

VLR - 9/14/98
NRHP - 10/30/98

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

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

historical name Salem School

other names/site number VDHR# 19-5121

=====

2. Location

street & number NW corner Jct Route. 608 & 632 not for publication NA
city or town Red Oak vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Charlotte code 037
zip code 23964

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McBeth Susan
Signature of certifying official

9/26/98
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Salem School

Charlotte County, Virginia

Number of Resources within Property

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 N/A

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: School

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Church School

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof tin
walls weatherboard
other wood
brick

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)

- 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 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)

Education
Ethnic Heritage: Black
Architecture

Period of Significance 1924-1948

Salem School

Charlotte County, Virginia

Significant Dates 1924

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

(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: Fiske University

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 2.0

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>407090</u>	<u>7110700</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 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.)

Salem School

Charlotte County, Virginia

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Alison Blanton, Architectural Historian
organization Hill Studio, P.C. date July 10, 1998
street & number 120 West Campbell Avenue telephone 540-342-5263
city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24011

=====
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 Salem Baptist Church c/o Ms. Maude L.
street & number 1035 Claiborne Circle telephone 804-372-0804
city or town Skipwith state VA zip code 23968

=====
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.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Summary

Salem School is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Routes 608 and 632 directly across from Salem Baptist Church. (Photo 1) Situated in the southern section of rural Charlotte County, the property is surrounded by woods and cultivated fields. Built in 1923-1924 as a four-room elementary school for blacks in the Bacon District, this one-story, three-bay frame school is rectangular in form with weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof with exposed rafter tails, a recessed entrance vestibule, and two banks of five windows. (Photo 2) The building survives in good condition with the original siding, windows, and roof intact on the exterior. The interior plan, consisting of three classrooms with cafeteria and cloakroom, remains unchanged with the exception of bathrooms added in one classroom. Modern floor, wall, and ceiling coverings of linoleum, wood paneling, and acoustical-tiles have been applied to the interior, however, the original hardwood floors and beaded-board walls and ceilings are intact. The building is currently used as a fellowship hall by Salem Baptist Church, who had originally deeded the property for the school and resumed ownership after the school closed. Although the building is no longer used as a school, Salem School survives in good condition and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship and feeling.

Exterior

This one-story frame building is rectangular in form and stands on a brick-pier foundation that remains open. Weatherboard siding covers the exterior walls. A central, recessed vestibule with gabled roof of metal shingles supported by decorative cast-metal columns shelters the entrance. Beaded-board horizontal siding covers the walls of the vestibule. (Photo 3) A two-light rectangular transom tops the double-leaf, six-panel doors (not original). Two banks of five, double-hung, sash windows with nine-over-nine lights flank the entrance bay. Two similar banks of three nine-over-nine sash windows punctuate the rear facade and two smaller, four-over-four sash windows on the west facade provide light for the cloakroom. (Photo 4) A side-gable roof of standing-seam metal covers the building. The roof extends to form wide eaves with exposed rafter tails of a curved design. A single brick flue chimney is located on the ridge at the east end of the building and rectangular vent openings are located in each gable end.

Interior

The interior plan of Salem School consists of four rooms (three classrooms and cafeteria with a central entrance hall and side cloakroom. (Photo 5 and 6) The two rear classrooms were originally divided by folding doors that could be opened to create one large space. Linoleum covers the hardwood floors. Modern wood paneling has been applied to the beaded, horizontal-board walls. Dropped ceilings of acoustical tiles with florescent lights have been installed, covering the original beaded-board ceilings. (Photo 7) Simple board trim surrounds the

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

window and door openings. One single-leaf, five-paneled (horizontal) door remains on the interior. (Photo 8). The original desks are stored in the front classroom. The original blackboards may exist under the wood paneling.

