

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06000219

Date of Listing: April 5, 2006

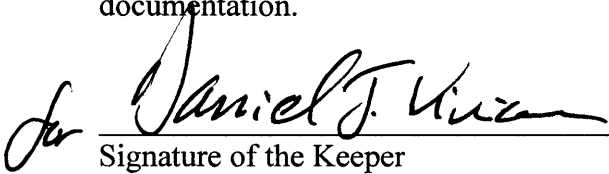
Property Name: Bodenham (Colored) School

County: Giles

State: Tennessee

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

April 24, 2006
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Statement of Significance

In relation to Criterion A, "Ethnic Heritage: Black" is hereby added as an area of significance, to more accurately reflect the significance of the property.

[This change was made at the request of the National Register staff of the Tennessee SHPO.]

The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

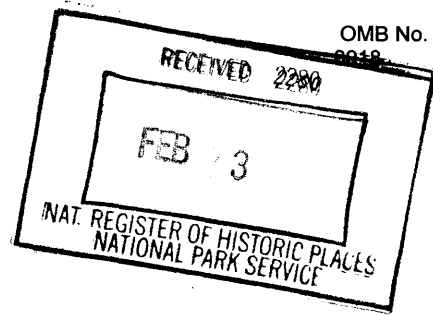
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

(Oct. 1990)

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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bodenham (Colored) School

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 830 Gimlet Creek Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Bodenham

vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Giles

code 055

zip code 38464

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Herbert L. Hays
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/21/06
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other,
(explain:)

for
Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4.5.06

Bodenham (Colored) School
Name of Property

Giles County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

VACANT

RELIGION: church-related facility

SOCIAL: community center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: gable front

foundation STONE

walls WOOD

CONCRETE

roof METAL; WOOD

other BRICK

CONCRETE

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1956

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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:
Middle Tennessee State University;
First Missionary Baptist Church, Bodenham

Bodenham (Colored) School
Name of Property

Giles County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2 acres Bodenham, Tenn 59 SE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 484223 3900722
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth H. Moore, Research Fellow
organization Center for Historic Preservation, MTSU date November 4, 2005
street & number Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Bodenham First Missionary Baptist Church, attn: Rev. A.L. Hayes or Dr. Jeff Williams
street & number 830 Gimlet Creek Road telephone 800-342-8262
city or town Lawrenceburg state TN zip code 38464

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 listing. 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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

7. Physical Description

The Bodenham School property is located in rural Giles County, Tennessee, in the unincorporated community of Bodenham. It was built on a grade tucked into the slope of a hill along Gimlet Creek Road. The property includes a 1937 one-room rural school, a concrete trough attached to a well house located just southeast of the school, and a church at the northwest corner of the lot. The wood frame school is covered with weatherboard siding and has a mismatched collection of windows of various sizes. Both the school building and the concrete trough and attached well house are contributing resources. The church building originally dates to 1912, but substantial nonhistoric alterations and additions make it a noncontributing resource. The Bodenham School is a significant intact example of a 1930s rural African-American school building.

Built in 1937 by local builders, the Bodenham School is a rural vernacular rectangular-shaped building with a gable-front roof. It faces south toward Gimlet Creek Road and is set into a hill northwest of the building. The school has a single-bay inset entry porch at the southeast corner. The building is wood frame covered in weatherboard and has a foundation of rough-cut stone, a gabled metal roof, and a central brick chimney. The school appears to have few changes that do not detract from its architectural significance. Three exterior windows, two on the rear, or north, façade and one on the west façade, have been boarded from both the exterior and interior. Inconsistencies in window and pane size suggest the scarcity of materials and the use of available resources during construction. All windows are historic.

The front, or south, façade contains one four-over-four double-hung wood window on the west end, two sets of paired six-over-six double-hung wood windows in the center, a single-bay inset entry porch with wood posts and rails on the east end, and a wood vent in the gable end of the roof. The westernmost window is taller and contains larger panes than the central paired windows. A five-panel wood door is set in the porch and faces toward the south.

The east façade contains a set of triple double-hung wood windows in the center comparable in size to the central windows of the front façade. Also visible on the east façade is the single-bay inset porch on the south end of the facade. The northernmost two windows of the east façade are nine-over-nine while the third is nine-over-four, suggesting a possible replacement of the bottom sash. A set of concrete steps leads up to the entry porch from the east.

