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: Buckingham Training School

Other names/site number: Ellis Acres Memorial Park; Steven J. Ellis Elementary School; DHR No. 208-5001

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing
Rosenwald Schools in Virginia (012-5041)

Listed On:	
VLR	12/11/2014
NRHP	02/13/2015

2. Location

Street & number: 245 Camden Street

City or town: Dillwyn State: Virginia County: Buckingham

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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**

Julie V. Langan 12/22/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☒

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
3	0	sites
2	2	structures
0	0	objects
6	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
SOCIAL: Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Rosenwald Shop Building

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE; METAL; WOOD: Weatherboard

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 Buckingham Training School, now Ellis Acres Memorial Park, occupies a 9.25-acre, sloping lot at 254 Camden Street in the small town of Dillwyn in Buckingham County, Virginia. Originally constructed in 1924, the Buckingham Training School was built with money and plans provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The property's centerpiece is the 1932 shop building, one of only 11 such Rosenwald-funded shop buildings constructed in Virginia and only 163 built nationwide.[1] It has been sympathetically rehabilitated for current use as a community center. The original floor plan remains intact. Much of the original materials were preserved during a 2008-2010 restoration project, including windows, door frames, wood flooring, and walls. Additional framing members were added to support the roof, which had experienced some water damage after the school was closed in 1964. The concrete pier foundation has also been updated to ensure structural stability. In addition to the shop building, other contributing resources consist of foundation traces for the 1924 school building; foundations for a one-room school that predated the Buckingham Training School; the remains of a well; hillside steps; and a playing field area. Noncontributing resources, all of which postdate the property's period of significance, are a detached restroom building; a detached outdoor pavilion built in 2010; a restroom building; and the Ellis Acres Memorial Wall.

Detailed Description

General Setting

The Buckingham Training School occupies a 2.5-acre area located on the southern edge of the Town of Dillwyn and now known as the Ellis Acres Memorial Park. The site of the school complex sits on a hill that is just south of a low area historically referred to as The Bottom. The Bottom was one of the earliest developed areas of the Town. The Buckingham Branch Railroad, one of the founding businesses, had a locomotive turntable and rail depot in the Bottom. The tracks are still active in this area, adjacent to the Park property, though many of the buildings that would have populated the Bottom are now gone. The former school is also near Hancock Street, Dillwyn's historic African American neighborhood, to the northeast of the property. A gravel drive and parking lot provide parking north of the 1932 shop building and very close to two schoolhouse sites. A small children's playground stands to the northeast of the shop and a grassy lawn separates the shop building from the adjacent Camden Street. The remainder of the lot mostly to the east is wooded.

Buckingham Training School Shop Building

The Vocational Shop Building is a one-story, three-bay, rectangular, wood frame building with a concrete block foundation and a standing seam gabled roof with a hipped rear addition. The original cinderblock piers support the entire building. Recent rehabilitation included the addition of concrete cinderblock foundation infill between the original piers. The exterior is clad in painted weatherboards. The front shop building elevation features original six-over-six, double hung sash windows that were commonly used in the Rosenwald plans. A new ADA ramp has been added up to the east entrance.

The current interior plan features two rooms in the original 1932 shop section and one larger space in the rear late 1930s addition area. The two front rooms are a classroom and a conference room. The rear open space has some partial partitions that create spaces for a cyber café, a training kitchen, a classroom and an office. The refurbished vocational shop building currently serves as a community center which offers GED classes, community meeting space, a multi-purpose conference room, and a state of the art kitchen for cooking and healthy living classes.

While the interior has been rehabilitated, the original narrow plank hardwood floors and finish nails have been preserved throughout. Floor repairs were made in two areas which had water damage. The floor plan, many of the windows, door frames, and horizontal wood paneling are all original. Although these surfaces have been painted, varnished, or otherwise repaired where necessary, all updates have been done in a manner that respects the historic integrity of the building's materials, workmanship, and design.

New ceiling joists were added to replace originals that sustained water damage while the building was unoccupied. In order to prevent the roof from sagging, a new large wood beam was

added to span between the former rear wall of the shop and the section added in the late 1930s. A large post was added to carry the load on this beam down to the foundation.