Alterations

Salem School survives in a relatively intact condition. On the exterior, the original porch supports have been replaced with decorative cast-metal supports and the original 18-light, double-leaf doors have been replaced with six-paneled doors. The original doors are stored inside the building. On the interior, the only change to the plan is the addition of two bathrooms in the front classroom. Only one of the original interior doors remains. The folding wood doors that divided the large room at the rear into two classrooms are also missing. Linoleum flooring covers the original hardwood floors and modern wood paneling and a dropped acoustical-tile ceiling cover the beaded-board walls and ceiling. These original finishes, however, appear to remain intact beneath the modern coverings. The well and privy that were originally associated with the school as outbuildings are no longer standing.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Salem School in Charlotte County is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with significance in the areas of architecture, education, and black ethnic heritage as it represents the movement to provide improved facilities for the education of African Americans in rural Southside Virginia in the early 20th century. Salem School was constructed in 1924 with funding from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which was established in 1917 to improve public education for blacks in the rural South. The school is significant on the local level as one of seven "Rosenwald schools" constructed in Charlotte County and the only one known to survive. In addition to the Rosenwald and public funds, the school was constructed with land, money, materials, and labor donated by the local black community and illustrates the approach of Booker T. Washington and the Negro Organization Society to encourage the African-American race to take the initiative and the responsibility for improving themselves, particularly through practical education. Located in rural Charlotte County, the school's construction also represents the statewide attempt to overcome the localism and the inferior quality of rural educational facilities during the progressive era of the early 20th century. The school opened in 1924 as a three-classroom elementary school that met the criteria for an efficient educational facility with features such as: large expanses of windows for light and ventilation; a functional interior plan with three classrooms (two of which could combine into a large meeting space), a separate cloakroom, and a cafeteria facility; and, an outdoor privy and fresh-water well on the property. The Salem School operated until 1959 when it was closed due to desegregation of the Charlotte County school system.

History

In 1900, the trustees of Salem Baptist Church deeded one-half acre of land on the west side of Cargill's Road to the Bacon District School Board for the purpose of building a "school house to be used exclusively as a school house for colored schools."¹ The deed goes on to state that "should the house or lot cease to be used as a colored school, then this title will revert to the trustees of the Salem Baptist Church."² This original school building, which appears in front of the present building in a file photograph of the Rosenwald Foundation papers, was a one-story, four-bay frame building with side-gable roof approximately one-half the size of the present building. It is assumed that as the school population grew and efforts were made to improve educational facilities for blacks, this original school was outgrown and petitions were made to construct a new, larger, and more adequate school for blacks in that location.

The construction of this improved school facility in 1924 reflected a national attempt to improve rural educational facilities in general as well as the welfare of the black race in the South during the progressive era of the early 20th century. Charlotte County and Southside Virginia were predominantly rural and included the highest concentrations of African Americans in the state, equaling

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Section 8 Page 4

Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

over 40% of the population. The need to improve rural black education was emphasized in a 1921 survey of public schools in Virginia that stated:

"no movement would tend more to the prosperity and economic well-being of the State than the increase of intelligence and skill on the part of this group."³

Annual reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the years preceding and directly after the construction of the Salem School provide a context for understanding the significance of the school as a part of this progressive movement to improve educational facilities for rural blacks. Between 1918 and 1925, the percentage of black students enrolled in school in Charlotte County increased from 49% to 65%.⁴ The amount spent per a black student also increased from a statewide average of \$4 in 1918 to \$13.72 in 1930.⁵ Based on a comparison of attendance figures and the condition of educational facilities, the 1928 survey reported a direct correlation between low attendance among rural black students and poor facilities.⁶ The average value of rural educational facilities for blacks in the state at this time was \$1,329 with two-thirds of the school buildings consisting of only one room.⁷ With twenty one-room schools and six two-room schools recorded out of a total of twenty-eight black schools in Charlotte County in 1925, the three-classroom Salem School, constructed at a cost of \$4,500, represented one of the more substantial improvements to black educational facilities at the time.⁸

While the disparity continued between provisions for white and black students throughout the South, the movement to improve rural education for the white population spurred equivalent advancements for the blacks. This was due in no small part by the contributions of a number of progressive foundations established in the late-19th and early-20th century to improve the welfare of blacks in the rural South. These organizations included: the Slater Foundation, which was founded in 1882 to aid in establishing educational facilities for blacks such as the Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute and was responsible for developing the county training schools; the Jeanes Foundation, which was founded in 1908 and focused on improving the curriculum of black schools as well as teacher training and supervision; and the Rosenwald Fund, which was partially responsible for the construction of Salem School.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was established in 1917 with the general purpose of improving the "well-being of mankind," specifically the living conditions of the African-American race.⁹ Julius Rosenwald was an early partner in the Sears, Roebuck and Co. and a wealthy Chicago philanthropist. Belonging to a minority race himself, Rosenwald identified with the prejudices suffered by the black race. Rosenwald was a practical man who identified strongly with the self-help dictum of Booker T. Washington. With the establishment of the Rosenwald Fund in 1917, a branch was set up in Nashville to work directly with the departments of public instruction in fourteen southern states. The goal of the school construction program was to improve or construct new uniform schools as well as shops for vocational and agricultural training. The program also constructed teachers' housing and provided training for black teachers in an effort to improve the education offered. By the time of Rosenwald's death in 1932, the Fund had contributed to the construction of 5,357 schools, shops, and teachers'

