

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.

VLR Listed: 6/21/2018
NRHP Listed: 1/14/2019

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Campbell County Training School
Other names/site number: Rustburg School; DHR No. 015-5200
Name of related multiple property listing:
Rosenwald Schools in Virginia (012-5041)
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1470 Village Hwy (Route 24)
City or town: Rustburg State: VA County: Campbell
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD; CONCRETE; METAL

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 Campbell County Training School is a collection of four one-story, frame school buildings constructed between 1922 and the early 1930s in Rustburg, Campbell County, Virginia. The complex is located at the south end of an 8.95-acre parcel. A portion of its construction costs was funded by the Rosenwald Foundation, a charitable organization founded in 1917 to improve education for African Americans primarily in the rural South. The training complex quad is positioned on a gently sloping site at the base of a ridge. The buildings remain substantially intact, although a considerable proportion of extant early fabric, such as banks of windows, is either boarded over for protection or obscured by generally reversible late twentieth century alterations. The four buildings have a great deal in common, being generally constructed with the same methods and types of materials. These include sturdy framing of nominal lumber with diagonal sheathing covered by narrow weatherboards, painted white; as well as concrete or concrete-block foundations, gabled rafter roofs clad with standing-seam sheet metal painted red; exposed rafter tails; extensive banks of double-hung sash windows; and interior walls and ceilings treated with narrow beaded matchboards. The interior wooden trim is *generally* plain, although some is molded or turned. The complex's parcel also contains two non-contributing secondary resources: a c. 1980 concrete-block retaining wall (classified as a structure) and a c. 1990 modular utility building sited behind the school buildings.

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Narrative Description

Site Layout

The training school complex is comprised of a quad of four large frame buildings built between 1922 and 1931. The original c. 1922 school building is at the northwest corner of the quad, with the 1931 auditorium building directly to the south, between the c. 1922 building and the road. Two early 1930s secondary buildings, an industrial shop building and the food service building, are located on the east side of the quad, across a gravel driveway. There is no surviving landscaping of which to speak. The parcel extends a good distance up the wooded hillside to the north. An asphalt driveway enters the center of the complex from the adjacent Village Highway (State Route 20). A second, newer concrete driveway enters the property at its western edge and terminates after curving behind the 1931 auditorium building. Off the northwest corner of the quad is a c. 1980 concrete retaining wall (classified as a structure) that surrounds a grass upon which is a 36 x 23-foot, c. 1990 modular utility building. Both resources postdate the period of significance and are assigned non-contributing status. A poured concrete pad and another retaining wall are a short distance to the south, directly east of the 1922 school building's side elevation.

A. (NW) Classroom Building (1922; contributing)

The first school building on the site had four-classrooms—one per teacher. The 70-foot (north-south) by 62-foot one-story weatherboarded frame building is comprised of two front-gabled sections oriented north-south, with a central recessed entry/porch between them, forming an overall H-plan. Engaged wood pilasters flank the recessed bay, adding a classical flourish to the south façade. The entry has side-by-side, paneled, multiple light doors, each topped with a four-light transom and within simple wood casing. A metal light fixture with a shaded lamp is affixed above each door. The side elevations feature continuous banks of original large 6/6 wood sash windows. All of the windows are currently boarded over on the outside, but one or two remain visible inside the building. The original interior finishes are currently covered by laminate paneling and dropped ceilings that date to the building's use as offices for the county school board and are easily reversible. The wooden flooring is relatively well preserved.

B. (SW) Auditorium Building (c. 1931; contributing)

Located just 25 feet south of the original school building and described in Rosenwald records as a three-room school, the southwestern building in the quad is known to have served as an auditorium. The interior is laid out with a basic auditorium plan including an elevated stage at the west end, surrounded by smaller spaces that could have served as classrooms and offices. The auditorium served the school as a venue for graduations and guest lectures, but was also regularly used by the local African American community for social and other purposes. The building is the most imposing of the complex, its footprint measuring 100 feet by 50 feet. The one-story weatherboarded frame building has an embanked, continuous concrete foundation and a front-gable standing-seam roof. All of the windows are currently boarded over, inside and out, but it is believed that the windows remain in-place. The interior has a tall ceiling appropriate for an auditorium, although it is currently obscured by a dropped ceiling. Some of the original roof

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structural framing is visible where the dropped ceiling has been removed. Originally, the auditorium had one large open room inside, but it was later divided into small offices around a large center room when the building was occupied by school board offices. These alterations are reversible and there are plans to remove the non-historic dropped ceilings, partitions, and laminated paneling and return to the original open auditorium plan.

