NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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: Booker T. Washington High School

Other names/site number: Booker T. Washington School High School for Coloreds, Booker T. Washington Community Center; VDHR File No. 132-5011

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1114 West Johnson Street

City or town: Staunton State: VA County: N/A

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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

Julie V. Langan 7-11-14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 9.3.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☒

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: Auditorium, Sports Facility, Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; CONCRETE; WOOD; METAL: Steel, Aluminum

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

Summary Paragraph
The Booker T. Washington High School was constructed in 1936 in a notable example of the Art Deco style as designed by architect Raymond V. Long. It is a rectangular, two-story, flat roofed, brick building that is 123 feet long and 57 feet wide. The north end elevation is the façade of the school and contains its main entrance. The east (long) elevation consists of four bays, each containing three windows while the west elevation contains the gymnasium wing. A four-bay, 80-foot-long addition was put on the south end of the school in 1960. The building interior is organized along a double-loaded corridor. Originally there were stairs at each end of the corridor, but the south stair was eliminated at the time of the 1960 addition to allow the corridor to be extended. The corridors in the original section of the building have a wainscot of yellow glazed masonry blocks. The classrooms in the original section have plaster walls. The wood trim in these rooms creates much of their historic character with door and transom casings, a chair rail and wood base, along with built-in storage cabinets. The windows now have one-over-one aluminum sash exterior insulation finishing system. From 1967 to 1986, the Staunton Police Department occupied the first floor of the school and made some alterations. Today, the property includes the school (contributing building), late 1970s basketball courts (noncontributing structure), and a series of parking areas. The property retains a generally high level of historic integrity despite the police department's almost twenty-year occupation, during which time window sash were replaced and some interior finishes removed or altered.

Narrative Description

Setting

The school is sited on a 2.3-acre sloping parcel and is surrounded by the West Johnson Street neighborhood that overlooks Staunton's historic downtown and the Blue Ridge Mountains beyond. There are parking areas beyond the east, west, and south sides of the building and there are basketball courts (noncontributing structure) beyond the east lot. The east parking lot and the courts were installed in the late 1970s after the school had closed and replaced terraced lawns. A limestone wall capped with a chain link fence defines this east edge of the site. An additional lot at the corner of Johnson and Richardson streets and across the street from the school is a part of the school parcel and was the first lot purchased by the school board in this area. It is unknown why this parcel was purchased in 1915, twenty years before the other lots were purchased and construction began. It currently is a vacant lot used as a playground with a plastic play-set located on it.

Exterior

The former Booker T. Washington High School is a two-story, brick building resting on a poured concrete foundation. The original school is a notable Art Deco design and was constructed in 1936 at the cost of approximately $75,000. The dimensions of the school are approximately 123 feet long and 57 feet wide. In 1960, an addition was added to the south end of the original school that extended the building 80 feet. A flat roof exists behind the brick parapets and currently is a single ply EPDM (ethylene propylene diene terpolymer) membrane. The school's unusual brickwork features a three-course stretcher bond pattern with a Flemish bond fourth course with glazed headers. A soldier header course caps the windows above the second level.

The front (north) three-bay elevation contains a central bay with a large, six-paned replacement aluminum window and frame located above the main entrance. Stacked stretcher bricks surround this window and a soldier course of stretchers ends this composition over a recessed entrance which contains a pair of flush-steel replacement doors set in aluminum frames with narrow sidelights.

Projecting cast-stone faceted panels with decorative floral motifs cap this entrance bay above the window. Projecting flat pilaster-like brick elements support the decorative cast panels. The bays on either side of the central entrance feature stacked stretcher-bond brick panels surrounded by two rows of headers with cast-stone square panels at each corner. The end piers of each side bay terminate in faceted Art Deco capitals. The parapet walls terminate with a cast-stone cap and the windowsills, too, are cast stone.

The gymnasium projects from the west side of the main block on the upper level of the school and is built into the sloped site. The exterior of the gymnasium continues the design of the main section of the building with the same brick coursing and soldier row of stretchers above the windows. The rear exits of the gymnasium are capped with distinctive hipped metal-roofed overhangs supported on painted wood brackets. The gymnasium's north and south walls have

three regularly spaced windows with replacement sash, while the west wall is devoid of fenestration.

The main block's east (long) elevation consists of four bays, each containing three windows. The original window sash have been recently removed and replaced with double-hung aluminum window sash with thermal glass. Based on photographs, the original windows were steel-sash with a combination of hopper, awning, and double-hung operation. Their reported condition was poor at the time of their replacement. The original window openings were changed using an exterior insulation finishing system (EIFS) to fill portions of the openings; however, their original size and dimensions are still apparent. On the west side of the main block, the eight windows (four on each story) have been completely filled in with EIFS. Flat pilaster-like projecting piers separate the four bays. Art Deco-inspired projecting and recessed cast stone panels cap these pilaster-like piers.

The 1960 rear addition extends the main block of the building to the south and its design departs from the Art Deco in favor of a more Modernist aesthetic. Its brickwork consists of five courses of stretchers separated by one course of Flemish bond but the headers are not glazed like those on the original school. Originally this two-bay addition consisted of seven sets of windows in each bay. Each window had five horizontally proportioned lights with the bottom one being of an operable hopper design. From historic photographs, it appears that flat-metal panels separated the two stories of windows in this wing. The original window openings have been altered by the replacement of the original horizontal sash with smaller double-hung aluminum sash and an EIFS infill. The addition terminates at the south end of the east elevation with a projecting unadorned brick chimney tied into a furnace at the lower level. The south-end elevation contains a one-story, flat-roofed, projecting entrance bay with a recessed flush-steel door and a second-floor replacement one-over-one double-sash window surrounded by EIFS.

The recessed hyphen connecting the two sections of the school is part of the 1960 addition and its east elevation contains a secondary entrance to the first floor of the building. It has a flat projecting concrete roof over the entrance that now contains a pair of flush-steel replacement doors next to a flat panel of EIFS. The second story of the hyphen contains a three-part replacement window set in an aluminum frame and surrounded by EIFS flat panels.

Interior: Plans

Each floor of the building interior is organized along a double-loaded corridor. Originally there were stairs at either end, but the south stair was eliminated at the time of the 1960 addition to allow the corridor to be extended. The original stair at the entrance on the north end of the building remains and it features a painted metal guardrail with pickets and soapstone treads on the steps. The original architectural plans dated 1935 identify the use of each space/room in the original part of the school.

The first level contained the home economics room on the east side of the corridor just after coming into the main entrance. Next was a classroom, a small office, and the last space on the east side was the manual training room. The west side of the first-floor corridor contained more

utilitarian spaces including girls', boys' and teachers' restrooms along with a boys' shower room and the boiler room with an exterior door. A fuel room and a storage area were located under the second-floor gymnasium. On the upper level, four classrooms overlooked the east terraced lawn while the library and science room flanked the gymnasium on the west side of the corridor.

The gym has exits to the exterior off either side of the raised stage. The gymnasium and auditorium serve a variety of uses such as a theater, athletics, and parties. It retains its original stage framed with paneled pilasters that support a classically designed entablature. Original stairs remain on the south end of the stage but the one on the north end has been modified to install a handicap access ramp.

The plan of the 1960 addition also contains a double-loaded corridor, although it is several feet lower than the corridor of the original school. The addition contains four classrooms on each level while the hyphen connection contains the east entrance staircase and a storage room on the west side of the corridor. An entrance on the south end of the 1960 addition provides access to a smaller parking area. An entrance on the west elevation of the 1960 addition was eliminated, possibly at the time of the renovations done for the police headquarters. A concrete pad remains attached to the building on the west elevation where a former storage shed was attached to the addition.

Interior: Finishes

The corridors in the original section of the building have a wainscot of glazed concrete tile block with plaster above. The nine-light, single-panel classroom doors and three-light transom with the surrounding casing also contribute to the historic character of the corridors. The classrooms in the original section have plaster walls and ceilings. The wood trim in these rooms creates much of their historic character. In addition to the chair rail and wood base, the bulletin boards and blackboards are framed with painted wood trim. Each room features a closet combined with a built-in storage cabinet (which also conceals a ventilation shaft behind it). Some rows of lockers also are extant.

In some first-floor classrooms, portions of the original chair rail and baseboard were removed, along with the built-in blackboards, when the police department occupied the building. The finishes on the second floor are in good condition. Many of the rooms have been recently painted and/or wallpapered and have new carpet or vinyl composition tile (VCT) flooring installed. The corridors have VCT flooring. The original maple floor in the gymnasium has been refinished. The second-floor restrooms have been updated with new fixtures and finishes.