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Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

homes in 883 counties of fifteen southern states. The Fund's financial contribution to the construction of these schools equaled 15%, or \$4,366,519 and had inspired the black population to raise an additional 17% themselves towards their own betterment.¹⁰ Labor, materials, and land donated by the local black community counted as financial contributions. Benefits to the community extended beyond the physical structures to improvements in race relations as black and whites worked together to attain funding as well as general improvements in the living conditions of the black race in rural areas. As stated by the State Agent for Negro Schools in Virginia on the occasion of the first Rosenwald-Day celebration in 1931:

"No single thing has happened which has caused greater stimulation in schoolhouse construction for the colored people than have Mr. Rosenwald's gifts. With the construction of better schoolhouses has come a demand for better teachers, better homes, better school attendance, and better general living conditions; therefore, his benefactions have been far-reaching and inspiring."¹¹

In addition to the rural school construction program, the Fund supported a number of other endeavors to improve the standards of living for the blacks, including contributions to: the various Negro colleges for higher education; industrial and agricultural training; black hospitals and health agencies; the development of county library services; and, the construction of Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. facilities for blacks. In 1932, the school construction program was discontinued as an acceptable system of schools for blacks in rural areas had been established and the Fund felt that the public should become responsible for providing and maintaining these schools rather than relying on private benefactors.¹²

In Virginia, a total of 363 black schools were either constructed or improved using funds from the Rosenwald Foundation.¹³ In Charlotte County, seven such schools were constructed between the years 1923-1930. Application Number 11-C was approved under the 1923-1924 budget to construct the Salem School in Charlotte County. The total cost of the project was \$4,500 with the funds provided by the following: \$1,000 from the Negroes; \$2,600 from the public (Bacon District School Board and State Board of Education); and \$900 from the Rosenwald Foundation. The white community was recorded as not contributing any private funds to the construction of the school.¹⁴ Of the seven Rosenwald schools in Charlotte County, the Salem School is recorded as the largest, being the only three-teacher type constructed, and the most expensive, representing the largest donation from the Rosenwald Foundation in the county. Based on recent surveys and interviews with local citizens, the Salem School is the only one of these Rosenwald Schools known to survive in Charlotte County. It is also one of the more intact examples of these schools in Virginia.

Salem School opened in 1924 as an elementary school for the black children in the Bacon District of southern Charlotte County. Grades one through seven were taught in the three-classroom school. A cafeteria was located in the fourth room with lunches provided by the school system and served by a county employee and the mothers. The two rear classrooms were connected by folding doors that could be opened to provide a large meeting space for the school as well as the surrounding community. Weekly devotional services were held every Friday in this

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Section 8 Page 6

Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

space. The May Day celebration -- which included picnics, games and the May Pole dance -- as well as graduation were annual events attended by the entire community.

Prior to the establishment in the 1930s of Central High School (Colored) in Charlotte Court House, there was no provision for public high-school education for the blacks. Only those children who could afford to attend private black high schools, such as the Bluestone-Harmony Academy and Training Institute in Keysville, received a secondary education. Salem School operated for nearly forty years, providing quality education to the black children of the area and afforded opportunities for these children to improve their rural lifestyles or go beyond these roots to accomplish successful professional careers. The school closed in 1959 due to the integration of the school system in Charlotte County and the construction of the new Bacon District Elementary School. Alumnae of Salem School include the first black mayor of Danville, as well as many teachers, bankers, ministers, nurses, lawyers, and employees of the Federal, state, and local government.

