



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) 005-5045

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

We are seeking a determination of eligibility, confirming a 2003 Federal determination of eligibility, for potential listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes X No

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR's easement program? Yes No X

1. General Property Information

Property name: Madison Heights School

Property address: 123 Phelps Road

City or Town: Amherst County, VA

Zip code: 24572

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: County of Amherst

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building X Site Structure Object

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 2.82

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban Suburban X Town Village Hamlet Rural

Briefly describe the property's overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

The school sits on a nearly three-acre parcel in the middle of a residential neighborhood. The building faces Phelps Road to the southwest and Center Street to the southeast. To the northwest, there are several dwellings and the single-story Madison Heights Water Office and to the northeast is a large field owned by the county. The school has a lawn in front of the school modestly elevated above Phelps Road and a deteriorated parking lot behind the building. The large, multi-story building, with its numerous additions spreads across much for the parcel intermingled with areas of grass, a few large trees, and multiple sidewalks, which connect the various sections of the school building.

### 3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Colonial Revival, International Style

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: W.I. Dixon (Supervisor Schoolhouse Planning Consulting Architect (State Board of Education)); Charles L. Vail, Jr

If the builder is known, please list here: W.B. English Lumber Co of Altavista, VA; J.E. Jamerson & Sons, Inc

Date of construction (can be approximate): 1930, 1934, 1937, 1939, 1966

#### **Narrative Description:**

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire property, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the architectural style, materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions, remodelings, or other alterations.

### **Architectural Description for Madison Heights School**

#### Summary/Site Description

The Madison Heights School is located in Amherst County, Virginia within a small 20<sup>th</sup> century residential area just off the Lynchburg Expressway/US Route 29, which is a key corridor through Lynchburg and Amherst. Oriented along Phelps Road, the property is roughly bound by Phelps Road to the southwest, Center Street to the southeast, a large field to the northeast, and residential properties and the Madison Heights Water Office to the northwest. While originally constructed as a separate high school and later elementary school, today the Madison Heights School is a large, multi-story brick building with numerous additions spreading across the expanse of the lot. A large asphalt parking lot is located behind the school to the northeast. Other site features include grass lawns, a few large trees, and multiple sidewalks connecting the sections of the building via several access points.

The first building to be constructed on the site was the high school in c1925. Originally operating as the area's school for white students, the building had a large central auditorium, with classrooms surrounding it on three sides. Following subsequent rear additions, this original portion of the high school was demolished in 1965 to accommodate a modern addition in its place. In 1939 a separate elementary school was constructed and shared a cafeteria with the high school until its demolition. The 1939 elementary school reads as the focal point of the building, with all of the later high school additions, and the 1965 elementary school addition extending out from the main building. All of the sections of the school retain differentiating exterior design elements and interior architectural features. Neglect, and in some areas of additions failed roofs, have resulted in the deterioration of some areas of the building. Some areas of additions have substantial water damage.

#### 1939 Elementary School

The second building to be constructed on the site was a Georgian Revival elementary school, serving only white students, located next to the original high school building on the northwest side of the site. Constructed in 1939, this elementary school building remains extant. This two-story building is T-shaped with a five-bay central block and a two-bay wing on each side of the central block, as well as a one-story wing off the central block of the rear elevation. It has a brick foundation and a modified Flemish-bond brick

exterior walls. The roof is standing-seam metal with a steeply-pitched side gable roof on the central block, a low-pitched gable roof on the rear wing, and a steeply-pitched flat-topped-hipped roof on the side wings. The central block has a parapet on each gabled roof end. The parapets each have a symmetrically-placed pair of interior end brick chimneys, each with brick corbelling at the top. An additional interior chimney is located on the southwest end of the rear wing. The central block also has a frieze and cornice with modillions. The southeast and northwest wings have a simple cornice and frieze, while the rear wing has just a simple cornice.

