

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: New Salem Baptist Church

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2197 McAlpin Road

City or town: Tams State: WV County: Raleigh

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


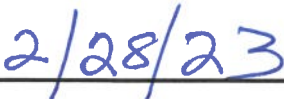
I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

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

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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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH-CENTURY/Gothic Revival

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/weatherboard
CONCRETE/concrete block
STUCCO

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The New Salem Baptist Church (Photos 1-10; Figs. 2-5) is a one-story gable-front wood frame Gothic Revival-style 1921 church, with a prominent cross-tipped corner tower on the façade and significantly raised basement. The church is sited on a 0.275-acre parcel at the base of a steep wooded slope at McAlpin and Stotesbury Camp Roads in the unincorporated rural village of Tams, Raleigh County, West Virginia. Tams is approximately 13 miles east of the county seat of Beckley and approximately 70 miles southeast of the state capitol at Charleston. The church is located immediately north of the former roadbed of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and along a stream known as Winding Gulf (originally spelled “Gulph”).¹

Setting

The 1921 New Salem Baptist Church is located at the base of a steep hill in an isolated, rural, mountainous area of Raleigh County, West Virginia, at the intersection of the unpaved McAlpin and Stotesbury Camp Roads. Except for grassy areas in front of and behind the church, thick woods surround the building to the north, east, and west. No driveway accesses the property but an unpaved parking area is immediately south of the church, between the church, railroad trackage, and Winding Gulf, a small stream. Another small waterway known as the Alderson Branch empties into Winding Gulf west of the church and south of the railroad. The New Salem

¹ Interview with W. P. Tams, Jr., West Virginia State Archives, June 29, 1973. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rmphK_2hB5c. Accessed on YouTube, August 2, 2021.

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Baptist Church measures c. 50' x 30' and is sited near the center of its 80' x 150' lot that slopes slightly from north to south. Portions of the lot were historically enclosed within a wood fence (Fig. 2), but all that remains are several masonry piers that are uncounted landscape features within the context of the nomination.

Narrative Description

Façade (South elevation)

All elevations are finished in the original weatherboard (Photos 1-3); overall, the building is in good condition. The gable-end-oriented façade (Photo 1; Fig 2) faces south and incorporates a raised stucco-finished concrete block basement penetrated by two flat-topped windows, one of which is boarded over. On the east side of this elevation is a prominent, square, pyramidal-roofed cross-tipped bell tower with a circular oculus at the height of the bell. A non-historic straight-run wood stair accesses the main entrance to the church that is within the bell tower and consists of original double-leaf lancet-arched paneled wood doors that open outward. A historic photo (Fig. 2) indicates that this newer stairs of naturally-finished wood matches the original; it is not known when these stairs were installed. The remainder of the first story is three bays in width, with an oversized tripartite lancet-arched window flanked by conventionally-scaled double-hung lancet-arched windows. The windows on the façade and on all other elevations are glazed with opaque “snowflake” glass (Photo 6). Above the windows and extending through the bell tower is a deep eave. Near the peak of the pediment of the façade is a circular oculus.

East and West Elevations

The east and west elevations of the New Salem Baptist Church are identical and are six bays in width (Photo 3). The six-bay basement level is stuccoed, with each bay penetrated by a flat-topped six-over-six window; some are boarded over and the northernmost bay on the east elevation contains a cast metal access door opening into a coal chute. The first floor of each side elevation has double-hung lancet-arched five-over-four windows, enframed within modest wood surrounds; like those on the facade, these the windows are glazed in “snowflake” glass. On both side elevations, the centermost two bays project slightly from the plane of the building and are

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capped with triangular wall dormers with plain wood pediments.

On the west corner of the façade, a stone cornerstone is set at the top of the foundation. It bears the following inscription:

NEW SALEM BAPTIST
CHURCH
Sep. 25, 1921
Original Board
Bro. W P Burke Bro. Joe Jones
James Powell Onie Akins
W M Barksdale J C Burke
W Cragnead Walter Parks
Ed Carmikle John Foster
Br. J. C. Burke Fin.Sec'y
Alex Barbour, Rec.
Rev. B. L. Ziegler, pastor
Laid By
Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of W. Va.
A.F. & A.M.

Rear (North) Elevation

The rear (north) elevation of the church (Photo 2) features a stuccoed 3-bay basement with two flat-topped six-over-six windows, a red brick exterior furnace chimney, and a single-leaf entry door accessing the interior. A non-historic straight-run wooden ramp leads to a single-leaf wood entry door that accesses the rear of the sanctuary. The main floor of the rear elevation is five bays in width, asymmetrically massed, with four five-over-four lancet-arched windows and the aforementioned door accessing the interior of the main floor. The brick furnace chimney crosses this elevation, extends through the eave, and vents at the roof line. Above the eaves on the rear, the pediment of the roof is penetrated by a louvred circular oculus.

Roof

The church's gable-front roof, the paired wall dormers, and the roof of the bell tower are all finished in asphalt shingles on all sides. The original roof finishes are not known.

