

VLR-1/16/73 NRHP-10/15/66

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property Booker T. Washington National Monument
historic name Burroughs Plantation
other names/site number Booker T. Washington National Monument (preferred)

2. Location Booker T. Washington National Monument
street & number Route 3, Box 310
city, town Hardy
state Virginia code VA county Franklin code 067 zip code 24101

3. Classification
Ownership of Property: public-Federal (checked)
Category of Property: district (checked)
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (1 building, 4 sites, 2 structures, 0 objects), Noncontributing (9 buildings, 8 sites, 8 structures, 0 objects), Total (7 buildings, 12 sites, 10 structures, 0 objects)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet
Signature of certifying official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Signature of the Keeper: Date of Action

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Continuation Sheet

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6. Function or Use:

Historic Functions:

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field  
Agriculture/Subsistence: horticultural facility  
Agriculture/Subsistence: processing  
Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility  
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding  
Domestic: single dwelling  
Domestic: secondary structure  
Domestic: multiple dwelling  
Funerary: cemetery

Current Functions:

Recreation and Culture: museum  
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation  
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field  
Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility  
Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding  
Agriculture/Subsistence: horticultural facility  
Funerary: cemetery

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
See Continuation Sheet Section 6, Page 1

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular log construction

foundation Stone

walls Wood: log

roof Wood: Shingles

other

(For Tobacco Barn only)

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The Booker T. Washington National Monument is a 223.93-acre site of which approximately 150 acres are in woodlands, and the remaining acres are in open fields. Most of the Park's structures are located in the clearings, but some of the historic resources are also located within the wooded areas of the Park. Virginia 122 intersects the Park through a 18.10-acre section that was purchased as a buffer zone to protect the property's scenic values against commercial development. The nominated area consists of approximately 198.79 acres. The remaining acreage of the Park consists of the 18.10-acre section that was purchased as a buffer zone; a 7-acre tract obtained in a 1917 land exchange; and an additional .04-acre tract that was also purchased as a buffer zone. But located within these excluded tracts are traces of two roads that were present during Booker T. Washington's residence here. In the 18.10 acre buffer zone there are two road traces from the Rocky Mount-Lynchburg Turnpike, which during Booker T. Washington's time was called the Hales Ford Road. There are also three segments of road traces from the Old Plantation Entrance Road, one of which is located in the 18.10 acre buffer zone, and another in the 7-acre tract obtained in the 1917 land exchange. The boundaries of the nominated area excludes the acreage not historically associated with the property, but includes the historic road traces located within this acreage.

Located in a relatively contiguous cluster in the northern section of the Park are the buildings and demonstration farm area that make up the Living Historical Farm. The farm is the focal point of the Park, and through interpretive replicas of the historic buildings and farm animals, crops, and tools, the farm is intended to replicate the sights and sounds that Booker T. Washington might have experienced during his life there. The structures are linked by the gravel-surfaced Plantation Trail. At the beginning of the Trail, one comes upon the stones that mark the approximate foundations of the Burroughs House ("Big House"), and the Birthplace Cabin. Continuing upon the Trail one comes to the Kitchen Cabin with a nearby Outhouse, the Smokehouse and a nearby Spring, the Blacksmith Shed, and the Tobacco Barn. The Tobacco Barn (circa 1894) although constructed after Booker T. Washington's departure and moved from a nearby site on the farm, is representative of vernacular log farm buildings constructed during that period. On the southside of the Kitchen Cabin is a 200 square foot Herb Garden, and to the northwest is a 1,400 square foot Kitchen Garden. Continuing along the Trail one approaches the Duck Pen, Chicken House, Corn Crib, Horse Barn, and the Hog Pen. None of these structures date to the Booker T. Washington period.

See continuation sheet

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Farther along the Trail is the Burroughs Family Cemetery which contains the graves and headstones of Booker T. Washington's owner, James Burroughs (d. 1861), and his son, James William (Billie) Burroughs (d. 1863), who was killed during the Civil War. The Sparks Cemetery is located in the woods to the south of the living historical farm, and was in use before the Burroughs purchased the property in the mid-nineteenth century. Of the seven visible fieldstone markers, only one has a legible inscription: "S.I.D. 1823."

Several of the sites in the Park are enclosed in a wooden split rail fence in the distinctive Virginia Snake pattern, including the Horse Barn and its adjacent grazing lands, and the Burroughs, Hayes, and Sparks cemeteries. The hog lot is enclosed with a rustic rail fence. This overall fencing pattern differs from the historic fencing patterns on the property. Historically, the Sparks Cemetery was surrounded by a belt of pine trees, and the hog lot was enclosed by buck rail fences. A demonstration farm area, whose location is periodically rotated, is currently located near the Horse Barn and contains approximately four acres of corn and one acre of tobacco, both in varieties historically associated with the site.

There are four historic trees within the demonstration farm area that are thought to date to the Booker T. Washington period. Two white oak trees are located near the Spring, and a catalpa tree and a juniper tree are located approximately thirty feet from the Burroughs House site. Also located within the historical farm area are approximately four acres that are planted in crops present during the mid-nineteenth century. There is also a fruit orchard and grape arbor nearby.

Visually the demonstration farm area is dominated by the Visitor Center, a modern structure that was built during the "Mission 66" initiative, and because of its location near the Park's entrance is a visual intrusion on the scenic values of the Park. Next to the Visitor Center is a Parking Lot. The Booker T. Washington Environmental Educational and Cultural Center (BTW EC&CC) is shaded from view of the historical farm by trees. The still active Hayes Cemetery lies in the buffer zone, north of Virginia 122. Although the landscape of the park is not historically significant, there has been an effort to screen the park against visual intrusions of nearby modern developments. In the northeastern section of the park, a 1200-foot long, 15-foot wide planting of Virginia Pine, Dogwoods, Hemlock, and Redbud trees was completed in 1987-1988.

There are several modern roads and trails in the Park, as well as traces from two historic roads. Located north of Virginia 122, within the buffer zone are two sections from the Rocky Mount-Lynchburg Turnpike which historically was known as the Hales Ford Road. During the Booker T. Washington period, period, Hales Ford Road was intersected by an entrance road to the

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plantation. Surviving now are three sections of road traces from that road, known as Old Plantation Entrance Road. One section of Old Plantation Entrance Road is located within the buffer zone. Virginia 122, which in 1953 was designated the Booker T. Washington Memorial Highway, intersects the Park at the north. The self-guided tour through the living historical farm area follows the route of the Plantation Trail. The Jack-O-Lantern Branch Trail is a one-and-one-half mile hiking trail which loops through the center of the Park. The two trails, which together are known as the Booker T. Washington Trail, were designated a National Recreation Trail in 1981. There are several other roads in the Park: Farm Access Road that connects Virginia 122 to the historic area; School Road that connects Virginia 122 to the BTW EE&CC; Visitor Center Road that connects Virginia 122 to the Parking Lot; Fire Access Road that makes a loop in the southern section of the park; and Utility road that connects the rear of the Visitor Center to the Employee Parking Area. Located in the lower southeastern section of the park is Gills Creek, which runs for approximately 2,500 feet within the Park's boundary. It is joined by Jack-O-Lantern Branch Creek on the Park's southeast boundary. This small creek flows southeasterly through the Park. A spring located 200 feet from the birthplace cabin site is the primary water source for Jack-O-Lantern Branch. This spring was used by Booker T. Washington during his years on the property. There are several types of wildlife that inhabit the Park, including deer, raccoon, opossum, rabbits, squirrels, and ducks.

The property now functions as a museum and living historical farm which was established to commemorate the life and career of Booker T. Washington. His nine years at the Burroughs Plantation are interpreted here, as well as his many professional achievements. In addition to featuring interpretive replicas of a nineteenth century plantation, farming and rural skills are also demonstrated here, including blacksmithing, shakemaking, weaving, basketmaking, candlemaking, tobacco twisting, cooking, and gardening. The Park has two historical artifacts related to Booker T. Washington: a letter signed by him dated March 23, 1904, and handwritten notes from a speech he delivered on December 9, 1907, at New York City's St. Mark's Church.

The present appearance of the property differs somewhat from its appearance when it was a tobacco plantation. When Booker T. Washington was born here in 1856, it was the 207-acre plantation of James Burroughs (1794-1861) and his wife, Elizabeth (1802-1895). The Burroughses initially purchased 177 acres on Gills Creek in 1850, to which they added an additional 30 acres in 1854. They cultivated about 107 of these acres. The primary crop was tobacco, and a historical study of the farm suggests that it was planted in the following way: 3 acres to dark tobacco; 13-15 acres to corn; 20-25 acres to wheat; 7 acres to oats; a separate patch or a section of the cornfield totalling about a acre in field peas; and an indeterminate number of acres devoted to flax,

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sorghum, and sweet potatoes. They also raised wool, produced butter, and had several apple and pear trees. In 1859, the Burroughs had 4 horses, 9 cattle, 12 sheep, 16 hogs, as well as an undetermined number of chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas. In 1861, the year that James Burroughs died, he owned 10 slaves, including Booker, Booker's mother -- Jane, brother -- John, sister -- Amanda, aunt -- Sophia and uncle -- Monroe. Only two of the slaves were adult males, requiring both James Burroughs and his sons to actively participate in the farming.

The buildings included a one-and-one-half-story log house with a rear ell, which served as the Burroughses' home. The house along with a one-acre garden was enclosed within a paling fence. It had three gates which opened to the front entrance, the garden, and a path that led to the spring. There were two nearby slave cabins: one to the southeast which doubled as the Kitchen Cabin, and one to the southwest which doubled as the Dining Room. Booker T. Washington's mother was the plantation cook, and she along with her three children lived in the Kitchen Cabin in which Booker T. Washington was born in 1856.<sup>1</sup> This cabin was described in detail by Booker T. Washington in his 1901 autobiography, Up From Slavery:

I was born in a typical log cabin, about fourteen by sixteen feet square....

