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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-908a).**

1. **Name of Property**

   historic name: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store

2. **Location**

   street & number: 571 Douglas Road  
   city or town: Thomas  
   state: West Virginia  
   code: WV  
   county: Tucker  
   code: 093  
   zip code: 26292

3. **State/Federal Agency Certification**

   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

   In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   [ ] national  [ ] statewide  [X] local

   [Signature of certifying official/title]  
   Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

   [Date]  
   3/3/2022

   West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office  
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

   [Signature of commenting official]  
   Date

   Title  
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. **National Park Service Certification**

   I hereby certify that this property is:

   [ ] entered in the National Register  
   [ ] determined eligible for the National Register  
   [ ] determined not eligible for the National Register  
   [ ] removed from the National Register  
   [ ] other (explain:)

   [Signature of the Keeper]  
   Date of Action

1
5. Classification

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6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/department store
- COMMERCE/business

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
- COMMERCE/business
- COMMERCE/specialty store

7. Description

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
  - Italian Renaissance

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: **STONE**
- walls: **BRICK, STONE**
- roof: **ASPHALT**
- other: **none**
The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store, constructed in 1900, is located in Thomas, Tucker County, a mountainous area historically associated with the lumber and coal industries. The property is in the neighborhood of Coketon, a former coal company town established by the Davis Coal and Coke Company approximately ½ mile southwest of the Thomas central business district. The Davis Coal and Coke Company Administration Building (listed in the National Register 10/6/2011, Reference No. 11000733) is located across the street; the surrounding area consists of moderate-density single-family homes, many of which are former company houses. Most of the structures and housing associated with the Davis Coal and Coke Company have been demolished.

The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store is an Italian Renaissance Revival 11 x 9 bay two story brick commercial building with a basement. It has a rectangular plan measuring 81 feet wide and 121 feet long. The front façade is constructed of yellow brick in a running bond pattern and has a symmetrical design consisting of a central two-story recessed arched bay flanked by storefronts on the first story and 5 bays of arched 1-over-1 sash windows on each side at the second story. The central honed cut stone arch is carved with the words “Buxton and Landstreet Co.” in all capital letters. The side elevations are common bond red brick and each consist of 9 bays demarcated by vertical brick pilasters. Fenestration consists of one-over-one single-hung windows with brick segmental arch lintels. The rear façade features a two-story central arch that is not recessed, random placement of windows and alterations including a stair tower addition and gunite treatment at the second story. The building has a random coursed cut stone foundation.

The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store is located in Thomas, Tucker County, West Virginia, approximately ½ miles southwest from the town’s center. It sits on 1.63 acres of land in a small residential neighborhood consisting of former coal miners’ homes, vacant lots, and the Davis Coal & Coke Company’s Administration Building. Douglas Road, the main thoroughfare in this industrial section of town, runs in a northwest direction to Coketon, a suburb of Thomas. The road forms a roundabout near the front entrance of the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store. The company store was built on a hillside a short distance from the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway line and south of the North Fork of the Blackwater River. The terrain is steep and mountainous.

The Buxton & Landstreet Company Store main entrance faces the Davis Coal & Coke Company’s Administration Building, also known as the Engineering Building. The original front exterior steps (Figures 1 and 3) that led customers from the street level to the main entrance are no longer extant. The area in front of the building has been regraded and the front entrance is now accessed by a level concrete sidewalk and a well-manicured green space filled with flowers, shrubbery, and trees (Photo 1, 2). This green space surrounds a single handicap parking spot on three sides. Below the flower bed, there is an L-shape stone retaining wall that steps down; the wall stretches halfway across the front façade and connects to the northern edge of the company store. The northern side of the company store has a small paved parking lot and a small space with table. A curved sidewalk leads to the rear of the company store. There is also a small, paved parking lot on the southern side of the company store.

The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store, constructed in 1900, is an 11-bay, two story, brick building with a basement. This symmetrical building rests on a random coursed stone ashlar foundation. The roof is flat and covered with rolled asphalt.

