame House, Lyons Avenue
158-5008 1910 ca Frame House, 502 Tazewell Avenue
158-5009 1910 ca Frame House, 506 Tazewell Avenue
158-5010 1930 ca Frame Bungalow, 521 Tazewell Avenue
158-5011 1900 ca Frame House, 416 Tazewell Avenue
158-5012 1930 ca Stone Bungalow, 508 Tazewell Avenue
158-5013 1910 ca Frame House, 505 Tazewell Avenue
158-5014 1910 ca Frame House, 501 Tazewell Avenue
158-5015 1900 ca Frame House, 415 Tazewell Avenue
158-5016 1910 ca Frame House, 303 Lyons Avenue
158-5017 1910 ca Frame House, 313 Lyons Avenue
158-5018 1910 ca Frame House, Barnette Drive
158-5019 1910 ca Frame House, 408 Hotel Avenue
158-5020 1910 ca Frame House, 303 Tazewell Avenue
158-5021 1900 ca Frame House, 110 Tazewell Avenue
158-5022 1910 ca Frame House, 112 Tazewell Avenue
158-5023 1910 ca Frame House, 114 Tazewell Avenue
158-5024 1900 ca Frame House, 200 Tazewell Avenue
158-5025 1910 ca Frame House, 206 Tazewell Avenue
158-5026 1838 Harvey George Peery House (intensive)
158-5027 1910 ca Frame House, 210 Tazewell Avenue
158-5028 1900 ca Frame House, __ Tazewell Avenue
158-5029 1920 ca Brick Bungalow, 701 Fairground Road
158-5030 1925 ca Brick House, __ Fincastle Turnpike
Tazewell County School Board Offices

158-5031	1910	ca Frame House, 172 Tower Street
158-5032	1910	ca Brick House, 608 Tazewell Avenue
158-5034	1910	ca Frame House (Jefferson Street at Main Street)
158-5035	1890	Jeffersonville Cemetery Gate and Walls
158-5036	1830	ca Ben Bolt (intensive)
158-5037	1910	ca Maple Hill
158-5038	1915	ca Brick House, Main Street
158-5039	1905	ca Frame House, 102 Tazewell Avenue
150-5040	1915	ca Brick House, 300 Marion Avenue
150-5041	1889	ca Frame House, 215 Marion Avenue
158-5042	1910	ca Strasleigh
158-5043	1900	ca Wilbur Memorial Methodist Church

Appendix C: Plates