

VLR 9/11/02
NR 11/21/02

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Walter McDonald Sanders House

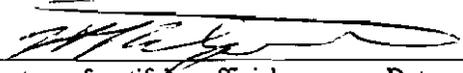
other names/site number 143-5022

2. Location

street & number College Ave. not for publication
city or town Bluefield vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Tazewell code 185 Zip 24605

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 10/4/02
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of Keeper
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 5 </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> 1 </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 5 </u>	<u> 1 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> domestic </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> domestic </u>	<u> single dwelling </u>
<u> storage </u>	<u> granary </u>
<u> secondary structure </u>	<u> smokehouse </u>
<u> secondary structure </u>	<u> springhouse </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> recreation and culture </u>	Sub: <u> museum </u>
<u> vacant/not in use </u>	<u> </u>
<u> vacant/not in use </u>	<u> </u>
<u> vacant/not in use </u>	<u> </u>
<u> vacant/not in use </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian -- Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone
roof slate
walls brick

other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

Period of Significance 1894-1952

Significant Dates 1894

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 17 476950 4121180 2 _____
3 _____ 4 _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Walter M. Sanders House
Bluefield, Virginia

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael J. Pulice

Organization: Virginia Dept of Historic Resources date 7 July 2002

street & number: 1030 Penmar Ave. telephone 540-857-7586

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Graham Historical Society Irma Webb, President

street & number PO Box 715 telephone 276-326-2164

city or town Bluefield state VA zip code 24605

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Walter M. Sanders House
Bluefield, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

7. Summary Description:

The Walter M. Sanders House is situated just off U.S. 460 on College Avenue (formerly the Cumberland-Fincastle Turnpike) in the Town of Bluefield, eastern Tazewell County, Virginia. It is a large, red brick, two-story, three-bay, asymmetrical, typically eclectic Queen Anne style house that replaced an earlier log house on the site owned by the Sanders Family. Construction of the existing house began in 1894 and was completed in 1896. An extant limestone springhouse, a frame smokehouse, and a frame granary all date to roughly the same time period as the house. An early-twentieth-century small frame dwelling that once housed a nurse who cared for the children and elderly family members also survives behind the house. These buildings, on a 2-acre parcel, are all that is left of a once expansive 3,000-acre farm operated by the Sanders Family. Today the farm is encroached upon from every direction by commercial development and by the four-lane U.S. 460 bypass to the south. The farm is now being restored by the Graham Historical Society for use as a museum and community center.

Setting

The Sanders House is located at the intersection of Dale Street and College Avenue, and just to the north of the present-day U.S. 460 bypass interchange. College Avenue follows the approximate route of the old Cumberland-Fincastle Turnpike, which later became US 460, along the base of East River Mountain. The approximately 2-acre parcel being nominated as the Sanders House property is the only remaining tract from the original Sanders Farm. Today, a sprawling Wal-Mart shopping center lies just to the east of the nominated parcel; and the Sanders House must be accessed through a private drive that also serves the shopping center. The original driveway to the house, which approached the house from the north, no longer exists except for its terminus, which is lined by two rows of evergreens off the southwest corner of the house. The backyard of the house is still largely intact, as are four contributing outbuildings, described below.

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Architectural Description

The Sanders House is among the finest of southwestern Virginia's late-Victorian homes. It is built of solid brick walls, except for an early-twentieth-century addition on the rear elevation, which is frame under a brick veneer. The brickwork consists of hand-molded bricks laid in a four-course American bond with Flemish variant, or four courses of stretchers to every one Flemish course. These bricks are laid up in a tan-colored lime and sand mortar with struck and penciled mortar joints. The three-bay front elevation with a single gable-roofed projecting bay and the polygonal turret on the northeast corner were then covered with a façade of smooth-surfaced, machine made, re-pressed brick with very fine joints. These fine bricks were obviously more expensive in the 1890s than were the hand-molded bricks visible on the side elevations, and were applied to give the house an upscale appearance. All the wood trim on the exterior appears to be hardwood and has been painted white at least since the early twentieth century.

