

## Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the property could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

<b>General Property Information</b>	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #: 149-0038
Property Name(s): <u>William Byrd High School</u>	
Property Date(s): <u>1933</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post    Open to Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Limited <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Property Address: <u>100 Highland Road</u> City: <u>Town of Vinton</u> Zip: <u>24179</u>	
County or Ind. City: <u>Roanoke County</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>Roanoke</u>	
<b>Physical Character of General Surroundings</b>	
Acreage: <u>17.8</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor	
Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features: The high school, one of the largest buildings in the Town of Vinton, is sited at an angle on a prominent hill at the northwest end of the town, at the corner of Highland Road and Gus Nicks Blvd. The grassy hill has several mature trees and shrubs. Highland Road runs in front of the school along an east-west axis with a stone wall running along the road at the base of the hill. The primary access is a concrete stairway which starts at the east corner of the property and runs up the hill to the school. There is an asphalt driveway on the west side of the school which runs behind the main building and separates it from an annex directly behind. Two covered concrete combination stair/walk ways lead down from the rear annex to the main parking lot directly behind the school and to another one-story building on the western end of the property. A separate asphalt driveway provides access to the property from Gus Nicks Road below the parking lot to the north. Beyond this driveway is a large athletic field bordered by mature trees.	
Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property: There are two notable secondary resources. The annex directly behind the school is also two stories, with the second story access further down the hill from the rear as the building is built on the slope. This building is also brick masonry construction with its top story at the level of the main school's lower story. There is also a later one-story brick masonry building with mezzanines on the two wings. This building has garage doors at the rear and interior concrete floor space for vehicles.	
Ownership Category: <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	

<b>Individual Resource Information</b>
What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc... <u>School</u>
What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) <u>Vacant</u>
Architectural style or elements of styles: <u>Greek Revival</u>
Architect, builder, or original owner: <u>Eubank and Caldwell, Architects; Roanoke County, Bd of Supervisors, owner</u>
# of stories <u>2</u> Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Rebuilt <input type="checkbox"/> Renovated
Are there any known threats to this property? <u>Neglect</u>

### Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer “n/a.” If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

**Foundation:** Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete.  
Poured concrete

**Structure:** Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known.  
Concrete block

**Walls:** Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles.  
Brick, Flemish bond

**Windows:** Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced?  
Vinyl 24/12 replacement sash; wood sash 12/12; metal jalousie; numerous covered windows

**Porch:** Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details.  
Recessed porch behind three-bay arcade

**Roof:** Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material.  
Flat, several elevations; rubber membrane surface

**Chimney(s):** List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible.  
One large rear interior brick chimney

**Architectural Description of Individual Resource:** *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated.)*

The 1934 William Byrd High School sits atop a steep hill on the outskirts of the Town of Vinton on a large, nearly eighteen acre site at the west corner of Gus Nicks Boulevard and Highland Road. It was built to replace several smaller, short lived high school buildings and is easily the most prominent building in the town. William Byrd High School was designed by Eubank and Caldwell, an architecture firm based out of Roanoke, and served as the only high school until it was replaced in 1970 by a new high school of the same name located outside of town. The large, two-story Classical Revival inspired rectangular masonry building was constructed with a large basement and brick exterior cladding. There is a later auditorium addition on the west end of the school and a gymnasium added to the eastern end. The hill descends in front of the school down to Highland Road to the south and there is a stone retaining wall running nearly the full length of the property. A concrete stairway runs southeast down from the school to the street corner. There is a small gravel parking lot southwest of the school, and a much larger asphalt parking lot down the hill behind the school to the north. Further north, across the rear driveway (Washington Street) are the baseball and general athletic field. Covered concrete stairways lead from the rear annex down to the Manual Trades Building to the west and to the site of the former Vinton High School, now demolished, to the north. The site features mature trees and shrubs and is surrounded to the west, north, and east by later residential development. The Town of Vinton historic core is below the school to the south and southeast.