The glazed concrete block in the 1960 section of the building differs somewhat from that seen in the original section of the building, and exists in both the corridors and former. The ceilings consist of the exposed underside of the precast concrete double-T beams used for the floor and roof structure. On the first floor, this section has seen some damage, such as holes in the walls as a result of the holding cells installed as required for the police department and the subsequent removal of these alterations. A reception counter and window remain from the police occupancy in the hyphen entrance area of the first floor.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American
SOCIAL HISTORY: Civil Rights
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1936-1966

Significant Dates
1936
1960
1966

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Long, Raymond, Architect
Neilson Construction Co., Builder
Smithy and Boynton, Architects for Addition/J.B. Wine & Sons, Contractor

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Booker T. Washington High School is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: African American for its association with the cultural and educational patterns that have made a significant contribution to the African American history of Staunton. It operated as the only African American high school in the Staunton area from 1936 to 1966. Outside of strictly educational functions, the building served as a public meeting space for the African American community during the era of segregation. The school is also a source of pride in the African American community for the supportive and formative role that it played in many individuals' lives. It was named for Booker Taliaferro Washington (April 5, 1856 - November 14, 1915), a man born into slavery, who later became a great American educator and civil rights leader.

Also locally significant under Criterion A in Social History, "the new high school gave the black community of Staunton, which had been denied access to public places for social activities, its own space to collectively organize and to hold fundraisers and other events."[1] Within weeks of the school's opening in late 1936, African American community groups were petitioning the Staunton School Board to use the space during non-school time. The interest was such that a fee structure for outside use had to be immediately established. During segregation, the school library also doubled as the community's public library, adult night classes were held at the school and adult recreational athletic teams used the gymnasium.[2] As the Civil Rights movement grew in the South, the school was used as the site of voter registration in March 1960, as reported in the school board minutes and the Staunton newspaper.

The Booker T. Washington High School is locally significant under Criterion C in Architecture as a notable example of a local school designed in the Art Deco style that retains much of its original fabric from its 1936 construction date and 1960 addition. It is the only local school designed in this new aesthetic for its era and one of the very few buildings in the region that was executed in the Art Deco style, popular in the period between the two World Wars. The school was designed by Richmond architect Raymond V. Long, who was the Supervisor of School Buildings for the State Department of Education when he executed this design. It is sited on a sloping 2.3-acre parcel and is surrounded by the West Johnson Street neighborhood that overlooks Staunton's historic downtown and the Blue Ridge Mountains beyond. The school's period of significance dates from 1936 when it was constructed through 1966 when it closed with the integration of the local school system.

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

From the end of the Civil War until the desegregation of Staunton Public Schools in 1966, there have been at least 13 African American schools in Staunton. Although the schools were funded

at lower levels than the city's white schools, the quality of the African American education received by Staunton's students during that era produced a number of prominent educators as well as business and government leaders. Further, the reputation for providing a good education in Staunton was such that African American families living outside the city, in Augusta County and in Highland County, sent their children into Staunton to live and work in order to receive a better education.[3]

That was particularly true of junior high school and high school educational training that was absent in Augusta County until fairly late in the era of segregated schooling. Staunton, however, had two new African American schools, D. Webster Davis and Booker T. Washington (now the current Booker T. Washington Community Center), by World War I. They were located in the Sunnyside section of the city.

By the 1920s, the disparity between the educational infrastructure of Staunton's black and white schools was widening, and the parents and leaders in the African American community continued to push for better opportunities for their children. After a committee of parents requested that the school board provide industrial education classes and a four-year high school curriculum in the African American school, the request was granted provided the parents could raise the money for any extra equipment that would be needed.[4]

More and more efforts focused on improvements to the schools and in 1930 the Community League of the Colored Schools presented a petition that one or both of the black schools be enlarged. A receptive school board granted minor improvements, but the band-aid efforts were not enough. By late 1933, the problem of overcrowding at the schools was discussed.[5]

The tide shifted in January 1934 when the possibility presented itself for some federal funding through U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civil Works Administration (CWA). The Great Depression-era stimulus program would provide two "colored" school projects and one white vocational training project in the city. Over the next year, Staunton weighed the options now made possible by the potential of CWA funds. By 1935, the city was looking at options for a new black school building at a different site. As momentum built, the school board settled on a group of lots several blocks west of downtown Staunton on Richardson and Reservoir Streets near the C&O railroad.

In the spring, the school board requested that the city council make available $12,000 to purchase the land. By 1959 the footprint for the Booker T. Washington School consisted of lots 74, 75, 76, 88, 90, 92, 94, and 95 of the Richardson Extension of the Bagby Plat, but this initial project required just four of those eight lots.[6]

Armed with a time limit on securing the CWA monies and an argument of potential "injustice to Negro children" if a new school was not built, the Staunton school board pushed the city council to move ahead on the project. If the CWA money was lost due to inaction, the city would not be able to afford a new African American school, warned the school board.[7]

City Council unanimously voted to finance its portion of the project on October 21, 1935, and by the end of the month three lots had been procured in addition to the old reservoir lot that the City already owned off of West Johnson Street.[8]

Architectural Significance

The Booker T. Washington High School is significant architecturally since it is a notable example of a local school designed in the Art Deco style that retains much of its original fabric from its 1936 construction date. It is the only local school designed in this new aesthetic for its era and one of the very few buildings in the region that was executed in the Art Deco style, popular in the period between the two World Wars.

The Art Deco style strove for modernity and was influenced by the Modern art movements. It also took ideas from the ancient geometrical design styles from Egypt and Persia. Art Deco designers used low relief designs, stepped forms and emphasized geometrical order and simple formats. Art Deco characteristics on the school can be seen in the decorative brick panels and the cast stone capitals. They reflect a design sophistication not found in local construction at the time and the result was a positive and proud architectural statement for the new black high school of Staunton.

The school was designed by Richmond architect Raymond V. Long, who was the Supervisor of School Buildings for the State Department of Education when he executed this design. He designed public school buildings for Virginia from 1923 to 1937. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* by John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton lists 35 schools designed by Long during his time with the state, including a high school in Lexington in 1927 and an addition to the Bridgewater High School in 1930. The Booker T. Washington High School project in Staunton is not among the list. According to the Staunton newspapers and the Staunton School Board minutes, however, he was clearly the architect.[9]

A review of several of Long's school designs in the Virginia Department of Education's Office of School Facilities Services revealed that from the early to mid-1930s he made a transition from a more classical Colonial Revival aesthetic to the Art Deco motifs. His design for the primary and elementary school in Winchester in 1930 was a sophisticated and correct classical design with semi-circular arched windows, an entrance capped with a broken pediment and an attractive cupola crowning the roof. His Bent Mountain School in Roanoke County in the same year continued his preference for the Colonial Revival with a gable-roofed central block flanked by two wings with parapet walls. These wings had no windows but Long added decorative brick panels in each with a diapering design.

In 1931, his design for the Sunnyside-McKinney School in Dinwiddie County continued the decorative brick panels but in this instance, he used a stacked brick arrangement similar to Booker T. Washington's panels. While the Dinwiddie school was one story, its exterior had other features similar to his Staunton design. The central entrance had Art Deco stylized fluted pilasters that were capped with a star-like circular panel and the overall bay was crowned with projecting molded Art Deco panels. The plan was similar to the Booker T. Washington example

with a second entry at the end of the double-loaded corridor that was interrupted with a perpendicular auditorium wing projecting from the central part of the hall. Long's most sophisticated Art Deco design was for the 1935 George Washington High School in Alexandria with its elaborately carved panels at the entrance and cast stone projecting piers dividing each bay of the façade. It should be noted that although Long transitioned into a preference for the Art Deco in the 1930s, most of his designs were limited to exterior stylistic elements and the interiors continued to use standard materials and simple designs that related more to budget issues than aesthetic preferences.

In December 1935, Nielsen Construction in Harrisonburg was awarded the Booker T. Washington project but with $4,343.50 removed in order to reduce costs. The most significant amount of reduction on the project was $2,482 that was removed by eliminating the auditorium/gymnasium from the bid.

When word got out that this space was removed from the project, the city's African American parents appeared before the school board and petitioned the city not to cut corners, especially with the auditorium. In February a contract was signed and the auditorium was returned to the project.[10]

The school design and facilities were of a much higher quality than the old school. The new building included space for vocational training for boys and girls (manual training and home African American economics), a science room, a library, and a stage at one end of the auditorium/gymnasium. There was even a shower room for physical education and athletics.[11]

Work began immediately, but winter weather got the project off to a slow start. The other delaying factor was the fact that in construction, workers discovered that the old city reservoir was filled with junked car parts, bottles, and other trash. The instability of the reservoir was shored up with cement, but the delays meant that the school would not be ready to open at the start of the school year in September of 1936.[12]

As a result of the instability issues with the reservoir backfill, the October 1935 architectural drawings were revised on April 15, 1936, to include cement support under the auditorium floor where it spanned the old reservoir. In addition to the above factors, the steep slope of the site made work difficult as well, prompting one construction worker to state that the site was "one of the worst locations I ever worked on."[13]

A request for delay prompted an inspection by Long and the federal authorities who then granted Nielsen an extension until the first of October to finish the project. That might have been somewhat optimistic, but the project was nearing the end in early October when the newspaper reported, "The structure is one that compares favorable with any in this city or any other city of like size. It is modern in every respect, constructed of the best of materials, and, to meet modern-day standards in the matter of lighting, heating, acoustics, etc." Ironically the part of the building that was lauded most by the newspaper was the auditorium that almost wasn't built. "Of particular interest is the large auditorium in the new school. Even the most casual test will convince the person inspecting the building that here at last is an auditorium in which the

acoustics appear to be perfect. There is not the semblance of an echo, especial care having been taken in the use of materials…"[14]

