

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

VLR Listed: 9/20/2018
NRHP Listed: 1/17/2019

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Woodlawn School

Other names/site number: Woodlawn High School, Woodlawn Intermediate School
(VDHR No. 017-5160)

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: 745 Woodlawn Road

City or town: Woodlawn State: VA County: Carroll

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 ___ C ___ D

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	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.)

VACANT: not in use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; SYNTHETICS: rubber; ASPHALT;
WOOD: Weatherboard

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

Woodlawn School encompasses three educational buildings, athletic fields and facilities, and a reflection garden situated upon twenty-one acres in the bucolic southwest Virginia community of Woodlawn. The earliest extant edifice is the two-story, hip-roofed, brick, 1908 building that remains at the center of the school's south section. Additions completed in 1937, 1953, 1962, and 1974 extend to the east, west and north. The classically inspired 1908 building is distinguished by slightly projecting brick pilasters with canted capitals, segmental-arched window lintels, and corbeled accents. The 1937, 1953, 1962, and 1974 additions display Modernist tenets in their flat-roofed form and streamlined design. Tall, rectangular, grouped, steel-frame, multipane windows illuminated the 1937 addition as well as the one-story, four-classroom, 1953 addition that wraps around its north and east elevations. The flat-roofed, L-plan, Modernist, 1962 building that was initially freestanding northwest of the 1908/1937/1953 school is characterized by running-bond red-brick veneered walls and beige porcelain-enameled-steel accent panels. The 1974 expansion at the school's north and southwest ends encompasses a gymnasium, locker rooms, library, and specialized classrooms for arts and vocational instruction. The campus's one-story, gable-roofed, horizontal-drop-wood-sided, circa 1917/1943 agriculture building and the one-story, weatherboarded, clipped-side-gable-roofed, 1926 home economics cottage are substantially intact, although both were renovated in 1975. Athletic fields in use by

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the early-twentieth century were likely graded and supplied with concrete bleachers in conjunction with a WPA-subsidized project executed in 1937. Amenities such as the 1974 restroom and concession building, two aluminum bleachers, and two dugouts were subsequently constructed. The district's resources collectively possess integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship.

Narrative Description

Inventory

Woodlawn School, 1908, 1937, 1953, 1962, and 1974, contributing building
Agriculture Building, circa 1917, 1943, 1975, contributing building
Home Economics Cottage, 1926, 1975, contributing building
Baseball Diamond/Soccer Field, early- to late-twentieth century, contributing site
Concession and Restroom Building, 1974, contributing building
Basketball/Tennis Court, late-twentieth century, noncontributing site
Reflection Garden, late-twentieth century, noncontributing site

Setting

Woodlawn School is located in Woodlawn, an unincorporated community approximately five miles west of Hillsville, Carroll County's seat. US 221/US 58 (Carrollton Pike), a heavily trafficked east-west thoroughfare, links the two areas. Approximately halfway between them, Interstate 77's north-south corridor intersects US 221/US 58. Commercial development lines the highways, but the campus retains a rural setting west of US 221/US 58 on Woodlawn Road's east side. The buildings are rotated approximately thirty degrees from true cardinal direction alignment. However, for the purposes of this document the following description is written as if the complex has actual north-south orientation.

The school faces west toward Woodlawn Road in the southwest portion of an approximately twenty-one-acre tax parcel. A crescent-shaped asphalt-paved entrance drive intersects Woodlawn Road at two points. Parking spaces line the drive's west side. The entrance drive's north end merges with the access drive to the large parking lot north of the school. On the entrance drive's west side, painted wood "Woodlawn School" plaques are mounted on a running bond redbrick sign base with corbel-capped square end posts. South of the sign, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources installed a highway marker about the school's historical significance in 2010. Grass lawn punctuated by tall deciduous trees fills the space between the parking areas and the road and surrounds the school. Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and planting beds line the building perimeter.

Concrete sidewalks extend from the entrance drive's south intersection with Woodlawn Road along the façade and across the building's north end. Additional parking is available east of the school, and concrete sidewalks connect those lots to east entrances. Concrete sidewalks wrap around the 1974 restroom and concession building between the northeast parking lot and the

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athletic complex, which encompasses a baseball diamond, two aluminum bleachers, two dugouts, a grass soccer field, and two historic concrete bleachers set into the hills on the field's south and east sides.

South of the soccer field, the asphalt-paved Raiders Road extends west from US 221 to the southeast parking lot. Modest dwellings and a church line the road east of the school parcel. The road curves around the 1917/1943 agriculture building, which stands on a hill east of the school surrounded by an asphalt-paved parking area. An access drive south of the agriculture building extends west to a service entrance on the school's east elevation. Concrete sidewalks connect the access drive to a late-twentieth-century reflection garden and a basketball/tennis court on the hill east of the school. The 1926 home economics cottage fronts Woodlawn Road south of the school.

Woodlawn Road is the west parcel boundary. The area retains its rural character, with rolling topography, densely wooded areas, open fields and pastures, and agricultural outbuildings. Modest one-and two-story, gable-roofed, late-twentieth-century houses, most with deep setbacks on large landscaped lots, flank the road. Woodlawn United Methodist Church and a large associated cemetery are along the road's west side opposite the school's south section. The parcel's irregularly shaped north, east, and south boundaries are bordered by privately-owned, primarily residential tracts of various sizes.

Woodlawn School, 1908, 1937, 1953, 1962, and 1974, contributing building

School, 1908

Historic Appearance

Roanoke architect H. H. Huggins designed the two-story, hip-roofed, brick school erected in 1908. The edifice featured classical elements including, on its three-bay west elevation, a full-height, two-tier, gabled portico surmounted by a dome-roofed wood-shingled bell tower. The portico sheltered the primary entrance, which faced Woodlawn Road. Sidelights and fanlights framed the tall paneled wood doors—double-leaf on the first floor and single-leaf on the second—that provided portico egress. The walls were executed in five-to-one common bond with slightly projecting brick pilasters topped with canted capitals flanking each bay. A corbelled course capped the bays beneath a flat-board cornice. Further embellishment included three-header-course segmental-arched door and window lintels, each with a corbelled upper course. Wood-shingled gables topped the central two bays on the six-bay north and south elevations and the central three bays on the five-bay east elevation. Large square multipane sash pierced the east gable as well as the portico gable. Three square chimneys with corbelled stacks rose from each of the north and south roof slopes; one above and the others flanking the central gable.¹

¹ Documentary images from 1912, circa 1928, and 1938 collected by Shirley Harmon Steele for a presentation entitled "Woodlawn School, 1878-2012;" May 10, 1929, photographs taken by the School Buildings Service of the Virginia Department of Education on the Library of Virginia's website.

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Double-hung wood windows illuminated the interior. The first-story openings contained one-over-one sash, while those on the second story had diamond-pattern upper sash. The east elevation's second story had only one window above the entrance, which was not covered. A three-pane transom topped the double-leaf door accessed by brick steps and a brick landing.²

Current Appearance

Exterior

The 1908 school's south elevation is the only wall that is largely visible from the exterior. The east five bays are substantially intact, although most window openings were doubled in size in 1937 and infilled with brick in 1974. The window sills have been removed and many of the corbelled lintels reconstructed. The 1974 addition covers a portion of the westernmost exposed bay as well as the bay to the west. A short wood-paneled door provides access to the unfinished below-grade basement. Aluminum gutters and downspouts drain the hipped roof. The roof and uppermost sections of other elevations are visible from the north and east.

Interior

Portions of the north, east, and west walls encapsulated by later additions were removed to facilitate connectivity. Four classrooms and restrooms flank a central east-west corridor on each floor. It does not appear that any 1908 finishes are extant. Aluminum-frame bulletin and chalk boards, vinyl-composition-tile floors, dropped-acoustical-tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting panels, and surface-mounted electrical conduit have been installed throughout the building.

Auditorium and Classroom Addition, 1937

Exterior

The Virginia Board of Education's Division of School Buildings in Richmond rendered plans for the auditorium and two-classroom addition erected with WPA assistance in 1937. The scope of work also included improvements in the 1908 section: installing new floors and woodwork, plastering walls, and creating four classrooms and a central corridor on the second story, much of which had functioned as an auditorium. The 1908 building then contained eight classrooms. The decorative roof gables were removed in conjunction with the remodeling and the west portico was demolished. Concrete steps and concrete landings with metal-pipe railings were constructed at the 1908 building's west entrance and the entrance to the stair hall at the southwest corner of the 1937 addition's two-story auditorium.³

The one-story classrooms extend from the west sections of the two-story auditorium's north and south elevations. The flat-roofed addition's structure comprises steel trusses and beams, concrete-slab floors, and common-bond brick walls executed with three courses of stretchers followed by a course of alternating stretchers and headers. Continuous soldier-course lintels and

²Ibid.

³“WPA Allotments,” *Highland Recorder* (Monterey, VA), July 17, 1936, p. 4; Division of School Buildings, “Alteration and Addition to Woodlawn School,” Plan No. 425-A, January 1936, eighteen sheets.

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water tables and cast-stone window sills embellish the classroom wings. A group of five six-over-six double-hung sash illuminated each classroom. Steel multipane sash with operable hoppers pierced the second story of the auditorium's north and south elevations. Two single-leaf doors on the windowless east elevation provided emergency egress. These doors were encapsulated by the 1953 addition. All of the 1937 addition's windows were removed and the openings infilled with brick in 1974.

Interior

The stage was at the auditorium's east end and the balcony above the room's west section. Original interior finishes included wood floors, plaster walls with Keene-cement wainscoting and wood baseboards, flat-board door surrounds, and wood-trimmed chalk boards. Double-leaf doors with paneled bases and nine-pane upper sections provided access between building sections. The steel stairs and square steel newel posts, balusters, and handrails were a component of the building's fire-resistant design. A restroom was north of the stair hall on each level.

Although the addition has been remodeled and much of the interior subdivided, plaster walls, wood baseboards and door surrounds, doors, and the steel stairs remain. The auditorium retains an open plan. The stage was removed and the area subdivided. The balcony was enclosed to create choral practice rooms, but this use preserved portions of the tiers that once elevated seats. Aluminum-frame bulletin and chalk boards, vinyl-composition-tile floors, dropped-acoustical-tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting panels, and surface-mounted electrical conduit were installed throughout the addition.

