

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.

**1. Name of Property**Historic name: Tiskelwah SchoolOther names/site number: Tiskelwah Elementary School, Tiskelwah Senior CenterName of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

**2. Location**Street & number: 600 Florida StreetCity or town: Charleston State: WV County: KanawhaNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

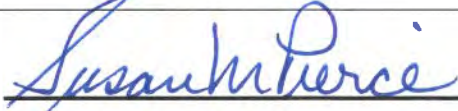
I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

    A     B X C     D

		<u>2/27/23</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official:		Date
Title :		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

---

#### 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

---

#### 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 ☐

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION / School

HEALTH CARE/ Clinic

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

---

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance//Italianate

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Concrete and Stone

Walls: Brick and Stone

Roof: Fiberglass

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

### Narrative Description

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

---

### Summary Paragraph

Tiskelwah Elementary School is an I-shaped two-story brick building constructed in 1910 in the Second Renaissance Revival style with Italianate details. It has a broad shallow hip roof with deep overhangs, and a raised basement. The roof was originally clay barrel tile and is currently fiberglass shingle. Six bays span the front façade. Two center bays contain five windows with transoms, two entrance bays have paired entrance doors with sidelights and transoms, and bays on each end have a group of four windows with transoms. There are also a series of smaller basement windows along the bottom of the front wall. Windows have been updated to modern units, but they remain in the original placement and do not significantly detract from the historic character of the building. The building is approximately 30,895 total square feet. Interior spaces include twelve classrooms, six per floor, plus multipurpose rooms, commercial kitchen, and bathrooms. Basement space is similarly arranged, though the rooms contain more mechanical space, two large toilets, and the original 1908 (nonfunctioning) central heating system. The interior plan on the first and second floors consist of a single loaded corridor running east-west with windows on the south side looking into the courtyard. The corridor contains a wood chair rail and a pressed metal ceiling. At each end of the corridor there are two classrooms. On the north side of the corridor adjacent to the classrooms are two sets of stairs. There are also classrooms between the stairs. Many of the classrooms retain their detailing and volume of space. Doors to the classrooms contain transoms. Interior finishes include hardwood tongue and groove floors, plaster and drywall walls, and wood door, window, and base trim. The building occupies a relatively flat 1.85-acre parcel within an urban residential setting on the West Side of Charleston, West Virginia. The tract lies between nearby hills to the north and the Great Kanawha River to the south. It contains several small grassy areas and a large surface parking area. The ground is devoid of landscaping. Located off the front entryway stands a multipurpose building erected in 1968 as a kitchen and cafeteria/gym. A partially covered sidewalk is located between the 1910 school and a 1968 multipurpose building. The sidewalk and partial metal cover make no physical connection between the two buildings because a gap of several feet exists between the end of the sidewalk and the multipurpose building. The sidewalk and partial covering date from circa 1977, and therefore fall outside the period of significance for Tiskelwah School.

Previous Tiskelwah property owners installed a shingle roof, replaced windows, painted walls, and repaired and painted ceilings. Tiskelwah Elementary School has had no additions or structural alterations other than windows. It is the oldest extant unaltered school building in Charleston. Exterior materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association are largely intact. The building retains a high degree of historic integrity.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

---

## Narrative Description

Tiskelwah Elementary School is a two-story brick masonry building with full basement located at 600 Florida Street in Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia (Kanawha County Parcel ID: 20-12-0011-0117). It is bounded by 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue on the north, an unnamed alley on the south, Florida Street on the west, and Beatrice Street on the east. The building occupies the southeast portion of the large parcel. A small grassy lawn area exists between the west (side) elevation and Florida Street. A similar lawn exists off the east (side) elevation adjacent to Beatrice Street. At the northwest corner of the property is another small grassy patch of lawn. The remainder of the ground consists of paved parking areas to accommodate several dozen vehicles. A chain link fence and low retaining wall surrounds the property. Paving, sidewalks, lawn, fence, and wall date ca. 1977. A non-historic brick multipurpose building constructed in 1968 shares the site. Nearby homes are one- to two-story detached residential buildings with gable or hip roofs. Construction dates for most residences on adjacent blocks are ca. 1910-1940 period. These are generally simple in style and materials, with small front and back yards. In the vicinity there are a few one-story modern commercial buildings constructed of brick or other materials.

### Setting:

The Tiskelwah School building occupies a full city block on Charleston's West Side. When constructed in 1910 the area was transforming from a rural, agricultural landscape into a densely populated residential and commercial district. Tiskelwah originally occupied a smaller lot with Homer Street on its north boundary. Construction of an annex building in 1914 on a separate block of Homer Street to the north resulted in the street being abandoned for the portion encompassed by the schools. The two separate parcels were then combined to create the 1.85-acre site that exists today. Tiskelwah's main (north) façade, entrance doors, and parking area front on 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Entrance to the site is along the side streets of Beatrice on the east and Florida on the west. The south (rear) elevation of the building faces an unnamed alley which separates the school and a small church located to the south. A chain link fence and parged concrete block wall of varying height depending on ground slope surround the entire site. In 1960, 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue was realigned at Florida Street to eliminate a dogleg that created a bottleneck at the intersection. The realignment took a portion of the northwest corner of the school's lot and resulted in the curved northwest corner lot line now present.

Blocks of residential buildings and several churches surround the Tiskelwah campus. Across 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue to the north are modest single-family homes. They are one, one-and-a-half, and two stories and built ca. 1910-1940. The same is true of adjacent blocks to the east, south, and west of the school. Diagonal to the northwest from the school property is a paved parking lot for Emmanuel Baptist Church that occupies a whole block between 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue north to Washington Street West. The portion of the church lot facing Tiskelwah is a large on-grade paved parking area, and the church fellowship building north of the parking lot is a modern brick construction that is visible from Tiskelwah. A small, one-story end gable stucco church building erected ca. 1930 is located across the unnamed alley to the southwest (rear) corner of the school site. The church faces west on Florida Street. It was founded as a black house of worship affiliated with

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

the Church of God and is currently the Faith Community Church. An active rail line runs east to west on an elevated right-of-way paralleling Madison Street south of the church. A vehicular and pedestrian underpass carries traffic beneath the elevated railroad tracks at the intersection of Madison Street and Florida Street.

Situated between the school's west elevation and Florida Street is a small grassy lawn area. A similar lawn is located to the east of the building adjacent to Beatrice Street. At the northwestern corner of the lot is another patch of grassy lawn. Paved parking for several dozen vehicles covers the remainder of the 1.85-acre parcel. Overall, the site lacks any landscaping features.

Located on the Tiskelwah School grounds just north (front) and slightly to the east side of the original 1910 building stands a 4,057 square foot multipurpose building that houses a kitchen and cafeteria/gym space. With a winning bid of \$80,000, the Kanawha County Board of Education awarded the construction contract to Abbitt Corporation of Charleston in October 1967. Funds came from a countywide school construction program approved in a bond election that passed two years earlier.<sup>1</sup> Abbitt completed the project in 1968. When built, the small multipurpose building and kitchen stood sandwiched between the other two buildings that occupied the site at the time. Namely, it was flanked on the south by the 1910 school and to the north by the 1914 annex. Ever since demolition of the annex in 1977, the multipurpose building occupies a conspicuous location that partially obscures the main façade of the school and detracts from the original campus plan as designed in 1910. The 1968 multipurpose building is a noncontributing resource because its construction date falls outside the period of significance for Tiskelwah School.

A sidewalk and a partial metal covering located between the 1910 school and the 1968 multipurpose building. The sidewalk and partial covering make no physical connection between the two buildings because a gap of several feet exists between the end of the sidewalk and the multipurpose building. The sidewalk and partial covering are noncontributing because they were constructed circa 1977 and fall outside the period of significance.

#### Exterior Description:

Unfortunately, no original documentation has been found to exist on the topic of Tiskelwah's construction, dedication, and architect/builder. The school was built and operated under municipal jurisdiction through a local school board which ceased to exist after creation of the Kanawha County Board of Education in 1934. Repeated inquiries to city, county, and state entities yielded no results. Although no architect has been identified for Tiskelwah School, two local contractors/architects have emerged as potential candidates. (See Section 8, *Tiskelwah School* for additional details on these individuals.)

The Tiskelwah building's façade features six bays. Each of the two flanking entrance bays have paired entrance doors with sidelights and transoms. Doors are of modern metal construction and not original. Above the entrances are three modern 1-over-1 windows on each floor. There are also a series of smaller modern basement windows along the bottom of the wall. A broad shallow

<sup>1</sup> "Abbitt Bid Low on Tiskelwah Job." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Oct. 12, 1967, 9.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

hip roof with deep overhangs covers the building, and the frieze band of the roof overhang has a stone taenia with dropped extensions of the roof brackets below it. The original clay barrel tile roof was removed at an unknown date. Roofing material is fiberglass shingle. Brick is red/brown in color with a stretcher bond coursing. There is a rusticated brick raised basement with a stone water table and a stone base. The two center bays on both floors of the façade contain a group of five modern windows with transoms. Bays on each end have a group of four modern windows with transoms. Located in the center of the building between the first and second floors is a large rectangular stone cartouche panel with "TISKELWAH" boldly inscribed in raised stone letters. *Tis-kel-wah* is a Seneca Indian word meaning "river of fat elk." Centered directly below the cartouche at first floor window height is a bronze plaque with the following inscription:

Board of Education  
J. E. Chamberlain, President

A.T. Cabell		Valentine Fruth
R.B. Cassady	1910	Marion Gilchrist
D.T. Farley		A.G. Higginbotham
L. Caperton		L.L. Price

W.O. Down, Secretary  
Geo. S. Laidley, Superintendent of Schools

Windows on the first and second floors have stone sills. Except for the bays with doors, first floor windows have a decorative brick soldier course jack arch with a stone keystone. Two entrance bays project from the north plane of the building's façade. Surrounding each entrance door is a stone architrave with a classical Greek entablature supported by paneled pilasters. The entablature contains triglyphs and metopes, and mutules. Triglyphs have regula. The upper portion of the paneled stone pilasters have carved stylized capitals. Between the first and second floor windows are recessed brick spandrel panels. A stone band forms a picture frame around the first and second floor windows.

Both the east and west side elevations have a center projecting bay with two windows on each floor. The projection extends into the frieze and cornice. First floor windows have brick pilasters on either side of the window supporting a stone pediment with partial returns. There is a stone cap on each pilaster. At the base of the first-floor windows there is a stone belt course as part of the sill and scroll brackets are located below each pilaster. There are attic windows in the frieze above each of the windows.

The rear (south) elevation of the school is punctuated by a prominent center projecting bay in a shallow "U" shape. Legs of the "U" contain no windows but have a two-story stone picture frame surround of a blind brick panel. There is a stone sill aligned with the first-floor windows of other elevations. The center section contains a one-story semi-hexagonal bay with a hip roof. This is in the center of the massing. Two windows flank this bay symmetrically placed. The bay has two windows on the south face and one window each on the east and west faces. Both side legs have four windows on each floor facing into the courtyard. This elevation has all the same brick and stone detailing as the other elevations. Existing windows were 3-over-3, vertically oriented with a three-part transom. They were all replaced with 1-over-1 windows with a short

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

lower sash that operates. There is also a fixed single-pane transom at both first and second levels. Modern window replacements were installed ca. 2011.

#### Interior Description:

The interior of Tiskelwah School consists of two stories similar in layout and materials, and a full basement. An elevator services all floors including the basement. Both first and second floor interior plans consist of a single loaded corridor running east to west with windows on the south side looking into the courtyard. At each end of the corridors are two classrooms. On the north side of the corridors, adjacent to the classrooms, are the two stairways. Stairs contain slate treads on steel pans. The stair balustrade consists of an open box pattern steel balustrade with a rounded wood handrail. Basement stair railings terminate in a steel, square paneled newel with a shallow hip cap. All metal components are painted. Upper floors do not have newels. The balustrade curves at each landing to form a continuous rail. There are also classrooms between the stairs, for a total of six classrooms per floor and 12 in total. The basement is similarly arranged, though rooms contain more mechanical space and two large toilets. (See attached plans.) There is a commercial kitchen/cafeteria located on the east side of the school building's north elevation.

Interior spaces such as wide halls, grand staircases, and open classrooms, remain intact and largely unchanged from the original 1910 design. They incorporate native hardwoods, including hard maple flooring and quarter-sawn oak staircases, wainscotings, built-in bookcases, doors, moldings, and trim work. Interior finishes also include hardwood floors, plaster and drywall walls, and wood door, window, and base trim. The hall corridor contains a wood chair rail. There is also a pressed metal ceiling in the corridor. Doors to the classrooms contain transoms. Many of the classrooms retain their detailing and volume of space. Doors are modern wood, fire-rated flush panel doors with a vertical vision panel near the doorknob. They are set in hollow metal frames. The original trim was reinstalled above the metal frames, so the original trim is extant. There are blackboards with scroll support brackets in many rooms. Original iron grates from the old gravity furnace and ventilation system are extant on some walls.

The massive original gas-fired gravity furnace remains in place in the basement but is not operational. It was manufactured in 1908 by the American Furnace and Foundry Company of Bloomington, Illinois, and installed by American Warming & Ventilating Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The company was established in 1904 as a regional contractor of American Foundry and Furnace to install their systems. The foundry began operations in 1874 as Flagg Foundry that specialized in producing gray iron castings on a wholesale basis. In 1885 the company bought patents for heating and ventilating systems that used large cast iron furnaces. The company's antiquated furnaces provide heat by employing gravity to circulate warm air through a large building. They were commonly installed in schools, churches, and commercial buildings throughout the United States from the late 1800s through mid-1900s and were sold directly or through distributors and manufacturer's agents. Sopher became American Foundry and Furnace Company in 1896, when it incorporated in the State of Illinois. Modine Manufacturing of Racine, Wisconsin, acquired the company in a stock trade in 1964.

The Tiskelwah furnace is a five solar (five heat exchangers) hot air gravity system fueled by natural gas. Gravity furnaces and forced-air furnaces have the same combustion-air and venting

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

requirements, and the heat exchangers are similar. However, gravity furnaces have fewer moving parts (which may account for their longevity), and they lack a blower fan. The heating and ventilation plant at Tiskelwah features an ornate cast iron façade encased in a brick wall surround. Two matching cast iron nameplates, one at each corner top, boldly display the name “American Warming & Ventilating Co.” On each of the five numbered solars are individual nameplates that read: “Heating Ventilating & Sanitary Engineers” and “Pittsburg [sic], Pa.” A single nameplate attached to the lower section of the center solar identifies the unit’s fabrication date as 1908.

#### Integrity:

The building has undergone no major alterations or additions. It retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its strong sense of history. The building is in its original location and has not been moved. The building retains its historic setting, recessed from the street with a large lawn, and surrounded by a residential low scale neighborhood. The building retains historic design elements, such as the massing, plan, and spatial organization of the original school. The only subdivision of original classrooms occurs in the first-floor east end, where offices were inserted into the classroom volume. Ceiling heights and other details remain as original and window heights and heads are not impacted. The building’s original materials are still extant, except for the roof shingles, the exterior doors, and both the interior and exterior windows. The sense of workmanship is retained with the masonry details on the facades, the corridor treatment chair rail and metal ceiling, the classroom door trim, the finishes, and the stairs and details. The building maintains its historic feeling and a visitor can experience the sense of history. Finally, the building retains its association with the historic character of Charleston and the West Side neighborhood and with its historic development.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

## 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 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

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1910

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1910

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

UNKNOWN

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

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

Tiskelwah School is locally significant under *Criterion C* for its design as a modern schoolhouse and for its association with significant institutional architectural styles of the early twentieth century in Charleston, specifically as an excellent surviving example of the Second Renaissance Revival Style with elements of Italianate details. Its construction is directly connected with the growth, development, and education of Charleston and the West Side community. Tiskelwah represents a modern early twentieth century school with design features such as a steel frame, brick-clad exterior, plaster interior walls and ceilings, abundant fenestration for natural light, hardwood details, and a modern central heating and ventilation plant. Tiskelwah's rapid enrollment growth is directly related to the swift influx of residents to Charleston and the Kanawha Valley, which by 1940 had become a regional center of business, commerce, industry, and government. The period of significance for Tiskelwah School is 1910, the date of construction.

---

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

*Charleston Growth and Development*

In 1773 veteran Virginia militiaman and surveyor Thomas W. Bullitt received a land grant in western Virginia. Two years later he surveyed and obtained a favorable tract of 1,030 acres on the north side of Kanawha River above the mouth of Elk River and an additional 1,240 acres on the west bank below the mouth of the Elk. These two parcels became the site of Charleston and the city's largest neighborhood known as the West Side, respectively. In late 1787 Greenbrier County resident George Clendenin acquired the 1,030-acre tract. On January 30, 1788, Virginia Governor Edmund Randolph directed Clendenin to organize and station a company of rangers in the Kanawha Valley at a place most acceptable for the protection of settlers. In April 1788 Clendenin led a party of 27 militiamen to the mouth of the Elk River where they built Fort Lee, where Kanawha County was organized on October 6, 1789. A forty-acre tract of George Clendenin's land became the site of Charleston, named in honor of his father Charles, on December 19, 1794.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> George Atkinson, *History of Kanawha County from its Organization in 1789 until the Present* (Charleston, WV: West Virginia Journal, 1876), 53-58.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

The small town of 35 residents struggled and Clendenin grew disillusioned. In 1795 he sold his holdings to Joseph Ruffner, Sr., who relocated with his family from the Shenandoah Valley. Charleston had 12 houses and 65 residents in 1800 and about 100 people a decade later.<sup>3</sup> In addition to his Charleston lands, Ruffner acquired 502 acres a short distance above town that included the famed Kanawha salt springs. In 1797 Elisha Brooks leased the springs and began the commercial development of salt. He drew and boiled enough brine to make and sell about 150 pounds of salt daily.<sup>4</sup> When the elder Ruffner died in 1803 his holdings passed to his children. Sons David and Joseph, Jr. developed tools and techniques for tapping richer sources of brine at deeper ground levels. Their innovations would revolutionize deep well drilling worldwide.<sup>5</sup> Known for its superior meat curing properties, Kanawha salt became a desired commodity in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. A drilling frenzy ensued and by 1815 some 52 furnaces lined both sides of Kanawha River for 10 miles above Charleston. Kanawha salt makers led the nation by 1846 with 3.2 million bushels produced.<sup>6</sup> The industry brought wealth and prosperity to Charleston and Kanawha County, but it relied on slave labor to operate the furnaces. In 1850, 3,140 enslaved blacks lived and worked in Kanawha County, the largest number in all Virginia counties west of the Appalachians.<sup>7</sup> Salt production declined sharply after the Civil War when larger reserves of rock salt were discovered in the Midwest. The antebellum Kanawha salt industry represents the first commercial development of the region's natural resources, and it foreshadowed the economic growth that would come from the exploitation of abundant coal, oil, gas, and timber reserves.

