NPS Form 10-900
(Expires 5/31/2012)

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 Churchton and Shady Side Rosenwald Schools

other names Scott, Lula G., Community Center (preferred); AA-2217

2. Location

street & number 6243 Shady Side Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Shady Side ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 20764

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 11-4-09

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)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Rosenwald Schools of Anne Arundel County, MD

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School
SOCIAL/Community center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other—Rosenwald School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls asbestos
roof asphalt
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)

☒ **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.

☒ **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)

Education
Ethnic Heritage (Black)
Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance

1921-1958

Significant Dates

1921, 1926, 1953, 1958

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Variant of Julius Rosenwald Fund plan
"2 Room Shop B"

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
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.248 acres Deale, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	368548	4299437	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 Office of Environmental & Cultural Resources date 2/03; revised 10/09
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 Anne Arundel County c/o Donna Ware
street & number 2664 Riva Road, Office of Environmental Resources telephone 410-222-7441
city or town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

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 Lula G. Scott Community Center in Shady Side, Anne Arundel County, Maryland consists of two frame, one-story, two-room plan Rosenwald Schools. One was built on the present site in 1926; the other was constructed in 1921 in the nearby community of Churchton and moved to the present location in 1953. A low addition was then constructed, linking the two school buildings back-to-back. The building achieved its current configuration in 1958 with the addition of a one-story, flat-roofed wing built at the south gable end of the combined Rosenwald Schools.

General Description:

Situated in a rural village setting on the east side of Shady Side Road in southeastern Anne Arundel County, the Lula G. Scott Community Center comprises two formerly separate buildings and two additions. Two frame, one-story, gable-roofed Rosenwald Schools are incorporated at the building's south end. The original section, at the building's northwest quarter, is the Shady Side Rosenwald School, constructed in 1926 facing Shady Side Road. The building's northeast quarter comprises the former Churchton Rosenwald School, constructed at another site in 1921 and moved to its present location in 1953. The two formerly separate school buildings are joined by a connecting addition approximately 20 feet wide, containing a kitchen, bathroom, hall and storage areas. This section was built in 1953 when the Churchton School was brought to the site. A wing to the south was built in 1958.

The two frame Rosenwald Schools are very similar in appearance. Both are approximately the same size, roughly measuring 70' x 25'. Exterior walls are sheathed in wooden siding with a "drop" or German profile. The Shady Side School rests on a concrete pier foundation, supplemented by concrete blocks. A concrete block foundation supports the relocated Churchton School, the 1953 connecting section, and the 1958 wing.

Both Rosenwald Schools are based on a two-room plan with a central entrance. The Shady Side School, which faces west toward Shady Side Road, has a central hall or passage, with one room on either side. The entrance features an extensively rebuilt portico, supported by modern metal posts. The paired metal-and-glass doors date to the 1950s. The east-facing Churchton School features a similar façade. The original portico appears relatively intact and retains its decorative Craftsman-style brackets. The Churchton School's two centrally-placed doors are the same as the Shady Side School, although the openings are spaced farther apart. The Churchton School's plan is altered and now consists of a single large room. An accordion divider attached to the east wall pulls out to separate the room into two equal-sized spaces. While dividers were sometimes

original features in Rosenwald Schools, oral history indicates that this divider is not an original consideration.

Both the Shady Side and Churchton schools are characterized by banks of multiple tall double-hung sash windows. The Shady Side School's principal façade contains a bank of five windows on either side of the center entrance, while the Churchton School features the same arrangement with banks of six windows.

The 1958 flat-roofed addition projects from the Rosenwald Schools' south gables, and is recessed from the front wall of the Shady Side School section approximately 6 feet. The addition's walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles. Long banks of tall, metal hopper windows occupy most of the addition's east and west walls. The south wall contains a pair of metal and glass doors, accented with an over-sized transom and sidelights. A flat-roofed metal portico protects the entrance. Access is achieved by concrete steps, or alternatively, via a wheelchair ramp. This opening currently serves as the principal entrance.

