

VLR - 12-5-01
NRHP - 5-1602

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hotel Norton
other names/site number VDHR File No. 146-0005

2. Location

street & number 798 Park Avenue not for publication
city or town Norton vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county Wise code 195 Zip 24273

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Catherine Kruse March 29, 2002
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
 Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Sandstone
roof Asphalt: Bituminous, Built up
walls Brick

other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

 Architecture
 Commerce

Period of Significance __ 1921-1951 _____

Significant Dates _ 1921 ___
_ 1936 ___

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
_____ N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation _____ N/A _____

Architect/Builder __ Brown, Thomas Seabrook _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _ 1/8th of an acre _

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 17 354700 4088590 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Paul Hardin Kapp, AIA

Organization: Kapp & Robbins Architects date 6 September 2001

street & number: 107 West Grayson Street telephone (540)-236-7775

city or town Galax state VA zip code 24333

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Norton, Virginia

street & number Post Office Box 618 telephone (540)-679-1160

city or town Norton state VA zip code 24273

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Hotel Norton is 45,000 square foot, six story building located at the corner of Park Avenue and Eighth Street in the center of downtown Norton, Virginia. It was built in the Colonial Revival Style with its two primary facades composed in a classical tripartite scheme of a cut sandstone base; brick middle a deep stone and wood entablature. The railroad tracts run parallel to Park Street and the Hotel is located directly across from where the depot once stood. The now demolished Norton Hospital was across Eighth Street from the Hotel. The Hotel is in an urban setting surrounded by city sidewalks and without distinguishing landscape features. The Hotel Norton is one of the few historic remaining buildings in the civic and commerce core of downtown Norton.

Inventory

1. Hotel Norton. 1921. Contributing Building

Hotel Norton Exterior

Built in 1921, Hotel Norton was designed by the Bristol, Virginia and Washington, D.C. architect, Thomas Seabrook Brown in a Colonial Revival Style. The brick and stone masonry structure has a classical tripartite scheme that differentiates the base, middle and top. Its design reflects a trend in 1920's hotel design that attempted to bring status and a cosmopolitan atmosphere to cities both large and small. Other examples in Virginia include the Hotel Monticello in Charlottesville (Johnson and Brannon Architects, 1924)¹, the William Byrd Hotel in Richmond (Marcellus Wright & Son Architects, 1924)² and the Patrick Henry Hotel in Roanoke (William Lee Stoddart, Architect, 1925, (VDHR # 128-235)).³

The building has two decorative facades. The main one fronts Park Avenue and the longer secondary façade faces Eighth Street. Both have a Kentucky sandstone base that unifies the first and mezzanine floor levels. The stone base is composed of a water table that begins at the sidewalk, large windows with transoms and a simple frieze, cornice and parapet. The running American bond brick veneer begins on the second floor and

1 Brownell, Charles, Loth, Calder, Rasmussen, William M.S. and Wilson, Richard Guy, *The Making of Virginia Architecture*, (Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 1993), p. 356.

2 Wells, John E. and Dalton, Robert E., *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 71, 381.

3 Loth, Calder, *The Virginia Landmark Register*, (Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 1999), p.457.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 7 Page 2

Description (continued)

continues to the upper parapet. A stylized entablature begins above the fifth floor so the windows of the sixth floor is actually located within the frieze. Large decorative panels are spaced between these windows and the building culminates with a deep soffited wooden cornice below a brick parapet wall with stone caps.

The symmetrical fenestration of the front façade is divided into three fenestration bays. The center bay has eight-light over one, double hung sash windows that are flanked by narrow double hung sash windows with a four-light over one configuration. The two side bays are composed of twin windows that are united by a shared stone sill and brick header. The side bay windows are eight-light over one double hung sash windows.

The longer west façade that faces Eighth Street is broken up into three distinct masses with the center section smaller and setback from the sidewalk. The two ends of the façade are symmetrical and evenly divided into four fenestration bays while the center section is composed of three fenestration bays. All windows on this façade above the base are the same size and composition - eight-light over one double hung sash windows.

The hotel has two main public entrances - one on Park Avenue and the other on Eighth Street. The Park Avenue entrance is centered in the façade and is composed of two narrow French doors flanked by sidelights with transoms above. A carved stone trim casing surrounds the composition. The Eighth Street entrance is also centered in the façade but is simpler than the main entrance since the French doors have no sidelights. Two stylized classical pilasters flank the door.