In the 1850s Charleston grappled with internal issues of self-governance. Despite its growing status as the mini metropolis for the Kanawha Valley, the town suffered from a weak and unresponsive government legally bound to yield power to the county. Significant political changes loomed, beginning with a Virginia law that gave Charleston officials broader powers and extended town borders. This new governmental structure meant that residents would no longer be subject to decisions made by the county court. It created the office of mayor, justice of the peace, chief of police, and other local officials. The law also provided for a major expansion of town limits about a mile east to present Bradford Street. It ultimately laid a solid foundation for a future in which the little river town of around 1,500 would be transformed into a small but dynamic city with responsible government. However, any positive action would be delayed as impending national events overshadowed local affairs.

Growing sectionalism over the issue of slavery led to disunion in April 1861. Living in a border region within a border state, Charleston residents expressed divided loyalties. Staunch Union advocates in Virginia's northwestern counties organized to oppose the state's secession. Support for the Union was tepid or nonexistent in many southwestern counties including parts of Kanawha. Nevertheless, the pro-Union effort birthed a movement in Wheeling that created West Virginia as the "Thirty-fifth Star" on June 20, 1863. Founded as a pro-Union Republican state,

<sup>3</sup> Billy Joe Peyton, *Historic Charleston: The First 225 Years* (San Antonio, TX: HPN Books, 2013), 14.

<sup>4</sup> Atkinson, *History of Kanawha*, 225-226.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 228-232.

<sup>6</sup> Peyton, *Historic Charleston*, 18.

<sup>7</sup> John E. Stealey III, *The Antebellum Kanawha Salt Business and Western Markets* (Morgantown, WV: West University Press, 2016), 133-134.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

political winds shifted quickly after the Civil War ended. Conservative Democrats regained control of state government during Reconstruction, and in 1870 the state capital moved south to Charleston. With a population of 3,162 and no railroad it was a small county seat with big city dreams.<sup>8</sup> The new seat of state government began to attract lawyers, politicians, and businessmen, as well as opportunists who swarmed into the resource-rich Kanawha Valley with endless plans for immediate wealth. David Hunter Strother, editor of the *Charleston Herald* newspaper, commented on the pervasive boomtown atmosphere at the time: "Charleston is full of land speculators, schemers, stock jobbers, and people so occupied with their own affairs that they are oblivious and dreary, incapable of conversation on other subjects."<sup>9</sup> Despite the influx of people, state legislators complained of the Kanawha Valley being too isolated and provincial in nature. So, lawmakers in 1875 opted to return the capital to Wheeling. However, it would not be the final journey for the "floating capital." In 1877 a statewide vote took place to select a permanent capital, which Charleston won by a large majority. Charlestonians welcomed lawmakers back in 1885 with an imposing new Victorian capitol building in the middle of town.

Charleston got its first railroad in 1873 when the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway opened from Tidewater Virginia through the Kanawha Valley and on to the Ohio River at Huntington. C&O trackage reached Cincinnati in 1888 and Chicago by 1910, which spurred local manufacturing and expanding markets for Kanawha coal and other local exports.<sup>10</sup> A second rail line was built west from Charleston in 1883-84. Kanawha & Ohio Railway trackage originated at the base of Capitol Hill just north of downtown before crossing the Elk River on an 1883 iron bridge that still stands.<sup>11</sup> The line then bisected a large segment of the West Side on the way to Point Pleasant and the Great Lakes. The K&O attracted factories, wholesalers, retailers, warehouses, and other development to the area west of Elk River. In 1890, the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad acquired the K&O line and extended it 40 miles east into the rich New River coal field. The former K&M line is now West Virginia Secondary and part of Norfolk Southern rail system.<sup>12</sup> Another important transportation milestone came in 1888 when horse-drawn streetcars began operating through downtown Charleston and the East End. In 1898 a local businessman electrified and extended service on the east and west of downtown. The West Side route crossed an existing bridge and ran about two miles down Kanawha River to Two-Mile Creek. In 1906 the first streetcars penetrated the surrounding hills to service the city's first suburb of Edgewood. Within ten years streetcar service spanned Kanawha County from end to end. Gasoline-powered bus transport began replacing streetcars in 1925 with all lines ending service by 1939.<sup>13</sup>

Natural resources have shaped area fortunes for over 200 years. Ancient salt deposits found a new application in the modern chemical industry that developed in the early twentieth century. In

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, "Table III. Population, 1870-1850, in each State and Territory, by Civil Divisions less than Counties, as White and Colored, and Native and Foreign." <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1870/population/1870a-27.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Peyton, *Historic Charleston*, 50.

<sup>10</sup> Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society, "History of the C&O Railway." <https://cohs.org/history/>.

<sup>11</sup> Donald L. Mills, Jr., *The Kanawha & Michigan Railroad: Bridgeline to the Lakes, 1888-1922* (Huntington, WV: Mid-Atlantic Highlands, 2010), 1-2.

<sup>12</sup> Wikipedia contributors, "West Virginia Secondary," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=West\\_Virginia\\_Secondary&oldid=1096296945](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=West_Virginia_Secondary&oldid=1096296945). Accessed Dec. 18, 2022.

<sup>13</sup> Peyton, *Historic Charleston*, 58.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

the post-World War II period thousands of area residents worked for DuPont, FMC, Monsanto, Union Carbide, Dow, or other concerns.<sup>14</sup> Union Carbide Corporation later built its principal research and development facility in South Charleston. Excellent transportation networks and cheap natural gas enticed major manufacturers to the Kanawha Valley. In 1904 the Kelly Axe Company (later True Temper Corporation) built a large factory on Charleston's emerging West Side. Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass plant (later Libbey-Owens-Ford) opened in Kanawha City on Charleston's South Side in 1917, followed by a large Owens Bottle Company (later Owens-Illinois) bottling works that went up across the street. At their peak, the two glass plants employed a combined workforce over 1,500. The bottling plant closed its doors in 1963, and the glass plant followed in 1980.<sup>15</sup>

Charleston numbered 4,192 residents in 1880, a solid 32.6% increase from the 1870 total of 3,160.<sup>16</sup> The future looked bright as the city was on the verge of the most important period of growth in its history. First came the return of state government workers in 1885. Other elements soon followed, resulting in the building of multiple railroads, major river improvements, new capital investment, and a rising demand for coal, oil, and gas. Together, these events foretold what lay on the horizon, as demand for residential and industrial development outstripped the agricultural value of the vanishing flat land in the Kanawha and Elk valleys. Large areas east and west of downtown were surveyed, divided, and sold as building lots. By 1900, expansion had resulted in the annexation of outlying farms, fields, and forest lands into the corporate limits. Charleston rapidly transformed into a bustling medium-sized industrial city. A 50-year look at population statistics tells the story: the city had 6,742 inhabitants in 1890, 11,099 in 1900, 22,996 in 1910, 39,608 in 1920, 60,408 in 1930, and 67,914 in 1940.<sup>17</sup> Of course, progress and prosperity also brought growing pains. Rapid escalation in student enrollments in city schools strained resources and infrastructure to capacity. By 1900 it was obvious that the Board of Education would need to expand and upgrade educational facilities for Charleston students.

### *Charleston Schools*

Primary education in Kanawha County began as early as 1798 with a school at Cedar Grove about 20 miles east of Charleston. In 1820 Steven Teays established a school at Coalsmouth (now St. Albans) some 10 miles below Charleston. At around the same time the first school opened in Malden in the center of the booming salt region. Other early schools operated in outlying areas of the county. Charleston had some good schools as early as 1818, with the first academy erected in town about a decade later. Academies provided advanced schooling beyond the elementary level and served a broad range of students between ages eight and 25 whose families paid their tuition. Academies gained popularity in the 1800s.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Charles J. Denham, "Chemical Industry." *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 14 May 2013. Web. Dec. 2, 2022. <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1124>

<sup>15</sup> Peyton, *Historic Charleston*, 62-65.

<sup>16</sup> *13<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States Taken in 1910, Statistics for West Virginia*, "Supplement for West Virginia," Washington, DC: GPO, 1913. <https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/41033935v47-52ch1.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> *17<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States, Number of Inhabitants West Virginia*, Washington, DC: GPO, 1950. <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/population-volume-1/vol-01-51.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> Rice, Otis K., and Stephen W. Brown. *West Virginia: A History*, Second Edition (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1993), 68-72; Stan Cohen and Richard Andre, Research Associate, *Kanawha County Images, A Bicentennial History: 1788-1988* (Charleston, WV: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 1987), p. 304-305, 311-312.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

The first primary schools in Virginia were supported through private subscription where students attended a two to three-month term only if parents or other sponsor paid their tuition. Not surprisingly, the quality of education varied greatly. Starting in 1810 the state initiated a Literary Fund to pay for students to attend school if parents could not afford tuition. Kanawha County had 16 such schools attended by indigent children in 1826; by 1833, 450 “poor” children attended 24 primary schools countywide.<sup>19</sup> In 1829 the Virginia legislature established District Free Schools that divided counties into districts with free schools, but Kanawha County did not participate.<sup>20</sup> Despite the shortfalls, strong free school sentiment prevailed in Kanawha County before the Civil War. In fact, the county was specifically named in a special act of February 25, 1845, to establish free schools in certain Virginia counties. In 1847 the counties gained legislative approval to vote for free public schools and to levy taxes supporting them. West Side resident and politician Dr. Spicer Patrick took an active part in securing passage of the act, but several influential Kanawha County salt makers refused to pay the school tax which limited both funds and student participation.<sup>21</sup> Overall, Virginia schools remained decentralized and unsystematic with opportunities for public education uneven through the antebellum years.

Free public education in Western Virginia made little progress before the Civil War, as only Kanawha, Ohio, and Jefferson counties provided free schools for children. When West Virginia established itself in 1863, one of the significant changes was the adoption of a constitutionally mandated public school system set up on the “township plan” whereby schools were run by independent city and magisterial district boards.<sup>22</sup> The system provided for considerable local autonomy, but it also bred inefficiency, corruption, and nepotism in some jurisdictions. Free schools of Charleston were organized in the fall of 1864 when residents established a local Board of Education that divided the town into two school districts. Initial attendance was poor and educational facilities were small, makeshift, and often unsuitable.<sup>23</sup> Free public schooling for black students in West Virginia began in 1866 when the legislature enacted a law providing for the creation of public schools for blacks between the ages of six and 21. The revised West Virginia Constitution of 1872 stipulated white and black students to be educated separately. (The law remained in place until the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling.) The state’s African American population was small and scattered at the time, so whites and blacks sometimes used the same schoolhouses. As the school term consisted of only four months of 22 days each, whites would open school in September and vacate by Christmas when black students used the facilities.<sup>24</sup> In 1889 the Garnett Grade School opened at Jacob and Lewis streets in Charleston,

<sup>19</sup> State of West Virginia. *The History of Education in West Virginia Prepared under the Direction of the State Superintendent of Schools* (Charleston, WV: Tribune Printing Company, 1907), 31.

<http://wvde.state.wv.us/downloads/2013/150/History%20of%20Education%20WV%201907.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Cohen, *Kanawha County Images*, 304.

<sup>21</sup> Laidley, *History of Charleston and Kanawha County*, 240-241.

<sup>22</sup> Debra K. Sullivan, “Education.” *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 27 June 2022. Web. 29 November 2022. <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2163>; Rice and Brown. *West Virginia: A History*, 239-241; Cohen, *Kanawha County Images*, 304.

<sup>23</sup> State of West Virginia. *The History of Education*, Virgil A. Lewis, “Early Education in West Virginia.” 44-45. <http://wvde.state.wv.us/downloads/2013/150/History%20of%20Education%20WV%201907.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> Carter Woodson, *Early Negro Education In West Virginia*. Institute, WV: West Virginia Collegiate Institute, 1921. <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/africanamericans/woodsoncarter02.html>. Accessed Dec. 12, 2022.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

and in 1900 Garnet [correct single t spelling] High School opened on the same site. It later became a junior high when a newer Garnet High School opened in 1929. (The new school building still stands and is on the National Register of Historic Places.) Kanawha County had 19 schools for black students by 1906.<sup>25</sup>

The quality of public education took a positive turn when Union School opened as Charleston's first dedicated school building in 1870. It stood in the middle of town and could accommodate 300 students. All white schools operating at the time consolidated there. Public education took a great step forward with the naming of George Summers Laidley (1855-1938) as superintendent of city schools in 1878. Laidley was born in 1855 at Glenwood, an antebellum estate that still stands on Charleston's West Side. After graduating from West Virginia University, he served as principal of the city's first high school for two years before moving into the local Board of Education offices. Laidley took time away from his administrative duties for two years to study law and gain admission to the bar. Then, in 1883 he began an unprecedented 39-year tenure as superintendent of city schools. Laidley shaped the early independent school system. He reformed and modernized the curriculum and oversaw the construction of modern brick school buildings to keep pace with the city's expanding population. In addition to his professional duties Laidley served on the state Board of Education, was a founder of the Kanawha County Public Library, and one of the individuals who organized the local YMCA and the Boy Scouts. Despite myriad interests, Laidley's greatest passion was to build up Charleston schools and to safeguard the welfare of the children who attended them. When he retired from full-time duties at age 67 Charleston schools ranked favorably among others throughout the state and nation. S.E. Weber (1922-28) and Fred L. Teal (1928-33) succeeded him.<sup>26</sup> George S. Laidley was a respected public servant who laid the foundation for a strong education system that would serve local students for over 50 years. Without a doubt he is the most influential figure in the early development of Charleston's independent schools.

Charleston's population climbed from 6,742 in 1890 to 11,099 in 1900.<sup>27</sup> Part of the rapid growth is attributed to the expansion of city boundaries. In 1895 the city annexed the town of Elk City on the west side of Elk River, and two years later it added the community of Ruffner on the south side of Kanawha River. Schools in both sections then joined the city system. Rising student enrollments from 1883 to 1895 spawned the construction of "modern" and spacious multi-story buildings to replace older, inadequate facilities. New schools were of solid modern design, built of brick and laid out with appliances and services to reflect contemporary ideas on educational facilities. Where possible, ample yards surrounded the schools for use as dedicated playgrounds. By 1909 Charleston had 16 school buildings, 13 for white students and three for black students; seven schools existed on the West Side, six for whites and one for blacks.<sup>28</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> "George Laidley, Local Head of Schools for 39 Years, Dies." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Mar. 7, 1938, 1, 7.

<sup>27</sup> *12<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States*, "Population of West Virginia by Counties and Minor Civil Divisions," Census Bulletin No. 53, Washington, DC, Feb. 7, 1901.

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1900/bulletins/demographic/53-population-wv.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> *R.L. Polk & Co. Charleston Directory 1909*, 36. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

### SCHOOLS ON CHARLESTON'S WEST SIDE IN 1909

NAME	DATE BUILT	MATERIAL	LOCATION
Dunbar (black)	c.1905	frame	2 <sup>nd</sup> Av. & Ohio Av.
Lincoln or 1 <sup>st</sup> Ward	1898	brick 4-rm.	Roane St. & Delaware Av.
Bigley	1907	brick	Bigley Av. & Glen Av.
Elk or 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ward	c.1900	frame	Elk Av. & Elm St.
Beech Hill	c.1900	frame	Butler St. near Anaconda Av.
Grandview*	c.1900	frame	Pt. Pleasant Pk. (Wash. St W)
Patrick**	c.1900	frame	Florida St. <sup>29</sup>

\* Closed when students transferred to Tiskelwah School in 1910.

\*\* Demolished to build Tiskelwah School in 1910.

Tiskelwah School was built on land that once belonged to Spicer Patrick, an early advocate of free public schools. It occupied the former site of Patrick School. Construction and growth of the Tiskelwah neighborhood directly relates to the early twentieth century growth and development of Kanawha County and Charleston. When the school opened in 1910 the city had 22,996 residents with 4,921 students enrolled in all grades.<sup>30</sup> The small metropolis had entered its boom period of sustained growth. Students quickly outgrew Tiskelwah's 12 classrooms. In response, the school board converted a nearby frame house for additional rooms. Meanwhile plans were made to construct a separate 10-room annex on a largely undeveloped lot bordering adjacent Homer Street to the north. When the building opened in 1914 the school board optimistically felt it would accommodate growing enrollments for years to come, but West Side growth continued apace. In 1916 Tiskelwah had more than 900 students, making it the largest school in the city. It had surpassed Union School which held the distinction for several years.<sup>31</sup> Meanwhile, junior high schools began in West Virginia (and in Kanawha County) with the creation of Central Junior on Charleston's East End in 1915. In 1918 Lincoln School added space to accommodate a junior high on its West Side campus, making it the city's second junior high school for whites. Black students attended Garnet Junior High downtown.

Charleston had grown to 39,608 residents in 1920—a remarkable 72.2% increase since 1910.<sup>32</sup> Student enrollments for the period reflect the hefty growth. Overcrowded conditions presented an ongoing citywide issue, with West Side schools specifically impacted. In early 1922 the *Charleston Mail* again reported Tiskelwah to be the largest graded school in Charleston with 33

<sup>29</sup> Numerous sources cited, including Laidley, *History of Charleston and Kanawha County*, 248-249, "City School System is Model for State." *Charleston Gazette*. Oct. 27, 1938, 6; R.L. Polk & Co. *Charleston Directory 1909*, 36. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

<sup>30</sup> Laidley, *History of Charleston and Kanawha County*, 244.