The west and north façades of the school are less visible due to the terrain of the property. The west façade contains a door at the southernmost end. No steps currently lead to this door from the exterior. The north portion of this façade contains three evenly spaced windows. The southernmost two windows are four-over-four double-hung wood windows, similar to the westernmost window on the front façade. The rear window has been boarded but is the same size as the two visible windows. This boarded window is less visible than the front two due to the sloping terrain at the rear of the building.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

The rear, or north, façade of the school contains two boarded-up windows at each end that are roughly the size of the windows on the west façade. The rear boarded-up windows are largely hidden by the hill behind the school, but are slightly visible from the small drive behind the structure.

In plan, the building appears similar to that of a one-teacher Rosenwald School plan. The single-bay inset entry porch leads into a single classroom with a raised stage at the north end of the room. The walls of the interior and the front of the stage are covered with beaded boards. A historic chalkboard covers the majority of the rear wall behind the stage. At the south end of the classroom two sets of double doors now lead into a kitchen area. Between the doors, a pass-through opening has been cut into the wall above a counter to allow movement between the two sections of the building. This alteration likely dates to the conversion of the building to a community center in 1963. This front section was originally used as a space for basic vocational instruction and for other school activities. On the interior, the building retains its original wood wall, wood ceiling, and wood floor materials. Aside from the addition of the pass-through at the front, the interior of the building, like the exterior, appears unchanged from its original form.

The property contains one additional contributing resource, a small rectangular-shaped concrete trough with an attached concrete block well house in the southeast portion of the yard in front of the school. The trough and well house were historically connected and date to the early history of the school building. A pitched roof covers the well house and the trough is connected to the west side of the structure. These water troughs and well houses were typical components of rural school buildings during the first half of the twentieth century as seen in the Durham's Chapel and Scattersville School yards in rural Sumner County.

A noncontributing church building, the Bodenham First Missionary Baptist Church, lies northwest of the school and is accessed by two drives from Gimlet Creek Road, one from the east that leads behind the school and the other from the western portion of the property in front of the church. The church building originally was built in 1912, but the original structure is no longer visible due to late twentieth-century additions. The main portion of the church is front-gabled and faces toward the east. A front gabled addition is attached at the entrance and contains metal double doors. A side-gable wing stretches to the south and a small addition toward the north sits at the northwest corner of the building. The visible portions of the building are constructed of concrete block and the gable ends are covered with nonhistoric siding. Due to substantial alterations and additions, this is a noncontributing resource.

The terrain of the property visually and physically separates the contributing school and trough from the noncontributing church building. These contributing resources represent an intact example of a rural African-American school operating from the 1930s until the 1960s. The school closed in 1963, but the building continued in use until 2001 as a community center and for church

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

activities. The building currently stands vacant, but remains largely unchanged from its earliest form.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

8. Statement of Significance

Bodenham School is being nominated under Criterion A as a representation of early-mid twentieth century educational trends in rural African-American communities prior to integration. Rural African-American schools such as Bodenham were scattered throughout the county in almost every community prior to the consolidation efforts of the late-1940s and 1950s. Bodenham is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture as an intact example of a 1930s rural African-American one-room school building. Its form is derived from standardized plans and it features an interesting array of windows of various sizes. The school also falls under criteria consideration A as it is owned by a religious institution, the Bodenham Missionary Baptist Church. Bodenham School opened in 1937 and operated until 1963 when its program was consolidated with that of Bridgeforth Elementary in Pulaski. Following its use as a school, the building served for a number of years as a community center and interim church fellowship hall and is now vacant. The building continues to retain a high level of integrity.

Bodenham School opened in 1937 as a one-room, one-teacher school for students in grades 1-8. A second teacher was added at some point during the school's operation. Courses taught at Bodenham emphasized the academic curriculum of the school, but also included vocational instruction in its program. In addition to academic courses such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, the vocational component of the school included basic skills such as woodworking and needlework as well as 4-H instruction in home economics and agriculture. These vocational opportunities prepared students for the agricultural or the skilled labor force and were particularly important since the lack of transportation to the county's black high school in Pulaski and the need for agricultural laborers prevented many students from receiving a high school education. The instruction in both academic and vocational courses gave students the option of continuing for a high school education or excelling in their potential vocation.