The cabin was without glass windows; it had only openings in the side which let in the light, and also the cold, chilly air of winter. There was a door to the cabin - that is something that was called a door - but the uncertain hinges by which it was hung, and the large cracks in it, to say nothing of the fact that it was too small, made the room a very uncomfortable one. In addition to these openings, there was in the lower righthand corner of the room, the "cat-hole" - a contrivance which almost every mansion or cabin in Virginia possessed during the ante-bellum period. The "cat-hole" was a square opening, about seven by eight inches, provided for the purpose of letting the cat pass in and out of the house at will during the night.... There was no wooden floor in our cabin, the naked earth being used as a floor. In the centre of the earthen floor there was large, deep opening covered with boards, which was used as a place in which to store sweet potatoes during the winter....<sup>2</sup>

There were two other slave cabins: one was a two-room structure located near the present Visitor Center, and the other was located near the Burroughs Cemetery. The Burroughses also had a privy, a horse barn and, a cow barn (both with corrals), two corn cribs, two tobacco barns, a chicken house, and a blacksmith shed with bellows and a rock forge. They had no springhouse, but did have flat rocks positioned in the Spring so as to accommodate a bucket.

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There have been a number of major construction charges at the site, to the extent that none of the present structures, with the exception of the Sparks and Burroughs Cemeteries and traces from two historic roads that were present during the Booker T. Washington period. By 1894, following the sale of the plantation to John B. Robertson, several buildings were so deteriorated that they had to be removed, including the horse barn, the cow barn, the two corn cribs, and the two tobacco barns. By then only the stone chimney and potato hole remained of Booker T. Washington's birth cabin. By 1922, the Robertsons had also removed the slave cabin to the southwest of the "Big House" that doubled as the dining room. Moreover, the Robertsons remodelled the buildings that were still intact; they covered the Burroughs house with board siding and added a front porch with a gabled roof. They also built two stock barns and five tobacco barns. In 1932, they added a two-room frame house, located to the northwest of the Burroughs house.

On October 15, 1945, the site was sold to S.J. and Virginia Phillips, who in turn conveyed it to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial on May 4, 1946. The Birthplace Memorial initiated several new construction projects. An addition was added to the east elevation of the Burroughs house, a full-width front porch was constructed, and the interior was remodelled to accommodate the Birthplace Memorial offices, as well as a post office. Moreover, a two-lane driveway with a circular turnaround was constructed from Virginia 122 to the Burroughs House. Finally, on December 23, 1950, the Burroughs House was destroyed by fire. There was an limited attempt to recreate the atmosphere that Booker T. Washington knew. An interpretive replica of his birthplace cabin was erected in 1949, although it was not located on the site of the original cabin, but instead located to the southwest of the house, where the dining room cabin originally stood. In addition to the birthplace replica, a number of modern structures were erected including: Hopkins Hall, a "forty-by-sixty foot two-story brick building" east of the Burroughs house; Tuck Industrial Hall, which was constructed by renovating one of the Robertson-era barns; Virginia Cottage, which was an expansion to twelve rooms of the two-room frame house built by the Robertsons; and four new poultry houses. In addition, the foundation of what was intended to be a "two-story thirty by sixty foot brick structure" named Burch Hall was laid in 1951.

Under the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial a number of commemorative activities were initiated that should be mentioned. From February 12, 1948, through December 1, 1957, a second class post office operated at the property, under the name of "Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia." On April 5, 1956, a three-cent stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of Washington's birth was issued. The stamp had an illustration of the Birthplace Memorial's replica cabin. The Birthplace Memorial also succeeded in getting a Booker T. Washington commemorative half-dollar minted in 1946. "The design featured the head of Washington, and on the reverse the motto

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'From Slave Cabin to Hall of Fame' with views of both buildings, all encircled by Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial." This coin was followed by the minting in December 1951, of a George Washington Carver-Booker T. Washington commemorative half dollar. The Birthplace Memorial was also successful in getting the entire fifty-five-mile length Virginia 122 designated the Booker T. Washington Memorial Highway, although only a small portion of it runs through the Park. Beginning in 1949, a demonstration farm was also operated from the property, although the farming was done on a 246.5-acre tract adjacent to the Burroughs Plantation.

The Burroughs Plantation became a part of the National Park System on June 18, 1957. During 1958, much of the construction undertaken by the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial was dismantled, including Tuck Hall, the foundations for Burch Hall, and several of the barns and shacks constructed by the Robertsons. Virginia Cottage was initially used as a residence by Park staff, but taken down in 1985. In 1959, a tobacco barn which was constructed during the Robertson era was repaired. The roof and upper portions had caved in, and some logs from a nearby Burroughs barn was used to restore it. In 1959, the replica slave cabin constructed by the Birthplace Memorial was dismantled, and a new replica constructed. However, this cabin, as was true of the previous replica, was not erected on the original Birthplace cabin site, but on the site of the cabin that doubled as the dining room. In 1964, Hopkins Hall was removed. In 1965/1966 a Visitor Center with an adjacent parking lot was constructed.

Discussions on interpreting the site as a Living Historical Farm began in the late 1960s, following which time a number of background research studies on the Burroughs plantation and farming in the nineteenth century were undertaken. In the years that followed, the Park began to restore some aspects of the farming experience, which included the construction of interpretive replicas of the barns, sheds, pens, and stock houses, as well as the purchase of farm animals. In 1974, the Booker T. Washington Elementary School, along with the 5.99-acre tract it was located on, was donated to the National Park Service by the local government. This tract had been part of the Burroughs' plantation, and is included in the nominated acreage. The school building was renamed the Booker T. Washington Environmental Educational and Cultural Center, and later remodelled to house the park's maintenance facilities.

In addition to changes in the property's structures there have also been changes in its boundaries. When Booker T. Washington was born here in 1856, the property was the 207-acre Burroughs plantation. In 1894 the plantation was sold to James B. Robertson, who in 1917 arranged a land exchange with a neighbor, W.T. Cook. Robertson received approximately seven acres to the north of his plantation, which gave him frontage on the then existing Rocky



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Mount-Lynchburg Turnpike; and Cook in turn received approximately seven acres on the eastern boundary of the plantation. On October 15, 1945, the property was sold to S.J. and Virginia Phillips, who in turn conveyed it to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial on May 4, 1946. The Birthplace Memorial, in turn purchased two additional tracts: a 246.5-acre farm to the north of the Burroughs Plantation, and a 101-acre farm to the west. Following bankruptcy the two parcels were sold, returning the property to the boundaries of the Robertson era. In 1950, the Birthplace Memorial donated 5.99 acres of the Burroughs plantation to Franklin County on which was built the Booker T. Washington School in 1954. When the remaining acreage came into the System in 1957, and a new land survey conducted the following year, it was shown to contain 199.73 acres. In 1962/1963 the Park Service purchased four parcels of land for the purpose of providing scenic control. In 1974, the 5.99 acres on which the school was located were donated to the Booker T. Washington National Monument.<sup>3</sup>

Presently the Booker T. Washington National Monument contains 223.93 acres. The nominated acreage contains 198.79 acres plus three sections of road traces that are located in the buffer zone, and one section of road trace that is located in the 7 acre tract that was obtained in the 1917 land exchange.

The following exclusions make up the balance of the Park's acreage: 7 acres received by the Robertsons in 1917, as a result of a land exchange with W.J. Cook; three tracts located on either side of Virginia 122 which collectively total 18.10 acres, purchased in 1963 as a buffer zone; and a .04-acre tract located at the western boundary, purchased as a buffer zone in 1962. The Monument was intended to include as much of the original Burroughs plantation as possible, although the significance of the property does not rest with the Burroughs ownership, but with the fact that it was the birthplace and boyhood home of Booker T. Washington. Although only the cemeteries and road traces remain of the structures that were here during the Booker T. Washington period, through interpretive replicas, demonstration farm activities, and original natural features, somewhat of the atmosphere that Booker T. Washington might have been familiar with during his childhood has been recreated.

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup>For descriptions of the Burroughs plantation, its historical appearance, crops and animals see Edwin C. Bearss, The Burroughs Plantation as a Living Historical Farm (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1969).

<sup>2</sup>Booker T. Washington, Up From Slavery: An Autobiography (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1901) pp. 1-2, 3-4.

<sup>3</sup>For changes in the boundaries and buildings of the property after it was sold by the Burroughs family, and activities of the Birthplace Memorial and the National Park Service, see Barry Mackintosh, Booker T. Washington National Monument: An Administrative History (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1969).