The windows in the conference room are original; however the windows in the GED classroom on the opposite side have been replaced with wood sash due to extensive water damage. Other character defining elements were retained including a tool closet in the conference room and traces on the walls of where stovepipes met the chimneys.

Contributing Sites (3) and Structures (2)
Two former schoolhouse sites have been identified on the property, but neither has been subjected to professional field testing. The location of an early twentieth century one-room school house, which predates the construction of the Buckingham Training School, is marked off and identified with a plaque. There are sections of the foundation that mark the dimensions of this building. Southeast of the one-room school site and northeast of the Shop Building is a former well that still has a poured concrete cap. Remnants of the concrete foundation and brick piers of the 1924 school building (no longer standing on the property) can also be seen in the parking area. There is a flight of simple concrete steps embedded in the hillside, north of the Shop building, next to the sports field. The steps provided access from the school buildings to the lower area of the sports fields. The sports field is a contributing site. There may be other, as yet unidentified sites on the property, but may be in the future.

Non-Contributing Resources
The following non-contributing resources are associated with the 2007-2011 renovation project. Two 1940s privies adjacent to the shop building became the site of a new restroom building that was constructed on some of the original cinderblock foundations and thus occupies the same footprint. A detached outdoor pavilion (structure) built in 2010 is located to the northeast of the Shop. The Ellis Acres Wall of Honor (structure) was built c. 2010. The wall consists of a curved brick wall surrounding ornamental landscaping and a flag pole. The wall contains bricks inscribed with brick pavers of two sizes to commemorate loved ones, family, friends, churches, organizations, businesses and special occasions. The playground is constructed with moveable, non-permanent structures and is not counted as a resource.

Inventory
Shop Building, 1932, Contributing Building
Buckingham Training School site, c. 1924, Contributing Site
One-Room School site, c. 1915-1920, Contributing Site
Hillside Steps, c. 1930s, Contributing Structure
Former Well, ca. 1924, Contributing Structure
Playing Field Area, c. 1920s, Contributing Site
Restrooms, 2010, Non-Contributing Building
Pavilion, 2010, Non-Contributing Structure
Memorial Wall, 2010, Non-Contributing Structure

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 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.)
ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1924-1964

Significant Dates
1924
1931-1932
1954
1964

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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 Buckingham Training School is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: African American. Constructed during the Jim Crow era, the property is directly associated with the efforts of African American communities to obtain educational opportunities during racial segregation of public schools and with the aftermath of racial integration during the early to mid-1960s. From 1924 to 1954, the Buckingham Training School functioned as the only high school for African Americans in Buckingham County. The name "Buckingham Training School" refers to the emphasis on training students for the service jobs available to African Americans in the county during the early to mid-twentieth century. Male students focused on learning trades while female students took classes in homemaking, cooking, and child rearing.[2] Emphasizing industrial and manual labor job training was embraced by many white education policy makers and philanthropists as a means to assure continuity of the existing racial hierarchy while strengthening the local work force.[3] The Buckingham Training School is also locally significant under Criterion C as an example of a shop building, one of only 11 such Rosenwald-funded shop buildings constructed in Virginia and only 163 built nationwide.[4] Shop buildings provided space for training male students in agriculture and skilled trades. The period of significance for the Buckingham Training School begins in 1924 with construction of the three-teacher school and ends in 1964 when the school closed. Significant dates include 1932, when the shop building was constructed, and 1954, when the training school closed temporarily following the completion of the new (but still segregated) Carter G. Woodson High School and then reopened as the Steven J. Ellis Elementary School, which remained in operation until 1964.