Education was an important part of African-American life in Giles County and educational facilities served as centers for community life and activity. As early as 1869, deed records show land purchased in a number of districts of Giles County for the building of schools. Many of these deeds contained a clause stipulating that the buildings would be used both as schools and as churches.¹ The community of Bodenham established one of the first school/church combinations in the 1870s known as Chestnut Grove #5. This school was located west of the 1937 Bodenham School and continued in operation until Bodenham School opened. Although no county school buses served the black school, the Giles County school bus route map from 1935-1936 shows Chestnut Grove #5 on a site south of Gimlet Creek Road and north of Highway 64. These maps also show a cluster of black elementary school children living in close proximity to Chestnut Grove

¹ Margarette Jordan Savage. *Finding Our Past: History of Black Education in Giles County, 1920-1970*. Fayetteville: Horton Publishing, 1986, 21.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

#5.² Bodenham School's location just east of this site allowed for an easy transfer of students to the new school in 1937.

By the 1930s, African-American schools were located in almost every community in Giles County. Almost all of these were elementary schools as few students continued their education to the high school level. Most went to work to provide additional income for their family rather than continue on for additional schooling. A full high school education was not extended to black students in Giles County until the 1931-1932 school term when Broadview School merged with Pulaski City School under the operation of the City of Pulaski and added a twelfth grade to its curriculum. For students living outside of the city of Pulaski, a tuition fee was required to attend this school. The first free county-operated black public high school, Bridgeforth High, opened in the spring of 1937 and took in grades 9-12 from Pulaski City School. However, the absence of a school bus system for black students until 1945 made it extremely difficult for most high-school aged children to take advantage of the county's one black public high school.³ As a result, the elementary and community schools were an integral part of African-American life in Giles County throughout the history of the segregated school system. The 1935-1936 school bus route map shows thirty-six African-American schools operating prior to the construction of Bodenham, thirty-five elementary schools and Pulaski City School for grades 1-12.⁴

Bodenham School was built with county and community funds in 1937 adjacent to the Bodenham First Missionary Baptist Church. Like many rural schools in Giles County, it was associated with a community church that received a rental fee from the county school board for the use of their property. Bodenham Church received \$3.00 per month during the 1947-1948 school year, and by 1950, this amount was raised to \$50.00 per year. This was a common arrangement in the county between rural churches and the school board; like Bodenham, Willow Grove Church in Giles County received \$3.00 per month in the mid-1940s, but by 1950, it was paid only \$30.00.⁵

Prior to the construction of the Bodenham First Missionary Baptist Church building in 1912, the congregation met in a log cabin in Lawrence County and was known as Chestnut Grove Baptist Church. In 1912, a piece of land on a hill along Gimlet Creek Road was purchased for \$15.00 from Mr. W.H. Kimbrough and his wife. Reverend A.J. Gilbert was the first pastor of the new church while William Howard, Spencer Howard, Williss McLean, Austin Tarpley, and Don Buchanan served as deacons.⁶ The school was built in 1937 on an adjacent parcel of land. The church owned the school throughout its operation and continued to receive a rental fee from the

² U.S. Office of Education, State of Tennessee: County Educational Maps, 1935-1936/prepared by United States Office of Education in Cooperation with State Department of Education in Connection with Study of Local School Units (Nashville: Tennessee State Department of Education, 193[6]).

³ Savage, 28, 30.

⁴ U.S. Office of Education.

⁵ Ibid, 38.

⁶ Bodenham Missionary Baptist Church, "History of the First Baptist Church," Bodenham Missionary Baptist Church, Bodenham, TN.; Johnny Phelps, *Picture Giles County* (Pulaski: Pulaski Publishing, 1996), 55.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
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county until 1963 with the consolidation of Bodenham School with Bridgeforth Elementary in Pulaski. At this time, the school building was converted to use as a community center.

In addition to the academic and vocational instruction received at Bodenham and other rural schools in the county, extracurricular activities were a considerable aspect of both the school and the community. These activities included athletic events, an annual field day meet, a beautification day, a county-wide spelling bee, and agricultural and home demonstration clubs. The Annual Field Day Meet in Pulaski was particularly successful in encouraging community involvement in the activities of Bodenham School and other community schools. First held in 1936, the day commenced with a parade displaying floats built by many of the county's rural communities. Students from the various schools were judged in several competitions including woodworking, needlework, games, and basketball. This event continued for several years and generated much competition between the black schools of Giles County.

The Bodenham students participated in activities at the school itself, including school 4-H activities and county-wide events such as Beautification Day. The Beautification Day contest sparked considerable community support for the schools across the county. Students, teachers, and parents all contributed to improve the appearance of their community school by painting, repairing, and landscaping the building and grounds in the weeks prior to the contest. On the day of the competition, officials sent by the school board judged each school based on the work of each of the communities.⁷ Bodenham School played an active role in these events during its years of operation. They involved not only students, but also members of the Bodenham community. Events such as these demonstrate the importance of the schools to their communities and the pride taken in their activities and physical appearance. School such as Bodenham acted as centers of community life and encouraged substantial involvement from local residents.