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1. Burroughs Family Cemetery: (Established by 1861)  
Burial area 25' x 35', containing six visible gravesites: two marked with head and footstones, four marked with fieldstones. Two identical white marble gravestones: 18" wide, 36" high, 2" thick of James Burroughs (10/30/1794-7/24/1861) and his son, James William (Billie) Burroughs (7/2/1835-3/7/1863). Fenced by split chestnut rail, arranged in Virginia Snake Pattern in 8'-9' sections. The inscriptions on the Burroughs Family headstones read: James Burroughs/ Born/ October 30, 1794/ Died/ July 24, 1861/ "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Billie/ Son of James & Elizabeth Burroughs/ Born/ July 2, 1835,/ Was killed in Culpeper Co. Va./ March 17 th. 1863./ "Thou art dead but, thy Christian example liveth. A gallant soldier, beloved by all who knew him."
2. Sparks Cemetery: (n.d. for establishment)  
One-third acre burial sites, with seven visible fieldstone markers, with one legible inscription: "S.I.D./ 1823." Fenced by split chestnut rail, arranged in Virginia Snake Pattern in 8' to 9' sections. Little is known about the cemetery, but oral tradition has it to be "Sparks" and perhaps having been a slave cemetery.
3. Burroughs House Site:  
Flat stones imbedded in ground, 40'x22', marking the approximate but not actual location of foundation walls of Burroughs House Site. Burrough House burned in 1950. Archeological remains of house are anticipated to be found here.
4. Birthplace Cabin Site:  
Flat stones imbedded in ground marking the approximate but not actual outline of cabin that Booker T. Washington was born in and lived until 1865. Archeological remains of cabin are anticipated to be found here.
5. Rocky Mount-Lynchburg Turnpike (Also Hales Ford Road, no date, but present in 1856.)  
Two sections of road traces measuring: Section A: 431' long, 1' to 2' wide; and Section B: 40' long, 1' to 2' wide, each with 2' high bank. Road traces exist as depressed dirt road, covered with numerous trees and shrubs. Sections are separated by a plow field. In both cases, plowing has erased all but the bank and part of the roadway. Longer section runs parallel to Virginia 122 and has plowed field to the north and wooded area. Was main road for the Burroughs Plantation and the larger community.
6. Old Plantation Entrance Road (no date, but present in 1856):  
Discontinuous road traces that originally served as the entrance to the Burroughs Plantation. Extant in three sections that measure: Section 1: 12' long, 8' wide; Section 2: 74' long, 8' wide; Section 3: 30.6' long, 8' wide. Section 1 is located in the buffer zone, and Sections 2 travels through the seven acres acquired in the Robertson-Cook exchange in 1917. Section 3 is located in the historic area of the Park.

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7. Tobacco Barn (ca. 1894)  
"Tall one-story log structure with attached wagon shed." 17'x17'; with 9 1/2' wide shed. Foundation: loose stones. Barn was originally constructed by John Robertson, who purchased the farm in 1894. Moved from its original location on a nearby slope in 1959, and restored using logs salvaged from a Burroughs barn. Open shed added in 1963.

NONCONTRIBUTING or NON-HISTORIC:

8. Horse Barn: (1970)  
"Interpretive replica of two story log barn with frame sheds on three sides and open shelter on east side." 16'x20.' Foundation: fieldstone. Logs salvaged from 1860's barn, creosoted.
9. Blacksmith Shed: (1972)  
Interpretive replica. "One story frame shed enclosed on three sides, open side facing south." 19'x13'; frame construction. Contains stone forge and leather and wood bellows.
10. Corn Crib: (1972)  
11 1/2' x 13 1/2,' one story interpretive replica of nineteenth century corn crib. Log (peeled pine and locust) construction, with enclosed loft. Foundation: six piers of fieldstone boulders.
11. Chicken House: (1973)  
13 1/2' x 9 1/2' chicken house, with adjacent chicken pen, 22'x36'  
Of log (peeled pine) construction. Foundation: fieldstone, log.  
Pen constructed of paling fence, 8' high.
12. Smoke House: (1974)  
Interpretive replica of one story smoke house. Log (oak) construction, 12'x14.' Foundation: fieldstone.
13. Slave Cabin: (1960)  
"Interpretive replica of one-story log cabin with loft" 16'x14,' log construction, two windows, one door. Constructed from logs salvaged from three dismantled slave cabins. Located on-site of slave cabin that doubled as the Burroughses' dining room.
14. Privy: (1960)  
Interpretive replica of "Two-hole wood privy, set on ground, frame construction."
15. Hog Pen: (1987)  
48' x 50' area for hogs, enclosed with 8' x 12' rails. Three sheds -- native rough cut oak planks. Hand split oak roofs. Chestnut rails stacked between posts.
16. Duck Pen: (1987)  
20' x 7' area for geese, enclosed with paling fence.

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17. Garden: (1987)  
70x70 garden with raised bed, surrounded by paling fence. Planted in vegetables commonly available during Booker T. Washington period: cucumbers, collard greens, turnips, carrots, tomatoes, peppers, beans.
18. Herb Garden: (1983)  
12'x14' with path through the center, and herb plantings on either side. Located near dining cabin, and currently planted in herbs commonly available during Booker T. Washington period including: Bible leaf, lemon balm, peppermint, comfrey, catnip, rosemmary, rue, woad, thyme, winter savory, thyme, lavender, wormwood, tansy.
19. Booker T. Washington Environmental Educational and Cultural Center: (1953)  
One story brick building. Originally constructed as a school for Blacks and donated to the Park March, 1974. Renovated as maintenance shop and offices with adjacent maintenance yard.
20. Visitor Center: (1965/1966):  
One-story brick and frame building, housing administrative and interpretive offices.
21. Hayes Cemetery: (Established at least by 1959, probably earlier)  
60 X 60-foot with nine gravesites: one with metal marker, two with fieldstone markers, six with headstones. Legible dates range from 1959-1977. Considered active.
22. Virginia 122 (Booker T. Washington Memorial Highway):  
Two-lane road, 50' wide, 1800' long within Park boundary, asphalt surface. Entire fifty-five mile road was designated Booker T. Washington Memorial Highway in 1953.
23. Farm Access Road: (Constructed by 1945; perhaps early as 1917)  
One lane road, .20 miles in length, 11' 8" wide; connecting Virginia 122 to living historical farm. In 1945, road was widened to two lanes by Birthplace Memorial. Approximately 1965 or 1966, pavement on one lane removed, and grass planted. Asphalt surface, poor condition.
24. School Road: (1953)  
14' wide, .03 miles in length, extending from Virginia 122 to BTW EE&CC. Macadam surface, fair condition.
25. Visitor Center Entrance Road: (1964/1965)  
Two-lane road, 20' width, 726' length connecting Virginia 122 to Visitor Parking Lot. Macadam surface.
26. Utility Road (n.d.):  
12' wide, 384' long one lane road connecting rear of Visitor Center to the Employee Parking area.
27. Fire Access Road (1988)  
12' wide, 2,500' length road, crushed stone surface.
28. Plantation Trail: (1958)  
12' wide, 1/4 mile loop trail, beginning and ending at Visitor Center, connects interpretive structures in living historical farm. Gravel surfaced, partially paved. Originally constructed as "Roll Road Trail"

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in 1958, renamed "Plantation Trail" in 1970s. Along with Jack-O-Lantern Branch Trail, was designated the Booker T. Washington Trail unit of the National Recreational Trail System in 1981.

29. Jack-O-Lantern Branch Trail: (n.d.)  
12' x 1 1/2 mile long hiking trail. Along with Plantation Trail, was designated the Booker T. Washington unit of the National Recreational Trail System in 1981.
30. Visitor Center Parking Lot (Constructed, 1964; expanded in 1979, 1986)  
162' x 20' parking lot, asphalt surface.
31. Employee Parking Area (n.d.)  
37' x 42' parking area, asphalt surface.
32. Screening Project: (1987-1988) 1200-foot long, 15-foot wide planting of Virginia Pine, Dogwoods, Hemlock and Redbud trees planted in northeastern section of the park to screen out visual intrusions.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Education  
Ethnic History: Black  
Politics  
Industry

Period of Significance

1856-1865  
(Dates of BTW's residence)

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Dates

1881-1915  
(Dates of BTW's rise to national significance)

Significant Person

Washington, Booker T.

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Booker T. Washington National Monument meets the standards for inclusion on the National Register for Historic Places according to Criterion B; it is associated with the life of a nationally significant individual of the past. The historical significance of this property lies in its having been the boyhood home of Booker T. Washington from his birth in 1856, until his emancipation in 1865. Washington spent his first nine years of his life here, and this historic site was established to commemorate the entirety of his life and career. During Washington's life here, the site was part of the 207-acre plantation of his owners, James and Elizabeth Burroughs, and for varying lengths of time, ten of the Burroughs children and up to ten slaves. In May 1946, the property became the privately operated Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, and in June 1956, it became a unit of the National Park System.

Significance:

Booker T. Washington's historical significance lies in his ideas and activities in the area of education, race relations, politics, and business that he articulated and initiated during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These areas coincide with the National Register categories of Education; Ethnic History: Black; Politics; and Industry, respectively.

From 1895, when he delivered his speech at the Atlanta Exposition until the time of his death in 1915, Booker T. Washington was undoubtedly the single most influential American in the areas of race relations and Black education, and had made important contributions in the areas of Black politics and business. Interestingly, Booker T. Washington's ideas about race relations and Black education were not particularly original; they had all been well articulated by other educators and theorists, and became a well established

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part of American educational institutions many years before Booker T. Washington became associated with them. But because of a particular convergence of events and social thought, Booker T. Washington emerged as the national symbol of this constellation of ideas.

These ideas found expression in the system of education practiced at Tuskegee Institute, a secondary school which he founded in 1881, as well as in the network of organizations that he operated from the school that collectively became known as the Tuskegee Machine. The model of education as practiced at Tuskegee and its implications for race relations, attracted a great deal of positive interest and support from northern businessmen and philanthropic foundations, who in turn were generous in their contributions to Tuskegee. But more importantly, these philanthropists relied on Washington's advice as to which specific institutions to support. In his role as consultant, Washington had a profound impact on the pattern of philanthropic giving to Black educational institutions.