<sup>31</sup> "Tiskelwah is Biggest School in the City." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Dec. 4, 1916, 8.

<sup>32</sup> *17<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States, Number of Inhabitants West Virginia*, Washington, DC: GPO, 1950. <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/population-volume-1/vol-01-51.pdf>

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

grades and over 1,200 students. It also noted that other West Side schools were crowded to capacity.<sup>33</sup> At the time school levy funds were already being used to erect three school buildings set to open in 1922. They included Glenwood Elementary on the West Side, McGuigan Elementary in South Ruffner, and Roosevelt Junior on the East End. In May 1923 city voters overwhelmingly approved a levy for expenditures totaling \$1,350,000 for seven new school buildings and other improvements.<sup>34</sup> Three years later, in 1926, Charleston had 24 school buildings, 307 teachers, and 9,141 students. By 1928 city schools had 10,199 students, 26 buildings, and 386 teachers.<sup>35</sup>

At the start of the 1928-29 academic term local newspapers reported that 10,500 students were expected to register for classes. In years past city schools could not have accommodated that many students. But the situation had improved by 1930 because the school board was completing construction of 12 modern brick buildings throughout the city. In that year it reported 37 buildings in use or ready to accept students, with one under construction.<sup>36</sup> New facilities included seven West Side schools: a two-room unnamed building (c. 1928) that transferred 60 students from Tiskelwah, Taft Elementary (1924), Watts Elementary (1924), J.E. Robins Elementary (1929), Littlepage Elementary (1929), Mt. Ovas Elementary (1930), Woodrow Wilson Junior High (1925). Wilson became the second junior high established on the West Side after Lincoln Junior that opened in 1918. Five East End schools were constructed as well: Capitol Elementary (1929), Fruth Elementary (1930), Charleston High School (1926) for white students, and Riverview Elementary (1929) and Garnet High (1928) for black students. One Kanawha City school was erected: Chamberlain Elementary and Junior High (1925).<sup>37</sup>

Reflecting statewide population trends, local enrollments continued to rise into the 1930s. Unlike past instances when students exceeded available classroom space, existing facilities handled the increasing numbers. By 1930 the city had 60,408 inhabitants (52.5% increase since 1920), with 10,700 students attending and 386 teachers working in the public school system.<sup>38</sup> Enrollment reached 13,007 students in 1932 when the last of the new constructions had opened, bringing the total number of school buildings to 39.<sup>39</sup> Population growth continued to drive up student enrollment until 1940, as illustrated in the table that follows.

<sup>33</sup> "Schools on West Side Crowded to Capacity." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Feb. 9, 1922, 11.

<sup>34</sup> "School Building is in Front Rank Here." *Charleston Daily Mail*. June 20, 1914, 2; "Tiskelwah is Biggest School in the City." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Dec. 4, 1916, 8.

<sup>35</sup> *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1926, 14. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

<sup>36</sup> "City Schools Will Open September 5." *Charleston Daily Mail*, Aug. 19, 1928, 1.

<sup>37</sup> *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, 1930, 17, 871. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

<sup>39</sup> *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1930, 17. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

### CHARLESTON INDEPENDENT DISTRICT SCHOOLS

YEAR	ENROLLMENT	BUILDINGS	TEACHERS
1898	2,200	2-3	46
1906	4,515	N/A	N/A
1910	4,921	13	137
1916	5,985	N/A	N/A
1922	9,027	24	307
1926	9,141	24	307
1928	10,199	26	386
1930	10,700	29	386
1932	13,007	39	460
1934	13,057	39	454
1936	13,323	39	491
1938	13,797	39	486
1940	15,065	30	492
1946	12,188	30	469 <sup>40</sup>

Unbeknownst to anyone at the time, the major school building projects completed between 1922 and 1930 would be the last undertaken by the Charleston Board of Education because West Virginia was on the verge of the most sweeping education reform in state history. In hopes of finding relief from the economic morass of the Great Depression, voters in 1932 approved a constitutional amendment to reduce property taxes. In the past, lower property taxes likely equated to reduced school funding under the state's existing township plan for education. However, on May 22, 1933, West Virginia abolished the existing structure of locally independent schools in favor of the "county unit plan" for school systems.<sup>41</sup> The reorganization shifted the cost of schools from direct to indirect taxes. It dramatically decreased money available to local school districts and moved responsibility for funding education to the state. Essentially, it struck a compromise between local autonomy and state control. The county plan had existed since West Virginia statehood, and its demise abolished 398 local school districts including the independent Charleston system. In their place were created 55 county districts, one for each county. Schools would be governed by a five-member county school board elected by

<sup>40</sup> Compiled from numerous sources previously cited, including *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1946. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 2022; Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools of the State of West Virginia, 1905-06, (Charleston, WV: Tribune Printing Company, 1907). [https://books.google.com/books?id=a9tEAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=a9tEAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false); *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 2022.

<sup>41</sup> Gerald D. Swick, "County Unit Plan." *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 11 June 2012. Web. 29 November 2022. <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1652>.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

popular ballot. For the first time school superintendents were required to possess a college education.<sup>42</sup>

The county unit plan had a dramatic impact on education in the state, both positive and negative. It brought free textbooks for elementary students and the non-partisan election of school boards. In 1947, a nine-member non-partisan state Board of Education was created with control over all public schools and most state colleges.<sup>43</sup> For the first time in state history all counties mandated nine months of school annually, a measure that placed rural children on terms equal to children in urban areas. However, the change cut hundreds of teacher positions and reduced average salaries by 12%.<sup>44</sup> School bus transportation across former district lines allowed smaller schools to consolidate, thus hastening the demise of the ubiquitous one-room country schoolhouse. The loss of local schools through consolidation was damaging for rural communities and municipalities that lost neighborhood schools. For Charleston and the state's 53 other independent school systems that had been in place, the county unit plan presented numerous challenges. They became part of a larger bureaucracy that placed them in direct competition with every other school in the county for precious education resources. As a result, funds for local school construction and building maintenance dried up. In Charleston's case it ended the formative phase of public education organization in which the city school system operated as an independent district. During that period Charleston matured into a modern, industrial city.

For the 1933-34 academic year all schools in Kanawha County began operating under the new state-mandated county plan for education. In that term the county reported 28,233 elementary school students, 4,862 in junior high, and 6,553 at the high school level, totaling 39,648 students.<sup>45</sup> Charleston schools experienced steady enrollment increases to 13,323 students in 1936 and 13,797 in 1938. In 1940, city schools peaked at 15,065 students.<sup>46</sup> Enrollments likely stabilized during World War II as the nation turned its attention to the war effort. In 1946 Charleston enrolled 12,188 students, the first decrease in overall numbers since before 1900. Local enrollment stagnated during World War II and then experienced an uptick in the early 1950s but dropped again in subsequent years.<sup>47</sup> The era of an independent Charleston public school district was a distant memory by then, as local students had fully integrated into the Kanawha County education system.

---

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Sullivan, "Education."

<sup>44</sup> Swick, "County Unit Plan."

<sup>45</sup> *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1934. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

<sup>46</sup> *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1940. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

<sup>47</sup> *Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1946. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 1922.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

### *West Side Development*

The recorded history of West Charleston begins with Thomas Bullitt's 1775 acquisition of two large tracts, one for 1,030 acres above the mouth of Elk River and another for 1,240 acres below it. The upper parcel is now the downtown and the lower one is the West Side, the city's largest neighborhood. At the outset the lack of a bridge or reliable ford isolated the land west of the Elk from Charleston. Only a few farmers resided in the district by 1816 when pioneer settler James Bream and his stepson obtained the 1,030-acre Bullitt lands. Bream increased his holdings over time. Upon his death in 1842 his estate passed to wife Mary, who divided it into five tracts that included a combination of prime bottomland and hilly forest land, accordingly: Lot No. 1 (700+ acres), Lot No. 2 (348 acres), Lot No. 3 (366 acres), Lot No. 4 (386 acres), Lot No. 5 (427 acres).<sup>48</sup> Collectively, the five estates extended for two miles along the north bank of Kanawha River from the mouth of Elk River to Kanawha Two-Mile Creek. Between 1845 and 1855 each of the parcels became a slaveholding plantation, and in 1860 the five slaveholding landowners were James Carr who owned 485 acres and 21 slaves, George Summers who had 366 acres and 15 slaves, William "Squire" Gillison who held 200 acres and 6 slaves (plus 59 slaves he owned with two other individuals), Mary Bream's son-in-law Spicer Patrick owned 410 acres and 22 slaves, and Adam Littlepage who possessed 1,200 acres and 9 slaves.<sup>49</sup> (The 1845 Adam Littlepage Mansion and the 1852 Laidley-Summers-Quarrier House known as Glenwood are extant and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.)

The rural landscape of the West Side changed little until after the Civil War, until 23-year-old entrepreneur John Brisben "J.B." Walker arrived in 1870. He and a business partner purchased 110 acres of the former Carr estate located just west of the mouth of Elk and began promoting its development as the West End Extension. Walker laid out a paper town with wide streets named for West Virginia counties and intersecting avenues named for U.S. states. (The original layout still exists as do most of his street/avenue names.) The ambitious young entrepreneur was born in 1847 at Pittsburgh. He attended the U.S. Military Academy at West Point but did not graduate, then traveled overseas to serve as a military adviser to the Chinese army. Upon his return J.B. Walker ventured to Charleston and became immersed in the speculative atmosphere permeating the city. He established the *Charleston Herald*, a self-described weekly "liberal, progressive" newspaper principally devoted to the development of West Virginia. Walker quickly earned a considerable sum as a real estate developer who owned over 2,000 acres in the Kanawha Valley. In addition to his other interests, Walker gained the Republican nomination for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1872 but failed to win the election.<sup>50</sup>

Walker's West Side holdings expanded when he partnered with Nicholas J. Bigley from Pittsburgh to purchase an adjacent tract from the daughter of pioneer landowner James Bream.

<sup>48</sup> Kanawha County, West Virginia, Deed Book M: 614-617; Plan of the division of Mrs. Mary Bream's land lying in Kanawha County on the N.E. side of Kanawha River between Elk River and Two Mile Creek. Office of the Kanawha County Clerk, Charleston, WV.

<sup>49</sup> *Eighth Census of the United States 1860, Slave Schedules* for Kanawha County, VA. Ancestry.com.

<sup>50</sup> Peyton, *Historic Charleston*, 52-56.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

The pair created the Walker and Bigley additions that became a densely populated residential and industrial district called Glen Elk. At least eight different organizations and lodge halls met at various times in the upper stories of commercial buildings there in 1907, which reveals the area's working-class roots.<sup>51</sup> Noteworthy enterprises a machine shop and stove factory, furniture factory, soda and mineral water plant, and a tobacco warehouse that shipped locally grown tobacco.<sup>52</sup> Eventually, a third development grew up in the area between Walker's initial lands and the Adam Littlepage Farm along Two-Mile Creek. As Walker's holdings grew, he needed improved access to his lands from Charleston to the east. In 1873 he constructed a new truss bridge across Elk River at present Virginia Street only a few hundred feet downriver from an existing suspension bridge.

Despite his early successes, Walker's commercial enterprise collapsed in the Panic of 1873, when construction halted, wages were cut, real estate values fell, and corporate profits vanished. After losing his West End holdings and falling deeply in debt, he left Charleston and worked for a time as a newspaper editor in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh before moving to Denver.<sup>53</sup> J.B. Walker's vision for developing the West Side had evaporated within a short time, but not before he planted the seeds for growth that would someday blossom.

Prospects for further development of the area languished during the Long Depression that followed the 1873 financial panic. When the depression ended in 1879 a period of steady growth returned. West Side prospects received a major boost in the mid-1880s when the first streetcar line crossed Elk River on Walker's 1873 bridge. Streetcars made it possible for West Side residents to make a short commute into downtown Charleston for work and play. Another auspicious event occurred in 1906 when trolley service penetrated the adjacent West Side hills to an amusement park called Edgewood Park. The park lay at the end of the streetcar line and passed through the exclusive West Side neighborhood known as Edgewood. Located only minutes from downtown, Edgewood billed itself as "Charleston's most select suburb."<sup>54</sup>

Additional parcels were added to J.B. Walker's original holdings, and in 1892 the heaviest populated areas incorporated as Elk City with 2,000 residents. The municipality boasted a foundry, brickyard, sawmill, planing mill, furniture factory, and veneer factory. Washington Street West (then Charleston Street) stood at the center of a small but vibrant commercial district. The West Side Improvement Company began selling additional farmland for building lots during that time, as housing demand outstripped the agricultural value of the land. In 1895, the short-lived municipality of Elk City was annexed into Charleston.<sup>55</sup>

In the early twentieth century Charleston's population burgeoned, due partly to incorporation of outlying lands that increased city boundaries and partly to migration into the region. A major catalyst for

<sup>51</sup> *Charleston 1907*, Fraternal Societies and Lodges, 31-41.

<sup>52</sup> Rice, *Charleston and the Kanawha Valley*, 54.

<sup>53</sup> Peyton, *Historic Charleston*, 52-56.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 82-84.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 60.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

West Side development came in 1905 when Kelly Axe & Tool Company (later True Temper Corporation) relocated from Indiana to a site along Kanawha River at the mouth of Two-Mile Creek. At its peak the sprawling 52-acre complex employed a diverse force of more than 1,000 people who worked in shifts to produce 40,000 finished axes and edge tools daily.<sup>56</sup> Employees included African Americans who built homes nearby. Russian immigrants also found work there, as did Polish workers who contributed to the founding of nearby Saint Anthony Catholic Church. The True Temper tool plant closed in 1980 and the site is now a shopping center.

By 1920 the thriving West Side region covered an area of some 4,000 acres and was the largest neighborhood in the city. From the mouth of Elk River development extended two miles along the north bank of Kanawha River to Two-Mile Creek. It also stretched up the Elk River from its mouth about three miles north to the Charleston city limit near the intersection of Pennsylvania and Bigley avenues. The transition from a rural agricultural district into a densely populated residential neighborhood was virtually complete by 1940. The city had matured into a bustling regional service center and mini metropolis of 67,914 residents. It supported at least 10 primary schools, two junior highs for whites, one junior high for blacks and one high school for blacks, and two high schools for whites—one on the East End and a just completed school on the West Side that opened during the 1939-40 term. Expansion continued, albeit at a slower pace, until after World War II. Then, in the 1950s there began a mass exodus of folks from the region in search of work in the industrial Midwest.

In the 1960s the city of Charleston experienced the most dramatic physical changes in its history. First came urban renewal that leveled entire city blocks and dislocated city residents. Then came a second, even more damaging, blow when planners for Interstates 64 and 79 sited the highways respective rights-of-way through the middle of Charleston. The decision proved costly for hundreds of people. It completely obliterated some neighborhoods and fragmented many others. A large swath of the West Side took a direct hit, as did portions of the East End. A few schools were sacrificed outright while others fell victim over time to consolidation brought on by sustained population loss or when rezoning turned former residential areas into commercial districts. While the region has reaped tremendous benefits from the interstate system, some West Side neighborhoods have never recovered from the losses suffered over a half-century ago.

### *Tiskelwah School*

The land where Tiskelwah School stands was originally part of the 1775 Thomas Bullitt land grant consisting of 1,240 acres west of Elk River. James Bream had acquired the holdings in 1816, and in 1842 he and wife Mary divided the land among their five children. Daughter Lavinia Bream Patrick received a 410-acre parcel on which Tiskelwah would later be built. Lavinia lived on her estate with husband Spicer Patrick (1791-1884) and family. Patrick was a New York native who arrived in Charleston in 1816 after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons there. He practiced medicine in the Kanawha Valley and became a prominent citizen and slaveholder. After Lavinia's death in 1843, Spicer remarried and in 1855 he built a stately residence called Forest Hill on the heights overlooking his farm. Patrick was active in state politics, serving in the Virginia legislature and as a delegate to the Virginia

<sup>56</sup> *Charleston 1907*, 9-13; Peyton, *Historic Charleston*, 62.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

Secession Convention of 1861. He then became West Virginia's first Speaker of the House of Delegates and later a state senator. Spicer Patrick died on his West Side farm in 1884.<sup>57</sup>

Tiskelwah School building represents the growth of Charleston and formative development of the early educational system that operated as an independent district under city control until 1933. The building was constructed in 1910 in the Second Renaissance Revival style with Italianate details. However, no original documentation has been found that details the building's construction, dedication, or architect/builder. As a city school, Tiskelwah was built and operated under municipal jurisdiction through a local school board which ceased to exist after creation of the Kanawha County Board of Education in 1934. Apparently, early city records, drawings, blueprints, etc., no longer exist. Repeated inquiries to the City of Charleston, as well as to the Kanawha County Board of Education, Kanawha County Courthouse, and Kanawha County Public Library yielded no results. Extensive research at the state archives, including examination of microfilmed Charleston newspapers for the 1908-1910 period, failed to turn up any relevant design/construction details. No architect has been identified for Tiskelwah School; however, two prominent local contractors/architects have emerged as the most likely unconfirmed candidates.