The front (east) façade (Photo 1, 2) is dominated by the main entrance, which is recessed and centered in a two-story arched central bay. Large, angled four-pane windows flank the main entrance; the double doors are wood with single panes of glass and have a two-pane transom. Large four-pane transoms are located in each bay of the front entrance and a wood cornice extends across them. At the second floor level, there are arched windows surrounding paired sash windows in the center. A smooth arched stone surround with the words “Buxton and Landstreet Co” in all capital letters and two stone circles with “AD” and “1900” are located above the main entrance in the central bay. The barrel-vaulted wood ceiling of the entrance bay is coffered (Photo 6).
The Buxton & Landstreet Company Store retains its historic integrity as it relates to Criterion A and Criterion C. This structure retains its historic integrity in terms of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, association and feeling. The company store remains accessible to the train depot formerly located a short distance north.

The Buxton & Landstreet Company Store retains its historic integrity in terms of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, association and feeling. The company store remains accessible to the train depot formerly located a short distance north.

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Buxton and Landstreet Company Store  Tucker County, WV
Name of Property  County and State

in its original location on 1.63 acres of land near the Thomas suburb of Coketon. Although many of the original railroad, coal mining and company town structures have been demolished, the Davis Coal and Coke Company Administration Building, Buxton and Landstreet Company Store and several groups of original company houses remain in their original locations as indicators of this area’s history as a company town. The exterior façade of the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store retains almost all of its original materials, design and workmanship, including brick facade, arched stone surround, large display windows and wood sash windows. Exterior alterations are limited to the rear façade, the least visible side of the building. The building retains a large, open retail space on the first floor that evokes the historic company store experience. The original interior materials are also readily visible to visitors. Partition walls on the first and second floors allow the building to function for current purposes but are reversible alterations. The structure continues to convey its original design and significance as a company store.
8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B Removed from its original location.
- [ ] C A birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D A cemetery.
- [ ] E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F A commemorative property.
- [ ] G Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- [ ] COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1900-1950

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)
The Period of Significance is 1900 to 1950, beginning with the construction of the Buxton & Landstreet Company Store and concluding with its permanent closure as a company store.
The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store is significant at the local level under Criterion A: Commerce for its association with the coal industry in Thomas, West Virginia and as an example of a coal company store, a building type uniquely associated with the Appalachian coal fields. The building was the first of nine mercantile stores operated by the Buxton and Landstreet Company and served as the flagship and central management location. The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store provided coal miners working for the Davis Coal & Coke Company in Thomas, West Virginia with the necessities including food, tools, furniture, and clothing. It utilized scrip as a payment method. The Criterion A period of significance for the property is 1900-1950, beginning with the building’s date of construction concluding with its permanent closure as a company store.

The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store is also significant at the local level under Criterion C: Architecture for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an example of early 20th-century Italian Renaissance Revival commercial architecture. The Criterion C period of significance for the property is 1900, the building’s date of construction.

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

**Criterion A: COMMERCE**
The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Commerce for its association with the development of the coal industry in Thomas. The company store was the retail arm of the Davis Coal & Coke Company between 1900 and 1950. It was the first of nine company stores operated by the Davis Coal & Coke Company. Unlike other company stores in West Virginia, the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store was not located in the center of town but rather outside. Coal miners working for the Davis Coal & Coke Company in Thomas purchased necessities including food, clothing, tools, and furniture at the Buxton & Landstreet Company Store. They purchased goods at the company store with scrip, a type of currency produced by coal companies, or charged their purchases to their accounts and had the total deducted from their paychecks. The Davis Coal & Coke Company’s scrip consisted of metal coins in different denominations. The building also served as the post office for the company town. The Buxton & Landstreet Company Store closed its doors in 1950 due to a decreased demand for coal.

**Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE**
The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture. The building was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style of architecture. Following the destruction by fire of the original company store in 1899, this structure was constructed in 1900 of brick and attention was given to finish materials, including the yellow brick façade, decorative brickwork, interior metal Doric columns, fine woodwork and stamped metal ceilings. The formal classically influenced exterior with a monumental arched entryway conveyed a sense of steadfastness, prosperity and organization; expansive full-width storefront windows displayed the variety of goods available. The building retains excellent integrity and clearly conveys its original purpose as a company store and prominent role in the surrounding community.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

*History of Henry Gassaway Davis and the Davis Coal and Coke Company*

Industrialist and politician Henry Gassaway Davis (1823-1916) contributed to the development of the coal industry in Thomas, West Virginia. Davis was born in Baltimore, Maryland to Caleb and Louisa Warfield Brown Davis. In 1842, he began his career with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) as a brakeman. Davis later rose to the positions of conductor and station agent. While working as the station agent in Piedmont (Hampshire County), Davis saw opportunities in the development of the timber and coal resources and began surveying thousands of acres of land on horseback and on foot in present-day northern West Virginia.1

1 Pepper, Charles M. *The Life and Times of Henry Gassaway Davis.*
In 1858, Davis resigned from his position as station agent at Piedmont and established H. G. Davis and Company with his younger brother Thomas Davis. Their company’s main business was supplying oil and lumber to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. When the Civil War began in 1861, Davis sided with the Union and supplied lumber and railroad ties to the B&O Railroad and the United States government. Davis continued to survey and examine the available timber and coal resources between the 1860s and 1880s. He also purchased thousands of acres of land in Mineral, Grant, Randolph, and Tucker Counties and planned for future railroad and coal mining ventures.

Davis’s dream of owning a railroad became a reality in 1880 when the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad was chartered under the former Potomac & Piedmont Railroad Company by the West Virginia Legislature. Construction of this road began that same year extending from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad line at Cumberland, Maryland to Elkins, West Virginia. The road traveled through wilderness along the Blackwater River in a southwest direction. In November of 1884, the road was completed to Thomas, West Virginia and coal mines owned by the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad opened along the road. In 1886, the H. G. Davis and Company purchased the mine and equipment from the railway. The same year, Davis formed a partnership with Stephen B. Elkins for the purpose of mining coal in what became the unincorporated town of Coketon.

Two years later, on January 17, 1889, H. G. Davis and Company was reorganized as the Davis Coal & Coke Company by Henry G. Davis, Thomas B Davis, Stephen B. Elkins, Harry G. Buxton, Fairfax S. Landstreet, and W. J. Armstrong. The company enlarged the colliers, tipples, and coke ovens and constructed an administration office, company homes, club house, a train station, and a company store in the following years. Thomas served as the central hub of the Davis Coal & Coke Company’s operation but was somewhat atypical among coal towns in that the lots, homes and businesses in Thomas proper were privately developed by individual owners, not the coal company. Coketon, located just southwest of the Thomas central business district, was the company town for the Davis Coal and Coke Company and included the Buxton & Landstreet Company Store, administration building, rows of standard-design miners’ houses, nine coal mines and nearly one thousand coke ovens.

History of the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store
The Davis Coal & Coke Company added a retail arm to their company known as the Buxton and Landstreet Company. On August 7, 1889, Fairfax Stuart Landstreet and Harry G. Buxton, both managers in the Davis Coal & Coke Company, incorporated the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store as a general mercantile business. It was the first of nine company stores established by the Davis Coal & Coke Company and can be considered an early example of a chain store. In 1889, the original Buxton & Landstreet Company Store was constructed on 1.63 acres of land approximately one mile south of Thomas. These 1.63 acres were previously wilderness until the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railroad was constructed. On October 11, 1899, a fire destroyed the company store.

The present-day Buxton and Landstreet Company Store was constructed the following year on the same site. It is an imposing two-story brick structure measuring 81 feet by 121 feet. A newspaper article noted that the new building was to be of the “skeleton type, 100 x 120 feet, three stories and cost about $25,000,” and that it would be “modern in every particular.” The architect of the building is unknown, but it may have been designed by a staff engineer or architect employed by the Davis Coal and Coke Company or Western Maryland Railway. The front façade of the building is covered with yellow brick and features large display windows, two corbelled brick belt courses, and a monumental central arched stone entryway. It sits on a cut stone foundation. The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store’s interior has an open floor plan and its walls are lined with white-glazed brick. Its original wood flooring, metal columns, oak staircases, and decorative tin ceilings remain.