The entire project cost $75,000, $30,000 from the federal government and the rest from the city of Staunton. The Staunton portion included $6,600 to purchase the land. The school was designed to handle 200 pupils.[15] In the years between 1940 and 1950, Staunton's population almost doubled to nearly 20,000 people. Part of this increase was due to annexation and part was due to increased job opportunities. A rising population also meant more school age students. In 1950 there were 2,372 students in the city, 410 of whom were black.[16]

Schools, both black and white were again overcrowded throughout the 1950s and substantive improvements came in 1959 when a badly needed expansion was added to the Booker T. Washington School. The school board purchased four additional lots adjoining the school property and the architectural firm of Smithey and Boynton in Roanoke drew up plans for the building that was approved by the State Superintendent of School Buildings Construction in March of 1959.[17]

Late in the year, plans for the $114,800 project were approved and the contractor was J. B. Wine & Sons. The project included a $99,800 addition to the building that added at least four classrooms, additional equipment and lighting, new flooring, surfacing the play area, a new roof, refurbishing the restrooms, purchasing desks, grading, seeding, and painting at the old building, and the cost of architectural fees. By late January of 1960 the addition was ready for student occupancy and housed elementary school students.[18]

The opening of the beautiful, modern two-story brick building in 1936 meant more to the African American community than simply a new school. Perhaps author Laten Bechtel sums it up best in her book on the African American schools in Staunton and Augusta County. "The completion of BTW meant not only education opportunities for local African Americans in an environment conducive to learning. The new high school also gave the black community of Staunton, which had been denied access to places for social activities, their own space to collectively organize, discuss issues that impacted them, to hold fundraisers and other events."[19]

Other Community Functions

Many of the requests for non-school events are recorded in the city's school board minutes. The first one on record came from the Ambassador's Club that wanted to rent the auditorium for a fashion show and a dance on March 26, 1937. The request for the show was granted, but the dance was denied. A rental rate of $10 for charity and cultural groups and $25 for businesses and political groups was established. Many groups would rent the space over the years.

The final say in which outside group was granted access to the building and which wasn't fell upon the school board although as the years progressed many of the decisions relating to community groups were handed over to the administration of the school that was headed up by principal Arthur Ware by 1950. Over the years some "more modern" music groups were denied permission to rent. Professional groups such as the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the

Virginia State Association of Letter Carriers were allowed to meet in the auditorium. Mt. Zion Baptist Church was granted permission to present a musical in the space, but the Rev. T.J. Jemison, pastor of that same church, was denied permission to hold a dance. Other black groups that used the school over the years included the African American Boy Scout Troop, the VFW Auxiliary, and a club supporting a day nursery.

The school's student activities also drew the community together. Basketball games, played in the new auditorium, drew packed crowds. The black community had never before had an indoor space for sports activities. Even a local adult black basketball team practiced and played at BTW.[20]

The school's athletic teams gained a reputation statewide. In 1940, the basketball team captured the state championship and garnered a congratulatory letter from the Staunton school board. The Golden Eagles again captured the state basketball championship in 1961.[21]

Athletics was not the only service that the school provided to the greater African American community. In 1937, a small space in the elementary school was designated as library space for the community, which was denied access to the city-operated library. When BTW opened in October, the new school's library was also designated as a "substation" of the city library for "colored patrons." To put this into perspective, the BTW library contained 763 books, while the whites-only public library contained 11,430 volumes. The federal Works Progress Administration requested that the Booker T. Washington library be open two days a week for use by the greater African American community. The school board granted the federal request.[22]

Booker T. Washington was a school dedicated to shaping the best adults possible. One teacher remembers the high standard set by the administration and expected by the community in spite of the inequality of materials such as books and supplies between the black and the white schools.

> "We didn't have a lot of things that we needed as teachers…probably didn't know that then…we just accepted what we had and did not know anything else. But we gave the students solid book learning and developed character and discipline. We taught character and values years before Dr. Martin Luther King. I said, stop talking about slavery…must go forward, you have a life to live. Use your brain and your hands. We gave them advice…watch and improve your integrity…admit it when you are wrong. Be dependable. Honor your parents…beware of the company you keep…respect your elders."[23]

Accreditation was important and the school gained and retained listing by the 1930s. In early 1940, the school board was told that to maintain Booker T. Washington's accreditation, it would need to have a certified librarian. Helen Burkes, the acting teacher-librarian, was offered a ten dollar a month salary increase if she would attend twelve weeks of summer school to be accredited, which she did.[24] In 1947, the school was again placed on the accredited list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for the 1946-1947 school year, a fact that was celebrated in the community.

In the surrounding county that still lacked a high school for black students, parents continued to send their children into the city for a better education. At Booker T. Washington, students could participate in science labs, serve on the school newspaper, join the science club, art club, drama club, library club, take business education classes, earn entrance into the honor society, be on the yearbook staff (*The Echo*), learn industrial arts and sewing, play musical instruments, sing in the chorus, and, of course, compete in athletics.[25]

> "Parents encouraged you to go to school. They saw it as a way out," remembered one graduate of Booker T. Washington. "Back then the only jobs were janitor and things like that. Then the factories came. Graduating was good because we had geometry and trigonometry and things like that. That gave us a plus for those things opening up like ASR (American Safety Razor), General Electric… that opened doors."[26]

One of the most active clubs in the school was the Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA), a national organization of students enrolled in business classes. The idea of FBLA was launched at Columbia University of New York City in the 1937-1938 school year and had gone national by 1940. Chapter 448 at Staunton's Booker T. Washington, formed in 1952, was possibly the first African American FBLA organization in the state. In the 1962-1963 school year, Andrew A. Venable, Jr., from the Staunton chapter was elected as the Virginia Black FBLA President. As such, part of his duties required him to travel around Virginia to help set up new chapters. In March 1963, he helped launch Chapter 2787, the new FBLA chapter at the brand new Augusta County African American High School known as Central Augusta High School.

Venable went on to earn a bachelor's degree from Virginia State University in 1968 and a masters in library science in 1978 from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. He eventually became the Director of the Cleveland Public Library in 1999, a position that he held until his retirement in 2008.[27]

In addition to the normal high school curriculum at the school, the Veterans Bureau used the school as a venue to provide job training for veterans returning from war. In September 1951, a brick masonry class was taught at BTW that was funded by the federal government. Also in the 1950s a night typing class was offered. There is also evidence that an airplane mechanics class was offered.[28]

The first graduation at the new school occurred in 1937. By 1940, one of the groups requesting use of the school as a meeting space was the alumni association, an indication that the school continued to be the center of the community for Staunton's African Americans even after graduation. Today the alumni continue to hold events at the school and maintain a history room.

Benefit events to help with community or school projects were often the subject of requests to use the school. In 1944, the Colored Parent-Teachers Association wanted to hold a subscription dance. Although the school board routinely denied requests for dances at the school, they granted an exception in this case, stating: "In view of the fact that this was a parent organization making

the request, the request was granted provided the high school principal would be present to assume responsibility for the care of school property."[29]

By the early 1960s, the days of Jim Crow segregation were numbered in Staunton and the rest of the south. Despite the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision striking down public school segregation, Virginia and its localities resisted the integration of its public schools. Five years after the court's decision, Staunton poured a large sum of money into the 1959-1960 upgrade of Booker T. Washington with the intention of keeping it segregated. Nine years after the *Brown* decision, Augusta County opened a new African American high school and the Booker T. Washington FBLA chapter helped the new school launch its FBLA club.

But the end was near. The Civil Rights movement had come to Staunton. In March 1960, a request was heard before the school board to use the school's auditorium for voter registration. The request was granted by the school board (with one abstention) and the lower civic fee of $10 was charged.[30]

In 1966, Staunton's public schools were fully integrated. The administrators, teachers, coaches, and support staff at Booker T. Washington were absorbed into the now integrated Staunton public school system. Booker T. Washington High School was closed. Arthur Ware, the beloved teacher and then principal from 1950 until 1966, would go on to have a city school named for him. Ware was also an esteemed historian and helped document the African American community that had been his home for his entire life.

ENDNOTES

[1] Laten Bechtel, *"That's Just The Way It Was": A Chronological and Documentary History of African-American Schools in Staunton and Augusta County* (Staunton, Va.: Lot's Wife Publishing, 2010), 114.
[2] Staunton School Board minutes 1935-66 (SSBM). Housed in the Staunton City Office Building, Staunton, Va.
[3] Bechtel.
[4] Bechtel, 108.
[5] Bechtel, 109.
[6] SSBM 1935.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid.
[9] John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997), 267-8; SSBM.
[10] SSBM 1935.
[11] Blueprints created by the Virginia Division of School Buildings, State Department of Education, Richmond, Va. for Staunton's African-American school, October 1935.
[12] SSBM; newspaper articles from the *Staunton News Leader*, 1935.
[13] State revised blueprints, 15 April 1936; *Staunton News Leader*, 4 June 1936.
[14] *Staunton News Leader*, 6 October 1936; SSBM 1936.
[15] SSBM 1935-36.