One individual who may have designed and/or built Tiskelwah was David Dick (1854-1935), a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, who moved to Charleston with his wife Margaret in the late 1800s. He became a successful local contractor who built fine homes, schools, and churches in Charleston and the Kanawha Valley. Dick was called an architect in area building trades circles before the registration of architects was required by state law in 1921; after being grandfathered in following passage of the state registration law he became West Virginia's ninth registered architect. By the early twentieth century, Dick was listed as a contracting agent and superintendent. His first important job was as inspector of work for the West Virginia Capitol Annex (1902-03, demolished 1966) in Charleston. Later works included the Cedar Grove School (1908), Kanawha County; the Nicholas County (WV) Jail as supervising architect; Simpson Memorial Methodist Church (1914), an African American house of worship in Charleston, built in the Late Gothic Revival style and listed on the National Register.<sup>58</sup>

A second person who may be responsible for design and/or construction of Tiskelwah School is Ambrose Grayson (A.G.) Higginbotham (1872-1943), a dominant force in the contracting business in southern West Virginia during the early twentieth century. Higginbotham was born in Logan County (WV), and by 1901 he worked in Charleston as a carpenter. Soon after, two important city residences were built, and likely designed, by Higginbotham. The first was "Sunrise" (1905) for ex-governor William MacCorkle, a stone neo-Classical Revival local landmark that overlooks the downtown; the second is a Colonial Revival residence built on the West Side for coal operator Augustus Guthrie at 849 Edgewood Drive (1907). Both residences are listed on the National Register. Around 1905, Higginbotham joined Bernard L. Knapp in partnership and became engaged in a rapidly expanding contracting business. Higginbotham served as a member of the local Board of Education in 1910. In 1915, he built Elk School on

<sup>57</sup> Laidley, *History of Charleston and the Kanawha Valley*, 289-290.

<sup>58</sup> Rodney S. Collins, "Bibliographical Dictionary of West Virginia Architects: 19th Century and Early 20th Century." Unpublished manuscript in possession of Billy Joe Peyton; information also located in the files of West Virginia Board of Architects, 405 Capitol Street, Mezzanine Suite 3, Charleston, WV 25301.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Bigley Avenue.<sup>59</sup> Nearly all the school buildings constructed in Charleston during the boom years of the 1920s were done by Higginbotham. He also constructed many large, expensive private buildings, including the 10-story Daniel Boone Hotel (1929) in Charleston. Built in the Classical Revival style, the former hotel is on the National Register. Like David Dick, Higginbotham became a registered architect after 1921. A.G. Higginbotham was mentioned in a 1922 article about the circulating rumor that Tiskelwah School Annex, erected in 1914, was about to collapse. The article notes that the building had been inspected by "N.S. Stark, building inspector [and], A.G. Higginbotham, architect and pronounced to be as safe as any in the city."<sup>60</sup> Higginbotham apparently designed the 1914 annex, but it does not confirm his involvement in the original 1910 construction.<sup>61</sup>

Regardless of the identity of Tiskelwah's architect/builder, the design reflected widely accepted concepts of school design as practiced throughout the United States and in West Virginia at the time. Modern urban schools like Tiskelwah were typically two to three stories high, contained from four to as many as twelve classrooms to accommodate around 40 pupils, and usually had a basement (and occasionally an auditorium/gymnasium). Buildings could be built of wood but more commonly of masonry construction. The footprint in most cases was rectangular, but occasionally irregular or L-shaped buildings are found. Tile was a common material for roofs, which were often hipped. The mass was dense and compact. As the population of the area served by the school expanded, additional classrooms or separate buildings were commonly added to the campus plan. Wide spacious halls on each floor divided the interior. Halls were very important spaces, and it was believed they should be visually pleasing. Libraries and instructional materials were often housed in wood cabinets inside the classroom. In many cases each classroom would have separate storage or cloakroom, located where a teacher could oversee the students entering and leaving. Offices for school personnel might also be present in the building. Windows were important for light and ventilation. They were multi-light wood windows either individually placed or in groups of two or more, and it was considered important for each classroom to have abundant natural lights where possible. The walls were plastered and painted, and the floors were wood. The school was connected to the city water and sewage system. A central heating and ventilation plant, located in the basement, would heat the school with vents set into the walls. Except for an auditorium/gymnasium, all suggested features of a modern school were present at Tiskelwah when it opened its doors to primary grade students for the first time.<sup>62</sup>

Architecturally, Tiskelwah School is significant as a fine example of the Second Renaissance Revival style of architecture, a style used for major public buildings in Charleston and West Virginia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Local examples include the

<sup>59</sup> "Elk School Building." *Charleston Daily Mail*, Nov. 7, 1914.

<sup>60</sup> "School is Pronounced Safe; Parents Relieved." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Feb. 16, 1922, 11.

<sup>61</sup> Collins, "West Virginia Architects," unpublished manuscript.

<sup>62</sup> Bulletin of the University of Texas. "School Buildings," A. Caswell Ellis and Hugo Kuehne. No. 66, General Series No. 13. Austin, TX: University of Texas, June 15, 1905.

[https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=FJIPAQAAMAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=school+buildings+educational+architecture&ots=bkjOppYNbt&sig=AcqcOmJMwuAIj2Y\\_ZAbPN635zGk#v=onepage&q=school%20buildings%20educational%20architecture&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=FJIPAQAAMAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=school+buildings+educational+architecture&ots=bkjOppYNbt&sig=AcqcOmJMwuAIj2Y_ZAbPN635zGk#v=onepage&q=school%20buildings%20educational%20architecture&f=false). Accessed Jan. 6, 2023.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Kanawha County Public Library (1911) and Charleston City Hall (1921). Tiskelwah is well detailed and exhibits many elements common with the style. Under Criterion C the building is a good example of Second Renaissance Revival architecture and uses elements of the style as well as some Italianate details. These include symmetrical fenestration and facades, proportion, decorative jack arches and keystones above the windows, and decorative elements including entrance entablature, pediments, columns and pilasters. It is a particularly handsome and well executed architectural piece. Some specific details include:

- Large overhang of the roof.
- Stepped brackets at the overhang forming a tall cornice level.
- Cornice frieze details.
- Raised basement with banded brick rustication topped by a tall, chamfered water table.
- Belt course/taenia at the frieze band.
- Elaborate entrance bays with Greek order detailing such as flat transoms and classical entablature.
- Picture frame detailing around windows and blind panels.
- Projecting bays on side elevations with partial return pediments, pilasters and scroll brackets supporting the projections.
- Semi hemispherical one-story rear bay.
- Broad shallow hip roof.
- Original clay tile roof (no longer extant).

At the time of its construction, Tiskelwah was one of Charleston's more decorative school buildings. Bigley Grade School (1907-1968) and Mercer Grade School (1903-1973) were similar. Neither of the buildings are extant. Period schools and those from the later construction periods are simpler in design and detailing. The Tiskelwah building represents the growth of Charleston and that of Charleston and Kanawha County educational system. In addition, Tiskelwah is the city's oldest extant school building in its original condition. It is one of two buildings constructed prior to 1915. (The other one is Kanawha Elementary Annex erected in 1914.) Most of the oldest extant educational buildings in Charleston date from the 1920s-1930 era construction boom when the independent city school board erected 16 new educational buildings prior to the 1933 adoption of the county administrative plan for all state public schools. Few date from before that.

A succinct description of new Tiskelwah School appears in the 1911 *History of Charleston and Kanawha County*: "This modern twelve-room building was erected in 1910. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. The house and lot cost about \$54,500."<sup>63</sup> The name "Tiskelwah" originates with the Shawnee nation whose people once lived and hunted in the region. Historical sources claim that the Shawnee called the nearby Elk River *Tis-kel-wah* or "river of fat elk."<sup>64</sup> (The last wild elk in West Virginia was killed around 1875.) When built the school occupied a smaller lot that fronted Homer Street on its north boundary, but burgeoning enrollment necessitated the addition of classroom space. In 1914 the Homer Street block fronting

<sup>63</sup> Laidley, *History of Charleston and the Kanawha Valley*, 248.

<sup>64</sup> Hamill Kenny, *West Virginia Place Names, Their Origin and Meaning Including the Nomenclature of the Streams and Mountains*, (Piedmont, WV: The Place Names Press, 1945), 226.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

the school was eliminated to accommodate construction of a separate 10-classroom annex and to create a larger campus for the school playground. Homer Street continues to the east side of the school property across Beatrice Street. The Tiskelwah Annex opened for classes in 1914. An identical twin facility was erected that same year on Charleston's East End directly across the street from Kanawha Elementary School. Central Engineering Company of Davenport, Iowa, constructed both annexes at a cost of \$34,000 each. The firm also built additions to two other schools elsewhere in the city.<sup>65</sup> The Tiskelwah Annex was shuttered in the winter of 1977 and students transferred to the main school building to conserve energy due to a natural gas shortage amid a long and bitter cold spell.<sup>66</sup> Students never returned to the annex, and declining enrollments resulted in demolition of the "dilapidated" building on August 26, 1977.<sup>67</sup>

The population of Charleston peaked in 1960 at 85,796.<sup>68</sup> Over the next 50 years the number of residents steadily declined to 50,400 in 2010 and an estimated 48,018 by 2021.<sup>69</sup> Numerous factors have contributed to the long-term decline, including outmigration due to the loss of industrial jobs, urban renewal, interstate highway construction, and rezoning of formerly residential neighborhoods for commercial use. The persistent loss of population led to the closure of numerous community schools in the 1980s and '90s. On November 30, 1990, the Kanawha County Board of Education received approval from the West Virginia Board of Education to undertake a Comprehensive Education Facilities Plan (CEFP) to modernize and consolidate county schools. At a meeting in Charleston on August 4, 1999, the state Board of Education entertained two requests from county education officials. The first measure would reconfigure the educational structure countywide from the existing elementary (K-grade 6), junior high (grades 7-9), and high school (grades 10-12) designation to elementary (K-grade 5), middle (grades 6-8), and high school (grades 9-12). The second measure requested the closure of three Charleston schools, Roosevelt Junior High, Oakwood Elementary School, and Tiskelwah Elementary School, effective at the beginning of the 2000-01 school term. The state board approved both measures.<sup>70</sup> The closure of Tiskelwah School at that time ended nearly 100 years of continuous use of the site to educate generations of Charleston youth. However, it did not represent the final chapter in the building's history. In 2008 the property was acquired by Kanawha Valley Senior Services (KVSS), a non-profit organization created in the 1970s to provide service programs to seniors aged 60 and older in the Kanawha Valley. KVSS renovated the building and operated Tiskelwah Senior Center there through 2020, when it vacated the premises and moved operations to another location in the city.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>65</sup> "School Building is in Front Rank Here." *Charleston Daily Mail*. June 20, 1914, 2.

<sup>66</sup> "Hallways of Learning." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Feb. 15, 1977, 3A.

<sup>67</sup> "Hot Line." *Charleston Daily Mail*. Sept. 08, 1977, 17.

<sup>68</sup> *United States Census Bureau, Number of Inhabitants - West Virginia 1960*. (PDF). Retrieved July 31, 2022. [www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/09768054v1p50ch2.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/09768054v1p50ch2.pdf). Accessed Dec. 11, 2022.

<sup>69</sup> *United States Census Bureau. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2021*. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Web. May 2022. <http://www.census.gov/>. Accessed Dec. 5, 2022.

<sup>70</sup> "Minutes of the West Virginia Board of Education Meeting." Charleston, WV, Nov. 4, 1999. <https://wvde.state.wv.us/boe-minutes/1999/wvdeminutes110499.html>. (Accessed Nov. 8, 2022.)

<sup>71</sup> Thomas, Clint. "KVSS Offices Relocating," *Charleston Gazette Mail*. July 14, 2020. Accessed Dec. 3, 2022. [https://www.wvgazettemail.com/metrokanawha/kvss-offices-relocating/article\\_e3ca2d35-f90a-52d1-a113-53e98463621c.html](https://www.wvgazettemail.com/metrokanawha/kvss-offices-relocating/article_e3ca2d35-f90a-52d1-a113-53e98463621c.html).

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

### *Health Initiatives*

In addition to the primary function of educating Charleston's youth, efforts to improve the health and welfare of at-risk children factored significantly in the history of Tiskelwah School almost from the start. In late 1922, several months before the recently formed 30-member Junior League of Charleston (JLC) officially joined the Association of Junior Leagues of America, the local organization established its first community health project when it established a mobile Well-Baby Clinic at Tiskelwah School. The clinic operated under the supervision of Dr. M.F. Petersen and proved highly successful. After operating at Tiskelwah for a few years the service moved to several other locations where it operated into the 1960s and beyond, with Junior League members continuing to help staff it through the years. Between 1924 and 1938 the JLC established or became actively involved in an array of other health initiatives at various locations throughout the city, including a Child Welfare Clinic, Crescent Center Clinic, Kanawha City Well-Baby Clinic, JL Orthopedic Clinic, Heart Clinic, Free Dental Clinic, Sensory Perception (speech and hearing) Center, Children's Detention Home, and Family Services Bureau.<sup>72</sup> Following the closure of Tiskelwah School, the Junior League continued to actively participate in a variety of community service projects at the Tiskelwah Center.<sup>73</sup> From its modest beginning with the well-baby project at Tiskelwah in 1922, the JLC now boasts a century-long tradition of involvement in community health efforts.

In 1929, Tiskelwah School made another significant contribution to community health when it became the first area school to vaccinate its students against the dreaded disease known as diphtheria. The malady, which primarily affects young children, is caused by a bacterial infection (*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*) that creates a thick pseudo membrane in the throat of the afflicted that can lead to difficulty breathing, heart rhythm problems, and may cause death by choking. Diphtheria was known at the time as the "Strangling Angel." In 1921 the United States recorded 206,000 cases of diphtheria resulting in 15,520 deaths (7.5% mortality).<sup>74</sup> It was the worst year for diphtheria cases in the U.S. in the twentieth century, and health officials were very concerned. Existing treatment for the disease often caused adverse reaction and even death. An effective diphtheria vaccine was finally accomplished with a toxoid (a modified version of the diphtheria toxin that invokes an antibody response but is not capable of causing disease) that was developed in the early 1920s but would not be widely available in the U.S. and elsewhere until the early 1930s. Historically, diphtheria toxoid is considered the first modern vaccine and first pediatric vaccine. As such, it provided the foundation for public immunization programs in the United States and abroad. In 1949, diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis vaccine became available in a single injection (known as DTP or DTaP).<sup>75</sup>

<sup>72</sup> "Community Health Heads Junior League Projects." *Charleston Gazette*. Mar. 27, 1961, 6.

<sup>73</sup> Junior League of Charleston. Website. <https://jlcharlestonwv.org/history/>. Accessed Nov. 3, 2022; *Charleston Gazette*, April 12, 1936, 9.

<sup>74</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases." Hall E., Wodi A.P., Hamborsky J., et al., editors. 14<sup>th</sup> ed. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Foundation, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/front-matter.html>. Accessed Nov. 20, 2022.

<sup>75</sup> Institute of Medicine. *Adverse Effects of Vaccines: Evidence and Causality*. "Diphtheria Toxoid-, Tetanus Toxoid-, and Acellular Pertussis-Containing Vaccines." Stratton K., Ford A., Rusch E., et al., editors. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2011. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK190028/>. Accessed Nov. 20, 2022.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

Over 700 Tiskelwah students ages 6 to 10 made history on November 12, 1929, when they collectively rolled up their sleeves and took the new diphtheria toxoid. The large response represented 80% of all pupils enrolled at the school. According to officials, many of the remaining 20% of students had already been immunized by their family physicians.<sup>76</sup> The school was reported to be the first in Charleston to offer the new vaccine administered under the direction of city health commissioner Dr. Hugh Robins and school physician Dr. R.A. Ireland. Robins asserted that the ready response for the vaccine at Tiskelwah was “an indication that parents are cooperating with health authorities and assures the success of the campaign.”<sup>77</sup> Other schools followed Tiskelwah’s example and administered serum to their students in subsequent days.

Addressing the dental needs of local indigent children became another important public health initiative undertaken in Kanawha County schools prior to World War II. Educational facilities in West Virginia were racially segregated at the time. Located about 12 miles west of Charleston is the town of Institute, which was also the home of West Virginia State College (now West Virginia State University), an HBCU founded in 1891 as one of the nation’s first land-grant institutions for African Americans.<sup>78</sup> In the 1930s the campus housed the Institute Laboratory School, an elementary school and training facility for teacher education students enrolled at the college. West Virginia State was also the home of Phi Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta, a sorority founded in 1913 at Howard University in Washington, D.C. and dedicated to public service with an emphasis on programs that assist the black community. In early 1937, the local Phi Sigma Theta chapter adopted dental health for needy children as the chapter’s permanent project, with the specific goal of helping youth at the Institute Laboratory School. Sorority sisters took indigent children to a local dentist with treatment fees paid by the sorority chapter. The project proved a great success and continued for several decades, with funds coming from special projects and an annual benefit known as the “Better Teeth Ball.”<sup>79</sup>

In 1939, about two years after the sisters of Delta Sigma Theta sorority began to provide dental services for African American children in Institute, the Junior League of Charleston launched a similar program for indigent white children in Charleston schools.<sup>80</sup> Also, in that year the Pilot Club of Charleston was founded as a local chapter of Pilot International, a service organization for white business and professional woman. The first civic project undertaken by the local chapter was to furnish needed supplies for the student dental clinics. During the 1951-52 school year the Pilot Club of Charleston began to sponsor the free clinics. A few years later the Pilot Club and other charitable organizations established the non-profit Kanawha County Dental Health Council to continue providing dental care for indigent schoolchildren.<sup>81</sup>

<sup>76</sup> “700 Inoculated.” *Charleston Daily Mail*, Nov. 12, 1929, 18.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>78</sup> Dolly Withrow, *West Virginia State College, 1891-1991: From the Grove to the Stars*, (Charleston, WV: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc., 1991), “The Administration of John W. Davis, 1919-1953” 35-74.

<sup>79</sup> “‘Better Teeth’ Dance Planned by Phi Sigma.” *Charleston Gazette*. Jan. 28, 1957, 11.

<sup>80</sup> “Community Health Heads Junior League Projects.” *Charleston Gazette*. Mar. 27, 1961, 6.

<sup>81</sup> “Dental Clinic,” *Charleston Gazette Mail*. Mar. 10, 1968, 19M.