William Byrd High School is a masonry building constructed of concrete block and brick walls with a Flemish bond brick veneer. The notable central entry protrudes slightly from the rest of the façade and consists of a three-bay arcade providing access to a recessed entry consisting of three single-leaf doors, creating a distyle in antis portico. The three stone arches are supported by square, articulated columns and

topped with a keystone in the form of a scroll. Above the arches is a stone frieze inscribed “William Byrd High School.” Above the frieze are three historic window openings, with the frieze serving as a single sill below. The windows are topped by brick jack arches with flush concrete keystones. Above the entire entry is a broken pediment with dentil detailing in front of a stepped brick parapet which is capped with concrete coping. The pediment abuts a cornice of a similar design but without the dentils, which extends along the entire façade in either direction. The entry is framed on the sides by brick quoins.

To the left and right of the entry bay are two identical bays originally with four windows on each level. The eastern end has a recessed single entry bay, with a brick jack arch, which connects to two additional classroom bays, added in 1936, which match the other four surrounding the main entry. The façade retains its historic window fenestration with all original window openings, concrete sills, and brick jack arches intact. The original 12/12 double-hung wood windows have been replaced with vinyl three part windows with thirty-six lights. Additionally, the central two windows on each level have been covered with a large stucco panel so that a window air conditioning unit could be installed in each classroom at the bottom of one of the central window openings.

A new gymnasium and dressing rooms were added to the eastern end of the building ca 1955. The exterior of the gymnasium is simple with five-course Flemish stretcher bond. The entry features a concrete porch framing three sets of double metal entry doors, which are currently boarded on the exterior. The porch has a metal railing as well as concrete side walls and a concrete flat roof. The side of the gym, facing east, features five large metal windows, each with twelve lights. The north side of the gym has another entrance with two doorways covered by a three-bay concrete porch.

Attached to the western end of the school is a ca 1955 auditorium. The exterior is five-course Flemish stretcher bond, like the gym. The entry is also covered by a concrete porch which extends out from the building, but the configuration is inspired by the main entry with three bays accessing the three pairs of metal doors; it matches the rear gym entry porch. On the west end are the six historic tall vertical window openings with concrete sills. The windows are visible from the interior but boarded up on the exterior. There is a pair of side, rear entry doors accessing the stage and backstage areas. The rear of the building is solid brick with the concrete pier foundation visible as the hill recedes from the level of the façade.

The rear of the main school building is much less organized than the façade, with several small service additions protruding at irregular points, all likely part of a large 1936 expansion of the school building. There is a single exterior brick chimney on the west end. The historic window openings are all intact and many original windows remain on the rear of the building. There are also some openings boarded up, and some which have single-bay stucco coverings similar to the double-bay coverings on the façade. There is a covered brick arcade walkway which runs from the single-entry stairwell of the main building, at the basement level abutting the gym, over to the rear annex.

The interior of the main school building connects directly with the gymnasium and auditorium additions and the three function on the interior as one building with multiple functions. The school retains many of its functional spaces, including a kitchen room and cafeteria area in the basement, most restrooms are intact, locker rooms seem largely unchanged since the school was last used. The basement has several types of floor tile and lower plaster ceilings than the upper levels. Poured concrete stairs with stucco wainscot lead to the first floor. The eastern end of the basement features two large locker rooms, a small hallway (which feeds out to the rear annex) and the entrance to the gymnasium. This area has glazed beige wall tiles.

The gymnasium retains its historic oak tongue-and-groove floorboards, covered in a thick layer of paint and varnish. The walls are painted concrete block and the ceiling is a series of steel ceiling joists supporting corrugated metal. The east side features the large twelve light metal windows which nearly fill the upper half of the wall. The north side features a pair of double-leaf solid core metal clad doors which

lead out to the rear concrete porch and courtyard between the main school and the annex. The south side features a matching pair of double-leaf doors, which lead to a vestibule and the main entrance to the gym with three sets of double-leaf metal frame glass doors. There is a restroom at each end of the entry area. The interior west wall holds two large sets of wood roll out stepped bench seats for games. There is also a small wood enclosure, probably for each team during the game, at each corner of the west wall.