The focal point of the main façade, or southwest elevation, is the ornate Georgian Revival door surround with paneled wall insets and an inset six-paneled double door entry with a seven-light transom window. Additionally, the door surround has a full entablature with dentils and two fluted Doric engaged columns flanking the entry. A concrete stoop, with a metal railing, connects to a front sidewalk leading to Phelps Road. A twenty-four-light circular window, with four keystones, is located in the central bay of the façade just above the entrance. The remainder of the façade is covered with paired twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash with jack arches and keystones. Openings on the side and rear elevations of the southeast and northwest wings are minimal. Additional windows include fixed twenty-light steel windows, and a four-over-two with an awning in the upper sash. The rear, one-story wing is lined with windows on the southeast and northwest elevation, which primarily include paired double-hung twelve-over-twelve wood sash. Other windows include a four-over-two awning window and twelve-light fixed metal windows. The northeast wall borders a late twentieth century addition.

The interior retains its original T-shaped layout including hallways and classrooms with most historic architectural details and features intact as well. The hallways have tile wainscot with a cap and plaster walls and ceiling. Stairways also have tile wainscot as well as original cast iron railings. Classrooms retain historic blackboards with elaborate wood trim intact. Entries to classrooms feature historic doors with a wood single wood panel topped by nine lights. Over doors are three-light transoms. Closets and storage areas feature two panel wood doors. For restrooms, the hallway tile is extended to the ceiling.

#### 1966 Rear Addition to Elementary School Building

This one-story, rectangular addition was added onto the elementary school building in 1965. It has a brick foundation, running bond brick exterior walls, a flat asphalt roof, and a simple cornice and frieze. This addition is shorter in height than 1939 rear wing, and it extends a few feet past the northwest wall of the 1939 wing.

The southeast and northwest elevations are lined with horizontal ribbon windows that extend the entire length of the façade, with the exception of three covered entrance doors on each elevation. These asymmetrically-placed entrances are placed within the row of ribbon windows and maintain continuity along the facade. Each has a narrow brick stoop and a one-bay, flat roof, metal overhang supported by narrow metal posts. The northeast elevation has one central inset double door entrance.

#### 1930 Addition to High School

Prior to the demolition of the c1925 high school building in 1965, the high school expanded with multiple additions being added throughout the mid-twentieth century. The first was a rectangular rear addition that was added onto the east corner of the building in 1930. Situated perpendicular to the original high school building, this addition remains extant.

This one-story, rectangular addition has a parged concrete foundation and water table, six-course common bond brick walls, and a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof. The addition has a wide, boxed eave overhang with a broken eave return on the northeast elevation. The northeast elevation is a simple brick wall

with no openings. The southeast elevation has two sets of ribbon windows, each with five double-hung six-over-six windows. The southwest and northwest elevations border other additions.

### 1933 Addition to High School

The second addition to the no longer extant c1925 high school was another rectangular rear addition that was added onto the north corner of the building in 1933. This addition was also built perpendicular to the original high school building, and parallel to the first addition. Still extant, this building is almost a mirror of the first addition that was added in 1930.

This one-story, rectangular addition has a concrete foundation, six-course common bond brick walls, and a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof. It has a wide, boxed eave overhang with a broken eave return on the northeast elevation. The northeast elevation is a simple brick wall with no openings. The northwest elevation has two sets of ribbon windows, each with five double-hung six-over-six windows. The southwest and southeast elevations border other additions.

### 1937 Addition to High School

This 1937 two room addition was constructed perpendicular to, and between the wings of the 1930 and 1933 additions. While the detailing is fairly consistent with the Colonial Revival elements seen in the previous additions, the changes are apparent within the roof line and brick detailing. The northeast half of the addition extends beyond the northeast elevations of the 1930 and 1933 additions. This addition enclosed a courtyard area inside the c1925 original high school building to the southwest, the 1930s addition to the southeast, the 1937 addition to the northeast, and the 1933 addition to the northwest.

This one-story, rectangular addition has a concrete foundation, six-course common bond brick walls, and a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. It has a wide, boxed eave overhang with an eave return on the northwest and southeast elevations until it meets the previous additions. There are two brick, inset entries articulated with a masonry arch that are located on each side of the main gable section and flush with the 1930 and 1933 additions. These entrances appear to relate to the corridors of the 1930 and 1933 additions. The northeast elevation has two sets of paired windows that have now been boarded up. The northwest and southeast elevations are just brick on the small exposed section, while the majority of these elevations border the neighboring additions. The southwest elevation borders the courtyard and is not visible at this time.