Porches and Entrance

The highly decorative, almost full-length, one-story, 3-bay, shed-roofed front porch features a central gable over an arched entranceway. The gable end has exposed truss framing for effect, in-filled with an Egyptian-inspired sunburst panel, cresting and a finial on the ridge, and three sawn brackets. The cresting and finial treatment on the porch echoes the treatment of the many apexes on the complex roof of the house. The porch also features turned support posts, a spindle frieze, and closely spaced sawn brackets along the roofline, echoing the treatment of the main roof. Between the posts is a railing, in-filled below by solid panels decorated with German inspired folk art carvings that are difficult to see from a distance but attractive and original when seen close up. The entire porch has been well preserved and is in excellent condition. The original elevated two-coursed, rock-faced, cut limestone piers of the porch were designed to match the house foundation, providing a sense of continuity. The porch obscures a double-leaf oak front door that has large single panes of glass in the top half of each leaf. The original double-leaf screen door on the front entrance also survives in excellent condition. Examples of screen doors from the period are extremely rare.

The two-thirds-length, two-story, four-bay, back porch appears to date from when the rear addition was built, but the first story knee-wall around the porch was built or rebuilt in the second half of the twentieth century with bright, shiny red, modern bricks.

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Windows

The many windows of the house are all similar except for those in the dormers. They are segmentally arched, one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood sash windows of two basic sizes. The first floor has slightly larger windows than the second floor. Other, smaller sizes occur in the gable ends on three elevations and in the central bay over the front entrance. The dormers on the front and rear elevations are identical, featuring tiny, paired, nine-over-one, double-hung sash windows with round-arched, bracketed hoods integrated into the gable. The dormer on the east side is a variation with a single one-over-one window. All first- and second-story windows are enhanced by louvered shutters, cut to fit the segmental window arches.

Roof and Chimneys

The complex asymmetrical roof consists of an off-center pyramidal main section with single-bay projecting gables on the front and both side elevations, and the rear elevation has two unlit symmetrically spaced gables of equal size. The rear elevation was extended outward by the early-twentieth-century addition, but it appears to have maintained its original roofline, decoration, and basic appearance. The polygonal turret on the northeast corner has a hexagonal-faceted conical roof. Its dark gray slate-covered roof has five courses of decorative fish scale shingles halfway from the top, which contrast with the standard squared shingles. The main roof features two sections of fish scale shingles at intervals towards the pinnacle. All gables and dormers have iron cresting and are topped with finials, as are the turret and pyramidal roof. The projecting eave along the main roofline is interrupted on each elevation by the gables. It is decorated by white-painted fascia and soffit and closely spaced sawn wood brackets. Slightly more elaborate brackets with large beads on each end occur at rhythmic intervals around the roofline.

There are a total of four brick chimneys. Two tall interior chimneys pierce the east and west sides of the pyramidal roof. Rectangular in cross section, they are beveled towards the top and are fluted twice on their long sides and once on their short sides. The flutes are rectilinear in shape and corbeled at the top and bottom. Above each flute is an indented square with a brick cross pattern in it. There are two similar chimneys, though smaller in scale, projecting from the gables at the rear of the house. The smallest chimney, on the southeast gable, was built as part of the 1911 addition.

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Interior

The double-pile interior plan is based on a wide central hall that runs from the front to the rear which is flanked by rooms of various proportions. A wide, closed staircase with a massive, six-and-one-half-foot-tall newel post and heavy railing with spiral-turned balusters ascends from near the front entrance on the first floor. The newel post and matching corner rail posts on the second floor are decorated with carved floral and guilloche designs. A small stair leads to the former servant's quarters in the upper floors at the rear of the house. The rear partitioning of the house has been reconfigured perhaps more than once. The rear stair was added in 1911. At the front of the house are a parlor on one side of the hall and a library on the other side of the hall. A fairly large dining room is located behind the parlor, and a small study behind the library. There are also a small office and a kitchen on the first floor, towards the rear of the house. Upstairs are spacious bedrooms of various proportions, with high ceilings. On the third floor are still more finished bedrooms.

