NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name First Avenue School

other names School # 12 District 3; AA-2357

2. Location

street & number 13 SW First Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Glen Burnie ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21060

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☑ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-9-07

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

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 the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- X building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

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

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)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Classical Revival
Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
roof Slate
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation 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)

X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Education
Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1899-1932

Significant Dates

1899, 1917

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edward Woodfall, builder (1899 section)

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 files (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
x Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Anne Arundel County Office of Environmental and Cultural Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre Relay, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	359395	4336135	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sherri Marsh
Organization Anne Arundel County date October 2004
street & number 2664 Riva Road telephone (410) 222-7441
city or town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Baldwin Homes, Inc.
street & number 277K Peninsula Farm Road telephone 410-544-2200
city or town Arnold state MD zip code 21012

Paperwork Reduction 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. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description Summary:

The First Avenue School is located in northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in the town of Glen Burnie, approximately five miles south of Baltimore city. The large classically inspired building is prominently situated on a mostly residential street, one block west of the town's central business district. An assortment of early 20th-century dwellings, public and commercial buildings characterize the immediate neighborhood. The First Avenue School displays two periods of construction. The original section was built in 1899. This brick, one-story, two-room, hip-roofed building now serves as the rear ell. In 1917 the large brick, two-story, gable-roof, Classical Revival-style building was added to the front (north) of the original school. The 1917 addition more than quadrupled the school's size and now dominates the building. The exterior of the 1917 section has not significantly changed since its construction. The rear 1899 building has experienced a series of alterations, but when considered as one entity the First Avenue School is in very good condition and possesses a high degree of integrity.

General Description:

The First Avenue School is located on a quiet street within the busy and generally congested Baltimore suburb of Glen Burnie. The school stands on the south side of First Avenue, near the town's historic center. The surrounding area contains a cohesive and intact collection of early-20th-century domestic and civic architecture. Many nice bungalows, Cape Cod and American Four-squares dwellings line First Avenue and the adjacent streets. Most display either Colonial Revival or Craftsman-style embellishments. Several fine Colonial and Classical Revival-style commercial and civic buildings are located within the pedestrian-friendly central business district, one block east of the school.

The First Avenue School features two distinct building episodes; specifically a 1917 brick, gable roof, Classical Revival-style front section, and the original 1899 one-story, brick, hip-roof, Colonial Revival-style building that now serves as a rear dependency. These sections measure approximately 100' x 30' and 40' x 33' respectively. The original slate shingle roof survives on the 1917 section while asphalt shingles are found on the older part of the school.

The elegant and dominant front section has an I-shaped plan composed of a 50' lateral center block, flanked on either side by a 25'-wide, front-gabled projecting wing. The wings' steep roof pitch and segmental parapets introduce elements associated with the Tudor Revival fashion to an otherwise Classical Revival-style building.

The front section's central, lateral, block has a low-pitch roof and flush eaves. A plain wide frieze board assumes the place of the original dentilated cornice. Walls are laid in Flemish bond above the water table and 1:5 common bond below. A simple course of soldier bricks gives the effect of water table and belt course. Stone or concrete coping accents the parapets.

The principal entrance is centered on the front façade at grade, and is the building's most dominant feature. An assortment of traditional classical embellishments, including swags and wreaths, decorate the arched opening. The door surround features a full entablature with dentilated cornice and fluted pilasters. Original sidelights are now enclosed. The modern metal and glass doors detract from the otherwise attractive opening.

Windows are wooden, 8/8, double-hung sash types, spaced at regular intervals. Five openings illuminate the second level of the façade's center block, while on the first story two windows flank the front door. The front-gabled wings have one window in each story. The upper openings are very elaborate and feature a tripartite window and compound architrave beneath a recessed arch. An ornamental, cast-iron, faux balcony provides further decoration.

The wing's longitudinal walls feature four equally spaced windows on each level. In addition, two windows are present at basement level. Cornice treatment is the same as on the façade. A wide, rectangular, plywood board, echoing the cornice treatment, is situated between the two stories. This appears to be a decorative treatment.

The original 1899 building is located in back (south) of the 1917 section and is not readily visible from First Avenue. The original one-story school measures 40' x 33' and is nestled between the projecting wings of the 1917 section. The hipp roof features overhanging eaves, nicely finished with a dentilated box cornice. A tall, 1950s chimney projects above the roofline on the south side, while metal ventilator is located on the ridgeline.

Walls are laid up in Flemish bond. Glazed headers are liberally but randomly used on the three exposed walls. The 1899 building's upper walls are one brick width thinner than the base, and the resulting setback gives the illusion of a water table. Bricks used in original school are distinctly softer and lighter in color than those employed in the front building. A significant number of bricks have deteriorated and small stress cracks are evident in several areas.

Window openings in the rear wall and basement level are enclosed with hard modern brickwork. Widows on the east and west side of the 1899 section are fitted with mid-to-late 20th century aluminum and glass replacements. There are no doors, but a bulkhead entrance survives at the west corner of the south wall.

In general, the First Avenue School exterior remains in good condition and largely intact. The 1917 section is particularly well persevered. The interior, however, has undergone repeated and extensive renovations, including changes to the floor plan. With the exception of the staircase and the interior front door surround, no original interior fabric remains.

The building was recently used as a beauty school and church; current plans call for conversion to condominiums.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The First Avenue School is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. The building achieves eligibility under Criterion A for its association with several important historic trends, including community development and education. The First Avenue School is important for its association with the early development and growth of the Baltimore suburb of Glen Burnie, Maryland. In addition, the school reflects a critical change in school building philosophy taking place in the early 20th century; specifically closing small, local schools and constructing large, regional consolidated schools. The building is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural merit and associations. The school represents a distinctive type and style, and is associated with an important local architect and builder.

The oldest part of the First Avenue School dates to 1899. Constructed a decade after the town was platted, it represents one of Glen Burnie's oldest surviving examples of civic architecture.[1] It was built and probably designed by Edward Woodfall. The English-born Woodfall was a noted local architect and builder. He was also a Glen Burnie resident and constructed many of the community's earliest homes and public buildings. The First Avenue School assumed its present form in 1917. In that year a large Classical Revival-style building was constructed in front of the original school. The new section, also constructed by Woodfall, was built according to a standardized plan.[2] Standardized plans achieved widespread popularity in the later half of the 19th century. An expedient and economical alternative to an architect, standardized plans were widely used throughout the country for both public and domestic building construction. Variations of the First Avenue School plan were used for at least two other Anne Arundel County Schools.

Resource History and Historic Context:

History of Glen Burnie

With a present population of more than 38,000, Glen Burnie represents a successful exercise in real estate speculation. Glen Burnie is a late-19th century planned suburb and takes its is name from the town's developers and founding family. Glen Burnie was platted in 1889, on land owned by the Glen Family and then associated with the Curtis Creek Mining, Furnace and Manufacture Company.[3]

[1] Ruth P. Eason, *History of the Town of Glen Burnie* (Glen Burnie: Keuthe Library, Inc, 1972), 57.
[22] Anne Arundel County Board of County School Commissioners Minutes (1915-1916), p. 5.
[3] Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber GW 13, Folio 205 (1888), Anne Arundel County Court House, Annapolis, Maryland.

In 1854 the highly diversified William W. Glenn -- a newspaper publisher, lawyer and iron commission merchant -- acquired the bankrupt Curtis Creek Furnace. The assets of the defunct iron mine and furnace included 6,000 acres of land in northern Anne Arundel County, approximately five miles south of Baltimore City. Glen reincorporated the concern as the Curtis Creek Mining, Furnace and Manufacture Company, but did not resume operations. William Glenn's active support of the Confederacy during the Civil War led to charges of sedition and his eventually incarceration. Glenn subsequently fled to Canada and then to England. After the war her returned to Baltimore but made little effort at reviving the Curtis Creek operation.[4]

William Glenn died in 1876, leaving most of his business enterprises under the control his brother John. John Glenn, with the assistance of his son and nephew, Glenn attempted to revive the dormant Curtis Creek concern. These efforts were largely unsuccessful.[5]

In 1887 the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad initiated train service between Annapolis, Maryland's capital city, and Baltimore, its largest industrial and population center. The Short Line's right-of-way traveled through Curtis Creek Mining Furnace and Manufacturing Company land. In 1888 construction finally started on the Washington, Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad. The new railroad's right-of-way intersected the tracks of the Short Line south of Baltimore, also on mining company property.[6] The Glenn Family, already active in the Baltimore real estate market, understood the significance of the existing and proposed railroads. The value of the Curtis Creek land lay not in its iron deposits, but in its development potential.[7]

In 1889 John Glenn, Jr. and John M. Glenn, released plans for a 3,000-acre subdivision of the Curtis Creek property. The new suburban community was to be conveniently situated at the crossroads of the Short Line and Drum Point Railroads and the principal road between Annapolis and Baltimore.[8] The name "Glenburnie" referenced both the family's Scottish heritage and the name of their Baltimore County estate.[9] [10]

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[4] Mark Norton Schatz, "Glen Burnie—Our Heritage," *Chesapeake Arts Cultural Calendar* (Glen Burnie: Glen Burnie Improvement Association, 1987) 1.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Jack Kelbaugh, "By Water, Road, and Rail: The Early Railroads of Northern Anne Arundel County." *Anne Arundel County History Notes,* Part III, 23 no.3 (April 1992):10-13.
[7] Shatz, 1.
[8] The Washington, Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad Company declared bankruptcy in 1891, before construction was finished.
[9] The original spelling was "Glenburnie". The name was officially changed to two words in 1930.
[10] Schatz, 1.

The Glenns hired George Melvin of Annapolis to subdivide the property and Henry Mancha of Caroline County to market it. Land sales were administered through the Curtis Creek Mining and Manufacture Company. William F. Kuethe served as the company's real estate agent.[11]

Melvin's 1899 plat consisted of a square divided into 62 rectangular blocks, separated by 80'-wide streets and avenues. The Short Line Railroad ran through the town diagonally, from southwest to northeast. Light Street, now Crain Highway (Rt. 3) and the town's main street, bisected the subdivision in the opposite direction.