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Building on the longtime success of their dental health initiative, the women of Delta Sigma Theta sorority made plans to expand the program to include all indigent African American children in the Charleston area. With cooperation from the Kanawha County Board of Education and State Department of Dental Health, members of Delta Sigma Theta opened the "Delta Dental Clinic" in 1949. The clinic operated weekly on Mondays and Tuesdays at Boyd Junior High School for black students in Charleston.<sup>82</sup> By 1950 the state public school system for blacks was educating over 19,000 students from elementary school through high school. The landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision by the U.S. Supreme Court ruled racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional in 1954. On October 13, 1955, the Delta Clinic began treating all indigent students regardless of their race, color, or creed as part of the Kanawha County Dental Health Council.<sup>83</sup> In 1957 Tiskelwah School was chosen as one of the first school clinic sites to operate under the Dental Council, with Elizabeth Nelson named as clinic supervisor. Nelson, an African American and member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, had been an assistant with the Delta Dental Clinic at Boyd Junior High prior to desegregation.<sup>84</sup> Proceeds from Delta Sigma Theta's annual Better Teeth Ball benefitted the clinics at Boyd and Tiskelwah schools. In 1962 a new and modern four-chair dental clinic opened at Tiskelwah; it was the largest school clinic in Kanawha County and the central facility for the entire county system.<sup>85</sup> By 1973 the Kanawha Valley Dental Health Council operated eight school clinics throughout the Kanawha Valley.<sup>86</sup> The Kanawha County Board of Education provided rent-free space in schools and paid utilities on the facilities. Support to operate the clinics came from numerous sources, including the United Fund, the state Welfare Department, various federal programs, and generous contributions from individuals, service organizations, and a local foundation. Contributions were the largest source of income, making up about one-third of yearly income. Council founder Dr. Leo Moses hailed the long tradition of cooperation that helped thousands of schoolchildren maintain healthy teeth. "There is only one other resembling it in the United States," Moses proudly claimed at the time.<sup>87</sup> During its decades-long presence as a clinic for at-risk students, adults, and senior citizens, the Tiskelwah site played an important role in improving the health and well-being of generations of area residents.

<sup>82</sup> "Alumnae Chapter's Better Teeth Ball to Benefit Children." *Charleston Gazette*. Feb. 26, 1965, 16.

<sup>83</sup> "They're Dedicated to Dentistry for the Indigent." *Charleston Gazette*. Feb. 26, 1956.

<sup>84</sup> "Better Teeth Ball," *Charleston Gazette*, Feb. 26, 1965, 16.

<sup>85</sup> "Dental Clinic," *Charleston Gazette Mail*. Mar. 10, 1968, 19M.

<sup>86</sup> Delmar Robinson. "In Dental Clinics Children Get Early Care." *Charleston Gazette*. Feb. 2, 1973, 1B.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Books, Articles, Pamphlets, Unpublished Manuscripts

Atkinson, George W. *History of Kanawha County from its Organization in 1789 until the Present Time*. Charleston: West Virginia Journal, 1876. (Reprint Elkview: West Virginia Genealogical Society, 1994.)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases." Hall E., Wodi A.P., Hamborsky J., et al., eds. 14th ed. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Foundation, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/front-matter.html>. Accessed Nov. 20, 2022.

Charleston Chamber of Commerce. *Charleston 1907: A Souvenir of the City of Charleston*. Charleston, 1907.

Cohen, Stan with Richard Andre, Research Associate, *Kanawha County Images: A Bicentennial History, 1788-1988*. Charleston, WV: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., Inc., 1987.

Cohen, Stan and Richard Andre, *Kanawha County Images*. Vol. 2. Charleston: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 2001.

Collins, Rodney S., "Bibliographical Dictionary of West Virginia Architects: 19th Century and Early 20th Century." Unpublished manuscript in possession of Billy Joe Peyton, n.d.

FMC Chemicals Division. *The Salt Industry in the Kanawha Valley*. n.d.

Hale, John P. *History of the Great Kanawha Valley*. 2 vols., Madison: WI: Brant, Fuller & Co., 1891. Reprint Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2000.

Institute of Medicine. Adverse Effects of Vaccines: Evidence and Causality. "Diphtheria Toxoid-, Tetanus Toxoid-, and Acellular Pertussis-Containing Vaccines," Stratton K., Ford A., Rusch E., et al., editors. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2011. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK190028/>. Accessed Nov. 20, 2022.

Kenny, Hamill, *West Virginia Place Names, Their Origin and Meaning Including the Nomenclature of the Streams and Mountains*. Piedmont, WV: The Place Names Press, 1945.

Laidley, William S., *History of Charleston and Kanawha County*. Chicago, IL: Richmond Arnold Publishing Co., 1911 (reprint published in two volumes by Higginson Book Company, n.d.).

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

Maslowksi, Robert F. "The Kanawha Valley and its Prehistoric People." *Council for West Virginia Archaeology*. 2002.  
<https://cwva.org/pmwiki.php?n=Resources.KanawhaValleyPrehistory>.

Mills, Donald L., Jr. *The Kanawha & Michigan Railroad: Bridgeline to the Lakes, 1888-1922*. Huntington, WV: Mid-Atlantic Highlands, 2010.

Peyton, Billy Joe. *Charleston: Then and Now*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2010.

Peyton, Billy Joe. *Historic Charleston: The First 225 Years*. San Antonio, TX: HPN Books, 2013.

Rice, Otis K. *Charleston and the Kanawha Valley: An Illustrated History*. Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, 1981.

Rice, Otis K., and Stephen W. Brown. *West Virginia: A History*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1993.

Stealey, John E. III. *The Antebellum Kanawha Salt Business and Western Markets*. Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University Press, 2016 (first edition published 1993 by University Press of Kentucky).

Summers, George W. *Pages from the Past: Recollections, Traditions and Old Timers' Tales of Long Ago*. Charleston: The Charleston Journal, 1935.

Tipton, J.C. *The Capitol City Illustrated: Charleston and Its Resources*. Charleston, WV: Charleston Business and Industrial Association, 1898 (reprint published 1994 by City of Charleston, WV).

Withrow, Dolly. *West Virginia State College, 1891-1991: From the Grove to the Stars*, Charleston, WV: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc., 1991.

Woodson, Carter. *Early Negro Education In West Virginia*. Institute, WV: The West Virginia Collegiate Institute, 1921.  
<https://archive.wvculture.org/history/africanamericans/woodsoncarter02.html>. Accessed Dec. 12, 2022.

#### City Directories

*Polk's Greater Charleston, WV City Directory*, "Education" section, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1946, 1955. "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," database, Ancestry. <http://www.ancestry.com>. Accessed Nov. 26, 2022.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

Maps

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia.* Sanborn Map Company, Jan. 1897. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394\\_004/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394_004/).

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia.* Sanborn Map Company, May 1902. Map. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394\\_005/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394_005/).

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia.* Sanborn Map Company, April 1907. Map. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394\\_006/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394_006/).

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia.* Sanborn Map Company, 1912. Map. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394\\_007/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09394_007/).

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia.* Sanborn Map Company, 1933, Ma 120-5-6-7. Division of Archives and History, WV Department of Arts, Culture, and History, Charleston, WV.

Newspapers

“School Building is in Front Rank Here.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. June 20, 1914, 2.

“Elk School Building.” *Charleston Daily Mail*, Nov. 7, 1914.

“Tiskelwah is Biggest School in the City.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Dec. 4, 1916, 8.

“Schools on West Side Crowded to Capacity.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Feb. 9, 1922, 11.

“Seven New School Buildings Among Other Improvements Asked of Education Board.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Feb. 14, 1923, 1, 12.

“School is Pronounced Safe; Parents Relieved.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Feb. 16, 1922, 11.

School Bond Issue Wins in Election by a Big Majority.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. May 16, 1923, 1, 5.

“Club Hears Plea for School Bonds.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. May 14, 1929, 10.

“700 Inoculated.” *Charleston Daily Mail*, Nov. 12, 1929, 18.

“George Laidley, Local Head of Schools for 39 Years, Dies.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Mar. 7, 1938, 1, 7.

*Charleston-Gazette*, Jan. 12, 1947, p. 24.

“No Letup in Street Improvements.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Dec. 30, 1960, 9.

“Abbitt Bid Low on Tiskelwah Job.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Oct. 12, 1967, 9.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

“Watts, Tiskelwah Schools Getting \$195,190 Outlay.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Oct. 20, 1967, 12.

Kessel, Jerry. “County Schools Building Program Passes Mid-Point.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Dec. 16, 1968, 17.

“Hallways of Learning.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Feb. 15, 1977, 3A.

Gadd, Nanya. “Jefferson Closed Despite Protests.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Apr. 29, 1977, 1, 12A.

“Hot Line.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. Sept. 08, 1977, 17.

Caswell, Cheryl. “Trend in Dentistry: The Female Touch.” *Charleston Daily Mail*, Sept. 21, 1977, pg. 27.

Fallon, Paul. “Renovations Will Make Tiskelwah a True Senior Center.” *Charleston Daily Mail*. July 13, 2011.

“Orange Street School Opened.” *Charleston Gazette*. Nov. 15, 1928, 16.

“City School System is Model for State.” *Charleston Gazette*. Oct. 27, 1938, 6.

Braden, Jerry. “They’re Dedicated to Dentistry for the Indigent.” *Charleston Gazette*. Feb. 26, 1956, 48.

“‘Better Teeth’ Dance Planned by Phi Sigma.” *Charleston Gazette*. Jan. 28, 1957, 11.

“League Honors Charter Members on Anniversary.” *Charleston Gazette*. Nov. 13, 1958, 13.

“Community Health Heads Junior League Projects.” *Charleston Gazette*. Mar. 27, 1961, 6.

“Alumnae Chapter’s Better Teeth Ball to Benefit Children.” *Charleston Gazette*. Feb. 26, 1965, 16.

Robinson, Delmer. “In Dental Clinics Children Get Early Care.” *Charleston Gazette*. Feb. 2, 1973, 1B.

“They’ll Dance for Charity.” *Charleston Gazette Mail*. Jan. 16, 1966, 1C.

“Dental Clinic,” *Charleston Gazette Mail*. Mar. 10, 1968, 19M.

Thomas, Clint. “KVSS Offices Relocating,” *Charleston Gazette Mail*. July 14, 2020.  
[https://www.wvgazettemail.com/metrokanawha/kvss-offices-relocating/article\\_e3ca2d35-f90a-52d1-a113-53e98463621c.html](https://www.wvgazettemail.com/metrokanawha/kvss-offices-relocating/article_e3ca2d35-f90a-52d1-a113-53e98463621c.html). Accessed Dec. 3, 2022.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State

Public Documents

*Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools of the State of West Virginia, 1905-06.* Charleston, WV: Tribune Printing Company, 1907.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=a9tEAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbg\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=a9tEAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbg_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false).

Bulletin of the University of Texas. *School Buildings*, A. Caswell Ellis and Hugo Kuehne. No. 66, General Series No. 13. Austin, TX: University of Texas, June 15, 1905.

[https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=FJIPAQAAMAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=school+buildings+educational+architecture&ots=bkjOppYNbt&sig=AcqcOmJMwuAIj2Y\\_ZAbPN6](https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=FJIPAQAAMAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=school+buildings+educational+architecture&ots=bkjOppYNbt&sig=AcqcOmJMwuAIj2Y_ZAbPN6).

Kanawha County, West Virginia, Office of the County Clerk, Charleston, WV. Deed Books.

Kanawha County, West Virginia, Assessor's Office. *Kanawha County Property Viewer ESRI Tax Maps*. <https://kanawhacountyassessor.orgs.com/kcparcels/>.

State of West Virginia. *The History of Education in West Virginia Prepared under the Direction of the State Superintendent of Schools*. Charleston, WV: Tribune Printing Company, 1907.

<http://wvde.state.wv.us/downloads/2013/150/History%20of%20Education%20WV%201907.pdf>.

U.S. Census Bureau. *Table III. Population, 1870-1850, in each State and Territory, by Civil Divisions less than Counties, as White and Colored, and Native and Foreign*. "Charleston, West Virginia," 1870.

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1870/population/1870a-27.pdf>.

U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor. *12<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States Census Bulletin No. 53*, "Population of West Virginia by Counties and Minor Civil Divisions," Washington, DC: GPO, Feb. 7, 1901.

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1900/bulletins/demographic/53-population-wv.pdf>

U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor. *13<sup>th</sup> Census of the U.S. Taken in the Year 1910, Statistics for West Virginia*. Washington, DC: GPO, 1913.

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1910/abstract/supplement-wv.pdf>. Accessed Nov. 12, 2022.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Education. *Statistics of State School Systems, 1935-36, Bulletin 1927, No. 2*. Washington, DC: GPO, 1938.

<https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED543688.pdf>. Accessed Nov. 15, 2022.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

West Virginia Board of Education. *Minutes of November 4, 1999*, meeting held at Capitol Building 6, Charleston, West Virginia. Website.  
<https://wvde.state.wv.us/boe-minutes/1999/wvdeminutes110499.html>. Accessed Nov. 22, 2022.

West Virginia Legislature, Senate Clerk's Office. *West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register (The Blue Book)*, Vol. 1, p. 445. Charleston, WV: The Tribune Printing Co., 1916.  
[https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/publications/bluebook/WVS\\_Bluebook\\_1916.pdf](https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/publications/bluebook/WVS_Bluebook_1916.pdf). Accessed Nov. 12, 2022.

West Virginia Legislature, Senate Clerk's Office. *West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register (The Blue Book)*, Vol. 18, Charleston, WV: Jarrett Printing Co., 1934.  
[https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/publications/bluebook/WVS\\_Bluebook\\_1934.pdf](https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/publications/bluebook/WVS_Bluebook_1934.pdf). Accessed Nov. 12, 2022.

West Virginia Legislature, Senate Clerk's Office. *West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register (The Blue Book)*, Vol. 20. Charleston, WV: Jarrett Printing Co., 1936.  
[https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/publications/bluebook/WVS\\_Bluebook\\_1936.pdf](https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/publications/bluebook/WVS_Bluebook_1936.pdf). Accessed Nov. 12, 2022.

#### Online Resources

"Brief History of American Foundry and Furnace Company," McClean County Museum of History Collection. Bloomington, Illinois. Website.  
<https://www.mchistory.org/research/finding-aids/collection/american-foundry-and-furnace-company-collection-soper-foundry>. Accessed Nov. 18, 2022.

"History of the C&O Railway," Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society. Website.  
<https://cohs.org/history/>. Accessed Dec. 8, 2022.

Junior League of Charleston. Website. <https://jlcharlestonwv.org/history/>. Accessed Nov. 3, 2022.

Denham, Charles J. "Chemical Industry." *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 14 May 2013.  
<https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1124>. Accessed Dec. 2, 2022.

Sullivan, Debra K. "Education." *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 27 June 2022. Web.  
<https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2163>. Accessed Nov. 13, 2022.

Summers, George W. *Pages from the Past: Recollections, Traditions and Old Timers' Tales of Long Ago*. Charleston, WV: The Charleston Journal, 1935.

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha , WV

County and State

Swick, Gerald D. "County Unit Plan." *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 11 June 2012.  
<https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1652>. Accessed Nov. 21, 2022.

Wikipedia contributors, "John Brisben Walker," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia,  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John\\_Brisben\\_Walker&oldid=1100298237](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_Brisben_Walker&oldid=1100298237).  
Accessed December 19, 2022.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

**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:**

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.85

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 442495 | Northing: 4246921 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State

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

Subject property is bounded by an entire block: Seventh Avenue to the North; Alley to the South; Florida Street to the West and Beatrice Street to the East.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundary fully encompasses the nominated structure.

There have been two changes to what is today the “Verbal Boundary Description”: The elimination of Homer Street which bisected the present block and the 1961 truncation of the front yard at the southwest corner at 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Florida Street to accommodate the straightening of an offset of 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue; See Figures: 1.2; 2; 3; 4; 5 and 17.