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Interior

The interior of the church exhibits few alterations from the original (Photos 4-9; Figs. 3, 4). Among the alterations are two bathrooms in the basement level (Photo 9; Fig. 3) and the installation of a suspended acoustic ceiling in the sanctuary; one missing ceiling panel indicates that the original plaster ceiling is intact above and is modestly finished, without ornament. The sanctuary has an open floor plan (Photos 4-8; Fig. 4) with two banks of curved wooden pews that are separated by a center aisle and face the pulpit at the rear (south) end of the church. The pews exhibit carved lancet-arched side panels and racks for hymnals are affixed to the backs of the pews (Photo 5). The pulpit is raised two steps above the main floor and stands behind a wood railing and balustrade with turned balusters on each side. Behind the pulpit are additional rows of pews serving as the choir loft.

The interior walls of the sanctuary are finished in smooth plaster and original wood floors are present throughout; trim is of wood and is modest in its detailing. A small office (Photo 5) is located in the southeast corner and a corresponding rear entry vestibule is in the southwest corner. At the rear of the sanctuary, beside the front entrance, a stairway with an open railing accesses the basement (Photo 8). The roof structure is supported by steel columns that extend through the basement and the sanctuary; they are uncovered in the basement and are enclosed with wood in the sanctuary. (Photos 4, 5, 8, 9)

The basement serves as a fellowship hall and dining area (Photo 9; Fig. 3). A small kitchen is at the western end of this area, a closet is under the lower level of the stairs, and, as noted above, two modern restroom facilities have been added and are centered along the southern wall.

Integrity

With respect to the building's physical character, it irrefutably retains integrity in all of its composite qualities of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, association.

But for the construction of non-historic front steps, the rear handicapped ramp, the suspended ceiling in the sanctuary, and the restrooms in the basement, the church appears essentially the same as it did when it was constructed in 1921.

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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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black

SOCIAL HISTORY/coal camp church

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Period of Significance

1921

1921-1955

Significant Dates

1921

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unidentified

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

The New Salem Baptist Church is locally significant and meets National Register Criteria A and C.² With respect to Criterion A, it is significant as a 1921 coal camp church closely associated with the American-American ethnic population in the southern West Virginia community of Tams. Referring to Criterion C, it is significant as a modest example of early twentieth-century Gothic Revival-stye architecture, defined by the presence of lancet-arched fenestration and carvings on the pews, both of which are the leading physical hallmarks of the style. The church and its nomination also conform to Criterion Consideration A, associated with religious properties.

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²The word, "Salem" is an ancient Hebrew word generally interpreted to mean "peace." Geographically, the name is also associated with ancient Jerusalem. It became a popular place name in America as early as the seventeenth century.

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

The church was a key component in the 1908 coal camp established by West Virginia coalman William P. Tams,³ who first visited this area in 1904 and whose 1977 obituary chronicled his decades-long career:

Coal operator W. P. Tams died on August 3, 1977, at age 94. Tams studied engineering at Virginia Tech before going to work in 1904 for coal operator Sam Dixon in the southern West Virginia coalfields. Four years later, Tams launched his own company, known as Gulf Smokeless Coal in the new Winding Gulf coalfield. He founded the Raleigh County town of Tams as his company's headquarters and later acquired another coal operation in neighboring Wyoming County.

Tams was an unusual coal operator in several ways. First, he retained his company's independence at a time when most operations were being consolidated into large conglomerations. He didn't sell out until he retired in 1955. Another thing that separated Tams from other coal operators is that he lived his long life in the same town as many of his miners. The town of Tams was a model coal camp for its time. And his modest bachelor home was no larger than those occupied by most of his miners. His major indulgence was a sizable personal library. W. P. Tams is considered the last of the old-time coal barons.⁴

The Winding Gulf Field encompassed most of Raleigh and Wyoming counties. Other coalfields that lay in southern West Virginia included the Canola-New River Field in Konawa, Fayette and Boone counties and part of Raleigh County; the Pocahontas Field in McDonald and Mercer Counties, and the Williamson-Logan Field in Logan and Mingo counties and part of Wyoming County.⁵

Tams' new Raleigh County community included houses, a company store that sold a wide

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³ Unfortunately, for whatever reason, the naming of this community was omitted from the listing, "Origins of Place Names Near Beckley, West Virginia," in <https://jeff560.tripod.com/places.html>, accessed June 23, 2022.

⁴ W. P. Tams, Jr. obituary. Internet website <https://www.wvpublic.org/radio/2017-08-03/august-3-1977-coal-operator-w-p-tams-dies-at-94>. Accessed August 1, 2021.

⁵ Joe William Trotter, Jr., **Coal, Class, and Color: Blacks in Southern West Virginia 1915-1932**. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990) p. 13.

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variety of merchandise, an amusement facility that incorporated a gymnasium that doubled as a dance hall, along with a bowling alley that included five pool tables, a swimming pool with heated water, separate bath houses for Whites and African-American miners, and the first movie house in Raleigh County.⁶ The New Salem Baptist Church is literally the last remaining vestige of this once-thriving coal camp.