That same year the Short Line Railroad published a guide to promote land sales and, by extension, ridership along its route. The publication described the newly-founded Glen Burnie as a "most romantic and eligible tract". The booklet declared Glen Burnie "a favored spot" and optimistically predicted that in a few years "important interests and extensive population must center there". To promote sales, most of the 50' x 150' lots were offered at a modest $50. As further incentive some blocks were offered on installment.[12]

By 1895 the town consisted of a scattered mix of single-family dwellings, a general store and a few other commercial and industrial concerns. Many prime lots—purchased by speculators but not developed—remained vacant. This resulted in a scattered development pattern and lack of cohesion. Civic buildings were notably absent. Glen Burnie's first church was not constructed until 1900.[13] Developers, hoping to spur growth by fostering a sense of community, donated land for the construction of public buildings. In 1896 a town hall was erected and William Kuethe organized the Glen Burnie Savings and Loan Association.[14]

Despite an advantaged location, financial incentives, and appealing promises-- including the assurance that the area was free of malaria--Glen Burnie developed slowly. By 1896 the population had only reached 200 persons. This was less than the half the population of Centralia (Annapolis Junction), the relatively new but thriving railroad crossroads community located 10 miles southwest of Glen Burnie.[15] Population stagnated at this disappointing level for over a decade.

In the early part of the 20th century the economic stagnation plaguing the town finally gave way to expansion and commercial success. By the 1920s Glen Burnie was northern Anne Arundel

[11] Eason, 7.
[12] Linthicum, Sweetzer, "Anne Arundel Homes: Being a Description of Various Properties Lying Along the Route of the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line R.R.," (Baltimore: Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., 1889).
[13] Eason. 23
[14] Ibid..
[15] *Maryland and District of Columbia Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1896-1897* (Baltimore: R.L. Polk & Co.), pp. 487, 521.

County's commercial center and the southern part of the Baltimore metropolitan area.[16] A strong economy, popularity of suburban living and road improvements, particularly the completion of Crain Highway in the 1920s, combined to finally make Glen Burnie more like the thriving suburb its founders envisioned.

History of the First Avenue School

As early as 1893 the Glenn Family and interested parties urged the County Commissioners to build a school in the new community. It took six years to achieve this goal. Prior to 1899 Glen Burnie's school children attended the Parker Farm Schoool. Located 1 mile south of Glen Burnie, this one-room school was established in 1868. The County School Commission owned the land and building, and was reluctant to spend money to construct elsewhere. Opposition from Parker Farm School supporters also helped to prevent the school's relocation.[17]

In December 1893 arsonists destroyed the Parker Farm School. Supporters of a school in Glen Burnie seized the opportunity to lobby hard to relocate the school. Others, however, felt as strongly that the school should remain at the Parker Farm. In January 1896 the Anne Arundel County School Commissioners met to discuss the matter. A.S. Donaldson and R.W. Griffith presented a petition signed by 30 local citizens demanding the school stay in its original location. W.T. Shipley and Glen Burnie's marketing agent, Henry Mancha, presented a petition signed by 33 persons urging relocation to the village of Glen Burnie. The Commission decided in favor of rebuilding on the Parker Farm site.[18]

Within a couple of years the Anne Arundel County School Commissioners yielded to pressure and voted to build a school in Glen Burnie. In April 1899 School Commission took title to three lots on First Avenue. The Glen family provided the lots to the County for $1 for the expressed purpose of constructing a school. Edward Woodfall, an English-trained architect, builder and Glen Burnie resident constructed a two-room, brick school, officially designated as School #12 District 3.[19]

Edward Woodfall emigrated from London in 1886 and moved to Glen Burnie in 1889. His house at 100 Central Avenue was the first constructed within the boundaries of the Glen Burnie subdivision. It apparently proved a good advertisement as Woodfall went on to build many

[16] Schatz
[17] Lillian Dexter, "History of Area I Office Building," (Annapolis: Anne Arundel County Board of Education, 1974) 2-3.
[18] Anne Arundel County Board of County School Commissioners Minutes (1893-1901), pp. 15, 82. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.
[19] Dexter, 8.

houses in Glen Burnie, as well as some of the town's most important civic buildings. Woodfall's work includes St. Alban's Episcopal Church, the Masonic Temple, and the Warfield Methodist Church.[20]

Construction of the original First Avenue School started in 1899. It is significant as one of Glen Burnie's first civic building and is one of the town's earliest surviving examples of public architecture.[21] Woodfall designed the building in the Colonial Revival style, and its form set the tone many of public and commercial buildings that would follow.

The choice of the Colonial Revival style for the First Avenue School, as well as the majority of Glen Burnie's early public buildings, reflected a rekindled national interested in traditional American architecture. Historians interpret the Colonial Revival style's emergence in the fourth quarter of the 19th century as a nostalgic reaction to the socio-economic uncertainty of the Industrial Revolution and the extreme architectural exuberance that characterized that period. In this context, the Colonial Revival, and other classically inspired styles, represented a return to old-fashioned values and discipline.[22] The Colonial Revival style was also a popular choice for both domestic and public buildings, but was an especially popular choice for academic architecture.[23]

The newly constructed First Avenue School provided instruction for grades 1-7. Due to low enrollment only one of the two classrooms was initially used. Population increase in the early part of the 20-th century resulted in larger school enrollment. By the start of the second decade of the 20th century the once under-utilized First Avenue School approached maximum capacity.[24]

In 1916 the Glen Burnie Improvement Association lobbied the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, successor to the Board of School Commissioners, to expand the school. The request was approved and paid for with a $10,000 bond initiative.[25] Edward Woodfall, the builder of the original First Avenue School, received the commission for the addition.

The First Avenue School achieved its current configuration in 1917 with the completion of a 100' x 30' two-story brick addition. Attached to the front of the 1899 building, the new section

[20] Eason, 15.
[21] Anne Arundel County Historic Sites Survey file (Glen Burnie Survey District, AA-996). Anne Arundel County Office of Environmental and Cultural Affairs, Annapolis, Maryland.
[22] Mark Gelernter. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context*, University Press of New England, Hanover, NH (1999) p. 180.
[23] Paul Venable Turner. *Campus: An American Planning Tradition.* MIT Press Cambridge, Mass (1984).
[24] A history of Area 1 p. 5
[25] *First Annual Report of the Board of Education of Anne Arundel County for the year 1917* (1918). *p. 19 Maryland State Archives*

contained 4 large classrooms. Two classrooms remained in service in the original section. The 1916 Anne Arundel County School Commissioner's annual report states that 74 of the County's 80 schools had three or fewer classrooms.[26] With 6 classrooms, the First Avenue School was briefly one of the largest school's in Anne Arundel County.

The expansion of the First Avenue School was part of a major school construction campaign and a local expression of the national trend toward school consolidation. Eighteen schools were built or remodeled in Anne Arundel County between 1917 and 1920, with consolidated schools representing most of the new construction. Minutes of the Anne Arundel County Board of County School Commissioners and its successor, the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, criticized small rural schools and promoted consolidated schools as more efficient and creating a better learning and teaching environment.

Commissioners voted to expanded the First Avenue School in order to consolidate the enrollment from four regional rural schools at Glen Burnie. In the Commission's opinion, the location of Glen Burnie "as to railways, the State Boulevard and improved State Roads…[made] it an ideal place for the location of a public school of larger size than ordinary.[27] Children from the closed schools traveled to Glen Burnie, transported in "large and comfortable motor driven buses." [28]

The General Assembly authorized the Building Committee, whose membership included Edward Woodfall, to "procure and adopt suitable plans…for the erection of said school".[29] Where the plan was obtained is not recorded in the Commission's minutes or the Session Laws, and there are no Anne Arundel County Building Committee records at the Maryland State Archives. A hint about the source is found in the 1916 School Commission minutes. Minutes from that year report obtaining standardized school plans from the Georgia Board of Education, but there is no record of their subsequent use. [30] The First Avenue School addition was, however, definitely built according to a pre-existing plan. It closely resembles schools contemporaneously erected at Linthicum and Curtis Bay. The Board of Education's 1917 annual report states that all three were "built on standardized plans approved by the State Superintendent of Schools."

By 1917 the use of standardized plans was a well-established practice for both domestic and public architecture. Published treatises offering models for emulation date back to Palladio and

[26] *Ibid 29*
[27] Session Laws of the Maryland General Assembly (1916), Volume 534, Page 798. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.
[28] Third Annual Report of the Board of Education of Anne Arundel County for the year 1920 pp 19-21
[29] Session Laws of the Maryland General Assembly (1916), Volume 534, Page 798. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.
[30] *First Annual Report of the Board of Education of Anne Arundel County for the year 1917* (1918). *p. 21 Maryland State Archives*

Vitruvius, and the impact of published designs, starting in the 18th century and continuing into the twentieth, is widely acknowledge. [31] The federal government, through the Office of the Supervising Architect in the U.S. Treasury Department, used standardized plans in their projects. Anne Arundel County Board of Education, like were increasingly popular and cost-effective option that saved the steep cost of architectural fees. The three schools, though different in terms of size, display similarities with respect to style and details and likely came from the same source. All three are brick Classical Revival style buildings.

The new, enlarged school opened in 1917 to an enrollment of 92. That year only 3 of the 6 classrooms were used. The school's expansion, however, was not carried out for the need or exclusive benefit of the local neighborhood. By second decade of the 20th century Maryland had embraced the national trend toward school consolidation. Under consolidation, small one- and two-room schools, considered inefficient and sub-standard, were closed and the students transported to larger regional schools. Within two years the First Avenue School exceeded its capacity as it received the students displaced by the closure of four area schools. The addition of an 8th and 9th grade contributed to overcrowding.

