

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**1. Name of Property**Historic name: Bath County High SchoolOther names/site number: Bath County Middle School, Owingsville Consolidated School,
BHO 22Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Public Schools of Kentucky**2. Location**Street & number: 335 W Main St.City or town: Owingsville State: Kentucky County: 40360

Not For Publication:

NA

Vicinity:

NA**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 followinglevel(s) of significance: **national** **statewide** **X** **local**
Applicable National Register Criteria: X **A** **B** **C** **D**_____
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Craig Potts/SHPO**

Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria._____
Signature of commenting official:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Bath County High School (Historic Public Schools of Kentucky MPD)
Name of Property

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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

- Private: ☐
Public – Local ☒
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

- Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

EDUCATION/School

EDUCATION/Education Related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival

Materials:

Foundation: CONCRETE

Exterior Walls: BRICK

Fenestration: SYNTHETICS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Bath County High School (BHO 22) is a two-story red brick school building, constructed in 1939 by first the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and later completed by the Public Works Administration (PWA), located along W. Main St (US 60) in Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky. The school is located just west of the heart of Owingsville, the county seat for Bath County. Situated on the south side of US 60, in between John Stan Street and Sherman Court, the school sits on just over 8 acres, consisting of the entire parcel that has historically and presently been associated with the school and related activities. The Period of Significance stretches from 1939, the year the school was constructed, through 1975, the last year included in the Multiple Property Listing *Historic Public Schools in Kentucky*. The building is in good condition, meets the Registration Requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation, and retains sufficient integrity for listing. The area proposed for listing is 8.1 acres, which includes 3 Contributing buildings, 1 Contributing site, and 1 Non-contributing building.

Name of Resource

It should be noted that while this school building has had many names over the years, each reflecting a distinctive era in Owingsville's educational history where the building served various grades, throughout this nomination it will be consistently referred to as Bath County High School, as this was the name attributed to it when full, county-wide consolidation was completed and this served as the only high school, and the name that is often associated with it locally. Conversely, it will be called one of the various other names when referring only to that point in the building's history.

Character of Site

Bath County High School is surrounded on all sides by historic and modern residential development, with the exception of the modern city building located across the street. The school is located in the city limits of Owingsville, along the historic West Main Street corridor, and just west of the Owingsville Commercial District and Courthouse Square (NR #78001298).¹ The road on which the school is situated was the major east/west thoroughfare for Owingsville and is lined with many high-style historic houses that were at one point associated with individuals that were a part of Owingsville's early development. In fact, two NR-listed houses, the J.J. Nesbitt House (NR #10000532) and the "Raccoon" John Smith House (NR #12000445) are located just east of the school.² According to Sanborn Fire

¹ Owingsville Commercial District and Courthouse Square, Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky, National Register #78001298.

² J.J. Nesbitt House, Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky, National Register #10000532; "Raccoon" John Smith House, Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky, National Register #12000445.

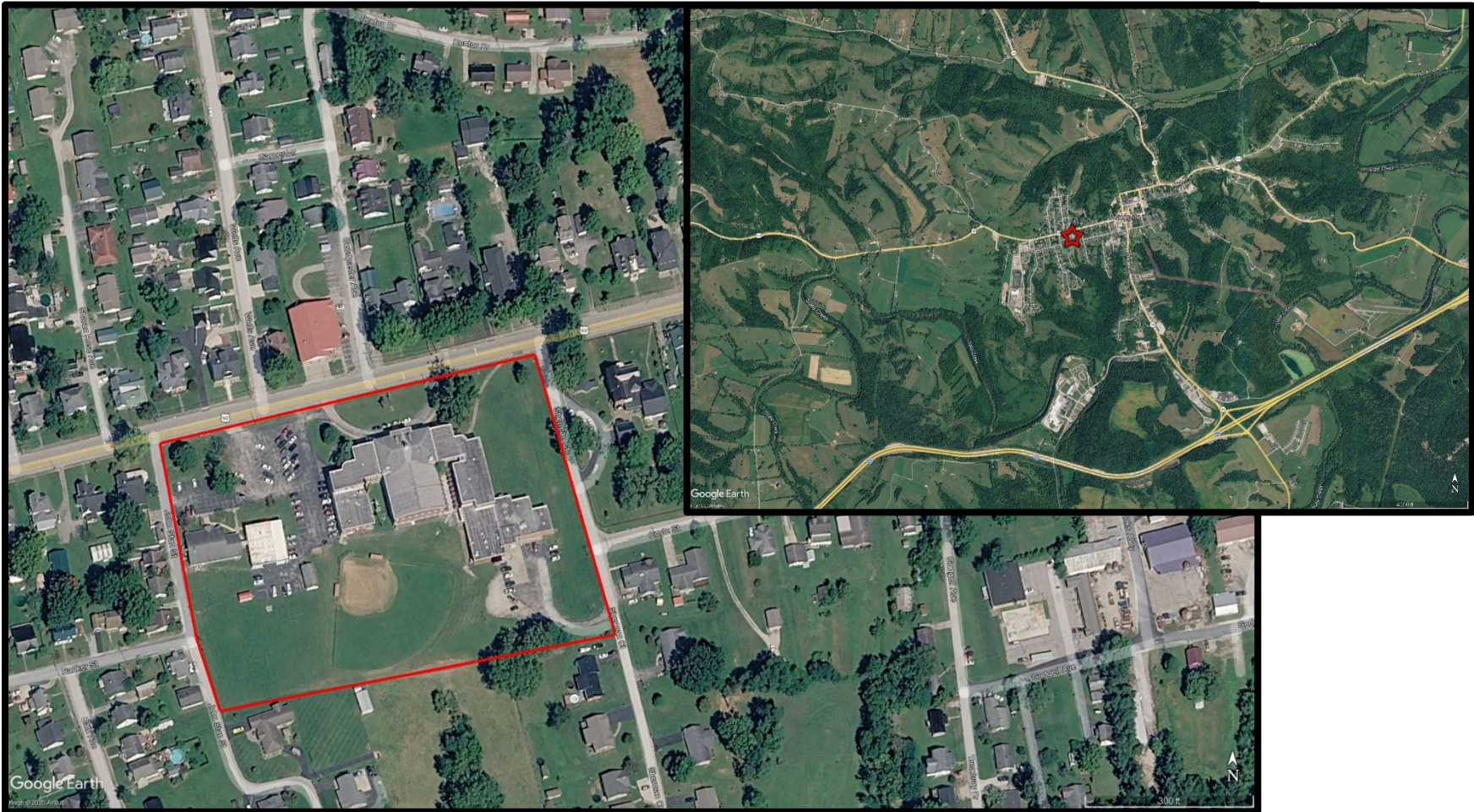
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Insurance Maps, the school is situated on a plot that contained dwellings and associated outbuildings in the late 19th and early 20th century but was largely empty by 1908.³



Boundaries of Bath County High School, as shown on an aerial map (Google Earth). Location relative to surrounding area in corner callout

³ Sanborn Map Company, *Map of Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky*, Sanborn Map Company, Broadway, New York: Various.

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The property is bounded by West Main Street to the north, Sherman Court to the east, John Stan Street to the west, and neighboring residential properties to the south. The school is built on a large lot that slopes slightly toward the south and west. The northeast portion of the property is dominated by the school building itself along with a semi-circular drive and open, grassy yards that front the bounding streets, while the northwest portion of the property consists of a series of large paved parking lots and three associated buildings; two Contributing and one Non-Contributing. The southern portion of the property consists of a grass field to the west, a large baseball field that sits below grade of the rest of the parcel, and another paved parking lot and associated drive to the east that is associated with the school's later additions off the south end of the east wing.

The historic property has had few additions and alterations over the years. The school building itself features two additions off the south end of the east wing, one in 1971 and one in 2006. The baseball field dates to as early as the mid-1950s, according to historic aerials and the two substantial buildings to the west of the school, the Board of Education Annex, the former Vocational Agriculture building, and the Board of Education building, were constructed in 1957 and 1981, respectively. There is a small storage building just southwest of the school and immediately adjacent to the Annex and the baseball field that has been present since the school was built.

Information on the evolution of the Bath County High School and its development over the years was gathered using a multitude of sources which add to the validity of the information throughout this nomination. In addition to the site visit and tour of the school, the following resources were consulted at length to develop the construction narrative and physical description of the school: the most updated Bath County School District Facility Plan, historic aerials, school floor plans and as-builts throughout the years, in-person discussions with school administrative and county maintenance staff, plaques installed on the school itself, conversations with Bath County History Museum personnel, discussions and comments from longtime Bath County residents, former teachers, former students, and historians, etc.

Description of Resources

School (Contributing Building)

Exterior

Bath County High School is a two-story red brick school building constructed in the Colonial Revival Style with strong Georgian Revival detailing. Key features of the stylistic influences are the highly symmetrical principal façade, the contrast between the red brick and the classical white trim, the central classical portico, the multi-light, vertically proportioned windows that are arranged in regular, repetitive bays, the low hipped roof over the central block, the cupola, and the round-arched windows on either end of the primary facade. The masonry is laid in a variation of five-course common bond featuring alternating runners and headers in the bonding courses. Some portions of the school building are one-story with a raised basement while others are two-stories with a raised basement, which are integrated into the sloping topography that grades downward on the west and south facades. The school is fairly symmetrical, organized around a long central block

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(principal façade) with perpendicular wings projecting from the rear. The school has been further modified by later additions to the east wing.

