

JUN 17 2016

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ashwood School
Other names/site number: Ashwood Elementary School; DHR No. 008-5037
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 5604 Sam Snead Highway
City or town: Hot Springs State: VA County: Bath
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>6.9.16</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

Jon Eusebio Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-28-16
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>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</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.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/Specialty Store

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; CONCRETE; STONE

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 Ashwood School, constructed ca. 1909, sits on 2 acres along the east side of Route 220 (Sam Snead Highway), two miles south of the village of Hot Springs in rural Bath County, Virginia. The school, designed by Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson with Classical Revival stylistic elements, originally functioned as a high school but was converted to an elementary school during the late 1920s. Located atop a slight knoll, it is a rectangular, two-story, three-bay, brick building with a raised concrete foundation and a hipped roof. Clad in brick laid in six-course American bond, the school has Classical Revival stylistic attributes showcased in its cornice, with dentil moldings and the trim around the entryway. Each floor of the school measures approximately 2,500 square feet, with four classrooms on the first story and two classrooms upstairs along with a former gymnasium/auditorium and library. The basement, now used mainly for storage, formerly housed the cafeteria, the restrooms, a kitchen, and a coal room and furnace. The school closed in 1969 and was sold by the school board. In 2004, the current owner acquired the property for use as an antique store and private residence, and commenced a series of renovations to repair or replace damaged materials. Although the building has had some alterations since it was originally constructed, it retains sufficient integrity and still reflects its significance as an early high school built for white students in a rural county. A ca. 1935 stone wall is a contributing structure on the property; there are no non-contributing resources.

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Detailed Description

Setting

Located on a slight knoll, the school building is set back from the east side of Route 220 (Sam Snead Highway) and viewable across a sweeping, terraced, grassy lawn. The building is oriented to the west/northwest. Along the property's south/southwest perimeter, a long gravel drive extends from the road to circle around to the back of the building. The driveway dates to the property's use as a school and provided school buses with access to the property. School children were off-loaded next to the school and the driveway was sufficiently wide to allow the buses to turn around and exit by the same route. Buses in use at the school were smaller than today's buses, and long-time residents described them as looking more like old-fashioned "woody" station wagons of the mid-twentieth century.

A stone wall, constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, marks the northwestern perimeter of the schoolyard along Route 220 (Sam Snead Highway). From the stone gateposts adjacent to the road, a long, terraced, concrete stairway and walkway leads up to the school building's set of concrete stairs and the centered main entry.

During the property's use as a school, a small playground and athletic field historically were located in the school's front yard. The playground equipment was removed after the school closed and the front yard is largely grassed, with ornamental trees planted along the stone wall and at each corner of the building's north/northwestern-facing façade.

Ashwood School, ca. 1909, Contributing Building

Exterior

The Ashwood School, built of brick laid in six-course American bond and constructed in the popular Classical Revival style, features a rectangular form topped with a low-pitched hipped roof. Resting on a raised concrete foundation, the rectangular building features a symmetrical façade of three bays comprised of two triple windows on the first and second stories flanking a projecting center bay. The centered bay contains a double-window located above the entryway and is topped with a triangular pediment that was added during the most recent renovation of the school. The building is four bays deep along the southwest and northeast (side) elevations, with three bays and a centered entryway on the southeast (rear) elevation. All of the windows, with the exception of two casements on the northeast basement wall, have been replaced with metal units that mimic the original nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash that were originally on the building; the window openings themselves have not been altered. Of special note is the original wood denticulated cornice that runs below the slightly overhanging eaves and continues along every elevation of the school.

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The entry is approached via a lengthy poured concrete stairway and walkway that leads from the road's edge up to a flight of poured concrete steps with flanking metal tube railings. One side of the entry stoop features basement-level windows, which have two-light replacement sash. Two additional basement level windows on the other side have been covered over. A movable flagpole stands to the left (northeast) of the sidewalk.

The centered main entry contains double doors, each paneled on the bottom half with a multi-light panel above. The doors are not original to the building; after a previous owner purchased the school, the original entry was modified to include a window and one door. The extant entry doors were installed by the building's current owner to match the original appearance as seen in historic photos. Just above the main entry is a wide lintel with dentil molding that has been marked with "Antiques." Above the lintel is a large fixed window unit that matches the pattern of the original multi-light window with flanking sidelights. Above the large window is a molded cornice with carved dentils. On the second story, a replacement double window features simple casing, and stone sills. To either side of the projecting central bay are tripartite windows with replacement metal sash, stone sills, and unadorned casing.