Through 1922 older students attended in high school in Baltimore or Annapolis. In 1923 a new eight-room high school opened in Glen Burnie. Enrollment in the already over-crowded elementary school, however, was projected to outpace that of the high school for the foreseeable future. To alleviate the situation, administrators decided that in 1924 the two schools would exchange enrollments. The new high school became known as the Richard Henry Lee Elementary School and the First Avenue building became Glen Burnie High School.

In 1932 Glen Burnie received another new, consolidated high school. Students transferred to the new building leaving the First Avenue School unused for much of the 1930s. During the 1940s the building was converted to a war production training facility. After the war the building provided vocational education in association with Glen Burnie High School. In the 1950s it served as the Sunny Glen School for the Handicapped and in the 1970s as offices for the Anne Arundel County Board of Education. More recently it housed a beauty school and the Light Center Spiritualist Church. The building was recently sold and the new owner plans to convert the building into condominiums.

[31] Daniel D. Reiff. *Houses from Books: Treatises, Pattern books and Catalogues in American Architecture, 1738-1950: A History and Guide. The Pennsylvania State University Press. University Park, Pennsylvania 2000 p. 3*

Major Bibliographical References:

Anne Arundel County Board of County School Commissioners Proceedings: 1888-1916, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Anne Arundel County Board of County School Commissioners Minutes: 1888-1924, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

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Curley, Thomas J., *History of Glen Burnie*, An address delivered to the Glen Burnie Improvement Association. Tuesday February 10th, 1987.

Dexter, Lillian, History of Area I Office, Glen Burnie: Published by the Anne Arundel Board of Education, 1974.

Eason, Ruth P., History of the Town of Glen Burnie. Glen Burnie: Published by the Kuethe Library Inc, 1972.

O'Brien, Elizabeth Barthold, Glen Burnie LRT Extension Study: Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Phase II Architectural Resources Evaluation, produced by John Milner Associates, 1996.

Schatz, Mark, "A Glen Burnie History" The Chesapeake Arts Cultural Calendar (March/April 1984): p. 1.

Wiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper, American Architecture, Volume 2: 1860-1976. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1990. p.11.

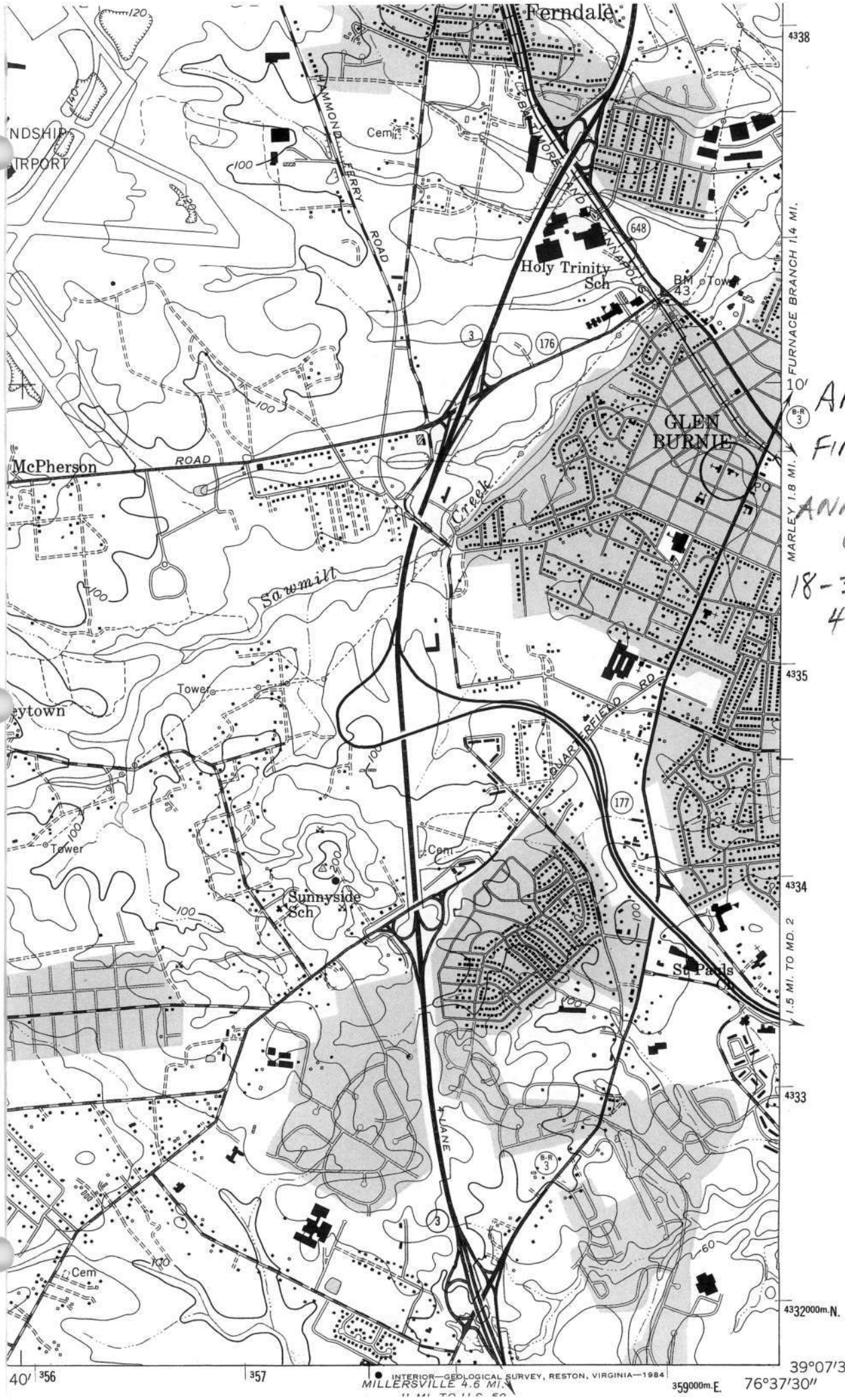
Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

Property known as 13 SW First Avenue, shown on Anne Arundel County Tax Map 9F, block 22 parcel 168, lots 7-11 containing 15,000 sq. ft.

Boundary Justification:

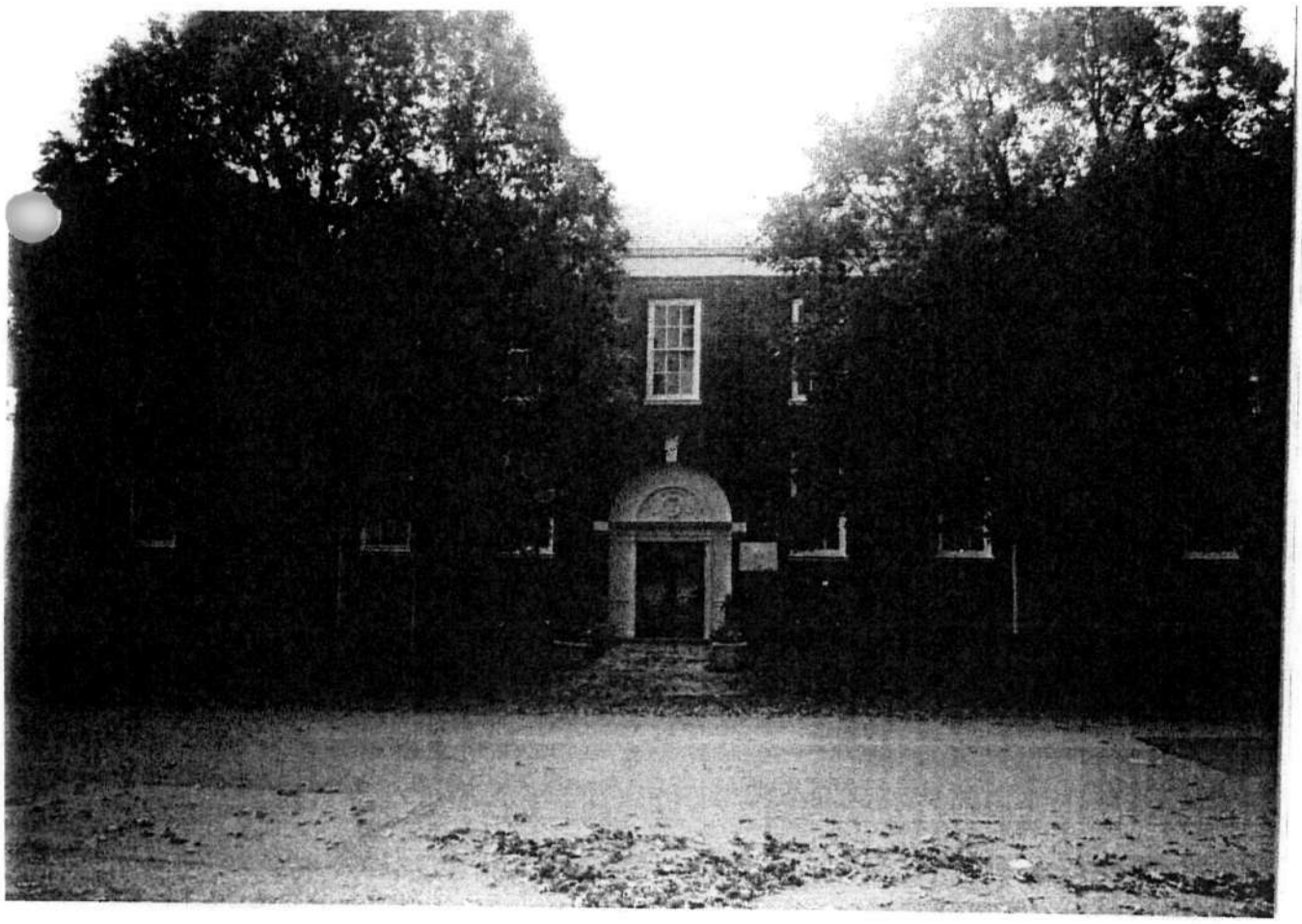
The nominated property corresponds to the suburban lots historically associated with the resource.