During the years following the construction of Bodenham School, Giles County underwent significant changes in the operation of its rural schools. These changes were particularly substantial following World War II. In 1945 the school board began providing bus transportation to black students. This allowed students to attend school in Pulaski where they could continue their education to the high school level. Two buses began running in the north and south parts of the county while small funds were also provided to teachers to transport students in their own cars. Adding to the decline in enrollment in the county's rural schools, many black residents began moving out of rural communities into towns such as Pulaski, forcing many of the rural schools to close. The county continued to operate four two-teacher schools, including Bodenham, but the number of one-teacher schools declined from thirty-two to nine between 1945 and 1954.⁸ During this post-war period, many of the rural schools were consolidated into Bridgeforth Elementary. Bodenham School was consolidated with Bridgeforth in 1963. By 1964, only four rural schools

⁷ Savage, 33, 40.

⁸ Ibid, 42-43.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

remained open, Anthony Hill, Davis Academy, Holt's Elementary, and Waco School.⁹ The integration of Giles County schools in 1965 marked the end of this period of black schools that were so important in the lives of their communities.

The architectural form of Bodenham School also contributes to the significance of the structure. The school was constructed with county and community funds in 1937 and its form is typical of rural schools for both blacks and whites during the first half of the twentieth century. The largest influence over the design and construction of rural black school buildings during this period stemmed from the efforts of the Rosenwald School Fund. The Rosenwald program began in 1912 and was active until 1932. During this time, the Fund provided for the construction of five schools in Giles County, Davis Academy, Anthony Hill, Holt's Elementary, Poplar Hill, and Waco. Although Bodenham School was not constructed with Rosenwald funds, its form clearly derives from the Rosenwald plans widely available at that time. Bodenham School shares a similar form and plan with these Rosenwald designs, particularly with the Rosenwald "One Teacher East or West Facing Plan." This plan consists of a single-bay inset entry porch, a single classroom, and a series of industrial and cloakrooms along the front of the building. At Bodenham, the building is oriented toward the south, and the classroom runs the length of the building rather than the width, as in the Rosenwald Plan, with windows along the east and west sides of the classroom. Although the interior arrangement is slightly altered, Bodenham appears very similar to the Rosenwald plan from the exterior.

Bodenham School and the five Rosenwald schools in the county were all constructed of frame and are generally rectangular front- or side-gable structures. Unlike these schools receiving philanthropic support, Bodenham School was constructed exclusively with community and county funds. Resulting differences between Bodenham and the Rosenwald schools are seen in the materials which were more uniform in the county's Rosenwald schools. In particular, the windows at Bodenham vary in size throughout the building. This lack of standardization suggests the use of available materials or materials donated by the community for the construction of the school as opposed to the Rosenwald Fund providing for these materials. Although these differences are evident, when looking at the plan and form of the structure, its builders appear to have been familiar with the Rosenwald plans, or at least with the county's Rosenwald schools that were all standing in 1937.

The Rosenwald plans and their influence on other schools such as Bodenham were recognized for their efficiency in both cost and function and were widely known across the South. As vocational education in rural counties increased during the first half of the twentieth century, school boards employed these designs as models for schoolhouses for both blacks and whites, regardless of Rosenwald funding. The use of these designs for both races worked to challenge the ideology behind segregated schooling without disrupting the racial structure of the school system.¹⁰

⁹ Ibid, 51-52.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

The Bodenham School is significant both for its architecture and as a representation of rural African-American education prior to integration. Many black school buildings from this period are no longer standing or have been significantly altered and the Bodenham School provides an intact example of this rural school type. The presence of this building continues to represent the important role the school played in the life and development of the Bodenham community.

Since the school closed in 1963, the building has been used as a community center and as an interim fellowship hall for church activities and classes. The building has been vacant since 2001, but remains intact and largely unaltered from its original form forty years after ceasing operation as a school.

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Giles County, Tennessee

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bodenham Missionary Baptist Church. "History of the First Baptist Church." Bodenham Missionary Baptist Church, Bodenham, TN

National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Rosenwald School Initiative." <
<http://www.rosenwaldschools.com/index.html>> (5 July 2005).

Phelps, Johnny. *Picture Giles County*. Pulaski: Pulaski Publishing, 1996.