His ideas on race relations attracted the attention and support of white politicians, most notably President Theodore Roosevelt. In this position, Washington advised Roosevelt on developing a southern political strategy that would help Roosevelt to win the support of Democratic conservatives. Roosevelt in turn appointed to office several men recommended by Washington. Washington's influence with Roosevelt and other politicians became the basis of his network of influence and organizations that collectively became known as the Tuskegee Machine, which Washington used to promote his programs and ideas, as well as reward his supporters and punish his enemies. The immense power and influence that underlay the Tuskegee Machine elevated Washington to the position of national spokesman for his race. It also gave him the financial resources and connections to coordinate a secret legal campaign against segregation and disenfranchisement.

Ideas:

Washington's ideas about education and race relations were interrelated; at the core of both was the importance of developing specific industrial and agricultural skills. Practical education was supposed to prepare the students for economic independence by giving them a specific trade skill, and in the process instill the work and cultural values that we now associate with the Puritan work ethic. Underlying much of Washington's thinking about education and race were the assumptions of Social Darwinian thought. Blacks were viewed as a backward race, and the purpose of education was not so much to impart knowledge or stimulate intellectual growth, but to correct defects of moral character.

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A significant aspect of education at Tuskegee Institute was to encourage Blacks to devote their efforts towards the development of good moral character, by which he meant the values of thrift, honesty, industriousness, clean living, and morality. These values, he argued, would improve their immediate situation by providing a sure foundation for economic prosperity, but would also remove many of the barriers that separated them from whites. In addition, students were urged to accumulate property and acquire intelligence. All of this was to be accomplished through practical or industrial education.

In exchange for participating in the prosperity of the New South, Blacks were urged to put aside the issues of politics, civil rights and the vote, and focus instead on developing the behaviors, attitudes, and material prosperity that would make them acceptable to whites. Property accumulation, intelligence, and moral character, Washington argued, were better preparation for citizenship than political participation, and by being educated, stable and prosperous members of their community, they would eventually earn the acceptance of whites. Accordingly, Washington was critical of pedagogies that imparted pure academic knowledge -- not only because they did not teach a specific trade, but because they did not fill the function that practical education did. Industrial education was to give Blacks the skills they needed to develop into a race of middle-class farmers and business owners, as well as to inculcate the attitudes of thrift, industry, and Christian moral character. In accumulating property and developing respectability, Booker T. Washington felt the race problem could be solved.

Washington's insistence that material prosperity should be favored over civil rights led to a tendency to be publicly reticent on issues of pressing concern to Blacks including segregation, lynching, and disenfranchisement. He was accommodating on these issues -- shifting the emphasis from injustice done to Blacks, to what Blacks could do to become prosperous and respectable -- as if to imply that with material success and Puritan cultural values, the other problems would work themselves out.

As a natural extension of Washington's tendency to discount the impact of discrimination, and to emphasize the importance of Blacks' own efforts in working out their place in American society, Washington articulated a philosophy of business that was based upon the concepts of self-help, racial solidarity, and economic development. Blacks were urged to turn away from their expectations of fair treatment from whites, and to instead rely on their individual and collective efforts to work out their places in American society; to focus on developing industrial skills and accumulating property and good moral character, and to use these resources to achieve economic independence for themselves as individuals, and their race as whole. By developing their own businesses and institutions, and supporting one another in their individual and collective efforts to help themselves, their futures would be assured.



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It was on this basis that Washington founded the National Negro Business League in 1900 which propagated this ideology at its national and local meetings. Moreover, a whole generation of Black schools, fraternal societies, businesses, insurance companies, banks, newspapers, women's clubs, and self-help groups that were founded in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries claimed allegiance to this ideology.

Race Relations:

The first national exposure that Washington received for his ideas was at the 1895 Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition, at which time he delivered his speech that is now known as the Atlanta Compromise. The agenda of his speech was -- what was to be the role of Black Americans in the growth and material development of the new South, and what implication would that role have on traditional political and social relations?

Washington's basic argument was that any rapprochement between the races would take place on economic grounds. Blacks should remain in the South, and "shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labour, and put brains and skills in the common occupations of life." In practical terms that meant to pursue careers in agriculture, mechanics, commerce, and domestic services. The South could be assured of a loyal and stable supply of labor, but in return should help and encourage Blacks in their education of the "head, hand and heart." In urging participation of Blacks in the material prosperity of the South, Washington did not mean to imply that traditional social relations would be threatened, or that social equality of the races would follow. In the most famous passage from this speech he argued, "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

The speech was widely reprinted and distributed throughout the nation, and received an enthusiastic response from a large number of southern whites, northern businessmen, and Blacks. Of particular appeal to southerners was the Compromise, that Blacks could receive an industrial education and be allowed to participate in the economic prosperity of the South, in return for acceptance of a subordinate role in the political and social structure. The appeal to northerners was the hope that industrial education would put an end to racial conflict, and train Blacks to be a stable and loyal source of labor. Industrial education seemed to be paving the way for capital investments in the South. But the message to Blacks was different. Washington said, "It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges."<sup>1</sup> The implication was that civil rights and political participation was only temporarily being put aside; that through industrial education, property accumulation and the inculcation of Puritan work values, they would in the future earn their privileges.

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The weakness of Washington's position was that the larger social structure was not challenged, nor were the assumptions about race, so that economic and material progress could take place only within the parameters of racial subordination. This led to a tendency on Washington's part to discount the significance of discrimination, and in this way put the entire burden for change on Blacks. As Washington's prestige and influence grew, attempts by him to unequivocally challenge segregation, lynching, and disenfranchisement were so rebuffed by whites that Washington was forced to publicly accept the larger social and political structure.

But secretly, through the powerful and extensive contacts that he cultivated through the Tuskegee Machine, Washington did challenge the issues of disenfranchisement, segregation, peonage, and exclusion of Blacks from juries. He accepted the concept of limited suffrage on the basis of literacy or property, but objected to disenfranchisement and grandfather clauses. Accordingly, he secretly initiated legal challenges of grandfather clauses in several states, and encouraged others to initiate such challenges. He also solicited contributions of money and legal advice from white liberals; contributed his personal money; used secret codes and intermediaries to transport money and advice, and secretly paid lawyers to litigate cases, without the knowledge of even the Black plaintiffs. Another issue he challenged was the exclusion of Blacks from juries. He solicited contributions for legal fees, so as to successfully appeal to the United States Supreme Court in 1904 the conviction of a Black by a jury that excluded Blacks. He also secretly challenged railroad segregation. While he accepted the concept of separate-but-equal he argued that facilities for Blacks often were not equal. In this context he solicited the help of railroad president William H. Baldwin, who was a Tuskegee trustee, to arrange a secret meeting with Pullman Company president Robert Todd Lincoln. He persuaded friends in other states to initiate challenges; and in cooperation with colleague-turned-rival W.E.B. Du Bois, he challenged railroad segregation in Tennessee.

Another issue that Booker T. Washington was actively involved in was challenges to peonage contracts, which involved former slaves who signed contracts to work for plantation owners. In Alabama, Booker T. Washington was secretly involved in the Alonzo Baily peonage case, and remained with it from its initiation in 1908 to its successful appeal to the United States Supreme Court in 1911. Through his extensive contacts he solicited the help of liberal southern whites, including two judges, as well as the United States Department of Justice. The point here is that although publicly accomodationist on these issues, he was secretly challenging them in the courts.

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When Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee in 1881, it was developed as a normal school to train elementary school teachers. But he quickly incorporated many of the industrial educational programs that he was familiar with from his student days at Hampton Institute, including instruction in agriculture, carpentry, bricklaying, blacksmithing, cooking, farming, printing, housekeeping, and sewing. The system allowed the students to learn their trades, and at the same time provided an inexpensive supply of labor to the school. They also, in the early years, literally built the school from the ground up, particularly after they began manufacturing bricks. Manual labor was seen by Booker T. Washington not as an end in itself, but as a means to inculcate Puritan work and moral values. So in addition to the manual training, students got large dosages of Booker T. Washington's social philosophy, including the values of self-help, industrial education, racial pride, racial solidarity, materialism, self-sufficiency, and self-help. The ultimate goal of the program was to train the students to become independent businessmen, farmers, and professionals.

One issue at Tuskegee was how to coordinate the academic and industrial aspects of the curriculum. Initially the day students took classes in the mornings and worked in farms and industrial shops in the afternoon, while the night students worked at their trades by day and took classes at night. In 1903-1904 students were designated industrial or academic students, with the former attending their trades on weekday mornings, their academic classes in the afternoon, and working alternate Saturdays, and the other students on a reverse schedule. A further development of the curriculum was called correlation or dovetailing, in which students practiced their industrial trade in their academic classes, and reinforced their academic lessons in their industrial and agricultural shops. They, for example, wrote essays on agriculture in English, and learned math in carpentry. But the real impact of this dovetailing was to support the industrial program at the expense of the academic, which in fact reflected Washington's approach towards education. Although he agreed that both industrial education and higher (academic) education had their place, he remained convinced throughout his life that for the vast majority of Blacks, that industrial education was more appropriate.

Philanthropy:

Not only did Booker T. Washington have an impact on education at Tuskegee Institute, but through his influence with wealthy businessmen and philanthropists, had a profound impact on education at Black colleges and industrial and public schools throughout the nation, particularly in the South. His relationships with the wealthy grew out of his prolific speechmaking that took him throughout the country. This was particularly the case after the very successful publication of his autobiography, Up From Slavery in 1901, in which he was able to promote his social and educational

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philosophy to a wider audience. He shared a common outlook with these men, particularly the gospel of wealth, the efficacy of the Puritan work ethic, and Social Darwinian assumptions about race. And out of this affinity he developed ongoing relationships with a number of these philanthropists, including Andrew Carnegie, William H. Baldwin, and John D. Rockefeller. He was asked by the wealthy to direct their attention to other schools that they might contribute to, and in turn asked by schools to advise them on sources of funds, and when and how to approach potential donors.