The north (principal) facade is symmetrical in composition and organized around a three-bay-wide, full-height portico. The portico is supported by square, white-painted columns and has a broad entablature bearing the school's name. Centered beneath the portico is the primary entrance, which is framed by an elaborate broken pediment with classical detailing. Windows on the north facade are primarily 9-over-9 or 12-over-12 units, framed by white painted surrounds with projecting molded sills. Decorative splayed brickwork above each window contributes to the building's classical detailing. Beyond the portico, there are nine more bays on each side, for a total of 19 bays. The central 11 bays are covered by a hipped roof with two dormer windows and a centered cupola. The slightly recessed end bays each contain a round-arched window. The school's principal façade mimics a Georgian-style building.



North façade



Detail of entryway and portico

The east facade continues the regular rhythm of rectangular window openings characteristic of the principal facade; however, most are single-hung contemporary windows with white surrounds and concrete sills. There is decorative vertical brickwork above the windows, rather than splayed. There are six smaller, single-pane rectangular windows and one multi-pane, rounded-arch window on this facade. At the north corner, near the principal facade, is a secondary entrance set within a shallow projecting rounded bay. The recessed entrance is sheltered by a small, sloping mansard roof clad in green metal supported by square brick pilasters. Above the entrance, the curved bay extends to the roofline and contains a window. A circular oculus window with a white surround and four keystones is located on the adjacent projecting classroom wing, providing one of the building's few decorative features outside the principal facade. The east facade contains the larger of the two flanking wings.

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North end of east facade



South end of east facade

The south (rear) facade overlooks a parking lot and the school's baseball field. Each of the three wings is visible from this elevation. The east and west wings appear to have flat roofs, while the central wing, which contains the gymnasium, has a distinct, gently rounded arch roofline that rises above the east and west wings. Concrete basements or crawl spaces are present in each wing. The rear wall of the gymnasium retains regularly spaced rectangular single-hung windows with vertical decorative brick above and stone sills. Rounded-arch doorways with decorative brick are on either side of the gymnasium, one with a wooden accessibility ramp. Mechanical equipment and a brick chimney are located between the west wing and the gymnasium.



South facade



Detail of south facade

The west facade mirrors the east in its general massing and fenestration pattern, with evenly-spaced rectangular windows, with white surrounds. A concrete basement is visible on this facade. This facade also mirrors the east by featuring an identical secondary entrance set within a shallow projecting rounded bay at the north corner. The door is sheltered by a small, sloping mansard roof clad in green metal supported by square brick pilasters. The curved bay extends to the roofline and contains a window. A circular oculus window with a white surround and four keystones is located on the adjacent projecting classroom wing.

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South end of west facade



North end of west facade

Interior

Bath County High School is organized around an “E” type floor plan. This type of floor plan was commonly used in school design during the early to mid-twentieth century, as discussed in the *Kentucky Historic Schools Survey: An Examination of the History and Condition of Kentucky’s Older School Buildings*.⁴

The principal entrance opens into an entrance vestibule and corridor flanked by administrative offices. Perpendicular to the entrance corridor is the building’s primary east-west corridor, which provides access to the three projecting wings that form the characteristic “arms” of the E-shaped plan.

Walls of the interior are primarily painted concrete masonry units (CMU), with sections of painted plaster, and are capped by suspended acoustic tile ceilings with recessed fluorescent lighting. Floors are primarily vinyl composition tile. However, some restrooms have terrazzo flooring, and other unfinished spaces, like the basement, locker rooms and mechanical rooms, retain painted concrete floors. Original chalkboards remain in many classrooms, accompanied by later whiteboards. Some classrooms and offices retain original wooden built-in recessed shelving. Some rooms contain original wooden closet doors. The original wood windows have been replaced with aluminum units set into the original masonry openings, while the exterior projecting masonry sills remain. Red metal lockers line the corridors.

The gymnasium is directly across from the entrance corridor, with entrances to the gym on either side. Upon entry into the gym, one walks up a half flight of stairs. The gymnasium has painted CMU walls, a wood strip athletic floor, and a high ceiling clad in painted acoustical panels with contemporary lighting. Retractable bleachers line one side of the gym beneath a row of high windows. A raised stage occupies one end of the gymnasium and retains its original wood flooring. The stage is framed by painted masonry walls and features a rectangular proscenium with a shallow projecting apron.

⁴ Rachel Kennedy and Cynthia Johnson, *Kentucky Historic Schools Survey: An Examination of the History and Condition of Kentucky’s Older School Buildings* (Kentucky Heritage Council, January 2002), 40-41.

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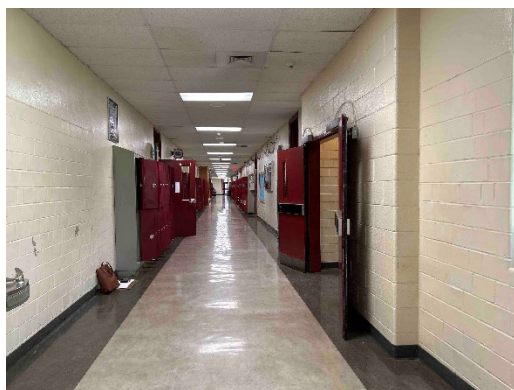
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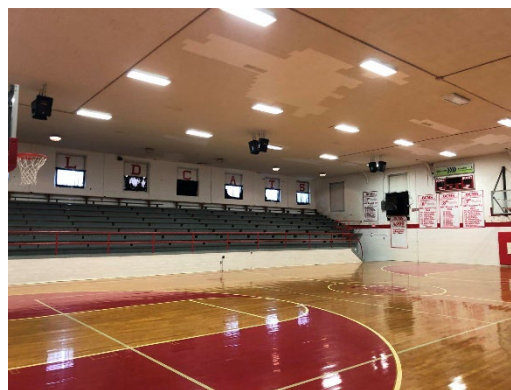
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As the principal corridor wraps around to the east wing, it leads into the 1971 addition, which houses the cafeteria, kitchen, and other utility spaces. The cafeteria is a large open dining space finished with painted CMU walls, resilient tile flooring in a multicolored geometric pattern, and suspended acoustic tile ceilings with recessed fluorescent lighting. Painted exposed structural columns are uniform throughout the area, while a full-height curtain wall on the west side of the room provides abundant natural light and views of the baseball field. Decorative painted ceiling soffits distinguish the dining zone. The adjoining cafeteria kitchen retains painted CMU walls, resilient flooring, suspended acoustic tile ceilings, and stainless steel preparation counters, sinks, refrigerators, freezers, and commercial cooking equipment.

The corridor that leads to the cafeteria is also flanked by the music room, the primary result of the 2006 addition. The band room is finished with painted CMU walls, resilient tile flooring, and a suspended acoustic tile ceiling with recessed fluorescent lighting. The room contains whiteboards and contemporary windows on the east end of the room. The adjoining office features painted CMU walls, patterned carpet flooring, and a suspended acoustic tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting.



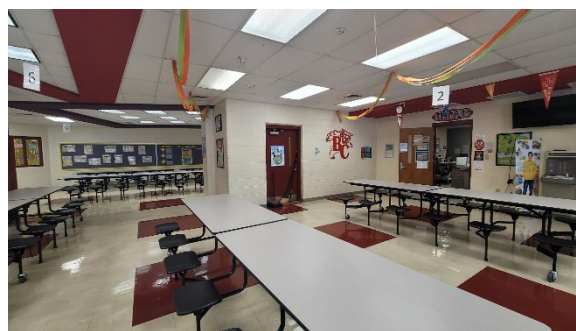
Representative interior corridor



Gymnasium



Representative classroom



Cafeteria

Baseball Field (Contributing Site)

There are three Contributing buildings associated with the Bath County High School and one Contributing site. The baseball field is situated immediately south of the school and has been in

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this location since as early as the 1950s, according to historic aerial imagery. The field, which faces south, is situated on a flat patch of land and surrounded by an unadorned chain-link fence that rises behind home plate. There are two simple shed-roof dugouts with nondescript wood benches. The field appears to be underutilized, as the dirt infield has been mostly overgrown with grass, however the basic shape and function remain evident.

Storage Building (Contributing Building)

The storage building, which sits immediately to the west of the baseball field, is a simple one-story building with a poured concrete foundation, exterior walls of concrete block and asbestos siding, the latter of which surrounds the entryway and the gable walls, and a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The north (primary) façade has a central wood door that is sheltered by a simple gabled projection that is supported by two turned wood posts. There are three window openings on each of the east and west facades that have been covered with painted plywood. There is a scoreboard situated on the south end of the east façade, facing the baseball field. According to Bath County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) records and historic aerial imagery, this building was constructed around the same time as the school.

Board of Education Annex (formerly, Vocational Agriculture Building, Contributing Building)

The former Vocational Agriculture building, that currently serves as the Board of Education Annex, was constructed in 1957. The one-story, rectangular building is a much more modern educational building, compared to the 1939 school, which is keeping with the change in educational architectural ideologies that were prevalent in the post-war years. The building has a poured concrete foundation, exterior walls of concrete block except for the north (primary) façade that is clad in brick, and a flat roof with a low stepped parapet on the north and east facades that is capped with metal coping. The west half of the north façade is characterized by the six wall openings consisting of single modern doorway, with a metal awning, and five tall, narrow, multi-light metal windows with metal divisions, two to the west of the door and three to the east. The east half of the north façade is unadorned. The remaining facades consist of a regular series of identical windows that are interspersed with metal security doors with a wider metal awning on the south façade. There is a covered walkway off the west façade connecting the Annex to the main Board of Education building. Overall, the building exhibits the restrained stylistic influences that were typical of mid-20th century educational buildings, specifically those that were as utilitarian as this was.