The southwest (side) elevation features eight paired windows--four on the first story and four on the second story. Like the windows on the front elevation, each of the bays is inset into the brick. These windows also feature metal sash, simple casing, and stone sills. Also on the second story is a door with a metal, railed deck that attaches to the original cylindrical metal structure housing the spiral-slide fire escape. Near the southeast corner, there is a small window and a narrow below-grade concrete ramp leading to a vinyl replacement door that provides access to the basement level.

The northeast elevation mirrors the symmetrical fenestration of the southwest elevation. The first story has four double windows, each with replacement metal sash, plain casing, and stone sills. On the second story, the two northwest bays are blank, reflecting the interior placement of a gymnasium at this location. The two southeast bays have double windows with replacement metal sash, simple casing, and stone sills. Along the basement level are two original metal casement windows. At the northwest corner is a below-grade basement entry sheltered by a concrete block enclosure covered with a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof. There is also a remnant of an exterior brick flue that stretches up between two of the windows but ends before the second story.

The southeast (rear) elevation's fenestration deviates only slightly from the façade's. Like the front elevation, there is a centered projecting bay, but in this case the entry has a single-leaf, replacement metal door with wide, plain casing and the second story has a paired window with replacement metal sash, simple casing, and stone sills. The entry is accessed via a non-historic small set of stairs and a wood deck. The projecting bay is topped with a triangular pediment that was added during the recent phased renovation to match the façade's pediment. On the projecting bay's southwest wall, a small replacement window lights the entryway. On the first story, the projecting bay is flanked by one triple window to the left (south) and, to the right

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(north), a shallow, pent-roofed, one-story brick addition with a single window unit; unlike other windows on the building, it has no casing. On the second story, the projecting bay is flanked by two triple windows with replacement metal sash, stone sills, and simple casing.

Interior

The interior of the building is laid out with a wide central hall and four large classrooms on the first floor, two on each side of the hallway. The primary entrance opens to a central hall and a small set of stairs that lead to the main corridor and classrooms. The building's front and rear entries are centered at each end of the hall, and in the hall's north wall is a double-flight staircase that leads to the second floor. The wood staircase features some original flooring-treads, as well as the original handrails and newel posts. Each classroom opens directly from the central hall, and each retains original paneled wood doors with single-light transoms. Several of the classrooms retain their original blackboards and wood shelving. At the rear of the corridor is the rear entry door, a door to the basement accessed under the staircase and entry to the small addition that has been converted to a bathroom.

The current property owner's living quarters are located in the former second- and fourth-grade classrooms on the first floor. The former second-grade classroom now contains a bedroom, bath, laundry room, small office, and walk-in closet, while the former fourth-grade classroom has a living and kitchen area. The original ceiling heights, open space, and unobstructed windows of each classroom have been retained through careful placement of partition walls to divide the living spaces.

On the second floor, the stairway opens to where there would have been a central hall with two flanking classrooms and entry to the gymnasium, which sat towards the front of the building. At an unknown date, the southwest wall dividing one classroom from the central hall was removed to create a single large space. Towards the west end of the hall there is a double entryway that leads to the former gymnasium/auditorium, which has been altered with all plaster and lath removed due to water damage, exposing the exterior brickwork. Newly added framing and subflooring are exposed as the current owners continue to renovate this space for future use.

The basement, accessed through a door located in the rear of the center hall, behind the main stairway, retains its original spatial configuration. It historically was used to house the girls' and boys' restrooms, the cafeteria and kitchen, and a coal room and furnace. Prior to 2004, all of the historic fixtures and equipment associated with these uses had been removed. The basement rooms are now used as storage space. New mechanical, plumbing, central heating and air conditioning, and electrical systems have been installed to serve the building's current use as an antiques store and private dwelling. Where extant, historic light fixtures were retained and rewired.

Repairs since 2004

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By 2004, when the current owner acquired this property, the former school building had been vacant for a lengthy period and fallen into considerable disrepair. Portions of the roof had failed, several window sash were broken, and the interior flooring and plaster were water damaged. Due to the extent of damage, the property owner has conducted repairs and renovations on a phased basis. First, the property owner replaced the roof to match the original's in appearance and profile, added a 6" gutter to the roof's eaves, and chose to install classically-derived pediment atop the slightly projecting, centered bays on the façade and rear elevations. All of the window sash were replaced with double-hung units with 9/9 light patterns to replicate the appearance of the original sash. On the interior irreparably damaged wood flooring and some joists were replaced where needed, with new hardwood flooring installed to match the look and color of the original. In most of the former classrooms, failed plaster and lath, as well as some 2" x 6" studs were replaced with new 2" x 6" studs and sheetrock; this process is not yet complete in the former gymnasium/ auditorium, where studs and exposed brick are visible.