Classroom Addition, 1953

Exterior

The Richmond architecture and engineering firm Smithey and Boynton designed the one-story, flat-roofed, four-classroom 1953 addition that wraps around the 1937 addition's north and east elevations. The common-bond brick walls were laid with five courses of stretchers followed by a course of alternating stretchers and headers. Cast-stone coping topped the walls. A band of six steel-frame six-horizontal-pane sash with continuous cast-stone window sills lit each classroom. The windows were removed and the openings infilled with brick in 1974. Flat-roofed metal canopies shelter the at-grade replacement double-leaf steel door at the east-west corridor's east end and the matching door at the north-south corridor's south end. Concrete steps with metal-pipe railings rise to the south entrance.

Interior

A T-shaped inner corridor connects the classrooms, which featured built-in cabinets and coat closets with paneled and multipane doors. Two classrooms retain cabinets with multipane doors and coat closet framing. Some of the vinyl-composition-tile floors are likely original. Aluminum-frame bulletin and chalk boards, dropped-acoustical-tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting panels, and surface-mounted electrical conduit have been installed throughout the addition.

Classroom, Cafeteria, and Kitchen, 1962

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Exterior

The Richmond architecture and engineering firm Smithey and Boynton designed the flat-roofed, L-plan, Modern, 1962 building that was initially freestanding northwest of the 1908/1937/1953 school. Running-bond red-brick veneered walls, beige porcelain-enameled-steel accent panels, and bands of large steel-frame horizontal-pane sash characterized the edifice. The two-story north-south classroom wing had a much larger footprint than the burned dormitory that it replaced. The architects had proposed a T-shaped plan, with a one-story east-west wing containing a cafeteria and kitchen at its east end and a band room at its west end, but the wing's west section was not constructed.⁴

The classroom wing's west elevation, which fronts Woodlawn Road, features recessed entrance bays at its north and south ends. The primary south entrance is wider, comprising a central double-leaf steel door flanked by two single-leaf steel doors, plate-glass sidelights, and transoms in a steel frame. Porcelain-enameled-steel panels fill the space between the entrance recess and what was originally a group of four six-horizontal-pane second-story sash with central two-pane hoppers. The north entrance bay, which encompasses a double-leaf door, sidelights, and transom, had three second-story sash. Continuous bands of matching windows spanned the entirety of both stories between the entrances. Above distinctively canted sills, slender precast-concrete columns flanked the windows, supporting the wide opening. The sills and columns remain, but the windows were removed and the openings infilled in the late-twentieth century with dark brick and small, square aluminum sash arranged in L-shaped groups of three. The east elevation was almost identical, but has only one entrance at its south end.

The cafeteria/kitchen wing's north and east elevations are substantially intact, but the south and west elevations were modified when enclosed within the 1974 addition. Although the west elevation was blind, bands of windows like those on the classroom wing pierced the remaining walls. The south elevation contained a recessed entrance with a double-leaf door, sidelights, and transom at its west end and a wide window opening to the east. The north elevation retains a narrower band of windows at its west end and a double-leaf door, sidelights, and transom at the cafeteria entrance. The recessed loading dock to the east provides access to the kitchen's food storage area. A wide band of windows on the east elevation lights the kitchen. North of the windows, a brick-lattice east wall with a formed-concrete foundation and a flat concrete roof enclose the basement stair. The adjacent open concrete stair leads to the below-grade double-leaf steel door into the flat-roofed concrete-block mechanical room. A metal-pipe railing secures the top of the open stair well.

Interior

The two-story wing contained first-floor administrative offices, large restrooms, spacious classrooms with chalk and bulletin boards, and a second-floor library. Home economics, science, and business classrooms featured built-in cabinets, shelves, and work stations.⁵ Simple finishes were specified to maximize durability. The corridors are characterized by acoustical-tile ceilings

⁴ Smithey and Boynton, "Woodlawn High School, 3rd addition," May 9, 1961, Sheets 1-29.

⁵ Ibid.

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and unpainted brick walls punctuated by long rows of lockers. Square beige terra-cotta tile sheathes the first-story corridor floor. Vinyl composition tile covers the second-story corridor and all classroom floors. Classrooms and administrative areas have gypsum-board walls. Commercial-grade carpeting has been installed in the administrative suite. Blonde-wood-veneer doors hang in simple steel frames. Each classroom features aluminum-trimmed white, chalk, and bulletin boards. Some original wood shelving and cabinetry remains. The home economics suite's kitchen is particularly intact, retaining wood-veneer base and upper cabinets and a central island, all with laminate countertops. The original ceiling finish—Celotex tiles and linear fluorescent lighting—remains in most rooms. Dropped-acoustical-tile ceilings with fluorescent light panels and ceiling fans have been added in some areas.

In the restrooms, small, rectangular, multicolored, ceramic tiles sheathe floors and the lower two-thirds of the walls. The upper portions are painted concrete block. White porcelain pedestal sinks and toilets and painted steel stall dividers are intact in most restrooms.

In the stair halls at the classroom wing's north and south ends, concrete and steel stairs with metal-pipe and wire railings connect the two levels. In the south stair hall, the door on the east elevation provides the most direct access to the cafeteria's north entrance.

The cafeteria remains a large open space with painted concrete-block walls, a vinyl-composition-tile floor, a high Celotex tile ceiling, and linear fluorescent lighting. The double-leaf door on the west elevation allows egress from the 1974 addition's north-south corridor. On the south elevation, three large openings with accordion doors facilitated access to the auxiliary open dining area created in 1974. A series of single- and double-leaf doors on the east elevation lead to the kitchen and two cafeteria serving lines. In this area, terra-cotta tile covers the floor and small, square, brown, ceramic tiles sheathe the lower two-thirds of the walls. The upper portions are painted concrete block.

Addition, 1974

Exterior

Hinnant, Addison, and Hinnant architects and engineers of Lynchburg, Virginia, designed the 1974 additions to Woodlawn School's north and southwest ends that encompass a library, band room, music room, career development center, administrative offices, an auxiliary dining area adjacent to the existing cafeteria, and academic, art, and vocational agriculture classrooms. The project also involved filling all window openings in the 1908/1937/1953 sections with slightly recessed brick.⁶ This approach, a typical 1970s effort to increase energy efficiency, is also reflected in the 1974 addition's windowless character.

Like the 1953 addition, the 1974 common-bond brick walls are laid with five courses of stretchers followed by a course of alternating stretchers and headers. The southwest section's sole exterior opening is a double-leaf wood door surmounted by two tall wood panels, all flanked

⁶ Hinnant, Addison, and Hinnant, "Woodlawn Intermediate School," February 9, 1973.

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by narrow sidelights within a full-height metal-frame curtain wall in a recessed bay on its west elevation. The entrance on the north addition's west elevation has wider sidelights but is otherwise identical. Concrete steps with metal-pipe railings lead to the door in the offset lobby at the gymnasium's west end. A small rectangular window at the concrete landing's north end was the ticket sales booth. A handicapped-accessible wood ramp with a wood railing rises to the double-leaf door at the west end of the gymnasium's north elevation. Recessed double-leaf doors with narrow sidelights pierce the east elevation at the north and south end of the gymnasium block, which is taller than the classroom portion of the 1974 addition to the south. The storage room at the center of the classroom section's east elevation has a double-leaf steel door.

Interior

Both sections of the 1974 addition are accessible from the 1962 addition's north-south corridor. Most areas are characterized by painted concrete-block walls, blonde-wood-veneer doors in simple steel frames, and dropped- acoustical-tile ceilings with fluorescent light panels. Exceptions are noted in the following description.

The north addition comprises the gymnasium and a series of flanking rooms. The lobby, corridors, and locker rooms have earth-tone terrazzo floors, while the shower room floors are terra-cotta tile. The lobby, which includes restrooms, a coat closet, and a concession sales room, is located at the gymnasium's west end. The gymnasium retains a hardwood floor and collapsible wood bleachers lining the north and south elevations. Two double-leaf doors on the east elevation lead to the short rear exit corridors. Between the corridors, a large open room that initially served as the dramatics classroom but later and still functions as a wrestling practice room has an elevated padded floor accessed by short runs of stairs off both corridors. A central double-leaf door on the gymnasium's south elevation leads to the east-west corridor with boys' and girls' locker rooms on its north side and what were originally health and physical education classrooms at its southeast end. The grade change resulted in an L-shaped ramp at the corridor's east end. The locker rooms—which retain backless wood benches with steel supports and banks of metal lockers—and the restrooms have low smooth painted concrete ceilings. The classrooms have vinyl-composition-tile floors and aluminum-trimmed white, chalk, and bulletin boards.

The southwest addition housed band and music classrooms at its northwest corner, an art classroom at its southwest corner, a library and conference room east of the art classroom, and a central dining area. Short corridors at the dining area's southeast corner led to the industrial arts and agriculture classrooms and the agriculture shop to the east and a classroom to the south. The corridors retain earth-tone terrazzo floors. Commercial-grade carpeting has been installed in the band and music classrooms, library, conference room, and agriculture shop. The remaining classrooms have vinyl-composition-tile floors and most have aluminum-trimmed white, chalk, and bulletin boards. The art classroom features wood-veneer cabinets with laminate countertops in the main room and the adjacent storage room. In the library, which has a very high ceiling, bookshelves line the walls beneath metal-frame plate-glass interior windows that provide light from the adjacent dining area and corridors, which are at a higher elevation. Additional bookshelves and a service desk have laminate tops. A large pencil sculpture rises from the service deck to the ceiling.

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Agriculture Building, circa 1917, 1943, 1975, contributing building

Area residents subsidized the construction of the one-story, gable-roofed, horizontal-drop-wood-sided, L-plan agriculture building that stands on a hill northeast of the school. Double-hung six-over-six wood sash illuminated the classroom and a shop. A five-horizontal-panel single-leaf door hung on the classroom's south elevation and a double-leaf diagonal-board door at the shop's south end. Narrow beaded boards covered the classroom walls and ceilings and a stove provided heat. The shop was devoid of a heat source and interior sheathing. The wall framing, diagonal-board sheathing behind the siding, ceiling joists, and the undersides of the attic floor boards were exposed. The classroom had narrow board floors, while the shop had wood-panel floors.⁷

The State Department of Education's Division of School Buildings rendered plans for the structure's renovation and expansion in April 1943. In July, the Carroll County School Board approved Earl G. Robinson's \$1,785.40 proposal to execute the work, which included the construction of a shop addition with a concrete floor, a brick interior chimney, and a heating stove at the existing shop's south end. The addition's horizontal-drop wood siding has a slightly taller exposure than that of the original building. The classroom's central partition wall was removed and walls constructed closer to the wing's west end to create an office and entrance vestibule. New double-hung six-over-six wood sash were installed on the classroom's north and west elevations and the shop's east and west elevations. A restroom was added at the shop's northwest corner in fall 1955.⁸

After the agriculture program moved into the school's 1974 addition, the building was renovated to house offices and equipment for Carroll County's maintenance department. It continues to serve as landscaping equipment storage. Modifications from the late 1970s to the present include asphalt-shingle roof installation, window replacement and eventual covering with plywood, removal of the west entrance steps and enclosure of the door with plywood, replacement of the door at the shop's south end with a double-leaf plywood board-and-batten door, and the construction of the shed-roofed equipment shed that spans the shop's east elevation. Vertical-board panels sheathe the equipment shed's southeast end and northeast corner and chain-link gates secure the central section.