Henry H. Rogers, an original Standard Oil partner, after hearing Washington speak in 1903, contributed ten thousand dollars to Tuskegee Institute, and also allocated money to Washington to contribute to other schools. By the time of his death in 1909, Rogers was contributing to sixty-five schools through Washington. Washington developed a similiar relationship with Jacob Schiff, a New York investment banker whom he met in 1903. Schiff became not only a contributor to Tuskegee, but also pledged an allotment to Washington to distribute to other Black southern educational institutions. And Schiff in turn introduced Washington to other wealthy Jewish bankers and merchants who were interested in contributing to Tuskegee. Julius Rosenwald, founder of Sears, Roebuck and Company, after reading a biography of the chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees, himself became a trustee and generous donor. In honor of Washington's fiftieth birthday, Rosenwald contributed \$25,000 to schools that had grown out of the Tuskegee idea. Washington used some of this money to build six model primary schools near Tuskegee, and when Rosenwald contributed an additional \$30,000, he built model schools in other Alabama counties.

One of the more significant relationships that Booker T. Washington developed was with Andrew Carnegie. Following the publication of Up From Slavery, Carnegie came to admire the self-made man in Washington. Carnegie required a great deal of attention and gratitude, and Washington cultivated this aspect of his personality in return for Carnegie's generosity to Tuskegee and other institutions. With Carnegie, Washington played the role of intermediary — winning for Black institutions and schools an impressive number of grants. He assisted twenty-two Black educational institutions in getting grants for libraries, buildings, or operating funds. These schools included Howard and Fisk on whose board of trustees he served, as well as Wilberforce and Atlanta Baptist Colleges. He helped Blacks in nine communities to get Carnegie libraries, when they were segregated from their local public libraries. Other schools got Carnegie pipe organs with Washington's help, while several educators were assisted in getting Carnegie pensions. Washington was also able to get Carnegie to finance some of his other activities. Carnegie, for example, made annual contributions to the National Negro Business League. In the Spring, 1903, during a benefit concert held at Madison Square Garden for Tuskegee, Carnegie pledged \$600,000 in United States Steel Bonds to the

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Tuskegee Endowment. Out of this amount, the proceeds from \$50,000 in bonds went to an endowment for Washington's salary. Washington turned to this money to finance his secret legal challenge of segregation and disenfranchisement.

One of the very important ways that Booker T. Washington aided Black public education was through the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation (Jeanes Fund). Initially Mrs. Jeanes had contributed \$200,000 for Washington and the president of Hampton Institute, Hollis B. Frissell, to build Black schoolhouses in the vicinity of the Tuskegee and Hampton. In 1907 she increased the amount to one million dollars, and the two were asked to gather a distinguished board of educators and philanthropists to administer the fund. They developed the concept of master or supervisory teacher, who in effect, served as a Black superintendent of schools and trained other teachers in teaching methods. By 1915, the fund had placed supervisory teachers in 134 southern counties.

Politics:

Although Washington was opposed to Blacks participating in politics, he was personally very much involved in politics on both the national and local levels. The most important of his numerous political relationships was with President Theodore Roosevelt. Shortly after becoming president, Roosevelt turned to Washington to help him develop a southern strategy that would strengthen the Republican party in the South. He was particularly interested in replacing many of the officeholders appointed during the McKinley administration, in such a way as to earn him the support of southern conservatives. Washington's experience in dealing with southerners impressed Roosevelt, so he turned to Washington to recommend specific men of both races to appoint to office. Washington's agenda, over and above seeing Roosevelt reelected, was to replace many of the Black appointees made by President William McKinley with middle-class businessmen and professionals who accepted Washington's social philosophy. He also wanted to replace lily-white Republicans who wanted to eliminate Blacks from the party with upper-class conservatives who were supportive of social change in the South. Washington was also interested in using his influence with Roosevelt to strengthen his own Tuskegee Machine -- the network of supporters, organizations, and institutions that he directed from Tuskegee.

Washington's influence with Roosevelt enabled Washington to successfully recommend several men for offices. Thomas G. Jones, ex-Governor of Alabama became a federal district judge; Robert H. Terrell, a Black lawyer from Washington, DC, became a federal judge; William H. Lewis, a Black lawyer from Boston, became an assistant district attorney there, and Charles W. Anderson, who had organized Colored Republican clubs in New York, was appointed the collector of internal revenue for New York City's Wall Street district. The most visible of Washington's recommendations was Dr. William D. Crum, a Black

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physician, who became collector of ports in Charleston, SC, in 1902. The significance of this appointment was not because of the prestige or importance of the office, but because of Roosevelt's persistence in pursuing it, despite the vigorous opposition of the South. Washington lobbied for the nomination and kept pressure on Theodore Roosevelt to pursue it, in spite of a Senate filibuster, and protests from South Carolina senators. Roosevelt repeatedly sent the nomination back to Congress, and in March 1903, Dr. Crum finally entered the office without pay. In January 1905, after his reelection, Roosevelt sent the nomination back to the Senate, and Washington, through the Tuskegee Machine, coordinated all of the behind the scenes work, including personally calling on twelve senators and having local supporters call on their representatives.

Roosevelt's willingness to stand behind this appointment despite Southern opposition increased Washington's national visibility. This was also the case following Roosevelt's dinner with Washington at the White House on October 6, 1901. This dinner had become the subject of national uproar, particularly by white southerners who feared that Booker T. Washington had betrayed their trust by presuming to upset social relations between the races.

But if his relationship with the President on occasion earned him criticism from whites, it also earned him credibility and influence among his own race, which in turn helped him strengthen the Tuskegee Machine. At the core of the Machine were a number of trusted individuals that Washington relied on to channel him confidential information on important issues, and to coordinate his many activities. Included in this network were his secretary, Emmett J. Scott, and several men who received appointments through Washington's influence with Roosevelt including William H. Lewis, Robert H. Terrell, and Charles W. Anderson. Washington relied on these trusted individuals to carry their loyalty to him and his programs into their their professional and private activities. This network especially supplied Washington with valuable information on his critics. There were also a number of newspaper editors in this network, whom he counted either as supporters, or who through his payment of subsidies were willing to carry editorials and articles planted by Washington and his network. He used his influence with the newspapers to punish his enemies and help his friends. He sometimes planted false or negative stories about his enemies, but at other times put the newspapers at the disposal of Roosevelt, to win support among Blacks for his reelection. Washington's clout was of course boosted by his relationships with powerful white politicians, which allowed him to influence political appointments, and with wealthy businessmen and philanthropic institutions, which allowed him to channel funds to favored institutions.

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A great deal of the recent scholarship on Booker T. Washington has focused on the disparity between his public and private lives, as it relates to Washington's dealings with his critics. And this discussion has for the most part focused on Washington's influence through the Tuskegee Machine. Through this network, he was able to get political appointments for friends, but at the same time spy on, harass, and pressure his critics. And in doing so, he was able to manipulate the public perception -- both the Black and white -- of himself as well as his critics. His tactics included planting spies in the meetings and organizations, of his critics and paying subsidies to Black newspaper editors in return for favorable editorial coverage for him, and distorted, malicious or false coverage of his enemies. His influence through the press was considerable: he funded newspapers to compete with those of his critics; secretly purchased shares in the newspapers of his enemies; had commercial advertisers withdraw their business from the publications of his enemies or from publications that were favorable towards his critics; and arranged for editors to suspend coverage altogether of his rival's meetings, organizations and speeches. He used his influence to block the employment or appointment of his critics to political offices, universities, fraternal offices, and churches. He intensified these methods against the newly formed NAACP and its predecessor, the Niagara Movement, and encouraged his supporters to challenge the organization of local chapters in their cities. He also influenced advertisers in the Voice of the Negro to drop their advertisements, when the editorials of the paper seemed to be shifting towards his critic, W.E.B. Du Bois.

In addition to these individuals, Booker T. Washington relied on members of the National Negro Business League (NNBL), which he founded in 1900, for support and information. The NNBL had local chapters in the major cities and attracted a variety of occupations, including businessmen, doctors, lawyers, and editors. They shared Booker T. Washington's social philosophy of mutual self-help and racial solidarity. Another component of his network was the Tuskegee Negro Conference, which he organized in 1892, as a two-day conference for farmers and workers to discuss various issues that affected their lives. These organizations became additional opportunities for Washington to spread his social philosophy of racial solidarity, self-help, Puritan work ethic, and clean living.

Historical Context:

Any discussion of Booker T. Washington's historical context must necessarily consider several ironies. On the one hand, Washington was undoubtedly unrivaled in stature and influence in the areas of Black education, race relations, Black politics, and business. This, no doubt, was due to Washington's ability to translate his ideas into action through his contacts with the Tuskegee Machine, and white politicians, businessmen, and philanthropists. But in spite of Washington's influence in these areas, none

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of his basic ideas on the issue of industrial education, business, race relations, or politics were at all original, but had all been well articulated by others long before Washington was associated with them.

Practical education has historically been associated with two European educators — Johann Henrick Pestalozzi (1746-1827), and Phillip von Fellenberg (1771-1844). In the 1830s industrial education became associated with utopian reform, and was seen as a way of elevating the poor. If the poor could work their way through school, then there would be less opposition to public education. Among Blacks, industrial education was historically associated with self-help ideology. In response to the exclusion of free Blacks from skilled trades and competition from immigrants during the 1850s industrial education became associated with the concepts of self-help, racial solidarity, moral uplift, and economic development. Blacks were urged to turn away from their expectation of fair treatment and to rely on their own internal resources to work out their places in American society. Industrial education was given a major boost by the efforts of the American Missionary Association and the Freedmen's Bureau, who were both active in educating freedmen. Industrial education was advocated by them as a way of inculcating the values of thrift, industry, morality, self-reliance and self-support. Several schools were founded by the American Missionary Association that incorporated this approach, including Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, and Tougaloo College.