Stone Wall ca.1935, Contributing Structure

Located along the edge of the property's northwestern perimeter, the coursed stone wall was constructed ca. 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The wall frames the sweeping front lawn and continues partially up both sides of the gravel driveway. Large stone pillars mark the ends and where it curves at the centered entry to the walkway.

Statement of Integrity

The Ashwood School is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Education. Despite a period of prolonged neglect, subsequent repairs have assured that the property's integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are intact. Furthermore, the property retains the *essential* physical features that made up its character and appearance during its historic use as a school. Its significant exterior form, features, and detailing are not obscured, while on the interior, the classroom layout, corridor and staircase configurations, means of egress, ceiling heights, and unobstructed windows are evident. A side-by-side comparison of historic photos of the school building with current photos reveal that the exterior retains its original footprint and fenestration patterns, as well as the notable and unusual exterior fire escape (see figures 1-3 and photos 1-7). On the interior, the original first- and second-floor are largely intact with central hallways and flanking classrooms, but for the removal of one wall on the second story.

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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

Period of Significance
ca. 1909 - 1965

Significant Dates
1935
1965

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Robinson, Charles M.

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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 Ashwood School is located in the community of Ashwood, just north of Healing Springs and south of Hot Springs, in rural Bath County. The school is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education, as an early example of a school built in a rural area during a period of progressive educational reform and consolidation as well as Jim Crow segregation. The school's period of significance spans from ca.1909, its date of construction, until 1965, when the school was racially integrated, representing a massive shift in local public education practices in Bath County. The Ashwood School's desegregation was associated with the larger movement to desegregate public education at all levels. During the 1960s, desegregation transformed education practices and policies throughout Virginia and the nation. In 1935, landscaping improvements by the Civilian Conservation Corps resulted in construction of one contributing structure, a stone wall with pillars.

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

The public school system in Virginia originated in the 1869 Reconstruction Era state constitution, which mandated creation of the Commonwealth's first system of free public schools. Federal judge John C. Underwood presided over the constitutional convention, and the resultant document is also known as the Underwood Constitution. Prior to the Civil War, most Virginians had little access to public schooling, while children of only the wealthiest families either attended tuition-based private schools or received in-home private tutoring. After the 1869 state constitution mandated a free public school system, one- and two-room, frame schoolhouses proliferated across Virginia's rural landscape. Although the constitutional convention was dominated by "Radical Republicans" dedicated to reforming Virginia's previously slavery-based society, the Underwood Constitution mandated racially segregated public education, with white, African American, and Virginia Indian children attending separate schools. The State Board of Education was established to oversee this new system.¹ Due to a 1926 fire, many of Bath County's earliest school records are lost. The local historical society as well as the Commonwealth's official historic school records repository at the Library of Virginia have only limited records specific to Bath County's schools prior to 1926.

By 1872, according to the *Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, 3,695 public schools were recorded in the Commonwealth. In Bath County, Superintendent of Schools J. Kenny Campbell noted that "it is pleasing to announce that the public sentiment of Bath and Highland concerning public free schools is gradually and perceptibly changing and becoming more favorable to a full and fair trial of the system as the people see more of its good results." In 1872, there were two reported high schools in Bath County, one called Germantown

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High School in Warm Springs and one unnamed high school in Millboro Springs; both served only white students.²

Despite the good intentions of the 1869 constitution, during its first decades Virginia's public school system was poorly regulated and even more poorly funded. In 1902, under Governor Andrew Montague, a new state constitution was passed to replace the Underwood Constitution of 1869. The new constitution did much to disfranchise African Americans and enshrined Jim Crow segregation in Virginia law, but also provided some Progressive Era reforms, such as provisions for workmen's compensation, railroad regulation, and, importantly, increased funding for public schools, improved teacher training, and a goal of making high school available to more students.³ In Bath County, at the time, one- and two-room schoolhouses were still being used for all grade levels of white and African American students, and acquiring teachers to move out to this mountainous county was a challenge. In 1902, the Bath County School Board met and voted in favor of salary increases for teachers in hopes that it would attract more qualified educators to the county.⁴

In 1905, Joseph D. Eggleston Jr. became the Commonwealth's first elected state Superintendent of Public Instruction with a campaign slogan of "Education should be the chief business of the state."⁵ Under Eggleston's purview, the Mann High School Act of 1906 was passed, which promised funding to communities for school construction. By the 1906-1907 school year, there were a total of 7,172 public schools reported in the state and 75 high schools. Out of those 75, only 10 were tuition free. By 1910, across the Commonwealth there were 360 free high schools and by 1916 there were over 400 throughout the state.⁶ Due to Jim Crow segregation, the overwhelming majority of high schools served only white students, and the majority of both state and local school construction funds were set aside for building schools that enrolled only white children.⁷