This nomination is submitted under the Multiple Property Documentation (MDP) Form *Rosenwald Schools of Virginia (012-5041)*. The MPD was accepted for the Virginia Landmarks Register on December 3, 2003, and was subsequently accepted for the National Register of Historic Places on August 12, 2004. In 1917, Julius Rosenwald, part-owner and president of the Sears, Roebuck and Company established the Rosenwald Fund, a charitable foundation dedicated to improving the quality of public education for African Americans in the American South. The Buckingham Training School is one of over 5,000 schools built nationwide with money from the Rosenwald Fund. Virginia had 381 such schools, and the Buckingham Training School was one of two Rosenwald schools built in Buckingham County. The other is the Liberty School, which was built in 1926-1927 using Rosenwald plans for a two-teacher school and is also still extant.[5]

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

The Buckingham Training School reflects the important history of the segregation and desegregation of the public education system in Virginia. In many ways, the building represents

the struggle of Buckingham County's African American residents in their pursuit of equal education. Before the construction of the Buckingham Training School (BTS), the site was home to an early-20th-century, one-room schoolhouse. Prior to 1924, small rural primary schools like this one were the only form of public education available to black students in Buckingham County. The white schools at the time provided public education through the 12th grade and were comparatively much better funded by the county and had significantly better facilities and resources.

Although public education for all students both black and white was mandated in Virginia in 1870, African American schools were disgracefully underfunded compared to public schools for whites. The 1896 Supreme Court *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision determined that the policy of separate-but-equal segregated public facilities was constitutional. This allowed Virginia to maintain its practice of institutionalized segregation and racism. Poor local black communities often had to compensate for this disparity by funding the black schools with private donations and by making numerous personal sacrifices. Beginning in the 1910s, the Reverend Steven J. Ellis, a pastor at Fork Union Baptist Church and a resident of Buckingham County, rallied community support to improve educational opportunities for the county's black students. Thanks to Rev. Ellis's efforts and donations from hundreds of black families across the county, the BTS was built, marking a major step in the local struggle for educational equality. The BTS is important because it was the first secondary school for African Americans built in Buckingham County. Prior to its opening in 1924, it was impossible for black students in Buckingham County to receive public education beyond the 7th grade.

In 1919, Rev. Ellis formed the County Wide League for School Improvement which petitioned the Buckingham County School Board for funding to build a high school for African American students.[6] The county at first turned them down, refusing to commit any public money to the cause. However, Rev. Ellis was not deterred. With heroic perseverance, he turned again to the community and began to raise small donations from families, churches and individuals, many of whom were of meager means.

In an interview about her time at the BTS, one former student explained that Rev. Ellis "went from house to house telling people why their children should be educat[ed] ... He went to Dillwyn and he would preach [about] it on Saturday ... and he finally got them interested enough to go out to a meeting and they had several meetings and then they organized ... the County-Wide League and then they started fighting for the school."[7] African American communities across Buckingham energetically supported Rev. Ellis. Parents were determined to improve educational opportunities for their children, even if doing so required them to contribute extra money to make up for the unequal funding from the County School Board. By 1923, Rev. Ellis and the County-Wide League had raised $3,000, which enabled them to secure an $1,100 grant from the Rosenwald Fund.[8] After acquiring these funds, Rev. Ellis and the County-Wide League once again approached the school board, which now agreed to contribute $2,000 towards the construction of the new secondary school building.[9] The BTS opened in the fall of 1924, becoming Buckingham County's first African American high school.

Beginning in 1927, the Rosenwald Fund began awarding grants of between $200 and $400 for the construction of shop buildings. These shops provided a space for training male students in various industrial trades like carpentry and blacksmithing to prepare them to enter the workforce. Female students took classes in cooking and homemaking, which prepared them to be homemakers but also made them ready for work as domestic servants, one of the few job classes then open to African American women. Built by 1932, the shop building at the BTS was built for a total cost of $1,010. Of this amount, $260 came from the local black community, $450 from local public money, and $300 from the Rosenwald Fund.[10] The original shop building was much too small for the number of students at the school. Within a few years of its completion, a rear addition was built by the students themselves using mostly salvaged lumber that was donated by various community members.