C. (SE) Shop Building (early 1930s; contributing)

Located 100 feet east of the 1922 school building, the southeastern building in the quad was the industrial trades shop, probably constructed around the same time as the auditorium or slightly later. The elongated rectangular main block of the building measures 92' x 22', built on a concrete block foundation. A shed-roofed concrete-block addition, thought to have been built by vocational students in the 1970s, extends along the entire south side of the building. The main block interior has an unobscured bank of original 12/12 wood sash windows with plain unmolded trim; one 6/6 wood sash in the front window with symmetrically molded trim and turned corner blocks in the southwest corner bathroom; matchboard walls and ceilings; and pine flooring.

D. (NE) Food Service/Cafeteria Building (early 1930s; contributing)

The northeast building in the quad is set back on the lot, 15 feet north of the industrial trades shop building. The 63-foot (north-south) by 24-foot (east-west) main block was built with the same materials and methods as the other four buildings, by the early 1930s, and is in similar condition, with boarded-up windows. The building has a deep rear addition, thought to have been built by vocational students in the 1970s, constructed of concrete block. This addition cannot be seen in aerial views because of encroaching foliage. Oral histories include recollections of the food service area being in the rear addition. The long, open room of the addition has a concrete slab floor and a tall ceiling, and was heated by a woodstove at the front of the room, as evidenced by a brick flue built against the front wall. The main block interior has unobscured 8/8 wood sash windows, matchboard-covered walls and ceilings, some plain and some symmetrically molded window trim with turned corner blocks, and simple light fixtures hanging from the ceiling. In the southeast corner, along the back wall, is a cloakroom with two doorways.

Integrity Analysis

The Campbell County Training School overall has been well maintained and today is in good physical condition but for minor deferred maintenance issues such as exterior paint. Where interior alterations have been made, they are relatively unobtrusive and are reversible due to the availability of historic records and physical evidence of the buildings' original design and materials.

The property has integrity of location, as the former school continues to occupy its original acreage. The campus has a total of 8.95 acres, of which the northern two-thirds is densely wooded. Site visits have not identified any historic resources in the wooded area, but the generally undisturbed character of the property contributes to the property's integrity of setting.

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The property's larger integrity of setting is somewhat intact, although the state correctional facility across the road and a handful of recent residential developments are now part of the landscape.

The Campbell County Training School has high integrity of association as it is one of the handful of segregation-era training schools that remain extant in Virginia. Typically, each county had just one training school, which was intended to provide education up through the eleventh grade. The upper level classes focused on technical education to equip students with skills for obtaining agricultural, industrial, and domestic jobs (three fields that were typically open to African Americans). In addition to the Rosenwald Fund's financial assistance, funding for Rosenwald schools was partially provided by African American parents, who also often donated land, materials, or labor for school projects from the Reconstruction Era through the end of Jim Crow. Campbell County's school board also had to approve the school's construction and operation. Historic records at Fisk University's online database verify that this formula was used for the Campbell County Training School. The former school today conveys its historic association by retention of original building footprints and massing, large banks of windows, and only moderately altered interior plans.

The largely unchanged character of each building lends the property a high level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Only one resource, the Food Service/Cafeteria building, has been expanded, with a concrete block rear addition that dates to the 1970s and is thought to have been built by area vocational students. Each building's integrity of historic materials is very good through retention of original exterior finishes, window sash, doors, and interior finishes such as original flooring, matchstick-covered walls and ceilings, and door and window trim. Where some sash have been damaged or are missing, the retention of examples of the original 6/6 and 12/12 wood sash, however, suggests that in-kind replacements can be fabricated. The workmanship of the former school's original materials also remains apparent on exteriors and interiors of each building, which have endured for almost a century.

The Campbell County Training School possesses integrity of feeling as a former rural training school associated with African American education in Campbell County. The integrity of feeling is expressed by the property's overall rural setting, intact spatial relationships within the complex, and each building's clearly evident integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The school also is an important, tangible cultural resource representative of African Americans' resilience in the face of Jim Crow and their continued legacy today.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1922–1968