Decorative metal and glass marquees protected both entrances. These marquees were suspended by tie rods attached to the exterior building walls. Both marquees have been removed but profile shadows remain on the building and photographic documentation exists. The marquees were composed of pressed metal acroterions, simple crown moldings and decorative flags.

Hotel Norton Interior

The two-story hotel lobby occupies the front two-thirds of the building. The space is delineated by the grid system imposed by the structural columns. These are steel columns encased in decorative gypsum plaster. The columns carry deep beams. Pressed tin cornices spring from the soffits of these beams and the ceilings are also pressed tin. The lobby also had a decorative mezzanine level balcony that carried to the Park Avenue front of the building. Beneath it on the east side there was a small taproom, an elevator and a small shop. The flooring of the lobby was made out of terrazzo with a decorative ceramic tile accent, which echoed the ceiling bay configuration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 7 Page 3

Description (continued)

The dining room, located at the rear of the building, occupied the mezzanine level of the Hotel. A decorative bank of large windows face Eighth Street. A stair connected the mezzanine level dining room to the lobby. The railing of the balcony and the staircase was comprised of simple square stock pickets and heavy railings. A barbershop and public bathrooms were located underneath the dining room.

The one hundred hotel guest rooms were located on the four floors above the lobby. The top floor was reserved for apartments. Each floor had a center corridor with flanking rooms. Each room had gypsum plaster walls and simple wooden trim. The Hotel had private bathrooms, a luxury for the time in far southwestern Virginia and steam heat. The structure of the Hotel Norton was comprised of load bearing brick masonry walls, steel plate columns and girders, 2x10 wood floor joists and 2x4 wall partitions.

In the 1970's and 1980's the Hotel Norton was abandoned and fell into decay and disrepair. Roof failures caused the wooden floors to rot and collapse. In 1994, the building faced demolition but was purchased and structurally stabilized by the City of Norton. Currently the City is rehabilitating the building for economic development.

The sophisticated architecture of the Hotel Norton reflected the desire of the Norton citizen investor to promote the city's status. The hotel was marketed to both the coal mining commercial industry and to tourists who visited the scenic National Forests that surround Norton.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 8 Page 4

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Hotel Norton located in the heart of downtown Norton, Virginia on the corner of Park Avenue and Eighth Street; it is a Colonial Revival six-story, first class hotel built in 1921 to serve the business traveler and the tourist in the City of Norton and Wise County, Virginia. It was built by the Norton Hotel Corporation, a group of civic-minded local businessmen, and it was designed by noted architect, Thomas Seabrook Brown. The building's design reflects a trend in 1920's design that attempted to bring status and a cosmopolitan atmosphere to cities both large and small in Virginia. The fact that this 45,000 square foot, six-story high style hotel was built in the isolated coal mining town of Norton makes the Hotel Norton all the more unique compared to its counterparts in the larger cities in Virginia and reflects civic pride and optimism that occurred in Norton during the first half of the twentieth century. Currently, the Hotel Norton is being rehabilitated for economic redevelopment by the City of Norton after decades of building decay and decline.

Applicable Criteria

The Hotel Norton meets both Criterion A and C; it is eligible under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of commerce in the City of Norton during the 1920's, a period of great economic expansion for the small coal mining, timber and railroad city. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive high style architecture and craftsmanship. The building is designed in the Colonial Revival style and incorporates a classically inspired tripartite façade composition of base, shaft, entablature. The period of significance extends from the date of construction in 1921 to 1961 when the building was no longer used as a hotel.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the following people for their assistance and supports in the preparation of this nomination, Mr. Fred Ramey, Assistant City Manager, City of Norton, for providing a significant amount of the primary historic information for the nomination, Mr. Carl C. Gutschow, AIA, Architectural Department Head, Dewberry & Davis, Inc., Architects-Engineers-Planners-Surveyors of Marion, Virginia for technical assistance. At the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, I wish to thank Ms. Susan Smead, Architectural Historian, Mr. Quatro Hubbard, Archivist, and Mr. Marc Wagner, National Register Coordinator and Dr. John R. Kern and Mr. Mike Pulice at the Roanoke Regional Preservation Office for all of their assistance on the preparation of this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 8 Page 5