The Buxton & Landstreet Company Store, under the management of H. C. Berry, was a large retail store in Thomas. The company store sold the necessities of life including food, clothing, tools, and furniture to the coal miners; it also housed the post office. Miners...

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4 Nutter 29.
5 Joseph W. Dumire, “History & Structure of the Buxton & Landstreet Company Store”
6 Joseph W. Dumire, “History & Structure of the Buxton & Landstreet Company Store”
8 Ibid
9 “Piedmont and Vicinity.” Cumberland Alleghenian, June 28, 1900, p 4.
The company store and use of scrip have assumed a role in popular imagination as emblematic of corporate greed and economic oppression. The reality is more complicated. The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store did a bustling business providing miners with essentials for work and home, no doubt in part due to the use of scrip. The practice of issuing scrip began as a convenience in isolated

11 “The Davis Coal and Coke Co.” Cumberland Evening Times, 30 Aug 1902, p27.
12 Dumire, Joseph W. “History & Structure of the Buxton & Landstreet Company Store”
mining towns far from banks but offered a number of other advantages to coal companies, including reducing payroll theft, ensuring payment to the company store, and keeping wages within the company micro-economy. At its worst, the practice created a company store monopoly in which inflated prices were imposed upon miners who had no other options for obtaining goods. However, some studies have found that company store prices were in many cases not substantially higher than those of independent stores and were influenced by factors including the union status of the mine and the geographic isolation of the company town. Other sources celebrate the company store and scrip as conveniences offered to miners at the expense of the coal company.

Scrip was certainly a topic of concern in the unionization movement; the preamble to the United Mine Workers of America constitution includes as one of the organization’s central objectives “to secure, by legislation, weekly payments in lawful money.” An 1887 law passed by the West Virginia legislature required that employees be paid at least every two weeks in “lawful money of the United States” and an 1891 law directly outlawed scrip as payment of wages or as an advance on labor that had not yet occurred. The use of scrip continued after 1891, however, as advances on labor that a miner had already performed; in other words, a miner could take payment in scrip for labor he completed between paydays but could not receive scrip as an advance on anticipated work. This distinction, while protecting miners from going deep into debt with the company, maintained the “closed system” of wages going directly back to the company through its retail arm. Accounts also exist of company operators coercing employees into shopping at the company store under threat of termination, preventing pack peddlers from entering the town and offering an alternative source of goods, and raising company store to offset wage gains negotiated by the unions.

Major nationwide labor strikes led by the UMWA occurred in 1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, 1919 and 1922. The top priority for union leaders in each strike was negotiation of wage scales; consistent and humane working hours, safe mine conditions and fair treatment of workers were also often among the demands of the strikers. Although company store and scrip practices are not often specifically mentioned in primary sources as causes of strikes, exploitative practices by coal operators contributed to miners’ frustration and unrest. In Coketon, the 1894 strike was countered by the Davis Coal and Coke Company by hiring non-union miners and armed guards. This strike was ultimately unsuccessful in raising wages. In June 1922, the year following the Southern West Virginia Mine Wars and Battle of Blair Mountain, the National Guard was called in to Coketon to suppress a labor uprising; 90 miners were arrested and transported to Parsons on a train that wrecked, killing one and injuring many others.

The advent of the automobile, mail ordering, availability of credit and less geographic isolation decreased miners’ reliance on the company store and scrip. In contrast to more isolated company towns, miners living in Coketon also had additional residential and retail options in the adjacent town of Thomas, which contained a variety of independently owned shops, restaurants and housing. Nevertheless, the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store persisted until 1950, evidence that it continued to play a role in the local retail economy for many decades.

Architecture

The lack of infrastructure located near the coal deposits in West Virginia required coal companies to construct entire towns. The coal companies owned and built structures related to the coal mining industry such as collieries, tipples, railroad stations, and company stores as well as dwellings, churches, and schools. These early structures were often built with local timber; however, as fires destroyed these early wood structures, they were replaced by brick structures.