[16] Bechtel, 138.
[17] SSBM 1959.
[18] Bechtel, 149; SSBM 1959-1960; *Staunton News Leader*, 1960.
[19] Bechtel, 114.
[20] Information about outside activities held at the school comes from the SSBM 1937-66.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Bechtel, 1144, 118; SSBM.
[23] Bechtel, 130.
[24] SSBM.
[25] Booker T. Washington High School yearbooks.
[26] Bechtel, 137.
[27] Information about the FBLA and Venable comes from a large FBLA scrapbook housed in the BTW Alumni and History Room as well as the biographical information compiled by the original committee working on this nomination.
[28] SSBM.
[29] Ibid.
[30] Ibid., 23 March 1960.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bechtel, Laten (with assistance from Susie Brent King), *"That's Just The Way It Was": A Chronological and Documentary History of African-American Schools in Staunton and Augusta County* (Staunton, Va.: Lot's Wife Publishing, 2010). The authors researched and traced the history of African-American schooling in Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta County from the end of the Civil War (1865) until the end of desegregation (1966). Their work includes numerous oral history interviews, research in yearbooks and school literature, extensive study of the minutes and other records of school boards and city councils, as well local newspapers.

Staunton School Board minutes, 1935-1966, housed in the Staunton City Office Building.

Various items in the Booker T. Washington Alumni and History Room including miscellaneous issues of the school yearbook, graduating class photographs, and scrapbooks, particular the FBLA scrapbook.

Numerous issues of the Staunton *News Leader* from 1934-1966. Microfilm at the Staunton Public Library.

Information from the Booker T. Washington High School Historical Landmark Committee that compiled the original preliminary register nomination in 2002. Committee members included Larry W. Vickers, BTW Community Center Facility Coordinator and alumnae; Edmund Potter, currently a professor of history at Mary Baldwin College; Karen Scott, a former English and French Teacher at BTW; Marguerite Johnson, alumnae; Virginia Perry, alumnae; Mae Porter Tate, publicist and alumnae; Jan Chase, Staunton School Board; and C. Deborah Richardson with the city of Staunton.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997), Long biography, 267-268.

Two sets of blueprints (October 1935 and revised 15 April 1936) from the Virginia Division of School Buildings, State Department of Education, Richmond, Va. Drawings are for Staunton's African-American school, which was named Booker T. Washington High School when it opened in the fall of 1936.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia; Booker T. Washington Community Center, Staunton, Virginia_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _VDHR File No. 132-5011_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____2.3_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: 38.147281° Longitude: -79.081640°

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The boundary of the subject property is the same as the legal tax parcel number 9124 that was obtained from the City Assessor in his office along with the accompanying copy of the tax map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected because they are the current legal boundaries of the former school property historically associated with the Booker T. Washington High School and encompass the historic setting and resources associated with the school.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William T. Frazier & Nancy Sorrells
organization: Frazier Associates, Architects & Planners
street & number: 213 N. Augusta St.
city or town: Staunton state: VA zip code: 24401
e-mail: bfrazier@frazierassociates.com
telephone: 540-886-6230
date: 2/27/14

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo

date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of Property: Booker T. Washington High School

City or Vicinity: Staunton

County: N/A State: VA

Photographer: William T. Frazier and Kathleen O. Frazier

Date Photographed: February 2014

Location of Original Files: DHR Archives

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

Photo 01 of 27: VA_Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School__0001
View: East elevation of school within neighborhood setting

Photo 02 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0002
View: East elevation showing 1960 addition and replaced windows

Photo 03 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0003
View: North elevation of façade and main entrance

Photo 04 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0004
View: East elevation of original section of school

Photo 05 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0005
View: East elevation of 1960 addition and side entrance

Photo 06 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0006
View: South and east elevations of 1960 addition

Photo 07 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0007
View: West elevation of original school section with west gym wing

Photo 08 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0008
View: Lower parking lot and side entry steps on east side of site

Photo 09 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0009
View: Basketball court on east side of site

Photo 10 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0010
View: Parking lot on south end of site

Photo 11 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0011
View: Main stair from entrance to second level

Photo 12 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0012
View: Main hall of original school looking south

Photo 13 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0013
View: Typical classroom door in original school section

Photo 14 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0014
View: Interior of original library room looking south to private office

Photo 15 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0015
View: Typical classroom space in original school section on second floor

Photo 16 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0016
View: Gymnasium/auditorium looking west towards stage

Photo 17 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0017
View: Main hall on second floor looking south to hall of 1960 addition

Photo 18 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0018
View: Typical classroom on second level of 1960 addition

Photo 19 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0019
View: Second floor hall of 1960 addition looking north

Photo 20 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0020
View: Typical classroom door in 1960 addition

Photo 21 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0021
View: Side entry stair to second level at intersection of addition to original section

Photo 22 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0022
View: First floor hall of 1960 addition looking north

Photo 23 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0023
View: Typical former classroom of first floor of 1960 addition

Photo 24 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0024
View: First floor hall of original school section with built-in lockers

Photo 25 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0025
View: Undated historic photograph of north façade with students

Photo 26 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0026

View: Undated historic photograph of north façade and west elevation of original school

Photo 27 of 27: VA_ Staunton_Booker T. Washington High School __0027
View: 1965 school yearbook photograph of east elevation of original school and 1960 addition, both with original windows

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
Brief Biographical Descriptions of Selected Graduates of Booker T. Washington High School, Staunton, Virginia

The alumni of Booker T. Washington High School have accepted many challenges in life. They have worked very hard and diligently to succeed in their endeavors. The contributions of their talents and expertise in a wide variety of fields have blessed them and the communities in which they live, with a wealth of accomplishments, and have opened the door for the next generation to move forward, in pursuit of their success. Some notable alumni who have contributed to the well being of their community and society, as a whole are:

Georgellen R. Newman Williams. She was a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School's first graduating class of 1937, from the present site, located on Johnson Street. Mrs. Williams attended Virginia State University, James Madison University, the University of Virginia and the International Correspondence School of Scranton, PA. She obtained a BS Degree in Business Administration and Elementary Education. She is now a retired elementary teacher from the Augusta County Public School System and Senior Mary Kay Cosmetics Consultant. She has been awarded a gold medal from Mary Kay Cosmetics, an award of honor for Poetry from the International Library of Poetry in 2000, and First and Second Place Winner for participation in the Staunton, VA, Happy Birthday USA, with Poetry Renditions.

Captain William W. Green, (deceased). He graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in 1939. After graduation, he enrolled in A&T College, Greensboro, NC, where he spent two years. While there, he joined the Civilian Pilot Training Program (CPT), sponsored by the United States Army Air Corps, which became the United State Air Force in 1947. Captain Green entered the Aviation Cadet Program at Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1942 and graduated in 1943 as a second lieutenant and fighter pilot assigned to the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the first all-black fighter squadron in American history. He flew in the European theater and was shot down over Yugoslavia and fought behind enemy lines with the freedom fighters of that nation. For his bravery he was the only American awarded the Order of the Partisan Star Third Class of Yugoslavia, that country's highest award for bravery. At the end of his tour of duty, he had totaled 123 combat missions, including Europe and Korea. On February 10, 1999, the Staunton City Council approved the establishment of a memorial in Gypsy Hill Park for Captain William W. Green, to tell his story and the story of the Tuskegee Airmen.

Stuart J. Dunnings, Jr. He graduated with the Booker T. Washington Class of 1941. He then obtained his AB Degree from Lincoln University and his JD Degree from the University of Michigan Law School. Attorney Dunnings practices law in Michigan where he resides.

Dr. Opie W. Dunnings, Jr. He was with the Booker T. Washington High School graduating class of 1942, then served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He then attended Kentucky State College obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in Biological Science in 1949. In 1952, he enrolled in McHarry Medical College graduating with a degree in Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS) in 1956. His internship

was completed in Delaware in 1958. He returned to his hometown of Staunton, Virginia, and began his dental practice in 1959 until his retirement in 1993. During his practice, he took extensive further courses at the Medical College of Richmond and in schools in Atlanta, Kentucky, Knoxville, Tennessee; and at the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Washington, D.C. Dr. Dunnings was the first dentist to administer Nitrous Oxide (N_20) (laughing gas) to patients in Staunton. His civic associations include the Salvation Army and the Staunton Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

Charles L. Crawford (deceased). He was a graduate of the Booker T. Washington Senior High School class of 1946 and served in the U.S. Air Force (1947-1951). He then received his Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from Howard University in 1956 and his Masters Degree from Catholic University in 1964. Mr. Crawford had worked as a civil engineer for the Department of Public Works, Los Angeles, and then became Assistant Professor of Engineering at Southern University and A&M College in Louisiana. His next positions included posts with the Washington D.C. Department of Highways, the U.S. Naval Ship Research and Development Center, the Washington D.C. Department of Environmental Services, and the U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Surface Mining as Chief of State and Indian Programs. He then was named Assistant Professor at the Howard University School of Engineering, the Federal City College, and the University of the District of Columbia. He was elected President of the DuPont Park Civic Association, President of the Sousa Junior High Local School Board, President of the Sousa Jr. High School PTA, President of the Kimball Elementary School PTA, and in 1974, he ran as Democrat-At-Large Candidate for the Washington D.C. City Council. Mayor Marion Barry then appointed him to the District of Columbia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers where he served with distinction. Other committee and board appointments included Member, Board of Condemnation for Unsanitary Buildings; Appeals and Grievances Examiner; and the Environmental Health Subcommittee of HPAC. In 1983, Mr. Crawford joined the Agency for International Development Foreign Service and had been serving in Khartoum, Sudan, from 1984 until the time of his death.