Contributing baseball Field



Contributing storage building

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Contributing Board of Education Annex



Non-Contributing Building

Bath County Board of Education Building (Non-Contributing Building)

There is a single Non-Contributing resource, the modern Bath County Board of Education building. According to the Bath County PVA, it was constructed ca. 1981. It is a one-story, north-facing rectangular building with a poured concrete foundation, exterior walls clad in brick veneer, and a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a smaller, recessed portion to the east where a covered walkway connects it to the Annex. The primary entryway is centered in the north façade and is sheltered by a gabled projection. Fenestration includes regularly spaced, multi-light double-hung windows with dark shutters, and the primary entryway features a multi-light door with side lights.

Changes to the Property Since the Period of Significance

The Bath County school building has undergone alterations and updates since the end of the Period of Significance in 1975, but these changes do not prevent the building from conveying its historic function and significance. As expected for a school that has remained in active use, interior finishes and building systems have been updated over time, and the original windows have been replaced with contemporary units. Replacement windows are a common alteration to older Kentucky schools, along with changes to lighting, ceilings, flooring, and other materials necessary for continued use. Most wooden windows in historic schools have been replaced by aluminum or steel windows.⁵ At Bath County High School, the replacement windows continue to occupy the historic window openings, maintaining the original fenestration pattern documented in historic photographs.

The school was expanded in 1971 with an addition along the south (rear) façade. Because this addition was constructed during the Period of Significance, it is part of the school's historic development. The addition extended one of the legs of the school's original "E"-type plan, and was veneered in red brick to match the original structure. The addition offered the facility a

⁵ Rachel Kennedy and Cynthia Johnson, *Kentucky Historic Schools Survey: An Examination of the History and Condition of Kentucky's Older School Buildings* (Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Heritage Council, 2002), 52.

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lunchroom and further storage space to accommodate additional educational needs without substantially altering the principal façade or overall organization of Bath County High School.

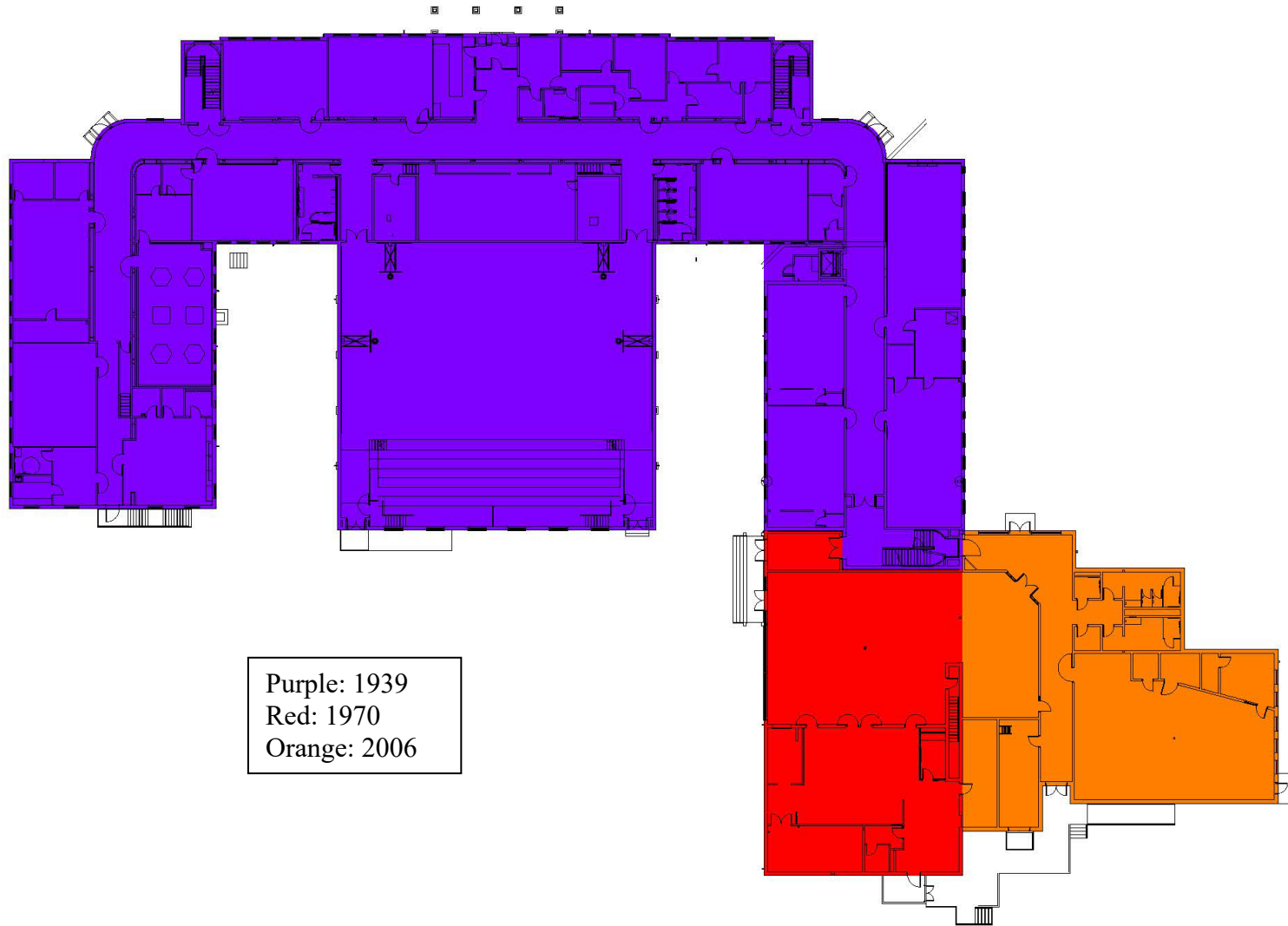
The most substantial change outside the Period of Significance occurred in 2006, when a large addition was constructed along the east side of the school. The addition was built with red brick to blend in with the original PWA-era school building. Although this addition increased the building's footprint, its construction is consistent with the adaptability that became an important component of mid-century school planning. Many architects criticized earlier 20th century, compact schools as inflexible, and they increasingly favored plans composed of wings that could be extended as enrollment and educational needs changed. Such arrangements allowed schools to remain adaptable through later expansion.⁶ The 2006 addition continues this pattern at Bath County High School by extending the building outward from an existing wing rather than substantially altering the historic core.

The original 1939 "E"-type plan remains legible, the 1971 addition remains identifiable as part of the building's development during the Period of Significance, and the principal façade retains its historic organization. The later addition demonstrates the continued adaptability of the school plan while allowing the building to remain in active educational use. Despite replacement materials and the 2006 expansion, Bath County High School retains sufficient historic form, spatial organization, materials, and association to convey its significance as a consolidated Kentucky school

⁶ Kennedy and Johnson, *Kentucky Historic Schools Survey*, 46.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☒ 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

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

Areas of Significance

EDUCATION

Significant Person

NA

Period of Significance

1939-1975

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Dates

1939, 1957, 1970

Architect/Builder

A. J. Verville Construction Company (builder)
Gillig, John T. (architect)

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

Bath County High School (BHO 22) is significant within the context, Public Schools in Kentucky 1800-1975, as outlined in *Historic Public Schools of Kentucky MPD*, and is a significant example of the property type Late 19th and Early 20th-Century School Buildings. Moreover, the building is significant example of early twentieth-century school consolidation and New Deal-era public construction in Kentucky. Constructed in 1939, during the early school consolidation era following Kentucky's common school code of 1934 and the consolidation of the Owingsville independent school district into the Bath County school system, the school is illustrative of the movement toward larger, centralized facilities that accommodated more students and expanded educational programs. Its construction through the WPA and PWA also demonstrates the role of New Deal programs in providing modern educational facilities to rural Kentucky communities during the Great Depression. The school's "E"-type plan, specialized spaces, durable materials, restrained ornamentation, and spacious site satisfied contemporary priorities for functional, economical, and adaptable school facilities. Its design and site allowed the school to expand as educational needs changed while maintaining its original use as an educational facility. Further examples of school consolidation and the ongoing evolution of the Bath County High School site can be seen, not only in the expansion of the building itself, but in the construction of a new purpose-built Vocational Agriculture building on the property. The construction of this detached shop building in 1957 highlights not only the importance placed on providing vocational courses, specifically agricultural courses in rural communities, but also on the continuing consolidation efforts within the county, as this building was constructed just a few years after Salt Lick High School was absorbed by what was then still called Owingsville Consolidated School. Bath County High School is locally significant as a New Deal-era resource and as an early, interwar consolidated school. It is a testament of both the consolidation movement in the interwar years and the ongoing consolidation efforts that characterized Kentucky school districts through the mid-to-late 20th century. It was constructed in the early years of consolidation following the school code and continued to grow and adapt as needs and enrollment dictated. In addition, this school has continued to meet these needs and demonstrate the essential functionality and utility of its design as it has evolved over the years to not only accommodate additions, which were anticipated expectations of the school's design, but also to serve different school-aged populations and the requirements of the children. The period of significance extends from 1939, the year of the school's construction, to 1975, the final year encompassed by the *Historic Public Schools of Kentucky Multiple Property Documentation Form*. The building is in good condition and retains sufficient integrity to justify listing on the NRHP and it meets the Registration Requirements of the MPD (see Integrity discussion below).

Brief History of Bath County Schools

In the early decades of Bath County, between 1811 when the county was established, and the 1838 act that officially established a system of public schools in Kentucky, educational opportunities for children relied on families, private academies, churches, and local communities, like much of

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rural Kentucky.⁷ After 1938 and the establishment of the first system of free public education in the Commonwealth, academics were still largely decentralized, despite being made the responsibility of the state and local governments. In Bath County, as with many other Kentucky counties, several small local schools were created in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Statewide legislation in the early 20th century implemented two large changes to the public education landscape across Kentucky, including in Bath County. The first was the 1908 Sullivan Law. This piece of legislation had two major implications. The first is that the Kentucky school system “went from being managed on the district level to being administered at the county level,” while the second was that it instituted “the requirement for all counties to have at least one high school by 1910.”⁸ This meant that a county such as Bath had to provide longer programs of instruction, additional teachers, specialized subjects, larger buildings, and eventually transportation for students who lived too far from a high school to walk. As such, high schools became regional institutions before elementary schools were fully consolidated. This fact informs Bath County’s eventual approach to school consolidation in the decades to come.