The aforementioned West Virginia Archives Interview noted that much like other coal camps, members of various cultures moved into the community that bore its founder's name

African-Americans and various immigrant groups typically were forced to live in separate sections of company towns. For African Americans and European immigrants, the company towns were a culture shock. Racial and ethnic violence occurred in a number of communities. To maximize productivity while maintaining peace, coal companies tried to keep a balance in numbers among native whites, blacks and immigrants—a “judicious mixture,” as dubbed by operator Justus Collins. Blacks attended different churches and schools. In addition, blacks and immigrant groups formed their own cultural institutions and fraternal orders.⁷

The number of blacks in Raleigh County. Grew exponentially between 1880 and 1910, when Tams was established. In 1880, 71 Blacks were recorded, 79, in 1890, and in 1910, 2,052.⁸

The new town was located along the Beckley seam of coal and by 1910, newly-arrived African-American mining families had begun worshipping in a private residence within the new settlement. A typical, racially-segregated West Virginia community, Tams was divided into “Colored Town, American Town, and Immigrant Town.”⁹ By 1920, one year before the New Salem Baptist Church was built, the village of Tams surpassed the county seat of Beckley in population, with a citizenry of 1,200 and upwards of two hundred houses, none of which are extant.¹⁰

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⁶WV State Archives Interview, **Op. Cit.**

⁷**Ibid.**

⁸ Trotter, **Op. Cit.**, p. 20.

⁹WV State Archives Interview, **Op. Cit.**

¹⁰ William Purviance Tams, Jr. **The Smokeless Coal Fields of West Virginia: A Brief History.** (Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 2002. pp. 64–73.

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The changing Afro-American class structure shaped the World War One and post-War growth of Black religious and fraternal organizations in southern West Virginia. In addition to reflecting the effects of racial exclusion, Black migration and the Black miners' extensive participation in the coal economy. The rise of Black institutions reflected the expansion of Black leadership. Motivated by an expanding race consciousness as well as by their own desire for power, prestige, and economic position, Black religious and fraternal organizations worked to adapt the miners' Southern cultural traditions to a new social context.¹¹

The New Salem Church building was constructed during the post War-years, in the summer of 1921, under the pastorate of the Rev. Burton Linwood Ziegler to serve the Black population of this coal-mining community. Ziegler (1876-1948) was an African-American North Carolina-born minister who lived in Tams as early as 1920 before eventually moving to Bluefield, West Virginia, where he resided at the time of his death.¹² The New Salem congregation consisted of Black miners and their families, who resided in the northern section of Tams. The congregation's Board of Trustees approached Tams, who owned the mine and the entire company town, and asked him to build them a permanent house of worship. Tams acceded to their request and erected the new church, which originally served both Black Baptists and Methodists until the Methodist congregation erected their own church, since demolished.¹³ It is not known when the Methodist Church was razed. Tams had also erected a now-demolished church for the community's Roman Catholics in 1914; its date of demolition is not known.. The Rev. Mr. Ziegler pastored the New Salem Baptist congregation throughout the 1920s, before departing in 1930.

With continuing black migration, proletarianization and increasing racial segregation spread in southern West Virginia during World War One and in the 1920s and the Black Church found increasingly fertile ground there. In its first biennial report of 1921-22 [when the New Salem Church was established] the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics concluded "the influence of church upon the life of Negroes in West Virginia cannot be overestimated. It was the one uplifting agency that came with the Negroes who migrated from the South . . . and it has played a role vastly more important than is generally known in the moral and civil life of the race."¹⁴

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¹¹Trotter, *Op. Cit.*, p. 177.

¹²Census data, 1920, accessed on-line on April 17, 2022.

¹³Christopher L. Nelson, "New Salem Baptist Church," West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Form, Charleston: West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.

¹⁴Trotter, *Op. Cit.*, p. 177.

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The retirement of mortgage debt and maintaining the church building together posed a significant financial challenge to the New Salem parishioners, but by 1928, the New Salem congregation was able to repay Tams for his expense in constructing the church and he transferred a clear title to the congregation.¹⁵ According to the deed, the church building would belong to the congregation as long as a church remained there. The congregation peaked in the 1930s with a membership of 350. In 1955 Tams retired and sold both his mine and the company town. Other coal companies bought the buildings and all but the New Salem Baptist Church is gone, including all of the miners' homes, other churches, and even Tams' own 1909 cottage, where he had lived for the rest of his long life.¹⁶ Today, the community is gone, leaving only the New Salem Baptist Church as a reminder both of the heyday of coal mining in this section of West Virginia and the role that African-Americans played in the endeavor. The congregation has dwindled significantly, and all other physical vestiges of the village have disappeared--but the historic church building remains essentially unaltered from 1921 and remains in the ownership of its worshippers.

Criterion A

The New Salem Baptist Church meets Criterion A for social history both for its lifelong direct association with mining history as a leading local church in a south-central West Virginia coal camp and with its unbroken direct association with the African-American community in this rural Raleigh County coal camp settlement. The Period of Significance for social history is 1921-1955, spanning the date of construction of the church and the date marking the closing of the coal camp and the sale and removal of the other buildings located therein.