### 1966 New Auditorium Addition (location of previous c1925 high school building)

In 1966, the original c1925 high school building was demolished, and in its place, a new auditorium addition and connecting corridor was built. With the construction of this addition, the previous high school additions and new addition were connected to the 1939 elementary school building creating one large building on the site. The new addition was connected to the 1930s additions via a rear corridor, and to the southeast wing of the 1939 elementary school building through a connecting central corridor.

This modern, one-story addition encompasses a central, monumental auditorium, a connecting corridor on the northeast wall, and a wing on both the southeast and northwest sides of the auditorium. It has a brick foundation, running bond brick veneer walls, and a flat asphalt roof. Other than a simple cornice, the addition's decorative detailing is primarily limited to the two covered corner entrances where the auditorium connects to each wing on the southwest elevation. These covered entrances each have mid-century modern pierced concrete block screens on each side of the entrance area. In the west corner entrance, the auditorium entrance has two-leaf metal doors with a large, square transom light above each. The entrance to the wing, on the adjacent wall, is a set of three metal doors, each with a large, square transom light above them. In the south corner entrance, the entrance to the auditorium has two-leaf metal doors with large, square transom lights, and unlike the west covered entrance area, there is no adjacent entrance to the wing. Additional entrances include two receiving docks. One is located at the north corner of the building at the northwest

end of the corridor. The other is located at the east corner of the southeast wing and accessed via a side driveway.

The auditorium has three large, steel-framed, multi-light window sections on the southwest elevation, and one on the southwest end of both the southeast and northwest elevations. Additional, narrow, horizontally-oriented two-over-two clerestory windows run along the southeast and northwest elevations of the auditorium. Each wing has three window openings on the southwest elevation, which have now been boarded up. The southeast elevation of the southeast wing has three additional, horizontally-oriented window openings which have now been boarded up.

The interior has some areas with substantial water damage. Many interior built-ins, blackboards, and doors remain intact. Much of the ceiling and linoleum floor tiles have failed and the auditorium is fully exposed in sections.

#### 1966 Library Addition

A new reading room for the library was added as part of the 1966 alterations. It was added in the east corner of the existing courtyard area onto the northwest elevation of the 1930 high school addition and southwest elevation of the 1937 high school addition. It was connected to the 1930s addition via a double-door entrance, and to the existing reading room in the 1937 addition through a single-leaf door along the northeast wall. The northwest wall is open to the courtyard, while the southwest, southeast, and northeast walls all border neighboring additions. The new reading room is inaccessible at this time.

Briefly describe any outbuildings or secondary resources (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

#### 4. Property's History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the property, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

Madison Heights Elementary School is locally significant and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education as an excellent example of the Progressive Era process of school consolidation from smaller community schools to large, centralized schools able to accommodate multiple grades and modern educational amenities. It is also linked to the segregation movement as a white only school and then to the "freedom of choice" period of desegregation represented by its late segregation era 1966 additions. The school is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as an excellent example of a Georgian Revival style, while its additions represent the stylistic and functional evolution of school design when earlier revival styles were supplanted by more austere Modern styles. Also contributing to its architectural significance are its links to two prominent architects. W. Irving Dixon, a leading architect with the State Department of Education for twenty years, designed the original school. Well-known local architect Charlie Lee Vail, Jr. designed the 1966 additions. The period of significance extends from the date of the earliest section in 1930 until 1966 when the final addition was completed.

#### History

The story of Madison Heights Elementary School must begin with the Madison Heights High School building which was constructed on the site ca 1924-25, and had its first graduating class in 1926. This was the single white high school for the area for most of its history, until Amherst high school was built in 1956. For many years, from the construction of Madison Heights Elementary in 1939, to the last high school graduating class in 1962, the two schools operated beside each other. This high school building was added onto in 1930, 1934, and 1937, and all of these additions remain attached to the rear of the 1966 elementary school addition; the construction of the 1966 addition resulted in the main 1925 high school building being demolished.<sup>1</sup>

Madison Heights Elementary School was constructed on the Madison Heights High School site in 1939 as a replacement for the old Madison Elementary School, which was destroyed by a fire. When it opened, the school served grades one through six and eventually added kindergarten. After the old high school building was demolished, two additions to the elementary school were constructed in 1966 which included a new kitchen and cafeteria, as well as six new classrooms and a library. At this point the name of the school was changed to Seminole Elementary School, but was also often referred to as Phelps Road School. In 1970 the county moved the kindergarten through third grade classes to the Colony Road School. In 1991 a new Madison Heights Elementary School was constructed and the Phelps Road School was closed and has been vacant since that time.<sup>2</sup>