The second major piece of Kentucky public education legislation to occur in the early 20th century was the passing of the 1934 School Code. The School Code was:

an early step into the school consolidation movement that occurred across the country throughout the twentieth century. Despite the early school consolidation movement tracing its origins back to the late nineteenth century, particularly in Kentucky’s cities and towns, this later consolidation movement had more pervasive impacts. The 1934 School Code resulted in many of the city and independent districts being forced to merge with the county districts, as they could not meet the requirements set forth by the legislation. The legislation sought to remedy financial disparities between the county and independent districts, to raise the quality of education provided in the rural parts of counties. Many rural schools lacked teachers of specialized courses and lacked financial support for suitable buildings. Consolidating districts into a centralized location pooled more taxpayers into a stronger economic block. While this new model initially increased local costs because it called for construction of new school facilities, it ultimately led to more efficient delivery of the educational service for Kentucky’s school-aged children.⁹

This legislation also gave county boards additional power to discontinue subdistricts, including a prohibition on the continued existence of very small subdistricts, which ultimately reflects Kentucky’s broader policy shift toward larger and more centrally managed schools. Moreover, there was a growing desire for schools to offer more than the minimum educational requirements by providing specialized teachers and dedicated spaces for a wider variety of programs, including physical education and library services.¹⁰ School consolidation led to the construction of larger schools that served more students from centralized locations, requiring many students to travel

⁷ Cunningham, Wes. *Historic Public Schools of Kentucky Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Louisville, KY: Pinion Advisors, 2024)

⁸ Ibid, 8.

⁹ Ibid, 11.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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greater distances. This movement was made possible by improvements to Kentucky's road system and the increasing affordability of automobiles.¹¹

In Bath County, the board of education acted quickly and decisively to adopt the changing educational policies. On March 19, 1935, the Bath County Board of Education adopted a resolution discontinuing its school subdistricts, a process that would take a few years to fully implement. This effectively marks the transformation of Bath County from a collection of locally administered subdistricts into a unified county educational system. At the time of this administrative consolidation, Bath County had 38 subdistricts, 12 of which contained fewer than 50 resident school-aged children.¹² Thus, right before this major shift, the county's school geography was still fundamentally based upon dozens of local schools as opposed to centrally located campuses. Specifically in Owingsville, the independent district, Owingsville Graded District No. 1, was absorbed into the Bath County Board of Education on July 1, 1938. By this time, Bethel and Salt Lick subdistricts had already been incorporated into the county school system.¹³

This legislation and the change that it brought about proved to be particularly important in Bath County and in the understanding of its consolidation activities compared to other counties. The School Code gave the Bath County Board of Education a greater ability to determine where schools would operate, to employ teachers through a centralized system, to transport children across former district lines, and to build larger consolidated facilities, but it did not mean that every rural school became obsolete. Instead, they implemented a consolidation strategy that best fit the roads, transportation availability and ability, and the population distribution throughout the county through the mid-20th century.

The consolidation strategy in Bath County following the School Code of 1934 differed from many other counties throughout the Commonwealth. While many other counties established several new schools that focused on regional, grade-based education while building central secondary education, or high school buildings, Bath County did not consolidate in one step into a modern, grade-banded system. Instead, Bath County focused on unifying the school administration and consolidating a series of schools into a limited number of geographically-based community schools that served varying age groups. Then, over the next few decades, as transportation and infrastructure improved, they were further consolidated to meet the traditional design of regional primary educational buildings with centrally located secondary educational buildings. This shift also allowed Bath County to provide high school programs in several population centers, improving the required access to secondary education while keeping travel manageable. As such, in Bath County, following the School Code and calls for consolidation, the smaller rural one-and-two-room schools were combined into four primary consolidated schools: Sharpsburg, which served the western portion of the county, Bethel, which served the north, Salt Lick, which served the east and southeast portions, and Owingsville, which served the central and south. In some instances, these institutions were called "consolidated school" while in others they were referred

¹¹ Kennedy & Johnson, *Kentucky Historic Schools Survey*, 28.

¹² County Board of Education of Bath County v. Goodpaster, 260 Ky. 198, 84 S.W.2d 55 (Ky. Ct. App. 1935).

¹³ "Consolidation With County System To Take Place Tomorrow, July First," *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY), June 30, 1938.

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to as “high school,” particularly when the author of the document was only concerned with its secondary educational offerings.

The access to public schools for African American children in Bath County did not always follow the trends set forth by the board of education. African American public education begins as early as 1880, when there were at least two colored schools. This number greatly increased by the turn of the century when there were 10 colored schools in the county, all of which were rural and under the county school system.¹⁴ In the first few decades of the twentieth century, the number of African American schools in Bath County was on a steady decline, dropping to six schools in 1925, and three schools by the 1950s; Owingsville Colored School, Bethel Colored School, and Sharpsburg Colored School. These trends suggest that the consolidation of schools across the county applied to the African American schools as well as the white schools.¹⁵ The Owingsville Colored School was the last one-room school house in Bath County when it was sold in the 1960s. Despite the 1954 Supreme Court decision, “Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka Kansas,” and the subsequent 1955 Kentucky Department of Education instruction that all school districts must comply with the Supreme Court ruling, Bath County did not formally integrate its schools until the 1963-1964 school year.¹⁶

Over the subsequent decades following the School Code of 1934, Bath County schools began to consolidate further. In 1953, the Owingsville Consolidated School absorbed the high school students from Salt Lick, and in that same year, Sharpsburg absorbed the high school students from Bethel. Despite the consolidation of secondary education, primary education buildings still remained as regional schools serving a more localized population. Then, in the mid-1960s, at a point when the county’s infrastructure was steadily improving and access to reliable transportation, both personal as well as via a bussing system, was widespread, the landscape of public education in Bath County drastically changed. In the 1963-1964 school year, the Owingsville Elementary School was constructed and opened and Owingsville Consolidated School absorbed Sharpsburg high school students, establishing a single county high school in Owingsville, renamed Bath County High School.¹⁷ This shift marked the end of the regional consolidated schools in Bath County, and created the more modern, centralized landscape of public school education where different regions had their own primary education buildings but there was just one county-wide school for secondary education.

By the 1980s, the growing enrollment and need for technological advancement rendered the Bath County High School as outdated. As such, in 1988, a new Bath County High School was constructed less than half a mile to the southwest of the previous school, directly south of Owingsville Elementary.¹⁸ After the new school was constructed, the previous Owingsville Consolidated School and Bath County High School was converted to the Bath County Middle

¹⁴ “African American Schools in Bath County, KY,” *Notable Kentucky African Americans Database*. Electronic Document, <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2826>, accessed August 2026.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Cunningham; “African American Schools in Bath County, KY,”

¹⁷ Kentucky Department of Education, Office of Finance and Operations, Division of District Support, District Facilities Branch, *Bath County School District Facility Plan*. May 2024; Author’s conversations with Brent Frizzell, Director of the Bath County History Museum, August 2026.

¹⁸ Kentucky Department of Education, 2024.

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School, which it still remains. Today, the Bath County School District contains the Bath County High School (new building), the Bath County Middle School (nominated property), and two elementary schools; Owingsville and Crossroads, all four of which are in Owingsville.

History of Nominated Property

The history of Bath County High School shines a light on some of the most influential aspects of Kentucky public school education over the last century in both the design and construction of public school buildings as well as the ideological stimuli surrounding their growth and evolution. With the Great Depression still lingering in the late 1930s, school construction in rural Kentucky was made possible by New Deal programs such as the PWA and the WPA.¹⁹ Together they, along with other notable New Deal era agencies, were responsible for the construction of countless water and sewer systems, bridges, roads, schools, parks, courthouses, hospitals, airports, and other public buildings.²⁰ In the midst of the Great Depression, the Board of Education in Owingsville recognized these opportunities. In 1933, J. W. Brooker, Kentucky's Director of School Buildings and Grounds, wrote to the Owingsville school board explaining that, under the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), it could receive grants covering up to 30 percent of labor and material costs for school construction or renovations, with the remaining costs financed through loans at a 4 percent interest rate. The letter emphasized that the school board might not receive another opportunity like this.²¹

The PWA was created during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first wave of New Deal programs, while the more widely recognized WPA was established later as part of the second wave. Both agencies were major contributors to public building construction during the Great Depression. They were preceded by relief programs such as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). FERA provided immediate financial assistance; however, it demonstrated that many Americans were reluctant to simply accept direct government aid. In response, the Roosevelt administration gradually introduced a series of government-sponsored work relief programs. The PWA was established in 1933 under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) during Roosevelt's first few months in office, a period commonly referred to as the "First Hundred Days."²²

It is a common misconception that the WPA was the only New Deal agency constructing schools during the 1930s and 1940s. In fact, in addition to the PWA and WPA, other agencies, such as FERA, the Civil Works Administration (CWA), and the National Youth Administration (NYA) all constructed educational facilities including schools, gymnasiums, athletic fields, and playgrounds, to name a few. Examples of New Deal era educational construction efforts can be found in almost every county in every state in the nation.²³ The PWA in particular, who is mostly known for their large-scale infrastructure projects aimed at boosting the flailing transportation and

¹⁹ Cunningham, *Historic Public Schools of Kentucky Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 18.