The church was the centerpiece of the Tams African-American citizenry. Queenie Schoolfield, a lifelong member of the church and the oldest living congregant, vividly remembered the overriding role of the church in the community:

The Church played a great role in the community. They helped people in so many ways. If they needed any food or whatever was needed. Also, financially, and encouraged all to come and serve the Lord. Most families brought their children to Sunday School every Sunday and after Sunday School they'd go to the auditorium

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¹⁵This deed was dated September 4, 1928 and was recorded in Raleigh County Deed Book 100 Page 345.

¹⁶WV State Archives Interview, **Op. Cit**

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for 11:00 A. M. service. There was always a minister or preacher and he preached from the Holy Bible, King James Version, to all the people about the Lord and our Savior Jesus Christ. They had dinners there for the community, and programs for the young people, each person took a part in each program served there. On Easter, there was a program about the resurrection of Christ. During the summer months there were picnics held on the church grounds and Vacation Bible School was always well-attended. They invited other churches to attend the programs to help raise money for the church, to keep the doors open.¹⁷

While the church was a social center for Tams' African-American community, Ms. Schoolfield emphasized that not only did it serve the African-American community, but every person, regardless of color or ethnicity, was always welcome and was invited to the church.

Criterion C

The Criterion C significance of the church derives from its position as a modest 1921 Gothic Revival church building located in a rugged, rural area of southeastern West Virginia.¹⁸ The Criterion C Period of Significance is 1921, corresponding to the date of original construction of the building. The property meets Criterion C for its Gothic Revival-style architecture, specifically for the use of lancet-arched windows and doors and interior wood trim and also for the corner tower that dominates the façade and is often found on Gothic Revival-style church design of varying scales and levels of ornamentation.

What Style Is It, published in 1983 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation notes,

The Gothic Revival had its birth in Europe in the Middle Ages when the original Gothic style emerged. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, styles in literature, art, and architecture rapidly changed in both Europe and in the United States. One of the most pervasive currents was the romantic movement, which proclaimed the superiority of the Christian Medieval past. With almost religious fervor, romantics extolled the symbolic virtues of the Gothic architecture and fostered its revival.¹⁹ It became a popular style for churches, university architecture, and rural domestic design.²⁰

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¹⁷ Interview with Queenie Schoolfield by Sherrie Hunter, April 15, 2022

¹⁸The property was recorded in 2001 by the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office which at that time, deemed the property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; it was later surveyed in 2021 as part of a Section 106 review and its eligibility was re-affirmed at that time.

¹⁹ **What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture**, (Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1983, p. 40.

²⁰ Ward Bucher, **Dictionary of Building Preservation**. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996), pp. 213-214.

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Typical Gothic Revival-style elements included the character-defining pointed, or “lancet” arch, that appears not only in this church’s fenestration, but also in the carvings on the ends of the pews and in the front door in the corner tower. By the time that the New Salem Baptist Church was built in the early 1920s, the Late Gothic Revival style was in fashion. However, the New Salem Baptist Church, as a vernacular²¹ rural religious building, is modest in its plan and detailing and could just as easily date from the 1850s as from the 1920s.

Criterion Consideration A

The nominated property meets National Register Criterion Consideration A, since, while it is owned by a religious organization and is used for religious purposes, it is not nominated for religion but for its architecture and for its role in both the community’s ethnic heritage and social history, as an anchor building and last remnant of a once-thriving West Virginia coal camp. The New Salem Baptist Church is evaluated as a rural Gothic Revival-style church, lacking in high-style ornamentation but embracing locally-distinctive and character-defining lancet-arched windows, door openings, and carvings on the ends of the wooden pews. Such window and door forms and simple interior trim harken back to the Middle Ages and were brought to America in the mid-nineteenth century, being retained in the designs of the Late Gothic Revival style during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Classic in its simplicity, as noted above, this modest rural West Virginia church could have been built in the 1860s as easily as in the 1920s.

Summary

The 1921 New Salem Baptist Church retains integrity in all of its composite qualities and is locally significant under National Register Criteria A for *social history* and *ethnic heritage*, as a coal camp church associated with African-American miners and their families in the village of Tams, Raleigh County, West Virginia for decades. Its Gothic Revival-style architecture, modest though it is, establishes its significance under Criterion C for *architecture*. As noted above, the

²¹ The term, “vernacular” as it is used here follows the definition appearing in the aforementioned Bucher’s *Dictionary of Building Preservation*, “a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training, often based on traditional or regional forms.”

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property also meets Criterion Consideration A for religious buildings, since its nomination is based solely on its architecture and its close association with the social history and African-American ethnic heritage of the coal camp of Tams, West Virginia.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Published Material

Bucher, Ward. **Dictionary of Building Preservation**. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996.

Farley, Yvonne Snyder. "Homecoming." *Goldenseal*, 5:4, October-December 1979, p 7-16.

How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1990; rev.1997).