Dr. Gene R. Carter. He is a member of the Booker T. Washington High School graduating class of 1956. Living in Alexandria, Virginia, he became the Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer for the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD), an international association of educators, including superintendents, central office staff, principals, teachers, school board members, university faculty and students. Dr. Carter is a veteran educator with experience as a private and public school teacher, public school administrator, and university professor. Dr. Carter earned his doctoral degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in instructional and curricular practice. He has received an Honorary Doctor of Law degree from Virginia State University and Honorary Doctor of Letters degree from Old Dominion University. He has held numerous posts in the field of education throughout his career and has served as an adjunct professor at Old Dominion University. He is active in community, business and civic organizations. His passionate dedication to widening educational opportunities and enhancing international understanding is exemplary of the drive and characteristic of many of the graduates of Booker T. Washington High. He served on the Board of Trustees of Virginia Wesleyan College, the American Bar Association Advisory Commission on Public Education, the America-Israel Friendship League Education Advisory Committee, and the Education Commission of

the States Advisory Board, to name a few affiliations. During his tenure as Superintendent of Schools in Norfolk, Virginia, he was lauded for revitalizing the public school system. Dr. Carter is also recognized as a strong instructional leader and executive who helped reduce Norfolk's dropout rate, built a strong partnership program with the private sector, implemented a district-wide school improvement program, established an early childhood education center for three-year olds and implemented a regional scholarship foundation for public school students. Dr. Carter has written numerous articles and book chapters concentrating on educational issues and topics. He is the co-author of *The American School Superintendent: Leading in an Age of Pressure* (Jossey-Bass Inc. Publishers, 1997). His many contributions to the strengthening of American democracy and civic values attest to our country's best attributes.

Grace Jones Bratcher. She is a member of the Booker T. Washington Class of 1956. She then graduated with a BS Degree from Virginia State University and a Masters of Arts from the University of Northern Colorado. She is a retired teacher and librarian after 34 years serving in education.

Maleda Tate Cox. She graduated from Booker T. Washington High School as class Valedictorian in 1958. Mrs. Cox, a registered nurse, is also a graduate of St. Philip School of Nursing, Medical College of Virginia and Virginia Commonwealth University. Through her career, she received extensive corporate and university-based training in management and health care administration. She has had countless accomplishments and has been an inspiration to many in spite of the effects of two neuromuscular diseases (polio/myasthenia gravis) in a lifetime. Currently, she is considered disability retired and resides in Silver Spring, Maryland. She worked for 35 years in the health care industry, ending with twenty-two years in insurance management with Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association. She is the founder of the Tate-McLean Health Advocacy Foundation whose mission is to provide information to patients about their diseases, risk factors and effective treatment options.

Allen Ahurus Jackson (deceased). He graduated Booker T. Washington High School in 1959 as Valedictorian of his class and served as President of the Student Council, President of the Honor Society, President of Chorus, President of French Club, President of Band, and Captain and Co-captain of the basketball team. He received his Bachelors of Arts Degree in Philosophy from Morgan State College where he was named the McHenry J. Taylor Scholar for highest honors in philosophy. He also was a member of the Phi Sigma Tau, National Honor Society – Philosophy; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the German Club, President of the Baptist Club and the Morgan Christian Council. He then studied German abroad at the University of Vienna and did graduate work at Andover Newton Theological Seminary, Newton Center, Massachusetts, obtaining his Bachelor of Divinity Degree, in 1968. He was ordained minister/pastor of First Baptist Church, Bernardston, Vermont, and became Associate Pastor of Bernardston Greenfield Larger Parish Baptist Church on June 13, 1968. Mr. Jackson's other accomplishments were Chaplain and German Instructor at Lemoyne Owen College/University (1969), Chaplain and German Teacher at Kentucky State University (1972) and a Ph.D. Candidate at Andover Newton Theological Seminary. He received an Honorable Discharge from the U.S. Army in1978 and was a researcher/secretary for the Law Office of Moonyene S. Jackson in Newark, New Jersey.

Andrew A. Venable, Jr. He graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in 1962. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Virginia State University (Petersburg, Virginia) in 1968 and a Masters of Science Degree in Library Science in 1978 from Case Western Reserve University (Cleveland, Ohio). He was the Director of the Cleveland Public Library (Cleveland, Ohio) from 1999 until his retirement in 2008. Prior to this he served as Deputy Director for the same institution. He has served as Deputy Director for the District of Columbia Public Library (Washington, DC) and Regional Director of Library Services for the Indiana Vocational Technical College Northwest Region (Gary, Indiana) to name a few of the posts he has held. Mr. Venable is an active member of the American Library Association, Ohio Library Council, and Cleveland Area Metropolitan Library System. He was elected in 1999 to Councilor-at-Large for the American Library Association and serves on the Spectrum Special Advisory Committee.

Creed W. Pannell, Jr. He was a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School class of 1964. He then graduated from Howard University and the Charles Price School of Journalism. Mr. Pannell resides in Fairburn, Georgia. In Atlanta, he publishes the *Atlanta Business Journal Magazine, Atlanta Metro Magazine, Atlanta News Leader* weekly newspapers and weddings for *U.S. Bridal Magazine.* He is also Event Manager/President and CEO for the Georgia Minority Business Awards, Weddings for US Bridal Expos and the Atlanta Gospel Choice Awards. He is the owner and President/CEO of Paradise Lake Country Club and Conference Center in Riverdale, Georgia, and is the Executive Director of the Economic Development Institute of the Concerned Black Clergy of Atlanta. Mr. Pannell serves on the Board of Directors for Apex Black History Museum, Clayton County Council on Aging, Concerned Black Clergy of Atlanta, and the Pearlnet Corporation.

Larry W. Vickers. He is a graduate of the Booker T. Washington Class of 1965. Mr. Vickers began his professional career in Paris, France, where he worked as a choreographer in such venues as the world famous Moulin Rouge, the Follies Bergere and on Claude LeLouch's film, Les Uns Et Les Autres (Bolero). He also produced, directed, and choreographed a rock opera for the stage, Daemonia. In the United States, he choreographed Hal Prince's Broadway musical Grind, Truly Blessed, a musical celebration of Mahalia Jackson; the 20th anniversary tour of Jesus Christ Superstar and Comic Relief IV starring Whoppi Goldberg with the Rocketts at Radio City Music Hall in New York City. He has staged production numbers for the films Holy Man, starring Eddie Murphy, Jeff Goldblum and Kelly Preston, and Blackout, starring Dennis Hopper and Beatrice Dalie. Most recently, Mr. Vickers has produced, directed and choreographed the comedy musical Purlie, as well as Ladies Sing the Blues and Men Speak It musical revues, for the Booker T. Washington Community Center in his hometown of Staunton, Virginia. Mr. Vickers has served as the Booker T. Washington Community Center Facility Coordinator, scheduling and programming daily facility operations. He is the principal of LLL Productions where he is a producer, director and choreographer.

LaVera Jackson Terry – of Easton, Maryland. She was a graduate of the Booker T. Washington Class of 1960 where she was Captain and Co-captain of the Girl's Basketball Team. She attended Spellman College for two years after graduating and while there, Mrs. Terry was selected to attend a school of dance, due to the natural ability she exhibited while at Spellman. After returning to Staunton, she worked

with children for over forty years as a Girl Scout leader, a den mother, and a child-care provider for over twenty years at the Effie Ann Johnson Day Care Center. She was also a senior-care provider and Dane Instructor in the Freedom of Expression program for young girls in Staunton, ages 14 and up. Mrs. Terry received a degree in Sign Language from Blue Ridge Community College and worked at the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind where she volunteered preparing the payroll. She signed for the deaf during various church services throughout the city. She has worked in the prison ministry for ten years, taught in the Augusta County and Staunton City schools, Ladd Elementary School in Waynesboro, Virginia, and the Two by Two Learning Center in Staunton. Mrs. Terry plays the organ and piano for her church in Easton, Maryland, at the Faith SDA Church where she now resides, and also teaches and preaches the word of God. Mrs. Terry is a performing artist and dancer, writes poetry and is also the author/director of two plays, "A Dream of a Christmas" (1999) and "The Body Shop" (1999). She uses her talents to bring awareness and raise funds for various handicap organizations and polio victims.