Starting around 1950, as judicial opinion increasingly turned against "separate but equal" public facilities, many localities in Virginia built segregated "equalization schools" that were meant to provide African American students with facilities comparable to those of white students in an attempt to demonstrate that segregation remained appropriate for public education. These buildings, while appearing to be better than the older facilities, were still, for the most part, inferior to those for whites. For example, in many cases, while there was a new building, the funding for books and other necessities lagged well below those for white students. In May 1954, the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board* decision overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*, thus abolishing racial segregation in public schools. Buckingham County, like many other localities in Virginia, refused to integrate their schools. Instead, in September 1954, a new equalization school, Carter G. Woodson High School, was opened to replace the BTS as the county's only black high school. The Training School building reopened in September 1954 as the Steven J. Ellis Elementary School and it remained in operation until 1964, at which point all 13 of Buckingham's small elementary schools for black children were closed and combined into two new larger elementary schools, Steven J. Ellis and Washington Carver Elementary Schools. The fight for full desegregation of Buckingham County schools continued into the 1970s, and was won through the efforts of the NAACP, community activism, and student resistance movements.

Rosenwald Shop Architecture

The BTS property features a rare surviving example of a Rosenwald shop building in Virginia. It is significant under Criterion C and it meets the registration requirements of the *Rosenwald Schools of Virginia (012-5041)* MPD, specifically for shop or industrial buildings. There may have been as many as 11 Rosenwald-funded shop buildings built in Virginia, but the Rosenwald records only have data for 9 shops in the state. They were built in the following counties: Buckingham, Charlotte, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, Lancaster, Lunenburg, Sussex, and York (two were built in York County). The Department of Historic Resources survey data on Rosenwald school buildings, shops, and teacher's houses is not comprehensive, but it appears that the BTS Shop Building may be one of a very few, if not the only example of a Rosenwald Shop Building left in Virginia.

As noted in the MPD, Booker T. Washington, in The Rural Negro School, states, "The idea of the central school is mainly vocational. Three buildings are necessary: The school proper, the industrial building, and the teachers' homes." Industrial buildings or "shops" were inexpensive buildings, but well suited for carpentry, blacksmithing, and other forms of vocational work. The 40' x 30' building contained two rooms, one designed for carpentry work and the other for blacksmithing. Washington advocated a simple dirt floor although he suggested that if concrete was desired, it could be constructed at very little expense. The interior was left unfinished, as were the ceilings. By the 1930s, when the BTS Shop was built, hard floors were standard and the interior was finished with wood or plaster walls.

The BTS Shop qualifies for registration under the MPD as it retains its original location in a rural setting with original interior/exterior design and floor plans. The workmanship and materials evoke the period of construction and the conditions of the 1930s period. The BTS Shop has been rehabilitated recently and its current use has been adapted into the older sections of the building, which are the original front two rooms and the rear addition, which was largely an open space and generally remains an open plan now. The intact building still conveys its significant architecture and supports Criteria A and C significance.

The sites of the former early twentieth century and 1924 school buildings provide enough setting to understand the scale of the complex. At some future date, the sites may be excavated to determine archaeological significance (Criterion D). No archaeological work has been done on the site at this point (December 2014).

Rehabilitation and Model for Rosenwald School Preservation

Through the 1960s and 1970s, the Buckingham County School Board continued to use the BTS buildings for storage purposes but the property fell into disrepair and eventually was completely unoccupied. In the 1970s, Buckingham County demolished the original 1924 Rosenwald School building but left the smaller shop building. In the early 2000s, Wilbert Dean, an alumnus of the school and retired U.S. Army Colonel, began a movement to restore the building and turn it into a new community center for the Town of Dillwyn called the Ellis Acres Memorial Park. Mr. Dean was the driving force behind raising the capital and community support necessary for the renovation.[11] The restoration began in 2007 and was carried out in a way that preserved as much of the original fabric as possible.

The BTS Shop was included in the National Trust for Historic Preservation's publication Preserving Rosenwald Schools. It provides a case study for successful rehabilitation and new use. The shop building's restoration got a jumpstart with a planning grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Alice Rosenwald Flexible Fund. A $50,000 grant from Lowe's Charitable and Educational Foundation, in partnership with the National Trust, supported the actual restoration work and set the stage for additional corporate support. Wal-Mart Corporation granted $50,000 for furniture and equipment. A team of Southwest Virginia Wal-Mart managers and associates volunteered for a work day at the park site, staining picnic tables, trash receptacles and fence lines, and mulching shrubbery and flower beds. Dillwyn Mayor J. Ervin Toney stated,