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Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

Endnotes

1. Charlotte County Deed Book 48, p. 223, September 20, 1900.
2. *ibid.*
3. Virginia Education Commission, 1921:197.
4. *Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Instruction, 1918 and 1925.*
5. *ibid*, 1918 and Buck, J.L. Blair, *The Development of Public School in Virginia: 1607-1952*, 1952, p. 217, 230.
6. O'Shea, M.V., *Public Education in Virginia*, 1928, p. 280.
7. *ibid*, p. 283.
8. *Annual Report of the Superintendent of Instruction, 1925.*
9. Embree, Edwin R., *Investing in People: The Story of the Julius Rosenwald Fund*, 1949, p. 28.
10. Werner, M.R., *Julius Rosenwald: The Life of a Practical Humanitarian*, 1939, p. 133.
11. Gresham, W.D. *Julius Rosenwald-Day Program*, March 6, 1931.
12. Embree, *ibid*, p. 57.
13. Buck, *ibid*, p. 230.
14. Julius Rosenwald Foundation Papers, Fiske University.

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Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Bulletin of State Board of Education. Richmond, Virginia: 1918.
- Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Bulletin of State Board of Education. Richmond, Virginia: 1920.
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- Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Bulletin of State Board of Education. Richmond, Virginia: 1923.
- Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Bulletin of State Board of Education. Richmond, Virginia: 1925.
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- Gresham, W.D., State Agent for Negro Schools. *Rosenwald-Day Program--March 6, 1931*. Richmond, Virginia: State Board of Education of Virginia, 1931.
- Julius Rosenwald Foundation Papers. Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee.
- Link, William A. *A Hard Country and a Lonely Place: Schooling, Society, and Reform in Rural Virginia, 1870-1920*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986.
- McCleary, Ann. "Publis Schools in Augusta County, Virginia, 1870-1940," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination. Archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.
- Muse, Benjamin. *Virginia's Massive Resistance*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1961.
- O'Shea, M.V., Director. *Public Education in Virginia: Report to the Educational Commission of Virginia of a Survey of the Public Education System of the State*. Richmond, Virginia: Commonwealth of Virginia, 1928.
- Salem School, Charlotte County (VDHR File # 19-5121). Archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Richmond, Virginia.
- Virginia Education Commission. *Virginia Public Schools: A Survey of a Southern State Public School System*. Part Two. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Company, 1921.

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Charlotte County, Virginia

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (continued)

Werner, M.R. *Julius Rosenwald: The Life of a Practical Humanitarian*. New York:
Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1939.

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Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Salem School is defined as parcel 42 on the attached Charlotte County tax map for Bacon District (scale: 1" = 200').

Boundary Justification:

The approximate .5-acre lot identified as the property boundary for the Salem School represents the original lot deeded by Salem Baptist Church to the county for construction of a school in 1900. This property reverted back to Salem Church once the school was closed. A road divides the school lot from the church lot, retaining the individual identity of these two resources.

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Section Photographs Page 11

Salem School
Charlotte County, Virginia

All photographs are of:

SALEM SCHOOL
Charlotte County, Virginia
VDHR File Number: 19-5121
Negative Number: 16484
Taken on: March 31, 1998
Photographer: Alison S. Blanton

All negatives are stored in the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources at the Virginia State Library and Archives.

VIEW: Salem Baptist Church (19-5122) and Salem School; intersection of Routes 608 and 632, looking northwest
NEG. NO: 16484 (photo 16)
PHOTO 1 of 8

VIEW: Front elevation
NEG. NO: 16484 (18)
PHOTO 2 of 8

VIEW: Rear elevation, looking south
NEG. NO: 16484 (14)
PHOTO 3 of 8

VIEW: Entrance vestibule
NEG. NO: 16484 (10)
PHOTO 4 of 8

VIEW: Entrance, lobby
NEG. NO: 16484 (9)
PHOTO 5 of 8

VIEW: Classrooms
NEG. NO: 16484 (3)
PHOTO 6 of 8

VIEW: Ceiling and wall detail (original)
NEG. NO: 16484 (6)
PHOTO 7 of 8

VIEW: Interior door
NEG. NO: 16484 (5)
PHOTO 8 of 8

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Section Property Owners
School _____