The far, west end of the school basement area, below the auditorium, houses a chorus practice area with three rows of poured concrete stepped semi-circular seating facing a blackboard. The area has linoleum floor tiles, plaster ceiling, and concrete walls. The exterior (north) wall at the rear of the room has the concrete piers seen on the outside of the auditorium at the rear. Between them are metal jalousie windows, which are covered on the outside with recessed panels. Above the chorus room is the backstage area with lighting and sound equipment still present. From the stage the large auditorium is best viewed with its intact wood seats split into three sections by aisles. To the rear is an entry vestibule, similar to the one providing access to the gymnasium. However the doors are a different style with solid bottom halves and three horizontal panes of glass in the upper half, some of which are a rolled plate pattern; the door differences are likely to control light entering the theater during performances. There is a balcony above the vestibule with further seating as well as the sound and light control area. Tall metal jalousie windows are partially visible behind curtains and are boarded up on the exterior on the west wall. Also like the earlier gymnasium, the construction is concrete block with exterior brick veneer.

The interior of the main school building retains many of its historic features and decorative elements. The stairways have the same beige glazed tile wainscot seen in the basement areas. The main hallways have a narrower glazed tile wainscot which varies from gold to yellow with a cap running along the top. Most doors are wood and usually are solid or have a multi-light glass top half, depending upon the function of the room. Floors and stair treads are generally terrazzo. Some offices have linoleum tile and some classrooms have carpet over the terrazzo. A majority of classrooms have historic chalkboards and the ceilings are exposed concrete joists. Some offices and the hallways have dropped acoustical tile ceilings. The interior of the main entry has three single-leaf doors with the upper half featuring three horizontal glass panes. Above the doors are half circle pediment windows. The glazed tile wainscot is higher in the entry vestibule, reaching to the top of the doors. The two square columns at the end of the vestibule, matching those on the exterior, are also covered in glazed tile. Some classrooms have the same tile wainscot seen in the hallways, reaching up to the bottom of the chalkboards.

The 1938 rear annex building is two stories, with the top story on the same level as the main school basement and the lower story accessed from the other side as the steep hill descends. The exterior, like the other later additions, is five-course Flemish stretcher bond. The window openings are all intact, though boarded up from the outside, and retain their brick sills. There is a single soldier course of brick which runs along the entire annex above the windows forming a lintel. Above that is a double header course which forms a simple cornice. There is a single central side interior chimney with a concrete cap. There are two double-leaf entry doors, one under the arcade on the east end, and one in the center of the building. A covered stair runs down the hill, towards the detached trades building below, and provides access to a side doorway into the lower level of the annex. The lower level consists of poured concrete piers with window openings in between. Most of the window openings on both levels of the rear of the annex are filled with stucco panels, but retain their sills, brick on the upper level, and concrete on the lower level. There are two single-bay doorways with small concrete roofs at the rear ground level. Only the first floor interior is accessible. It features concrete floors, acoustical ceiling tile, and concrete block walls between each section of the interior. Some of the historic metal, multi-light windows are intact, and other openings are covered by panels on the interior as well as exterior.

The ca 1940 Manual Trades Building, located down the hill to the west of the main school building, retains its window fenestration, though many openings are boarded up. The central section of the building has the entry hall, a perpendicular central hall, restrooms, offices, and a large classroom. The two side

sections are taller because they feature open garage areas to the rear, while the front areas have offices below and open mezzanines above with low ceilings, likely for storage. The wider garage sections extend back beyond the central portion, forming a small rear three-sided courtyard. All three sections have independent flat roofs. The interior features concrete floors, concrete block walls, and mostly intact historic metal and wood doors. The ceilings in the large classroom and the two garage areas are steel frame joists supporting a corrugated metal ceiling, which in turn supports the roof. Many historic metal jalousie windows are visible from the interior and there is a skylight in each garage area along with the original garage doors. The metal roofing system extends to the mezzanine areas, which retain their wood flooring. The entry and central hall areas have dropped tile ceilings.