²⁰ Rachel Kennedy and Cynthia Johnson, *The New Deal Builds: A Historic Context of the New Deal in East Kentucky, 1933 to 1943* (Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Heritage Council, June 2005), 15-16.

²¹ "N.R.A. Public Works Program Offers Opportunity for Needed Improvements," *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY), October 19, 1933, 1.

²² Kennedy & Johnson, *The New Deal Builds*, 12-15.

²³ Ibid.

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construction industries, was very involved in constructing schools across America, especially in rural areas. Between 1933 and 1935, the PWA “allotted approximately \$137,604,560 for school construction all over the country, including erection of new buildings, extensions on older schools, and repairs.”²⁴ Moreover, Harold Ickes, the influential director of the PWA, advocated for the contemporary movement, especially as it pertained to rural schools and facilities in small towns, stating that “the new rural schools, made possible by good roads, are quite as modern as the best city schools. Where it was necessary to have eight one-room schools in the past, there is now a single eight-room school” and that “the larger and modern building has a marked effect upon the health and attendance and in it is housed far superior equipment, both for education and recreation. Moreover, the consolidated schools serve importantly as a community center for the adult life of the area” where “the same rooms in which the children are taught...can be used to give people of the farms an opportunity for recreational, educational, and cultural activities hitherto denied to them.”²⁵

Construction of the new Owingsville Consolidated School plant began during the summer of 1938 and was initially financed through the WPA. The Bath County School Corporation was the initial holding company in the financing. By December 1938, the concrete foundation had been completed, and the project was transferred from the WPA to the PWA. It was not uncommon in Kentucky for a single school project to involve more than one New Deal agency in sequence, with one agency, such as the state relief agency or the WPA, breaking ground and/or handling site work and labor, and another finishing the construction activities.²⁶ At this point, Bath Fiscal Court also began serving as the holding company for the board of education. The A. J. Verville Construction Company of Maysville was awarded a contract through the fiscal court for the remaining work on the school plant for \$112,189. The building was constructed primarily of steel, concrete, and brick, with wood used for the roof framing, window sashes on the principal facade, and doors.²⁷ The construction of this building was typical of PWA-funded education buildings throughout Kentucky. Such buildings tended to be dominated by “traditional architecture of the Colonial period” and emphasized the use of brick and concrete with an increasing emphasis on fire-resistant construction, hence the heavy use of steel.²⁸ Further, during the first quarter of 1939, the Supreme Electric Company of Danville was awarded the contract for electrical work on the new Owingsville school building for \$5,362.34. George E. Blanford of Springfield, Kentucky, received the contract for the building's heating and plumbing systems for \$16,229.²⁹

²⁴ Ickes, Harold L. *Back to Work: The Story of PWA*. New York: MacMillan Company, 1935:91.

²⁵ *Ibid*:90.

²⁶ Kennedy & Johnson, *The New Deal Builds*

²⁷ “Buildings Not To Be Occupied Until Sept., Supt. Horton Says” *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY), January 25, 1940. 1.

²⁸ Kennedy & Johnson, *The New Deal Builds*, 39.

²⁹ “Contract for Mechanical Work on School Let,” *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY), March 16, 1939, 1.

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Bath County High School under construction, ca. 1939.



Bath County High School under construction, ca. 1939. Note PWA sign to the right.

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Construction of the new Owingsville school building did not always run smoothly. In March of 1939, steel workers were installing steel trusses and columns to construct the school gymnasium. A hoisting apparatus failed, allowing a 70-foot steel truss to fall, knocking over a steel column onto Eddie Moore's legs. Moore was a steel worker out of Ashland. Sadly, he passed away later that night from his injuries.³⁰

Nearing the very end of 1939, the new Owingsville school was completed, though it would not officially open to students until the following year. In January of 1940, P.W.A. resident engineer George Keiffer performed the inspection. He was joined by the architect John T. Gillig, the county Superintendent W. Witten Horten, and the Bath County school entities involved.³¹



Bath County High School, ca. 1940s.

³⁰ "Fatal Accident at New School Building," *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY), March 30, 1939, 1.

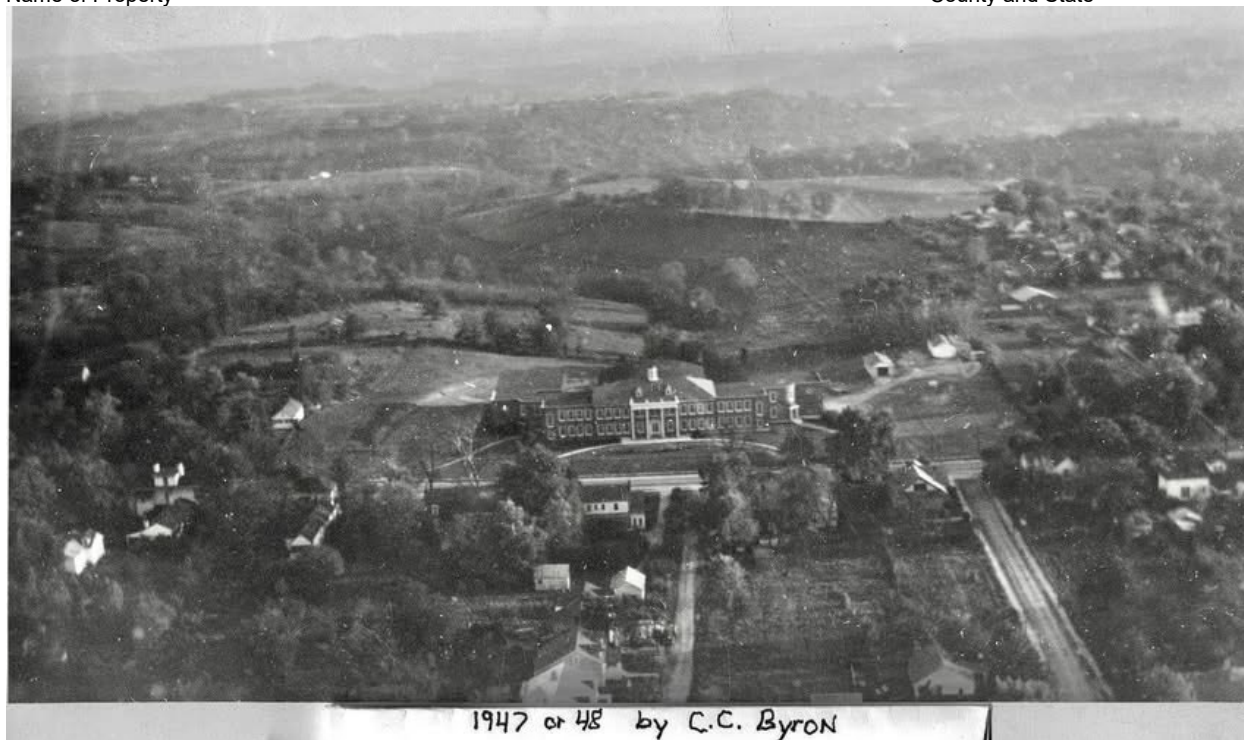
³¹ "Buildings Not To Be Occupied Until Sept. Supt. Horton Says" *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY), January 25, 1940, 1,

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Aerial showing the Bath County High School and associated storage building, ca. 1947.

In 1940, the new Owingsville Consolidated School opened to students. As previously mentioned, Bath County schools did not consolidate in the way as many of the other counties throughout the state. While other counties consolidated into a grade-based system, Bath County consolidated into regional schools that served several grades in one building. As such, when the new Owingsville Consolidated School opened, it offered grades 1 through 12. The increased offerings of the new school, its size, and the early consolidation efforts in the county led to a rapid increase in enrolled students at Owingsville Consolidated School. In 1938, two years before the school opened, the previous Owingsville educational building boasted of a record enrollment of only 220 pupils, with 135 in grades 1-8 and 85 in high school, while, less than a decade after it opened, the new school had over 1000 students, with 828 in grades 1-8 and 183 in high school.³²

Just thirteen years after the Owingsville Consolidated School opened, the first round of consolidation moves occurred on the long road to full, county-wide, high school consolidation. In 1953, the high school students at the Salt Lick Consolidated School were absorbed into the Owingsville Consolidated School. Shortly after this consolidation, the Owingsville Consolidated School campus expanded, but not with an addition to the current school plant, but with the construction of a new, purpose-built building just to the west of the school, the Vocational Agriculture building.

³² "Large Enrollment at City School," *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY) September 8, 1938; "1,011 Enroll This Week In Owingsville Consolidated School," *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY) September 8, 1949.

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The construction of the Vocational Agriculture building was an important event in Bath County. While on the surface, it appears that it was constructed because the Owingsville Consolidated School was growing in enrollment through the absorption of other schools, which was in part accurate, the primary driver was a larger expansion beyond a traditional academic curriculum to provide the vocational subjects that Kentucky increasingly expected county high schools to offer by the mid-20th century. Several key pieces of legislation over the preceding decades encouraged the construction of such a building, such as the Smith-Hughes National Vocational Education Act of 1917, the George-Deen Act of 1936, and the George-Barden Act of 1946, all of which promoted an increased focus on teaching agriculture, trades, industry, and home economics and, in turn, offered federal funding.³³ Prior to the construction of the new building, the Owingsville Consolidated School offered such training, but as funds became available and increased space was proven necessary, for industry-specific technologies and instruction, the separate facility was built.