Significant Dates

1922

1931

1953

1968

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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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 Campbell County Training School, also known historically as the Rustburg School, is located on a 8.95-acre parcel in the courthouse town of Rustburg in Campbell County, Virginia. The Rustburg School was begun in 1922 on a two-acre plot, using money from the Rosenwald Fund to leverage financial support from the local African-American community as well as the Campbell County school board. The elementary and later training schools provided educational opportunities for several generations of African-American students from Rustburg and across the county. The four one-story, frame buildings comprise a well-preserved example of a training complex, thought to be the only surviving four-building complex in Virginia. The buildings stand on their original sites and each retains considerable original fabric. The school began with a four-teacher school building and was enlarged by addition of three more buildings and three more teachers by the early 1930s. It is an exceptionally rare surviving training school and one of approximately 70 surviving Rosenwald-funded schools of the approximately 380 that were built in Virginia. The training school complex is unusually well preserved and retains sufficient integrity to convey its associational significance at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: African-American, as well as Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Because the complex served African-American students during the era of Jim Crow public school racial segregation until the start of integration, which in Campbell County only began in 1968, the school's assigned period of significance spans from construction of the earliest building in 1922 and ends in 1968. As a well-preserved Julius Rosenwald Fund school built between 1917 and the early 1930s, the Campbell County Training School meets the criteria for listing specified in the Rosenwald Schools in Virginia Multiple Property Documentation Form of 2003.¹

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

Historic Context

The Rosenwald Fund

Beginning in 1912, Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute worked with Julius Rosenwald, the president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, to improve schools for rural African-American communities, culminating in creation of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which operated from 1917 to 1937. The Rosenwald Fund would become a crucial part of the Progressive Era transformation of rural education that began around the turn of the century. During this period, rural schools were placed under the control of school boards, which often did not distribute resources equally to the racially segregated schools of the period, leaving African Americans to teach or learn in less ideal conditions than their white counterparts. The Rosenwald Fund and

¹ Green, Bryan Clark. "Rosenwald Schools in Virginia (012-5041)." Multiple Property National Register nomination report. Washington, DC: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2004.

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other private philanthropic efforts such as the Jeanes Foundation and John F. Slater Fund stepped in and would have an enormous impact in raising the quality of education for African Americans by improving the conditions and standards of rural schools across the American South.

While maintaining racially segregated schools, Virginia school boards gradually took advantage of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to provide up to one-third of construction costs for new schools and encourage local investment. Typically, a local committee was responsible for raising a share of the sums to be used in combination with school board funds. Unlike the Rustburg School, most were intended to serve as elementary schools staffed by one or two teachers. About 50 percent of the Rosenwald schools built in Virginia were two-teacher graded schools, for which the organization typically contributed between \$500 and \$800 toward construction costs.² Each county had only one training school intended to offer education beyond the eighth-grade level; these training schools encompassed multiple buildings. Male students received instruction in industrial and agricultural arts while female students were provided domestic arts and home economics classes.

The Campbell County Training School (Rustburg School) was created in 1922 with erection of its first building for a total cost of \$7,500. The local African-American community contribution was \$800, the school board's "public contribution" \$5,600,³ and the Rosenwald Fund's contribution was \$1,100.⁴ The Campbell County Training School began as a four-teacher school, which meant that it held four classrooms, divided by grade level. The school later expanded to seven teachers, and new buildings were added to accommodate growth. A two-room home economics cottage, thought to have been demolished in the 1950s, was located higher up on the hill (north of the existing quad), at the end of the entrance drive. A dormitory was built for teachers and later became the school kitchen. School Principal Clyde Scott also lived in part of the building. In addition to duties as the principal, Scott also taught classes.⁵ The school buildings were originally heated by stoves in each classroom. Frame privies were provided to the rear of the buildings, later replaced by bathrooms within each building.

Between 1917 and 1932, nearly 5,000 schools, including ancillary buildings such as teachers' cottages, shop buildings, and other infrastructure, were built across the nation, including over 380 schools in Virginia and 16 in Campbell County alone. Campbell County and adjacent Pittsylvania County had the most Rosenwald Schools in Virginia except for Mecklenburg County, which had 17. In total, those in Campbell County were built for \$64,642, with \$47,454 of public funding, \$11,450 from the Rosenwald Fund, and \$5,738 from the local African-American community. Most in Campbell County remained operational until the 1950s, when the county began consolidating schools. Today, few of the Rosenwald schools in Campbell County

² Gibson Worsham, Switchback School National Register nomination, 2012.

³ Campbell County School board minutes show that the public funds for the first building were appropriated in April, 1922. Book 4, p. 91.