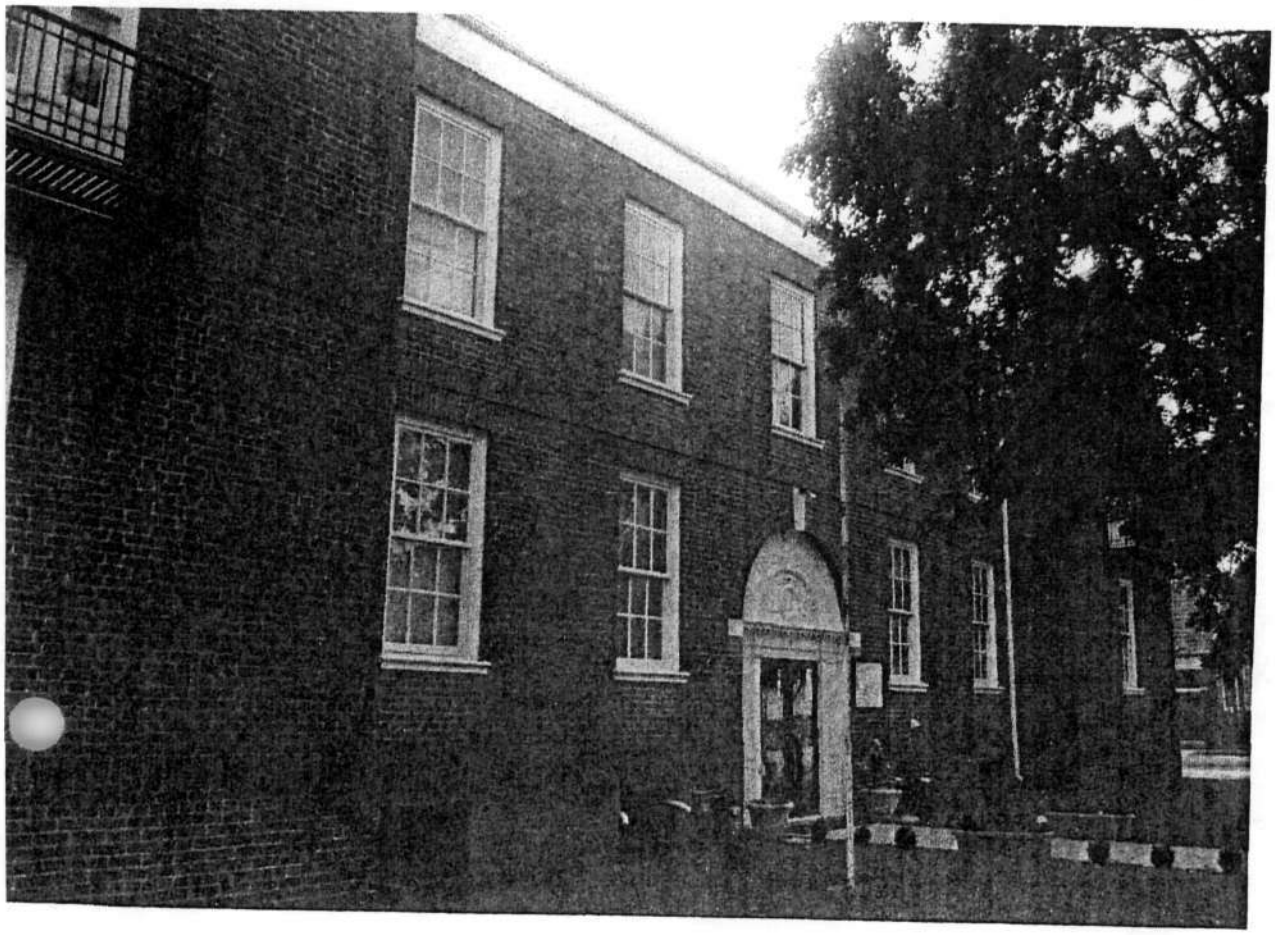


AA-2357
FIRST AVENUE SCHOOL, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD
18-359395-4336135

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1984

AA-2357





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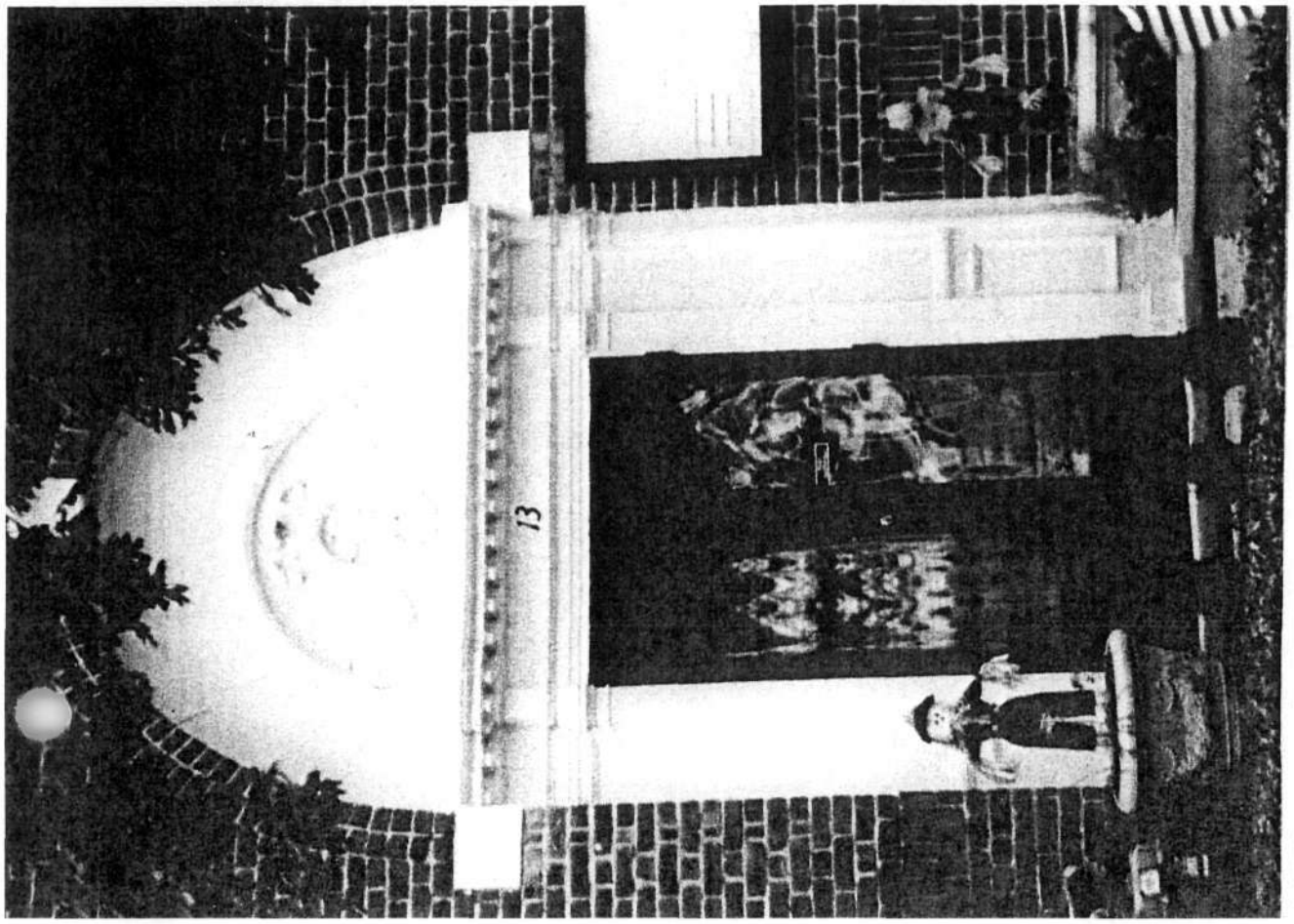

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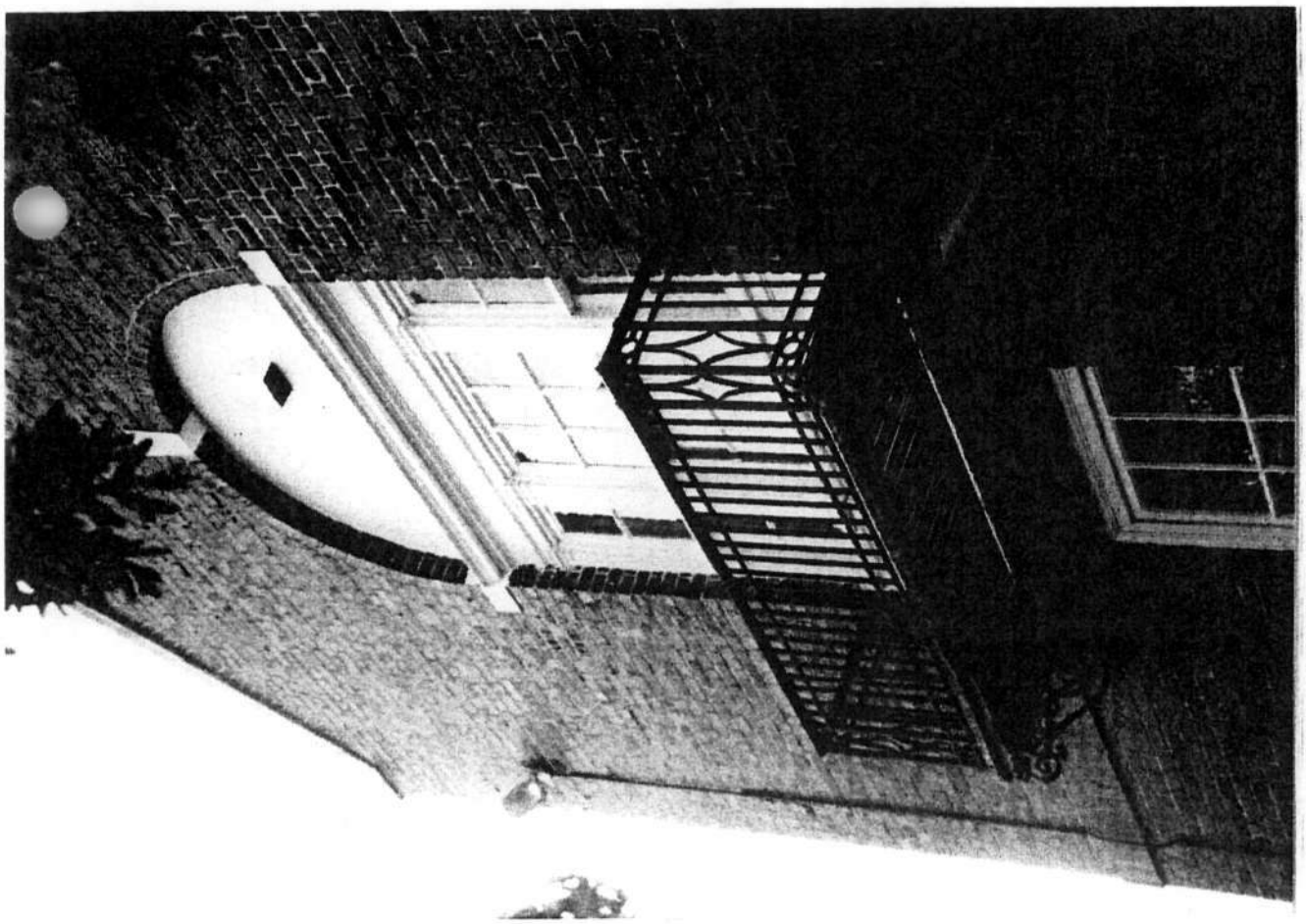

