United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: UPPER GLADY SCHOOL
other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: CR 52 (1.9 miles north from McCord Run Road)
Off Gould Road not for publication: N/A
city/town: Crawford vicinity: x
county: Lewis code: 041
state: West Virginia zip code: 26343

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 ____ nationally ____ statewide _x_ locally. (____ See continuation sheet.)

Signature of Certifying Official: Susan M. Pierce Date: 2/4/02

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date
Upper Glady School
Name of Property

Lewis County, West Virginia
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other (explain):

Signature of Keeper
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

[ ] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

[ ] building(s)
[ ] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
<th>buildings</th>
<th>sites</th>
<th>structures</th>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0
Upper Glady School
Name of Property

Lewis County, West Virginia
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions Current Functions
EDUCATION: School Not in Use

Community Meeting Place

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Materials
VERNACULAR
Foundation Stone Piers
Walls Wood Siding
Roof Metal
Other 

Narrative Description
(See continuation on sheets.)

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.
Upper Glady School
Name of Property

Lewis County, West Virginia
County and State

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:
_____ 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
Education
Architecture

Period of Significance
1900 - 1952

Significant Dates
N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of Repository: ________________________________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: One eighth of an acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Quad Map Name: Walkersville

17 551455 4296360
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet.)
Upper Glad School
Name of Property

Lewis County, WV
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Richard G. Hoover Date: December 10, 2001
Street & Number: 3 Chestnut Street Telephone: 304/472-6925
City or Town: Buckhannon State: WV Zip: 26201

Property Owner

Name/Title: Richard G. Hoover
Street & Number: 3 Chestnut Street Telephone: 304/472-6925
City or Town: Buckhannon State: WV Zip: 26201
The construction of the Upper Glady School is the typical one-room school that was popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s in Lewis County, West Virginia. The school is located on a farm near the fork leading to Gould Road. This allowed students to attend from three hollows with the students living the farthest from the school having to walk a maximum of one and one-half miles. Most of the students lived less than that distance. One-eighth of an acre was set aside for the playground; however, the pasture of the farm provided students with a bigger playground. Since cows grazed this pasture, the custodian had no grass to cut. Within the schoolyard are oak and poplar trees, and one red pine tree. There were two privies (boys and girls) in the yard which have since been removed.

Schoolhouse 1900 Contributing Building

The school has poplar weatherboards, or clapboards, covering the exterior of the school. The building, which is 28 feet by 24 feet, has always been painted white. The door on the east side of the building has a glass panel in the door and a screen door. There are five windows located on the southern side of the school, and a sixth window is on the east side, to the right of the door. The southern windows used to be located on the northern side and were moved prior to 1946 to allow sunlight to come over the left shoulder of the students. This prevented the right hand from blocking the natural light when students were writing. (The original windows are currently stored in the coal house because of vandalism. The openings are covered with non-operating plexiglass.) The roof is tin with a rock chimney protruding near the middle of the apex of the roof. A porch approximately 8 by 7 feet is attached to the eastern end of the school. This is also roofed with tin and is supported by two posts. The foundation has stone piers.

The interior walls, floor, and ceiling are tongue-and-groove boards fitted together. The walls and ceiling are poplar with the floor made of oak boards. The walls are painted a light green. An original slate blackboard stretches across one wall. The center of the ceiling has an opening for the stove pipe used by the potbellied stove. During cold weather the stove often became so hot it glowed red in color. However, students were used to this kind of heating and no student was ever burned. There are small corner angled shelves and hooks for the coats on the back wall and side walls. Electricity was added to the building about 1950. There are two lights located in the ceiling. The water system is a hand pump that replaced the carrying of water from a spring in the woods. A c. 1941 metal pump is still located outside the door of the school and has a concrete base. The pump is considered part of the building and is a contributing element. The school closed without the benefit of indoor plumbing and central heating.