"Lowe's and Wal-Mart set benchmark examples for other businesses to follow." Buckingham received support from the Commonwealth of Virginia and private foundations, including $112,000 through the Virginia Tobacco Indemnification Commission, $2,000 from the John L. Brown Fund for the Benefit of the Scottsville Area, and $89,000 from the Charlottesville Area Community Foundation. The Bama Works Fund of the Dave Matthews Band gave $25,500.[12]

Just as the African American community came together to build the original BTS, the entire Buckingham/ Dillwyn community came together to preserve its history and provide educational and recreational facilities. The BTS was built at a time when blacks and whites could not attend school together, and African Americans were barred from voting and from using almost all public facilities. The new Ellis Acres Memorial Park brought these formerly segregated communities together in a common cause.[13]

The ribbon cutting ceremony was held in November 2011. This restoration preserved the legacy of the school and provides a new home for a variety of community activities, including GED classes, healthy cooking seminars, and recreational events. Thanks to these efforts the BTS is once again a vibrant and vital community resource. The school sites and rehabilitated shop act as a positive educational institution and symbol. As Wilbert Dean said, "We can take this land that was designed to segregate the county and split it apart, or we can take the same land and these same facilities to bring the county together, to make Buckingham a better place and improve the quality of life."[14]

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Dean, Wilbert M. Interview by Niya Bates, William Canup, and Carolyn Mess. Digital Recording. Dillwyn, Virginia. April 4, 2014.

Fisk University. "Rosenwald Fund Card File Database." (Dillwyn Training School and Liberty School). http://rosenwald.fisk.edu

Fitzgerald, Pat. "Buckingham Man Turning Old School Site Into Park." *Daily Progress*, September 9, 2011. http://www.dailyprogress.com/news/buckingham-man-turning-old-school-site-into-park/article_c52ee2f2-88ce-572c-8abd-494dbd7b96de.html.

Green, Bryan Clark. *Rosenwald Schools in Virginia.* Multiple Property Listing for the National Register of Historic Places. 2004. VDHR File # 012-5041.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South.* Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006.

Martin, Phyllis Slade. *Separate but Unequal: Buckingham Training School and the History of Segregation and Desegregation in Buckingham County, Virginia*. Buckingham, VA: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 2010.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. "History of the Rosenwald School Program." preservationnation.org. http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/sites/southern-region/rosenwald-schools/history.html (accessed July 24, 2014).

Rainville, Lynn. "Rosenwald Schools of Virginia: Buckingham County Rosenwald Schools." http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/schools/buckingham/index.html (accessed July 24, 2014).

White, Charles W. *The Hidden and Forgotten: Contributions of Buckingham Blacks to American History*. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Press, 1985.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 208-5001

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.25 acres

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: 37.537790 Longitude: -78.463560
2. Latitude: 37.53795 Longitude: -78.462070
3. Latitude: 37.535910 Longitude: -78.461310
4. Latitude: 37.536060 Longitude: -78.46328

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary corresponds to tax parcel no. 1382 1 164J as recorded by Buckingham County Commissioner of the Revenue. The historic boundary is shown on the attached maps entitled *Location Map* and *Tax Parcel Map*.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The historic boundary is drawn to encompass all of the property's known contributing resources as well as the historic setting.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Niya Bates, William Canup, Carolyn Mess (UVA Community History Class/Spring 2014), and Marc Wagner (instructor)
organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources
street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23221
e-mail: wrc3y@virginia.edu
telephone: (804) 484-2027
date: 8/14/2014

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.)