⁴ Julius Rosenwald Archives, Special Collections Library, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

⁵ Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

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are extant. The only well-preserved schools built in the county are the Rustburg and Megginson schools. Megginson School, however, is now within Lynchburg city limits.⁶

Criterion A: African-American Education in Campbell County

Training school complexes, limited to one per county, provided industrial and agricultural training to enable young African-American men to find well-paying employment, and for young African-American women to learn “domestics” or efficient housekeeping skills that would enable their employment in more affluent homes. In addition to farming, the curriculum offered to boys included plumbing, carpentry, and masonry. However, most students quit school after the eighth grade to find jobs to help support their families. Most boys found work on farms. Manual labor jobs were plentiful, while those students who completed education through eleventh grade (twelfth grade was not offered at training schools) often were not rewarded with higher-level jobs. Many training schools also could not meet accreditation requirements for high schools, making their diplomas less valuable than those issued by whites-only high schools. Jim Crow segregation laws and prevalent racial prejudice meant that higher-level jobs for well-educated African Americans were rare.⁷

The original Rustburg School built in 1922 as an elementary school (grades 1-6) became part of the Campbell County Training School by 1926.⁸ The 1922 building was erected for a total cost of \$7,500. The local African-American community contribution was \$800, the school board’s “public contribution” \$5,600, and the Rosenwald Fund contribution was \$1,100.⁹

In June 1925, the Campbell County School Board appropriated \$200 to hire Thomas W. Tweedy, known as Reverend Tweedy, as the appointed “colored [sic] agricultural demonstration agent.” Tweedy went on to become the first principal of the training school. In fact, it was he and Gabe Hunt, an African American man who had been born into slavery and thus denied formal education, who raised the local community match for the Rosenwald School construction, in part by mortgaging their own homes. Such personal sacrifices were common among the African American community, which valued educational opportunities as a way to uplift younger generations.¹⁰

Construction of a three-teacher annex building was also funded by the Rosenwald Fund under the 1930-1931 budget, several years after the school became a training school for students who had completed the 6th grade elsewhere. The Rustburg School had begun with four teachers working in the 1922 building, but after designation as a training school, its faculty expanded to seven or more teachers. The first class to graduate from the two-year training program (equivalent to grades 7-8) was in 1929. In 1927, R. H. Early wrote in *Campbell County*

⁶ Katrina Koerting, “Preserving Campbell County’s Rosenwald Legacy” 2015.

⁷ Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

⁸ R. H. Early, *Campbell County Chronicles*, 1927: 173.

⁹ Julius Rosenwald Archives, Special Collections Library, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

¹⁰ Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

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Chronicles, “Elementary Schools are provided for the education of colored residents in the county and through the aid of the Jeanes and Slater funds and the State Board of Education, a negro training school has been established in Rustburg. This institution provides two-year high school course and instruction in manual training and domestic science: A negro supervisor is employed at these schools...Effort is being made to supply the county with Rosenwald form of building to meet increased demand for school buildings.”

As a training school serving grades 7 and 8, and eventually expanding to grades 7–11, the Rustburg School was the only post-sixth-grade public education available to African Americans in Campbell County. African Americans were deprived of an opportunity to complete twelfth grade at any school in the county until the end of school segregation arrived in 1968-1969, when a new high school was built across the road from the training school.

Although all of Campbell County’s African-American schools were placed under school board administration from their inception, they did not receive funding equal to schools for white students. Nevertheless, former students of the training school, interviewed in 2017, recalled that the Campbell County Training School’s buildings were considered to be nice and functional, the buildings and grounds were always well maintained, and the students, teachers, and the community took great pride in their school. The students were treated kindly at the school, received an excellent education, and have enduring respect for the teachers and principals. There was no pervasive feeling that their school was somehow inferior to that of their white counterparts.¹¹

After desegregation, the Campbell County Training School closed. The buildings later were used to house offices for the county school board’s offices, at which time the former auditorium building’s main large interior space was divided with partition walls and dropped ceilings. The 1922 school building also was used as offices. The other two buildings provided storage space. The property remained in the ownership of Campbell County until 2016 when the current owner, a non-profit organization, acquired it with plans to return the buildings to community use.

Criterion C: School Architecture

The Rosenwald Fund brought notable improvements to African-American schools with regard to their location, layout, orientation, building design, furnishings, curriculum, staffing, and equipment and sanitation. From the beginning, designs provided by Tuskegee architecture professors placed greater emphasis on natural light and ventilation in a 1915 pamphlet, “The Negro Rural School and its Relation to the Community, in which were designs for a one-teacher school, two variations of a five-teacher school, two teacher residences, an industrial building, and an outhouse privy.”¹²

¹¹ Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

¹² Mary S. Hoffschwelle, *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South* (Gainesville, FL: University of Gainesville Press 2006), 82-83.