In 1963, a decade after absorbing the high school students from Salt Lick, Bath County schools instituted a much larger consolidation effort. In the same year, 1963, Sharpsburg Consolidated School, which had combined with Bethel a decade before, was integrated with the Owingsville Consolidated School, the Owingsville Elementary School was opened which moved all students grades 1-8 who were previously enrolled in the local consolidated school to a new building just down the road, and the Owingsville Consolidated School was renamed Bath County High School, reflecting its prominence as the one public high school in the county.³⁴

Over the years since the building was constructed, the Bath County High School has hosted events for the local community and surrounding region as well as provided educational offerings for Bath County citizens, all in addition to its service as a high school and later a middle school. Community gatherings, regional sporting events, plays, pageants, and fraternal social events all occurred here, mostly in the gymnasium, as it was a centrally located facility with ample space and an auditorium.³⁵ The school served as an important center of educational, recreational, commemorative, and civic activity for Owingsville and the surrounding Bath County community. Moreover, the Vocational Agriculture building, constructed in 1957 offered classes to adult farmers and veterans, in addition to its school-aged students.³⁶

A new Bath County high school was erected in 1988.³⁷ The school board decided as early as 1986 that grades 6, 7 and 8 should move into the old high school building, and it thus became a middle school, though high schoolers sometimes returned for certain classes like art, music, special education and P.E.³⁸

Evaluation of the Significance of the Property within the Historic Context

³³ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education: Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1966* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968)

³⁴ "A History of Bath County High School," Provided to the author from the Bath County History Museum Director and documented as "information from Bath County News-Outlook and Interviews.

³⁵ "American Legion Armistice Program." *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY) November 16, 1944.

³⁶ "Ag Building Now Being Used By Local School." *Bath County News-Outlook*, (Owingsville, KY) April 4, 1957.

³⁷ Kentucky Department of Education, *Bath County Schools District Facility Plan*, 3.

³⁸ "Academic Classrooms to Be Built First in New Bath County High School," *Bath County News-Outlook* (Owingsville, KY), October 2, 1986, 1.

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Bath County High School is an illustrative example of some of the most significant and lasting educational trends of Kentucky public school education in the 20th century. Beginning as a New Deal-era project of two significant federal New Deal agencies, the WPA and later the PWA, and continuing as a decades-long location for ongoing school consolidation in Bath County, the Bath County High School not only shows the significance of New Deal era construction projects but also the differing approaches some rural counties had to the consolidation movement of the interwar years and the mid-20th century.

New Deal agencies viewed the construction of schools and education related facilities as essential and a major part of their construction and funding efforts across the country and in Kentucky. This was further intensified for schools in rural counties where modern, functional facilities were lacking, when they even existed at all. The construction of Bath County High School was indicative of the expanded role of federal relief and public-works programs in assisting financially constrained local governments with the modernization of school facilities. In Bath County, the need for a new, centrally located consolidated school was paramount. As such, the new school was not solely a response to unemployment, as was the case for other New Deal programs, but it embodied the progressive-era objectives of improving access to education, replacing inadequate or obsolete school facilities, and providing modern instructional spaces for increasingly diversified curricula. However, consolidation was not something that occurred overnight.

Bath County High School is significant for its central role in the long-term consolidation and expansion of public education in Bath County. Its construction occurred during a period when Kentucky counties were increasingly replacing numerous small, dispersed schools with larger consolidated institutions. And although in Bath County, unlike many other Kentucky counties, this was an incremental process that began with regional consolidated schools that served all grades instead of centrally located secondary educational facilities and regional primary educational facilities, due in large part to transportation limitations, the Owingsville facility became a focal point in that process and helped establish Owingsville as the county's principal educational center. True to the ideologies of the contemporary consolidation movement, the grade-based consolidation model was the eventual goal. As enrollment increased and transportation networks made centralized schooling more practical, Bath County High School was able to fully realize the decades-long consolidation efforts in Bath County, from the absorption of one school to the construction of new facilities to accommodate the growing vocational agricultural program, and the eventual inclusion of every public high school student in the county. All of this has reinforced the consolidation movement, the transition from locally based schools toward a countywide educational system. The ongoing maintenance of the building and the utilization of the site, from the only high school to the Bath County Middle School that shares a property with the central location of the Bath County Board of Education, has allowed the existing property to fully illustrate the continuing importance of this central location and the facilities therein to Bath County education and the incarnation of school consolidation in the county.

**Evaluation of the Integrity Between the Significance and the Property's Physical Condition:
How the property meets the Public Schools in Kentucky MPS's Registration Requirements**

The Registration Requirements defined in the *Historic Public schools of Kentucky MPD* provide the basis for eligibility of all schools in Kentucky. Bath County High School firmly falls within

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the property type **Late 19th and Early 20th Century School Buildings**, identified in that document. The Registration Requirements of the MPD serve as the definition for Integrity standards for the particular Property Type. The following is an excerpt from the Registration Requirements for Late 19th and Early 20th Century School Buildings:

it is somewhat common for these resources to undergo large-scale additions as enrollment surpassed capacity and these sympathetic additions will meet these registration requirements. Only large-scale unsympathetic alterations and additions to the buildings, or other substantial modifications that result in the considerable loss of integrity and undeniable changes to the resource's form and massing, will nullify the eligibility of these resources under this Multiple Property Nomination. Such disqualifying changes must result in the resource's inability to convey its significance under this Property Type under Criterion C, such as removing all or most of the building's character defining features, large-scale unsympathetic additions that detract from the original building's significance or appearance, or the relocation of a resource.

In order to evaluate integrity, one must first make a judgement on the historic significance outlined in the context and evaluation above, and then one must recognize how the physical resource conveys its significance. As such, the evaluation judges the relationship between significance and materials, and is not just an observation of intactness.

In the Registration Requirements for this property type, which specifically calls out and includes New Deal-era buildings, it is expressly articulated that sympathetic additions are to be expected in order to continue to appropriately educate schoolchildren as enrollment, technological advances, and updated philosophies dictate. These additions should occur off the side or rear facades, as is the case with the Bath County High School, leaving the primary, historic façade completely intact. Moreover, these additions are related to the ongoing consolidation efforts happening in Bath County, further fulfilling the purpose of such consolidated schools, which were meant to absorb students from a larger geographic area and to evolve and grow as necessary to remain relevant and accommodating. Furthermore, the property as a whole, which includes three other buildings, two of which are Contributing, combines to tell the story of the ongoing consolidation efforts of the district. In essence, the Bath County High School retains excellent integrity and is able to adequately convey the significance of an interwar consolidated New Deal-era building.

Bath County High School retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The school retains integrity of location and association, as it remains on its original site and has continuously functioned as an educational facility throughout its history. Its setting also remains intact, characterized by a spacious parcel that continues to accommodate both the school building, adjacent educational buildings, and recreational facilities, demonstrating the principles of the school consolidation movement that encouraged large sites capable of accommodating future growth and student recreation. The building retains integrity of design through its distinctive "E"-type plan, overall massing, principal façade, and historic fenestration patterns. Additions constructed in 1971 and 2006 were concentrated at the rear and along one of the projecting wings, allowing the original plan and principal façade to remain clearly dominant. The school also retains integrity of materials and workmanship through its historic brick masonry, concrete and steel construction, decorative masonry details, and interior features such as built-in wood shelving. Although some materials, including doors and windows,

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have been replaced with contemporary units, the original window openings, configurations, and overall fenestration patterns remain intact and continue to convey the building's historic character. Collectively, the retention of its historic form, materials, architectural detailing, site, and continued educational use preserves the school's integrity of feeling, allowing it to remain recognizable as a New Deal-era consolidated school.

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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 # _____

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Bath County, Kentucky

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_____ 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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BHO 22

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.1 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 38.143081

Longitude: -83.769919

Verbal Boundary Description

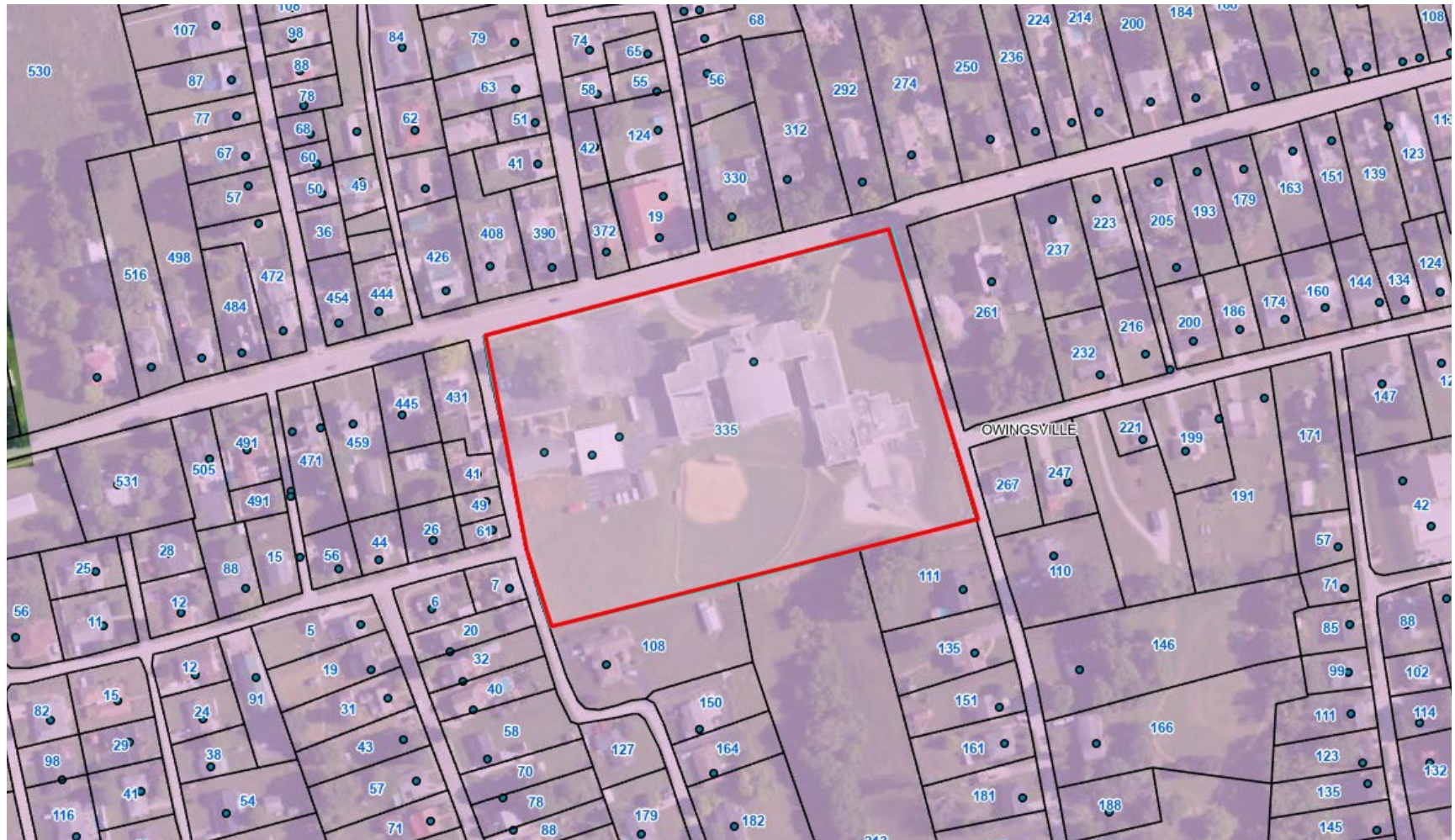
Beginning at the southwest corner of W. Main St. and Sherman Ct. and continuing west approximately 680 feet to the southeast corner of W. Main St. and John Stan St., then continuing south along the east side of John Stan St approximately 500 feet south to the corner of the school's parcel boundary and the property boundary of the neighboring residential building to the south, then east approximately 720 feet to the west side of Sherman Ct. at the corner of the school's parcel boundary and the property boundary of the neighboring residential building to the south, and then north to the point of the beginning, encompassing the entirety of Parcel ID 043-10-13-001.00 in Bath County, Kentucky.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the entirety of the original school's property boundary in addition to the moderate expansion west that occurred in later years.