The historic floor plan has been retained throughout the main school building, and in the contributing additions as well as the annex and Manual Trades Building. William Byrd represents the development of consolidated public schools in Virginia. Earlier examples, such as Roland E Cook, also in Vinton, follow the two-story, double-pile, central-entrance schools built ca 1910-20. In the 1930s plans for larger schools were developed which included interior halls and auditoriums.<sup>i</sup>

The two main floors of William Byrd High School have a central hall running the length of the building from northeast to southwest, with rooms off both sides facing out either the front or back of the building. The first floor has six classrooms, several offices in the central section, and a large education room which was likely the original gymnasium as noted on the 1955 Sanborn maps. Several small rooms within it have glass upper walls to break up the large space. The second story has classrooms for the full length of the hallway, twelve in total. Some are the standard size, while there are some larger rooms created by combining classrooms. The basement had a kitchen, cafeteria, lockers, and service rooms.

**Significance Statement:** Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

## History

Vinton began as a tiny town called Gish's Mill, which embarked on a rapid expansion with the arrival of the Norfolk & Western Railroad in 1880. By 1884 the town had expanded by hundreds of new residents and the citizens voted to incorporate and change the name to Vinton, perhaps inspired by the Vinyard family, the largest land owners in the area at that time. As the City of Roanoke grew, so too did Vinton through the years. A new 1904 charter allowed head and property taxes and this began the addition of more urban features to the town such as streets, public lighting, schools, a sewer system and streetcar service. During this time there were two major industries: Virginia Etna Springs Company and the Vinton Roller Mills (Vinton Milling Company after 1924). In 1926 the Vinton Motor Company arrived as the local Ford dealership. In the 1930s Burlington Mills opened the Roanoke Weaving Plant and Southern States Cooperative opened a feed and processing mill, greatly expanding the number of local jobs. This led to higher town revenue which allowed the addition of sidewalks, water mains, storm drains, improved streets, and an expanded sewer system. During the 1930s the population reached approximately 3500 where it stayed until an geographic expansion of Vinton in 1964.<sup>ii</sup>

The history of the Vinton schools mirrors the changes in population and economic fortunes of the town. In 1884 a three-room frame school was constructed on Lee Avenue and employed three teachers. In 1891 this school was demolished and replaced by a larger, two-story frame school on Poplar and Jefferson Streets. This school had four teachers and 257 students, which led to a four room addition soon after. This Vinton School took students through grade school and if they continued to high school they did so by commuting to either Roanoke High School or Salem High School. The lack of a high school and the unsafe status of the frame school led the community to construct a new masonry Vinton School in 1916. This school could not fully handle the eventual load of high school students, so Vinton High School was constructed in 1928 on Gus Nicks Boulevard across the street from flour mill and down the hill from the eventual site of William Byrd. This Vinton High School building no longer exists. With the construction of a dedicated high school, the Vinton School became solely an elementary school and was renamed the Roland E Cook school in 1945. The continued population growth pushed the town to construct an even larger high school just a few years later, William Byrd in 1934. The old Vinton High School building became the Junior High School until 1970 when a new William Byrd High School was constructed outside town. The William Byrd on the hill then became the Junior High School for many years.<sup>iii</sup>

Before integration in the 1960s, the African American student population attended a series of smaller and poorly equipped "colored schools." The first documented example was the Vinton Colored School, a two-story, four room frame building located on what is now Pollard Street which was in use by the late 1880s. A replacement frame school was built on Craig Street in 1914 and named the Vinton Elementary School. This school was not replaced until 1959 with the construction of the brick Craig Avenue Elementary School which remained in use until Roanoke County school integration was completed in 1965-66. African American students who wished to attend high school had to travel to Salem to the Roanoke County Training Center, until William Byrd was integrated in 1964-65.<sup>iv</sup>