The Lula G. Scott Community Center has experienced a series of renovations. The Shady Side Rosenwald School, however, retains a significant amount of historic interior fabric including the chalkboards, chair rail and window and door surrounds, making it Anne Arundel County's best preserved example of a Rosenwald School. The Churchton School was believed to have lost much of its historic interior fabric; however, the original wainscoting was found intact behind modern wallboard. A rehabilitation and adaptive re-use project was carried out in 2003 in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Note: This individual nomination follows a Multiple Property Documentation form titled *Rosenwald Schools in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, (1921-1932).* Please refer to that document for a detailed exploration of the history and significance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund School Building program and information on African-American education in Anne Arundel County prior to desegregation.

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Lula G. Scott Community Center meets Registration Requirements specified in the Multiple Property Documentation form titled *Rosenwald Schools in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, (1921-1932).*

The Lula G. Scott Community Center consists of the combined Shady Side and Churchton Rosenwald Schools and two 1950s additions. The Shady Side Rosenwald School was constructed at this location in 1926. It is the most intact example of a Rosenwald School surviving in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The Churchton Rosenwald School was built in 1921 and was moved to its present site in 1953. Rosenwald Schools were constructed with financial and technical assistance provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a private foundation named for the Chicago entrepreneur who directed the booming growth of Sears, Roebuck & Company in the early 20th century. The Rosenwald Fund School Building Program represents the most important advance in African-American education in southern states prior to desegregation. Between 1917 and 1932, the Julius Rosenwald Fund helped erect 5,357 schools for African-American students in 17 southern states. Rosenwald Schools were built according to plans provided or approved by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. These state-of-the-art plans were cost-efficient and embodied the latest educational design theories. In Maryland, 292 Rosenwald schools were constructed, 23 of which were built in Anne Arundel County. Including the two buildings incorporated into the Lula G. Scott Community Center, a total of ten of Anne Arundel County's 23 Rosenwald Schools survive.

The period of significance, 1921-1958, begins with the construction date of the Churchton Rosenwald School and extends to 1958, by which date the two school buildings had been combined on the present site and the resource had substantially achieved its present form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Churchton and Shady Side Rosenwald Schools which have been incorporated into the Lula G. Scott Community Center are architecturally significant as examples of Rosenwald School

design. They derive additional significance for their association with the Julius Rosenwald Fund's School Building Program, representing a milestone in the history of African American education prior to school desegregation following the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education.*

Rosenwald Schools were built with matching funds provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which was a private foundation created by and named for the Chicago entrepreneur who directed the booming growth of Sears, Roebuck and Company in the early 20th century. Julius Rosenwald's interest in African American education developed from his admiration of Booker T. Washington. Rosenwald was deeply impressed by Washington's climb from poverty to educational leadership. He met Washington in 1911 and soon after became active in Washington's Tuskegee Institute. In 1917 Rosenwald established the Julius Rosenwald Fund and inaugurated his personal campaign to improve the quality of education for rural blacks in the South. Between 1917 and 1932 the Julius Rosenwald Fund provided financial and technical assistance that resulted in the creation of 5,357 schools for African American students in 17 southern states at a total cost of $28,408,502 (Embree and Waxman: 1949). In Maryland 292 Rosenwald Schools were constructed, 23 of which were erected in Anne Arundel County. Ten of these 23 schools survive.

The vast majority of Rosenwald schools were built according to plans provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Rosenwald Fund administrator, S.L. Smith developed these simple and efficient designs, with additional input from leading educational theorists. Rosenwald plans represented the state of the art in school architecture, and were provided free of charge to Boards of Education. The Rosenwald Fund required strict adherence to their building plans. Any deviation from an approved plan required approval prior to construction or risk losing financial support. Regular progress photographs were required to assure schools met the high standards the Fund demanded. Rosenwald Fund plans were so superior that they were used to build more than 15,000 white schools that had no financial relationship to the Fund (Embree and Waxman: 1949).