All of the elaborate woodwork in the house is of unpainted white oak, including the paneled wainscoting and staircase in the central hall on the first and second floors and in the dining room. Seven-panel doors with operable single-light transom windows enhance all the formal first-floor rooms. Richly molded door and window surrounds feature folk art styled corner blocks and similar blocks at the chair rail level. The tall, molded baseboards are typical of the period. The three-inch, tongue and groove, oak floorboards in most rooms are original.

The house was originally wallpapered throughout. Much of it may still exist under layers of paint. The dining room was decorated with possibly hand-painted hunt scenes showing the hunters with their bagged ducks, geese, and pheasants.¹ Reproduction wallpaper has replaced the old paper in several rooms, applied on the original lath and three-coat plaster. Reproduction period chandeliers have been recently installed in all of the formal first-floor rooms. There is an original light fixture in the first-floor office.

The front parlor (photograph 9) features a wrap-around, romantic landscape mural of hand-painted wallpaper and a glazed bookshelf from the early furnishings. The room's mantel is of a neoclassical design typical of the period, with a bracketed shelf flanked by slender, stylized, reeded columns that support an entablature at the top of the piece. Between the shelf brackets are a pair of carved swags. Between the shelf and entablature is a large mirror. The cast iron firebox is surrounded with tin facing that is pressed with a variation on the folk art motif found in the

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woodwork. Each of the fireboxes in the formal first-floor rooms are so treated, except for the dining room, in which ceramic tiles are used. All of the mantels in the house are generally similar variations on the same theme; collectively they constitute an elegant set of individually crafted, creatively designed pieces. The folk-inspired designs seen on the pressed tin, like those on the woodwork, somehow do not readily contrast with the classically inspired elements such as swags, garlands, scrolls, acanthus leaves, spiral moldings, and delicate colonettes when encountered in the context of late-Victorian eclecticism.

1911 Addition

The 1911 addition consists of a two-story, one-bay-deep, brick-veneer-over-frame section that painstakingly matched the original rear elevation. The original exterior trim, including the bracketed cornice and decorative bargeboards, was simply relocated. It was built with a basement to house a new furnace, unlike the original part of the house, entered via a bulkhead on the east side. The interior of the addition is distinguished by its reeded vertical matchboard wainscoting. It includes a laundry, a bathroom, a powder room, two bedrooms, and a new staircase to the servant's quarters on the third floor.

The left rear corner of the house, adjacent to the back porch, may have been part of the 1911 improvements but appears to have been built as an afterthought. It was used as a kitchen, and is visible in early photographs. The limestone foundation was not extended to accommodate the extra room, and its bricks are fairly easy to distinguish from the others. Unlike the rest of the house, it is covered with a hipped, sheet metal roof with plain fascia boards.

Outbuildings

The foundation plans to preserve all extant outbuildings in their current locations. Attempts will be made to find compatible uses for all of them. A coal mining museum is currently planned for the granary. All are identified as *contributing buildings* in this nomination.

Located off the southeast corner of the house are a gable-fronted, limestone **springhouse** with a new tin shingle roof and a two-story, frame **smokehouse** with a gable roof and handmade brick foundation. The springhouse had a water channel fed by a two-inch water line from the slopes of East River Mountain. Both buildings are contemporaneous with the house. Both are well

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preserved with few alterations and are currently vacant.

Situated behind the springhouse and smokehouse is a small, gable-fronted, one-room frame **dwelling** that was built in the early twentieth century for an African-American nurse named Rosie Trigg who cared for the Sanders family members for many years.² The building has been moved around on the two-acre parcel many times but will stay in its current location, set upon a permanent concrete block foundation. It has received a new asphalt shingle roof just recently, but the wood components of the building are all intact, including the whitewashed weatherboards.

To the far rear of the site is a large two-story, gable-fronted-with-overhang, balloon frame **granary** set on cut limestone piers. Diagonal sheathing beneath the weatherboards helped seal the interior from the elements, and more importantly kept out mice and other pests. Doors centered on the front elevation provide separate access to each level. The external stairs and landings, as well as the sheet metal roof, have been recently replaced. The building has been well maintained and possesses excellent overall integrity.