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Salem

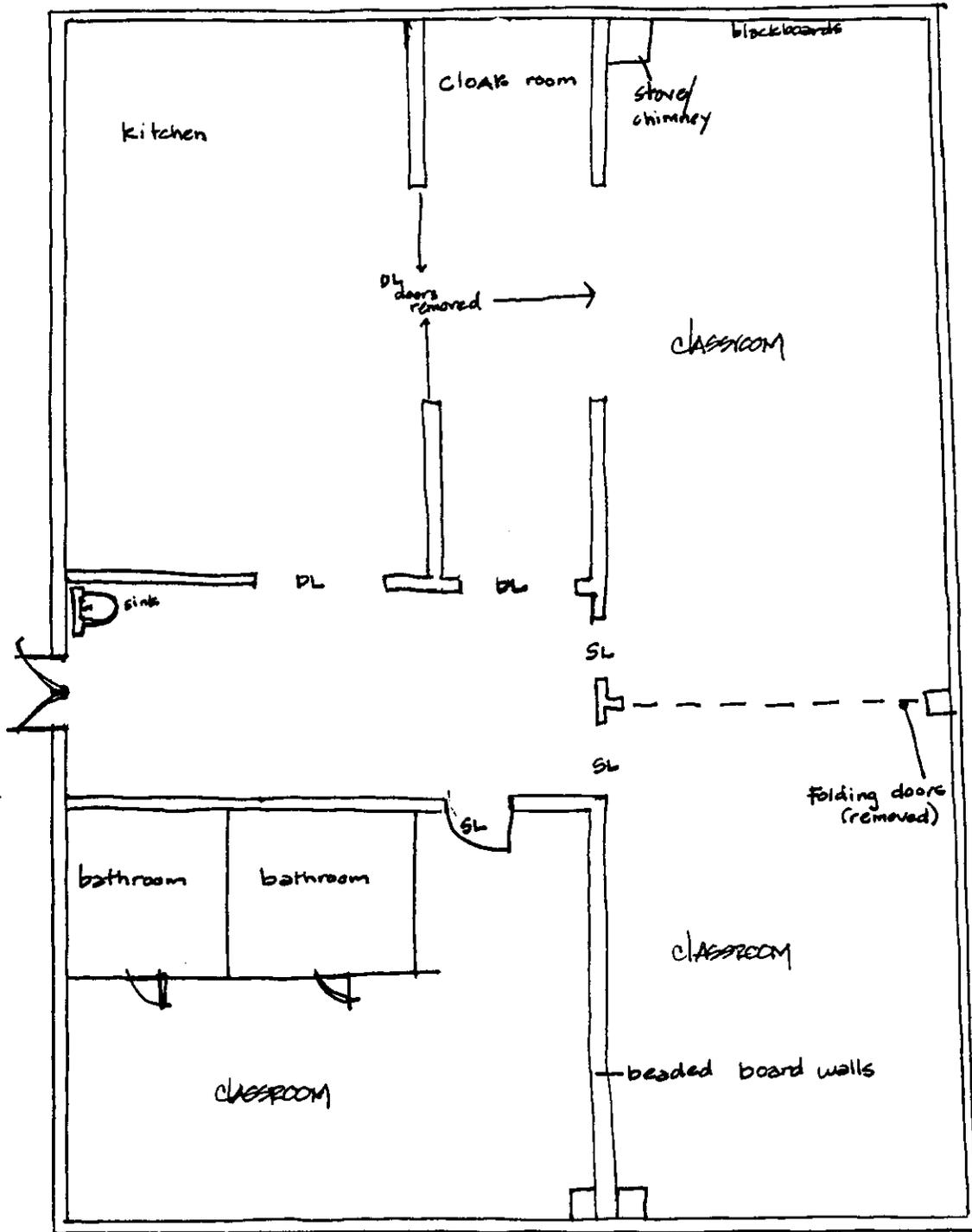
Charlotte County, Virginia

PROPERTY OWNERS

Salem Baptist Church
c/o Maude L. Boyd
1035 Claiborne Circle
Skipwith, Virginia 23968