Madison Heights Elementary School was designed by W. Irving Dixon, an architect for the State Department of Education, and the builder was W.B. English Lumber Co. (later the English Construction Company) of Altavista. The earlier elementary school, built in 1912, had been located on the west side of Main Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The new school was constructed with funds from a Public Works

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<sup>1</sup> The Amherst County Heritage Book Committee, *Amherst County Virginia*, Amherst, VA, 1999, p.40;

<sup>2</sup> The Amherst County Heritage Book Committee, *Amherst County Virginia, 1761-2004: Volume II*, Amherst, VA, 2004, p.85; Charles Stinson, *Hogtown: Memories of Madison Heights, Virginia*, Lynchburg, VA: 2008, p.47-57.

Administration grant approved in August of 1938 at a cost of \$57,240, and the school was completed in 1939. When the elementary school was slated for expansion, well-known local architect Charlie Lee Vail, Jr. was selected. Vail declared that the old main high school building was badly damaged by termites, and thus it was torn down. Vail then designed a two part addition, with an extension at the back of the original elementary school, as well as a large addition at the location of the demolished high school, to link the main school building with the three retained high school additions. The bid for this new project was \$202,110 by J.E. Jamerson & Sons, Inc. from Appomattox, Virginia. This project was completed in 1966.<sup>3</sup>

## Education

Madison Heights Elementary School is significant under Criterion A in the area of Education at the local level. The site of Madison Heights Elementary School was originally the location of Madison Heights High School, constructed in 1922. After the previous elementary school was destroyed by fire in 1938, Madison Heights Elementary School was constructed in 1939 next to the high school and attached via a shared cafeteria. The new elementary school had already been under construction as part of the statewide Progressive Era movement towards school consolidation and with the support of a PWA grant. Beginning after 1910, through World War II, most schools constructed in Virginia were larger consolidated schools which replaced one-room schools, then later larger multi-room community schools. The trend continued towards fewer but larger schools consolidating groups of students from entire towns or even whole counties. School construction moved towards two-story schools to ease overcrowding and poor conditions in older, smaller schools. Later schools also featured single-use rooms for laboratories, libraries, music rooms, and other uses common in modern schools. During the 1930s, plans for larger schools were developed which included features such as interior halls, auditoriums and gymnasiums.<sup>4</sup> The expansion of the size and facilities of the school in 1966 represented a continuation of this trend and allowed the school to serve the community for more than half a century. The new addition added several additional classrooms as well as a large multi-purpose auditorium with a stage and a large cafeteria.

Madison Heights Elementary School is also significant as a school built during the era of segregation and representative of that system. The resolutions for filing bids and awarding the contract for construction both refer specifically to the school as “white.”<sup>5</sup> As with many areas of Virginia, schools in Madison Heights remained largely segregated under the “freedom of choice plan” until the May 27, 1968 Supreme Court decision in *Green v. County School Board of New Kent County* moved schools towards geographic zoning and away from freedom of choice. It stated that if other methods promised to be more effective, then “freedom of choice must be held unacceptable.” From this point forward the fight for desegregation was focused in the larger cities, particularly Richmond and Norfolk, with smaller districts usually desegregating a little earlier. Richmond, Henrico, and Chesterfield schools were ordered by Judge Robert R. Mehri, Jr. to desegregate on January 10, 1972.<sup>6</sup> As late as 1964 Central Elementary School was opened on Route 60 in Amherst County as an African-American segregated school and only integrated in January, 1970 as a result of court order. When the large expansion of Madison Heights Elementary School was completed in 1966 it represented a very late commitment to the system of segregation by the community of Madison Heights.

## Architectural Significance and Statement of Integrity

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<sup>3</sup> Stinson, *Hogtown*, p.47-57. *Amherst County School Board Minutes*, Book No.2, August 6, 1938; Book No.2, February 28, 1939; Book No.5, March 2, 1964; No.5, November 2, 1964; No.5, May 12, 1965; No.6, September 7, 1965; No.6, July 5, 1966.