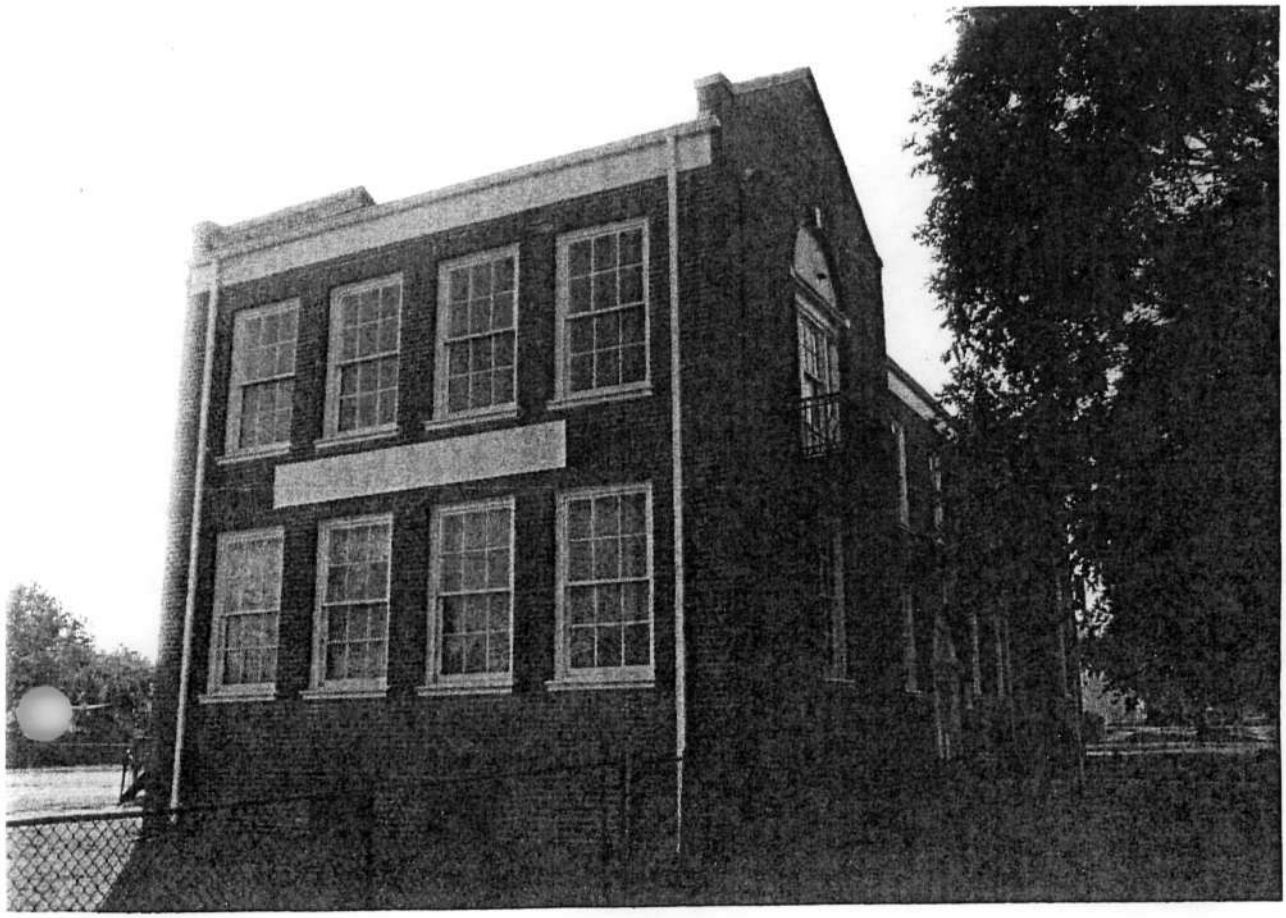

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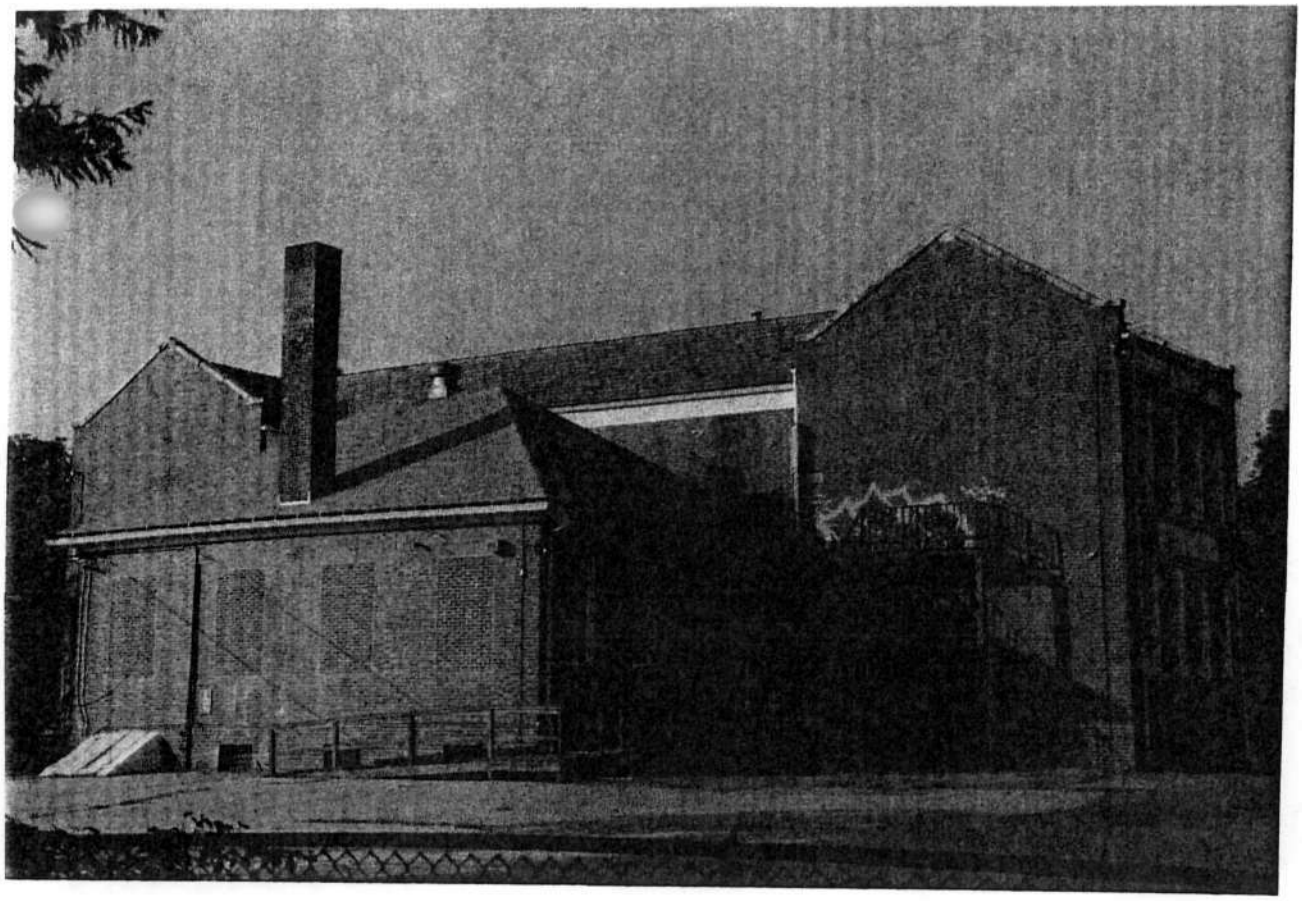