Along with the push for construction of new high schools, the Commonwealth urged rural school districts, like Bath County, to consolidate their one- and two-room schoolhouses and encouraged districts to build larger and improved consolidated school buildings. At this time in Bath County, the school system was organized into four districts: Millboro, Warm Springs, Williamsville, and Cedar Creek, with a total of 47 schools, of which five were operated in buildings not owned by the county. One had previously been a pig-pen and sheep-fold before being converted to a schoolhouse. Seventeen had never been painted and some buildings could not be secured and were open to trespassing. These deplorable conditions found in existing school buildings throughout the county were reported to the County Board of Supervisors by W.G Payne, Jr., who was Bath County's Superintendent of Schools.⁸

In 1908, with the Commonwealth's push for improved school facilities and Bath's obvious need for them, the school board of the Cedar Creek District purchased land in the Ashwood community from Ryan and Mary Tulloh with the purpose of constructing what would become Ashwood High School. It is believed that Ashwood High School was constructed ca. 1909 partially using money from the state, with a match from the County. Richmond architect Charles

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M. Robinson was awarded the contract to design the new school and Ashwood became one of the first consolidated high schools in Bath County. A second high school later was added in the village of Warm Springs. The historic records of the state Board of Education and the Library of Virginia were consulted, but Robinson's original drawings were not on file and are believed to have been destroyed in the 1926 fire that claimed much of Bath County's early school records.

Although consolidated schools offered a better way to regulate a student's education, for example, by monitoring attendance and measuring student progress, there were challenges to consolidation in rural counties, with one major issue being transportation. Children who once could walk to school now needed to be transported to and from the new consolidated, centrally located school buildings that were farther from their homes. In Bath County, as in many rural localities, the school board first tackled this problem using wagons, initially borrowed from local residents until the County could raise funds to buy their own. Other problems existed, such as poor attendance, lack of adequate textbooks and inconsistency when it came to teachers, their pay and their qualifications. Additionally, problems with maintaining the buildings are noted periodically within School Board minutes. By the mid-1920s consolidation of county schools, once again, became a matter of discussion amongst school officials and community leaders. Beginning in 1924, the Bath County School Board discussed the possibilities of establishing a larger accredited four-year high school at Mitchelltown in place of the schools at Ashwood and Warm Springs. In 1924, many students and parents were opposed to this idea and the debate continued for several years. Ashwood remained the only high school for the southern end of the county's white students until 1927 when, despite objections from parents, the Ashwood and Warm Springs high schools finally were consolidated and students moved to the new Valley High School located in Mitchelltown, midway between Hot Springs and Warm Springs. Thereafter, the Ashwood school functioned as an elementary school.

As with the previous two high schools, the new Valley High School also served only white students. Additionally, Bath County's African American students generally were excluded from the consolidation movement, and continued to attend school in one- and two-room schoolhouses. By 1926-1927 only four schools existed for African American students in Bath County.⁹ One of these was the Switchback School (NRHP 2013; DHR 008-5042), constructed in 1924-1925 with partial funding from local African Americans and from the private Rosenwald Foundation, a charitable organization founded in 1917 to improve educational facilities for African Americans across the South. During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps completed various landscaping projects at Bath County schools, including the ca. 1935 stone wall with pillars at Ashwood School and a set of large retaining walls, steps, and a cistern at the Switchback School.¹⁰

A comparison of the Ashwood and Switchback school buildings offers a stark contrast between the facilities provided to white students versus African American students during the segregation era. That both have been extensively documented and preserved offers an important opportunity to today's public to learn about the continuing physical representations of Jim Crow laws on Virginia's landscape as well as the social, cultural, educational, political, and civic effects of

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those laws. The 1909, load-bearing brick, two-story Ashwood School offered six classrooms for grades one through seven, a combined gymnasium and auditorium, and (after later improvements) a kitchen and cafeteria. The 1924-1925, frame, one-story Switchback School had two classrooms housing grades one through seven, with a third classroom added in 1933 that allowed the school to offer two years of high school. Later in the 1930s, when the federal government's Civilian Conservation Corps made improvements to the property, the school's original basement was remodeled to include space for a small library and cafeteria. In 1960, the cafeteria was moved to a new rear addition, which also included a fourth classroom. This occurred six years after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled school segregation to be unconstitutional. Bath County, however, was among the many Virginia counties still resisting desegregation.¹¹