The Julius Rosenwald Fund School Building Program was carried out in conjunction with the Boards of Education of the various states and with contributions from the African-American and, in theory, the white communities. The state and county consistently bore the majority of the cost and agreed to maintain the new building as part of the public school system. The actual amount contributed by the Rosenwald Fund varied depending upon the size of the school, with contributions generally ranging from a minimum of $200 for a 1-teacher school to $6,000 for a 12-teacher school.

Out of the 23 Rosenwald Schools built in Anne Arundel County, 18 were a 2-teacher type known as the Fox Plan. This plan is named for Anne Arundel County School Superintendent, George Fox, who developed this design in association with S. L. Smith. The Fox Plan represents a variation on the published Rosenwald Fund design "Shop Plan B". In the Fox Plan, the laboratory and shop are omitted and the spaces combined for use as a second classroom.

Total cost of the Shady Side and Churchton Schools were $3,500 and $3,900 respectively. By way of comparison, the least expensive school constructed in Anne Arundel County was at Annapolis Neck, at a cost of $1700. The Marley Neck School cost $4,300 and was the most expensive Rosenwald School built in the county. The Shady Side School was constructed on property previously owned by John T. Turner. The Churchton School was originally situated on land donated by James and Mary Jane Thompson. Both are 2-teacher, Fox-Plan buildings. According to Julius Rosenwald Fund records at Fisk University in Nashville, Anne Arundel County paid $2,600 toward the cost of the Shady Side School, with the Rosenwald Fund contributing $700 and the African American community $300. At Churchton, the County paid $2,900, the Rosenwald Fund $800 and the African American community $200. Despite Julius Rosenwald's stipulation that white citizens contribute to the cost of a school, no donations were received from the white community for these or any Rosenwald School built in Anne Arundel County (Rosenwald Fund Archives).

Teachers instructing at Shady Side School prior to 1930 included Miss Randolf, Miss Woodson, Miss Mary Foreman and Miss Alston. In 1930 Miss Mary V. Wiseman became teaching principal and served until 1948. Churchton teachers included Mrs. Lula G. Scott (for whom the building is named), Mrs. Mary Queen, Miss Oliver, Miss Vivian Hicks, Miss Mary Foreman, Mrs. Rachel Brown, Mrs. Flora Andrews, Miss Mary V. Wiseman, Mrs. Helen Chase, Miss Julia Toliver, and Mrs. Alice Battle (Churchton, Shady Side and Lula G. Scott Reunion Brochure: 1998)