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Site Plan/Parcel Map

Bath County High School (Historic Public Schools of Kentucky MPD)

Name of Property

Bath County, Kentucky

County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Bath County Board of Education

street & 335 W. Main St

number

telephone

city or Owingsville

KY

town

state

zip code 40360

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Wes Cunningham, MA, Sr. Principal Investigator History/Architecture, Director of National Register Nominations & Research

organization: Pinion Advisors

street & number: 1541 Frankfort Ave

city or town: Louisville state: Kentucky zip code: 40206

e-mail: wcunningham@pinionadvisors.com

telephone: 502-807-0575

date: August 2026

name/title: Emily Giurgevich, MHP

organization: Pinion Advisors

street & number: 541 Frankfort Ave

city or town: Louisville state: Kentucky zip code: 40206

e-mail: egiurgevich@pinionadvisors.com

date: August 2026

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Bath County High School

City or Vicinity: Owingsville

County: Bath County

State: Kentucky

Photographer: Emily Giurgevich

Date Photographed: June 2026

1 of 39: View of the north facade; facing south

2 of 39: View of the north facade central entrance; facing south.

3 of 39: View of the east wing; facing southwest

4 of 39: View of the east wing entrance; facing southwest

Bath County High School (Historic Public Schools of Kentucky MPD)

Bath County, Kentucky

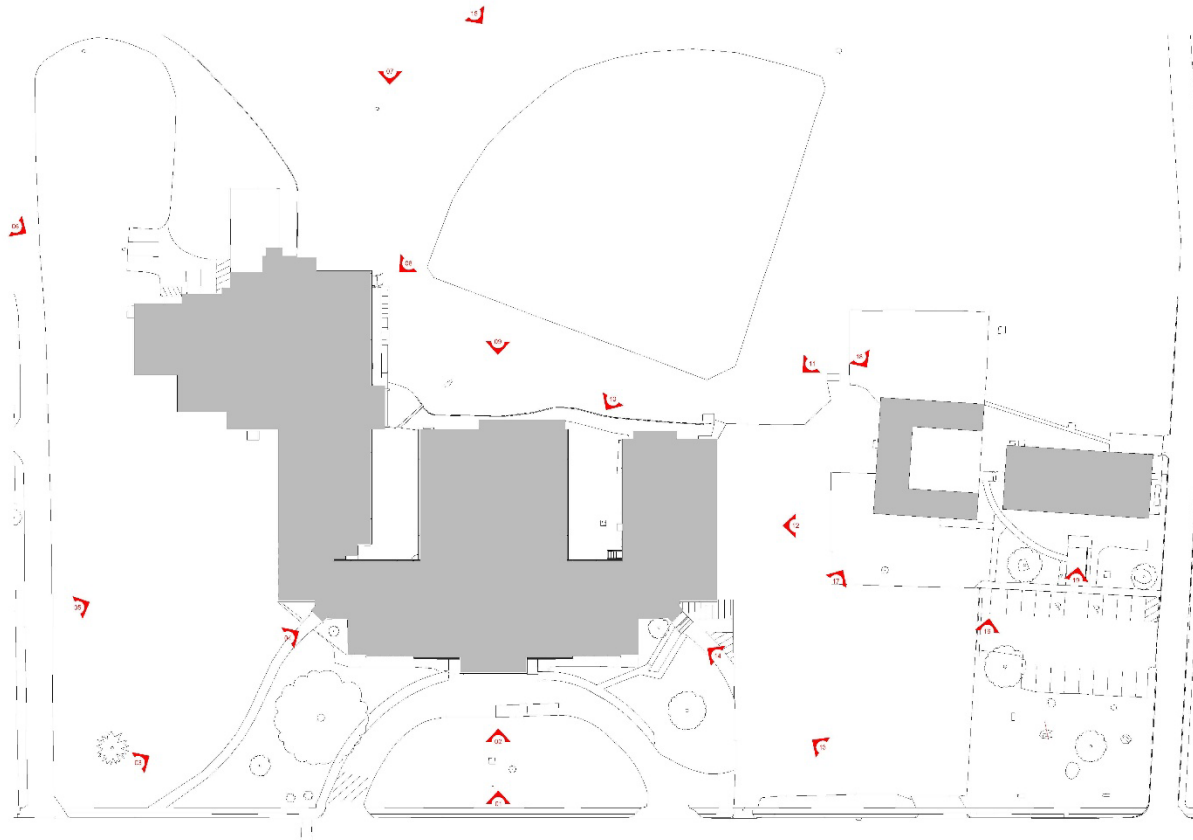
Name of Property

County and State

- 5 of 39: View of the east wing; facing southwest
- 6 of 39: View of the east wing; facing west
- 7 of 39: View of the south facade; facing north
- 8 of 39: View of the east wing on the south facade; facing northeast
- 9 of 39: View of the gymnasium on the south facade; facing north
- 10 of 39: View of the gymnasium and east wing on the south facade; facing northeast
- 11 of 39: View of the west and south facades; facing northeast
- 12 of 39: View of the west facade; facing east
- 13 of 39: View of the west wing; facing southeast
- 14 of 39: View of the west wing entrance; facing southeast
- 15 of 39: View of the baseball field; facing west
- 16 of 39: View of Bath County Vocational Agriculture Building; north facade; facing south
- 17 of 39: View of Bath County Vocational Agriculture Building; northeast corner; facing southwest
- 18 of 39: View of Bath County Vocational Agriculture Building; southeast corner; facing northwest
- 19 of 39: View of Bath County Board of Education Building; north facade; facing south
- 20 of 39: View of the lower level room; facing north
- 21 of 39: View of a locker room on the lower level; facing northwest
- 22 of 39: View of an administration office; facing west
- 23 of 39: View of administration office's built-in shelves; facing south
- 24 of 39: View of interior classroom; facing south
- 25 of 39: View of interior classroom's built-in shelving; facing south
- 26 of 39: View of interior classroom; facing north
- 27 of 39: View of the interior east wing's north entrance; facing east
- 28 of 39: View of interior staircase in the west principal corridor; facing north
- 29 of 39: View of the interior of the west wing principal corridor; facing west
- 30 of 39: View of the girls' restroom in the east wing, main level; facing northeast
- 31 of 39: View of the gymnasium stage; facing north
- 32 of 39: View of the gymnasium interior; facing southwest
- 33 of 39: View of the interior transition to the 1970 addition; facing east
- 34 of 39: View of the cafeteria; facing west
- 35 of 39: View of the cafeteria; facing southeast
- 36 of 39: View of the cafeteria kitchen; facing south
- 37 of 39: View of the music room; facing east
- 38 of 39: View of the music room office; facing northwest
- 39 of 39: View of recreation storage building; facing southwest

