

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Campbell County Training School

Other names/site number: Rustburg School; DHR No. 015-5200

Name of related multiple property listing:

Rosenwald Schools in Virginia (012-5041)

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 1470 Village Hwy (Route 24)

City or town: Rustburg State: VA County: Campbell

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B X C     D

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

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

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

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

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

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## **Narrative Description**

### Site Layout

The training school complex is comprised of a quad of four large frame buildings built between 1922 and 1931. The original c. 1922 school building is at the northwest corner of the quad, with the 1931 auditorium building directly to the south, between the c.1922 building and the road. Two early 1930s secondary buildings, an industrial shop building and the food service building, are located on the east side of the quad, across a gravel driveway. There is no surviving landscaping of which to speak. The parcel extends a good distance up the wooded hillside to the north. The site has a few landscape elements such as retaining walls that were built in the 1970s, after the period of significance. Off the northwest corner of the quad is a 36 x 23-foot, c. 1990 modular utility building that also post-dates the period of significance and, like the retaining walls, is assigned non-contributing status.

### (NW) Classroom Building (1922)

The first school building on the site had four-classrooms—one per teacher. The 70-foot (north-south) by 62-foot one-story weatherboarded frame building is comprised of two front-gabled sections oriented north-south, with central recessed entries/porches between them, forming an overall H-plan. The side elevations feature continuous banks of large 6/6 sash windows. All of the windows are currently boarded over on the outside, but one or two remain visible inside the building. The original interior finishes are currently covered by laminate paneling and dropped ceilings. The wooden floor is relatively well preserved.

### (SW) Auditorium Building (c. 1931)

Located just 25 feet south of the original school building and described in Rosenwald records as a three-room school, the southwestern building in the quad is known to have served as an auditorium. The interior is laid out with a basic auditorium plan including an elevated stage at the west end, surrounded by smaller spaces that could have served as classrooms and offices. The auditorium served the school as a venue for graduations and guest lectures, but was also regularly used by the local community for social and other purposes. The building is the most imposing of the complex, its footprint measuring 100 feet by 50 feet. The one-story weatherboarded frame building has an embanked, continuous concrete foundation and a front-gable standing-seam roof. All of the windows are currently boarded over, inside and out, but it is believed that the windows remain in-place. The interior has a tall ceiling appropriate for an auditorium, although it is currently obscured by a dropped ceiling. Some of the original roof structure is visible where the dropped ceiling has been removed. Originally, it had one large open room inside, but it was later divided into small offices around a large center room when the building was occupied by school board offices. There are plans to remove the dropped ceilings, partitions, and cheap laminated paneling and return to the original open auditorium plan.

### (SE) Shop Building (early 1930s)

Located 100 feet east of the 1922 school building, the southeastern building in the quad was the industrial trades shop, probably constructed around the same time as the auditorium or slightly

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later. The elongated rectangular main block of the building measures 92' x 22', built on a concrete block foundation. A shed-roofed concrete-block addition, thought to have been built by vocational students in the 1970s, extends along the entire south side of the building. The main block interior has an unobscured bank of 12/12 sash windows with plain unmolded trim; one 6/6 front window with symmetrically molded trim and turned corner blocks in the southwest corner bathroom; matchboard walls and ceilings; and pine flooring.

(NE) Food Service/Cafeteria Building (early 1930s)

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

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1922-1968

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1922

1931

1953

1968

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Campbell County Training School, also known historically as the Rustburg School, is located on a nine-acre parcel in the courthouse town of Rustburg in Campbell County, Virginia. The Rustburg School was begun in 1922 on a two-acre plot, using money from the Rosenwald Fund to leverage financial support from the local African-American community as well as the Campbell County school board. The elementary and later training schools provided educational opportunities for several generations of students from Rustburg and across the county. The four one-story, frame buildings comprise a well-preserved example of a training complex, thought to be the only surviving four-building complex in Virginia. The buildings stand on their original sites and each retains considerable original fabric. The school began as a four-teacher school building and was enlarged by addition of three more buildings and three more teachers by the early 1930s, is an exceptionally rare surviving training school and one of approximately 70 surviving Rosenwald-funded schools of the 364 that were built in Virginia.