Savage, Margarette Jordan. *Finding Our Past: History of Black Education in Giles County, 1920-1970*. Fayetteville: Horton Printing, 1986.

U.S. Office of Education. "State of Tennessee: County Educational Maps, 1935-1936" prepared by United States Office of Education in Cooperation with State Department of Education in Connection with Study of Local School Units. Nashville: Tennessee State Department of Education, 193[6].

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Bodenham School is shown as the two-acre parcel number 32 on the accompanying Giles County, Tennessee, Tax Map 72. The scale of the map is 1"=400'. This is the only scale map available for this area of Giles County.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries contain all of the historic property associated with the Bodenham School and the Bodenham First Missionary Baptist Church and represent the current and historic legal boundaries owned by the church at this location. The legal boundaries are shown as parcel number 32 on Giles County, Tennessee, Tax Map 72.

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Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

Photographs

Photos by: Dr. Leslie N. Sharp
Center for Historic Preservation
Middle Tennessee State University
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Date: July 2005

1 of 13

Bodenham School: Site. Photographer facing northwest.

2 of 13

Bodenham School: East façade. Photographer facing west.

3 of 13

Bodenham School: Southeast corner. Photographer facing northwest.

4 of 13

Bodenham School: South façade. Photographer facing north.

5 of 13

Bodenham School: Porch. Photographer facing north.

6 of 13

Bodenham School: Southwest corner. Photographer facing northeast.

7 of 13

Bodenham School: Northwest corner. Photographer facing southeast.

8 of 13

Bodenham School: North façade. Photographer facing southwest.

9 of 13

Bodenham School: Interior classroom. Photographer facing west.

10 of 13

Bodenham School: Interior classroom. Photographer facing east.

11 of 13

Bodenham School: Interior classroom. Photographer facing northwest.

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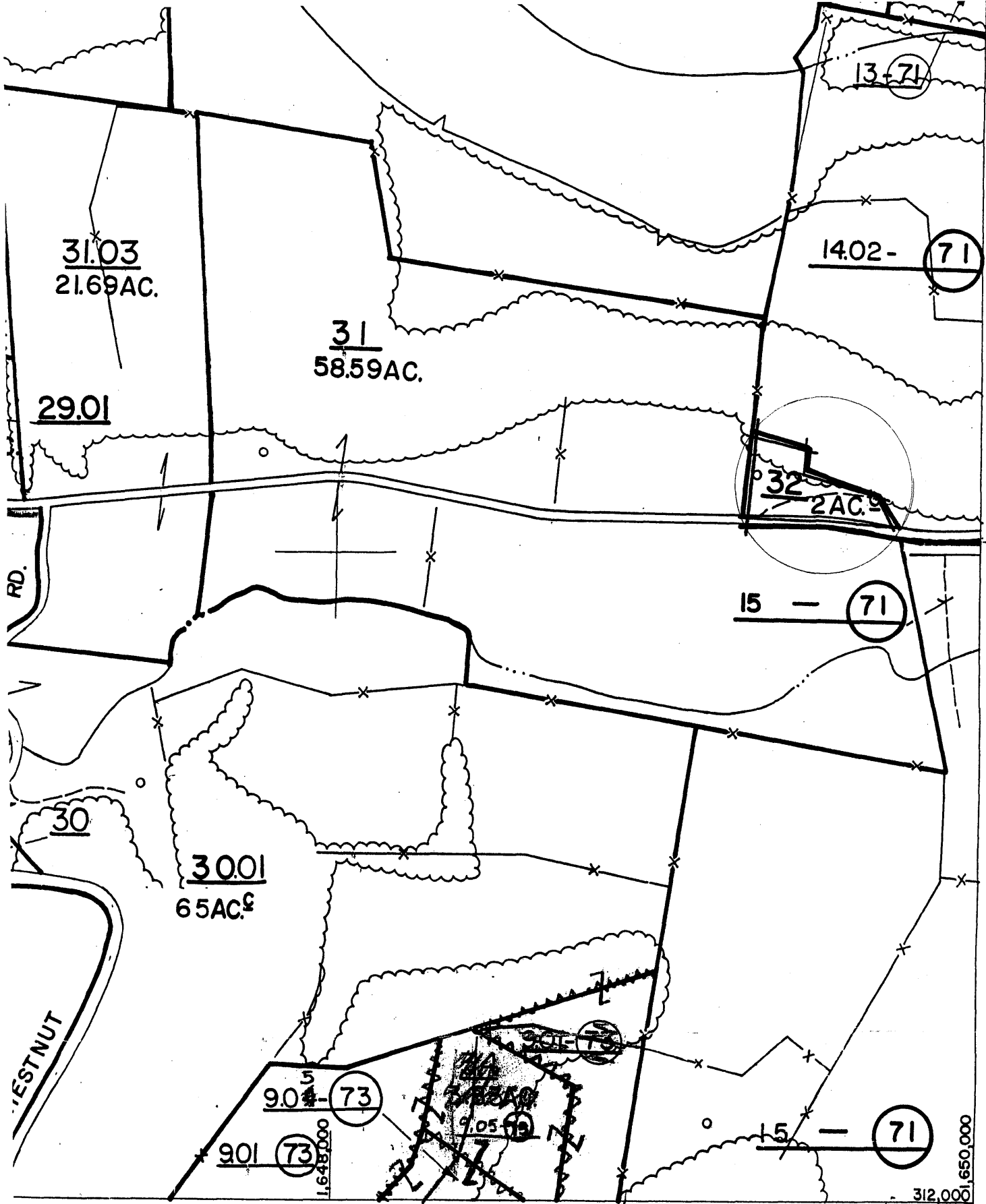
Bodenham (Colored) School
Giles County, Tennessee