## William Byrd High School

William Byrd High School, "the school on the hill" was constructed in 1933. The name of the high school was changed from Vinton High School with the construction of this new building, at the suggestion of Dr. Herman Horn, principal of Vinton High School. William Byrd was the founder of Richmond, an early educator and writer in Virginia, and nicknamed the "Black Swan" for his immaculate and usually black

attire. The school yearbook was renamed from the Roacovin (Roanoke and Vinton) to the Black Swan. The cost of the initial school building was \$48,158.80 with later additions in 1936, 1938, and 1954.<sup>v</sup> When construction began the Vinton Home-Coming Parade including most of the town population ended at the site of the new William Byrd High School and the cornerstone was laid. Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum was the main speaker. A copy of the Roanoke Times, lists of all prominent citizens, lists of all Vinton High School students, and a coin commemorating Washington's 250<sup>th</sup> birthday were all placed in the cornerstone.<sup>vi</sup>

The Vinton Dogwood Festival was begun May 5, 1956 as a band festival at the suggestion of the William Byrd High School Band Boosters. This William Byrd band was the only uniformed band west of Lynchburg in the 1930s-40s and this became their primary fundraising event. The town businesses, clubs, and organizations supported the event and approximately 10,000 people watched fifteen bands, various floats, and the first Dogwood Queen march down Washington Avenue. The festival dance was held at William Byrd High School.<sup>vii</sup> Once complete, William Byrd High School became a focal point of not only education, but community pride and events for several decades.

William Byrd High School also represented the conclusion of school consolidation in Vinton, a trend seen across Virginia in the early twentieth century. The 1902 Constitution expanded the powers of the State Board of Education which resulted in more school construction, more school operational funding, higher teacher salaries, and a longer school year, with most of these benefits only for white schools. This process resulted in the consolidation of smaller elementary schools, which forced the construction of new junior high schools, and finally the construction of new, larger high schools such as William Byrd. The state Literary Fund and the Works Progress Administration contributed to the massive school construction efforts in Roanoke County in the 1930s.<sup>viii</sup>

## **Criterion A**

Ethnic heritage is an important consideration when evaluating historic context of schools with the issue of desegregation being a vital element of twentieth century African American educational history. The final five years when William Byrd served as the high school saw it desegregated and it became the high school for the entire Vinton community for a brief time, before the construction of a larger integrated William Byrd high school in 1970. Social history can also be a factor with school auditoriums serving the entire community and high schools becoming multi-generational points of community pride and organization, as seen with the Dogwood Festival.<sup>ix</sup> Additionally, the *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings in Southwest Virginia*, published by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and authored by John Kern in 2000, offers an excellent analysis of how Criterion A, representing the development of education in the state from 1870-1950, is a good path for National Register eligibility. William Byrd High School represents the culmination of school consolidation and evolution as the school became the single high school for the town and made changes and additions over several decades as educational demands and expectations changed.

## **Criterion C**

The architectural integrity of William Byrd High School is strong with the historic floorplan intact and most interior features and decorative elements retained. The exterior retains all of its historic material, features and decorative elements highlighting the Classical Revival design. The one detracting change is the removal of the original wood sash windows, however this is a common practice for many schools. It should be highlighted that the fenestration pattern is unchanged and that all of the window features (sills, opening size, arches) have all been retained. Additionally, the integrity of the original setting atop the hill overlooking the Town of Vinton, and with the original acreage for athletic fields, is strong. The additions and separate buildings also have strong architectural integrity and tell the story of the development of the only high school to serve Vinton for almost four decades. This is a monumental building, the largest in

the town, and overlooks Vinton from a dominant viewpoint holding a commanding position over the town. The visual elements, the setting, the historical association and feeling all point to a building which retains the historic integrity to relate the story of such an important resource for Town of Vinton.