#### Justification of Criteria

The training school complex is unusually well preserved and retains sufficient integrity to convey its associational significance at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Education and African-American Ethnic Heritage, as well as significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Because the complex served African-American students through the era of public school racial integration, which in Campbell County only began in 1968, the school's identified period of significance spans from 1922 to 1968. As a well-preserved Julius Rosenwald Fund school built between 1917 and the early 1930s, the Campbell County Training School meets the criteria for listing specified in the Rosenwald Schools in Virginia Multiple Property Documentation Form of 2003.<sup>1</sup>

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

#### **Historic Context**

##### The Rosenwald Fund

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

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

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Fund stepped in and would have an enormous impact in raising the quality of education for African Americans by improving the conditions and standards of rural schools in across the South.

While maintaining racially segregated schools, Virginia school boards gradually took advantage of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to provide up to one-third of construction costs for new schools and encourage local investment. Typically, a local committee was responsible for raising a share of the sums to be used in combination with school board funds. Unlike the Rustburg School, most were intended to serve as elementary schools staffed by one or two teachers. About 50% of the Rosenwald schools in Virginia were two-teacher graded schools, for which the organization typically contributed between \$500 and \$800.<sup>2</sup> Each county had only one training school, which typically encompassed multiple buildings.

The Campbell County Training School (Rustburg School) was created in 1922 with erection of its first buildings for a total cost of \$7,500. The local African-American community contribution was \$800, the school board's "public contribution" \$5,600,<sup>3</sup> and the Rosenwald Fund contribution was \$1,100.<sup>4</sup> Campbell County Training School began as a four-teacher school, which meant that it held four classrooms, divided by grade level. The school later expanded to seven teachers, and new buildings were added to accommodate growth. A two-room home economics cottage, thought to have been demolished in the 1950s, was located higher up on the hill, at the end of the entrance drive. A dormitory was also built for teachers and later became the school kitchen. School Principal Clyde Scott also lived in part of the building. In addition to duties as the principal, Mr. Scott also taught classes.<sup>5</sup> The school buildings were originally heated by stoves in each classroom. Frame privies were provided to the rear of the buildings, later replaced by bathrooms within each building.

Between 1917 and 1932, nearly 5,000 schools, including ancillary buildings such as teachers' cottages, shop buildings, and other infrastructure were built across the nation, including 382 schools in Virginia and 16 in Campbell County alone. Campbell County and adjacent Pittsylvania County had the most Rosenwald Schools in Virginia except for Mecklenburg County, which had 17. In total, those in Campbell County were built for \$64,642, with \$47,454 of public funding, \$11,450 from the Rosenwald Fund, and \$5,738 from the local African-American community. Most in Campbell County remained operational until the 1950s, when the county began consolidating schools. Today, few of the Rosenwald schools in Campbell County are extant. The only well-preserved schools built in the county are the Rustburg and Megginson schools. Megginson School, however, is now within Lynchburg city limits.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Gibson Worsham, Switchback School National Register nomination, 2012.

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

<sup>4</sup> Julius Rosenwald Archives, Special Collections Library, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

<sup>5</sup> Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Katrina Koerting, "Preserving Campbell County's Rosenwald Legacy" 2015.

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### Criterion A: African-American Education in Campbell County

Training school complexes, limited to one per county, provided industrial and agricultural training to enable young African-American men to find well-paying employment, and for young African-American women to learn “domestics” or efficient housekeeping skills that would enable their employment in more affluent homes. In addition to farming, the curriculum offered to boys included plumbing, carpentry, and masonry. However, most students quit school after the 8<sup>th</sup> grade to find jobs to help support their families. Most boys found work on farms. Manual labor jobs were plentiful, while those students who followed-through eleventh grade often were not rewarded with higher-level jobs. Jim Crow laws in the South meant that higher-level jobs for well-educated African Americans were rare.<sup>7</sup>

The original Rustburg School built in 1922 as an elementary school would become part of the Campbell County Training School by 1926.<sup>8</sup> The 1922 building was erected for a total cost of \$7,500. The local African-American community contribution was \$800, the school board’s “public contribution” \$5,600, and the Rosenwald Fund contribution was \$1,100.<sup>9</sup>

In June, 1925 the Campbell County School Board appropriated \$200 to hire Thomas W. Tweedy, known as Reverend Tweedy, as the appointed “colored agricultural demonstration agent. Tweedy was to become the first principal of the training school. In fact, it was he and Gabe Hunt, and illiterate former slave, who raised the local community match for the Rosenwald School construction, in-part by mortgaging their own homes.<sup>10</sup>

A three-teacher annex building was also funded by the Rosenwald Fund under the 1930-1931 budget, several years after the school became a training school for students who had completed the 6<sup>th</sup> grade elsewhere. The school had begun with four teachers working in the first building, but as a training school expanded to seven or more teachers. The first graduating class from the two-year training program was in 1929. In 1927, R. H. Early wrote in *Campbell County Chronicles*, “Elementary Schools are provided for the education of colored residents in the county and through the aid of the Jeanes and Slater funds and the State Board of Education, a negro training school has been established in Rustburg. This institution provides two-year high school course and instruction in manual training and domestic science: A negro supervisor is employed at these schools...Effort is being made to supply the county with Rosenwald form of building to meet increased demand for school buildings.”