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steve Sadd / Dr. Billy Joe Peyton  
organization: GSC II / KVSS  
street & number: PO BOX 3702  
city or town: CHARLESTON state: WV zip code: 25337  
e-mail: sadd@bluegrass.net  
telephone: 502.419.0871  
date: 1/16/2023

---

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Figure 1.1 of 18 USGS Topographical Location Map

Figure 1.2 of 18 Sanborn Map 1912, 1933-1950

Figure 2 of 18 Plat Survey Map

Figure 3 of 18 Google Aerial View

Figure 4 of 18 Kanawha County Assessor Summary

Figure 5 of 18 Parcel Map

Figure 6 of 18 Photo Key: 6.1 - Exterior; 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 Interior

Figure 7 of 18 Exterior Pictures: 7 Photo 1911;  
7.1 Photo: Main building and annex 1935  
7.2 Photo: Date unknown  
7.3 Photo: Date unknown

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha , WV

Name of Property

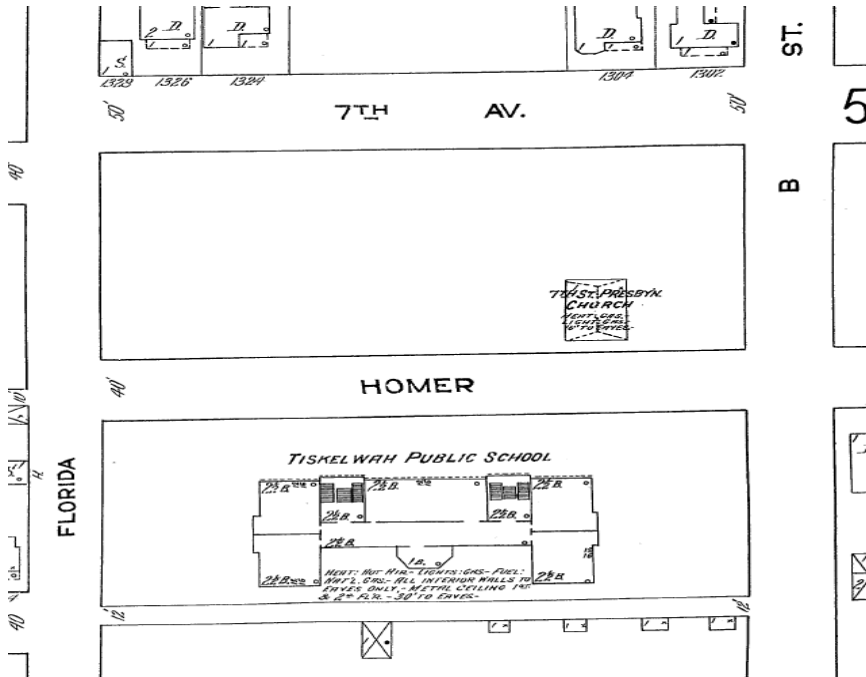
County and State

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Figure 8 of 18  | Charleston Gazette Article 1967 - Bid on Tiskelwah expansion  |
| Figure 9 of 18  | Charleston Gazette Article 1928 - Orange School opens relieves Tiskelwah  |
| Figure 10 of 18 | Charleston Daily Mail Article 1967 - Tiskelwah School awarded Construction funds  |
| Figure 11 of 18 | Charleston Daily Mail Article 1967 - New construction bid out at Tiskelwah  |
| Figure 12 of 18 | Charleston Dailly Mail Article 1929 - New construction of school on Orange Street to reduce Tiskelwah School population |
| Figure 13 of 18 | Charleston Daily Mail 1922 - New construction of Glenwood to reduce 1200 Tiskelwah School population                    |
| Figure 14 of 17 | Charleston Daily Mail Article 1923 - Vote on Bonding including Tiskelwah  |
| Figure 15 of 18 | Charleston Daily Mail Article 1922 - Tiskelwah Rumors of building dangers denied  |
| Figure 16 of 18 | Charleston Daily Mail Article 1922 - Overcrowding at Tiskelwah ; Tiskelwah largest school in Charleston                 |
| Figure 17 of 18 | Charleston Daily Mail Photo 1967 - Picture of Annex   |
| Figure 18 of 18 | Picture December 2022- walkway between main building and multipurpose building  |

# WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME\_600 Florida Street SITE#\_KA-4289

## Sanborn Insurance Map - Charleston, WV - 1912 sheet 54



## Sanborn Insurance Map - Charleston, WV - 1933-June 1950 sheet 208

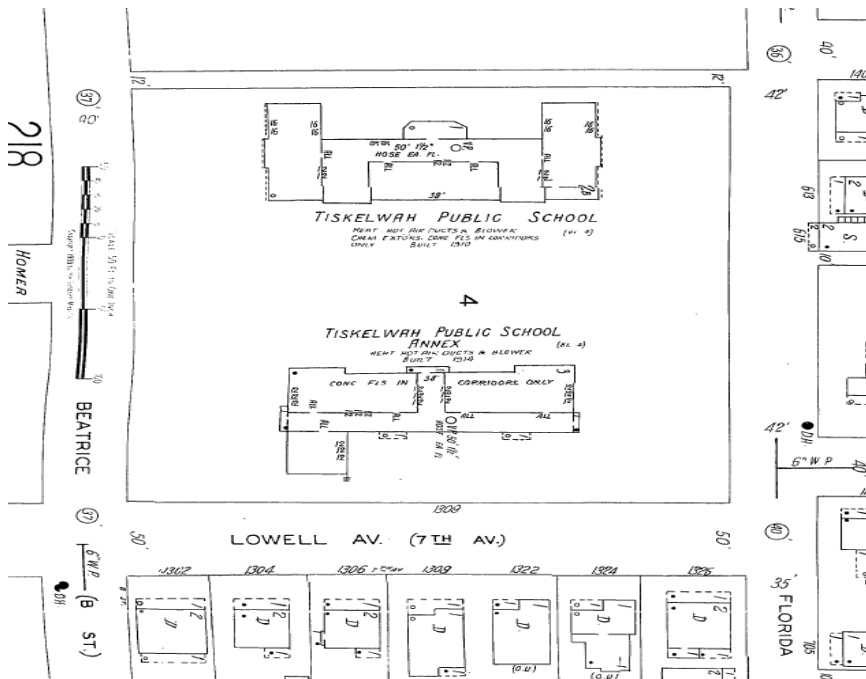


Figure 1.1: Sanborn Map 1912, 1933-1950

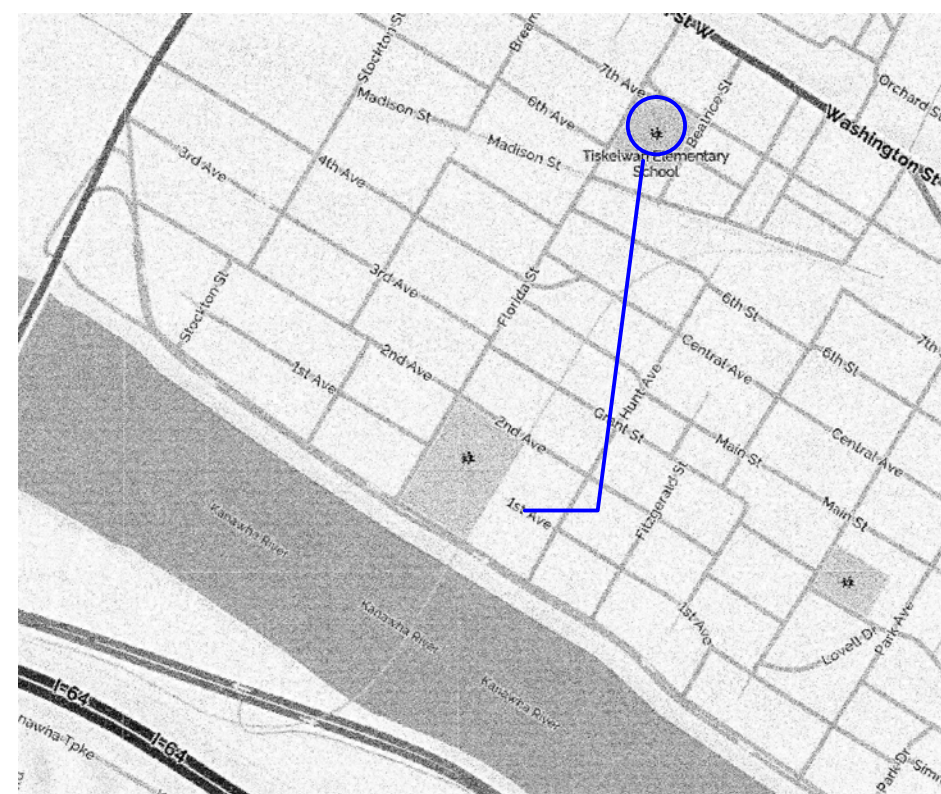
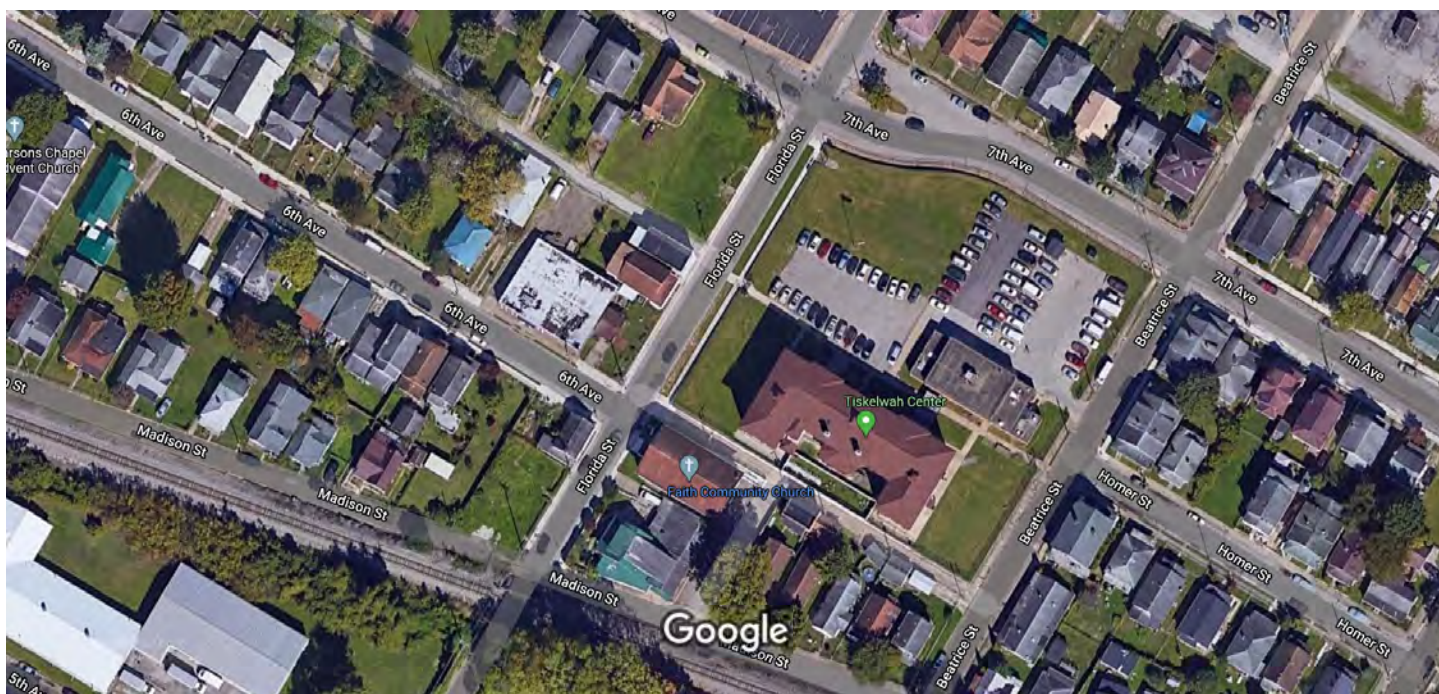


Figure 2: Plat Survey map

Google Maps



Imagery ©2020 Maxar Technologies, U.S. Geological Survey, Map data ©2020 50 ft

Figure 3: Google aerial view

## Kanawha County Assessor

Full Summary for parcel "12 11011700000000"

Summary			
Parcel ID (Account)	12 11011700000000	Legal Description 2	7TH AVENUE
Tax Year	2020	Legal Description 3	
Neighborhood	240W	Year Built	
District	12 Charleston West Corp	Total Rooms	
Map	11	Bed Rooms	
Parcel	117	Full Baths	
Sub Parcel		Half Baths	
Special Id		Additional Fixtures	
Tax Class	Class 4	Total Fixtures	
Land Use	612 School	Heating	
Calculated Acres	0.0000	Heating Fuel Type	
Property Class	Exempt	Living Area (SF)	
Assessed Land	\$ 18,000.00	State	WV
Assessed Building	\$ 389,340.00	City	CHARLESTON
Mineral Value	\$ 0.00	Zip Code	25311
Homestead Value	\$ 0.00	Count	1
Total Assessed Value	\$ 407,340.00	Pricing Method	G
Owner's Name	KANAWHA VALLEY SENIOR	Total Acres	
Owner's Mail Address	2428 KANAWHA BLVD E	Land Price	\$ 30,000.00
Owner's Mail Address		Last Sale Price	
Location	1309 7th Ave	Last Sale Apr	
Deed Book	2728	Sales Ratio	
Location	600 FLORIDA ST	Sale Year	
Page	0159	Last Sale Date	
Homestead		Price per SqFt	
Street Name	7TH	Sales Ratio	
Legal Description 1	1-85/100A CORNER FLORIDA ST &	Appraisal per SqFt	



No records found for Sales Data

A Sketch is not available for District 12, Map 11, Parcel 117

Figure 4: Kanawha County Assessor Summary

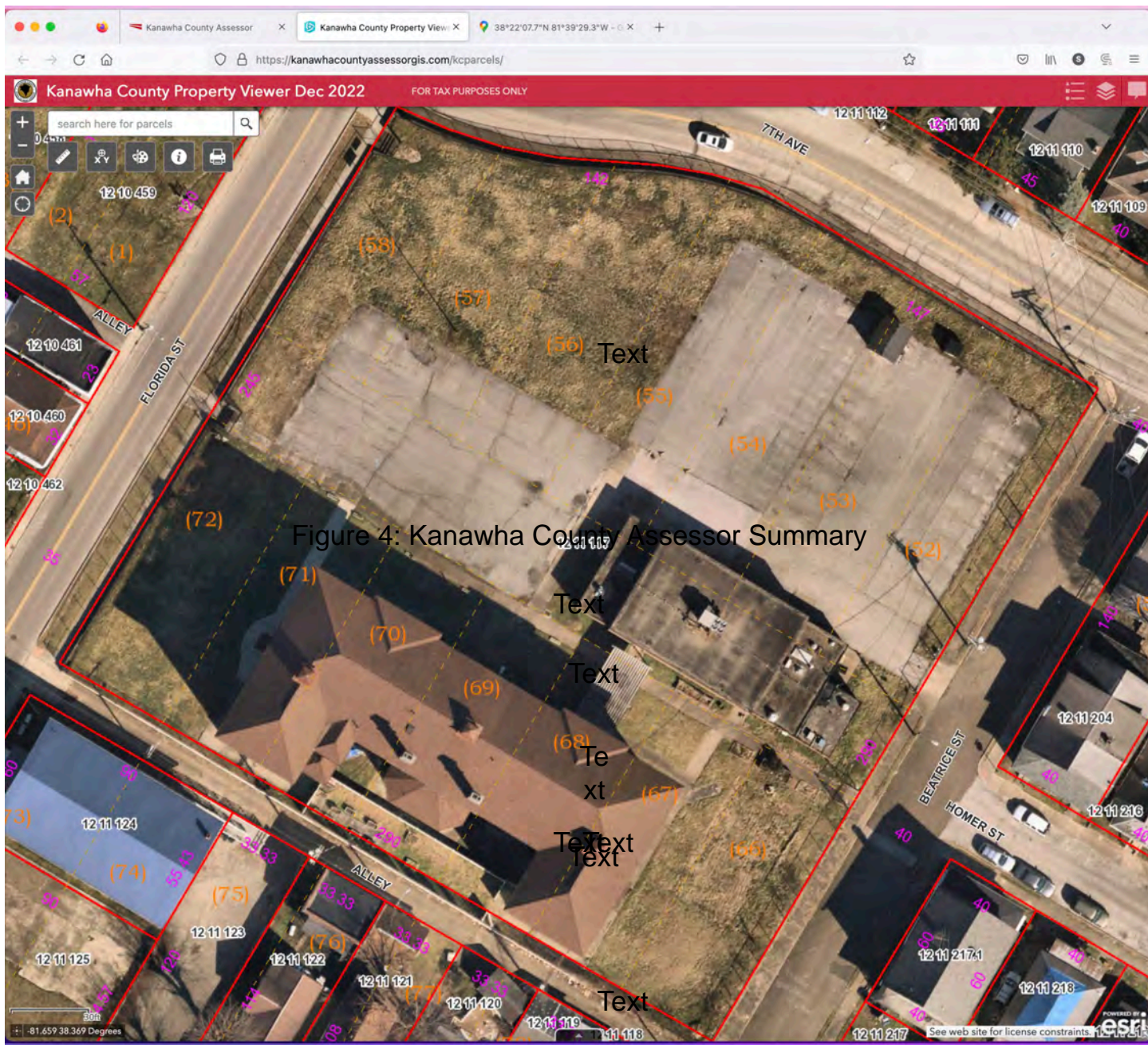


Figure 5: Parcel Map

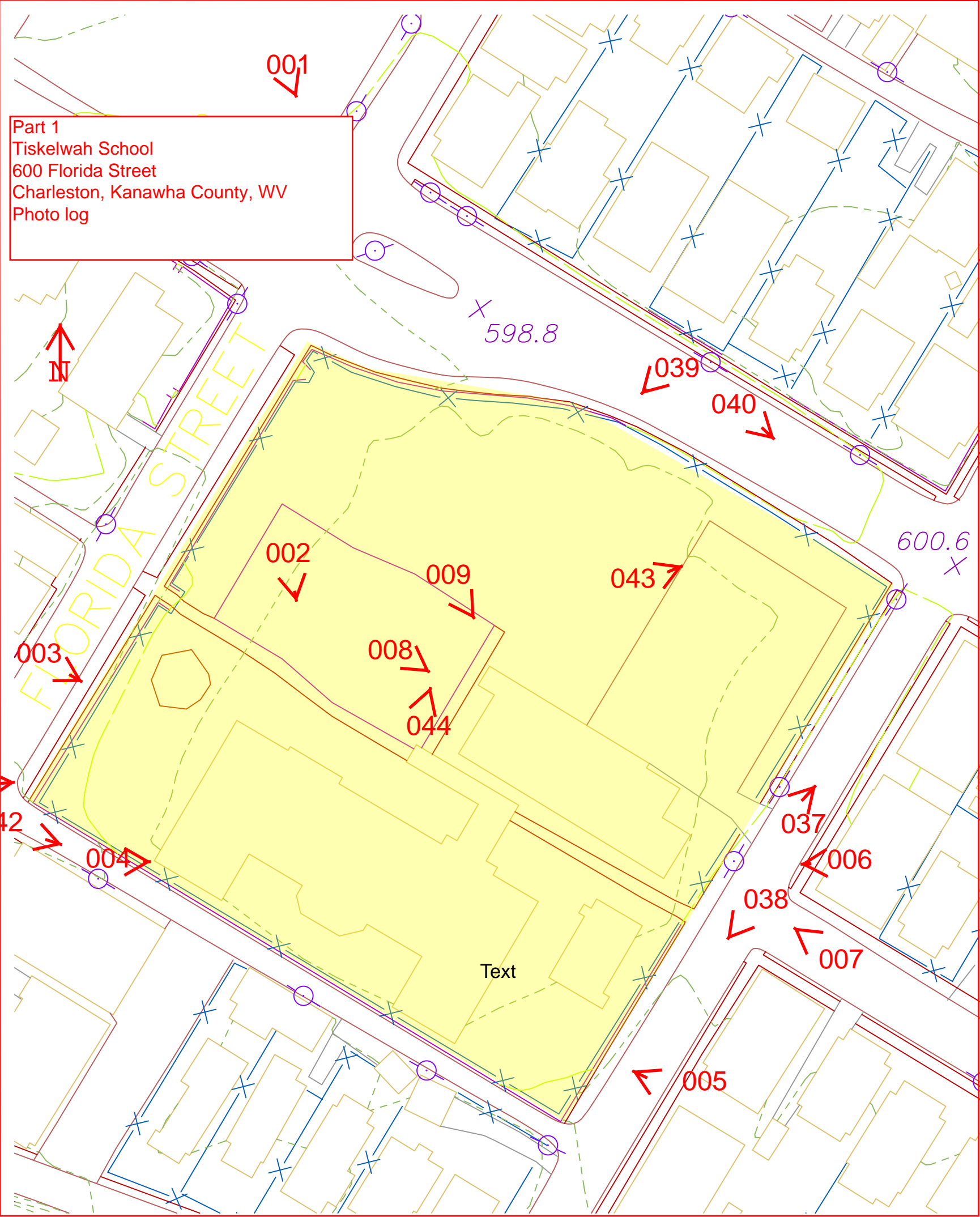


Figure 6.1: Photo Key Exterior

# GENERAL NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE DIMENSIONS SHOWN WITH OTHER ENLARGED PLANS.
2. FURNITURE SHOWN IS NOT IN CONTRACT - SHOWN FOR OWNER CLARITY ONLY.