Coal House c. 1900 Contributing Building

Since coal was burned for heat, a coal house was necessary to keep the coal dry for easier burning. The building is approximately 8 feet by 12 feet in size and is located about 100 feet east of the schoolhouse. Construction is one-inch rough oak lumber. Studs are located outside the
ends and sides of the building. This keeps the coal from pushing the boards away from the 2 by 4 inch studs. One side of the coal house has a two foot square opening through which coal was shoveled from a truck into the coal house. A door on the western side of the building allowed the custodian to shovel coal into the coal bucket for carrying into the schoolhouse. Students, called janitors, then served as custodians.

Summary:
The small one-room school is original in character with all the building materials still intact. This includes the windows which are in storage for safekeeping. Especially nice is the old thick slate blackboard that spans the rear wall of the building. The coal house is a contributing part of the grounds and conveys the historic use of the property. The grounds have been well maintained.
The Upper Glady School is eligible under Criterion A for Education and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1900 with construction of the school and ends in 1952 at the 50 year mark. The school continued to operate until 1965.

Education System in West Virginia

The Constitution of West Virginia was ratified on June 20, 1863. On December 10, 1863, Chapter XXXVII of the Acts of 1863 was passed by the first legislature and was entitled: “An Act Providing for the Establishment of a System of Free Schools.” The act passed by the joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. Each county was to have a superintendent and necessary officers would be elected to render the system effective. There was to be an invested or irreducible school fund to support a thorough and efficient system of free schools.

There were no trained teachers. Prospective teachers took a test. Teachers classified as first class had to score 90 or above on the test. Those who scored between 80 and 90 were classified as second class teachers. Teachers ranked as third class scored between 70 and 80. First class teachers were generally paid $50 per month, with second class teachers earning $40 per month and third class teachers earning $30 per month. Terms of school lasted between three and six months. The first State Superintendent, William Ryland White, saw the need for training teachers. He persuaded the Legislature to create three State Normal Schools: West Liberty, Fairmont and Guyandotte (Marshall), in 1867 for this purpose. Three more were created in 1872: Shepherdstown, Glenville, and Concord. Progress was continuous, and the formation of high schools with courses of study followed.

Education System in Lewis County

Education in Lewis County began in Virginia as Old Field Schools, so called because they were located in fields no longer profitable for growing crops. They were subscription schools or schools where students paid a tuition. A school was located at Hacker’s Creek about 1772 and another on Little Skin Creek about 1780. Tobias Musser was the first Superintendent of Schools in Lewis County, West Virginia, and was elected in 1865. He began his work with two buildings and erected six log schoolhouses that year and had fourteen others under construction.

The first school near Upper Glady was a log schoolhouse constructed in 1866 on Glady Fork or County Route 52, one mile from McCord Run Road on Hoover Farm. An eight-room building was constructed on the corner of Weston’s Court and Third Street in 1872. There was little change in public education from 1870 to 1895.

In 1900, a new frame building was constructed on Upper Glady by William Sprigg and his son, Edward Sprigg, about a mile from the log school. The school stands on an eighth of an acre of land owned by James Bennett. It is believed that it was obtained by a gentleman’s agreement with the Collins Settlement Board of Education.
By 1921 Lewis County had three high schools - Jane Lew, Walkersville, and Weston, and 132 elementary schools. Upper Glady School was one of the thirty elementary schools in Collins Settlement District. Its graduates continued their education, if any, at Walkersville High School. The first graduating class at Walkersville in 1923 had three graduates.

The County School District system began in 1933 when the Legislature directed county boards of education in West Virginia to assume control of all districts within the county. When this happened, there were 110 schools in seven districts. By 1941, only 67 schools remained in Lewis County.

The Lewis County Board of Education approved a plan in 1965 that called for the consolidation of Jane Lew High School, Walkersville High School, and Weston High School into one high school - Lewis County High School. Jane Lew, Walkersville, and Weston High School would become junior highs. Attendance areas would be reduced to fifteen and no teacher was to teach more than one grade. This plan was completed in the fall of 1967. The plan closed Upper Glady School in 1965 and the last remaining one-room school, Ben's Run, in 1966. Thus, the era of the one-room school in Lewis County had lasted from 1772 in Virginia to 1966 in West Virginia, or about 194 years.