On the interior, plywood panels have been added to insulate the shop's exterior walls. Horizontal-drop wood siding and diagonal-board sheathing are intact on the central partition wall's south side (originally the 1917 building's south end). The shop floor level is several feet lower than the classroom wing, requiring two wood steps to ameliorate the transition. In the short corridor between the rooms, an enclosed, straight, steep run of stairs leads to the attic. Raised-panel doors remain at the stair entrance, the corridor's south end, and the storage closet beneath the stair. The unfinished attic has exposed wood framing and floor boards.

⁷ Agriculture building images courtesy of Kristy Hudson collected by Shirley Harmon Steele for a presentation entitled "Woodlawn School, 1878-2012."

⁸ Division of School Buildings, "Addition to Agricultural Shop, Woodlawn High School," Plan No. 1150, April 1943; Carroll County School Board Meeting Minutes (hereafter abbreviated CCSBMM), July 2, 1943, p. 203; February 4, 1944, p. 225; April 6, 1945, p. 269; September 6, 1955, p. 14.

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When the classroom was subdivided, office walls received faux-wood paneling and storage rooms walls were covered with plywood panels. A dropped-acoustical-tile ceiling was installed throughout this section. Wood floors remain exposed with the exception of commercial-grade carpeting in the west office and vinyl-composition-tile in the restroom. Hollow-core wood veneer doors were added in the late 1970s.

Home Economics Cottage, 1926, 1975, contributing building

The home economics cottage fronts Woodlawn Road south of the school. The one-story, weatherboarded, clipped-side-gable-roofed building originally featured a gabled entrance portico and a shed-roofed north porch supported by grouped Tuscan columns. An oculus pierces the portico gable. Both porches were enclosed with weatherboards circa 1975. The single-leaf storm and front doors and stoop with concrete-block foundation walls and steps, poured-concrete treads, a poured-concrete landing, and metal handrail and newel posts were likely installed at the same time. The original brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block has been parged and painted.

Two pairs of double-hung six-over-six wood sash on the façade (west elevation) and a high four-pane fixed wood sash in the south gable illuminate the classroom. Two smaller multipane sash on the gabled rear wing's south and east elevations lit the kitchen. The east window has been enclosed with weatherboards. The grade slopes to the south, necessitating the modern wood steps with wood railings that rise to the entrance on the gabled wing's east elevation. The single-leaf door with a three-horizontal-panel base and a three-horizontal-pane upper section appears to be original. The elevation change allows for two three-over-three double-hung wood basement windows in the south and east foundation walls as well as two wide horizontal-board doors in the gabled wing's east basement wall that lead to storage areas. A louvered rectangular vent pierces the wing's gable. The hip-roofed room north of the kitchen is original, but the weatherboarded windowless shed room with a concrete-block foundation at the building's northeast corner was a later addition.

Once the home economics department began utilizing classrooms in the 1962 addition, the cottage served as a band room. Upon the completion of the school's 1974 addition, which included a spacious band room, the cottage was remodeled to serve as the Carroll County Adult Education Center, a function that continued until the school closed in June 2013. Senior services subsequently moved to the 1974 gymnasium wing.

Baseball Diamond/Soccer Field, early- to late-twentieth century, contributing site

The athletic complex north of the agriculture building and east of the 1974 gymnasium includes a 1974 concession and restroom building, a baseball diamond, two metal dugouts, a grass soccer field, and two historic concrete bleachers set into the hills on the field's south and east sides. A chain-link fence encircles the baseball diamond's northwest sides and protects the dugouts and the aluminum bleachers outside the fence. The shed-roofed dugouts are open on three sides with metal-sided rear elevations, poured-concrete floors, and wood benches. A mesh-enclosed batting cage is northeast of the fence. Mesh soccer goals flank the field southeast of the baseball diamond. The playing fields are at a much lower elevation than the nearby buildings, parking

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areas, and access drives. Athletic fields were in use by the early-twentieth century, but it is likely that grading and the concrete bleacher construction occurred as part of the WPA-subsidized campus improvement project executed in 1937.⁹

Concession and Restroom Building, 1974, contributing building

The two-story, flat-roofed, running-bond red brick concession and restroom building stands at the north parking lot's east edge overlooking the baseball diamond. Steel steps and a long landing with metal-pipe railings rise to three single-leaf steel restroom doors on the west elevation's upper level. The south elevation is blind. On the east elevation, the two long rectangular windows that illuminated the restrooms and the two lower-level concession windows have been enclosed with plywood. A flat-roofed canopy supported by steel I-beams shelters the concession windows. Two single-leaf steel doors on the north elevation allow lower-level access.

Basketball/Tennis Court, late-twentieth century, noncontributing site

A chain-link fence encloses the basketball/tennis court east of the school. One basketball goal is mounted on the asphalt paved court's east side, but the site's primary use after the 1974 gymnasium's completion was as a tennis court. Although the two nets have been removed, metal posts remain.

Reflection Garden, late-twentieth century, noncontributing site

The reflection garden comprises eight low wood backless benches and a few deciduous trees on the hill east of the school and north of the basketball/tennis court. Wood lattice panels mounted in wood frames screen the seating area's north and south ends.

⁹ "WPA Allotments," *Highland Recorder* (Monterey, VA), July 17, 1936, p. 4.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1907-1974

Significant Dates

1907
1908
1916-1917
1937
1953
1962
1969
1974

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Huggins, H. H., architect, 1908
Virginia Board of Education, Division of School Buildings, architect, 1937
Smithey and Boynton, architects and engineers, 1953 and 1962
Hinnant, Addison, and Hinnant architects and engineers, 1974
WPA, builder, 1937
Trinkle and Dobyys, general contractor, 1953
Barger Construction Company, 1962
J. E. Davis and Sons, Inc., general contractor, 1974

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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.)

Woodlawn School possesses significance at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Education, Agriculture, and Social History. As one of Carroll County's largest and longest-operating educational institutions, the school served all grades for most of its history, thus shaping many generations of youth. The campus is particularly notable as it contained the county's first public high school, established in 1907, and offered home economics classes beginning in 1916 and the state's first vocational agriculture courses in 1917. Modern Movement additions to the two-story, hip-roofed, brick, classically-inspired 1908 school in 1937, 1953, 1962, and 1974 accommodated changing educational curricula and population growth. Virginia Department of Education initiatives to supply students with spacious, well-ventilated, and amply lit instructional areas facilitated the campus's function as a civic gathering place. Therefore, community adults also benefited from academic and vocational instruction. The agriculture department, housed in a circa 1917 classroom and shop building expanded in 1943, taught subjects including farm administration, crop cultivation, fertilization, erosion control, livestock care, and building maintenance and construction that were critically important in a rural county with an agriculture-based economy. The program's influence was directly manifested in higher Carroll County farm yields, crop diversification, and substantial investment in dairy and beef production. The home economics department, based in a 1926 cottage south of the school, equipped young women with household management skills. The availability of a wide range of academic and vocational courses boosted enrollment and graduation rates as the twentieth century progressed. The 1974 additions at the school's north and southwest ends, encompassing a gymnasium, locker rooms, library, and specialized classrooms for arts and vocational instruction, provided greatly needed instructional space and amenities. Woodlawn School meets Criteria Consideration G for exceptional local significance as the 1974 expansion and remodeling, which functionally and aesthetically transformed the building, allowed the campus to effectively operate as the largest of Carroll County's four intermediate campuses into the twenty-first century. The district's period of significance begins in 1907 with the high school's creation and continues through the 1974 building expansion. Woodlawn School remained in use until 2013.

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

Criterion A: Education, Agriculture, and Social History

The Virginia General Assembly, mandated by the state's 1869 constitution to provide free public education for all children, enacted in July 1870 a uniform education law that established a statewide school system headed by a superintendent of public instruction and state and county boards of education. State funding based on population was not sufficient to cover costs,

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requiring municipalities to assess supplementary taxes.¹⁰ Virginia's first state-subsidized public schools opened in November 1870. During the 1870-1871 term, the system served approximately twenty-four percent of the state's black children and almost thirty-eight percent of white youth. In Carroll County, 1,799 white students enrolled in thirty-seven public schools in five districts: Pine Creek, Laurel Fork, Fancy Gap, Piper Gap, and Sulphur Springs. However, only 871 students regularly attended classes headed by twenty-seven male and eleven female teachers. There were no schools for African American students.¹¹

The public school system, limited by inadequate funding, faced challenges including faculty and materials shortages, primitive facilities, and a rudimentary curriculum. In order to provide more rigorous educational instruction, Isaac A. Minor established a private school, Woodlawn Male and Female Academy, in 1878. According to oral tradition, a small log building initially accommodated students. Early principals included George Ivy (1881-1883), who had previously taught in schools operated by the Methodist Church.¹²

In 1891, the Woodlawn community subsidized the purchase of two acres upon which a three-room frame school was erected. The one-story, weatherboarded, T-plan building's classical design reflected the academy's aspiration to serve as a prominent college preparatory school. The front-gable block featured a paneled door surmounted by a fanlight and a pyramidal-roofed bell tower. Contractor Jason Wiley Dobyms executed the work with the assistance of carpenter William P. Morris, Henderson Burnett, Alex Farmer, and others. The State of Virginia chartered Woodlawn Male and Female Academy in 1892. College of William and Mary graduate Everett E. Worrell headed the academy by 1895 and remained through December 1900.¹³

The campus also served as a normal institute after adding classes in 1898 to prepare pupils who had completed upper-level coursework for teacher certification exams. At that time, twenty-five faculty members instructed 125 pupils. Monthly rates for academic tuition ranged from \$10 to \$12.50 depending upon grade level. Music, vocal, guitar, and elocution classes were offered at a cost of \$5.00 to \$11.25. Some students and teachers resided in the campus boarding hall. Students paid \$6.50 each month for furnished dormitory rooms, or \$5.00 for unfurnished rooms. Local families provided housing at the same rates.¹⁴

The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide by four-bay-deep, weatherboarded boarding hall featured a steeply pitched side-gable roof with a decorative front gable, a hip-roofed single-bay front porch with bracketed posts and a sawnwork railing, and tall, two-over-two double-hung,

¹⁰ J. L. Blair Buck, *The Development of Public Schools in Virginia, 1607-1952* (Richmond: State Board of Education, 1952), 65, 69-71.