Although the Switchback School offered the two years of high school education between 1933 and 1945 (after which it reverted to offering grades one through seven), Bath County never constructed a segregated four-year high school for African American students, who instead were bused to a school in Covington, 30 miles away. Following the Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, Virginia's state government and its constituent counties entered a protracted battle to maintain segregation across the public school system, but the effort failed. Desegregation of public schools in Virginia began in 1959 and continued throughout the 1960s and early 1970s. Bath County's school system began desegregating in 1965. After the closing of the Switchback School (then known as Union Hurst) and T.C. Walker elementary schools, the first African American students began attending Ashwood Elementary in September 1965. Additionally, with the desegregation of schools, thirty-five African American high school students who had been bused to Covington could now attend classes in their own county.¹²

Ashwood remained open as an elementary school until 1969. The school building was sold by the Bath County School Board and changed hands several times through the late twentieth century while variously utilized as a residence or apartments. In 2004, Ms. Patricia Byrd purchased the building and began renovation of the property to be used as an antiques store and as a private residence.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 008-5037

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.0

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: 37.972730 | Longitude: -79.849290 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The Ashwood School property is situated on the east side of U.S. Route 220 (Sam Snead Highway) in Ashwood, Valley Springs Magisterial District of Bath County, Virginia. The historic boundary is drawn to coincide with the perimeter lines of the 2-acre lot recorded as tax parcel no. 94A1-2-18 in Bath County tax records. The true and correct historic boundary

Ashwood School
Name of Property

Bath County, Virginia
County and State

for the Ashwood School is shown on the attached map entitled "Tax Parcel Map/ Sketch Map, Ashwood School, Bath County, Virginia, DHR No. 008-5037."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary includes the former school building, the lawn, the gravel drive, the stone wall, and the entirety of the 2-acre parcel that are currently and have been historically part of the Ashwood High School property, as well as the property's historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ms. Patricia Byrd, Owner; Ms. Bonnie N. Johnson, Bath County Administrator(Retired); Aubrey Von Lindern (DHR)

organization: _____

street & number: 5604 Sam Snead Highway

city or town: Hot Springs state: VA zip code: 24445

e-mail: pbroyles@tds.net (Ms. Byrd); bonnnielou2@cox.net

telephone: 540-839-2348

date: January 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Ashwood School

Name of Property

Bath County, Virginia

County and State

Name of Property: Ashwood School
City or Vicinity: Hot Springs
County: Bath County State: Virginia
Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern
Date Photographed: November 2015

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

- 1 of 14: School exterior, Northwest Façade, with Stone Wall (Secondary Resource) in Foreground, facing southeast
- 2 of 14: Terraced Lawn, Steps, and Sidewalk down to Stone Wall (Secondary Resource), facing southwest
- 3 of 14: School exterior, Northwest Façade, facing southeast
- 4 of 14: School exterior, Northwest Façade and Southwest Elevation, facing northeast
- 5 of 14: School exterior, Southwest and Southeast (Rear) Elevations, facing northwest
- 6 of 14: School exterior, Southeast (Rear) Elevation, facing northwest
- 7 of 14: School exterior, Northeast Elevation, facing southwest
- 8 of 14: School interior, Entry Hall, looking toward Front Doors, facing northwest
- 9 of 14: School interior, Original Door and Transom from Entry Hall into Classroom, facing north
- 10 of 14: School interior, First-Floor Classroom, facing north
- 11 of 14: School interior, First-Floor Classroom with Original Blackboard, facing southeast
- 12 of 14: School interior, Stairs from First-Floor Entry Hall to Second Floor, facing northeast
- 13 of 14: School interior, Second Floor Hall with Double Doors to Gymnasium at Left and Single Door to Classroom at Right, facing northeast
- 14 of 14: School interior, Second Floor, Former Gymnasium, facing southwest

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Ashwood School, Date Unknown. *Bicentennial History of Bath County* (1991).

Figure 2. Ashwood School, Date and Source Unknown.

Figure 3. Ashwood School, ca. 1986. Source Unknown.

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.

Ashwood School

Name of Property

Bath County, Virginia

County and State



Figure 1. Ashwood School, Date Unknown. Published in *Bicentennial History of Bath County*, (1991).

Ashwood School

Name of Property

Bath County, Virginia

County and State



Figure 2. Ashwood School, Date and Source Unknown.

Ashwood School

Name of Property

Bath County, Virginia

County and State



Figure 3. Ashwood School, ca. 1986. Source Unknown.