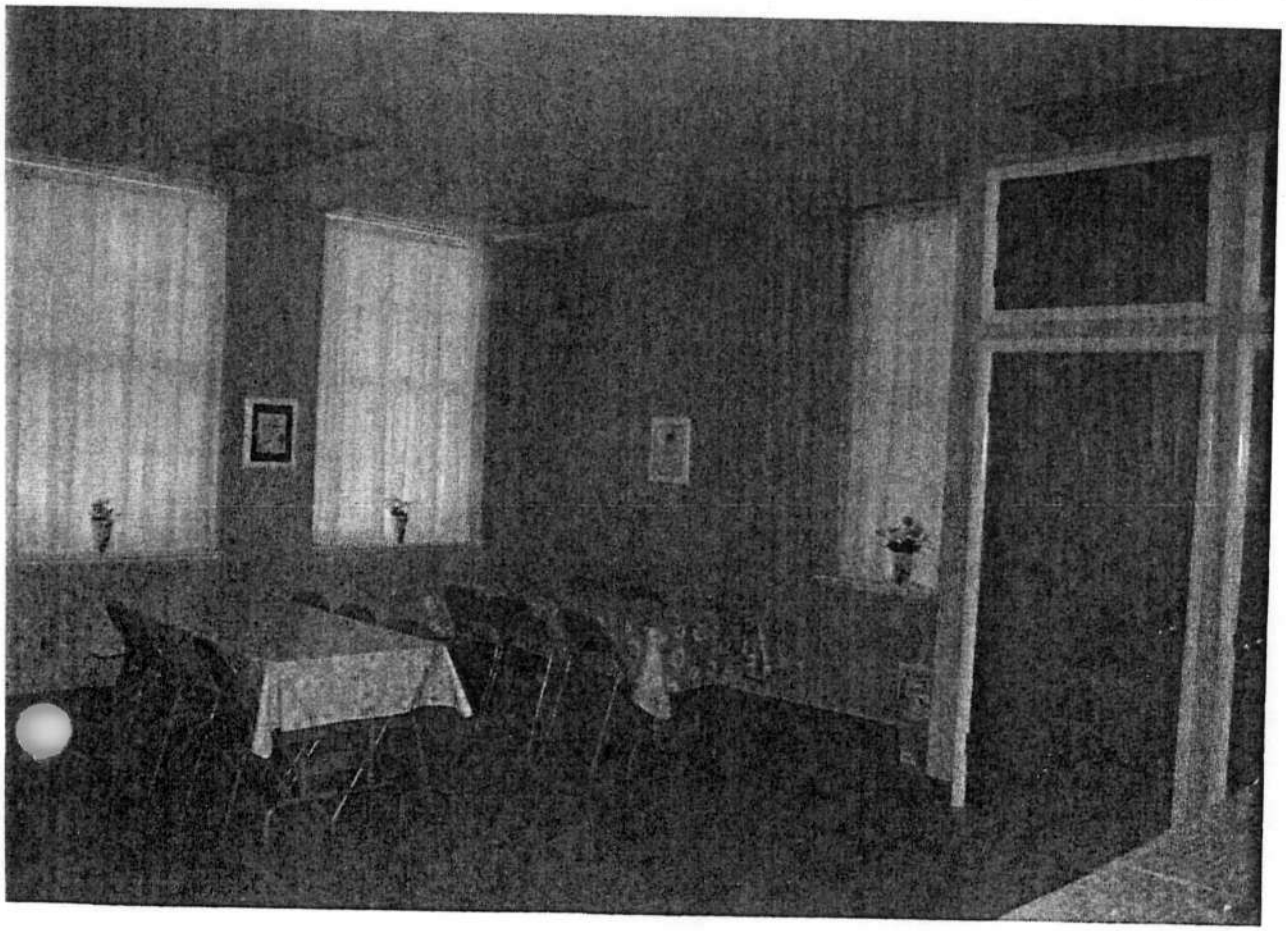

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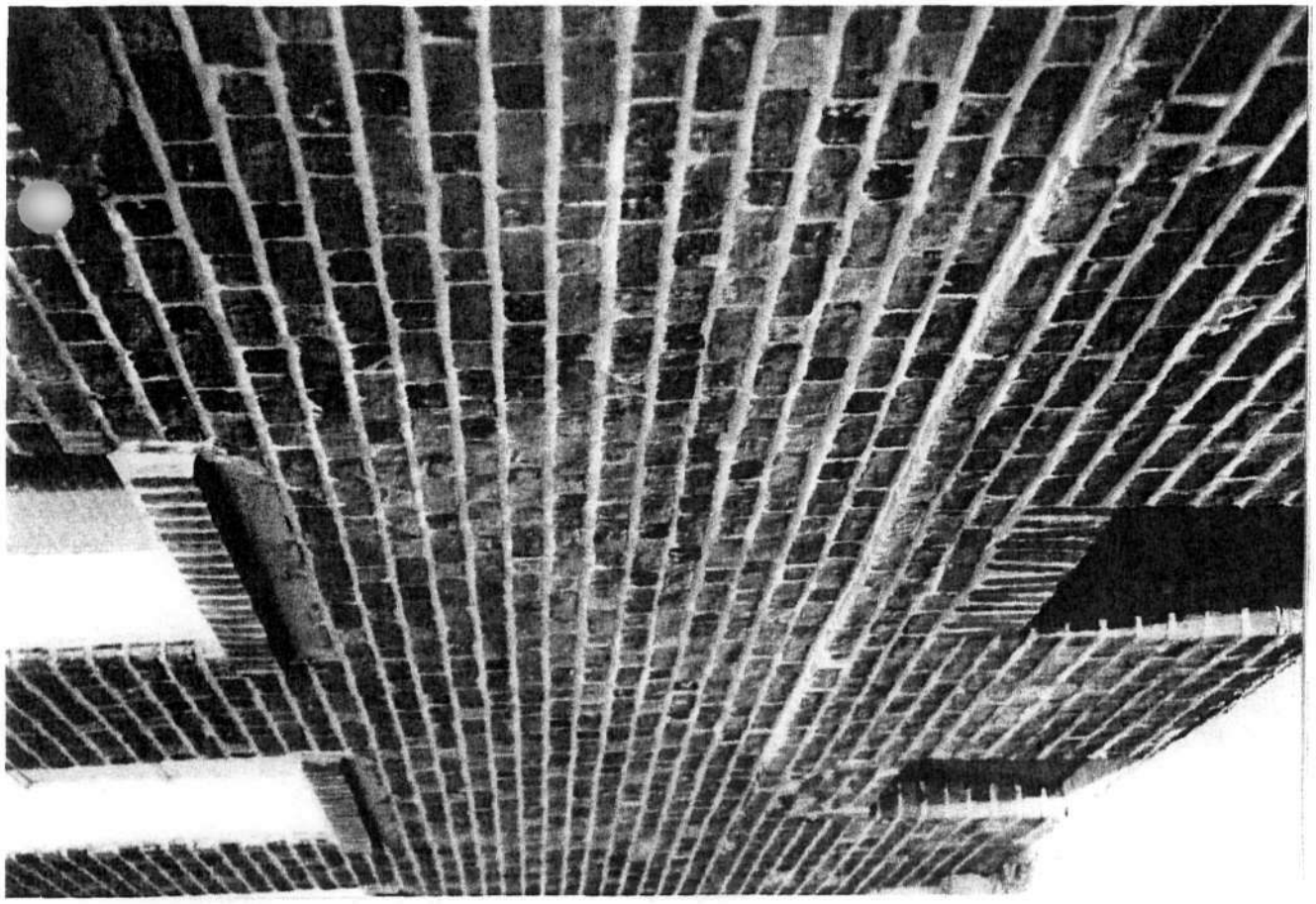