Statement of Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The City of Norton is located in south-central Wise County and is classified as a city, second class. It is the only incorporated city in Wise County. Originally known as Prince's Flat for William Prince, the believed first settler of the area, in 1785. The settlement remained small until the arrival of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1891.⁴ At this time the town changed its name to Norton in honor of Eckstein Norton, the president of the railroad. It became an incorporated town in 1894. With the railroad and the emerging coal industry, Norton soon grew and prospered. By 1910 the town had three thousand people. It became an independent city in 1954 when its population reached five thousand people.⁵

The first three decades of the twentieth century was a period of *great growth and prosperity* for Norton. By 1915 a need developed to accommodate business travelers and tourists who visited Norton and Wise County by passenger rail. At this time the nearest hotel was the Colonial Hotel in Wise (VDHR # 392-02), which was a little over two miles away from the depot on Park Avenue. In 1919, a group of Norton businessmen led by F.B. Kline, Webb J. Willets, John Roberts, J.B. Fleming and R.T. Flanary formed the Norton Hotel Corporation with the goal of purchasing a downtown lot on Park Avenue and near the railroad depot for the construction of a luxury hotel.⁶

The Corporation hired Thomas Seabrook Brown as the architect for the building. Brown attended Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi but after he took an architectural engineering correspondence course enrolled in the School of Architecture at Columbia University in New York. He refined his skills as an architect through the Beaux Arts Society also in New York. Brown worked as an architectural draftsman in various offices in Detroit, Des Moines, Iowa and New Orleans before starting his own practice in Roanoke in 1909.⁷

He relocated his offices to Bristol in 1911 where he remained through 1920 when he divided his offices; one branch remained in Bristol while the other branch was located in Washington, D.C. In 1912, Brown was one of 137 architects who presented a proposed design in the international competition for the Australian government buildings in Canberra. Brown designed *several buildings*

4. Tolson, Edward, Wise County, Virginia, City of Norton Historic Architectural Survey, (Unpublished Manuscript, 1995), p. 22, 23.

5 Ramey, Fred L., Norton History, (Norton Website, <http://www.nortonva.org>, 1999), p. 2.

6 City of Norton, History of the Hotel Norton, (Unpublished Manuscript, 1995), p. 5.

7 Wells, John E., Dalton, Robert E., *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical History*, p. 49.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 8 Page 6

Statement of Significance (continued)

throughout Virginia including the George Ben Hospital in Abingdon and the Northampton and Accomac Hospital in Nassawadox. The Hotel Norton was one of his last designs before he closed his offices in 1921. The design reflected his knowledge of commercial construction and classical design that was prevalent in the 1920's.⁸

The construction of the building began in 1920, and cost \$375,000.00, which was a large sum of money at that time; all of which was raised locally.⁹ Several logistical problems had to be addressed during construction, most notably the delivery of building materials to the site. In a letter addressed to the Corporation from Superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the Corporation was required to finance the installation of a temporary railroad spur from the industrial track in order to deliver all of the building materials. The Corporation obliged and materials were brought from all over the region for the construction of the new hotel. The sandstone was brought in from Kentucky, the brick from Richlands and the structural steel and steam heat piping from Roanoke.¹⁰

The project took almost one year to complete and was finished by early June of 1920. On June 10, 1921 when it was opened for business it boasted being a six-story structure with one hundred rooms. The Hotel Norton held a banquet sponsored by the Norton Kiwanis Club for the benefit of the Civic Betterment Club. The following day another banquet was given by the Virginia Coal Operators Association. J. Arch Sterne was the first manger of the Hotel Norton and was succeeded in 1923 by H.C. Bardin who managed the Hotel for the next thirty years. The noted evangelist, Billy Sunday, and his entourage were the first guests of the Hotel. The second floor rooms were hurried to completion in order to accommodate them.¹¹

The Hotel Norton was a source of great pride for Norton from the 1920's to the 1950's. In an editorial in the local newspaper, the *Coalfield Progress*, the following was stated:

" A Marked Improvement "

"You can see touches of New York, Chicago and St. Louis in Norton everyday now.

All you have to do is lounge in the lobby of the new six story hotel and watch strangers go in and out. Peeping on the register, you can see whence they hail.