<sup>4</sup> John Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings in Southwest Virginia*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, October 2000, p.2, 5, 8-9, 13-17.

<sup>5</sup> The County School Board of Amherst County, Virginia, *Resolution Ordering The Filing of Bids; Resolution Awarding Contract*, February 28, 1939.

<sup>6</sup> Adolph H. Grundman, *Public School Desegregation in Virginia from 1954 to the Present*, Wayne State University Dissertations, Paper 952, 1972, p.360-63, 395.

Madison Heights Elementary School is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level. The school was architect-designed and constructed as a consolidated elementary school for the town. Its design represents the continuation of the school consolidation movement towards larger, more broadly functional schools with much greater variation in classroom functions and overall school features. The consolidated schools built in Virginia during the post-World War I era through 1950 were often of brick construction and utilized one of the revival styles popular at the time. The schools often featured central halls with flanking classrooms. Eventually later schools had separate balconied auditoriums and vocations buildings, or they were added to existing schools.<sup>7</sup> These concepts are clearly echoed in the brick Georgian Revival façade of the 1939 Madison Heights Elementary School as well as its intact floorplan, which included ten original classrooms, an activities room, a clinic, an office, and separate restrooms for boys and girls. It is also demonstrated in the late 1966 additions which featured a multi-purpose auditorium, a library, a kitchen, as well as additional classrooms. These later additions also demonstrates the functional, architectural, and stylistic development of school design within Virginia during the mid-twentieth century.

Madison Heights Elementary School is a two-story T-shaped building with a five-bay central block and a two-bay wing on each side, and features a modified Flemish bond exterior. The roof is a steeply pitched side gable featuring a parapet on each gabled roof end with paired interior corbelled brick chimneys. It is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style, with its six-paneled double entry door set in an ornate door surround with paneled wall insets and a seven-light transom window. The door surround is topped by a full entablature with dentils and two fluted Doric engaged columns flanking the entry. A twenty-four-light circular window, with four keystones, is located in the central bay of the façade, just above the entrance. The remainder of the façade is filled with paired twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash with jack arches and keystones. The architectural integrity of the 1939 elementary school is strong with the exterior retaining virtually all of its historic material, features, and decorative elements. The historic floorplan is intact and most of the interior historic decorative and materials are intact. The historic setting is virtually unchanged, with the school on its original parcel surrounded by the residential neighborhood it served. The school's later additions have strong exterior integrity and retain interior features. They are also illustrative of the transition from revival styles to the eventual dominance of Modern-influenced styles for all types of public buildings, including schools, post offices, and government offices, such as those for the water department next door to the school. The visual elements, the setting, and the historical association and feeling are all manifest and illustrate the evolution of early-to-mid twentieth century pedagogical theory and school design.

The *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings in Southwest Virginia*, a study by John Kern of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 2000, offers excellent guidance regarding the integrity of potentially eligible school buildings. Kern states that a school building should retain “historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.”<sup>8</sup> Within the parameters of location, setting, and architectural design, National Register eligible schools are recommended to retain historic setting, access, and grounds. Original massing, floor plans, surface materials, ornamental detailing, and original fenestration are also important to a school's integrity.<sup>9</sup> Kern quoted Virginia architectural historian Jack Zehmer as saying that schools which retain “reasonable architectural integrity should be considered eligible for historic designation” are further significant because of their prominent roles as community centers.<sup>10</sup> Kern concludes that county consolidated schools constructed between World War I and World War II which “survive today with reasonable integrity should receive strong consideration as valuable resources eligible for nomination.”<sup>11</sup> The former Madison Heights Elementary School certainly meets these criteria through the strong integrity of its historic fabric and setting.

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<sup>7</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.8-9.

<sup>8</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.13.

<sup>9</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.14.

<sup>10</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.14.

<sup>11</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.16.