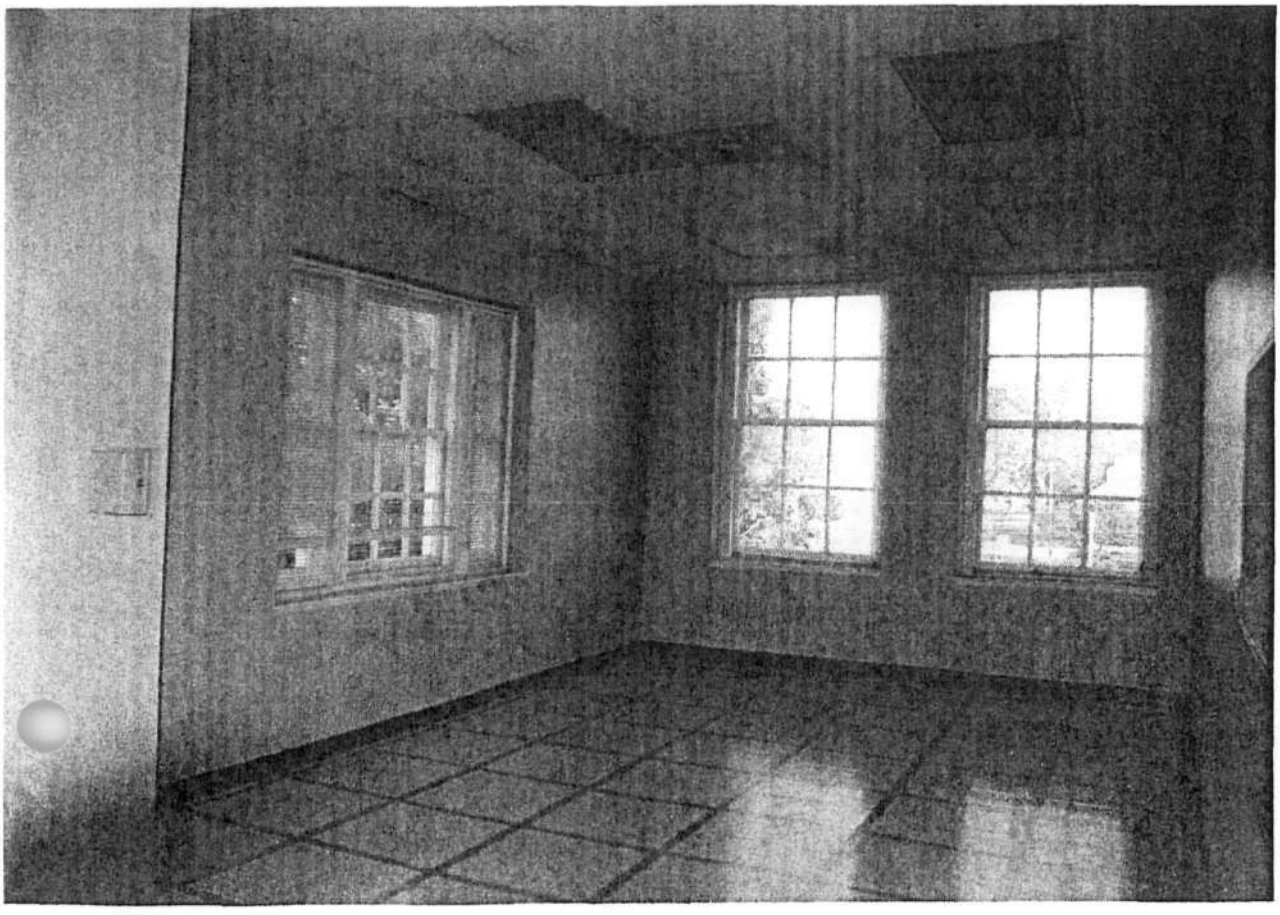

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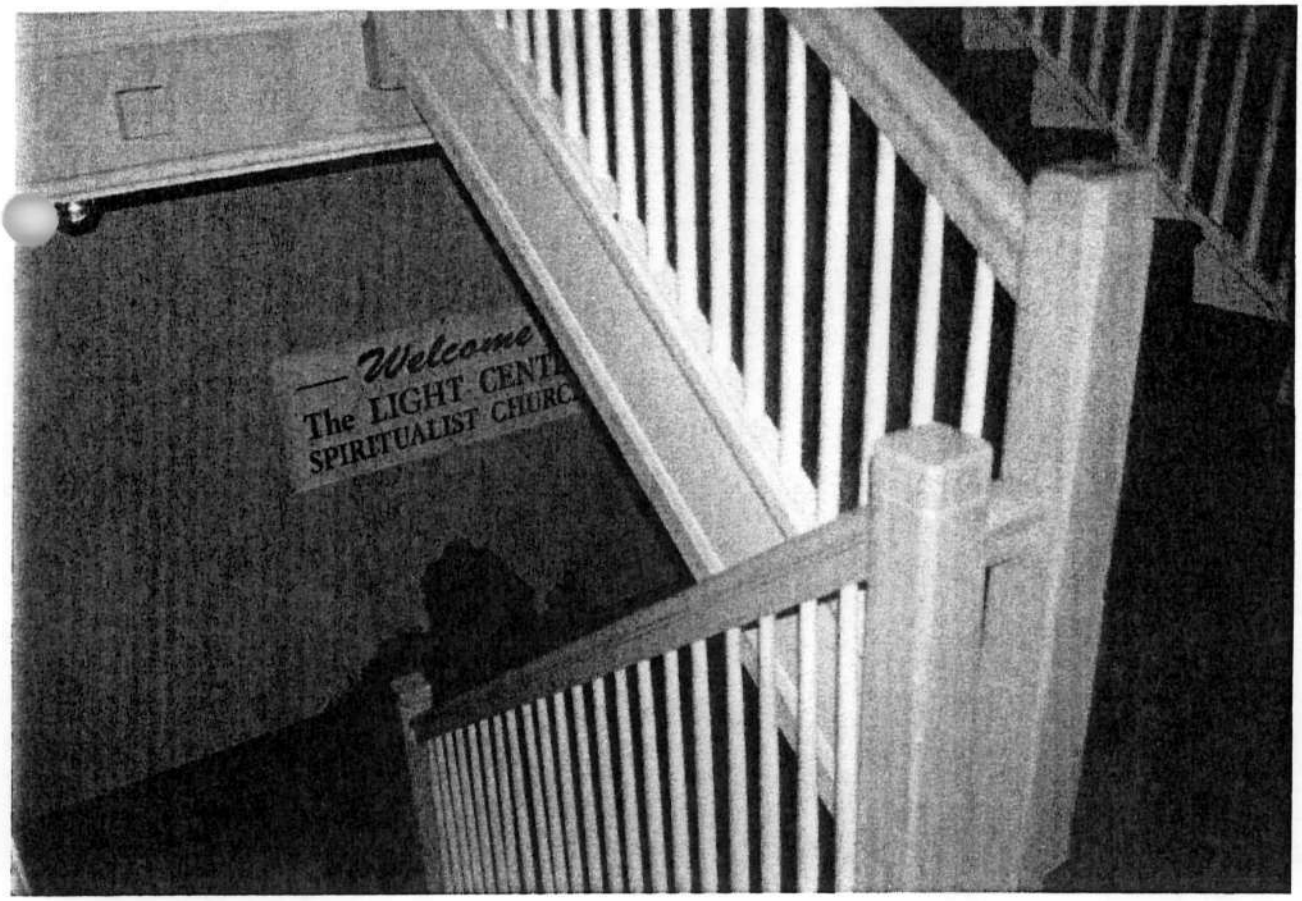