Ashwood School

Name of Property

Bath County, Virginia

County and State

ENDNOTES

- ¹ “Remaking Virginia: Transformation Through Emancipation: Education,” at <http://www.virginiamemory.com/online-exhibitions/exhibits/show/remaking-virginia/education>.
- ² Virginia School Report, Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending August 31, 1872 (Richmond, VA).
- ³ Susan Breitzer, “Virginia Constitutional Convention (1901–1902),” *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 20 May 2015, published online at http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Constitutional_Convention_Virginia_1901-1902#start_entry. The 1902 constitution finally was replaced in 1971, after the victories of the Civil Rights Movement abolished the legal framework for Jim Crow segregation.
- ⁴ “Teachers Will Get More,” *Richmond Times Dispatch* (Richmond, VA) August 17, 1902.
- ⁵ Ronald L. Heinemann, “Joseph D. Eggleston (1867-1953),” *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 28 May 2014, published online at http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Eggleston_Joseph_Dupuy_Jr_1867-1953#start_entry.
- ⁶ *1905-06 and 1906-1907 Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Virginia with Accompanying Documents* (Richmond, VA: 1908).
- ⁷ Additional information about Jim Crow-era educational opportunities for African American children is available in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Rosenwald Schools in Virginia (012-5041), published online at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/register/Counties/Brunswick/012-5041Rosenwald_textlist.htm, as well as the NRHP nomination for the Switchback School in Bath County, published online at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/register/Counties/Bath/008-5042_SwitchbackSchool_2013_NRHP_final.pdf. Information about educational opportunities for Virginia Indian students is available in the NRHP nomination for the Sharon Indian School, published online at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/register/Counties/KingWilliam/050-5005_SharonSchool_2007_NRfinal.pdf.
- ⁸ Bath County Historical Society, *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia, 1791-1991* (Marcelline, MO: Heritage House, 1991).
- ⁹ Bath County Historical Society, *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia, 1791-1991*.
- ¹⁰ Gibson Worsham, “Switchback School,” National Register Nomination Form, on file at the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA, and published online at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/register/Counties/Bath/008-5042_SwitchbackSchool_2013_NRHP_final.pdf.
- ¹¹ Worsham, “Switchback School.”
- ¹² Worsham, “Switchback School.”