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: Buckingham Training School
City or Vicinity: Town of Dillwyn

County: Buckingham County State: Virginia
Photographer: Marc Wagner
Date Photographed: September 2014

Photographer: Wilbert Dean (interior views)
Date Photographed: October 2011

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

1 of 11. Setting of Buckingham Training School, with Shop Building at center, parking lot and school building site in foreground, and non-contributing restroom building at left; camera facing south.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0001.tif

2 of 11. Shop Building, north and west elevation, camera facing southeast.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0002.tif

3 of 11. Shop Building, west elevation, camera facing east.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0003.tif

4 of 11. One-Room School Site in foreground, with ca. 1924 well in left middle ground and Shop Building and non-contributing restroom building in center background, camera facing south/southwest.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0004.tif

5 of 11. Ca. 1924 well located southeast of the One-Room School site and northeast of the Shop Building, camera facing east/southeast.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0005.tif

6 of 11. Shop Building, cyber café with Classroom B in background, camera facing west.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0006.tif

7 of 11. Shop Building, cyber café and administration area, camera facing northwest.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0007.tif

8 of 11. Shop Building, conference room, camera facing southeast.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0008.tif

9 of 11. Shop Building, Classroom A, camera facing southwest.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0009.tif

10 of 11. Shop Building, training kitchen, camera facing east.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0010.tif

11 of 11. Detail of original wood sash, camera facing north.
VA_BuckinghamCounty_BuckinghamTrainingSchool_0011.tif

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

[1] Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003, 10.
[2] Dean, Wilbert M. Interview by Niya Bates, William Canup, and Carolyn Mess. Digital Recording. Dillwyn, Virginia. April 4, 2014.
[3] National Trust for Historic Preservation. "History of the Rosenwald School Program." preservationnation.org. http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/sites/southern-region/rosenwald-schools/history.html (accessed July 24, 2014).
[4] Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003, 10.
[5] Fisk University. "Rosenwald Fund Card File Database." (Liberty School). http://rosenwald.fisk.edu
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[7] Martin, Phyllis Slade. *Separate but Unequal: Buckingham Training School and the History of Segregation and Desegregation in Buckingham County, Virginia*. (Buckingham, VA: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 2010), 4.
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[10] Fisk University. "Rosenwald Fund Card File Database." (Dillwyn Training School). http://rosenwald.fisk.edu
[11] Fitzgerald, Pat. "Buckingham Man Turning Old School Site Into Park." *Daily Progress*, September 9, 2011. http://www.dailyprogress.com/news/buckingham-man-turning-old-school-site-into-park/article_c52ee2f2-88ce-572c-8abd-494dbd7b96de.html.
[12] Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003, 18.
[13] Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003, 18.
[14] Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003, 19.