Utilizing this context, the resource needs to retain “historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.”<sup>x</sup> Kern argues that the integrity of school buildings should be evaluated using the parameters of location, setting, and architectural design, with eligible schools retaining historic setting, access, and grounds. Original massing, floor plans, surface materials, ornamental detailing, and original fenestration are all important when evaluating integrity.<sup>xi</sup> Jack Zehmer is referenced as saying that schools which retain “reasonable architectural integrity should be considered eligible for historic designation” because of their prominent roles as community centers.<sup>xii</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>xiii</sup>

### **Eubank and Caldwell**

Eubank and Caldwell was formed in Roanoke, Virginia in 1920. James A. Walker Caldwell (active from 1912-1942) was a draftsman for the Virginia Bridge & Iron Company beginning in 1912 and was a civil engineer with architect George R. Ragan by 1919. Beaufort N. Eubank (active from 1914-1953) was a draftsman for George R. Ragan before joining Caldwell. The firm is listed as architects and/or contractors for various projects. The firm is credited with dozens of projects over several decades when both men were active, with most being small to medium sized institutional or commercial projects in southwest Virginia. They are listed in May of 1932 as the architects for a Roanoke County Board of Supervisors contract for a new Vinton High School. During this time their offices were in the Boxley Building in downtown Roanoke. The firm still exists today as SFCS still based out of Roanoke.<sup>xiv</sup>

**Legal Owner(s) of the Property** (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
Miss  Ms.  Hon.  \_\_\_\_\_ **Roanoke County**  
(Name) (Firm)

5204 Bernard Drive Roanoke, VA VA 24018  
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

jloope@roanokecountyva.gov 540-772-2069  
(Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

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: Jill B Loope, Roanoke Co. Econ. Development

Daytime Telephone: (540) 772-2124

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

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
Miss  Ms.  Hon.  \_\_\_\_\_ **Marcus R Pollard** **Commonwealth Preservation**  
(Name) (Firm) **Group**

PO Box 11083 Norfolk VA 23517  
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com 757-651-0494  
(Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**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 or City Manager.

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
Miss  Ms.  Hon.  \_\_\_\_\_ **Thomas C Gates** **County Administrator**  
(Name) (Position)

Roanoke County 5204 Bernard Drive  
(Locality) (Address)

Roanoke VA 24018 540-772-2004  
(City) (State) (Zip Code) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.  
**Owner is exploring Register eligibility as part of a potential redevelopment plan.**

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes  No   
Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes  No

- 
- <sup>i</sup> John Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings in Southwest Virginia*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, October 2000, p.16-17.
- <sup>ii</sup> Deedie Kagey, *A History of Roanoke County*, Roanoke, 1988, p.265-71, 421-29, 486-93, 529-38.
- <sup>iii</sup> Irma Trammell Mosely, Madeline Simmons Forbes, *Vinton History, 1884-1984*, Roanoke, 1984, p.109-16.
- <sup>iv</sup> Trammell and Forbes, *Vinton History*, p.116-19.
- <sup>v</sup> Trammell and Forbes, *Vinton History*, p.113-14.
- <sup>vi</sup> Senior Class of Vinton High School, *The Roacovin*, Vol.5, Vinton, 1933, p.5.
- <sup>vii</sup> Kagey, *A History of Roanoke County*, 534-35; Trammel and Forbes, *Vinton History*, p.148-50.
- <sup>viii</sup> Kagey, *A History of Roanoke County*, p.474-78.
- <sup>ix</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.13.
- <sup>x</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.13.
- <sup>xi</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.14.
- <sup>xii</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.14.
- <sup>xiii</sup> Kern, *Thematic Evaluation of County Public School Buildings*, p.16.
- <sup>xiv</sup> John E Wells and Robert E Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*, Richmond, 1997, p.63, 133-35; *Manufacturer's Record*, Vol.CI, May 26, 1932, p.34.