Nelson, Christopher L. "Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Newgate Development of Beckley, LLC, Three Marie Highwall Mine, Slab Fork District, Raleigh County, West Virginia." Charleston: West Virginia Division of Culture and History, 2012.

Scott, Eugene L. "Tams Mining Community is the Story of a Man—Maj. W. P. Tams." *Raleigh Register* (Beckley, West Virginia), July 7, 1946, p. 7.

Tams, William Purviance, Jr. **The Smokeless Coal Fields of West Virginia: A Brief History**. Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 2002.

Trotter, Joe William Jr. **Coal, Class, and Color: Blacks in Southern West Virginia 1915-1932**. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990.

What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1983.

Internet Sources

The West Virginia Encyclopedia website: <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/684>, accessed June 25, 2022.

W. P. Tams, Jr. obituary. Internet website <https://www.wvpublic.org/radio/2017-08-03/august-3-1977-coal-operator-w-p-tams-dies-at-94>. Cover page, accessed August 1, 2021.

National Coal Heritage Area Internet website https://coalheritage.wv.gov/coal_history/Pages/Company-Towns.aspx. Cover page accessed August 1, 2021.

Internet website <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/timelines/684/list>. Cover page accessed August 2, 2021.

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Oral Historical Source

Interview of Queenie Schoolfield by Sherrie Hunter, April 15, 2022.

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): RG-0045-0016

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

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: 473521 | Northing: 4179615 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

This nomination encompasses the single tract, 80' x 150' described in Raleigh County Deed, No. 100, Page No. 345, dated September 4, 1928.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries reflect only the historic and present tract associated with the nominated property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: David L. Taylor, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization: o/b/o Preservation Alliance of West Virginia

street & number: 19 Cherry Alley

city or town: Brookville state: PA zip code: 15825

e-mail: tta.david@gmail.com

telephone: 814-648-4900

date: November 2022

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.)

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Figures Log

Figure 1 of 5: Photo of W. P. Tams, c. 1930, during the heyday of his coal operations, and a date also corresponding to the highest number of members of the congregation of the New Salem Baptist Church.

Figure 2 of 5: 1932 historic photo

Figure 3 of 5: Basement Floor Plan

Figure 4 of 5: Plan of First Floor

Figure 5 of 5: Site Plan

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: New Salem Baptist Church

City or Vicinity: Tams

County: Raleigh State: West Virginia

Photographer: David L. Taylor

Date Photographed: July 2021

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

1 of 10: Façade, looking north

2 of 10: Rear elevation, looking south, showing massing, including non-historic handicapped ramp

3 of 10: East side elevation, looking southeast, showing typical side elevation, fenestration, pedimented wall dormer, etc.

4 of 10: View of sanctuary, looking northeast and showing support posts, fenestration, pews, etc.

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5 of 10: View of sanctuary, looking northwest to southeast, showing rear of pews, lancet-arched carving on ends of pews, support posts, and office in southeast corner of sanctuary.

6 of 10: Typical lancet-arched side window, looking east and showing glazing and typical trim, looking east.

7 of 10: Detail of sanctuary showing oversized lancet-arched window centered on the south elevation, looking south

8 of 10: Sanctuary, view north to south, and showing double-leaf entry doors accessing bell tower and front entrance to church

9 of 10: Basement, view northward toward men's and ladies' restrooms

10 of 10: Cornerstone, looking north

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.

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Figure 1 of 5: William P. Tams, c. 1930, during the heyday of his coal operations and a date marking the highest number of members in the congregation of the New Salem Baptist Church