¹¹ State Board of Education, *First Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1871* (Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1871), 159.

¹² Owen Bowman, *Carroll County, Virginia, The Early Days to 1920* (Virginia Beach: Donning Company, 1993), 117; Mary Kate Bell Farmer, "Memories of Carroll County," *Carroll County Chronicles*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (Winter 2002), 5; "Time of Birth," undated Woodlawn Male and Female Academy photograph in 1969 Woodlawn High School yearbook; "Portraits for James City," *Times* (Richmond), January 6, 1901, p. 16.

¹³ *Ibid.*; E. J. Cooley, "The Old Dormitory Educational Landmark is No More," *Galax Gazette Magazine Section*, February 29, 1960; "Time of Birth," undated Woodlawn Male and Female Academy photograph.

¹⁴ Woodlawn Normal Institute catalog, 1898.

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sash. The two-story gabled rear wing had an inset two-tier porch. After a January 1903 fire destroyed the building, a three-story, six-bay-wide by three-bay-deep, weatherboarded dormitory with a decorative front gable and a wraparound porch was constructed the next year.¹⁵

Faculty in 1904-1905 included principal John T. Wassom, associate principal Vance M. Cox, music and elocution teacher Mamie G. Ward, primary teacher Lillian C. Baughman, and librarian Cora C. Vaughn. Most of the 204 pupils were from Woodlawn and elsewhere in Virginia, but some North Carolina youth were in residence. Students participated in athletic activities such as baseball, football, tennis, and track.¹⁶

During the twentieth century's first decade, the Virginia General Assembly designated capital for extensive public school system improvements. As mandated by Virginia's 1902 constitution, county boards of education implemented more stringent teacher qualification and compulsory attendance standards, undertook building renovation and construction, and consolidated smaller schools.¹⁷ Enrollment and participation remained low, however. In 1903-1904, Carroll County's school-age population numbered 7,267 white and 123 African American children. Although 5,026 white youth registered at public schools, only 2,794 regularly attended classes.¹⁸

Identical twin brothers Elbert M. and Elmer J. Cooley's January 1905 acquisition of Woodlawn Male and Female Academy and Normal Institute, which then comprised the academy building and boarding hall, coincided with the statewide school improvement campaign. The brothers, both College of William and Mary graduates, had operated Fairview Male and Female Academy east of Hillsville until its June 1904 closure. Woodlawn's first three-month term under the Cooleys' management commenced in March 1905. After the 1906 Mann High School bill required the creation of public high schools, the brothers established Carroll County's first public high school at Woodlawn, which opened in fall 1907. The institution then comprised six departments: primary (first through fourth grades), preparatory (fifth and sixth grades), high school (junior, intermediate, and senior years), normal (teacher training), music, and elocution. Elmer Cooley headed the school, as Elbert Cooley had become Carroll County's first school superintendent in 1905. At that time, thirty-three of the county's schools were in deplorable condition.¹⁹

In order to subsidize school construction, county boards of education requested financing from the State Literary Fund and donations from local residents. Eighty-one Carroll County schools were erected in this manner by 1917, including the two-story, hip-roofed, brick edifice at Woodlawn that was placed into service on January 19, 1909. Carroll County provided \$4,000 of

¹⁵ "Time of Birth," undated dormitory photographs; *Roanoke Times Dispatch*, January 28, 1903.

¹⁶ *Annual Catalogue of Woodlawn Normal Institute* (Pulaski, VA: B. D. Smith and Brothers, 1904), 3-5.

¹⁷ Buck, *The Development of Public Schools in Virginia*, 126-139; Rand Dotson, "Progressive Movement in Virginia," *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 2012, <https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org> (accessed October 2017).

¹⁸ State Board of Education, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905* (Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1906), 4-5.

¹⁹ E. J. Cooley, "Early History of Woodlawn School and the Community," *Reminder*, undated; "Woodlawn Items," *Mount Airy News*, April 8, 1909, p. 6; Ottie Padgett, "E. M. Cooley recalls early years in Carroll County," *Galax Gazette* (hereafter abbreviated *GG*), May 7, 1963, p. 3A; Bowman, *Carroll County*, 115.

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the \$9,000 construction cost, the Literary Fund loaned \$2,000, and local residents contributed \$3,000.²⁰ Roanoke-based architect H. H. Huggins designed the building, which featured a full-height two-tier gabled portico and a dome-roofed bell tower.

In 1909, 150 of Woodlawn's 198 enrolled students regularly attended classes. Many pupils continued to board in the dormitory, which suffered some damage in a third-floor fire on April 3, 1909, extinguished by resident boys. Forty-five students had enrolled during the public high school's initial year of operation (1907-1908). The first graduating class in June 1910 comprised fourteen youth.²¹

By September 1911, the Woodlawn High School and Normal Training School campus included a modern brick school with five classrooms, a 2,500-volume library, a science laboratory, and four-hundred seat auditorium, as well as a dormitory with a one-hundred-student capacity and twenty acres of athletic fields. College of William and Mary graduate S. A. McDonald became principal that fall. Eight other college-educated teachers and a librarian were to instruct pupils during the upcoming nine-month term. Tuition was free for Carroll County students with the exception of high school-age youth who resided in Hillsville and were thus encouraged to enroll at Hillsville High School. Woodlawn's tuition and boarding costs ranged from \$75 to \$125 per term.²²

Woodlawn High School students were able to take home economics classes beginning in 1916. The curriculum expanded further in 1917 following the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act, which created a permanent federal appropriation to subsidize agriculture, trade, home economics, and industrial programs at accredited high schools. The legislation required states to match federal funding for vocational teacher training and salaries.²³ Carroll County schools superintendent J. Lee Cox, who had attended Woodlawn Academy, advocated for Woodlawn High School to become the first in the state to offer agriculture courses. Cox's enthusiasm was apparent when he traveled to Richmond and interrupted a State Board of Education executive session held to delineate Smith-Hughes fund distribution. His impassioned appeal convinced Governor Henry C. Stuart, the board's ex officio chairman, to proclaim that Woodlawn would be a Smith-Hughes Act beneficiary. Cox was thus soon able to hire Fred R. Kirby to head the agriculture department, a position Kirby held from July 1917 until 1921. Area residents, well aware of such a program's significance in a rural county with an agriculture-based economy, supported the program with financial contributions that facilitated the construction of a one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboarded agriculture building.²⁴

Campus improvements in the 1920s included installing electric power and lights in the school, a project undertaken by J. R. Honeycutt and other contractors in early 1925. The Carroll County

²⁰ Ibid.; State Board of Education, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909* (Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1910), 49.

²¹ Ibid., 156; "Woodlawn High School," March 22, 1911, photograph that later appeared in the *Galax Gazette*.

²² "Woodlawn High School," *Mount Airy News*, October 13, 1910, p. 5; *Twenty-third Annual Catalogue Woodlawn High School and Normal Training School, 1910-1911*.

²³ David Carleton, *Landmark Congressional Laws on Education* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 2002), 63-64.

²⁴ Ben Hibbs, "By Governor's Proclamation," *The Country Gentleman*, October 1937.

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School Board (CCSB) appointed R. Soloman Gardner to serve as Woodlawn High School's principal beginning in fall 1925. His wife Pearle headed the domestic sciences department. In November 1925, Pearle Gardner informed the board that she had solicited \$500 worth of local subscriptions to support the construction of a \$5,000 home economics cottage. The CCSB designated \$1000 of county funds for this purpose and the building was completed the following year. Some faculty and students resided in the boarding hall, operated by A. C. Matthews from 1924 until 1926. Teachers paid \$16 and students \$14 each month for food and lodging.²⁵

Virginia Polytechnic Institute graduate William L. Creasy was hired as Woodlawn High School's agriculture teacher beginning in 1926 and created the Future Farmers of Virginia chapter in 1927. He remained at Woodlawn for twelve years. Creasy and Fred Kirby, who headed Hillsville High School's agriculture department beginning in fall 1927, facilitated the opening of a Carnation Milk plant in Galax that utilized milk supplied by Woodlawn and Hillsville High Schools' agriculture departments. They also taught evening classes for local farmers and worked with them to implement innovative fertilization and crop rotation practices, establish a cooperative cheese factory, and form a livestock shipping association.²⁶

Teachers during the 1928-1929 academic term included Elizabeth Boggs, Josephine Lucas, Cora Jenkins, Lavinia Cornette, Cumbia Hicks, S. T. Radford, and W. L. Creasy. In 1933, principal F. E. DeHaven's Woodlawn faculty comprised nine instructors. During the 1934-1935 school year, enrollment comprised 140 grade school and 154 high school pupils.²⁷ Some students and faculty continued to reside in Woodlawn Boarding Hall, overseen by Friel Felts for several years before he relinquished the job due to his wife's declining health in March 1934. A. C. Matthews resumed the dormitory's management, succeeded by Mrs. Sanders Gray in July 1936. Paul G. Cox became principal in fall 1935. Ninety percent of Woodlawn students paid a nominal fare to ride school buses that year.²⁸

The Virginia Board of Education's Division of School Buildings in Richmond developed standard plans and specifications for school buildings to reduce cost and ensure an optimal environment learning environment. However, the economic challenges that ensued from the Great Depression greatly limited campus improvement budgets during the 1930s. In an attempt to ameliorate shortfalls, the CCSB sought funding from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), a New Deal program created in 1933. FERA collaborated with state relief agencies to fund building construction and maintenance, landscaping, and support staff salaries.²⁹

The CCSB applied for \$250,000-worth of Literary Fund and FERA grants and loans to improve seven facilities countywide in 1933-1934. An August 1933 request included \$52,500 to replace

²⁵ CCSBMM, January 12, 1925, p. 1; May 16, 1925, p. 8; October 5, 1925, p. 15; November 7, 1925; August 1926.