⁸ Ibid, p. 49.

⁹ Wise County Registry of Deeds, Deed Book 143, Page 284.

¹⁰ Letter from W.O. Franklin, Superintendent, Norfolk and Western Railroad to T.P. Ford, Agent, Norton, February 28, 1920.

¹¹ City of Norton, History of the Hotel Norton, p. 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 8 Page 7

Statement of Significance (continued)

These travelers formerly dodged Norton and lodged in Bristol, Bluefield or Knoxville... Travelers leaving out of Richmond and Cincinnati will say, " Well, I guess will make for Norton- a first class place to put up there." 12

Unfortunately, the original investment group developed serious debt during the construction of the project, which was exasperated by the Great Depression. In 1931, the Norton Realty Corporation took over the mortgage of the hotel from the Norton Hotel Corporation; it also agreed to pay off the Hotel Corporation's bonded debt of \$60,000.00. From 1931 to 1962 the Norton Realty Corporation operated the building as a hotel.¹³

Fire erupted on the sixth floor on June 25, 1936. Newspaper accounts from the *Coalfield Progress* report that none of the guests were injured, however the chief of the Norton Fire Department, Eddie Carter was injured when he fell through the roof of the structure. Although fire damaged the roof and the sixth floor the entire building encountered more damage from water as firemen flooded the building to extinguish the fire. The building was quickly repaired and reopened on November 1, 1936.¹⁴

In 1962, the Norton Hotel Corporation sold the building to D&W Corporation, which operated the building as a hotel. By this time, the hotel had aged and became less than desirable for lodging. The hotel changed several hands until R.O. Goad purchased the building in 1976. By this time the building was no longer used and was deteriorating quickly. By 1990, the building was considered a public hazard. The roof had failed, all of the floors were rotten, architectural finishes were destroyed and pigeons had moved into the building.¹⁵

In 1994, the City of Norton under the Norton Industrial Development Authority purchased the building with the intent of stabilizing it for future economic redevelopment. All of the decayed building materials were removed and a new steel structure and concrete floor slabs were installed within the exterior walls. Prior to the stabilization process the City of Norton carefully documented all of the decayed architectural elements for future rehabilitation. In 2000, the City of Norton received funding for rehabilitation from the Virginia Department of Community Development. They intend to rehabilitate the hotel into a business incubator and office space. By the end of 2001, the Hotel Norton will once again be a source of civic pride for the City of Norton.¹⁶

12 *Coalfields Progress*, "Editorial", June 3, 1921, p. 9.

13 *Wise County Registry of Deeds*, Deed Book 143, Page 68.

14 *Coalfields Progress*, " Fire, Water Sweep Norton Hotel", February 9, 1935, p. 1.

15 *Wise County Registry of Deeds*, Deed Book 371, Page 564.

16 *Wise County Registry of Deeds*, Deed Book 648, Page 272.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 9 Page 8

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Atkins, Pres (Editor), The Coalfield Progress. *When the Trains Came to Norton, Wise County in Old Virginia in 1891*. Norton, Virginia: The Norton Press, Inc., 1994.
2. Brownell, Charles, Loth, Calder, Rasmussen, William M.S. and Wilson, Richard Guy. *The Making of Virginia Architecture*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1993.
3. City of Norton Historical Unpublished Manuscripts.
4. (Norton) *The Coalfield Progress*.
5. Loth, Calder. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1999.
6. Ramey, Fred L. Norton History. Norton Website, <http://www.nortonva.org>, 1999.
7. Ramey, Fred L. Personal Communication with the author, 2001.
8. Tolson, Edward. *Wise County, Virginia, City of Norton Historic Architectural Survey*. Unpublished Manuscript, 1995.
9. Wells, John E. and Dalton, Robert E. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.
10. Wise County Registry of Deeds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section 10 Page 9

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel corresponds to Map # 465, double circle 11; block #8; Lot # 16 and #17; Parcel #232N0659 of the City of Norton tax plat and is depicted on the 1:400 scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated parcel encompass the Hotel Norton on the corner of Eighth Street and Park Avenue in Norton, Virginia. The boundaries of the property have not changed since the hotel was built in 1921 in downtown Norton, Virginia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section Photo Page 10

All photographs are of:

The Hotel Norton
City of Norton, Virginia
VDHR File Number: 146-0005
Paul Hardin Kapp, photographer

All negatives are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources collection at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

DATE: August 29, 2001
VIEW OF: south elevation, view looking northwest
NEG. NO.: 19346
PHOTO 1 OF 7

DATE: August 29, 2001
VIEW OF: west elevation, view looking east
NEG. NO.: 19346
PHOTO 2 OF 7

DATE: August 29, 2001
VIEW OF: north elevation, view looking southeast
NEG. NO.: 19346
PHOTO 3 OF 7

DATE: August 29, 2001
VIEW OF: east elevation, view looking west
NEG. NO.: 19346
PHOTO 4 OF 7

DATE: August 29, 2001
VIEW OF: south elevation, view looking northwest
from Park Avenue
NEG. NO.: 19346
PHOTO 5 OF 7

DATE: August 29, 2001
VIEW OF: lobby, view looking south
NEG. NO.: 19346
PHOTO 6 OF 7

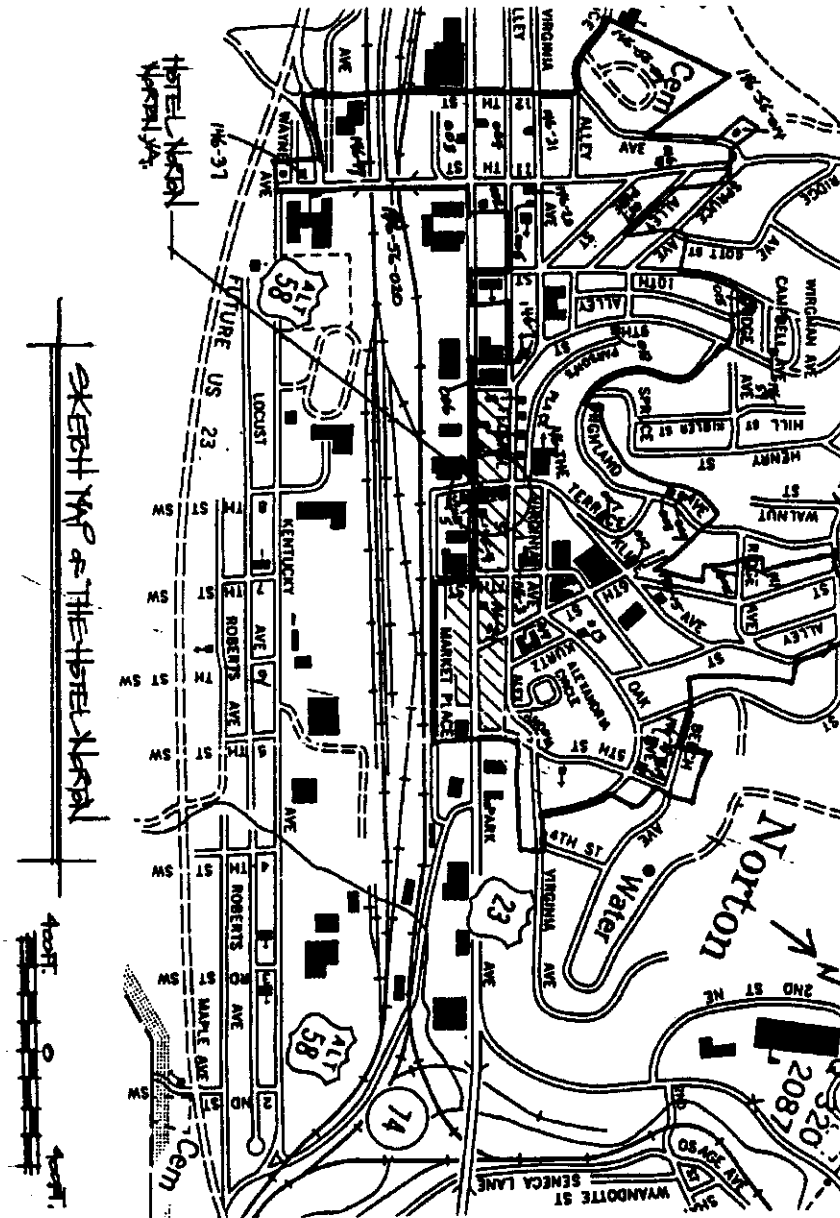
DATE: August 29, 2001
VIEW OF: third floor, view looking south
NEG. NO.: 19346
PHOTO 7 OF 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