Booker T. Washington's introduction to industrial education came through his contact with General Samuel Armstrong (1839-1893), founder and principal of Hampton, which Washington attended from 1872-1875. Armstrong had modelled Hampton after the Hilo Manual Labor School in Hawaii -- where Armstrong grew up as a son of a Presbyterian minister who served as the Hawaiian minister of education. As the current Social Darwinian ideology went, Hawaiians were children of the tropics, for whom the primary function of education was civilization and moral training. Armstrong was committed to industrial education as a way for Blacks to learn a trade and earn a living, but also as a vehicle by which to inculcate Puritan work and cultural values. Blacks, in Armstrong's view, should pursue material advancement and moral character and abstain from politics and agitation for civil rights. And by abstaining from politics and civil rights, he thought that industrial education would win the support of whites. Washington adopted wholecloth, all of Armstrong's views about industrial education, and integrated them into his self-help ideology. In articulating his ideas about education, politics, business, self-help, and race relations — and in founding Tuskegee Institute and the National Negro Business League, based upon these views -- Washington was not breaking new ground, but tapping into a configuration of ideas that had a long history in Black social and intellectual traditions.



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But although his influence in these areas were unrivaled, it was also limited. Although he certainly had a great deal of influence, he did not have the power to change certain hardcore realities about race and society in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was not able to prevent Blacks from being excluded from the Republican Party, from being disenfranchised in state after state, from being segregated, and from being the victims of racial violence. Nor was he able to prevent Theodore Roosevelt from dismissing three companies of Blacks soldiers without trial, after they responded with gunfire after being attacked by a hostile crowd in Brownsville, Texas.

The other fact is that, although Washington was thought of as the spokesman of his race by whites, he was not always thought of as such by his own race. Washington had many critics, but because of his ability to shape his public image in the press, it was not always apparent. One of his more important and articulate critics was W.E.B. (William Edward Burghardt) Du Bois (1868-1963). Although Washington had more power and influence than Du Bois did, as one of the founders of the Niagara Movement, and later the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was his views on the issues of civil rights and politics that finally prevailed. Du Bois had many differences with Washington. His basic dispute was on the importance of civil rights. While basically accepting the values of racial solidarity, self-help, and economic development, Du Bois came to feel that there was no guarantee that once Blacks obtained middle-class status, they would be allowed to participate in the political and civil life of the nation. In fact, precisely because of their subordinate position, the right to vote and to participate politically was even more urgent for Blacks. And while agreeing that industrial education was important and necessary, Du Bois believed that Blacks would also benefit by the development of a class of college-educated leaders. In implying that Blacks must address the issues of education and moral character first, Washington had given the South the impression that discrimination did not have a significant impact on Blacks, and that white southerners could continue in their injustices.

**Properties Associated with Booker T. Washington:**

Presently the Booker T. Washington story is being interpreted at two historic sites in the National Park System: here at the Booker T. Washington National Monument established in 1956; and at the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site in Alabama which was established in 1974. The Booker T. Washington National Monument interprets the entire story of Washington's life, but the structures necessarily reflect his early years, whereas Tuskegee Institute is the site where he lived and worked during the most productive and historically significant period of life. Tuskegee Institute contains many of the original buildings that were present during Washington's years there, including those built by students as part of the practical education curriculum in bricklaying, construction, and carpentry. But because only the two cemeteries and two road traces are extant of the many structures presents during Washington's life at Booker T. Washington NM, there is a heavy reliance on interpretive replicas.

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When Washington was born here in 1856, it was the 207-acre plantation of James W. Burroughs and his wife Elizabeth, and for varying periods of time, ten of their fourteen children. At the time of Burroughs's death in 1861, Booker was one of ten of his master's slaves, some of whom lived on the plantation, and others who were probably hired out from time to time. In any event, the plantation was farmed by the master and his sons, as well as the slaves. The primary cash crop of the plantation was tobacco, although the Burroughses also raised corn, wheat, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, beans, flax and flax seed, and sorghum. Booker's mother, Jane, was the plantation cook, and she along with Booker, his brother -- John, and sister -- Amanda, shared a cabin with her that doubled as the plantation kitchen. Booker's father, who has never been definitively identified is thought to have been one of the local white farmers. This cabin, which is no longer extant, was barely adequate, but was still remembered by him when he wrote his classic autobiography, Up From Slavery.

As a child and slave, Booker had a number of chores in and around the Burroughs plantation, including carrying water to the men in the fields, cleaning the yards, delivering corn to the mill to be ground, fanning flies from the Burroughs' dinner table at the "big house," and carrying his mistress' books to school. As a child, he was aware of the adult discussions of the success and movements of the Union army, his mother's own hope for freedom, as well as the morning in which all the slaves were gathered at the "big house" and told of their freedom. When Booker's family was released, they remained at the plantation for a short while, and then departed by foot to Malden, West Virginia, to be reunited with their stepfather.

It is very difficult to determine in reading Washington's autobiography, or any autobiography, the extent to which his adult writings about his childhood were authentic expressions of his past, or reflect his need to remake the past. But it is clear that he developed a heightened awareness of differences between the races on the Burroughs plantation, that stayed with him throughout his life, and certainly influenced his adult attitudes about Puritan cultural values, education, and manual labor. His experience of carrying his mistress' books to the schoolhouse, but not being permitted to enter contributed to his desire for an education; and his experience of fanning the flies from the table as his master's family ate, but never having meals at a table with his own family contributed to his affinity for Puritan cultural values. But an even more significant difference between the races that he carried into adulthood were his observations about manual labor. His criticism of slavery was the vitiating impact that it had on the value of manual labor, and his observations about labor on the Burroughs Plantation contributed to his social and educational philosophy based upon the value of manual labor. He described this in Up From Slavery:

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The whole machinery of slavery was so constructed as to cause labour, as a rule, to be looked upon as a badge of degradation, of inferiority. Hence labour was something that both races on the slave plantation sought to escape. The slave system on our place, in a large measure, took the spirit of self-reliance and self-help out of the white people. My old master had many boys and girls, but not one, so far as I know, ever mastered a single trade or special line of productive industry. The girls were not taught to cook, sew or to take care of the house. All of this was left to the slaves. The slaves, of course, had little personal interest in the life of the plantation, and their ignorance prevented them from learning how to do things in the most improved and thorough manner. As a result of the system, fences were out of repair, gates were hanging half off the hinges, doors creaked, window-panes were out, plastering had fallen but was not replaced, weeds grew in the yard. As a rule, there was food for whites and blacks, but inside the house, and on the dining-room table, there was wanting that delicacy and refinement of touch and finish which can make a home the most convenient, comfortable and attractive place in the world....<sup>2</sup>

The property for which Booker T. Washington's achievements are best illustrated is the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, but the Booker T. Washington National Monument as the site of his birth and first nine years of life is also significant. It is the place where many of his lasting impressions about education, race, and labor were formed.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Booker T. Washington, Up From Slavery: An Autobiography (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1925) pp. 218-225.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 17-18.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See Continuation Sheet Section 9, Page 1

See continuation sheet

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Specify repository:**

Booker T. Washington National Monument

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property \_\_\_\_\_

**UTM References**

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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See Continuation Sheet Section 10, Page 1

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See Continuation Sheet Section 10, Page 1

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

See Continuation Sheet Section 10, Page 1

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Diann L. Jacox, Historian date 10/89  
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city or town Philadelphia

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1Bibliography:Primary:

Booker T. Washington, Up From Slavery: An Autobiography (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1925).

Secondary:

Edwin C. Bearss, The Burroughs Plantation as a Living Historical Farm (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1969).

John B. Dodd, "Classified Structures Field Inventory Reports" Booker T. Washington National Monument, March, 1976.

Louis Harlan, Booker T. Washington: The Making of a Black Leader, 1856-1901 (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1972).

Louis Harlan, Booker T. Washington: The Wizard of Tuskegee, 1901-1915 (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1983).

Barry Mackintosh, General Background Studies: The Burroughs Plantation, 1856-1865 (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1968).

Barry Mackintosh, Booker T. Washington National Monument: An Administrative History (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1969).

Barry Mackintosh, Booker T. Washington: An Appreciation of the Man and his Times (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1972).

August Meier, Negro Thought in America, 1880-1915: Racial Ideologies in the Age of Booker T. Washington (Ann Arbor, MI: Ann Arbor Paperbacks, 1969).

National Park Service, "Booker T. Washington National Monument: General Management Plan" (Philadelphia, PA: National Park Service, 1981).

National Park Service, "Booker T. Washington National Monument: Interpretive Prospectus" (Hardy, VA: National Park Service, 1988).

National Park Service, "Booker T. Washington National Monument: Resources Management Plan" (Hardy, VA: National Park Service, 1984).

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Booker T. Washington National Monument  
Hardy, Virginia

UTM POINTS FOR NOMINATED ACREAGE AT BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NM

Acreage of Nominated Property: 198.79

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	612940	4108620
B	17	612940	4108540
C	17	613100	4108465
D	17	613020	4108225
E	17	612800	4108200
F	17	612920	4107925
G	17	612750	4107210
H	17	612560	4107460
I	17	612320	4107300
J	17	612230	4108140
K	17	612450	4108640
L	17	612340	4108800
M	17	612570	4108850

Dimensions of Linear Structures Located Outside of Nominated Acreage:

Rocky Mount-Lynchburg Turnpike Road (Hales Ford Road)

Section A: 431' long, 1' to 2' wide with 2' bank:

Section B: 40' long, 1' to 2' wide, with 2' bank:

Old Plantation Entrance Road:

Section 1: 12' long, 8' wide

Section 2: 74' long, 8' wide

(Section 3 located within nominated acreage).