As a training school serving grades 7 and 8, and eventually expanding to grades 7–11, it was the only post-6<sup>th</sup>-grade public education available to African Americans in the county. African Americans were deprived of a 12<sup>th</sup> grade until the end of segregation in 1968-1969, when a new African-American high school was built across the street from the training school.

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<sup>7</sup> Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

<sup>8</sup> R. H. Early, *Campbell County Chronicles*, 1927: 173.

<sup>9</sup> Julius Rosenwald Archives, Special Collections Library, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

<sup>10</sup> Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

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

Campbell County Training School remained open until 1953, when a new African American High School was built across the street to the south. The former training school became the local African American elementary school. [Campbell County Chronicles]

Campbell County Training School finally closed in 1968 with the ending of the official policy of segregation in Campbell County's public schools, yet some of the buildings continued to be used by the county school system for vocational education. The auditorium building, somewhat altered on the interior, was used from the 1970s through 1989 as offices for the Campbell County School Board. All of the buildings have been left essentially vacant ever since.

#### Criterion C: School Architecture

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

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

While the Campbell County Training School buildings each met the rigorous standards of the Rosenwald Fund program, none of them conforms to the designs published in Smith's *Community School Plans*. It is possible that the 1922 building concept was envisioned before Smith's designs were available. The as-built plan for the c. 1922 four-teacher school building

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<sup>11</sup> Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc. group interview, April 19, 2017.

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

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

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only loosely resembles “Floor Plan No. 4-A, Four Teacher Community School, To Face North or South Only,” An H-shaped plan with a recessed entry porch at the center of the south-facing elevation, the published design features an auditorium and stage at the center, between two parallel classroom wings, while the as-built plan omits the auditorium altogether and pushes the two classroom wings much closer together. The published plan does include a small library in one of the wings, between two classrooms, and Rosenwald Fund expenditures for the Rustburg School included \$105 for a library that likely was located within the four-teacher building.<sup>14</sup> The three other extant buildings, including the separate auditorium/three-teacher classroom edifice, bear little resemblance to any of the published Rosenwald plans. Nevertheless, the construction methods, materials, and finishes of all four training school buildings are precisely those specified in narrative form in Smith’s book of designs, including excavations, foundations, flues, framing timber, sheathing, weatherboarding, exterior and interior finish, roof, interior walls and ceilings (e.g. well-seasoned narrow tongue-and-groove boards), wainscoting, flooring, doors, windows (e.g. “breeze windows”) and moveable partitions. [Smith, *Community School Plans*, 25-27.]

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<sup>14</sup> Julius Rosenwald Archives, Special Collections Library, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Campbell County School Board minutes, Book 4, p. 91, April, 1922.

Early, R. H. *Campbell County Chronicles and Family Sketches: Embracing the History of Campbell County, Virginia 1782 - 1926*. Lynchburg: J. P. Bell Company, 1927: 172-174.

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2012.

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

Kirchen, Kristen. Campbell County Training School, reconnaissance-level survey, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2011.

Koerting, Katrina. "Preserving Campbell County's Rosenwald Legacy." Lynchburg News and Advance. March 14, 2015. [http://www.newsadvance.com/news/local/preserving-campbell-county-s-rosenwald-legacy/article\\_757f382c-ca9b-11e4-b22c-7ba25783306f.html](http://www.newsadvance.com/news/local/preserving-campbell-county-s-rosenwald-legacy/article_757f382c-ca9b-11e4-b22c-7ba25783306f.html)

Rosenwald School Plans. History South website. <https://www.historysouth.org/schoolplans/> Accessed 4/19/2018.