## **W. Irving Dixon**

W. Irving Dixon was based in Richmond and an architect for the State Department of Education for twenty years. Dixon was born in Portsmouth, Virginia on November 15, 1899 (deceased 1985) and earned a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1923. After his long career with the Dept. of Education, Dixon joined with Macon G. Norman in 1946 to form the firm of Dixon & Norman. Macon Norman was also a former Dept. of Education employee in the area of engineering.<sup>12</sup>

## **Charles Lee Vail, Jr.**

Charles Lee “Charlie” Vail, Jr. (1924-2003) was in practice for over forty years. He organized his firm in 1960 and joined the AIA in 1961. He initially served as a draftsman under several established Lynchburg architects, particularly Pendleton Clark and H. Trueheart Poston. Vail had his office in Madison Heights, Virginia and a majority of his commissions were in that part of the state. Vail worked on a wide variety of projects including many churches, schools, businesses, and residences. He also designed the seal for Amherst County in 1964. Additionally he served for many years as a volunteer fireman, and eventually chief, with the Madison Heights Volunteer Fire Dept.<sup>13</sup> Jones Memorial Library in Amherst, Virginia holds a large collection of more than one hundred original Charlie L. Vail drawings.

## **Bibliography**

*American Institute of Architects Directory*: 1962, p.720; 1970, p.938.

The American Institute of Architects, *Architects’ Roster Questionnaire: Dixon and Norman Partnership*, Richmond, VA: January 7, 1953.

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Division of School Buildings, State Department of Education, *Addition to Madison Heights High School, Plan No.841, Dec.1937*, Richmond, VA, 1937.

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<sup>12</sup> John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*, Richmond, 1997, p.121; AIA, *Architects’ Roster Questionnaire: Dixon and Norman Partnership*, Richmond, VA: January 7, 1953.

<sup>13</sup> *American Institute of Architects Directory*, (1962, p.720) (1970, p.938).

Division of School Buildings, State Department of Education, *Madison Heights Elementary School, Plan No.981, Feb.1939*, Richmond, VA, 1939.

Grundman, Adolph H. *Public School Desegregation in Virginia from 1954 to the Present*. Wayne State University Dissertations, Paper 952, 1972.

Kern, John, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings in Southwest Virginia*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, October 2000.

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McLeRoy, Sherrie S. and William R. More Passages: A New History of Amherst County, Virginia. Lynchburg, VA: Heritage Books, Inc., April, 1995.

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Vail, Charlie L., Jr., *Alterations & Additions To Madison Heights Elementary School*, Phelps Rd, Amherst County, VA: April 23, 1965.

W.D. Campbell & Son, Inc. *Engineering Report*. School Board of Amherst County. Amherst County, VA: October 1941.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

**5. Property Ownership** (Check as many categories as apply):

Private:  X  Public\Local \_\_\_\_\_ Public\State \_\_\_\_\_ Public\Federal \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property** (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title:  OL Seminole LLC

organization: \_\_\_\_\_

street & number:  230 East Bank Street

city or town:  Petersburg  state:  Virginia  zip code:  23803

e-mail:  dave@waukeshaw.com  telephone:  804-677-5728

Legal Owner's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••**

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person:  John David McCormack

Daytime Telephone:  804-677-5728

**Applicant Information** (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title:  Marcus R Pollard

organization:  Commonwealth Preservation Group

street & number:  PO Box 11083

city or town:  Norfolk  state:  Virginia  zip code:  23517

e-mail:  marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com  telephone:  757-651-0494