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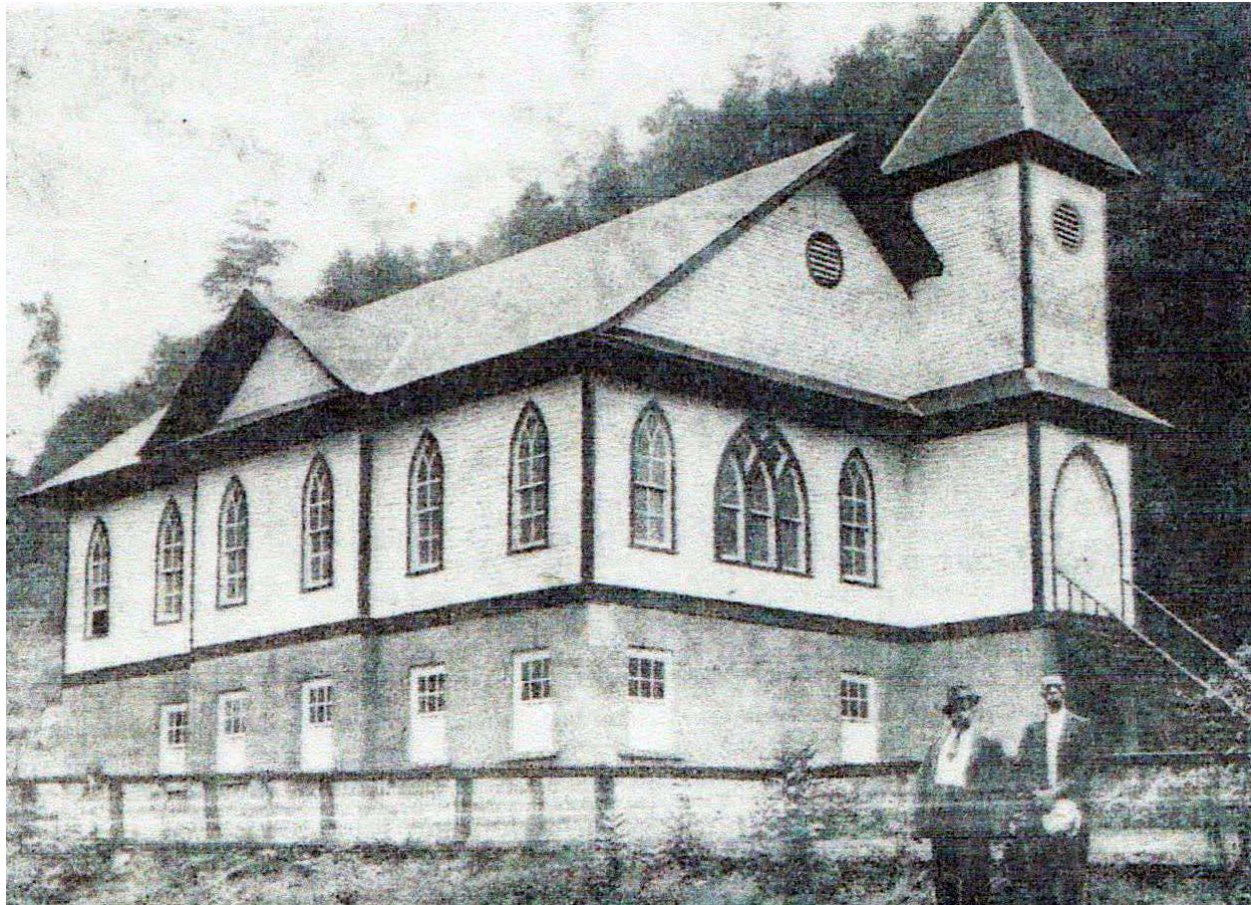
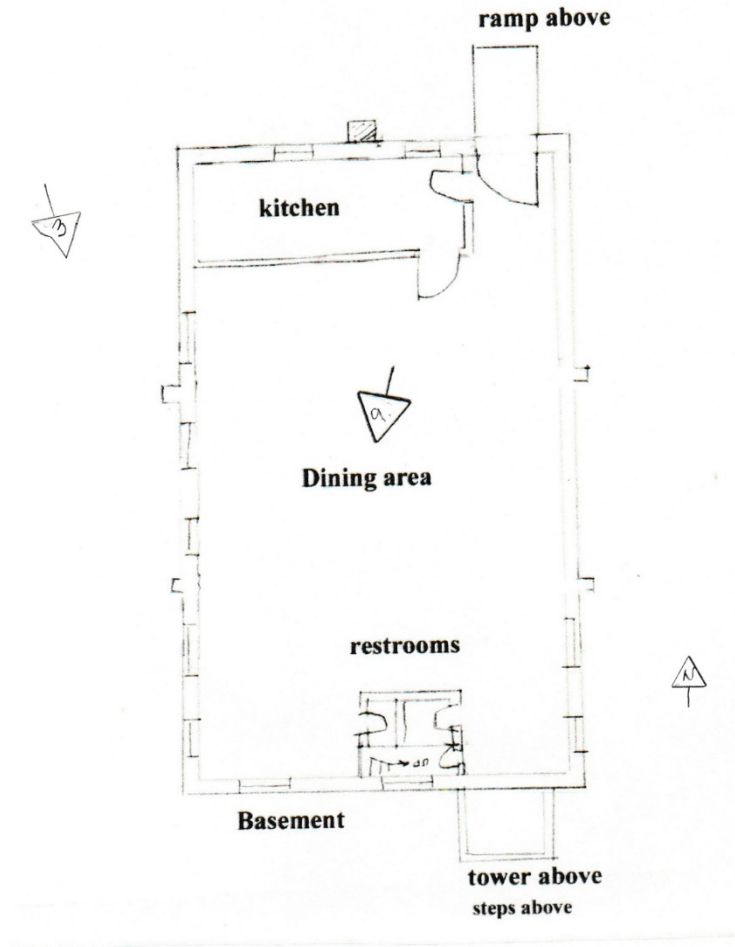


Figure 2 of 5: This 1932 photo appeared in the October-November 1979 issue of *Goldenseal*, published by the West Virginia Division of Culture and History. It shows the entire facade and the fence that enclosed a portion of the lot. Shown are, Pastor E. B. Johnson (left) and T. H. Wiley. [from *Goldenseal*, November-December 1979, p. 11]

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NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH
Tams, Raleigh County, West Virginia

Prepared by
DAVID L. TAYLOR
Historic Preservation Specialist
19 Cherry Alley
Brookville, PA 15825
814-648-4900