Warner (Terry) W. Howard, III. He is a graduate of the Booker T. Washington Class of 1966 and is a 1972 graduate of Winston-Salem State University. Mr. Howard currently works as Diversity Director for Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas. His work includes training, consulting, cajoling, coaching, researching and much of the time, just engaging individuals, small groups, and organizations in what he describes as "authentic diversity conversations." He previously served as President of Eastwick Trainers, a New Jersey training and consulting firm whose primary effort was in the area of diversity, harassment prevention, conflict resolution and dealing effectively with culturally different customers and clients. His client list included AT&T, Bell Atlantic, Anheuser Bush, FMC Corp, USTA, the New Jersey Department of Personnel, Telcordia Technologies, and the Bloomfield, New Jersey, Fire Department. Highlights of his career there included his launch of "New Focus On Sexual Harassment," a training program completed by over 30,000 U.S. managers since its inception in 1986. Mr. Howard spent fifteen years at AT&T where he founded AT&T's first Diversity Management Center and, as District Manager, Corporate Diversity, he was instrumental in starting the AT&T Quality Initiative on Diversity and AT&T's first internal conference on diversity. He appeared live on CNBC Television's "Inside American Business," in New York and on the national radio talk show, "A Different Perspective," in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Howard has written, trained and spoken extensively on the topics he cares so passionately about, and presented at the 1993 Conference on Multiculturalism in Barcelona, Spain. Mr. Howard and his family now reside in Richardson, Texas.

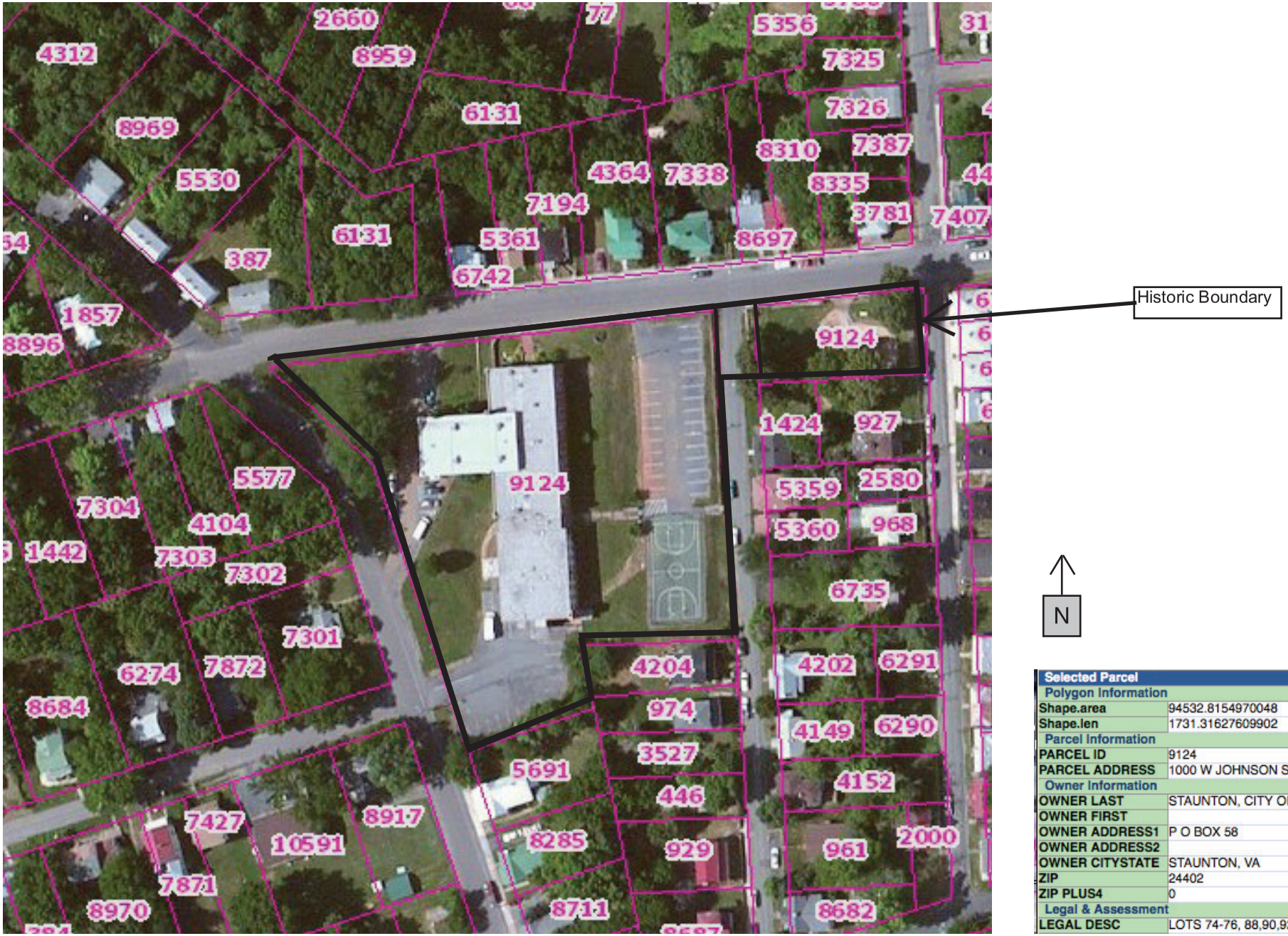
Carroll F.S. Hardy. She is a graduate of the Booker T. Washington Class of 1966. She then graduated from Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina, with a B.A. in History and Political Science. Then she received a Master's Degree in History from the University of Memphis and earned her Ed. D in Higher Education Administration and Supervision from Clark-Atlanta University. Dr. Hardy sought ways to improve the lives of the young people in the community surrounding Barber-Scotia College in Concord, North Carolina, where she took a position upon completion of her doctoral studies. Through the preparation of an Upward Bound proposal and its subsequent funding, she was able to see the difference that early intervention pre-college progress made in helping these students realize their dreams. In 1979, Dr. Hardy returned to Virginia and worked as Assistant Director of project Upward Bound, at Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Virginia, before assuming the position of Associate Dean of

Multicultural Affairs at The College of William and Mary in August of 1980. In 1995, Dr. Hardy resigned from the College of William and Mary to pursue her dream of preparing tomorrow's leaders today. She has formed the Stuart Educational Leadership Group, Inc., a consulting firm that coordinates the National Black Student Leadership Conference, the Black Student Leadership Institute and pre-college programs and under this umbrella, Dr. Hardy was able to extend and expand her vision.

Warner J. Mills. He graduated from empire State College, Westbury, New York, and served in the U.S. Air Force from 1945 to 1948. He was a pilot of a cabin class twin engine aircraft and was a former bush pilot in Liberia, West Africa. He also served as a former aviation safety inspector for the Federal Aviation Administration.

Booker T. Washington School, Staunton, VA
Digital Location Map (WGS84 datum)
Latitude: 38.147281° Longitude: -79.081640°
DHR #132-5011