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In 1920, responsibility for school design was transferred to Rosenwald Fund director Samuel L. Smith in the new Rosenwald Foundation office in Nashville, Tennessee. Smith and his colleagues enlarged the selection of designs, published under the title *Community School Plans* in 1921, first appearing in book form in 1924, to include 17 plans for schools accommodating from one to seven teachers. Smith made careful use of natural light, providing separate designs for buildings that would be oriented east or west and those that would face north or south. There were also new plans for privies, industrial buildings, and teachers' cottages.¹³



Figure 1. 1922 School Building at Campbell County Training School (image courtesy of Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database).

While the Campbell County Training School buildings each met the rigorous standards of the Rosenwald Fund program, none of them conforms to the designs published in Smith's *Community School Plans*. It is possible that the 1922 building concept was envisioned before Smith's designs were available. The as-built plan for the c. 1922 four-teacher school building only loosely resembles "Floor Plan No. 4-A, Four Teacher

Community School, To Face North or South Only," An H-shaped plan with a recessed entry porch at the center of the south-facing elevation, the published

design features an auditorium and stage at the center, between two parallel classroom wings, while the as-built plan (Figure 1) omits the auditorium altogether and pushes the two classroom wings much closer together. The published plan does include a small library in one of the wings, between two classrooms, and Rosenwald Fund expenditures for the Rustburg School included \$105 for a library that likely was located within the four-teacher building.¹⁴

The three other extant buildings, including the separate auditorium/three-teacher classroom edifice, bear little resemblance to any of the published Rosenwald plans. Nevertheless, the construction methods, materials, and finishes of all four training school buildings are precisely those specified in narrative form in Smith's book of designs, including excavations, foundations, flues, framing timber, sheathing, weatherboarding, exterior and interior finish, roof, interior walls and ceilings (e.g. well-seasoned narrow tongue-and-groove boards), wainscoting, flooring, doors, windows (e.g. "breeze windows") and moveable partitions.¹⁵

Registration Requirements

¹³ Samuel Smith, *Community School Plans, 1924*. <https://www.historysouth.org/schoolplans/>

¹⁴ Julius Rosenwald Archives, Special Collections Library, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

¹⁵ Smith, *Community School Plans*, 25-27.

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As a well-preserved Rosenwald School in Virginia built between 1917 and the early 1930s utilizing funds provided by the Julius Rosenwald fund, the Campbell County Training School fulfills the registration requirements provided by the Rosenwald Schools in Virginia (012-5041) Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD). The modest, one-story, wood-frame school buildings retain original design, workmanship, and materials that are based on Smith's architectural publication *Community School Plans*. Although none of the buildings strictly follows the published designs, their documented association with the Rosenwald program and use of finishes as specified by Smith demonstrate that they conform to specifications promulgated for educational facilities by the Rosenwald Fund. Further, the Campbell County Training School retains its original location and spatial relationships among the school buildings, but for the loss of the home economics cottage that once stood at the north end of the complex. In recent decades, the property's rural setting has seen a few newer suburban-style housing development, as well as construction of a state correctional facility, but these are sporadic and low-density intrusions. Given the property's high degree of architectural integrity, the Campbell County Training School meets the MPD's registration requirements for listing under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: African American and Education and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview with Louise Breeding, Jennette Briggs, Mary Cundiff, Bettie Douglas, Allen Loving, Lorenzo Megginson, Millicent Nash, Cliff Tweedy. Interview by Michael Pulice, April 19, 2017.

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Smith, S.L. *Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3*. Nashville, TN: Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1924.

Worsham, Gibson. Switchback School, Bath County, Virginia. National Register nomination, 2013.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

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- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR File No. 015-5200

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.95 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: 37.280050 | Longitude: -79.090240 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.280080 | Longitude: -79.089050 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.276520 | Longitude: -79.089030 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.276500 | Longitude: -79.090170 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD

1. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Campbell County Training School
Name of Property

Campbell County, Virginia
County and State

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

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

The historic boundary conforms precisely to that of tax parcel 34A-23-15 as recorded by Campbell County, Virginia. The true and correct boundary is shown on the accompanying Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary is drawn to include the entirety of the school's original campus and acreage associated with it during the period of significance. In addition to capturing the historic setting, the boundary encompasses all known historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael J. Pulice
organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources
street & number: 962 Kime Ln.
city or town: Salem state: VA zip code: 24153
e-mail: michael.pulice@dhr.virginia.gov
telephone: 540-387-5443
date: April 2018

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.

Campbell County Training School
Name of Property

Campbell County, Virginia
County and State

Photo Log

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Campbell County Training School

Town: Rustburg, Virginia

County: Campbell State: Virginia

Photographer: Michael Pulice

Date Photographed: December 13, 2016

Location of Digital Images: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Photo 1 of 10. View: 1922 Classroom Building (Northwest Building), looking northeast.