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14 Price V. Fishback, “Did Coal Miners ‘Owe Their Souls to the Company Store’? Theory and Evidence from the Early 1900s,” 1018-1019.
15 Phil Conley, History of the West Virginia Coal Industry, 77-78
16 Winthrop D. Lane, Civil War in West Virginia, 91.
17 Lane 27.
18 Lane 28-30.
19 Fansler 565.
22 Phillips 70.
23 Athey.
The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store conveys its purpose as a company store in both form and function. The flagship company store was housed in this large rectangular, two-story building with a formal classical façade and monumental arched entrance. The building’s commercial/retail function is clearly communicated on the exterior by expansive display windows. Occupying the first-floor level was the retail space, where glass display cases and wood shelves were located along each wall and freestanding within the main retail space. The space was open and well-lit with natural light as well as light fixtures. At the rear of the first floor level was a loading dock which allowed the company to easily unload items including clothing, furniture, and food. In addition to the exterior design and materials, many architectural details found on the interior of the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store set it apart from other company stores. The walls are covered with white glazed Mount Savage tile brick. The original hardwood floors extend the entire length of the building. Round, decorative metal columns with simple capitals stretch from the original wood floors to the steel support beams. The beams and ceiling are covered with the original stamped tin ceiling.

The building is an example of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture and exhibits features of the style including the central monumental arch flanked by symmetrical arched windows and a tripartite façade arrangement delineated by a secondary cornice above the first floor and corbelled brick stringcourses at the top of the façade. According to historian Leland M. Roth, the Italian Renaissance Revival emerged as a popular style in the 1880s as part of the “widespread desire to rationalize and standardize commercial building… to bring visual order to the constructed environment.” Styles based on the ordered symmetry of classical architecture were employed as a response to rapid and chaotic growth of cities and suburbs, as well as industry. The Italian Renaissance style, as opposed to the classic Greek temple form, was seen as more flexible for contemporary applications while retaining the restraint and order of classicism. The style was employed in several high-profile buildings designed by the prolific American architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White, including the Villard Apartments, Boston Public Library and various urban residences.

The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store represents the extension of the style to a location and function far outside of the nation’s urban centers. The building is constructed of brick rather than more expensive stone and does not feature details such as rusticated ground floor, quoins, ornate cornices and window surrounds that might be included on more high-style buildings. Nevertheless, the Buxton and Landstreet Company Store was one of the largest and most imposing formally-designed buildings in the area and certainly foremost among the company’s various store locations. Even compared to the Davis Coal and Coke Company administration building across the street, the Buxton and Landstreet building is much larger, grander and the clear focal point of Coketon. Although the Administration Building housed the most important decision-making, financial, human resources and technical functions for all locations of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, it is a fairly utilitarian 2½ story red brick structure. The two building are similar in their employment of heavy stone bases, symmetrical façade arrangements and 2nd-floor arched windows, yet the Buxton and Landstreet represents a more extensive application of the Italian Renaissance aesthetic.

In the era of increasing and more centralized commercial growth, but before modern radio and television advertising, a company’s building was one of the most important and visible ways it could communicate its prosperity and values. The late 19th century competition among companies in New York City to build the tallest and/or most ornate skyscraper demonstrates this phenomenon, and resulted in the construction of the Woolworth Building, Tribune, New York Time and New York Post buildings, among others. Construction of impressive buildings told the public “We are established. We can afford the best and latest materials, styles and technology. Trust us with your business.” As with architectural style trends, this outlook extended beyond large urban centers to towns and buildings of all sizes and functions. The Buxton and Landstreet Company Store asserts its trustworthiness, capital and constancy through its massive, grounded proportions, formal façade, brick construction and upgraded materials including decorative yellow brick, stone, ornamental tin and substantial metal interior columns. In historic photos, the Buxton and Landstreet Building appears as an immovable institution amongst rows of wooden houses, dirt roads and industrial activity.