Archaeological Potential

In addition to the prehistoric site described below, there are reportedly three slave burials located just behind the springhouse and in front of the nurse's house in its new location. The three depressions were visible years ago but are not noticeable today. They are described as lying lengthwise from east to west. The burials are believed to be associated with another farm that once overlapped some of the Sanders property.³

Archaeological Site 44TZ132

The prehistoric deposits on the farm have been known to the Sanders family since the house was built. Countless projectile points and other tools have been collected over the years. The current whereabouts of the majority of these artifacts is unknown. Walter M. Sanders III reports that his father gave most of them away to friends, but also that in his recollection all of the projectile points were quite small, except for one large one that his father found. In the course of surveying the Sanders House for this nomination, the author took note of numerous prehistoric artifacts lying on top of a recently in-filled narrow sewage line trench running beneath and perpendicular to the east elevation of the house from the center of the east elevation and directly into the adjacent

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property to the east. There appeared to be a dense cluster within 20 feet of the house. Another surface cluster was visible among the roots of some trees that canopy the old driveway to the southwest of the house. A small projectile point was found at each locus. Both were small, stemmed arrowpoints characteristic of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods, one of light gray chert, the other of dark gray chalcedony. Other documented artifacts from the two clusters include several ferruginous quartzite and chalcedony secondary flakes, three pieces of angular chert debris, and one large ferruginous quartzite bifacially worked flake tool. These artifacts are now in the possession of the Graham Historical Society. They may represent two distinct deposits or components; however, further investigations could potentially establish that they are from a single occupation. Given the karst topography, the presence of subterranean springs on the property and the many other sites in close proximity, as well as the known frequencies of briefly occupied late Archaic and early Woodland period sites in the valley, it is quite possible that the artifacts represent more than one-short term occupation. Little is known about the prehistoric deposits on the Sanders property, but it is hoped that future funding will enable archaeological survey and testing to be undertaken to assess the research potential of the Sanders property. It is also hoped that National Register Criterion D will be considered at that time.

8. Statement of Significance

Summary and Justification of Criteria

The Sanders House is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late-Victorian Queen Anne mansion, including finely executed interior detailing, and because of the high level of integrity maintained in the house and surviving outbuildings. Furthermore, the Sanders House is among the most visually prominent landmarks in the region and is used and maintained by the Graham Historical Society in a manner that is compatible with responsible stewardship.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the many individuals whom have contributed time, materials, or information to this nomination, including Walter M. Sanders III, and also Irma Webb, Don Scott, Barbara Bates, and Robert Perry of the Graham Historical Society, as well as my colleagues at the Department of Historic Resources: Dr. John Kern, Tom Klatka and Susan Zorn at DHR's

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Roanoke Regional Office, for their review, comments and suggestions, as well as Marc Wagner, Harry "Quatro" Hubbard, and Trent Park in the Richmond office.

Historical Background

John Adams Sanders, Jr. (1822-1871), and his wife Sallie McDonald (1831-1926), were the first of the Sanders Family to live in Tazewell County, having moved from neighboring Wythe County in 1870. One of John and Sallie's seven children, Walter "Wally" McDonald Sanders (1855-1904), inherited the farm, including the property that is the subject of this nomination, from his uncle, Colonel Isaac McDonald, who had acquired it in 1876. According to family tradition, Walter left his family farm in Wythe County when he was twelve years old to work on his uncle Isaac's farm in Tazewell County for fifty cents a day. Walter married Vicie Alice Greever (1874-1944) in 1892, and they moved into an old two-story log house on the property. The log house stood where the intersection of College Avenue and Dale Street is today, until it burned, ca. 1905. Walter became a very successful farmer with about three thousand acres, and in 1894 he began constructing the existing house. He and Vicie and their first daughter, Allene, moved into the new brick house in 1896. By June of 1900, the couple had had two more children: Isaac, four, and Sarah, one. Two more sons, Walter Jr. and Charles, were born before Walter senior's untimely death in 1904 at the age of forty-nine. Vicie was just thirty at the time of his death and would live another forty years, managing the farm with the aid of working foremen until the children finished college. Around 1925 the farmland was divided among the five brothers and sisters, but it continued to be managed collectively by Walter M. Sanders, Jr., until 1947. In 1957 the properties were conveyed to a dairy company called the Leatherwood Corporation, which maintained the farmhouse and leases it to tenant-caretakers until it was purchased by developers in 2000. The developers had ample space to create an extensive shopping center and decided to donate the parcel containing the house to a non-profit entity. The Graham Historical Society came forward and now has the deed to the property and the responsibility of caring for it.⁴