Photo 2 of 10. View: 1922 Classroom Building (Northwest Building), front entry.

Photo 3 of 10. View: 1922 Classroom Building (Northwest Building), looking west.

Photo 4 of 10. View: 1922 Classroom Building (Northwest Building), looking south-southwest.

Photo 5 of 10. View: C. 1931 Auditorium Building (Southwest Building), looking west-southwest.

Photo 6 of 10. View: Early 1930s Food Service (Northeast) and Shop (Southeast) Buildings, looking east.

Photo 7 of 10. View: Early 1930s Food Service (Northeast) and Shop (Southeast) Buildings, looking northeast.

Photo 8 of 10. View: Early 1930s Shop Building (Southeast Building) interior, north wall.

Photo 9 of 10. View: Early 1930s Food Service Building (Northeast Building) interior, south wall.

Photo 10 of 10. View: Early 1930s Food Service Building (Northeast Building) interior, cloak rooms.

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.).

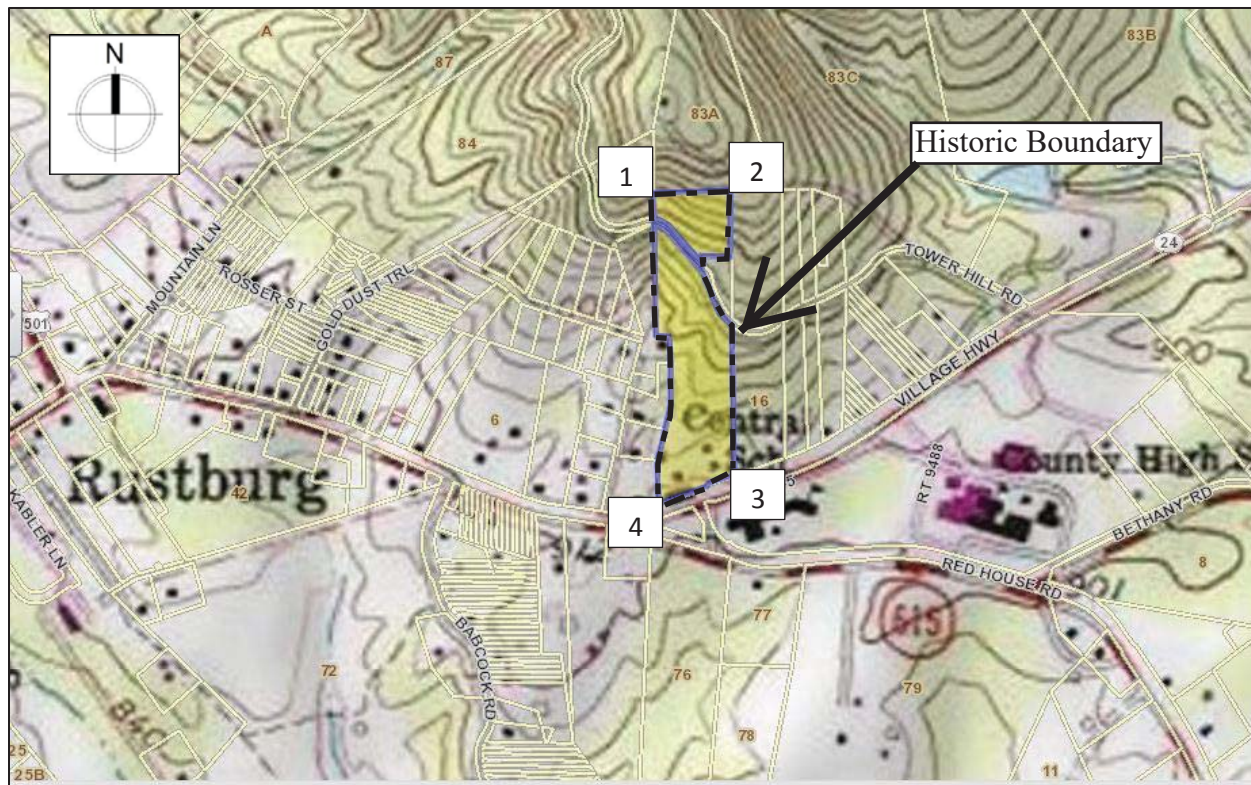
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