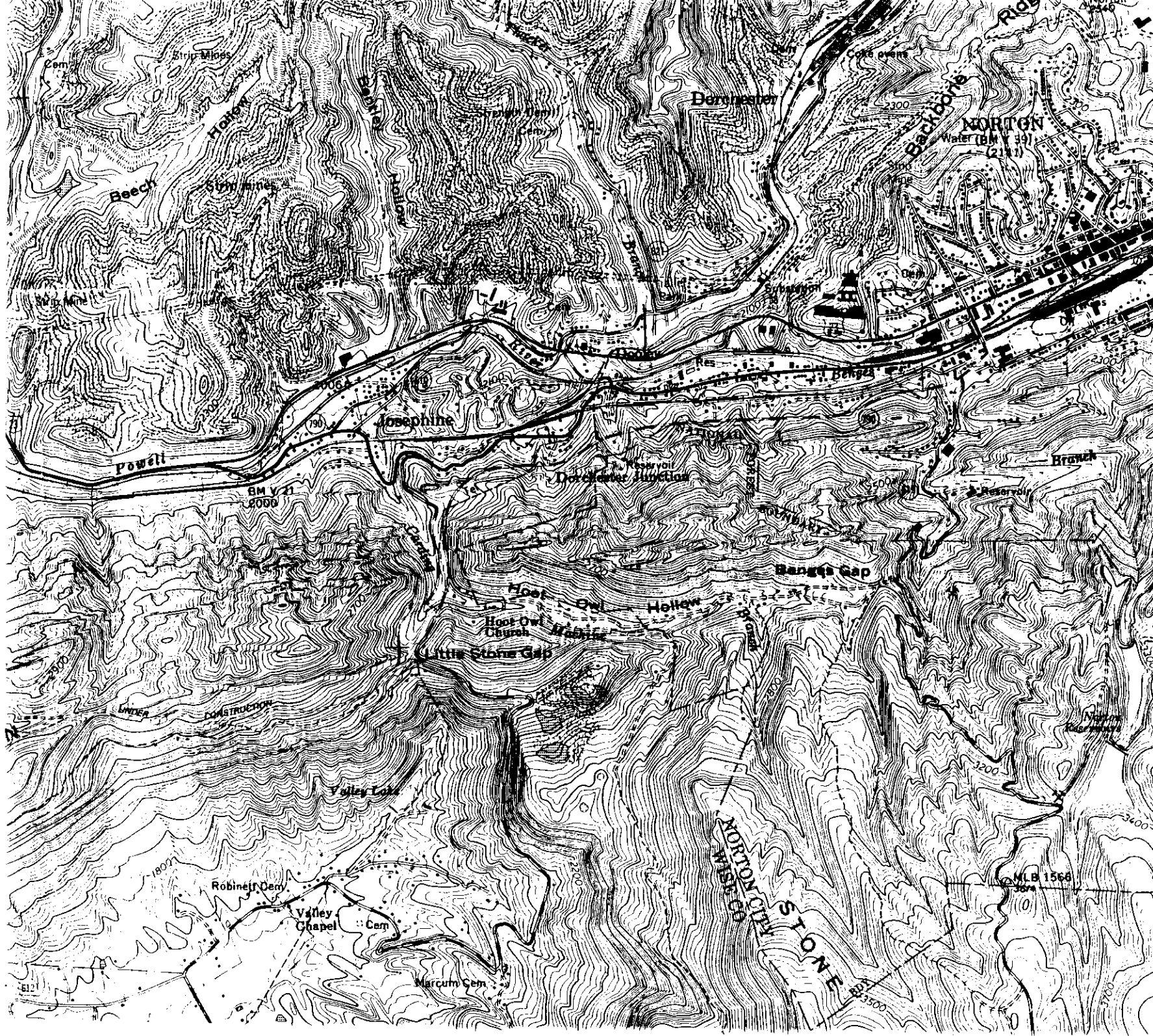
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hotel Norton
Norton, Virginia

Section Exhibit Page 11



Site Map of the Hotel Norton.