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Bodenham School: Interior classroom. Photographer facing southwest.

#13 of 13

Bodenham School: Wellhouse and Trough. Photographer facing east.



BODENHAM SCHOOL
GILES COUNTY, TENN.

MIDDLE GRAND DIVISION

SCALE: 1"=400'

DISTRICT: 7

MAP No

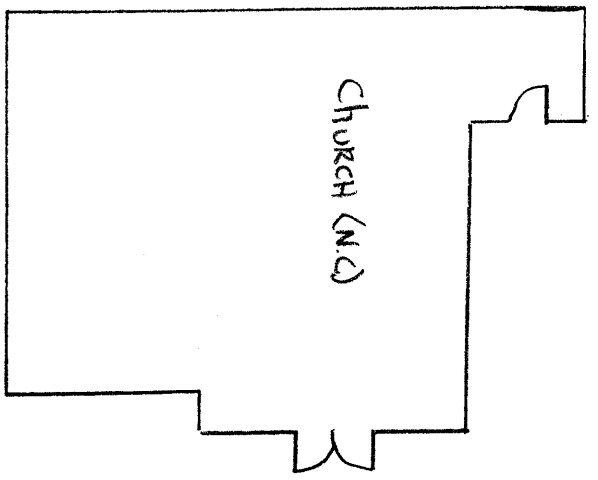
72

72

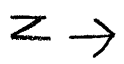
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32

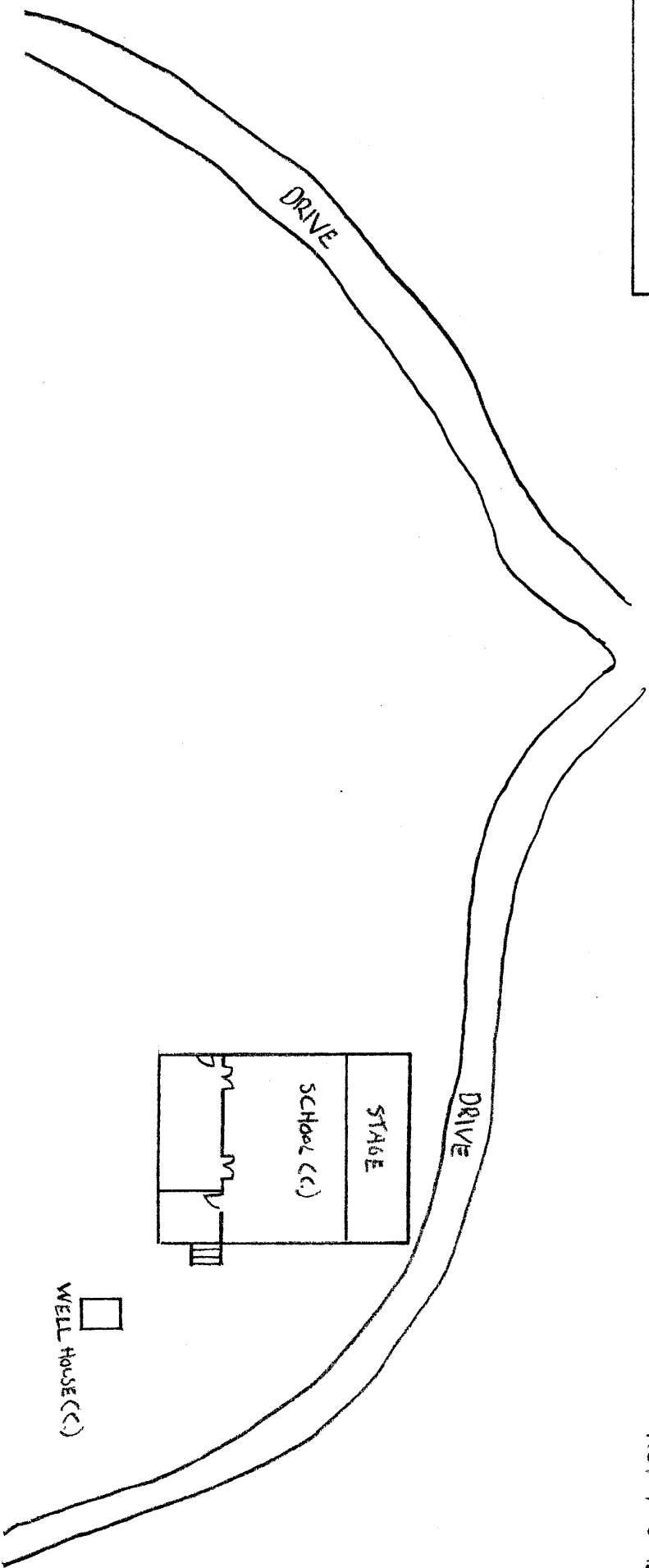
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13	4/99