LOCATION MAP

Campbell County Training School

Campbell County, VA

DHR No. 015-5200



Campbell County Training School, Rustburg, Virginia

Parcel ID 34A-23-15 8.95 acres

Parcel Corner Coordinates

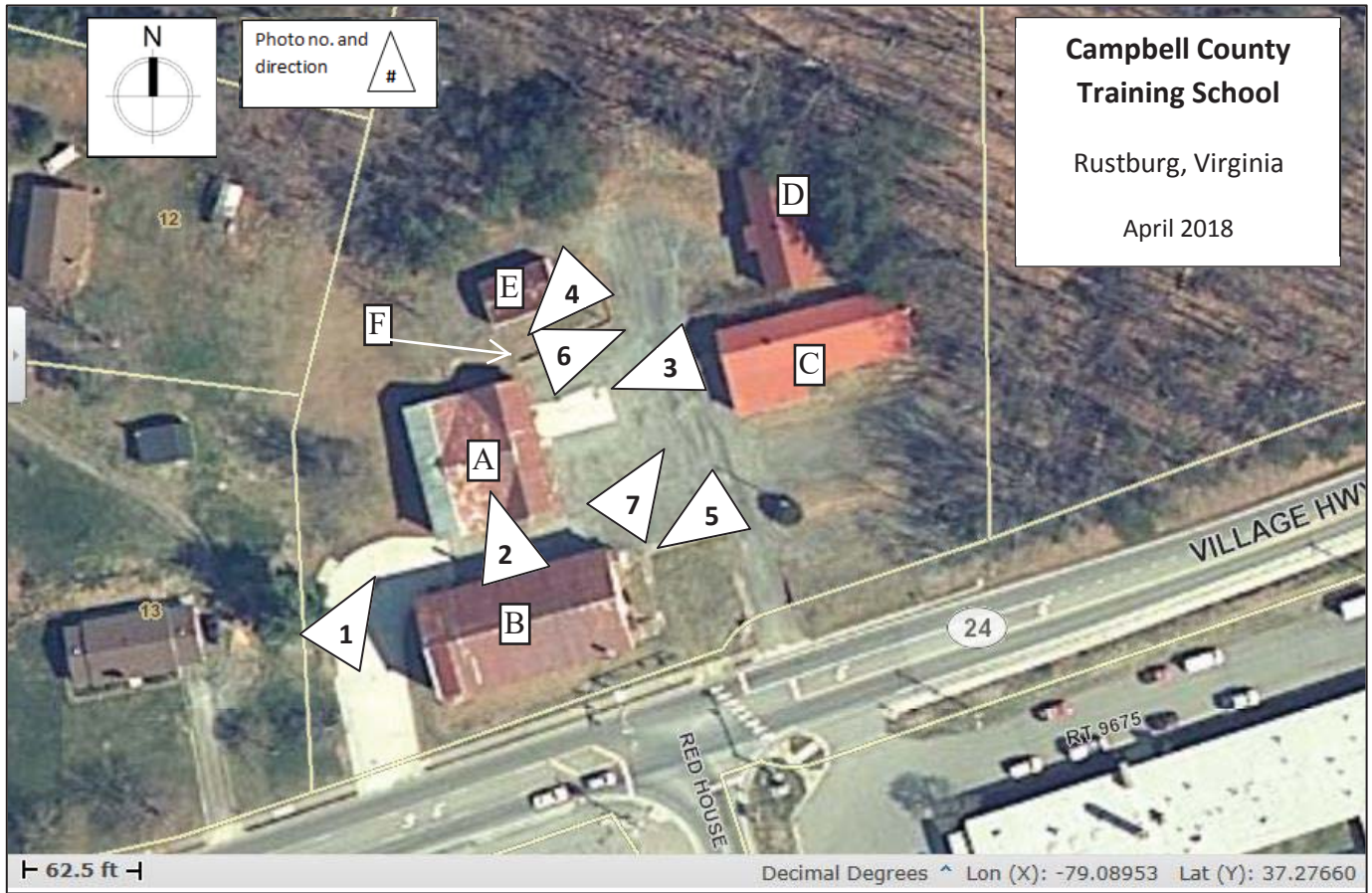
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.280050 | Longitude: -79.090240 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.280080 | Longitude: -79.089050 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.276520 | Longitude: -79.089030 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.276500 | Longitude: -79.090170 |