Adjacent Property Owners

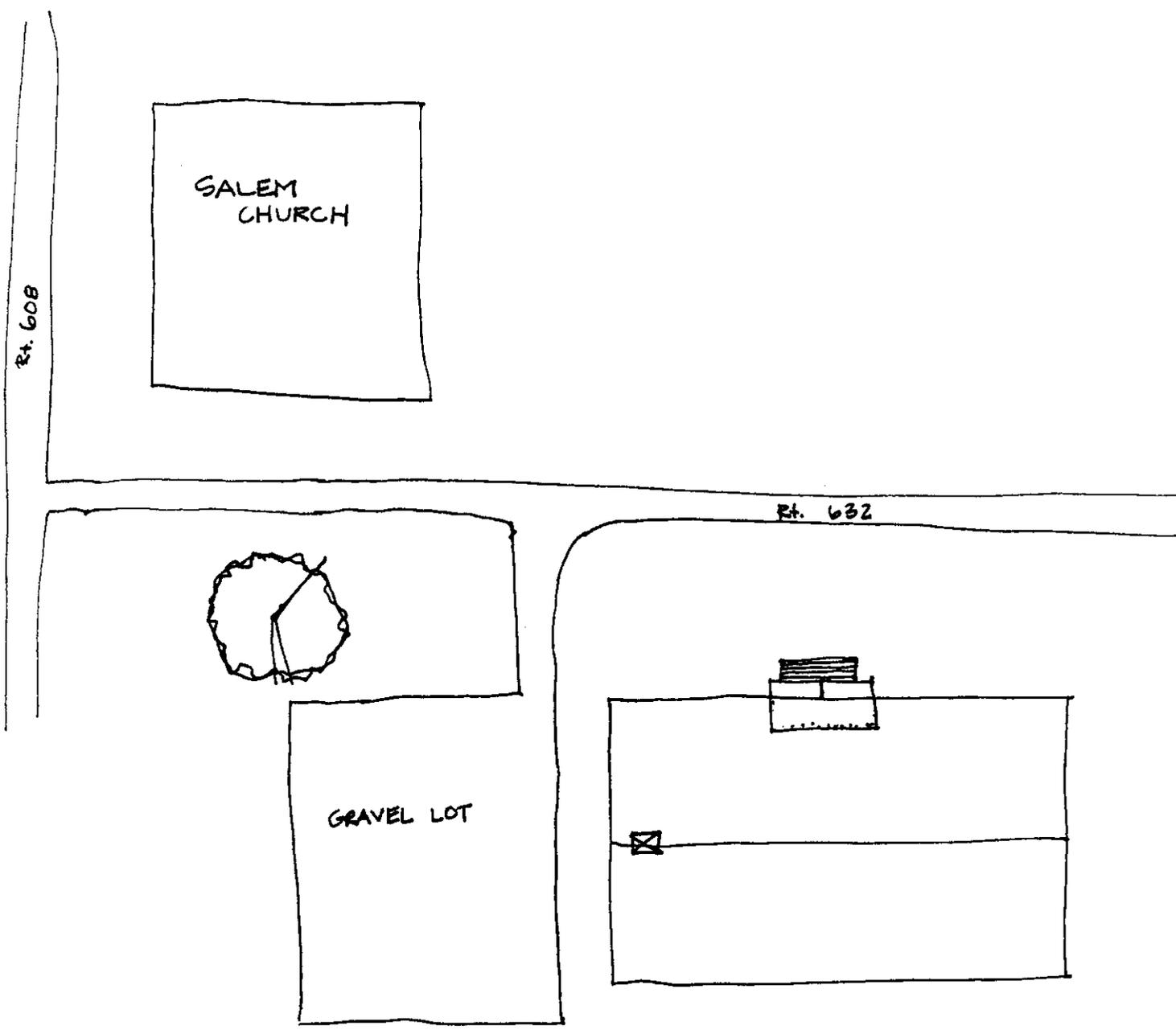
Tax Map Parcel Number	Adjacent Property Owner
A-41	Henry David and Dorie E. Hudson Rural Route 1 Box 119-H Red Oak, Virginia 23964
A-43	R. Garland, Archie T. and Charlotte J. Toombs Rural Route 1, Box 121 Red Oak, Virginia 23964
A-45	Edward Lockett and others c/o Lorraine M. Lockett 5407 Wyndale Avenue Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131
A-46	Salem Baptist Church c/o Maude L. Boyd 1035 Claiborne Circle Skipwith, Virginia 23968
A-47	Paul and Sarah Johnson Rural Route 1 Box 177E Red Oak, Virginia 23964



SALEM SCHOOL
 INTERIOR PLAN
 19-5121

n.t.s.