**ZMM**  
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS

222 Lee Street, West  
Charleston, West Virginia 25302  
Phone: 304.342.9188  
Fax: 304.342.9144  
www.zmm.com

NO.	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	DATE

HVAC RENOVATIONS FOR  
THE TISKELWAH CENTER  
KANAWHA VALLEY SENIOR SERVICES  
600 FLORIDA ST, CHARLESTON, WV 25302

REVIEW SET

© by ZMM, INC.

## BASEMENT PLAN

DRAWN RJS	CHECKED
	DATE
	COMM. NO. 1302

A1-0

PRELIMINARY  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

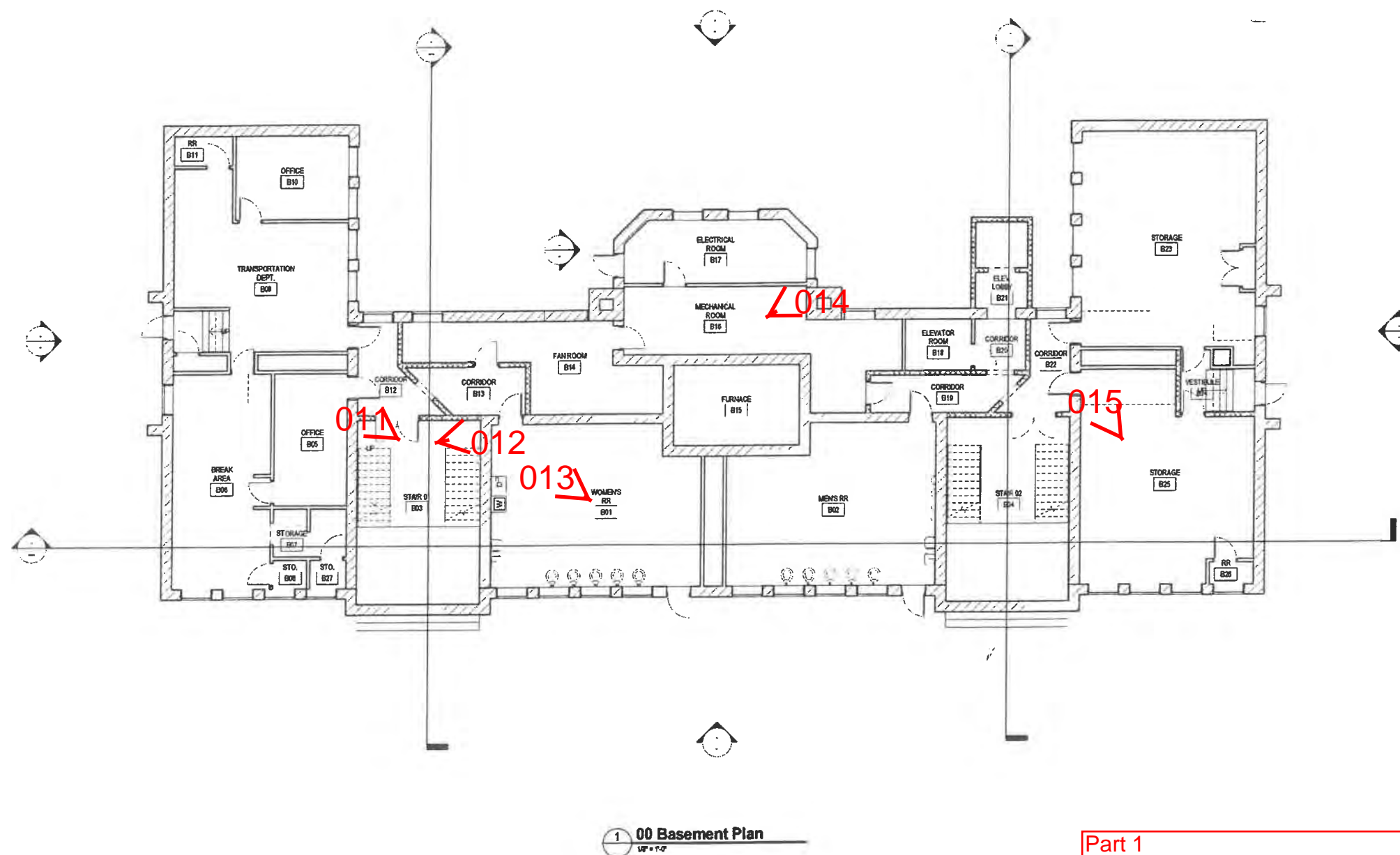


Figure 6.2 : Photo Key Interior

Part 1  
Tiskelwah School  
600 Florida Street  
Charleston, Kanawha County, WV  
Photo log

NO.	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	DATE

HVAC RENOVATIONS FOR  
THE TISKELWAH CENTER  
KANAWHA VALLEY SENIOR SERVICES  
600 FLORIDA ST, CHARLESTON, WV 25302

REVIEW SET

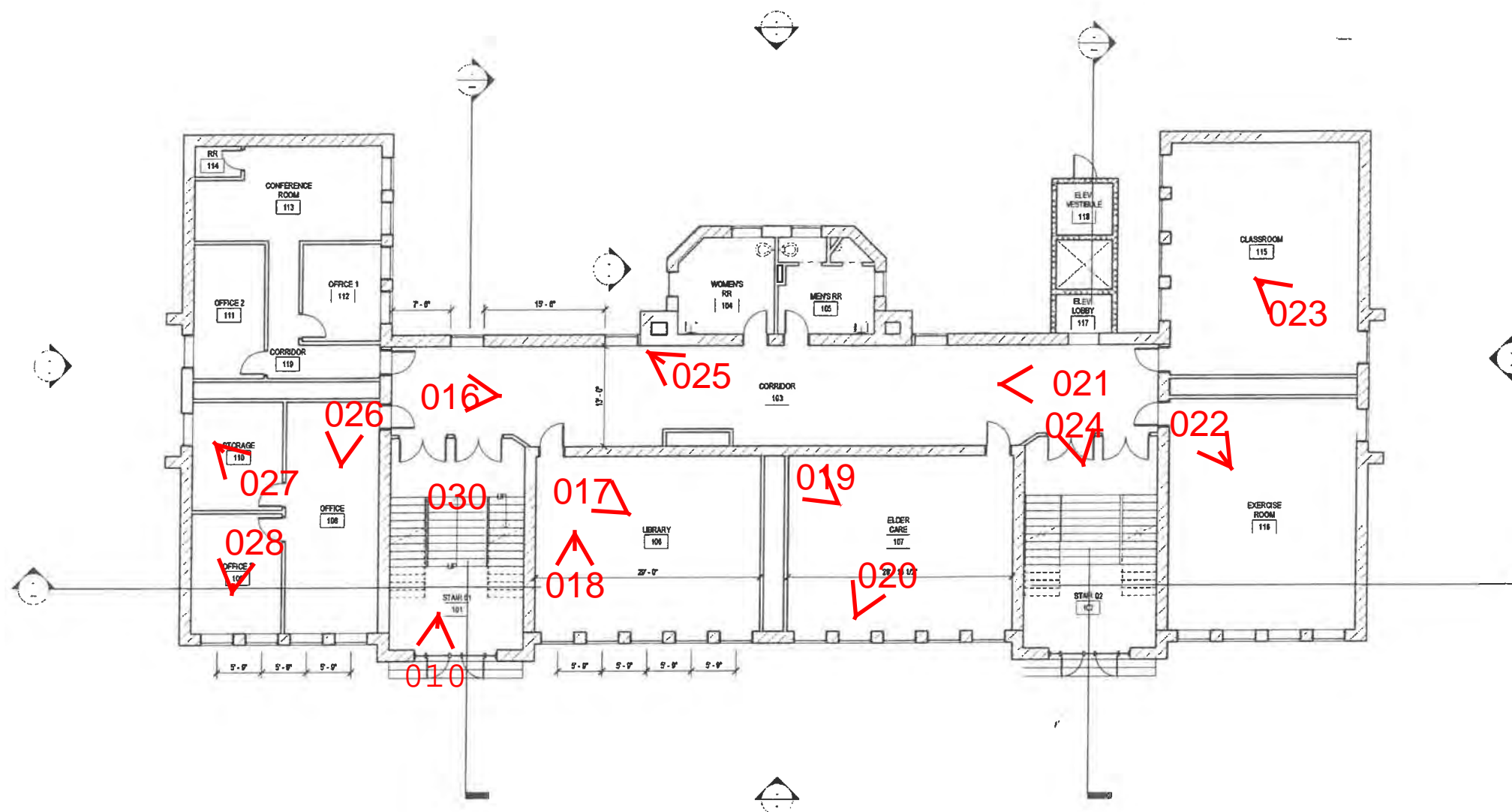
© by ZMM, INC.

**FIRST FLOOR  
PLAN**

DRAWN	CHECKED
	DATE
COMM. NO.	1302

A1-1

PRELIMINARY  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



01 First Floor  
1/8" = 1'-0"

Figure 6.3: Photo Key Interior

Part 1  
Tiskelwah School  
600 Florida Street  
Charleston, Kanawha County, WV  
Photo log

NO.	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	DATE

HVAC RENOVATIONS FOR  
THE TISKELWAH CENTER  
KANAWHA VALLEY SENIOR SERVICES  
600 FLORIDA ST, CHARLESTON, WV 25302

REVIEW SET

© by ZMM, INC.

**SECOND FLOOR  
PLAN**

DRAWN	CHECKED
	DATE
	COMM. NO.
	1302

A1-2

PRELIMINARY  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

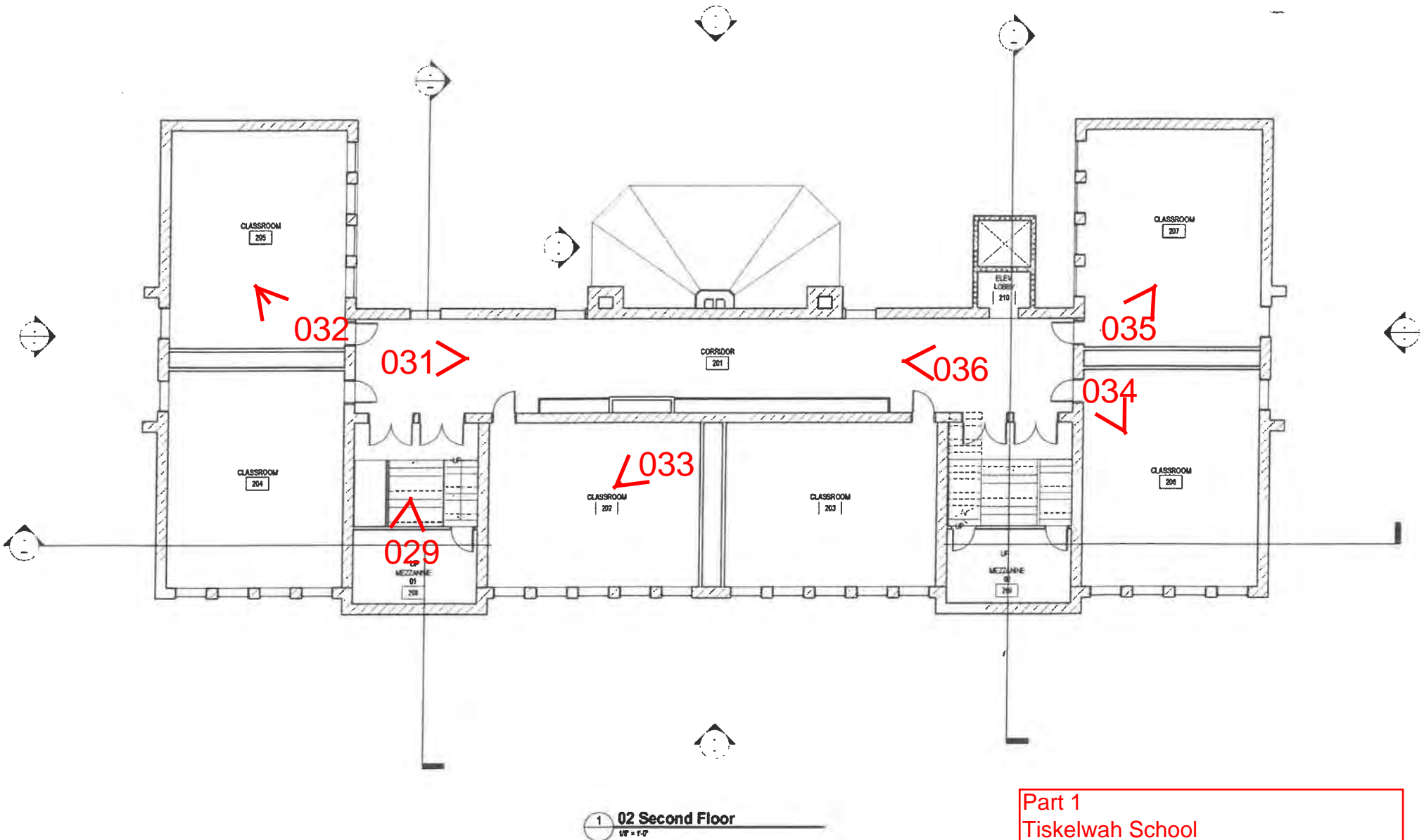


Figure 6.4: Photo Key Interior

Part 1  
Tiskelwah School  
600 Florida Street  
Charleston, Kanawha County, WV  
Photo log



Figure 7: Photo- Main building 1911



Figure 7.1: Photo- Main building and Annex



Figure 7.2: Photo - Main Building date unknown



Figure 7.3: Photo – Main Building date unknown

# School Board May Yet Get Police Land

## Swap for Ground Near Academy Held Acceptable

By Don Marsh  
Staff Writer

Kanawha County's school board may yet obtain the state police property in South Charleston as a site for a new high school.

Gov. Smith revealed Wednesday that discussions have been held of buildings now located on the site but that the outcome is not yet known. Smith said the board's ability to obtain a piece of property located near the state police training academy.

The property is now owned by the county and is the site of the county dog yard.

State police like it and they'd be willing to swap with the school board if they could break even on the deal, the Governor said.

School officials have been looking with increasing anxiety for a high school site in South Charleston.

Their eyes first turned to the area of the state orms and which is now being used as headquarters for state police Co. "D."

The board of education asked for it and offered property in the Elk River area in exchange.

Eventually, the state police want to move their headquarters and laboratories from the Capitol to a new building. They had planned to erect the building on the South Charleston property.

The proposed exchange was unacceptable because of disadvantages of the Elk River property.

A prime cost was that radio reception is very bad there. The new headquarters building is scheduled to be the center of the state police communication system. Consequently, the deal fell through.

MORE RECENTLY, the board has been thinking of Southern Country Club. It has ordered topographical maps prepared so that it can decide whether the golf course would be suitable.

The board also resumed talking to the Governor about acquiring the state police land.

"I told them it was fine with me as long as we got an adequate site to return and as long as we were made whole for the value

## \$80,000 Bid On Tiskelwah School Job

Abbit Corp. was low bidder Wednesday at the Kanawha County school system opened bids for a new structure to be built at Tiskelwah School on the West Side.

Abbit bid \$80,000 for the job. Two other contracting firms were higher.

Paul Thomas, assistant superintendent for research and planning, said the bid will be reviewed tonight by the county school board and perhaps a contract will be granted.

The Tiskelwah project—a small multipurpose building and kitchen between the other two buildings of the school—is part of the multimillion school construction program approved in a bond election nearly two years ago.

Because of inflation, nearly all bids for the construction program have been too high, and the school board is seeking a supplemental bond issue to complete the program.

The Tiskelwah bid, however, isn't as far beyond expectations as others have been, Thomas said, so it may result in a contract.

## Jacobs Held On Charges Of Mail Fraud

George J. Jacobs Jr., operator of the Hob restaurant on Quarrier Street, Wednesday was bound over to the federal grand jury on mail fraud charges.

The action was taken following a hearing before U. S. District Judge B. J. Pettigrew Jr., who found that there was probable cause for the government's bringing the charges.

It is claimed by the FBI that Jacobs used the mail to obtain money and property from the City National Bank of Charleston. Allegedly, he used the bank's account in the First Security Bank and Trust Co. in Lexington, Ky.

It is complained that he deposited three checks totaling \$14,000 in the bank in February of last year which were drawn on his account in the First Security Bank and Trust Co. in Lexington, Ky.

Jacobs knew at the time, the FBI contends, that he didn't have sufficient funds in the bank to cover the checks deposited.



GETTING READY for educational television (ETV) are these Kanawha County school officials. English supervisor Charlene Hynd, assistant superintendent John Lewis, federal program coordinator Virginia Schaeffer examine a video tape machine during an ETV workshop Wednesday at the board of education building. Kanawha County has joined other counties and Marshall University in formation of an ETV station. (Staff Photo by Lewis Raines)

## Johnson Extends Tariffs on Glass

Gazette Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President

Johnson Wednesday extended

tariffs on foreign-made sheet glass through Jan.