²⁶ CCSBMM, June 9, 1928, p. 15; "Hillsville Hi Teacher Wins State Honor," *The Bee* (Danville, Virginia), March 7, 1934, p. 6; Ottie Padgett, "Former Educator Concerned About Lack of Discipline," *GG*; "Gladeville man helped to form Future Farmers group in 1927," *GG*, July 1980.

²⁷ *Woodlawn High School Catalog, 1928-1929*; CCSBMM, August 5, 1933, p. 230; *GG*, September 24, 1934.

²⁸ CCSBMM, March 3, 1934, p. 269; June 27, 1936, p. 141, July 26, 1936, p. 146

²⁹ John P. Deeben, "Family Experiences and New Deal Relief," *Prologue*, Vol. 44, No. 2, Fall 2012.

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the “condemned and dangerous” Woodlawn High School. Although the projected expense was subsequently reduced to \$40,000, funding was not available for the project until 1936.³⁰

The federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), which replaced FERA in 1935, also provided assistance in Carroll County. As part of its mission to provide unemployed citizens with meaningful jobs, the WPA supplied grants for school renovation and construction as well as lunch room operation. The program sponsored adult academic instruction and vocational training, most of which took place at public schools in the afternoons and evenings. In November 1935, the CCSB requested that the Division of School Buildings, headed by Raymond V. Long, prepare plans and specifications for necessary repairs and improvements to the existing Woodlawn High School. The following month, the CCSB applied for a \$15,000 Literary Fund loan to subsidize the project. Local WPA project supervisor W. P. Cochran agreed to provide labor and half of the materials necessary to execute the work. At that time, the overcrowded classrooms accommodated 185 high school students. The renovation was underway by August 1936 and was completed in December 1937. The scope of work included installing a new roof, floors, and woodwork; plastering walls; converting the 1908 auditorium into four classrooms; and erecting an auditorium flanked by two classrooms. The building then contained ten classrooms. The \$25,788 WPA allocation also subsidized repairs to nine other campus buildings and playground construction.³¹

In February 1938, eleven educators instructed 188 first- through seventh-grade pupils and 195 eighth- through eleventh-grade youth. Sixty students enrolled in home economics courses led by Mrs. A. B. Gardner and sixty-seven young men participated in the agriculture program directed by W. L. Creasy. At that time, according to District Agricultural Education supervisor J. O. Hoge, Woodlawn High School’s agricultural department was the largest in Virginia and the third-largest in the United States. Virginia’s second-largest agricultural department, headed by Fred R. Kirby, was at Hillsville High School. Both campuses hosted Future Farmers of America chapters. In 1936, four of the six Virginia students who earned the organization’s highest national degree, “American Farmer,” were Carroll County residents. The impact of vocational education was realized as youth implemented practices including soil improvement and crop rotation that dramatically increased yields on their families’ farms. W. L. Creasy, named Master Teacher of Vocational Agriculture of the South in 1936 and Master Teacher of Vocational Agriculture of Virginia in 1937, remained at Woodlawn High School until 1938, when Garnett Guynn assumed the agricultural department’s leadership.³²

³⁰ CCSBMM, August 5, 1933, p. 229; November 4, 1933, pp. 240-241; January 6, 1934, p. 256.

³¹ CCSBMM, November 30, 1935, p. 107; December 7, 1935, pp. 108, 110; August 19, 1936, pp. 159-160; September 15, 1936, p. 171; November 4, 1936, p. 179; December 5, 1936, pp. 187-188; January 2, 1937, p. 192; January 23, 1937, p. 194; February 6, 1937, pp. 202-203; March 6, 1937, pp. 209-211; November 6, 1937, pp. 265-266; “WPA Allotments,” *Highland Recorder* (Monterey, VA), July 17, 1936, p. 4; Paul G. Cox, *Carroll News*, February 18, 1938.

³² CCSBMM, August 1, 1936, p. 151; August 11, 1938, p. 7; “Faculty of W.H.S.,” *Carroll News*, February 18, 1938; “Creasy Awarded Title of Master Farming Teacher,” *News Leader* (Staunton, Virginia), March 28, 1937, p. 5; “Woodlawn, Va., Teacher Wins Master Award,” *Washington Post*, April 4, 1937; “Agriculture Teacher, Mr. Will Creasy is Master teacher of Virginia in 1937,” *Reminder*, March 16, 1937; Hibbs, “By Governor’s Proclamation.”

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In the early 1940s, Carroll County asked the Division of School Buildings in Richmond to supply drawings for the agriculture building's renovation and expansion. The department planned the south addition in April 1943 and the CCSB approved Earl G. Robinson's \$1,785.40 proposal to execute the work in July. Earl P. Mitchell headed the agriculture program at that time.³³

James H. Combs began serving as Woodlawn School's principal in fall 1939. During his tenure, the Carroll County public library moved in 1941 from Hillsville High School to Woodlawn High School. Emory and Henry graduate Frank S. DeVault became Woodlawn High School's principal in fall 1946. That year, the United States Congress recognized vocational education's importance to the nation's post-World War II economic recovery by increasing instructor training appropriations through the George-Barden Act, a successor to the Smith-Hughes Act. During the late 1940s, teachers including W. P. Howard and Emmett C. Gardner, a Hillsville High School and Virginia Polytechnic Institute graduate and World War II veteran, led Woodlawn High School's veterans' classes. Gardner headed the agriculture department from spring 1948 until his death at the age of forty-seven in May 1961. Students received instruction in subjects including farm administration, crop cultivation, fertilization, erosion control, livestock care, and building maintenance and construction. He also founded the Woodlawn chapter of the Ruritan Club, a civic service organization. Oleta M. Webb remained the home economics instructor, offering classes in household efficiency, kitchen design, pantry organization, home appliance and equipment selection, nutrition, meal planning, sewing, and other domestic arts. Both collaborated with Virginia Cooperative Extension agents to educate community youth and adults. Fred Kirby, formerly Woodlawn High School's agriculture department head, served as Carroll County's agriculture extension agent from 1940 until 1952.³⁴

Increased enrollment, bolstered by strong interest in vocational courses, necessitated additional classrooms by the mid-1940s. In February 1946, Garland Alley and other representatives of Woodlawn High School Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) requested that the CCSB pursue funding for classroom and gymnasium construction. In June of that year the CCSB engaged the Richmond architecture and engineering firm Smithey and Boynton to render plans as needed for the county's public schools. The PTA continued to advocate for facility improvements, but building material and labor shortages persisted after World War II, impeding construction project progress. It was not until 1950 that the Carroll County Board of Supervisors adopted a plan for school improvements. Smithey and Boynton prepared plans for renovating and expanding Woodlawn High School, enlarging Sylvatus School, and constructing a new Oakland Elementary School. In November 1951, the CCSB selected general contractor Trinkle and Dobyns to

³³ Division of School Buildings, "Addition to Agricultural Shop, Woodlawn High School," Plan No. 1150, April 1943; CCSBMM, July 2, 1943, p. 203; February 4, 1944, p. 225; April 6, 1945, p. 269.

³⁴ CCSBMM, May 2, 1941, pp. 114-115; April 1948, p. 130; August 6, 1948, p. 147; April 6, 1949, p. 180; "Emmett C. Gardner is honored by Thor Research Center," *GG*, February 20, 1961; "Emmett C. Gardner, teacher of Vo-Ag at Woodlawn, dies," *GG*, May 18, 1961, pp. 1-2; "Virginia Cooperative Extension," in *Carroll County Heritage, Vol. II* (Hillsville: Carroll County Genealogy Club, 1997), 32; Carleton, *Landmark Congressional Laws on Education*, 64.

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undertake all three projects, which had a total estimated cost of \$277,289. The Woodlawn High School improvement budget was \$65,965. The four-classroom addition was completed in 1953.³⁵

The Woodlawn addition temporarily relieved overcrowded conditions, but attendance continued to rise. In 1953, enrollment comprised 297 first- through seventh-grade students and 357 eighth-through twelfth-grade pupils. The Carroll County public library occupied the former Woodlawn School dormitory basement until 1954. However, to gain more space for high school classes in 1957, the CCSB elected to move the library from Woodlawn to the Noell Building in Hillsville and to reassign all fifth- and sixth-grade students to Mt. Vernon School. Parents protested student reassignments, resulting in the CCSB's decision to engage Smithey and Boynton to commence planning another classroom addition in October.³⁶

In June 1958, the CCSB applied for \$1,420,000-worth of Literary Fund loans to expand Woodlawn and Hillsville High Schools and erect a high school wing at St. Paul Elementary School. The initial estimate for the Woodlawn project was \$720,000. The Literary Fund rejected the application in November.³⁷

Woodlawn's enrollment exceeded capacity, including 264 elementary-grade youth, in April 1959. Overcrowding was exacerbated by a January 26, 1960, fire that destroyed Woodlawn School's frame building (the 1904 dormitory), which then contained fifth- and ninth-grade classrooms and the lunch room. The remaining campus comprised thirteen classrooms and an auditorium in the main building and agriculture and home economics buildings with one classroom each. After the fire, the fifth-grade class initially met on the auditorium stage and ninth-grade students gathered in the auditorium for homeroom. Woodlawn Methodist Church, located across the road, subsequently allowed its basement fellowship hall to serve as the fifth-grade classroom until June. However, immediate action was needed to adequately accommodate all of Woodlawn School's 285 elementary and 428 upper-level students. The CCSB therefore allocated \$2,947 for W. K. Early and Son of Galax to expand the one-story, gable-roofed, frame building north of the school. The three-classroom annex had a seventy-five-student capacity upon its August 1960 completion.³⁸

The CCSB submitted a one-million-dollar Literary Fund loan application for improvements at five campuses including sixteen classrooms and a cafeteria at Woodlawn School in August 1960. The State Board of Education approved the request in November and school bonds were soon issued. In July 1961, the CCSB accepted Mooresville, North Carolina, contractor Barger Construction Company's low bid of \$433,700 for the Woodlawn School project. Work on the red

³⁵ CCSBMM, October 1945, pp. 292-293; February 22, 1946, p. 7; June 25, 1946, p. 24; February 6, 1950, p. 227; March 8, 1950, p. 236; October 5, 1951, pp. 42-43; November 16, 1951, p. 52; "Woodlawn High School," *Post Herald*, October 29, 1953, p. 1C.