Aerials (with labels) ▾



250 ft

Deg Min Sec ^ Lon (X): 79° 54' 17.10"W Lat (Y): 37° 16' 43.01"N

LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	LENGTH
L1	N07°55'25"E	125.34'
L2	N19°19'08"E	89.24'
L3	N40°20'16"E	62.47'
L4	N58°21'26"E	114.05'
L5	N75°16'39"E	27.99'
L6	N01°58'08"W	24.66'
L7	S26°10'05"E	84.45'
L8	S21°25'16"E	178.87'
L9	S26°35'27"E	95.43'
L10	S21°10'45"E	33.00'
L11	S20°31'41"E	44.00'
L12	S58°40'30"W	63.14'
L13	S72°16'04"W	79.36'
L14	N48°00'00"W	4.81'
L15	N67°39'27"W	173.60'

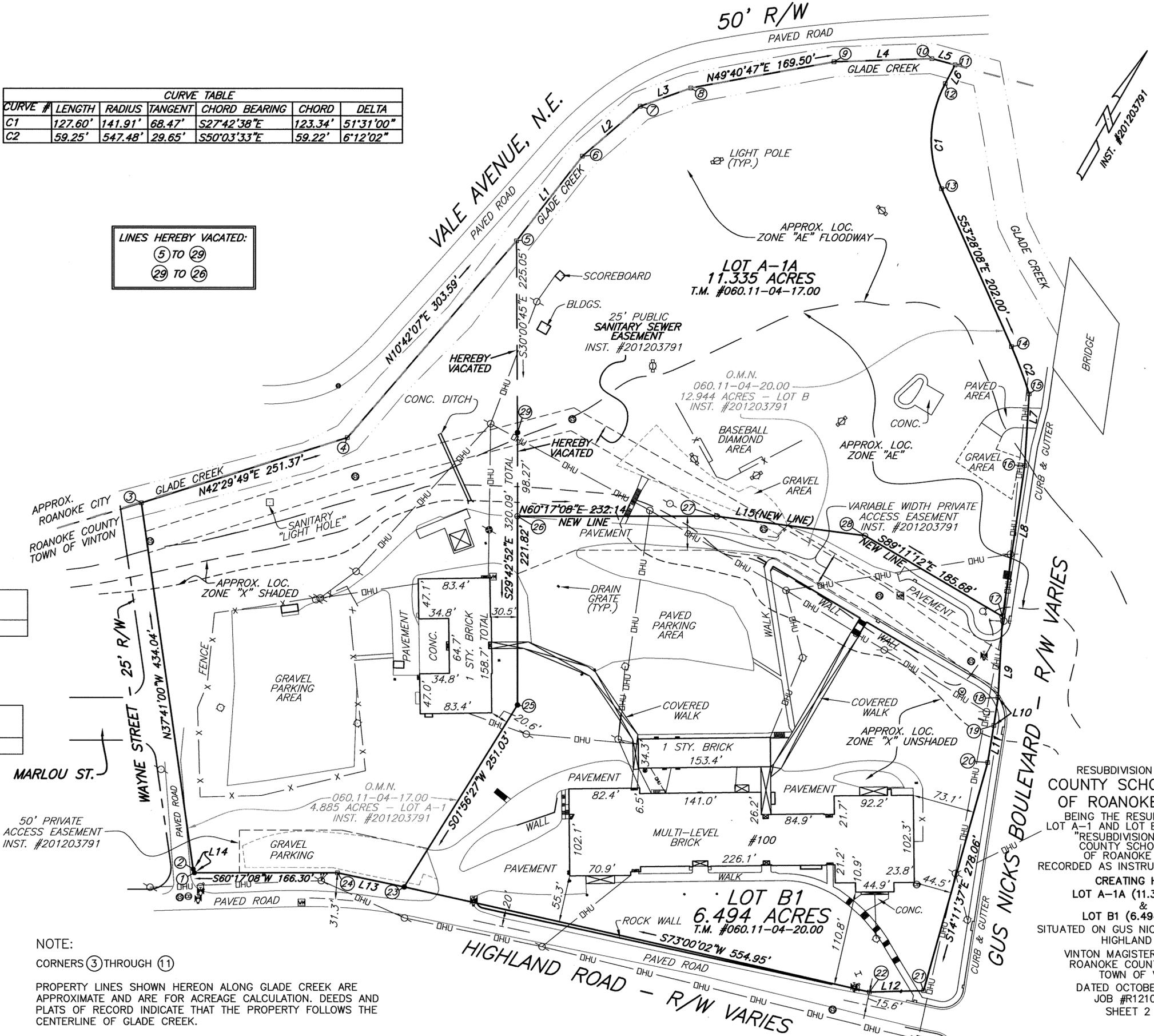
CURVE TABLE						
CURVE #	LENGTH	RADIUS	TANGENT	CHORD BEARING	CHORD	DELTA
C1	127.60'	141.91'	68.47'	S27°42'38"E	123.34'	51°31'00"
C2	59.25'	547.48'	29.65'	S50°03'33"E	59.22'	6°12'02"