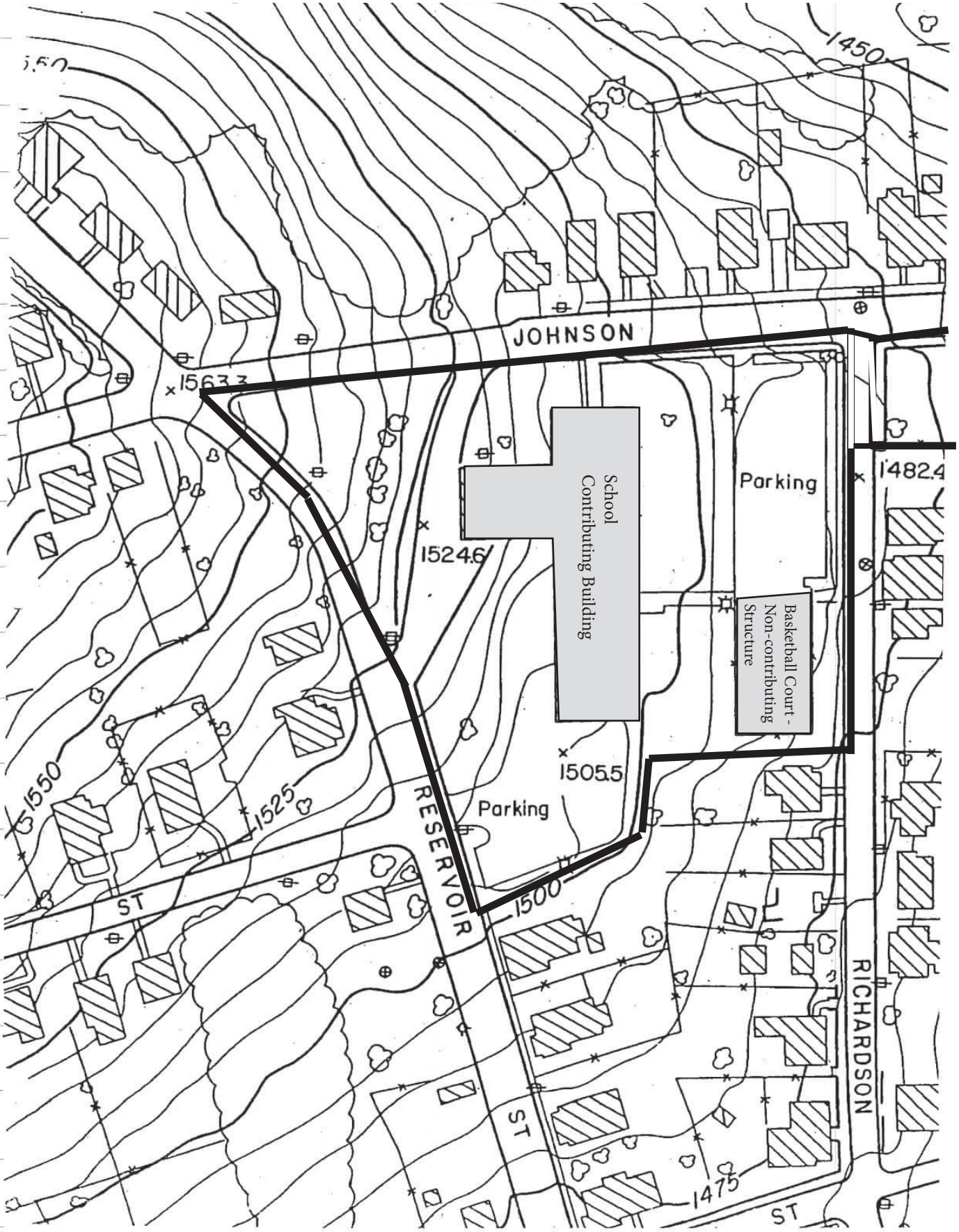
N



Selected Parcel	
Polygon Information	
Shape.area	94532.8154970048
Shape.len	1731.31627609902
Parcel Information	
PARCEL ID	9124
PARCEL ADDRESS	1000 W JOHNSON ST
Owner Information	
OWNER LAST	STAUNTON, CITY OF
OWNER FIRST	
OWNER ADDRESS1	P O BOX 58
OWNER ADDRESS2	
OWNER CITYSTATE	STAUNTON, VA
ZIP	24402
ZIP PLUS4	0
Legal & Assessment	
LEGAL DESC	LOTS 74-76, 88,90,92,94 &

Booker T. Washington School, Staunton, VA
Tax Parcel Map w/Parcel Numbers

DHR #132-5011

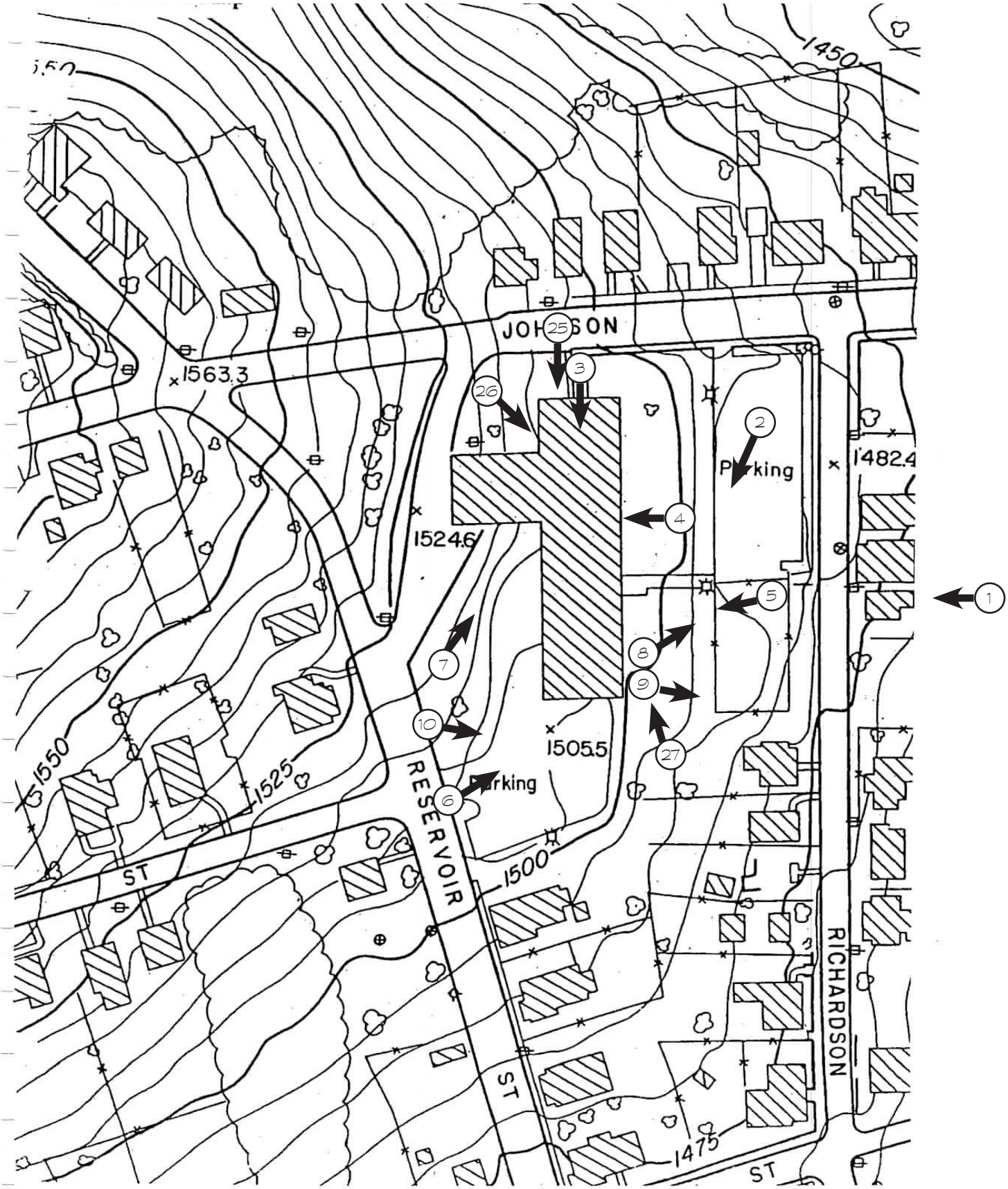


Not to Scale

Booker T. Washington School, Staunton, VA
Sketch and Topo Map
Showing Contributing and Non-contributing Resources