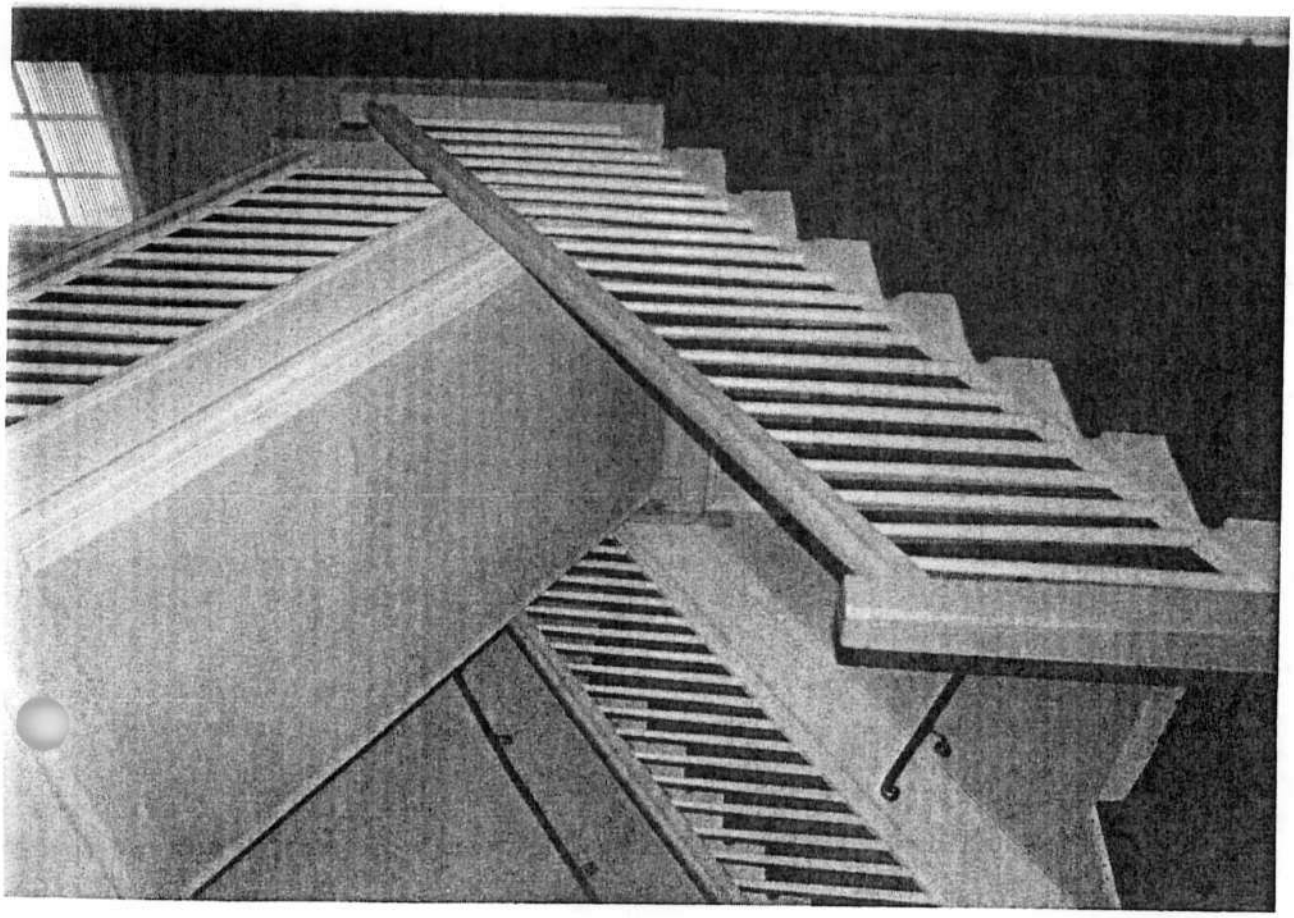

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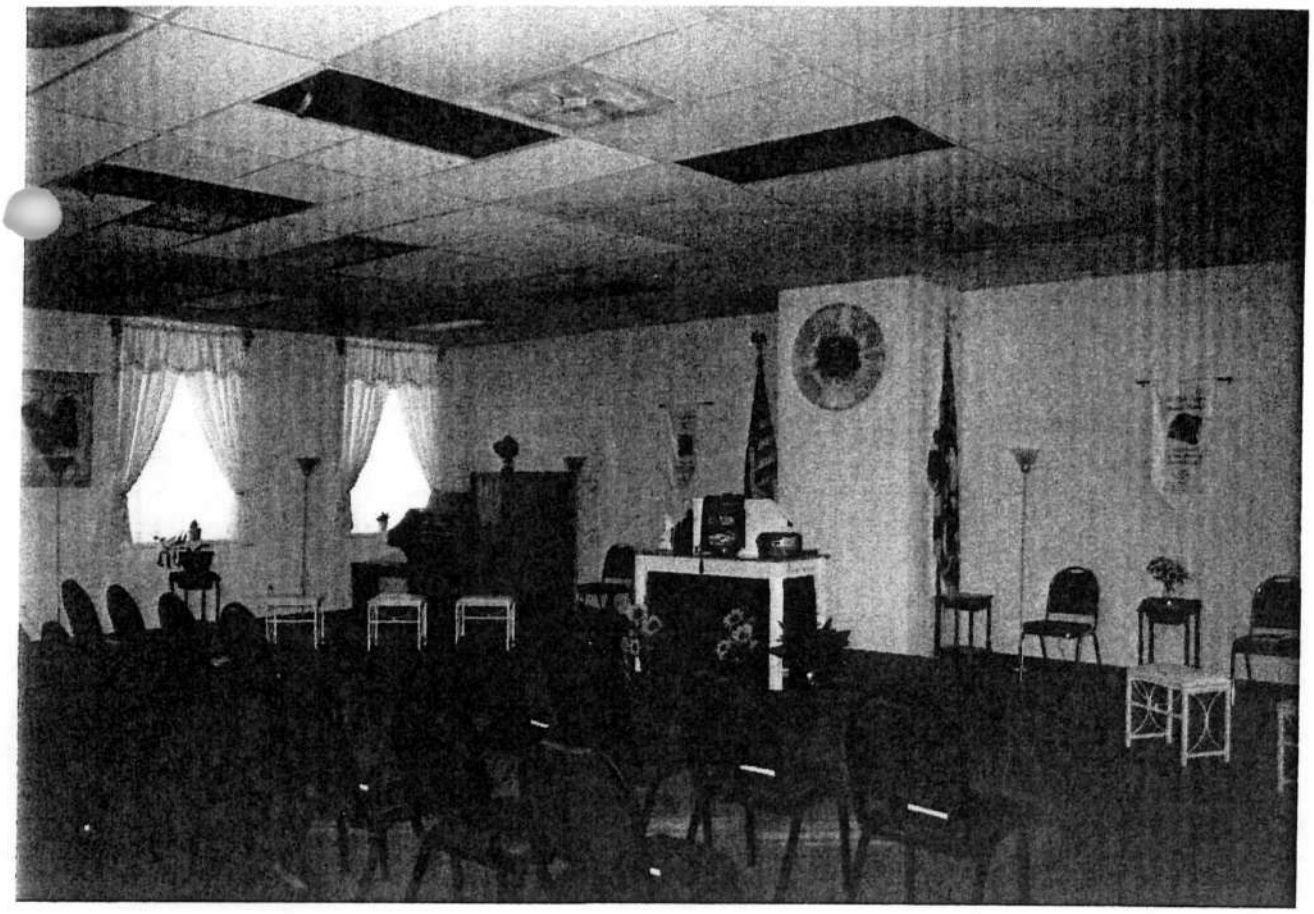

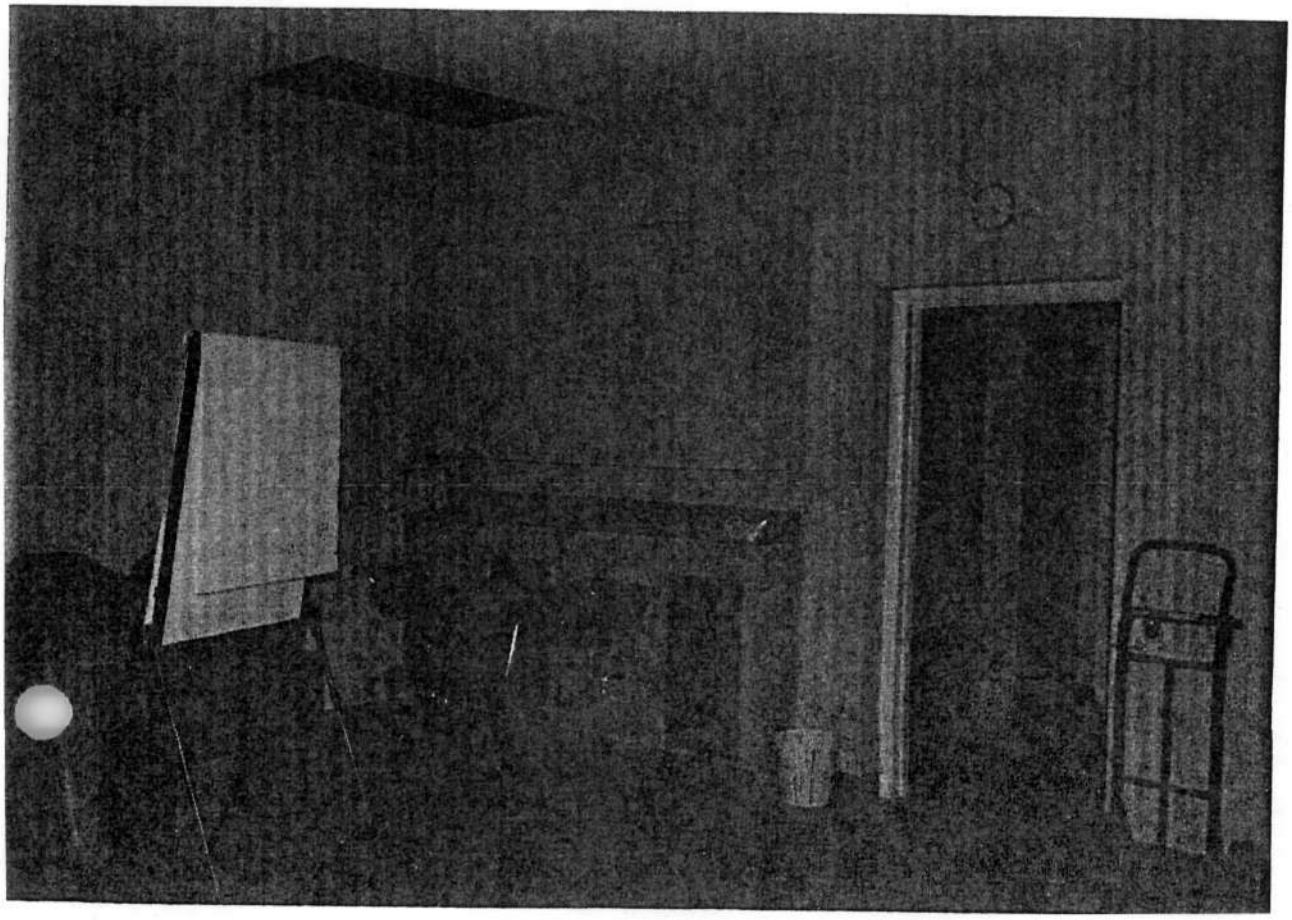
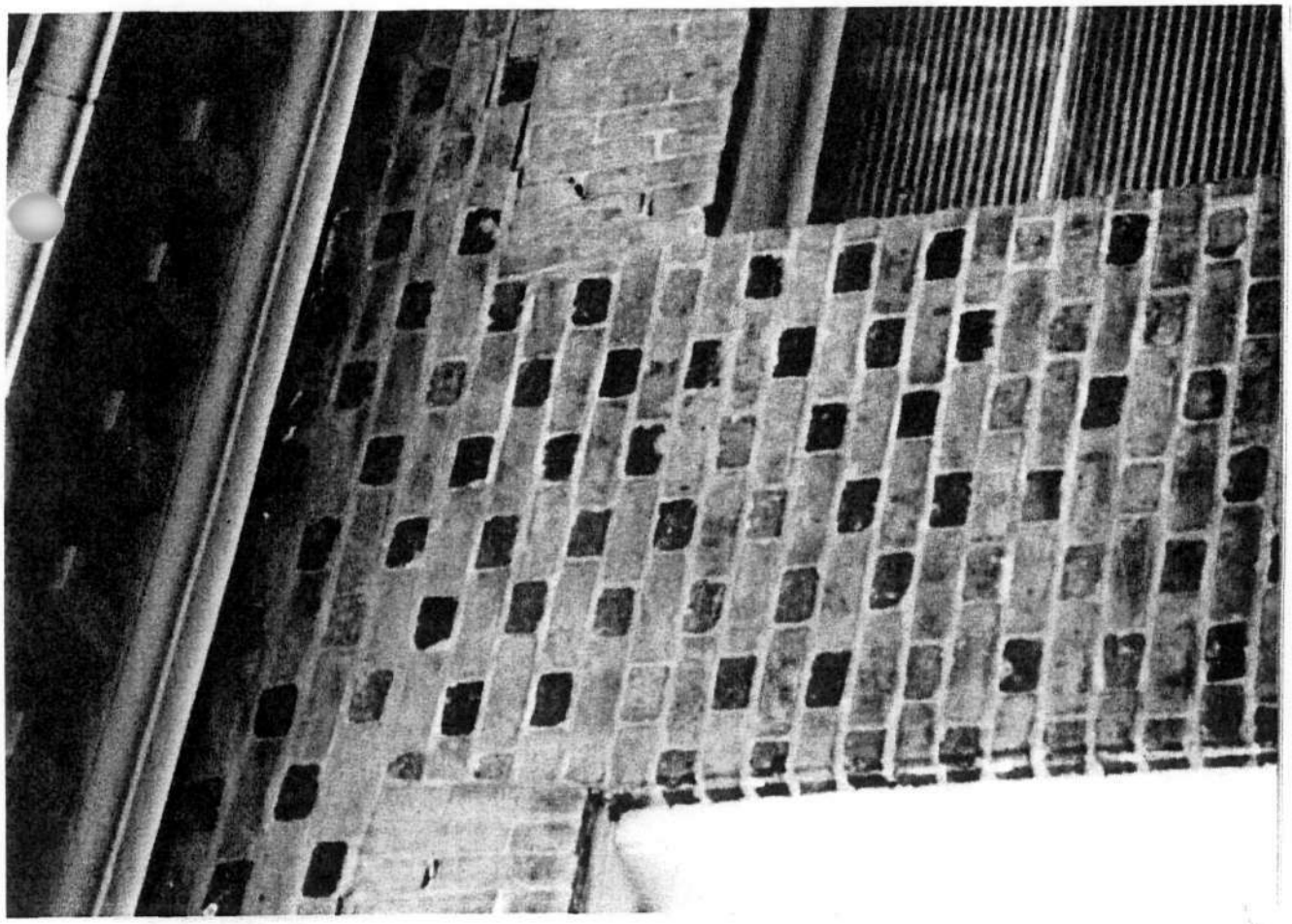
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