The Sanders Farm between 1892 and 1957 was both a productive business and a cherished homeplace. Walter M. Sanders II recalls many aspects of life on the farm, such as the springhouse, which was used to store fruits and vegetables packed in straw, including apples, carrots, potatoes and cabbage, all year around. The smokehouse stayed full of hams and bacon

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that cured for up to two years. Every year, sixty hogs from the farm were killed; half in December and the remaining half in January. The fresh and cured meats and sausage produced on the farm served the family and a number of tenant farmers and their families, and they were also sold to local inhabitants. Tenants were allowed to draw pork shoulders, fatback, bacon, cornmeal, wheat flour, apples, kerosene, and firewood from the farm produce. Both floors of the granary housed bins full of corn, corn meal, wheat, flour, seed corn, and seed wheat. Tenant farmers were allowed to come and fill sacks of these products for their own use. A kerosene pump was located just in front of the granary. An orchard of northern spie, stayman and golden delicious apples, among others, was located to the east of the smokehouse. The Sanders children pressed a great deal of cider every season. By 1930, the Sanders dairy was milking one hundred cows per day.⁵ Sheep provided wool for handmade blankets and other uses. Several large silos stored corn, oats, barley, and wheat.⁶

Vicie Sanders, the family's matriarch, effectively managed the farm and family for decades after her husband's death. She is remembered as being a very strong and wise woman.⁷

Bibliography

Leslie, Louise, *Tazewell County*, Commonwealth Press, Radford VA, 1982.

Sanders, Walter M. III, "The Sanders of Tazewell County, Virginia," unpublished manuscript, 2000.

_____, telephone interview by author, July 2, 2002.

Smith, Lecia, *Walter McDonald Sanders House Preliminary Information Form*, 2000.

Twelfth United States manuscript census for Tazewell County, 1900.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Map 025 A 0055, Deed Book 0835, page 230

Boundary Justification:

The Sanders Farm 1-574-acre tract is bounded by the US Highway 460 bypass to the south, College Avenue to the north, Dale Street (Rt. 720) to the west, and a shopping center to the east.

Endnotes

¹ W.M. Sanders III, personal communication, 7-2-02.

² W. M. Sanders III, "The Sanders of Tazewell County Virginia," 2000.

³ W.M. Sanders III, personal communication, 7-2-02.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ During the depression, Tazewell Co. extension agent W. L. Fowler oversaw the establishment of at least seven grade A dairies, including that of Walter Sanders. Leslie, *Tazewell County*, 466.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

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Section photographs Page 11

All photographs are of:

Walter McDonald Sanders House and property (DHR #143-5022) Tazewell County, Virginia

Date: May 2002

Photographer: Michael Pulice

Negative #s: 19702, 19703

Location of negatives: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

1. VIEW OF: northwest corner, including main façade of house
2. VIEW OF: east (side) elevation
3. VIEW OF: rear (south) elevation
4. VIEW OF: southwest corner
5. VIEW OF: context, facing north from backyard
6. VIEW OF: main staircase
7. VIEW OF: detail: *main stair and newel post*
8. VIEW OF: *dining room mantle and surrounding trim*
9. VIEW OF: library
10. VIEW OF: parlor
11. VIEW OF: study
12. VIEW OF: (left to right): springhouse, smokehouse, nurse's house
13. VIEW OF: granary
14. VIEW OF: outbuildings, facing southeast