LOCATION MAP

Ashwood School

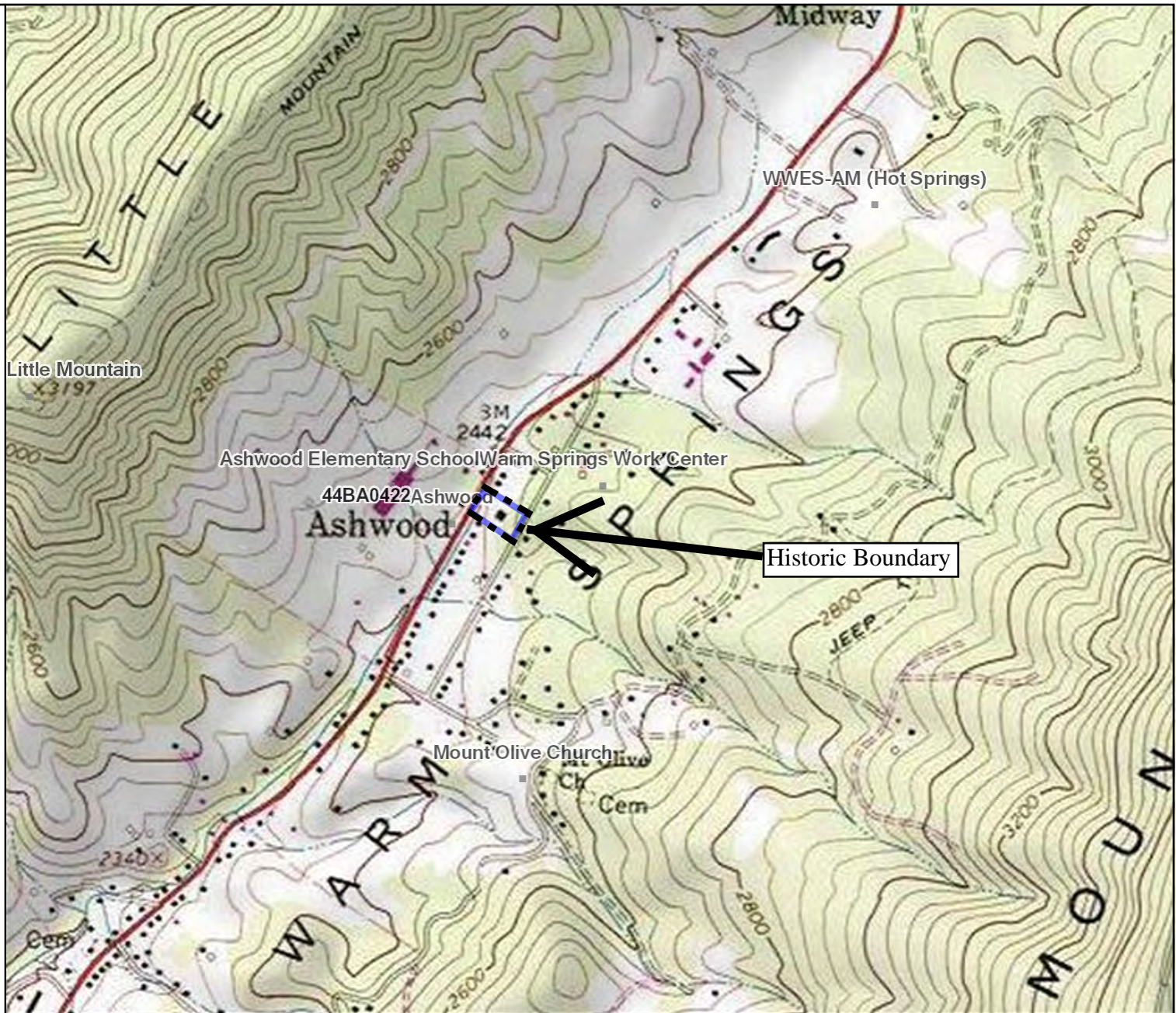
Bath County, Virginia

DHR No. 008-5037

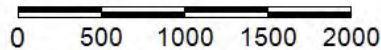
Location Coordinates:

Latitude: 37.972730

Longitude: -79849290



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 1/4/2016

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

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

PHOTO KEY - EXTERIOR

Ashwood School

Bath County, Virginia

DHR No. 008-5037



Photo Location



Feet

0 20 40 60 80

1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet

Title: Ashwood School

Date: 2/16/2016

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

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Ashwood School- First Floor
Floor Plan and Photo Key

PHOTO KEY
Ashwood School
Bath County, Virginia
DHR No. 008-5037

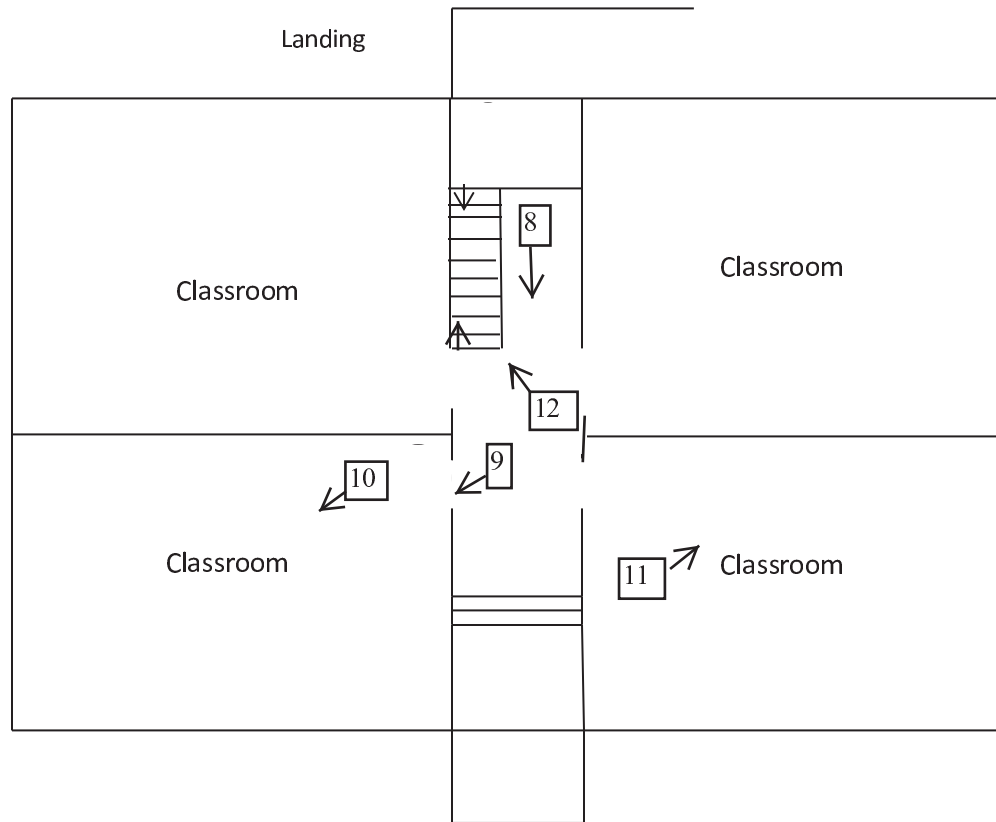
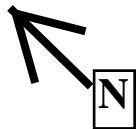