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

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

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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- 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, Virginia

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

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 8.95 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD

1. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

The nominated parcel boundary conforms precisely to that of Campbell County tax parcel 34A-23-15 as shown on the accompanying topographic map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the historic site of the school, the full extents of the parcel, and all extant resources associated with its use as an educational facility.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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

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**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

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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**

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Campbell County Training School  
Town: Rustburg, Virginia  
County: Campbell State: Virginia  
Photographer: Michael Pulice  
Date Photographed: December 13, 2016  
Location of Digital Images: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Photo 1 of 10:

View: Northwest building, looking northeast

Photo 2 of 10:

View: Northwest building, front entry

Photo 3 of 10:

View: Northwest building, looking west

Photo 4 of 10:

View: Northwest building, looking south-southwest

Photo 5 of 10:

View: Southwest building, looking west-southwest

Photo 6 of 10:

View: Northeast and southeast buildings, looking east

Photo 7 of 10:

View: Northeast and southeast buildings, looking northeast

Photo 8 of 10:

View: Southeast building interior, north wall

Photo 9 of 10:

View: Northeast building interior, south wall

Photo 10 of 10:

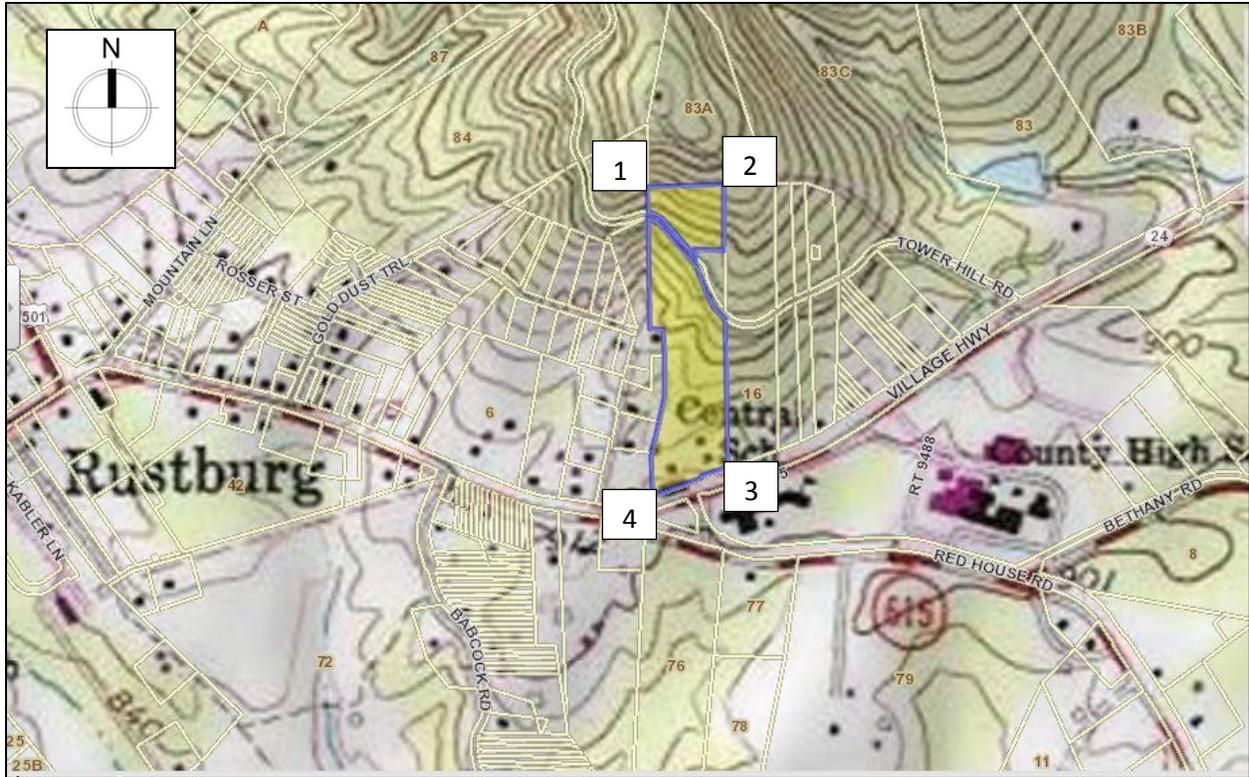
View: Northeast building interior, cloak rooms

Campbell County Training School  
Name of Property

Campbell County, Virginia  
County and State

**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.



## Campbell County Training School, Rustburg, Virginia

Parcel ID 34A-23-15 8.95 acres

Parcel Corner Coordinates

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.28005 | Longitude: -79.09024 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.28008 | Longitude: -79.08905 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.27652 | Longitude: -79.08903 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.27650 | Longitude: -79.09017 |



Photo no. and direction



# Campbell County Training School

Rustburg, Virginia

April 2018



62.5 ft

Decimal Degrees ^ Lon (X): -79.08953 Lat (Y): 37.27660