³⁶ "Woodlawn Moves Ahead," *Reminder*, September 1954, p. 1; *Post Herald*, October 29, 1953; CCSBMM, August 2, 1957, p. 127; September 6, 1957, p. 130; October 15, 1957, p. 140.

³⁷ CCSBMM, January 31, 1958, p. 154; June 6, 1958, p. 179; November 5, 1958, p. 204.

³⁸ CCSBMM, April 17, 1959, p. 239; February 2, 1960, p. 294; March 1, 1960, p. 1; May 13, 1960, p. 22; June 3, 1960, p. 30; "Woodlawn Fire Destroys Cafeteria Unit," *Daily Press*, January 28, 1960, p. 18; "Landmark of bygone era is no more," and "Hot Fire," *GG*, January 28, 1960; Munsey Poole, "Temporary building to be erected at Woodlawn H. S.," *GG*, May 16, 1960, p. 1; *Carroll News*, May 19, 1960 and August 4, 1960.

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brick structure that would stand northwest of the 1908/1937/1953 building commenced that month per plans drawn by Smithey and Boynton. The freestanding building was substantially complete when classes began in September 1962, at which time enrollment comprised 747 students.³⁹

The 1962 addition had a much larger footprint than the burned dormitory it replaced. Bands of large steel-frame windows illuminated the cafeteria, kitchen, library, administrative offices, and spacious classrooms with chalk and bulletin boards. Home economics, science, and business classrooms featured built-in cabinets, shelves, and work stations.⁴⁰ After the 1962 addition was occupied, the home economics cottage served as a band room.

In 1962, Woodlawn High School youth had the opportunity to participate in ten organizations including Future Farmers of American, Future Homemakers of America, the Student Council Association, and Beta, glee, science, and library clubs. Students published a newspaper, *The Reminder*, every six weeks, and an annual yearbook, *The Raider*. The athletics program comprised basketball, baseball, and cheerleading. The PTA subsidized programs and improvements such as playground paving. A marching band was organized in fall 1963.⁴¹

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 mandated school integration as a prerequisite for federal funding eligibility. Carroll County thus adopted a school desegregation plan in September 1965. The county's African American population was very small. During the previous academic year, only one teacher, eight of 1,888 high school students, and fifteen of 3,505 elementary pupils were African American. In fall 1965, all of the older African American youth attended Woodlawn High School, while the younger students were assigned to Gladeville Elementary School.⁴²

Carroll County public schools enrolled 3,446 elementary pupils and 1,838 high school students during the 1968-1969 term. The school system also provided academic and vocational instruction for 277 adults.⁴³ Woodlawn High School's last class graduated in June 1969. That fall, all of Carroll County's tenth- through twelfth-grade students attended the newly completed Carroll County High School in Hillsville, designed by Marion, Virginia-based architects and engineers Echols-Sparger and Associates. Residents initially opposed the merger due to the perceived loss of important community institutions, but the spacious, up-to-date high school campus was soon celebrated as an indisputably superior facility. Woodlawn subsequently operated as an intermediate school, housing kindergarten through ninth grade. The former Hillsville High School became Hillsville Intermediate School, serving seventh- through ninth-

³⁹ "School Board Seeks Cafeteria and Eight Classrooms at Woodlawn," *GG*, February 4, 1960; CCSBMM, March 28, 1960, p. 10; April 8, 1960; August 17, 1960, p. 49; December 7, 1960, p. 69; July 12, 1961, p. 134; August 24, 1962, p. 226; "Woodlawn School Project Underway," *GG*, August 3, 1961; "Taking Shape," *Carroll News*, November 23, 1961, p. 2; Woodlawn High School, 1962 yearbook; "Walls Going Up," *GG*, March 1, 1962, p. 1; "Woodlawn School," *GG*, September 20, 1962, p. 2A.

⁴⁰ Smithey and Boynton, "Woodlawn High School, 3rd addition," May 9, 1961, Sheets 1-29.

⁴¹ Woodlawn High School, 1962 yearbook; "Woodlawn Band added to music units," *GG*, November 28, 1963, p. 3A; CCSBMM, October 14, 1965, p. 258.

⁴² CCSBMM, May 4, 1965, pp. 37-39; October 4, 1966, p. 93.

⁴³ State Board of Education, *Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1968-1969* (Richmond: State Board of Education, 1969), 276.

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grade pupils. Concurrent administrative changes included Woodlawn principal Frank S. DeVault's June 1970 retirement, which ended his twenty-four-year tenure in that position. Woodlawn graduate A. L. Noblett Jr. replaced him.⁴⁴

System reorganization, student population growth, and building obsolescence precipitated Carroll County school upgrades during the 1970s. In fall 1970, Hinnant, Addison, and Hinnant architects and engineers of Lynchburg, Virginia, began planning improvements at four campuses: Woodlawn Intermediate, Hillsville Intermediate, St. Paul Intermediate, and Hillsville Elementary. The firm designed additions to Woodlawn's north and southwest ends that encompassed a library, band room, music room, career development center, administrative offices, an auxiliary dining area adjacent to the existing cafeteria, and academic, art, and vocational agriculture classrooms. The project also involved filling all window openings in the 1908/1937/1952 sections with slightly recessed brick.⁴⁵

Planning for the Woodlawn Intermediate School addition continued through 1972, when the CCSB applied for \$1,400,000-worth of loans from the Literary Fund and the Virginia Public School authority. The CCSB argued that the building's size and configuration was not only inadequate in terms of current curricular needs, but would become even more problematic due to the projected twenty-percent increase in student population over the next five years. Following loan approval and school bond issuance, Hinnant, Addison, and Hinnant guided the bidding process. The CCSB awarded the construction contract to J. E. Davis and Sons, Inc., of Galax in April 1973, but had to request an additional \$200,000 from the Virginia Public School Authority in order to supplement the project budget. Work commenced in May and was substantially complete in April 1974. Flowers School Equipment Company supplied library, classroom, office, and cafeteria equipment and furnishings, as well as the basketball scoreboard. J. H. Pence Company fabricated the gymnasium bleachers and basketball backstops. Virginia School Equipment Company provided teacher desks. The school grounds and athletic field were landscaped and lighted and concrete walkways installed between the gymnasium and field. After the addition was finished, the former home economics cottage was remodeled to serve as the Carroll County Adult Education Center. The agriculture building housed offices and equipment for Carroll County's maintenance department.⁴⁶ Students and area residents benefited from the improved facilities, as myriad civic and recreational organizations utilized the campus for training, meetings, performances, exhibits, competitions, and fundraising events.⁴⁷

Harold Golding served as Woodlawn Intermediate School's principal from fall 1974 until spring 1987, followed by A. L. Noblett Jr. through spring 1992. Woodlawn Intermediate School enrolled kindergarten through ninth-grade students from Woodlawn, Laurel, Oakland,

⁴⁴ Ottie Padgett, "DeVault Retires As Woodlawn Principal," *GG*, July 1970; Mava Vass, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 14, 2018; Shirley Harmon Steele, "Woodlawn School, 1878-2012," PowerPoint presentation.

⁴⁵ CCSBMM, February 10, 1970, p. 67; Hinnant, Addison, and Hinnant, "Woodlawn Intermediate School," February 9, 1973.

⁴⁶ CCSBMM, February 8, 1972, p. 18; March 14, 1972, p. 33; April 10, 1973, pp. 147-148; April 18, 1973, p. 149; April 26, 1973, p. 150; February 18, 1974, p. 241; March 11, 1974, p. 246; May 13, 1974, p. 272; July 8, 1974, p. 3; "Woodlawn," *GG*, March 15, 1978.

⁴⁷ Joe H. Bunn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 18, 2018.

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Gladeville, and Fancy Gap through spring 1993. The other three Carroll County intermediate schools—Hillsville, St. Paul, and Vaughan—housed seventh- through ninth-grade pupils. Woodlawn reported the second-highest attendance within the sixteen-campus Carroll County school system during this period. Carroll County High School, the largest institution, continued to accommodate all tenth- through twelfth-grade youth.⁴⁸

The CCSB implemented a system-wide reorganization in fall 1993. Eighth- and ninth-grade students were assigned to Carroll County Intermediate School in Hillsville (formerly Hillsville Intermediate School). Six elementary schools closed, and fifth and sixth grades moved to Woodlawn Intermediate School, which served kindergarten through seventh-grade youth until the 2005 completion of a county-wide elementary school improvement program. Woodlawn then functioned as a middle school, enrolling between 491 and 584 sixth- and seventh-grade pupils annually from August 2005 until June 2013. That fall, students were reassigned to Carroll County Middle School in Hillsville.⁴⁹ Joe H. Bunn, Woodlawn's principal from fall 1994 through spring 2001, remembers that the 1993 reorganization elicited parental concern regarding loss of community identity and lengthy commutes for many students. Institutional management also changed, as consolidated intermediate schools housed numerous sections of the same grade, thus becoming more like high schools. Bunn noted that Woodlawn School was in need of some structural repairs by the time he retired. However, the campus did not benefit from the CCSB's system-wide school renovation and expansion program undertaken from 1999 through 2001.⁵⁰

The CCSB conveyed Woodlawn School to the Carroll County Board of Supervisors in November 2013. The county soon transferred the campus to the Carroll County Industrial Authority.⁵¹ Carroll County is currently maintaining the property. The north 1974 addition functions as a senior center and a community fitness and event center. The wrestling room at the rear of the gymnasium continues to be used for that purpose by Carroll County High School's wrestling team. The Carroll County Parks and Recreation Department utilizes the athletic fields and basketball court for its youth sports programs. The agriculture building serves as landscaping equipment storage. The home economics cottage is vacant.

As Carroll County schools have not been the focus of architectural surveys, historic educational building existence, integrity, and significance has not been determined. The CCSB sold early-twentieth-century schools to private entities or demolished them in conjunction with school consolidation and replacement. Local historians and current and former school system employees indicate that while most early schools are no longer extant, a few have been adaptively reused or are vacant. The Carroll County school system currently comprises nine campuses. Although some contain mid-twentieth-century buildings, all were extensively remodeled and expanded on

⁴⁸ GG, October 12, 1983; Shirley Harmon Steele, "Woodlawn School, 1878-2012," PowerPoint presentation.

⁴⁹ Carroll County Public Schools, "Woodlawn School Average Daily Membership, 2002-2013," email communication with Heather Fearnbach, August 16, 2018; Ninevah J. Willis, "Hillsville High-Intermediate – Carroll County Intermediate," in *Carroll County Heritage, Vol. I* (Hillsville: Carroll County Genealogy Club, 1994), 36-37.