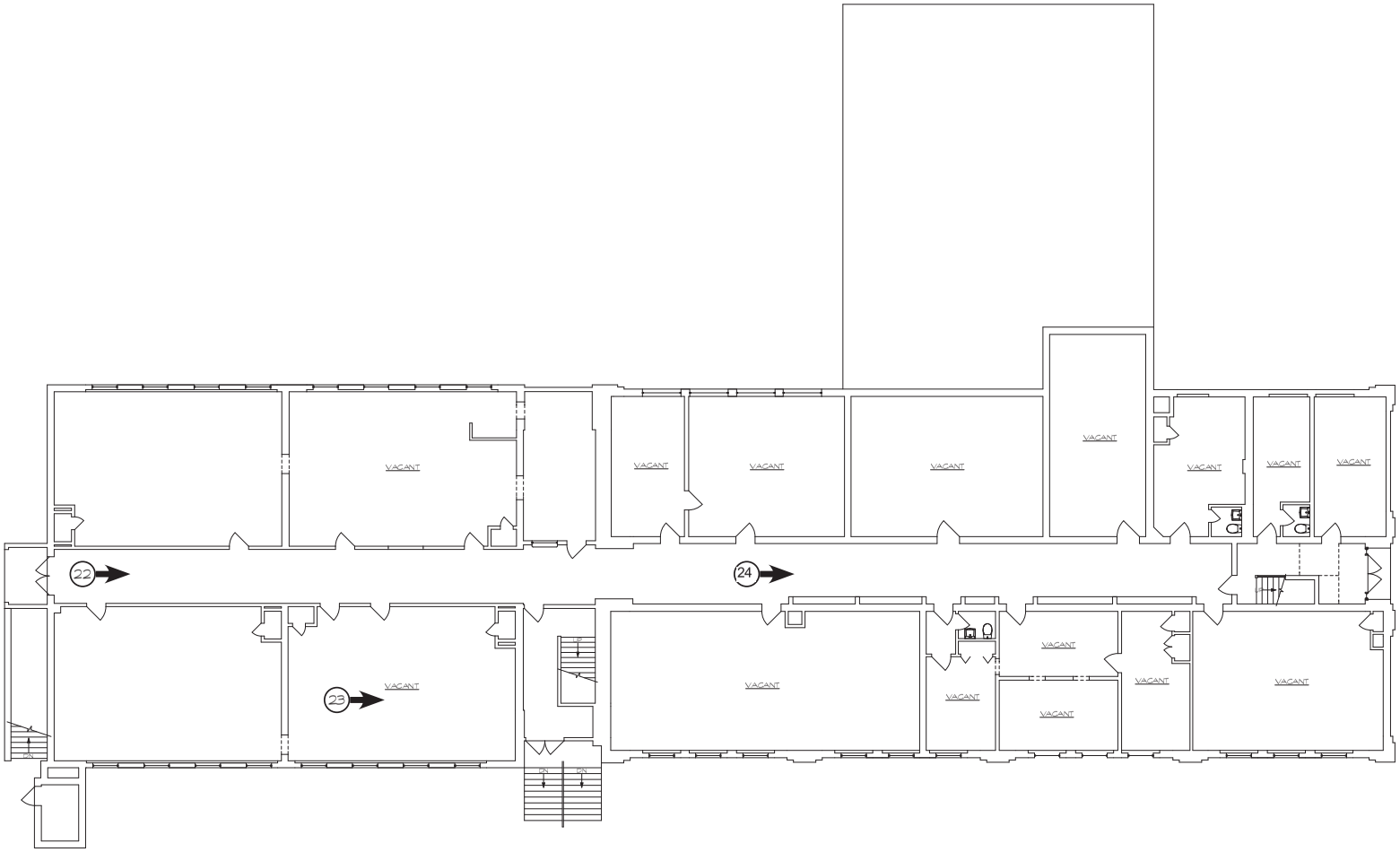
N

DHR #132-5011



Booker T. Washington School, Staunton, VA
Exterior Photo Mapping

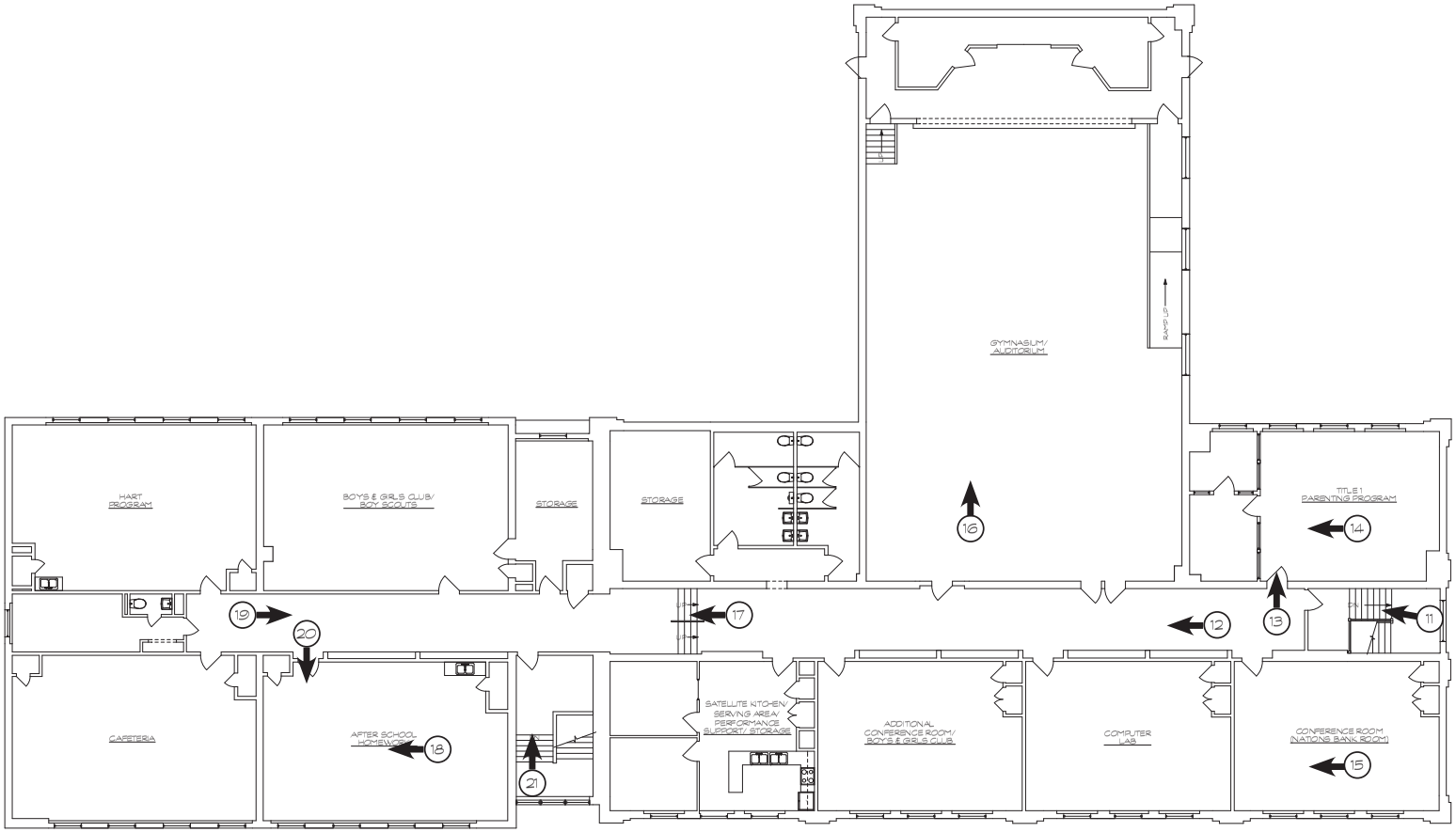
DHR #132-5011



Booker T. Washington School, Staunton, VA
Interior Photo Mapping - First Floor

DHR #132-5011

N



Booker T. Washington School, Staunton, VA
Interior Photo Mapping - Second Floor
DHR #132-5011

N

PARKING
FOR GYM
USE
ONLY

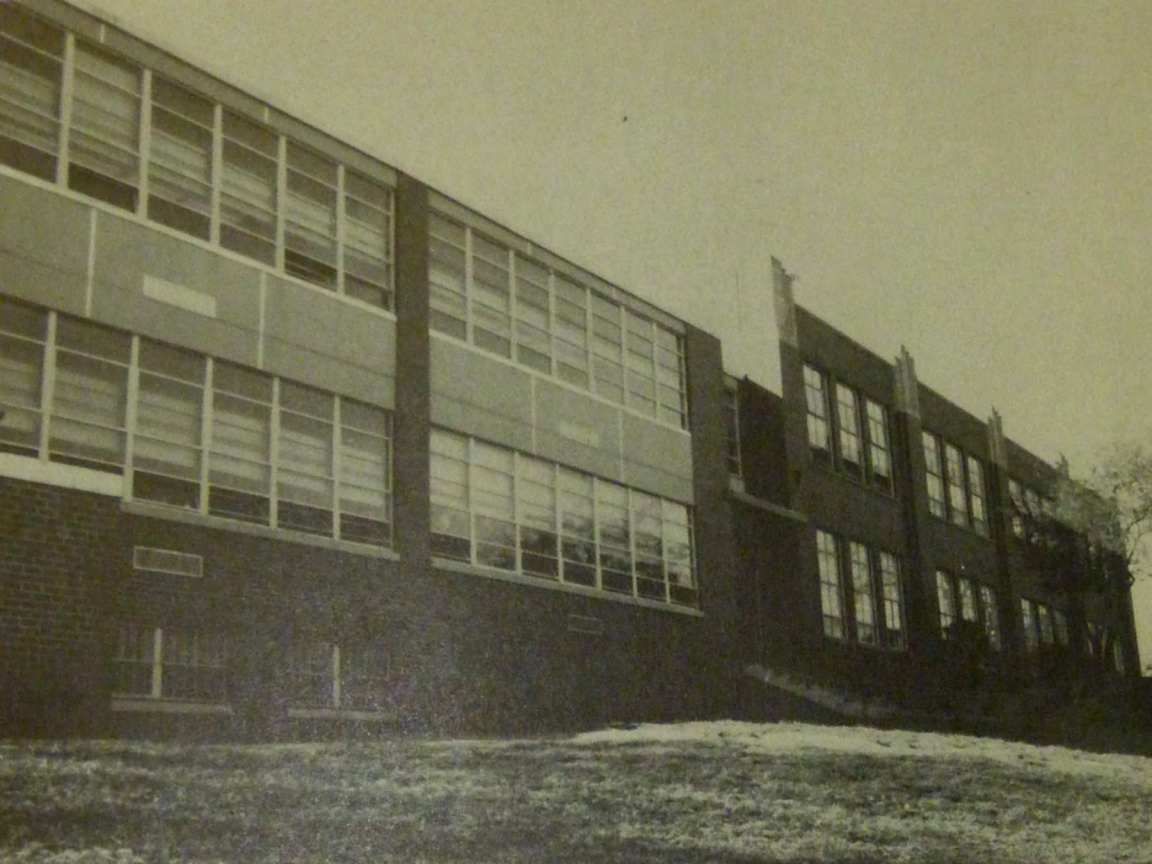
WELCO
ALUM
GOLDEN

EXIT
COLDEN
PACIFIC
EXIT

BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS
OF WAYNESBORO, STAUNTON
& AUGUSTA COUNTY
STAUNTON UNIT
EXIT

Calling Time
Happy Valentines Day
Today
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

EXIT
Be nice to be with us!

INSTRUCTIONS

HUGGIES