Photo Locations



Not Drawn to Scale

Ashwood School, Bath County
Second Story Floor Plan

PHOTO KEY
Ashwood School
Bath County, VA
DHR No. 008-5037

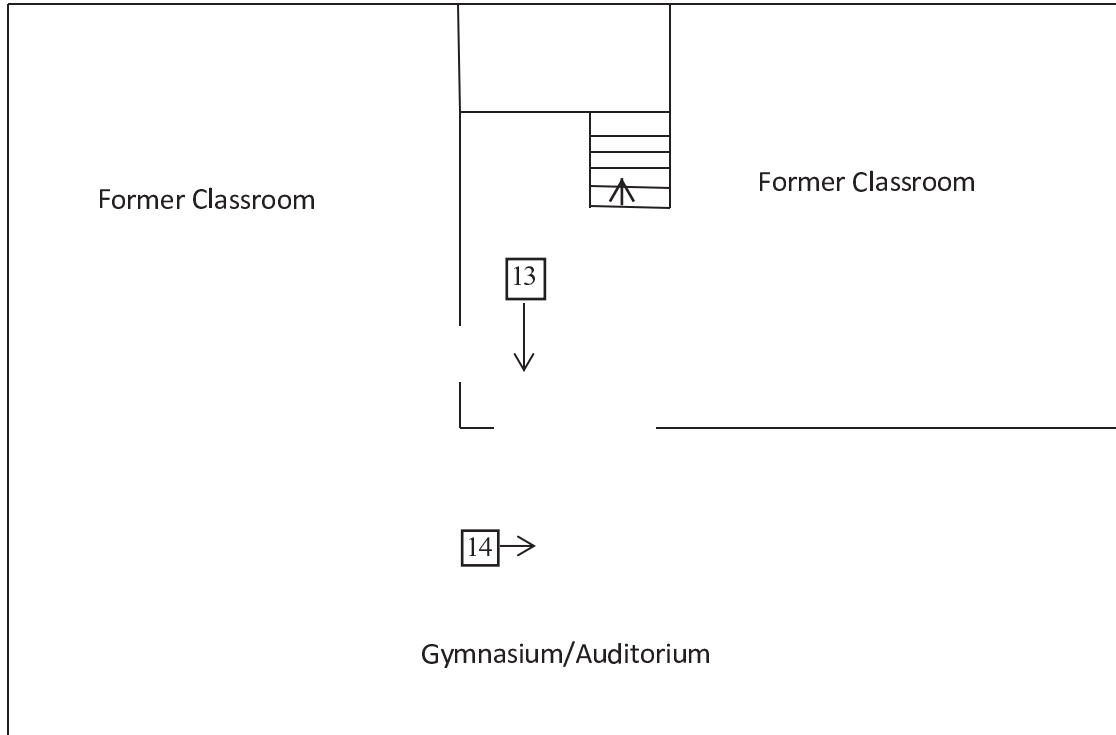



Photo Locations

Not Drawn to Scale









ANTIQUES







ENTER
HERE













CAUGHT
685-1281

EXIT

Staircase steps decorated with letters and words:

- Step 1: W Xx
- Step 2: Circa
- Step 3: Bb C
- Step 4: Ff G
- Step 5: K
- Step 6: Nn Oo
- Step 7: Rr Ss Tt Uu
- Step 8: W Xx Yy Zz







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ashwood School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Bath

DATE RECEIVED: 6/17/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/02/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000484

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7-28-16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

JUN 17 2016

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Molly Joseph Ward
Secretary of Natural Resources

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

Jun 9, 2016

Mr. Paul Loether
Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 I ("Eye") Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: Ashwood School, Bath County, Virginia

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Ashwood School** to the National Register of Historic Places. Submitted for your review, the nomination has been considered, and approved, by the State Review Board and the Virginia SHPO has recommended it for listing. Any letters of comment or objection have been copied at the end of the nomination material, along with any FPO notification letters.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6439.

Sincerely,

Lena Sweeten McDonald
National/State Register Historian

Enclosures

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6408
Fax: (804) 862-6196

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Richmond, VA 23221
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PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
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Fax: (540) 868-7033