⁵⁰ Joe H. Bunn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 18, 2018; Carroll County Public Schools, "Our Schools," <https://www.ccpsd.k12.va.us/our-schools> (accessed August 2018).

⁵¹ Carroll County Deed Book 980, p. 915.

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numerous occasions through the early twenty-first century to accommodate changing educational curricula and steadily increasing enrollment.⁵² Woodlawn School manifests this trend, with its expansion from 1908 through 1974 allowing the campus to function effectively as the CCSB continually sought to improve the quality of public education in Carroll County.

The exceptional local significance of Woodlawn School lies in these decades of community investment even during periods of economic duress. Rural schools in Virginia historically ranked with county courthouses as places imbued with a sense of community identity. Woodlawn School's evolution across more than sixty years is illustrative of the willingness of local residents to invest in improvements at Woodlawn School. The consistent public support by parents, local officials, and community residents to retain Woodlawn School is indicative of the school's role in educating area children as well as its central place as a community gathering place. This culminated with the extensive renovations in 1974 that brought Woodlawn School to its pinnacle as a public high school and cemented its place in Woodlawn's history.

⁵² Carroll County Public Schools, "Our Schools," <https://www.ccpd.k12.va.us/our-schools> (accessed August 2018).

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond; Carroll County, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR #017-5160

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 21.0330 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.728720 | Longitude: -80.817586 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.728557 | Longitude: -80.816711 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.727070 | Longitude: -80.815596 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.263040 | Longitude: -80.817232 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.726497 | Longitude: -80.817618 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.725702 | Longitude: -80.818246 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.724034 | Longitude: -80.816620 |
| 8. Latitude: 36.724335 | Longitude: -80.818366 |
| 9. Latitude: 36.724967 | Longitude: -80.819155 |
| 10. Latitude: 36.726066 | Longitude: -80.819501 |
| 11. Latitude: 36.728797 | Longitude: -80.817618 |

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 nominated property consists of Carroll County tax parcel record number 81-A-133 (21.0330 acres). The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map (Scale: one inch equals approximately two hundred feet).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundaries encompass the full extent of the acreage historically associated with Woodlawn School during the period of significance and includes the historic setting as well as all known historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Fearnbach

organization: Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

street & number: 3334 Nottingham Road

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e-mail heatherfearnbach@bellsouth.net

telephone: 336-765-2661

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date: May 17, 2018

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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Woodlawn School
City or Vicinity: Woodlawn
County: Carroll State: Virginia
Photographer: Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
Date Photographed: October 12, 2017

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

- 1 of 22: West elevation, 1962 (center) and 1974 additions, looking northeast
- 2 of 22: West elevation, 1962 (center) and 1974 additions, looking southeast
- 3 of 22: East elevation, 1962 (left) and 1974 additions, looking northwest
- 4 of 22: Looking southwest, 1962 and 1974 additions, 1908 school's hipped roof
- 5 of 22: Looking southwest, 1953 (foreground), 1937, 1974 additions, 1908 school
- 6 of 22: South elevation, east section, 1937 (left) and 1953 additions, looking north
- 7 of 22: South elevation, 1908 school, looking north
- 8 of 22: South elevation, west section, 1974 (left) addition and 1908 school, looking north
- 9 of 22: 1908 school, second-floor corridor, looking east
- 10 of 22: 1937 auditorium, looking north

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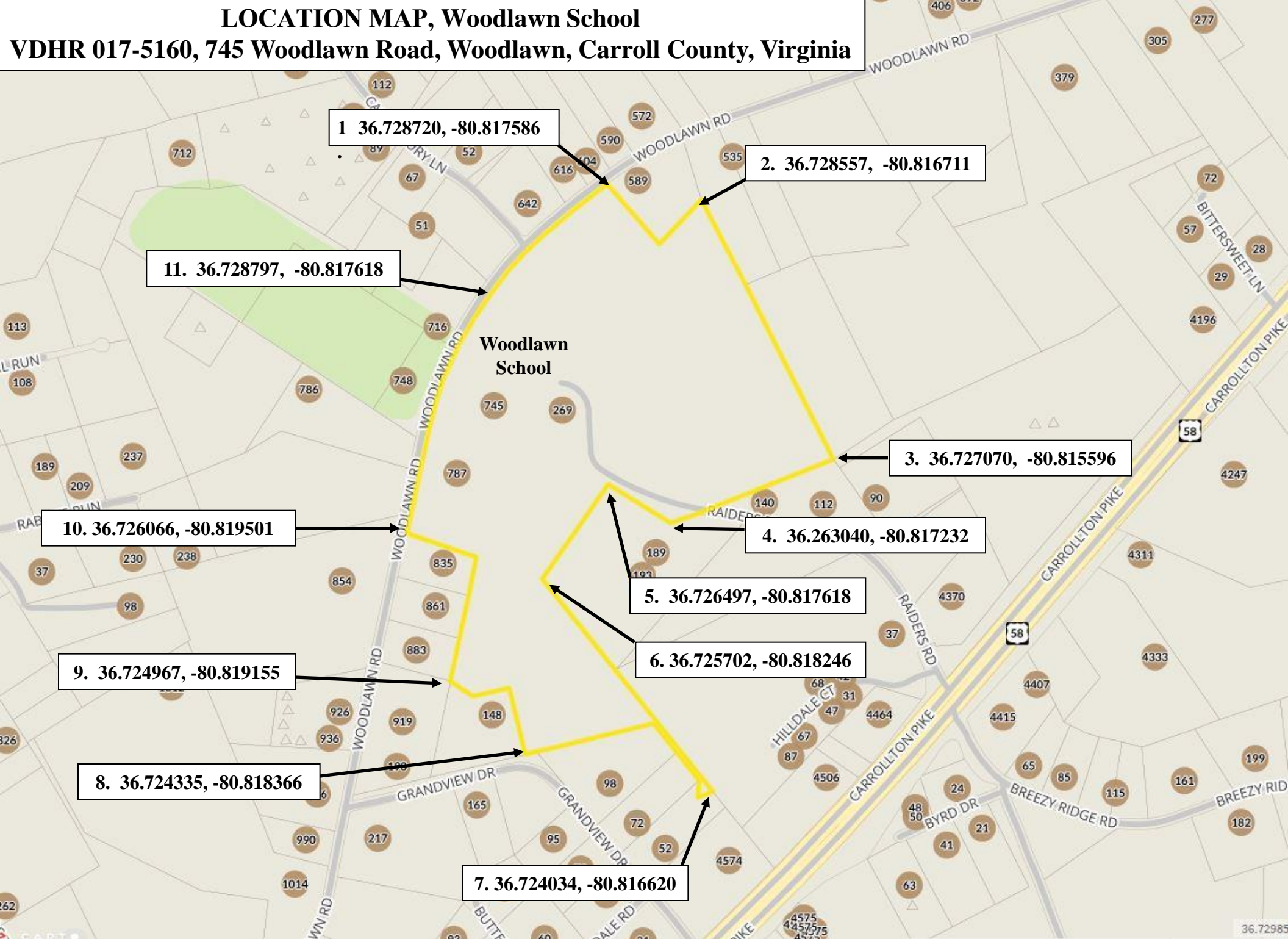
- 11 of 22: 1962 addition, primary entrance lobby, looking west
- 12 of 22: 1962 addition, cafeteria, looking northeast
- 13 of 22: 1962 addition, home economics suite, kitchen, looking west
- 14 of 22: 1962 addition, classroom, looking southeast
- 15 of 22: 1974 addition, gymnasium, looking east
- 16 of 22: 1974 addition, library, looking north
- 17 of 22: Agriculture building, northwest oblique
- 18 of 22: Home economics cottage, southwest oblique
- 19 of 22: Concession and restroom building, southeast oblique
- 20 of 22: Baseball diamond/soccer field, looking north
- 21 of 22: Reflection garden, noncontributing site, looking east
- 22 of 22: Basketball/tennis court, noncontributing site, looking southeast

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

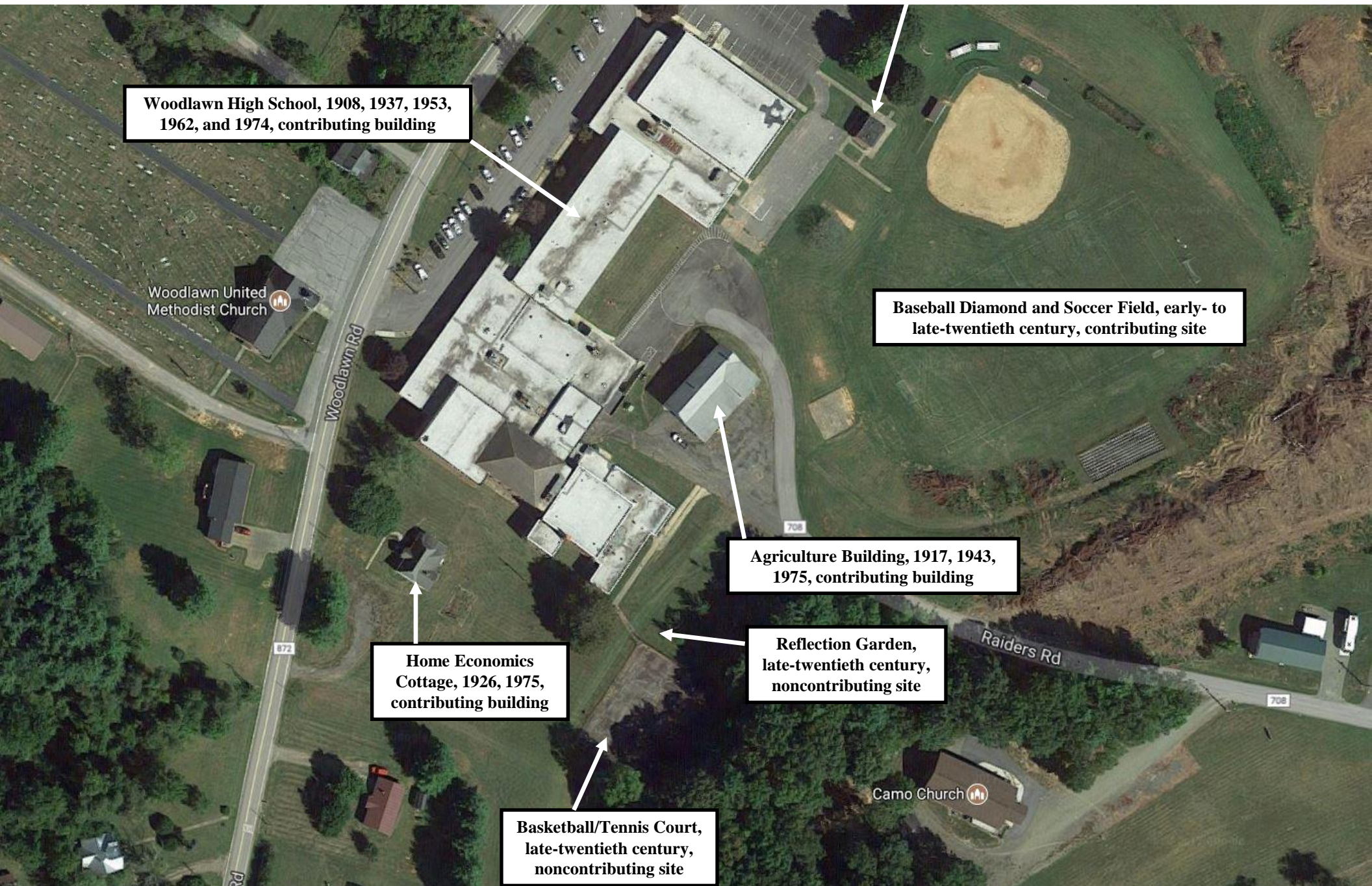
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