**6. Notification**

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager

name/title:  Dean C Rodgers, County Administrator

locality:  County of Amherst, Virginia

street & number:  153 Washington Street

city or town:  Amherst  state:  Virginia  zip code:  24521

telephone:  434-946-9400





200ft



Coordinates:  
37.431122, -79.122044

Madison Heights School  
123 Phelps Road  
Amherst County, VA 24572

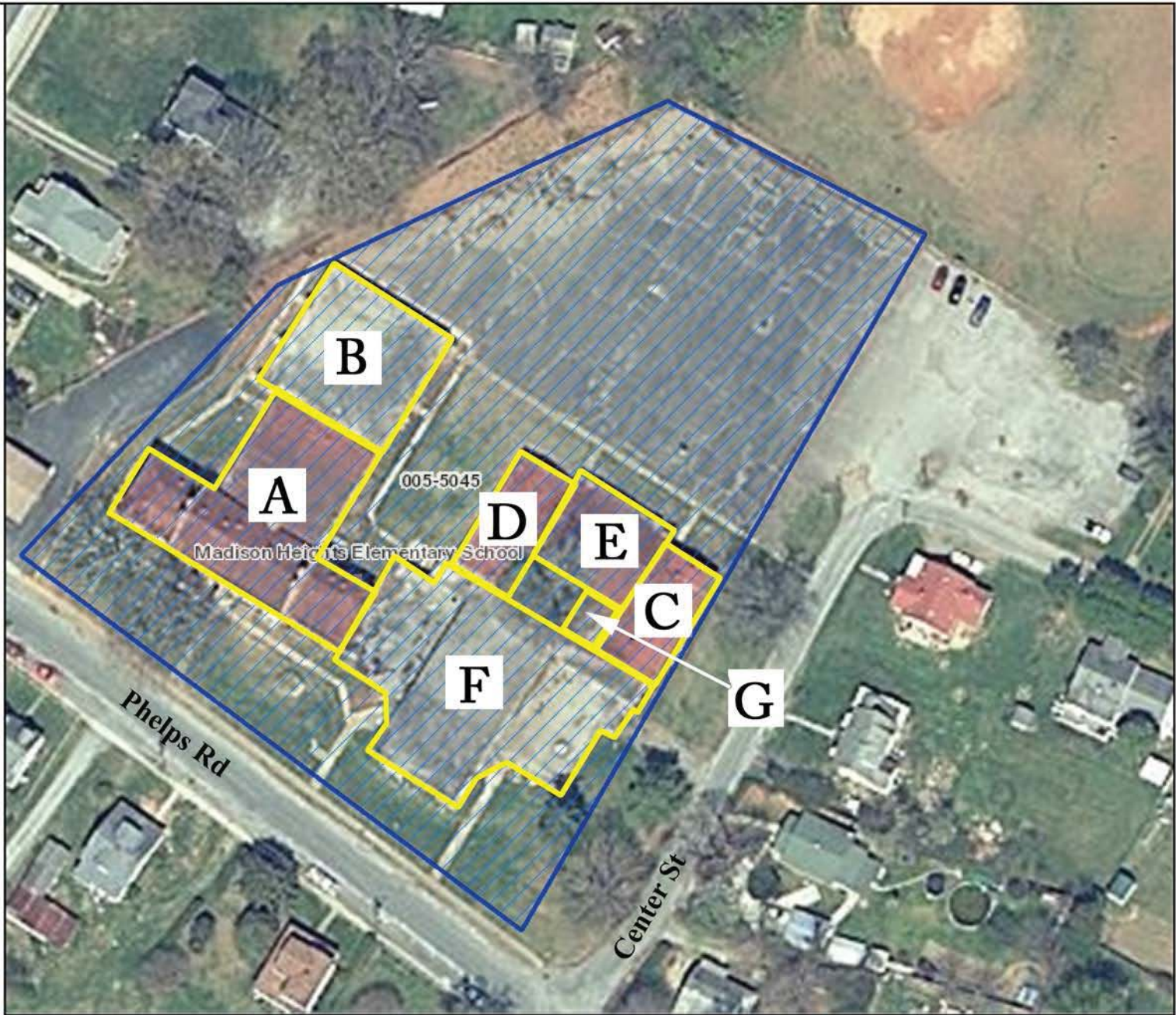
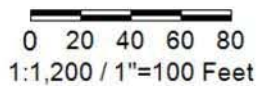
## Legend

-  Architecture Resources
-  Architecture Labels

- A** = 1939 Elementary School
- B** = 1965 Addition to Elementary School
- C** = 1930 Addition to High School
- D** = 1933 Addition to High School
- E** = 1937 Addition to High School
- F** = 1965 Addition (site of c1925 High School)
- G** = 1965 Library Reading Room Addition