LINES HEREBY VACATED:  
 (5) TO (29)  
 (29) TO (26)

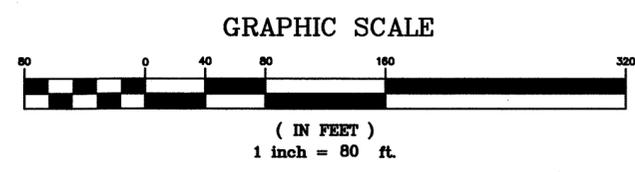
LEGEND	
●	IRON PIN FOUND
○	IRON PIN SET
□	DEEDED CORNER (NOT SET)
⊙	SEWER MANHOLE
⊠	WATER METER
⊕	DOUBLE LIGHT POLE
⊙	UTILITY POLE
⊕	WATER VALVE
⊕	HYDRANT
⊕	CLEANOUT
⊕	LIGHT POLE

ACREAGE TABLE	
12.944 ACRES LOT B	O.M.N. 060.11-04-20.00
-6.450 ACRES COMBINED WITH LOT A-1	
<b>6.494 ACRES TOTAL</b>	<b>LOT B1</b>

ACREAGE TABLE	
4.885 ACRES LOT A-1	O.M.N. 060.11-04-17.00
+6.450 ACRES FROM LOT B	
<b>11.335 ACRES TOTAL</b>	<b>LOT A-1A</b>



NOTE:  
 CORNERS (3) THROUGH (11)  
 PROPERTY LINES SHOWN HEREON ALONG GLADE CREEK ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE FOR ACREAGE CALCULATION. DEEDS AND PLATS OF RECORD INDICATE THAT THE PROPERTY FOLLOWS THE CENTERLINE OF GLADE CREEK.



THE RECORDATION OF THIS PLAT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONVEYANCE OF LAND. ANY LOT, PARCEL OR TRACT OF LAND THAT IS INTENDED FOR SALE AND/OR CONVEYANCE MUST BE CONVEYED BY A DEED AND SAID DEED MUST BE RECORDED IN THE ROANOKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.

DRN: SCB  
 CHK: JRM  
 TEL: 540-772-9580 FAX: 540-772-8050  
**PLANNERS ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS SURVEYORS**  
 Balzer & Associates, Inc. 1208 Corporate Circle Roanoke Va. 24018

RESUBDIVISION PLAT FOR  
 COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD  
 OF ROANOKE COUNTY  
 BEING THE RESUBDIVISION OF  
 LOT A-1 AND LOT B AS SHOWN ON  
 "RESUBDIVISION PLAT FOR  
 COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD  
 OF ROANOKE COUNTY"  
 RECORDED AS INSTRUMENT #201203791  
 CREATING HEREON  
 LOT A-1A (11.335 ACRES)  
 &  
 LOT B1 (6.494 ACRES)  
 SITUATED ON GUS NICKS BOULEVARD &  
 HIGHLAND ROAD  
 VINTON MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT  
 ROANOKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
 TOWN OF VINTON  
 DATED OCTOBER 3, 2012  
 JOB #R1210359.00  
 SHEET 2 OF 2