1, 1970 — an action which is

expected to help protect four

West Virginia glass plants.

Johnson advised Sen. Jennings Randolph, D - W. Va., of

the decision at a White House

conference after the President

effort to obtain the Institute

from the county court. "They

must be working on it," Gov. Smith said. "They're still talking

about it."

If the President hadn't acted,

the higher tariffs would have expired Wednesday.

Johnson said they primarily affect window glass produced at

the Libbey - Owens Ford Glass Co. plant in Charleston and at

three Clarksburg plants.

The senator, who along with other West Virginia congress-

men urged extension of the tariffs, said that public servants, including members of his, praised President Johnson's

Parliament, who use compulsory action which Randolph said will have several thousand jobs in the state.

In 1962 President Kennedy increased the tariffs on foreign-made sheet glass for a five-year period. President Johnson ear-

liered this year ended the higher tariffs on light and heavy glass-

ware reducing them on other to a minimum two-year period.

The director of the govern-

ment's recently reorganized anti-corruption agency, Harsh Bui-

lman, told a news conference the officials would be liable

while reducing them on other to a minimum two-year period.

and a fine.

## Free Movie Ticket Use Ruled Corruption

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

The government announced

other West Virginia congress-

men urged extension of the tariffs, said that public servants, including members of his, praised President Johnson's

Parliament, who use compulsory action which Randolph said will have several thousand jobs in the state.

In 1962 President Kennedy increased the tariffs on foreign-

made sheet glass for a five-year period. President Johnson ear-

liered this year ended the higher tariffs on light and heavy glass-

ware reducing them on other to a minimum two-year period.

The director of the govern-

ment's recently reorganized anti-corruption agency, Harsh Bui-

lman, told a news conference the officials would be liable

while reducing them on other to a minimum two-year period.

and a fine.

# NEW FLAVOR BREAKTHROUGH!

More delicious than any coffee  
you've ever tasted - bar none!!



Announcing a new instant with a taste so fresh you've never tasted anything like it before. Because Chase & Sanborn EXTRA has freeze-dried flavor. The good flavor and aroma are kept in the way nature meant coffee to be. Full of flavor, rich in aroma, delicious, satisfying. Now, cup after cup after cup, you can enjoy the taste of really fresh coffee anytime you want it. Try it. You'll love it.

At West Virginia's Oldest and Largest Home-Owned Credit Jewellers

# BERMAN'S

JEWELLERS

SERVING YOU FOR 65 YEARS

BUY on KREDIT  
at DISCOUNT PRICES  
START PAYMENTS IN DECEMBER

## LAY-AWAY

CHRISTMAS GIFTS  
NO MONEY DOWN  
LARGER DIAMONDS  
REDUCED

**DIAMOND SOLITAIRE**  
1/2K \$99

**FREE GROOM'S RING** WITH PURCHASE OF ANY BRIDAL SET

**DIAMOND TIFFANY THREE-SOME**  
IN LOVELY SET GOOD FORTUNING BRIDAL SET  
\$149

**TAKE UP TO 2 YEARS TO PAY**

10-Diamond Bridal Set \$99 7-Diamond MODERN BRIDAL PAIR \$179

**1 FULL Karat DIAMOND TIFFANY BRIDAL SET**  
LAY AWAY FOR XMAS  
\$295

**CLOSE OUT 1 LOT, MERCEDES EARRINGS \$1**

**GUITAR 1/2 PRICE**  
Special \$1288

**WALTHAM WATCH 1/2 PRICE \$1875 SPECIAL**

**TYPewriters**  
★ Royal  
★ Remington  
★ Smith-Corona  
Your Choice Only \$100

**WINCHESTER SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES \$100 A WEEK**

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

Berman Jewellers  
128 Capitol St. - Charleston, W. Va.  
Please send me the following:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

128 CAPITOL ST.  
64 Main Street  
St. Albans

Main St. Old Hill & Norfolk St.  
Bedley & Ferry St. Montgomery  
Shotton St. Ligon & Market St.  
Parkersburg







### COURT DENIES CITY OFFICIALS' SALARIES

**Ruling in Williamson Case is Reversed; Opinions Given in Other Actions**

Claims of W. Webb, as street commissioner of Charleston, and of the city council, that the city is liable for the salaries of city officials, was denied Tuesday by the Supreme court. The court ruled in favor of the city council, reversing the lower court's decision. The case was brought by the city council against the city of Charleston, claiming that the city is liable for the salaries of city officials. The court ruled that the city is not liable for the salaries of city officials, and that the city council is responsible for paying them. The court also ruled on other cases, including one involving the city of Charleston and the city of Columbia.

### ADULTS ASSAULT MAN ATTACKED BY

**Man Accused of Attacking Own Daughter Sentenced**

Ben White, 45, of Coal Fork, Ohio, was sentenced to 14 years in the state penitentiary for the assault on his daughter. The case was brought by the state against White, who was accused of attacking his daughter. The court ruled that White was guilty of the assault, and sentenced him to 14 years in the state penitentiary.

### FAMOUS WALKER IS DEAD AT AGE OF 90

**Edward Peyton Weston Had Been Invalid for the Last Two Years**

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP).—Edward Peyton Weston, famous long distance pedestrian, died yesterday. He was 90 years old. Weston was a famous long distance pedestrian, and was known for his endurance. He died at his home in New York.

### BOY OF 14 USED BY OFFICERS AS BUYER

**UP—A 14-year-old boy was used as a decoy by police officers to obtain evidence against an alleged bootlegger who later was arrested.**

The boy used was a marked bill to purchase a pint of liquor in the home of William Voland. The boy was used by police officers to obtain evidence against an alleged bootlegger who later was arrested.

### MURDER MYSTERIES SOLVED BY SCIENCE

**Detective Who Knows Bullets Can Say Which Pistol Did Killing**

CHICAGO, May 14.—Everybody is familiar with the detective story, who solves murders by twirling a mustache. Now, a detective who knows bullets can say which pistol did the killing. The detective used a scientific method to determine which pistol was used in the killing.

### ALL GUNS LEAVE TELL-TALE MARK

**THIS HALF FROM FATAL BULLET**

The detective who knows bullets can say which pistol did the killing. The detective used a scientific method to determine which pistol was used in the killing.

### CLUB HEARS PLEA FOR SCHOOL BONDS

**Plans for Improvements Given by Officials at Meeting of Kiwanis**

Discussion on a motion approving the proposal of the Kiwanis club to build a new school building was held at a meeting of the club. The club members discussed the proposal and gave their opinions.

### MAN ATTACKED BY RELATIVE IS DEAD

**Walter Lipcomb Succumbs to Injuries; Assault Taken to Asylum**

Funeral arrangements for Walter Lipcomb, 61, of Putnam county, were held yesterday. Lipcomb was killed by a relative. The case was brought by the state against the relative who attacked Lipcomb.

### CATTS REINDUCTED

**Wording of Original Accusation Slightly Changed**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 14 (AP).—The state court has reinducted Catts, changing the wording of the original accusation. The court ruled that the original accusation was not valid, and reinducted Catts with a new accusation.

### W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE IS HELD AT CHURCH

**Group of Women Held at Church**

The W. C. T. U. institute was held at the church. The group of women held at the church discussed various topics related to the institute.

### TOWNSEND TO TAKE UP JOB WITH STATE

**Support of New Tax Commissioner for Federal Tax Commission Confirmed Here**

Thomas C. Townsend, Charleston, will begin his duties as a member of the federal tax commission. Townsend was confirmed here for the position.

### JONES LAW CRITIC IS TO HEAD COMMISSION

**Wickham Will Direct Enforcement Probe**

Wickham will direct the enforcement probe. The commission will be headed by Jones, who is a critic of the law.

### CITY DAY BY DAY

**Olivia Moore, Negro, of Young Street, was arrested Tuesday night for the same offense as the woman who was arrested last week.**

The woman who was arrested last week was also arrested for the same offense. The case was brought by the state against the woman.

### BOARD TO MEET

**John Laing, president of the board of directors of the Union mission, will meet with the board of directors of the Union mission.**

The board of directors of the Union mission will meet with John Laing, president of the board. The meeting will be held at the Union mission.

### NEGRO SENTENCED ON GUN TOTING CHARGE

**Arch Walker, Negro, of the Tri-County, was sentenced to 14 years in the state penitentiary for the assault on his daughter.**

Arch Walker, Negro, of the Tri-County, was sentenced to 14 years in the state penitentiary for the assault on his daughter. The case was brought by the state against Walker.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### PLAN OPEN HOUSE

**Public to be Given Opportunity to Inspect New Home**

Final arrangements for the opening of the new home will be made. The public will be given an opportunity to inspect the new home.

### CONFERENCE TO END

**Addresses on Technical Topics Heard by Road Men**

Division engineers and maintenance men of division No. 1 of the state road commission were in session Tuesday afternoon for a conference. The conference was held at the state road commission.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.

### STOLEN AUTOS

**The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929.**

The following automobiles were stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, on May 14, 1929. The list includes the make, model, and color of the vehicles.





HARDING TREATS MAY NOT RECEIVE DEMOCRATIC HELP

First Impulse of Minority Senators, Lawrence Says, Is For Ratification

FOUR POWER PACIFIC PACT IS THE STUMBLING BLOCK

Will Be Considered Last and Debatable Longest, Correspondent Declares

COMPARED WITH ARTICLE X

Comparison Also Made Between President's and Wilson's Speeches To Senate

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Copyright, 1922, by the Daily Mail

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The first impulse of the Democrats in the United States senate in relation to the group of treaties submitted by President Harding though in an effort they have in their hearts an unshakable feeling that they might make a successful campaign for the Pacific treaty.

This treaty which puts an end to the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be considered last and will be debated more than the other treaties.

President Harding's address to the senate in today's address will be a general address of a general character. It will be a general address of a general character.

Several senators have expressed their opinion that Mr. Harding who from the start has shown little desire to be drawn into the controversy over the Pacific treaty.

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

It is pointed out that President Harding who has been so successful in submitting the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations treaty.

Mr. Wilson declared that there was no compulsion "except the compulsion of the League of Nations and the League of Nations."

LAST EDITION 4:06 O'CLOCK

DAILY CALENDAR

SOME PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE FINE TO-morrow night and Tuesday, and bright and sunny.

CIRCULATION

Volume of a newspaper's circulation is of importance only in relation to the business of the newspaper.

AT THIS HOUR

Just made a half hour for next year's state election.

The newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

This newspaper favors the bond issue which would bring in \$1,000,000.

DENBY ASKS FOR A CUT OF 10,000 IN NAVY MEN

Secretary Also Asks House Committee To Reduce Commissioned Destroyers

WILL SAVE U. S. \$70,000,000

Wants Line Officers To Retire, But Would Reduce Entrants To Annapolis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Denby appeared before the House naval committee today to recommend that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

Mr. Denby recommended that the navy personnel for the next fiscal year be reduced by 10,000 men.

IRISH WAR VETERANS ORDERED TO EVACUATION OF DUBLIN BY BRITISH TROOPS; MINE WORKERS NOT TO ACCEPT WAGE CUT

"SLANDER," SAYS MOVIE PRODUCER OF MINISTER IN N. Y. CHURCH DEBATE

William A. Brady Urged on by Calvary Congregation Takes Pulpit; Word Clash Runs Three Hours

Leaders of Miners Have Conference With Rail Unions

PLAN A GENERAL MEETING With Rail Workers Certain To Be Good

Grable Says Results of Union With Rail Workers Certain To Be Good

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The wage policy of the United Mine Workers of America, apparently certain to be adopted by the union, was discussed today by the union's executive committee.

TAYLOR MURDERER MAY NEVER BE APPREHENDED

Grave and Serious Doubt, Says District Attorney Woolwine, Investigator

PROBE IS RESUMED TODAY

Says That "Faked and Fraudulent Interviews" Are Deplorable

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—Mary Miles Minter, motion picture actress, announced a statement today in which she said she had not been interviewed by the police.

CHARGE DENIED

West Side Principals and Teachers Say Schools Are Open at 8 O'Clock; Also Deny Frequent Changes in the Text Books

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED

CHARGE DENIED





Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Tiskelwah School

City or Vicinity: Charleston

County: Kanawha State: WV

Photographer: Steve Sadd

Date Photographed: 10/17/2022

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

- 1 of 44 Front elevation of property looking southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0001
- 2 of 44 Front elevation look south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_ 0002
- 3 of 44 Front elevation look east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0003
- 4 of 44 Rear, south, elevation look northeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0004
- 5 of 44 East elevation look west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0005
- 6 of 44 East and front elevation look southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0006
- 7 of 44 Looking west between the building and non-contributing cafeteria  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0007
- 8 of 44 Cafeteria west elevation look east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0008

Tiskelwah School

Kanawha , WV

Name of Property

County and State

- 9 of 44 Cafeteria north elevation look southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0009
- 10 of 44 1<sup>st</sup> floor east entrance stairs look south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0010
- 11 of 44 Basement east entrance stairs look southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0011
- 12 of 44 Basement east entrance stair detail of newel post  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0012
- 13 of 44 Basement women's toilet look northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0013
- 14 of 44 Basement boiler bank  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0014
- 15 of 44 Basement Storage room B25 look northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0015
- 16 of 44 First floor corridor ceiling look west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0016
- 17 of 44 First floor room 106 look northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0017
- 18 of 44 First floor room 107 door detail  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0018
- 19 of 44 First floor room 107 looking west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0019
- 20 of 44 First floor window detail in north wall  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0020
- 21 of 44 First floor corridor looking east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0020
- 22 of 44 First floor room 116 looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0022
- 23 of 44 First floor room 115 looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0023
- 24 of 44 First floor west stairs looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0024
- 25 of 44 First floor corridor water fountain location  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0025
- 26 of 44 First floor room 108 looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0026
- 27 of 44 First floor room 110 looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0027

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha, WV

County and State

- 28 of 44 First floor room 108 looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0028
- 29 of 44 East stair looking to third floor from landing, looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0029
- 30 of 44 East stair rail detail  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0030
- 31 of 44 Second floor corridor looking west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0031
- 32 of 44 Second floor room 205 looking southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0032
- 33 of 44 Second floor room 202 looking northeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0033
- 34 of 44 Second floor room 207 looking southwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0034
- 35 of 44 Second floor room 206 looking northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0035
- 36 of 44 Second floor corridor looking east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0036
- 37 of 44 East side of property, looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0037
- 38 of 44 Street looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0038
- 39 of 44 Looking south to property and front elevation from 7<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0039
- 40 of 44 Looking southeast to property from 7<sup>th</sup>  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0040
- 41 of 44 Florida Street looking east to building  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0041
- 42 of 44 Alley behind south property line looking east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0042
- 43 of 44 Looking northwest from front of building  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0043
- 44 of 44 Small storage shed on property, non contributing.  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0044

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo 0001

1 of 44 Front elevation of property looking southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0001

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0002

2 of 44 Front elevation look south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0002

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0003

3 of 44 Front elevation look east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0003

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0004

4 of 44      Rear, south, elevation look northeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0004

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0005

5 of 44 East elevation looking west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0005

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0006

6 of 44 East and front elevation looking southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0006

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0007

7 of 44 Looking west between the building and non contributing cafeteria  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0007

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0008

8 of 44 Cafeteria west elevation looking east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0008

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0009

9 of 44 Cafeteria north elevation looking southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0009

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0010

10 of 44 First floor east entrance stairs looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0010

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0011

11 of 44 Basement east entrance stairs looking southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0011

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0012

12 of 44 Basement east entrance stair detail of newel post  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0012

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0013

13 of 44    Basement women's toilet looking northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0013

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State



Photo: 0014

13 of 44 Basement boiler bank  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0014

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0015

15 of 44 Basement Storage room B25 looking northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0015

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0016

16 of 44 First floor corridor ceiling looking west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0016

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State



Photo: 0017

17 of 44 First floor room 106 looking northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0017

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State



Photo: 0018

18 of 44 First floor room 108 door detail  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0018

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State



Photo: 0019

19 of 44 First floor room 107 looking west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0019

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0020

120 of 44 First floor window detail in north wall  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0020

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0021

21 of 44 First floor window detail in north wall  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0021

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0022

22 of 44 First floor room 116 looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0022

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0023

23 of 44 First floor room 115 looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0023

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0024

24 of 44 First floor west stairs looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0024

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0025

25 of 44 First floor corridor water fountain location  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0025

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0026

26 of 44 First floor room 108 looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0026

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0027

27 of 44 First floor room 110 looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0027

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0028

28 of 44 First floor room 108 looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0028

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0029

29 of 44 East stair looking to second floor from landing, looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0029

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0030

30 of 44 East stair rail detail  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0030

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0031

31 of 44 Second floor corridor looking west  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0031

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0032

32 of 44 Second floor room 205 looking southeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0032

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State



Photo: 0033

33 of 44 Second floor room 202 looking northeast  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0033

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0034

34 of 44 Second floor room 206 looking northwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0034

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha, WV  
County and State



Photo: 0035

35 of 44 Second floor room 207 looking southwest  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0035

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0036

36 of 44 Second floor corridor looking east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0036

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0037

37 of 44 East side of property, looking north  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0037

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0038

38 of 44 Beatrice Street looking south  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0038

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0039

39 of 44 Looking south to property and front elevation from 7th Ave  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0039

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0040

40 of 44 Looking southeast to property from 7th Ave  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0040

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0041

41 of 44 Looking southeast to property from 7th Ave  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0041

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0042

42 of 44 Alley behind south property line looking east  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0042

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0043

43 of 44 Looking northwest from front of building  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0043

Tiskelwah School  
Name of Property

Kanawha , WV  
County and State



Photo: 0044

44 of 44 Small storage shed on property, non-contributing  
WV\_KANAWHA COUNTY\_TISKELWAH\_0044

Tiskelwah School

Name of Property

Kanawha , WV

County and State

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct, or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering, and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.