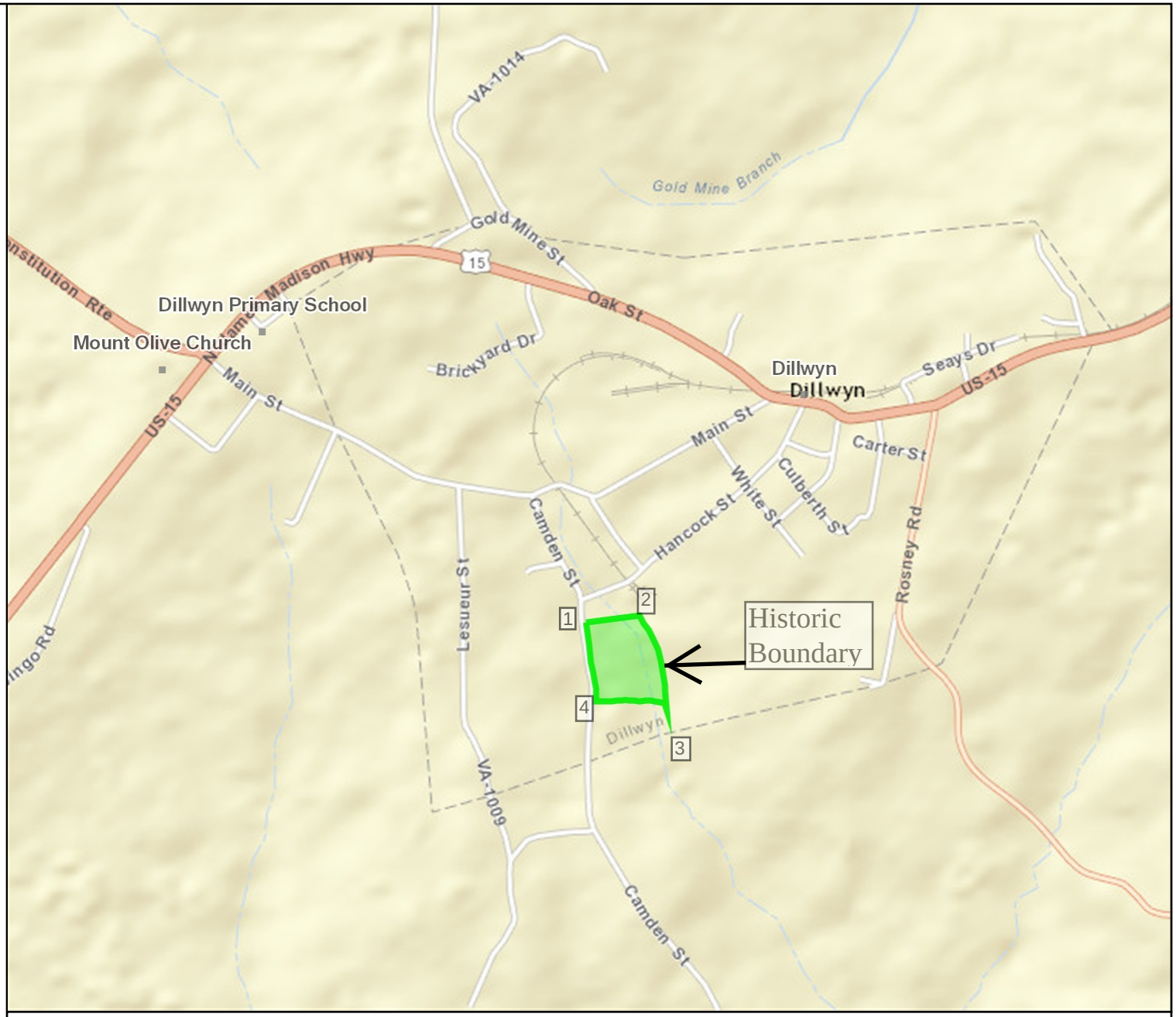
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Location Map
Buckingham Training School
Town of Dillwyn
Buckingham County, VA
DHR No. 208-5001

Location Coordinates:
1. Latitude: 37.537790
Longitude: -78.463560
2. Latitude: 37.53795
Longitude: -78.462070
3. Latitude: 37.535910
Longitude: -78.461310
4. Latitude: 37.536060
Longitude: -78.46328



N

Feet
0 500 1000 1500 2000
1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/19/2014

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Sketch Map
Buckingham Training School
Town of Dillwyn
Buckingham County, VA
DHR No. 208-5001

1. Shop Building (C) - Building
2. Buckingham Training School (C) - Site
3. One-Room School Site (C) - Site
4. Hillside Steps (C) - Structure
5. Former Well (C) - Structure
6. Playing Field Area (C) - Site
7. Restrooms (NC) - Building
8. Pavilion (NC) - Structure
9. Memorial Wall (NC) - Structure

N

Feet

0 50 100 150 200

1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title: Aerial View **Date: 12/19/2014**

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Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Aerial View and Photo Key
Buckingham Training School
Town of Dillwyn
Buckingham County, VA
DHR No. 208-5001

Photo Locations

1

N

Feet

0 50 100 150 200

1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title: Aerial View **Date: 12/19/2014**