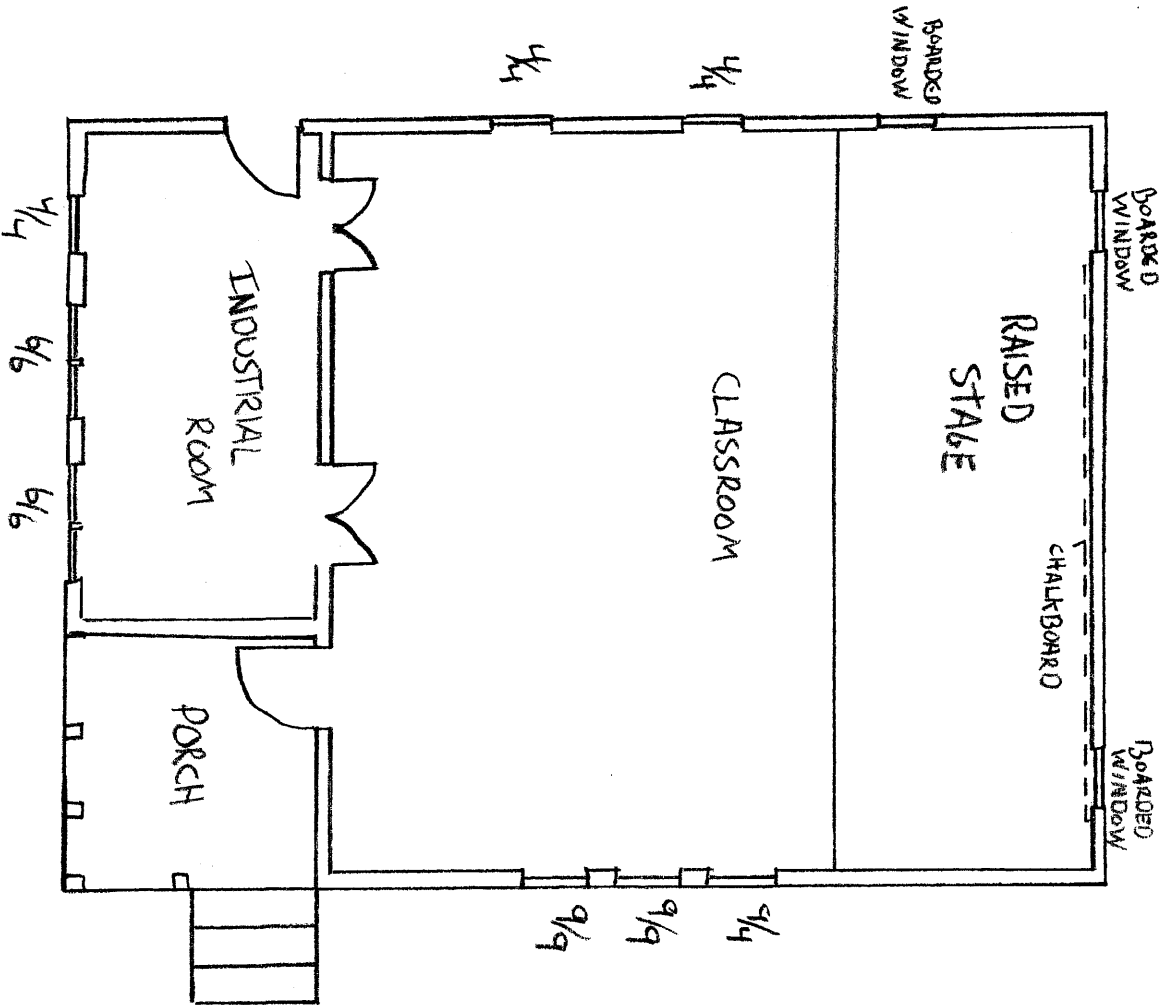
BoDENHAM School
SITE PLAN



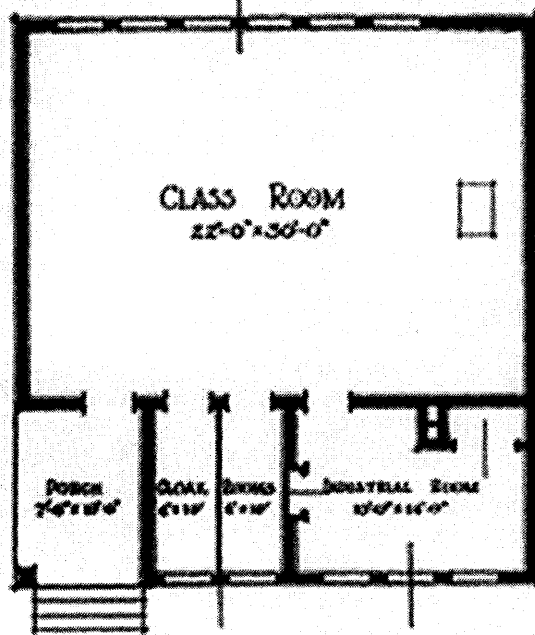
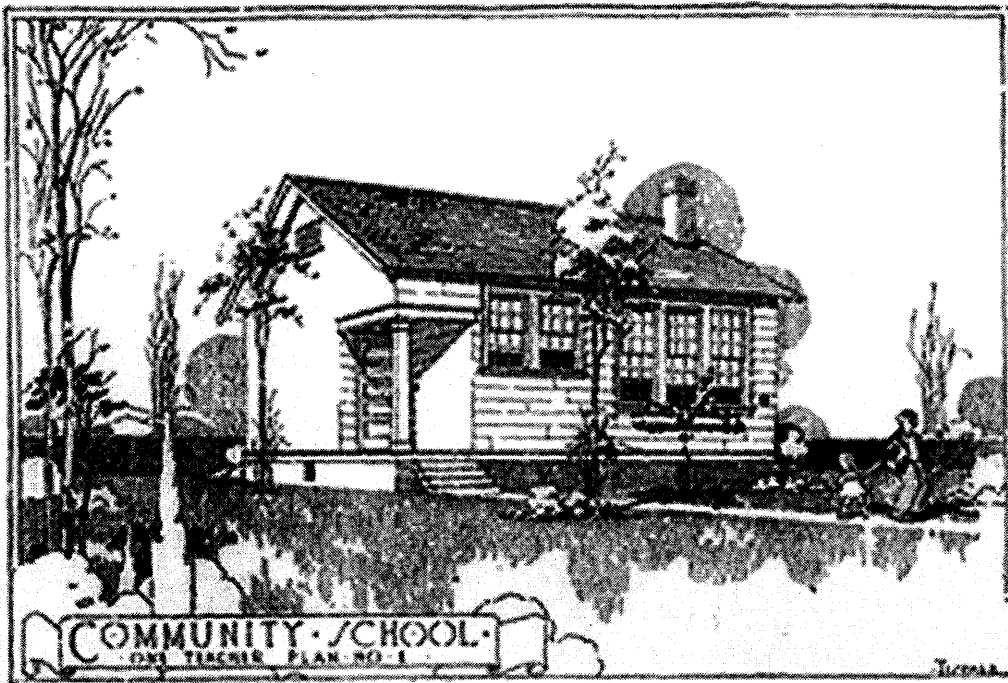
NOT TO SCALE



BODENHAM SCHOOL



↑ N
NOT TO SCALE



FLOOR PLAN
COMMUNITY SCHOOL PLAN NO. 1
TO FACE EAST OR WEST ONLY