SKETCH MAP/ PHOTO KEY

Campbell County Training School

Campbell County, VA

DHR No. 015-5200



List of Resources

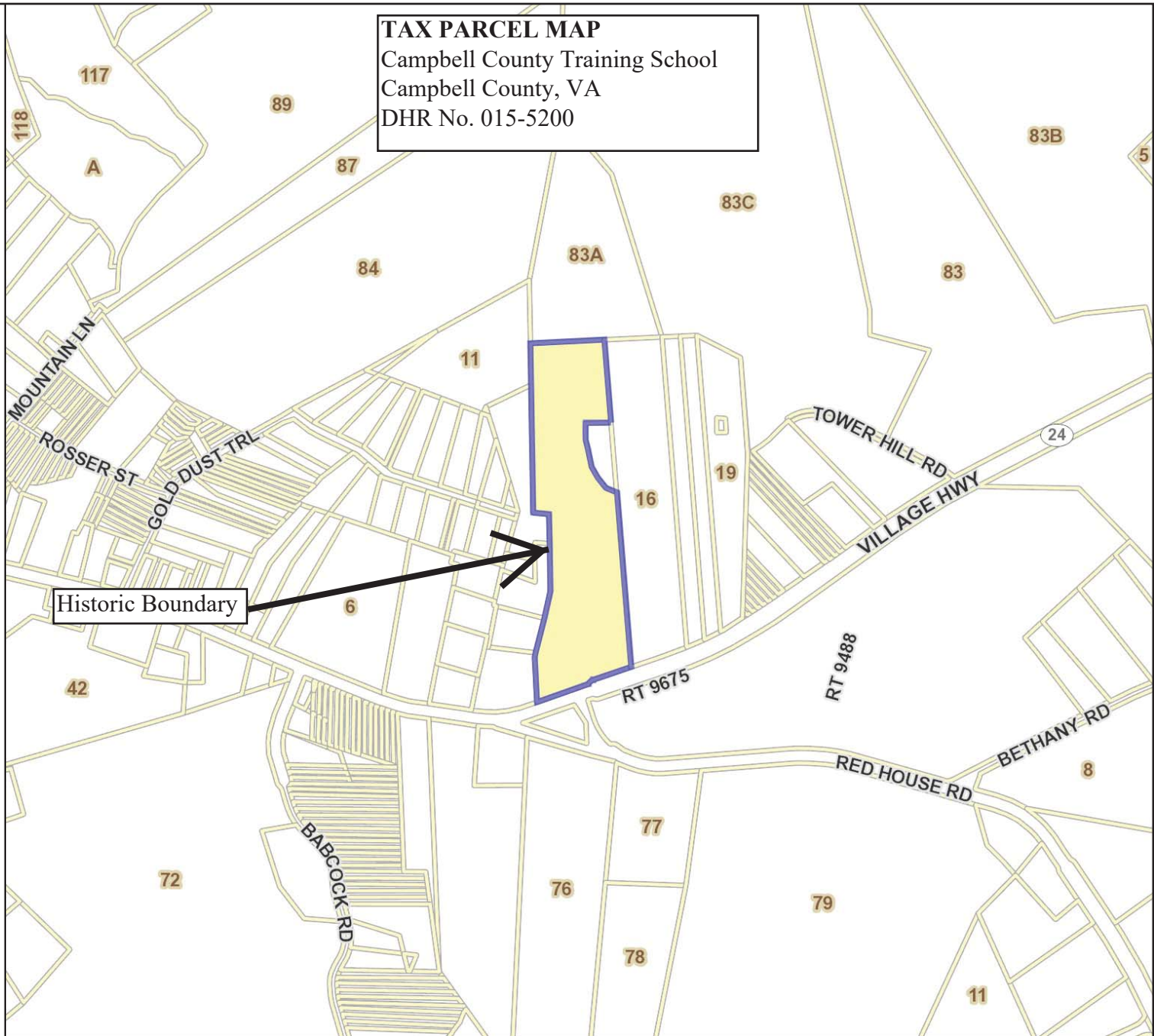
- A. (NW) Classroom Building (1922; contributing)
- B. (SW) Auditorium Building (c. 1931; contributing)
- C. (SE) Shop Building (early 1930s; contributing)
- D. (NE) Food Service/Cafeteria Building (early 1930s; contributing)
- E. C. 1990 Modular Building (noncontributing)
- F. C. 1980 Retaining Wall (noncontributing structure)

Campbell County, VA

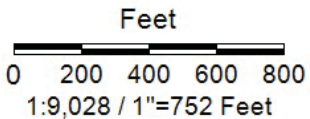
Legend

- Street Names
- Lot Numbers
- Parcels
- County Boundary
- HiddenRoadCenterline

TAX PARCEL MAP
Campbell County Training School
Campbell County, VA
DHR No. 015-5200



Historic Boundary



Title: Parcels

Date: 1/26/2017

DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and Campbell County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.