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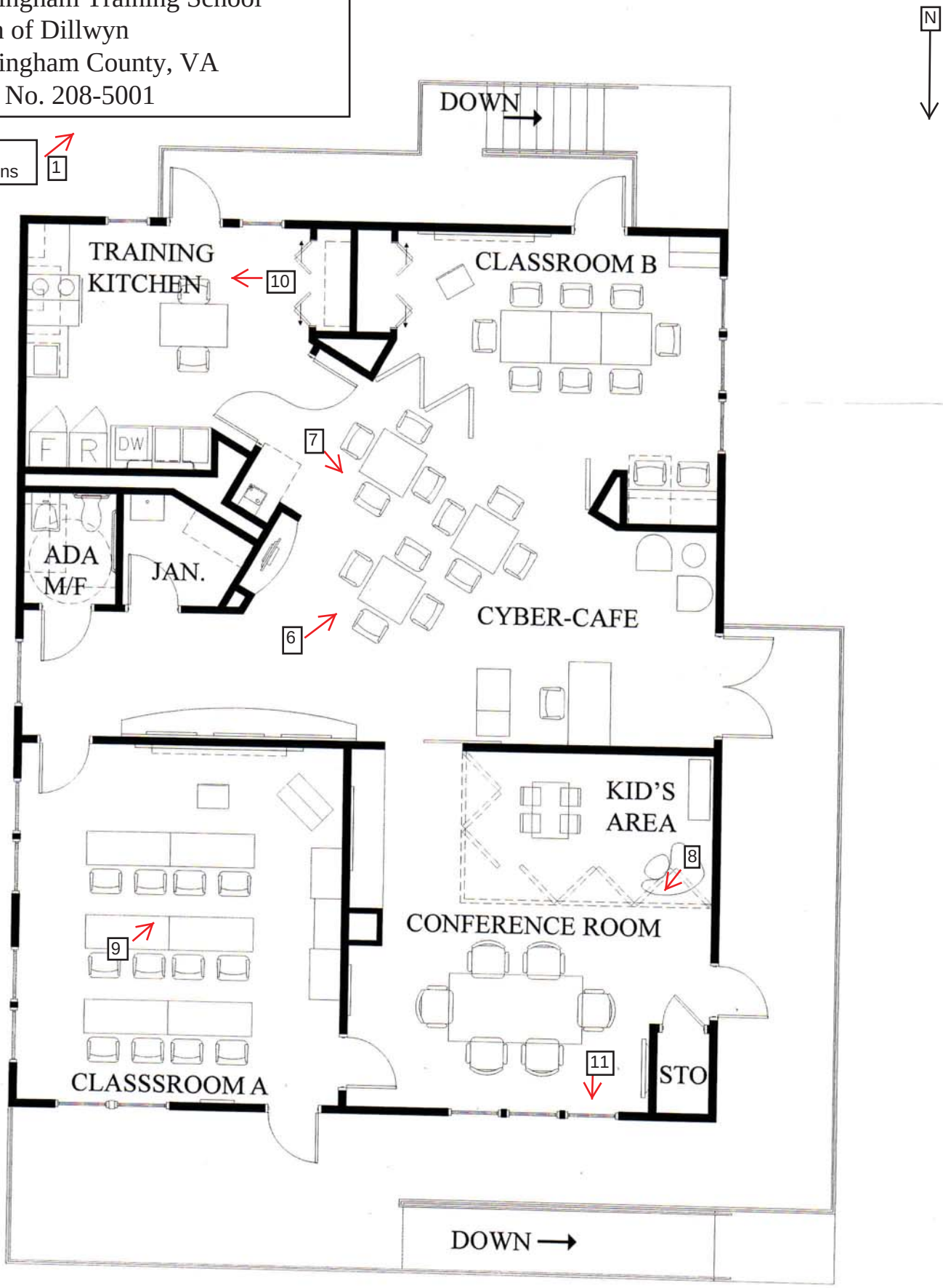
Interior Floor Plan of Shop Building
Buckingham Training School
Town of Dillwyn
Buckingham County, VA
DHR No. 208-5001



Dillwyn Revised Floorplan 6.10.09

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

125.4

138.1

Tax Parcel Map
Buckingham Training School
Town of Dillwyn
Buckingham County, Virginia
DHR No. 208-5001
Parcel No. 1382 1 164J

1 TOWN OF DILLWYN, VIRGINIA - P.B. 1 PG 17

2 WHITE ALLOTMENT - D.B. 26 PG 279

3 SUBDIVISION OF J.E. MITCHELL TRACT - P.B. 1 PG 1

4 D.B. 74 PG 487

5 EDNA TRENT PARTITION SURVEY - D.B. 77 PG 443

NONE

200 0 200 400 600
GRAPHIC SCALE – FEET

NONE

CURDSVILLE DISTRICT
TOWN OF DILLWYN DISTRICT

SECTION 138.2