August 2120

Scale Approximate

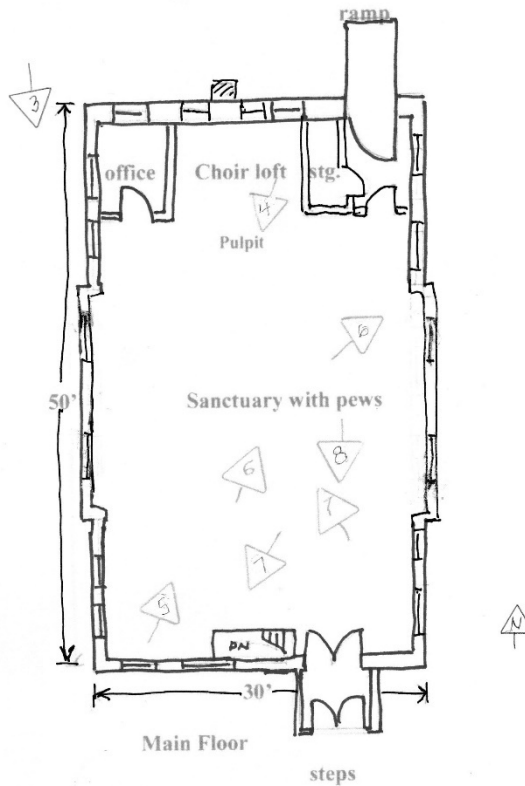


Photo Number & Camera Orientation

Fig. 3 of 5: Basement Floor Plan

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NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH
Tams, Raleigh County, West Virginia

Prepared by
DAVID L. TAYLOR
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19 Cherry Alley
Brookville, PA 15825
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August 2120

Scale Approximate

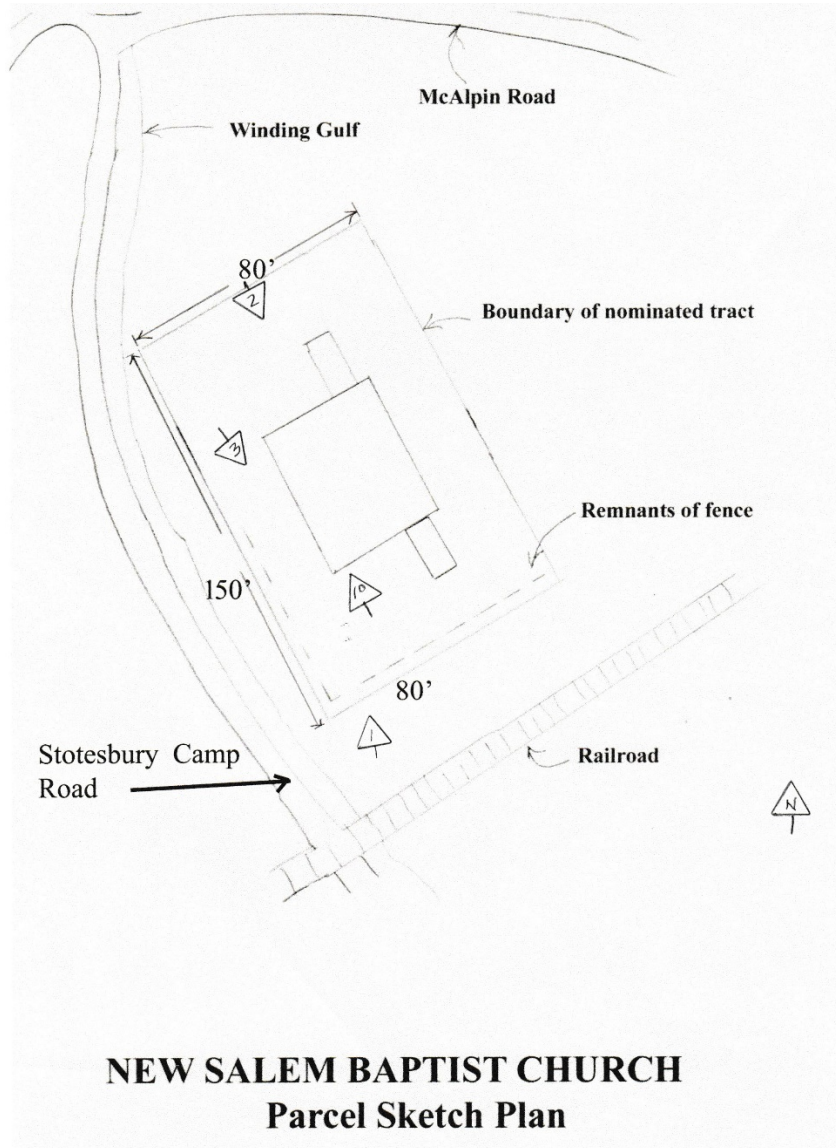


Photo Number & Camera Orientation

Fig. 4 of 5: Floor Plan, First Floor

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NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH
Parcel Sketch Plan

NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH
Tams, Raleigh County, West Virginia

Prepared by
DAVID L. TAYLOR
Historic Preservation Specialist
19 Cherry Alley
Brookville, PA 15825
814-648-4900

August 2120

Scale Approximate



Photo Number & Camera Orientation

Fig. 5 of 5: Site Plan

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Photo 1 of 10: Façade, looking north

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Photo 2 of 10: Rear elevation, looking south, showing massing, including non-historic handicapped ramp

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Photo 3 of 10: West side elevation, looking southeast, showing typical side elevation, fenestration, pedimented wall dormer, etc.