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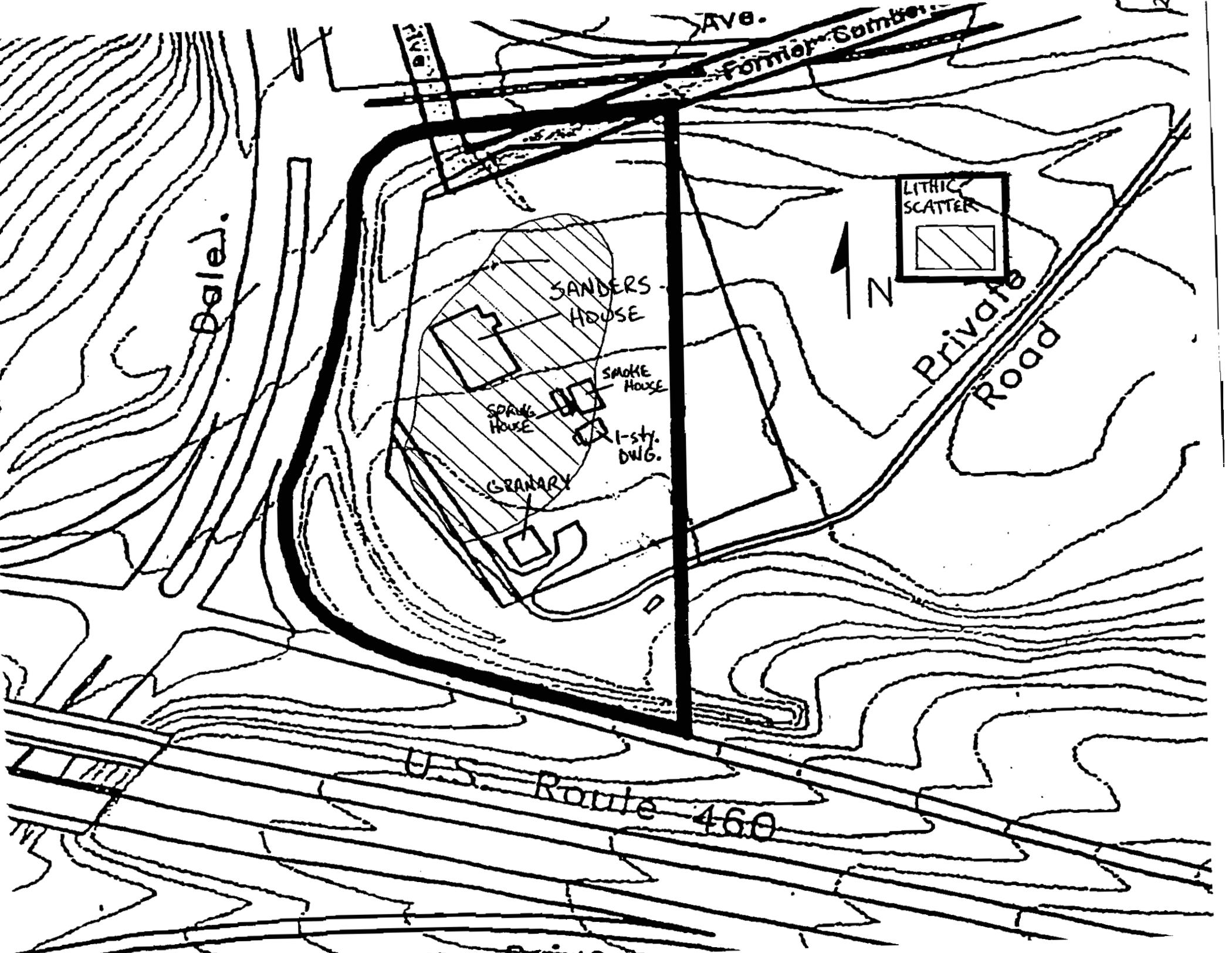
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Section attachments Page 12

List of attachments

1. Site map of Sanders Farm
2. Close up site map showing approximation of prehistoric lithic scatter boundary
3. 1930s map showing Bluefield and Sanders Farm
- 4-6. First, second and third floor plan sketches by Thompson and Litton
- 7-8. Ca. 1920 photograph showing enormous hay stack on Sanders Farm
9. Ca. 1912 photograph of Sanders House
10. Early photograph showing Vicie Sanders with Sanders farm in background



Ave.

Former Gombel

Palel.

LITHIC SCATTER



SANDERS HOUSE

SMOKE HOUSE

SPRING HOUSE

1-sty. DWG.