Feet



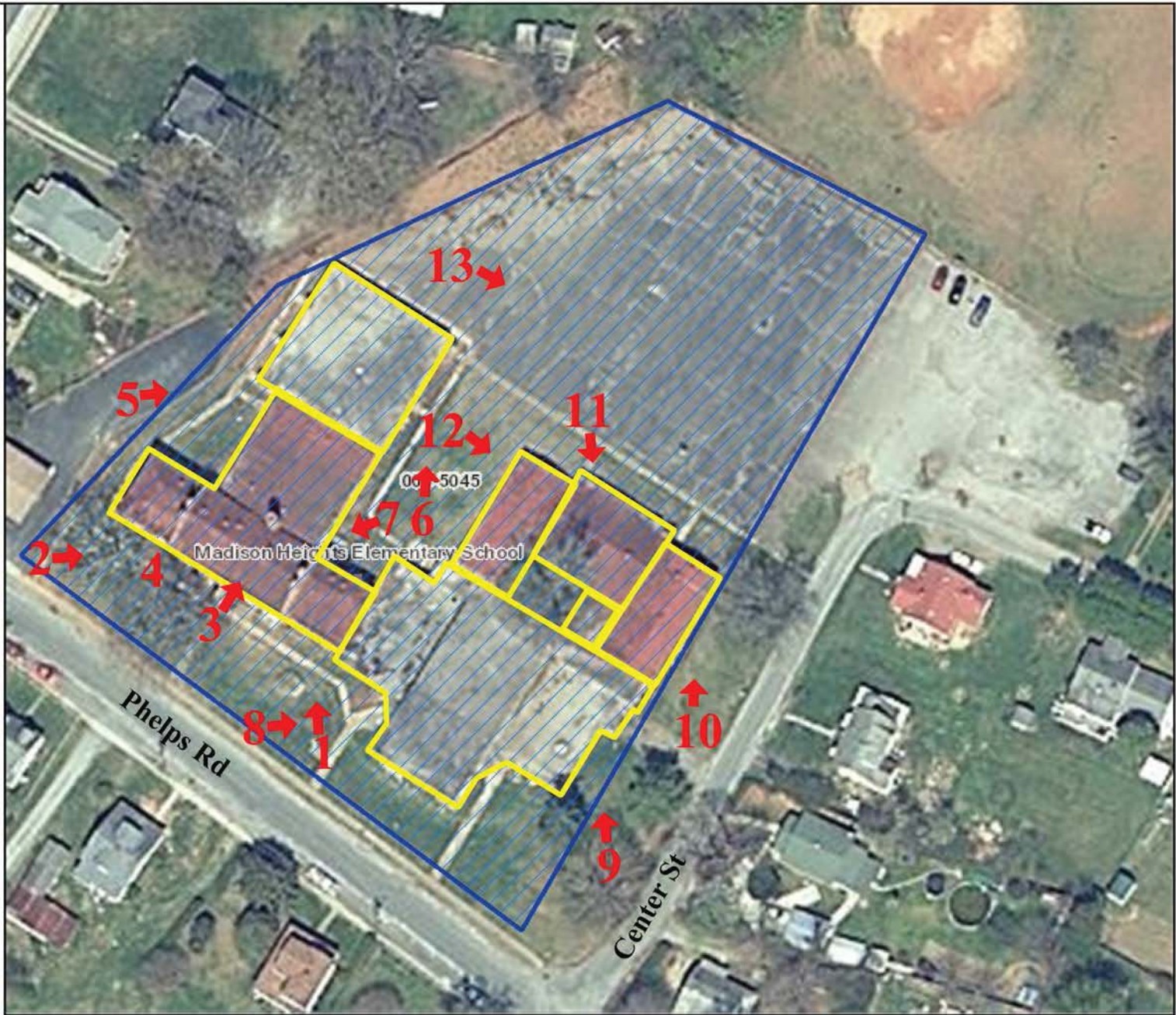
**Title: Madison Heights School, Amherst County, VA**

**Date: 2/8/2018**

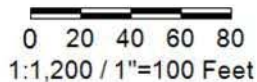
*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information 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.*

- 1: 1939 school building facade, facing north
- 2: 1939 school building facade, facing east
- 3: 1939 school building, main entrance
- 4: 1939 school building, window detail
- 5: 1939 school building rear wing and 1965 rear addition, facing northeast
- 6: 1965 rear addition to 1939 school building, facing north
- 7: 1939 school building with rear wing, facing southwest
- 8: 1965 auditorium addition, site of former high school, facing east
- 9: 1965 addition, southeast elevation, facing north
- 10: 1930 addition to original high school, facing north
- 11: Rear 1937 addition to original high school, facing north
- 12: 1933 addition to original high school, facing east
- 13: Rear parking lot, facing east



Feet



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