25 Roth 290.
Buxton and Landstreet Company Store

9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
X Other
Name of repository: Vandalia Heritage Foundation

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  1.63
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the Buxton and Landstreet Company store coincides with the limits of Tucker County Tax Parcel 06-248A-69, which encompasses the building and associated property.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected to include the tax parcel which includes the building and surrounding property owned by the current owners.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Sarah Elswick, Architectural Historian and Courtney Zimmerman, Architectural Historian
organization  Aurora Research Associates, LLC  date  July 21, 2021
street & number  1436 Graham Road  telephone  304-685-7410
city or town  Silver Lake  state  Ohio  zip code  44224
e-mail  seelswick@gmail.com  courtney@aurora-llc.com

Additional Documentation:

Figure 1: Historic Photo: Exterior, early 20th century  
(Source: West Virginia and Regional History Center, WVU Libraries, https://wvhistoryonview.org/catalog/014863)
Figure 2: Historic Photo: Interior, circa 1905 (Source: Joseph Dumire)
Figure 3: Historic Photo: Environs, circa 1905 (Source: Joseph Dumire)
Figure 4: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store Floor Plan, Basement
Figure 5: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store Floor Plan, First Floor
Figure 6: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store Floor Plan, Second Floor
Buxton and Landstreet Company Store

Name of Property

Tucker County, WV

County and State

Figure 1: Historic Photo: Exterior
Buxton and Landstreet Company Store

Name of Property

Tucker County, WV

County and State

Figure 2: Historic Photo: Interior

Figure 3: Historic Photo: Environs
Figure 4: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store Floor Plan, Basement
Figure 5: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store Floor Plan, First Floor
Figure 6: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store Floor Plan, Second Floor
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900

Buxton and Landstreet Company Store

Name of Property: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store
City or Vicinity: Thomas
County: Tucker
State: West Virginia
Photographer: Courtney Zimmerman
Date of photographs: May 31, 2021
Location of Original Digital Files: 1436 Graham Rd Silver Lake, OH 44224
Number of Photos: 12

Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Photo Log
Name of Property: Buxton and Landstreet Company Store
City or Vicinity: Thomas
County: Tucker
State: West Virginia
Photographer: Courtney Zimmerman
Date of photographs: May 31, 2021
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Number of Photos: 12

Photo 1 of 12: Oblique View of Front and South Elevations
Photo 2 of 12: Front (east) façade
Photo 3 of 12: South elevation
Photo 4 of 12: Rear (west) elevation
Photo 5 of 12: North elevation
Photo 6 of 12: Detail: Stone arch, center bay, front façade
Photo 7 of 12: Detail: Arched sash windows and star tie rod anchor on south elevation
Photo 8 of 12: Interior: main retail space, first floor
Photo 9 of 12: Interior: Metal column and stamped metal ceiling in main retail space, first floor
Photo 10 of 12: Interior: glazed tile brick and segmental arch lintel in main retail space, first floor
Photo 11 of 12: Interior: typical second floor office space
Photo 12 of 12: Interior: North staircase
Buxton and Landstreet Company Store

Tucker County, WV

Photo #1: Oblique View of Front and South Elevations

Photo #2: Front (east) façade.
Buxton and Landstreet Company Store
Tucker County, WV

Photo #3: South elevation

Photo 4: Rear (west) elevation
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900  OMB No. 1024-0018

Buxton and Landstreet Company Store                       Tucker County, WV
Name of Property                                            County and State

Photo #5: North elevation

Photo 6: Detail: Stone arch, center bay, front façade
Photo #7: Detail: Arched sash windows and star tie rod anchor on south elevation

Photo #8: Interior: main retail space, first floor
Buxton and Landstreet Company Store
Name of Property

Tucker County, WV
County and State

Photo #9: Interior: Metal column and stamped metal ceiling in main retail space, first floor
Buxton and Landstreet Company Store
Tucker County, WV
Name of Property
County and State

Photo #10: Interior: glazed tile brick and segmental arch lintel in main retail space, first floor

Photo #11: Interior: typical second floor office space
Photo #12: Interior: North staircase

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.