GRANARY

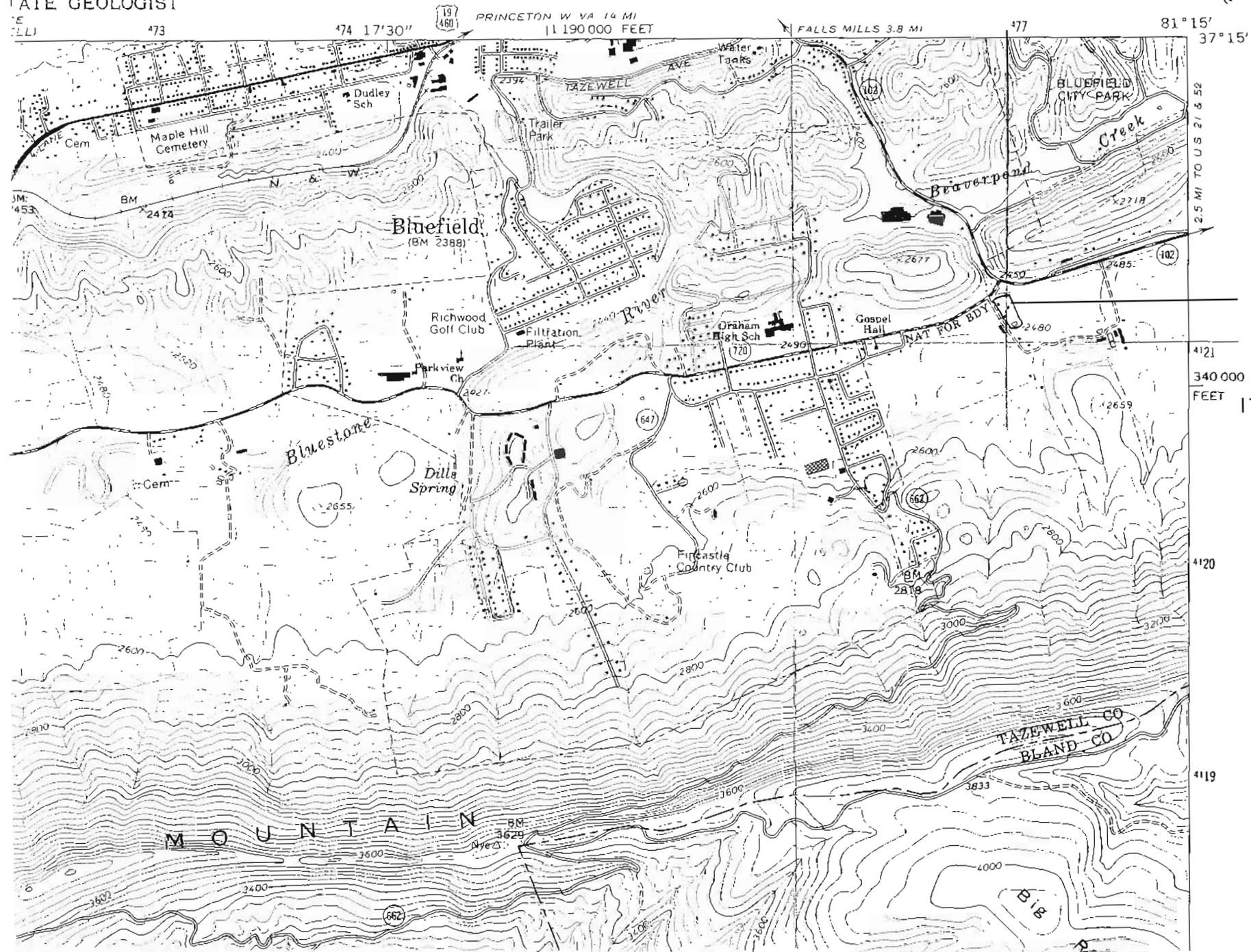
Private Road

U.S. Route 460

OF VIRGINIA
AL RESOURCES
ATE GEOLOGIST

COVE CREEK QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4758 / SW
(BLUEFIELD)



SANDERS HOUSE
BLUEFIELD, VA

UTM REF:
17/476950/4121180