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Photo 4 of 10: View of sanctuary, looking northeast and showing support posts, fenestration, pews, etc.

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Photo 5 of 10: View of sanctuary, looking northwest to southeast, showing rear of pews, lancet-arched carving on ends of pews, support posts, and office in southeast corner of sanctuary.

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Photo 6 of 10: Typical lancet-arched side window, looking east and showing "snowflake" glazing and typical trim, looking east.

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Photo 7 of 10: Detail of sanctuary showing oversized lancet-arched window centered on the south elevation, looking south

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Photo 8 of 10: Sanctuary, view north to south, and showing double-leaf entry doors accessing bell tower and front entrance to church

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Photo 9 of 10: Basement, view northward toward men's and ladies' restrooms

New Salem Baptist Church
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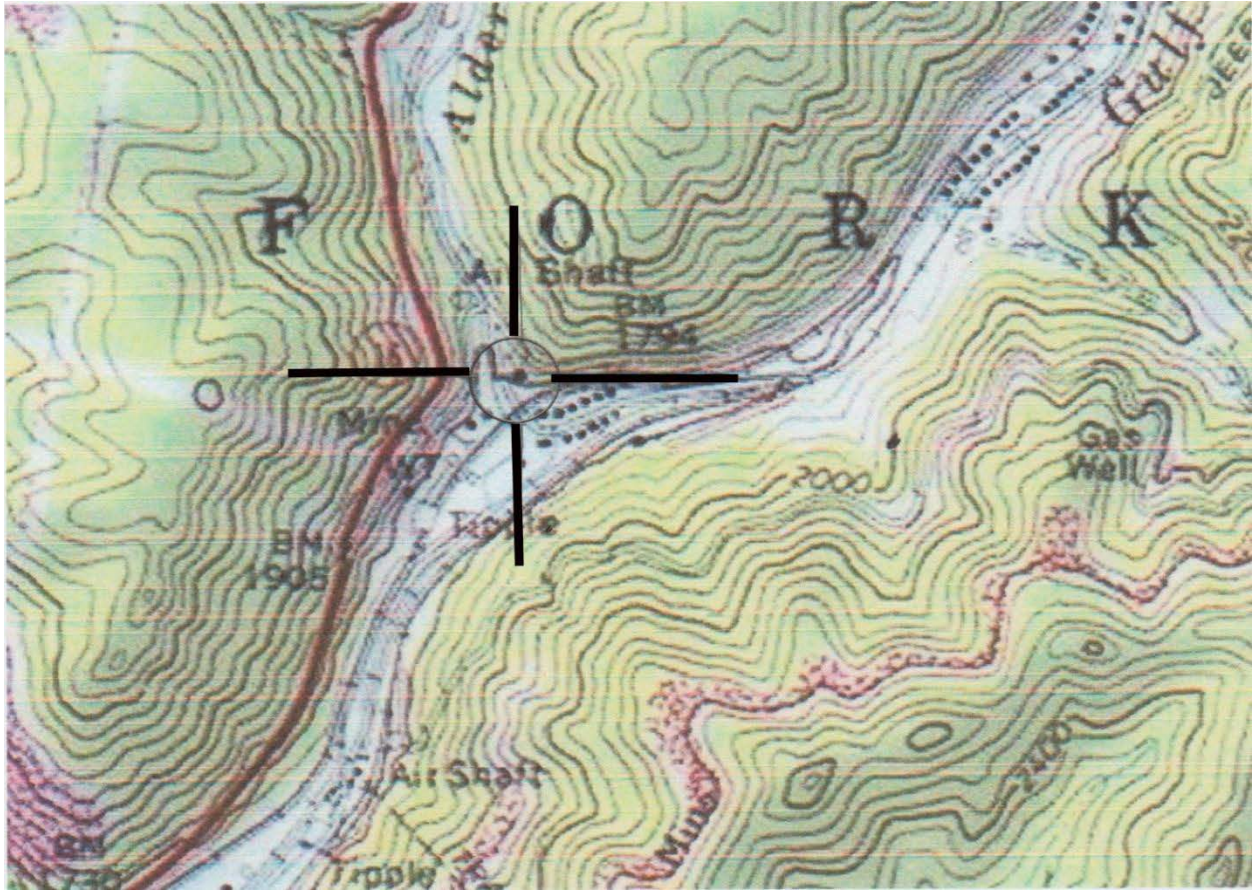
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Photo 10 of 10: Cornerstone, looking north

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**USGS 7½-MINUTE QUADRANGLE, SEGMENT,
LESTER, WV QUADRANGLE**

**New Salem Baptist Church
2197 McAlpin Road
Tams, West Virginia**

UTM Coordinates: 17/47352/4179615