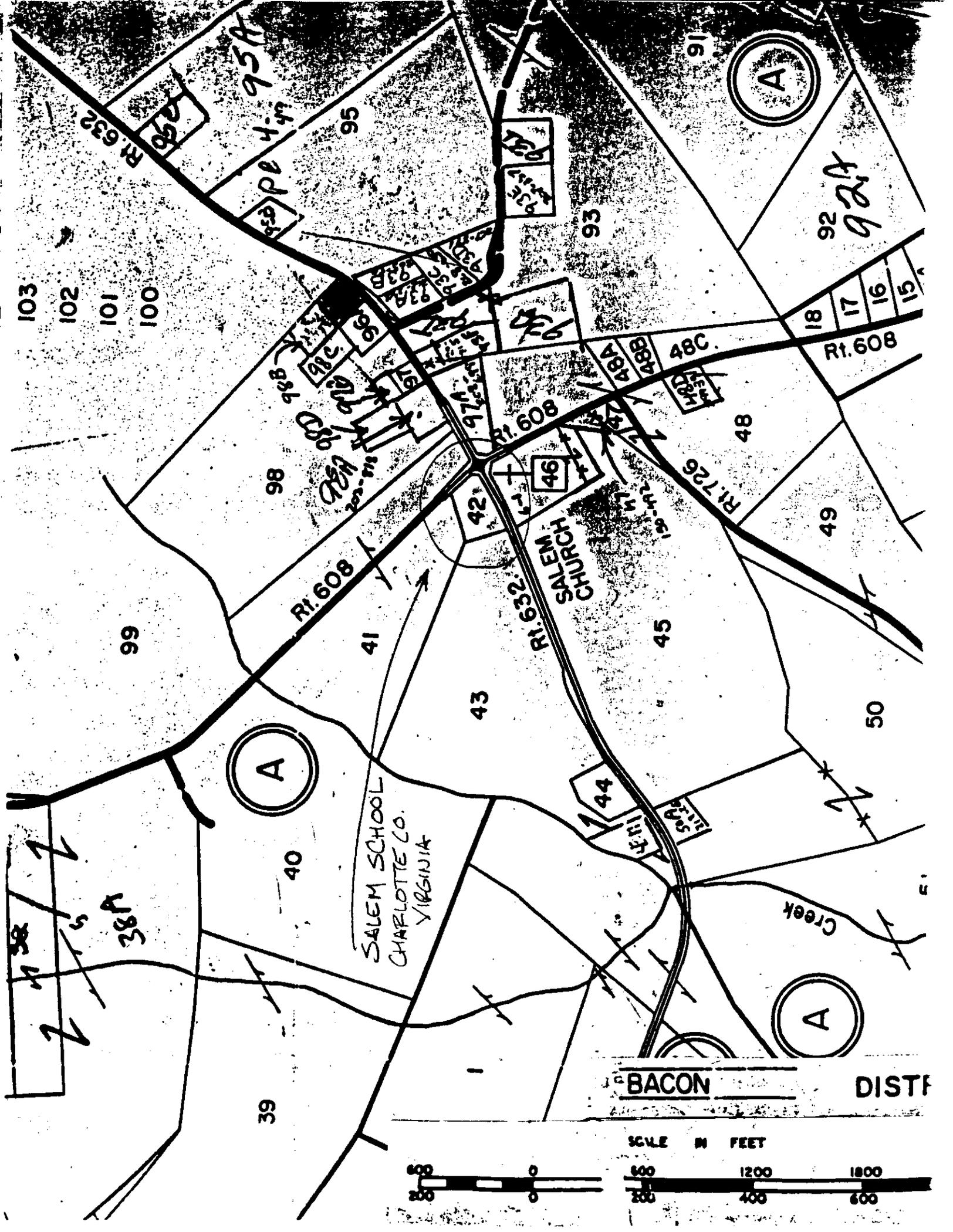




SALEM SCHOOL
RT 632

19-5121

N.T.S.
north



103
102
101
100

(A)

92
92A

18
17
16
15

Rt. 608

95A
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48C

Rt. 726

49

Rt. 608

Rt. 608

46

Rt. 632

SALEM CHURCH

45

99

41

43

(A)

40

SALEM SCHOOL
CHARLOTTE CO.
VIRGINIA

44

Rt. 726

Creek

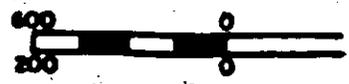
(A)

50

BACON

DISTRICT

SCALE IN FEET



CLOVER, VA.
 SW/4 CLOVER 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3645-W7837.5/7.5
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1988
 1968
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 5257 I SW-SERIES V834