Upper Glady is the sole known rural one-room school remaining in Lewis County in its original condition and located on its original site. One-room schools were an important aspect of education in Appalachia for many years. The lack of transportation precluded many young boys and girls from obtaining a secondary education. The one-room elementary schools such as Upper Glady where grades one through eight were taught by a single teacher provided education for many students.

Summary:
The Upper Glady School well represents the small rural one-room schoolhouses which stood in Lewis County well into the twentieth century. The school well conveys its historic use, as does the grounds and small coal house.
This is a list of some of the teachers who taught at Upper Glady School. Dates of employment, if known, are listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sallie Bird</td>
<td>1889-1890</td>
<td>Robert McClain (½ year)</td>
<td>1919-1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sallie Bird</td>
<td>1891-1892</td>
<td>Goyne Kincaid</td>
<td>1921-1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Druzie Paugh</td>
<td>1882-1893</td>
<td>Rhoda McClain</td>
<td>1922-1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kate Smith</td>
<td>1883-1894</td>
<td>Gay Spaur</td>
<td>1923-1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delie Sanders</td>
<td>1895-1896</td>
<td>Pearl Wimer</td>
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<td>A. E. Smith</td>
<td>1896-1897</td>
<td>Ruth Wilfong</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. D. Lewis</td>
<td>1897-1898</td>
<td>Evelyn Bowyer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocie or Otis Westfall</td>
<td>1898-1899</td>
<td>Blaine Rollyson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maude Westfall</td>
<td>1899-1900</td>
<td>Dallas Reger</td>
<td>1939-1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inis Hattie Bennett</td>
<td>1903-1904</td>
<td>Hobart Mick</td>
<td>1942-1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nathan Rexroad</td>
<td>1904-1905</td>
<td>Betty Jean Wimer</td>
<td>1946-1954</td>
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<td>Russell Gyre</td>
<td>1913-1914</td>
<td>Garney Teter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Berry</td>
<td>1914-1915</td>
<td>Charles McIntosh</td>
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<td>Mae Bennett</td>
<td>1915-1916</td>
<td>Nina Craig</td>
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<td>Clay Wimer</td>
<td>1916-1917</td>
<td>Virginia McWhorter</td>
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<td>Zeta Wimer</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
<td>Ronald Farmsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bretice Crawford</td>
<td>1918-1919</td>
<td>Hazel Loudin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irene Mick (½ year)</td>
<td>1919-1920</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Bibliography

Pamphlets

Borchert, Pearl. *An Anniversary Celebration Commemorating the 150th Year of the Founding of Lewis County, West Virginia 1817-1967.* 1967.


Microfilm

Lewis County Board of Education: Collins Settlement District, Hackers Creek Pioneer Descendants Library, Horner, West Virginia, MF SC6. 1931-33.


Unpublished Manuscripts


Interviews

Interview with Carl Crawford by Ronald Farnsworth, Lewis County, 1965. Paper written.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>County/State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Glady School</td>
<td>Lewis County, WV</td>
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Verbal Boundary Description
The school stands on an eighth of an acre of land off Gould Road. The boundary of the property is the edge of the road on the north side, and approximately 50 feet in a west, south and east direction. The boundary includes the small coal house.

Boundary Justification
The boundary includes the schoolhouse and coal house and the grounds historically associated with the Upper Glady School.
**Name of Property**: Upper Glady School  
**Address**: Gould Road  
**Town**: Crawford Vicinity  
**County**: Lewis County  

**Photographer**: Richard Hoover  
**Date**: Summer 2001  
**Negatives**: WV SHPO, Charleston, WV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo 1 of 7</th>
<th>View of School and Coal House, camera looking NW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photo 2 of 7</td>
<td>Close up of East elevation (front) and South Elevation, camera looking NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 3 of 7</td>
<td>South and West elevations, camera looking NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 4 of 7</td>
<td>North and West elevations, camera looking SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo 5 of 7</td>
<td>Interior - room and blackboard, camera looking NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 6 of 7</td>
<td>Water Pump - camera looking N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 7 of 7</td>
<td>Coal House - camera looking E</td>
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