(WISE 187+NE) WISE 4.4 MI.
4457E LINE

4088

4087

55'

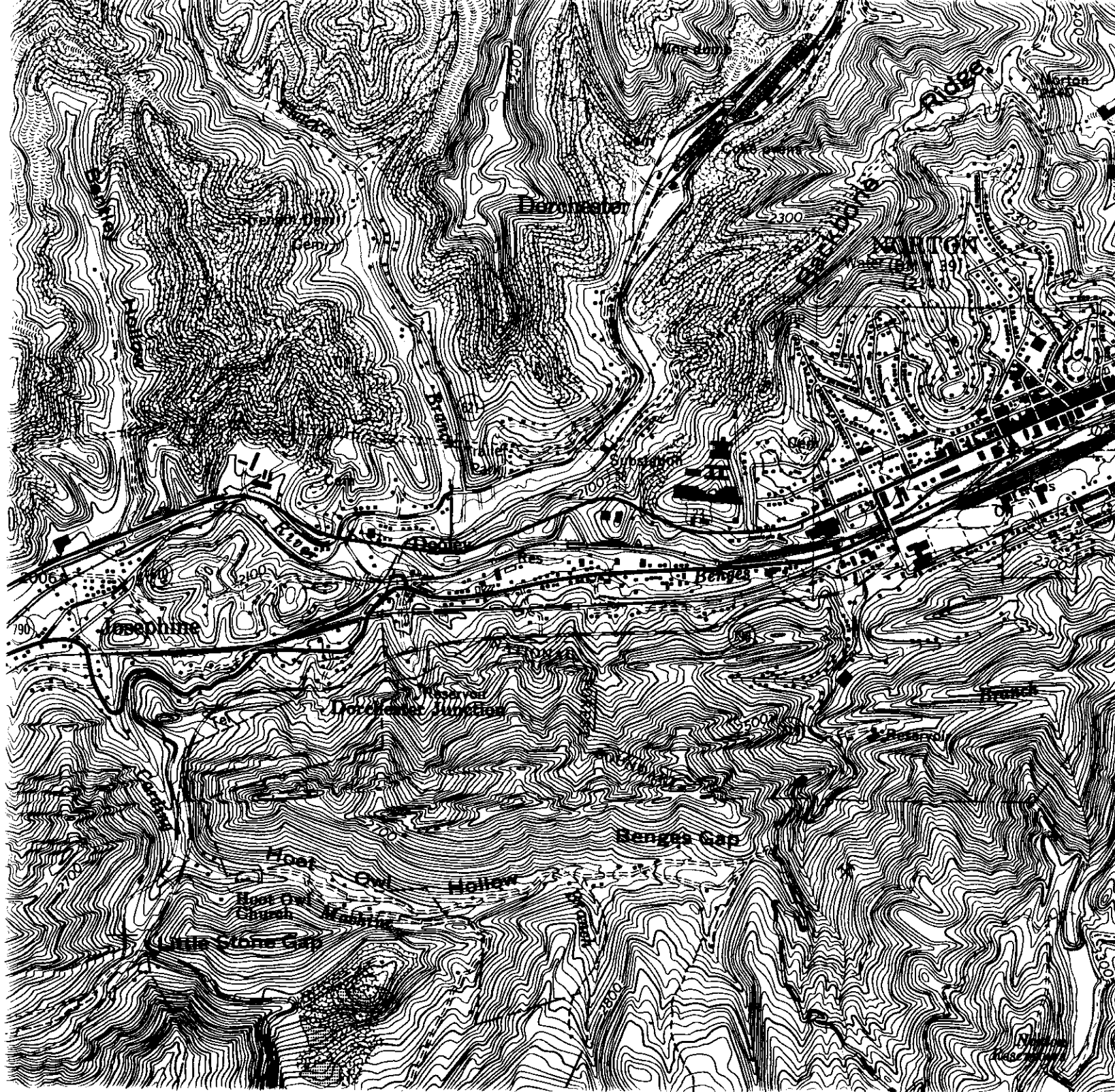
4086

4085

Hotel
Norton, VA
1/22/1971

NORTON CITY STONE

MLB 1568



4090
4088
4087
55'

(WISE 187-NE) WISE 4.4 MI.
44574-NE

HOTEL NORTON
NORTON, VA
17/34/100/1000/110