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Booker T. Washington National Monument contains 223.93 acres. The nominated area contains 198.78 acres. The excluded acreage was purchased either as buffer zones, or became a part of the property after Booker T. Washington's departure. Contained within the excluded acreage are four segments of road traces. These road traces are indicated on map seven.

Boundary Justification:

The Booker T. Washington National Monument is made up of the 198.78 site that was part of the original Burroughs Plantation, as well as 25.14 acres not historically associated with the Burroughs Plantation. The nominated area is intended to include that acreage within the Booker T. Washington National Monument

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

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that was historically associated with the Burroughs Plantation. In addition, the nomination is intended to include historic structures located outside of the historic Burroughs Plantation, but located within the boundaries of the Booker T. Washington National Monument. These historic structures consists of road traces from the Rocky Mount-Lynchburg Turnpike (Hales Ford Road) and the Old Plantation Entrance Road, both of which were extant during Booker T. Washington's residence at the Burroughs Plantation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

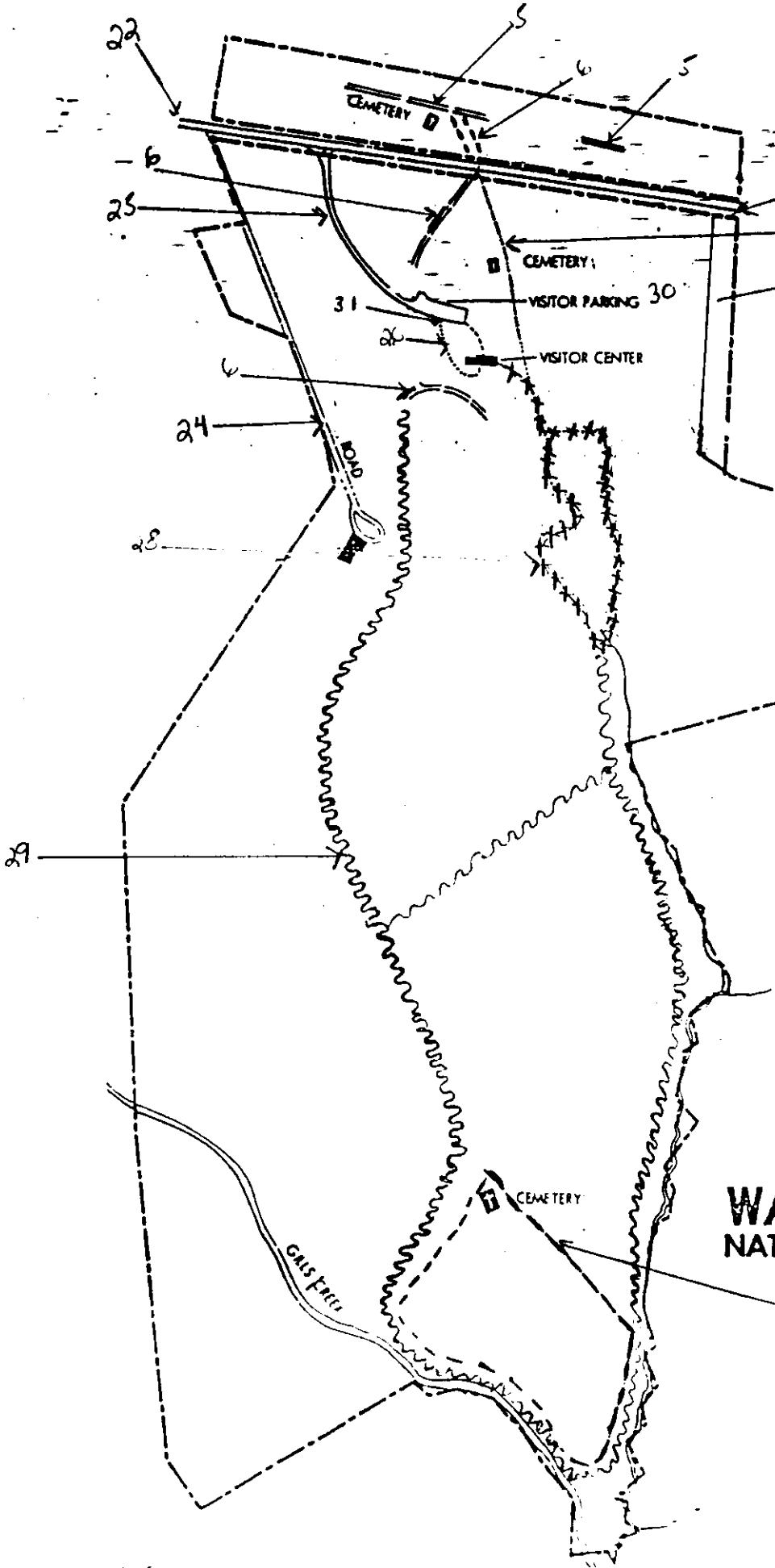
Section number 10 Page 4

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List of Maps:

1. USGS Map
2. Booker T. Washington NM Historical Base Map showing the Burroughs Plantation 1856-1865. (By Barry Mackintosh, page 5 in Barry Mackintosh, Booker T. Washington National Monument: An Administrative History (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1969).
3. Robertston-Cook Land Exchange Map: showing seven acres traded from Cook to Robertson, (By Barry Mackintosh Administrative History, 1969, p. 12.)
4. Land Acquisition Map: Showing Robertson, Saunders, Hayes, and Booth Tracts that were purchased as buffer zones. (By Barry Mackintosh, Administrative History, 1969, p. 112.)
5. Site Map: Buildings, Structures, Sites.
6. Site Map: Roads, Lots
- 7: Site Map: Contributing Buildings, Structures, Sites.

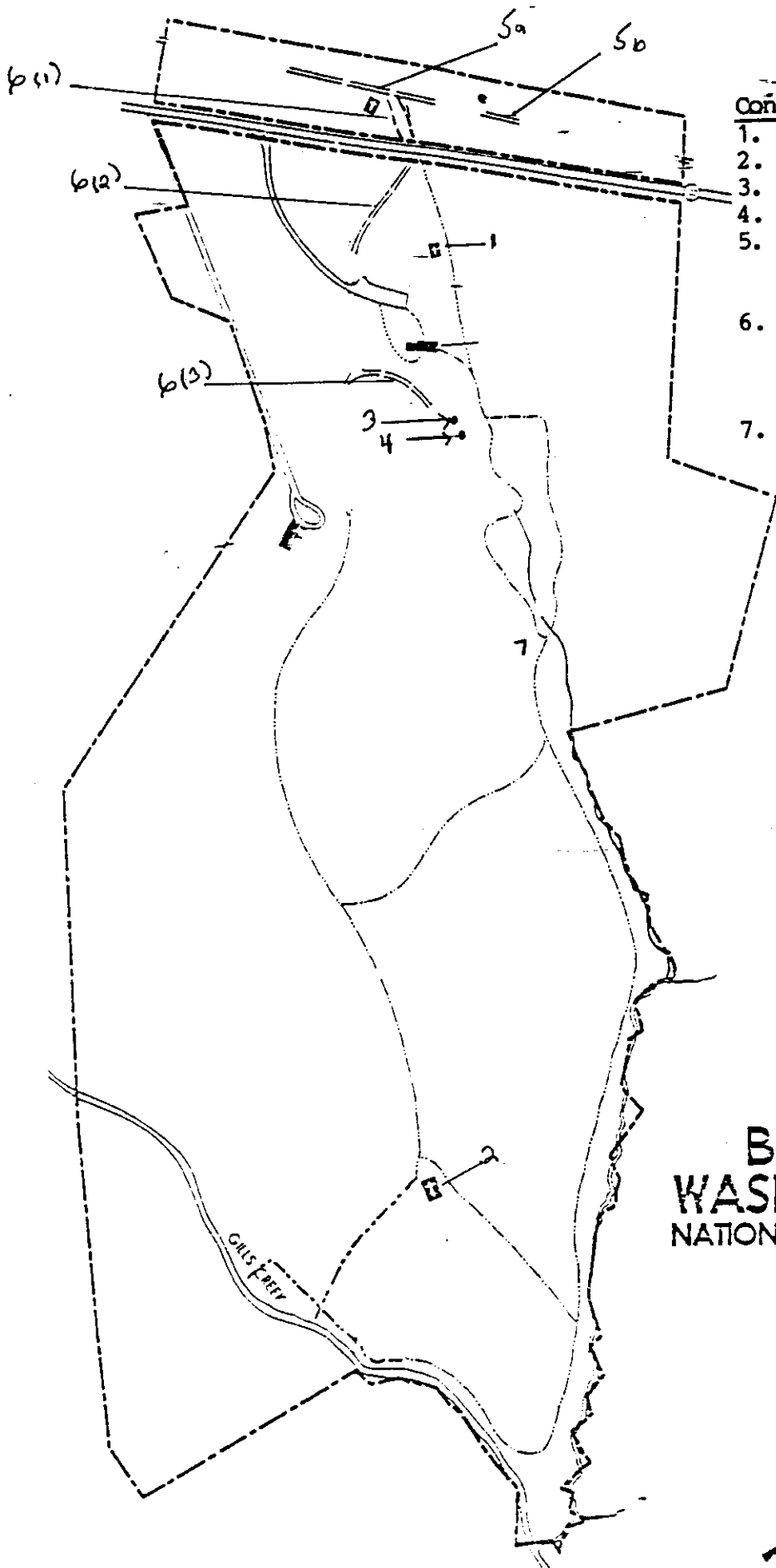




Roads and Lots:

- 5. Lynchburg/Rocky Mount Turnpike
- 6. Old Plantation Entrance Road
- 22. Virginia 122
- 23. Farm Access Road
- 24. School Road
- 25. Visitor Center Entrance Road
- 26. Utility Road
- 27. Fire Access Road
- 28. Plantation Trail
- 29. Jack-O-Lantern Branch Trail
- 30. Visitor Center Parking Lot
- 31. Employee Parking Area
- 32. Screening Project

**BOOKER T.  
WASHINGTON  
NATIONAL MONUMENT**



Contributing Buildings & Sites

1. Burroughs Family Cemetery
2. Sparks Cemetery
3. Burroughs House Site:
4. Birthplace Cabin Site:
5. Rocky Mount-Lynchburg Turnpike
  - 5a. Section A
  - 5b. Section B
6. Old Plantation Entrance Road
  - 6(1): Section 1
  - 6(2): Section 2
  - 6(3): Section 3
7. Tobacco Barn

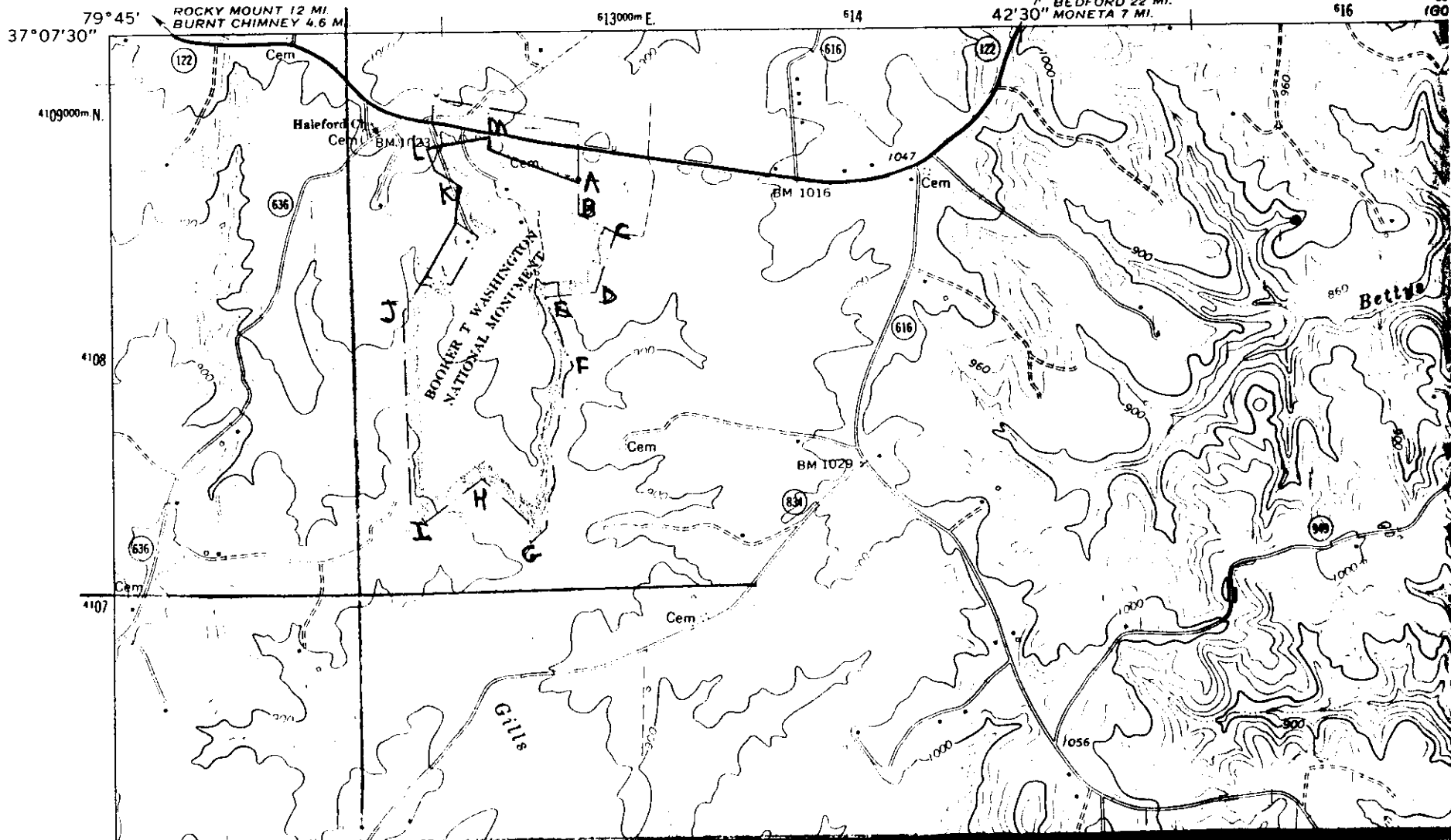
**BOOKER T.  
WASHINGTON  
NATIONAL MONUMENT**



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DIVISION OF MASSACHUSETTS  
JAMES L. CALVEY

5058 1/11 NE  
(HARDY)



TH OF VIRGINIA  
ERAL RESOURCES  
STATE GEOLOGIST

11 NW  
VIEW)

# MONETA SW QUADRANGLE

VIRGINIA

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SW/4 MONETA 15' QUADRANGLE

5058 11 NE  
(MONETA)

617

618

40

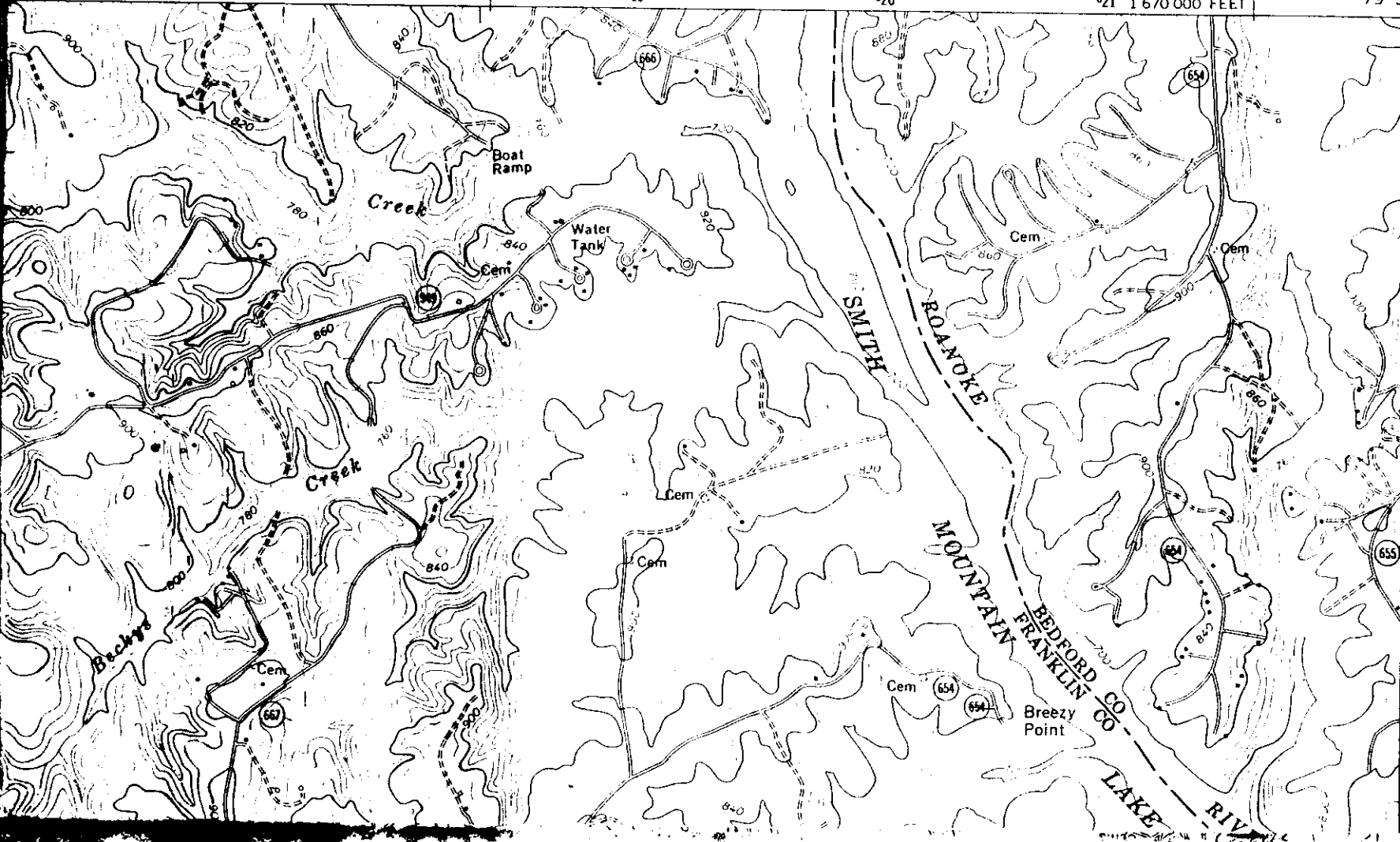
619

620

621 1 670 000 FEET

79° 37' 30"

37° 07' 30"



4109

4108

4107

280 000  
FEET