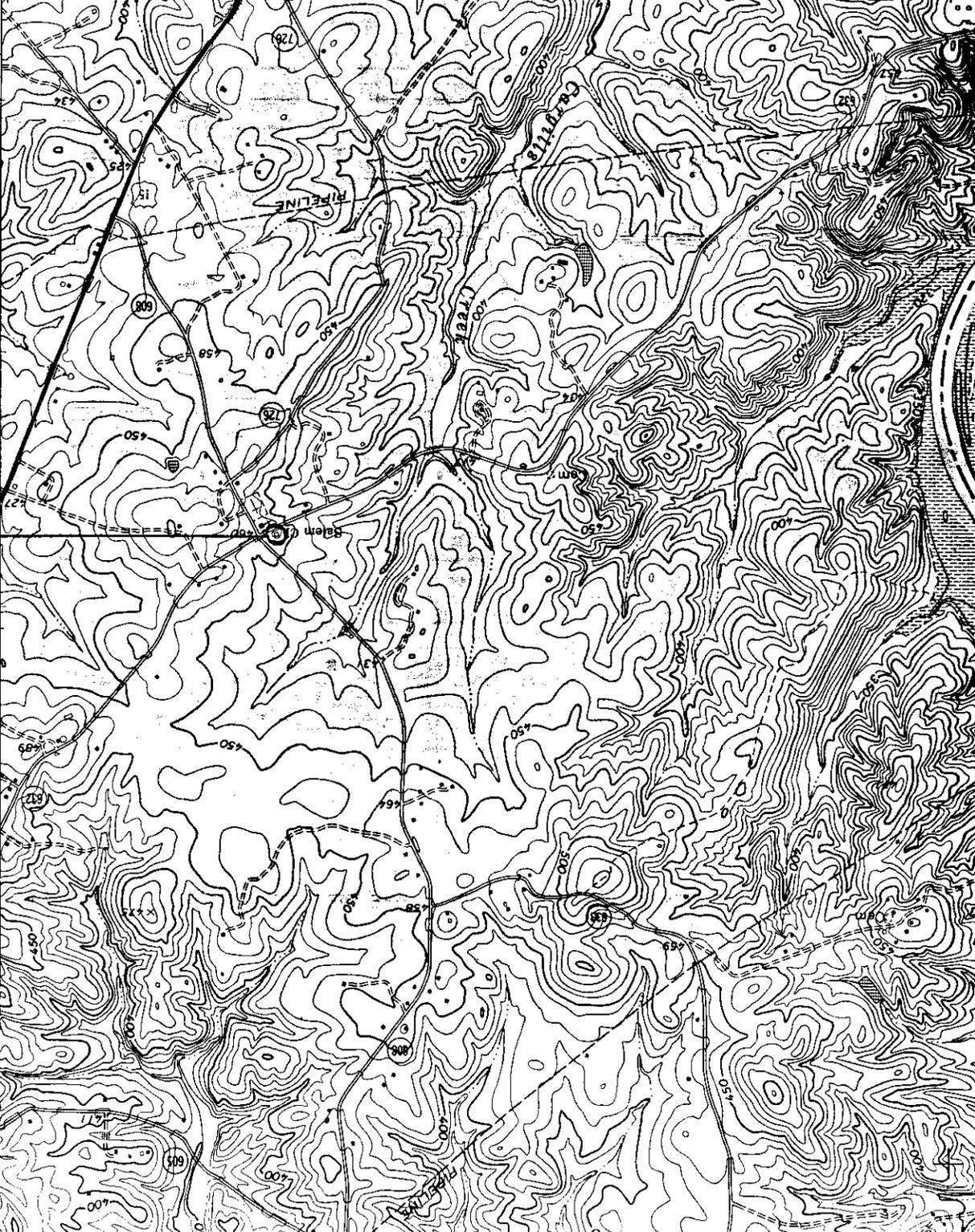


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
 Secondary highway, hard surface
 Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
 Unimproved road

○ Interstate Route
 ◻ U. S. Route
 ○ State Route

40° 36' 45" N
 78° 37' 30" W
 INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1981
 11000m E CLARKSVILLE 12 MI.



CLARKSVILLE NORTH
 SALEM SCHOOL
 VDHR # 19-5121
 UTM: 17407090/7110700

407000m N
 4071
 4073
 4074
 47'30"