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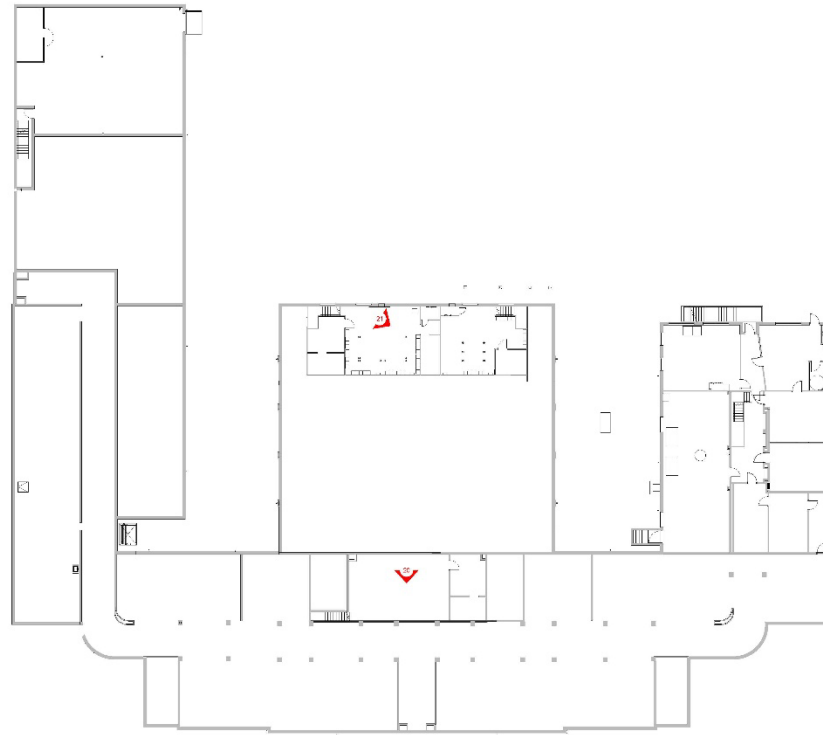
Bath County, Kentucky
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1 SITE PLAN
SCALE: NTS

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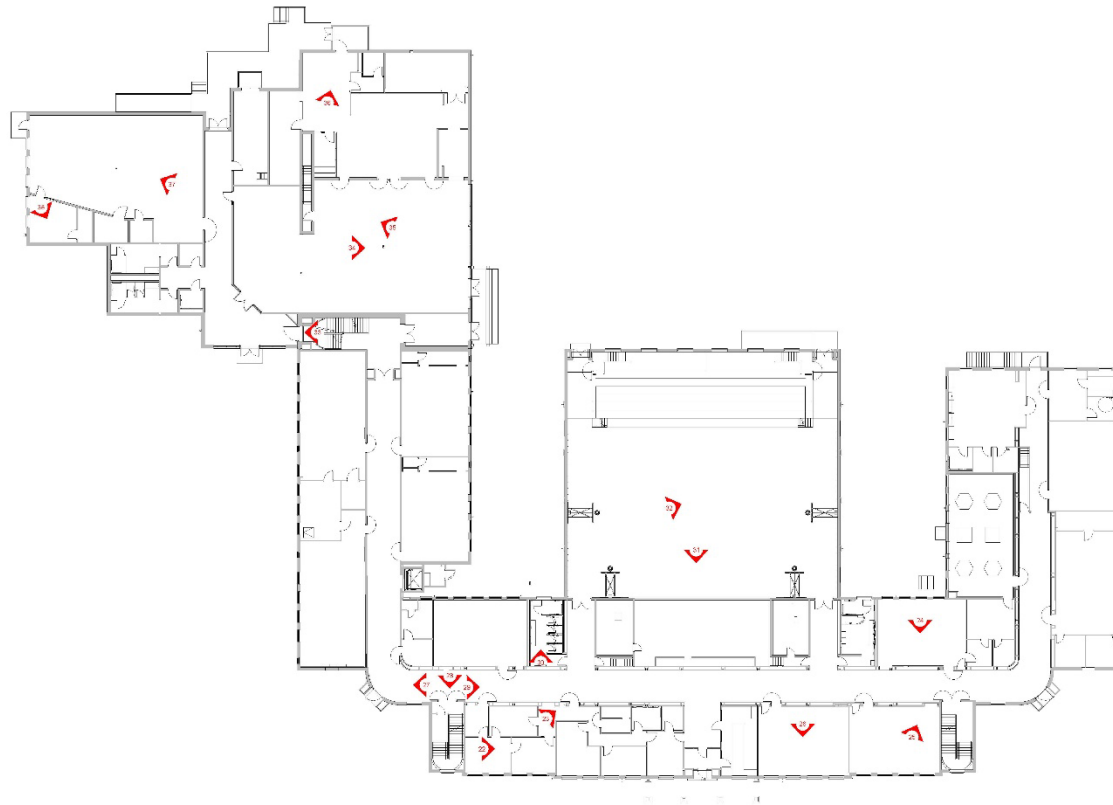
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1 LOWER LEVEL
SCALE: NTS

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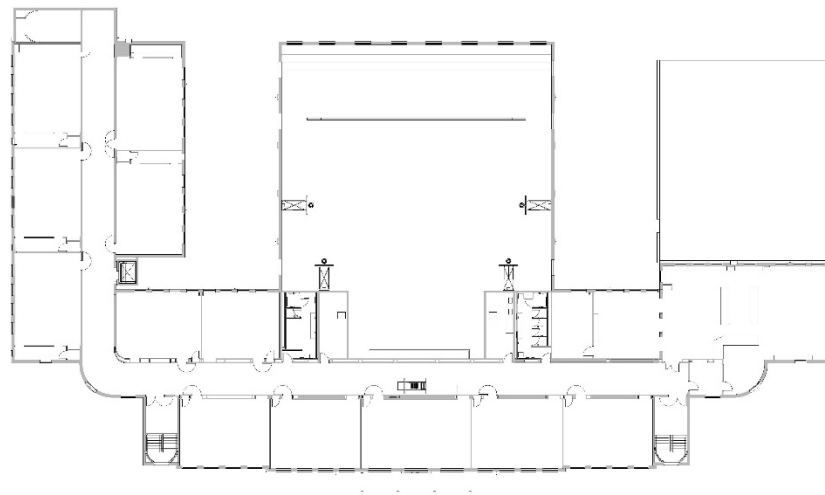
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1 FIRST FLOOR
SCALE: NTS

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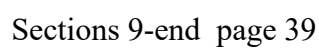
Bath County, Kentucky
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1 SECOND FLOOR
SCALE: NTS

Bath County, Kentucky

County and State

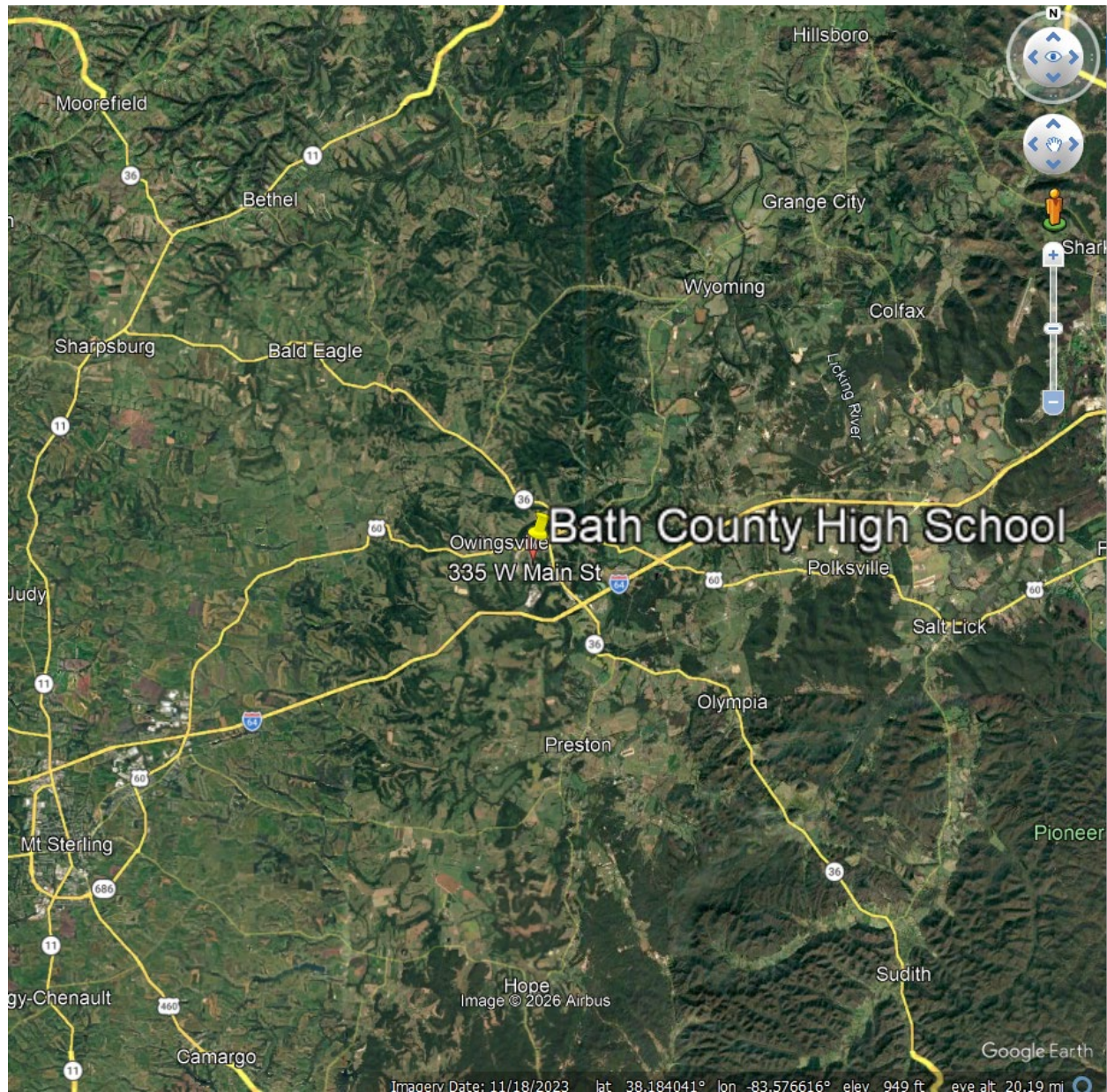


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Wide Area map depicting location of Bath County High School, Owingsville, and nearby towns