LOCATION MAP, Woodlawn School

VDHR 017-5160, 745 Woodlawn Road, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia



**SKETCH MAP, Woodlawn School, VDHR 017-5160
745 Woodlawn Road, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia**



**Woodlawn High School, 1908, 1937, 1953,
1962, and 1974, contributing building**

**Concession and Restroom Building,
1974, contributing building**

**Baseball Diamond and Soccer Field, early- to
late-twentieth century, contributing site**

**Agriculture Building, 1917, 1943,
1975, contributing building**

**Home Economics
Cottage, 1926, 1975,
contributing building**

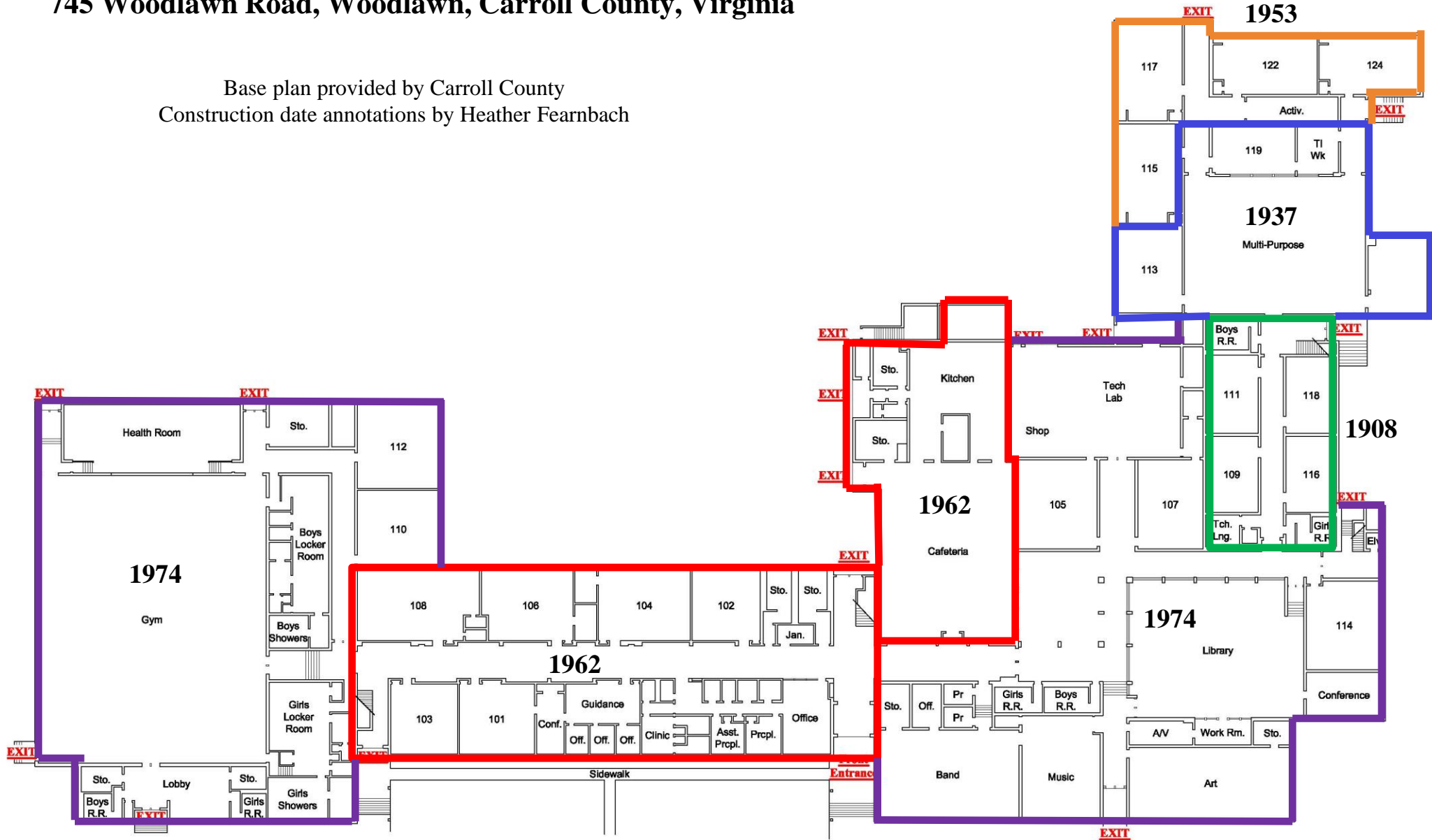
**Reflection Garden,
late-twentieth century,
noncontributing site**

**Basketball/Tennis Court,
late-twentieth century,
noncontributing site**



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, Woodlawn School, VDHR 017-5160 745 Woodlawn Road, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia

Base plan provided by Carroll County
Construction date annotations by Heather Fearnbach

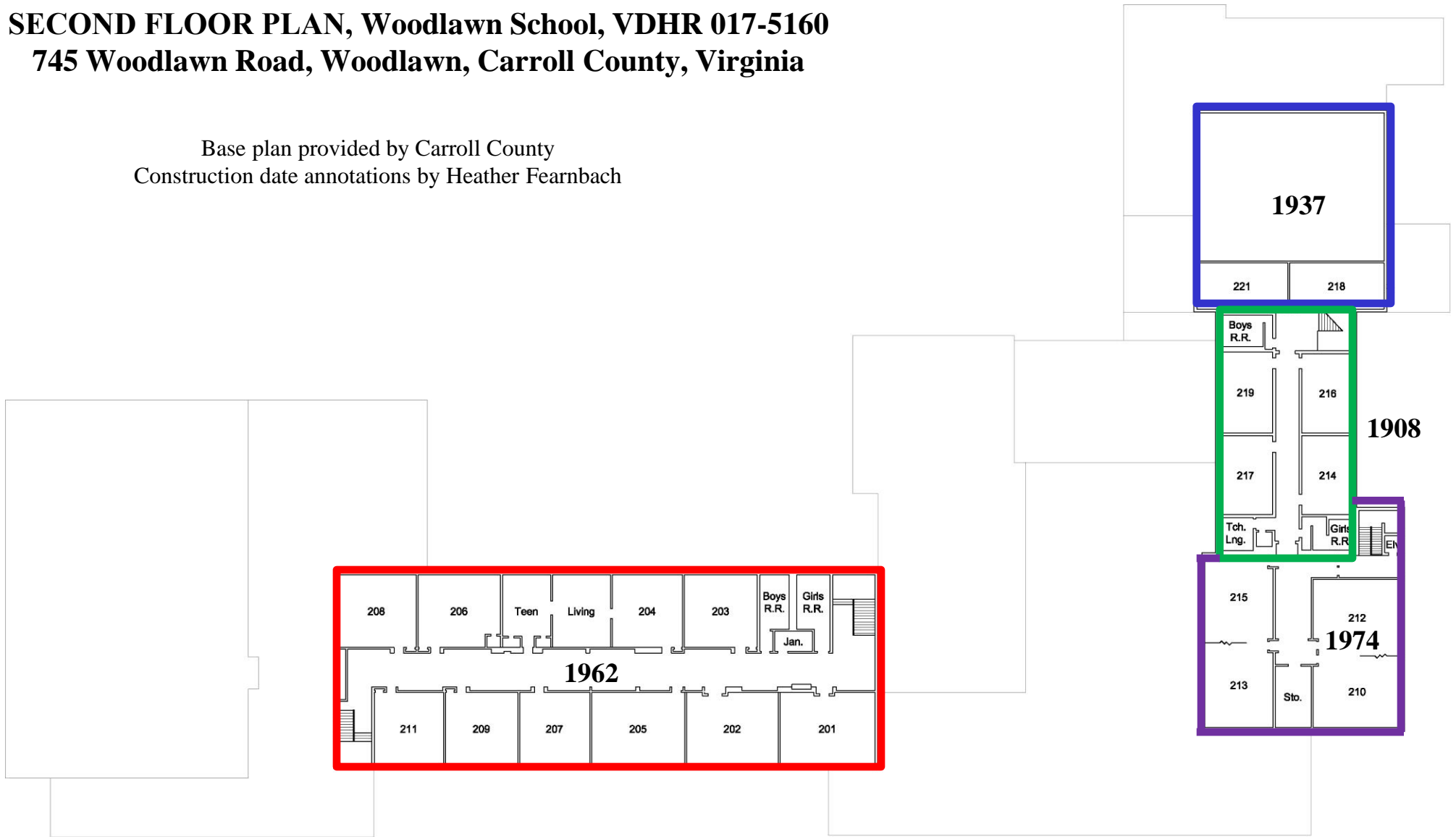


Not to Scale



SECOND FLOOR PLAN, Woodlawn School, VDHR 017-5160 745 Woodlawn Road, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia

Base plan provided by Carroll County
Construction date annotations by Heather Fearnbach



Not to Scale



**PHOTO KEY - 2 of 2, Woodlawn School VDHR 017-5160,
745 Woodlawn Road, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia**

Second Floor Photograph Key

Base plan provided by Carroll County
Construction date and photograph view annotations by Heather Fearnbach