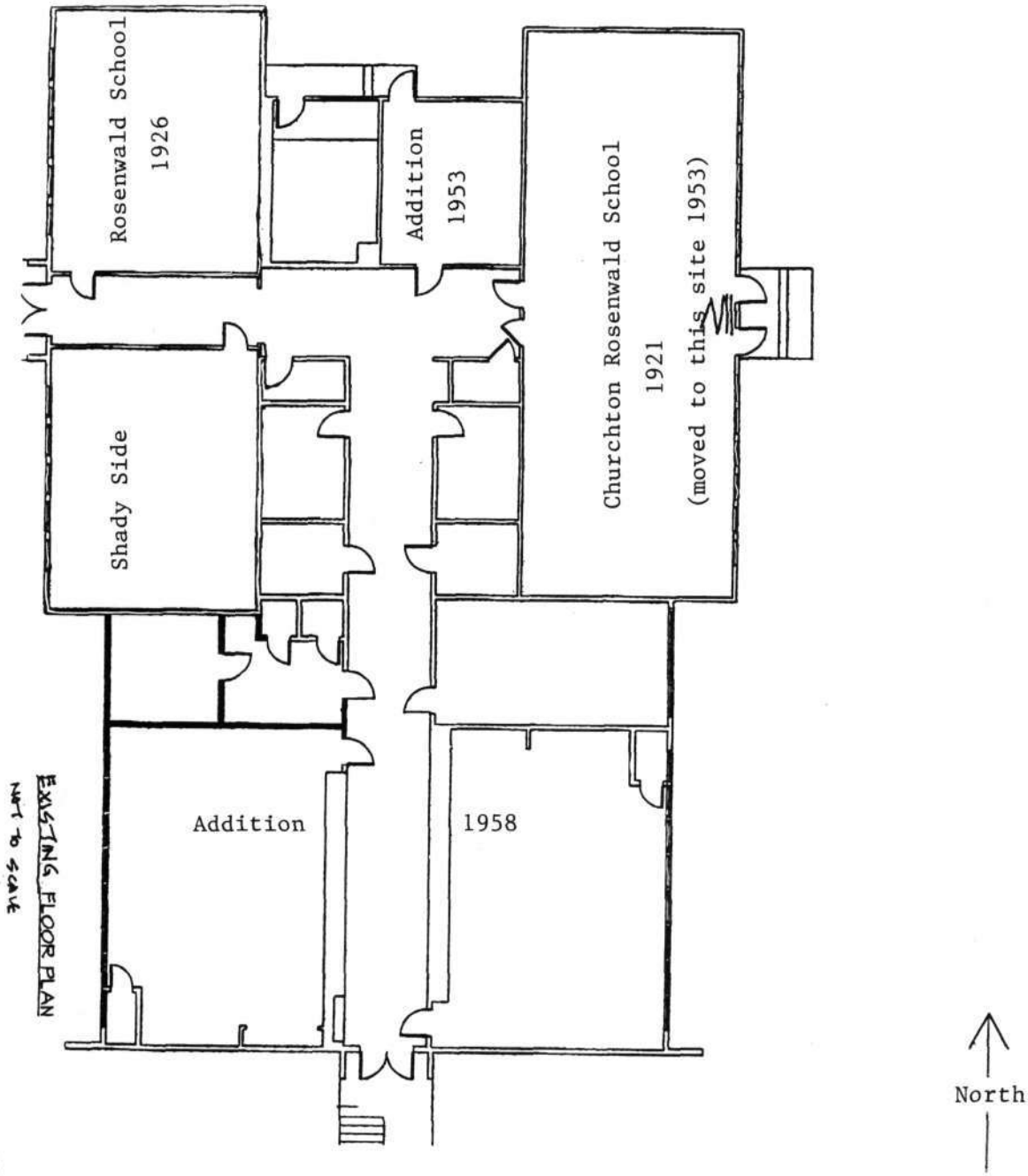
During the summer of 1953 the Churchton and Shady Side Schools were literally consolidated. The Churchton building was moved about 3 miles from its original site and located approximately 20 ft. east of the Shady Side School. An addition containing a kitchen, lavatories, hall and storage rooms was constructed linking the two school buildings. The combined entity was known as the Shady Side School until 1956, at which time the school was renamed the Lula G. Scott School. In 1958 a wing was added to the south end of the Rosenwald buildings.

Although the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that segregation was unconstitutional, schools in Maryland were not thoroughly integrated until more than a decade later. In 1966 Shady Side's white school was integrated and served as the community's elementary school while the Lula G.

Scott School became the area's intermediate school. The Lula G. Scott School closed in 1970. In 1984 the building was renovated for use as a community center. In January 2003, a rehabilitation and adaptive re-use project started at the Lula G. Scott Center, in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust and according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, to enable the building to house Head Start and Early Head Start programs as well as continue to function as a community center.

Evaluation of Integrity

The Churchton and Shady Side Rosenwald Schools incorporated within the Lula G. Scott Community Center retain sufficient architectural integrity to qualify for listing in the National Register under the Registration Requirements specified in the Multiple Property Documentation form titled *Rosenwald Schools in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, (1921-1932)*. The Shady Side school is the best preserved Rosenwald School in Anne Arundel County, with all of its major character-defining features remaining intact on both the exterior and interior. The Churchton School retains its historic exterior form and massing, siding material, and the characteristic banks of tall sash windows; its interior plan and detailing have been altered somewhat, but elements of original interior fabric survive beneath more recent treatments. Despite their physical incorporation into a composite structure, the buildings remain clearly distinguishable as independent examples of Rosenwald school design. Although the 1921 Churchton School was moved to this site from its original location, that relocation took place more than fifty years ago.


Rosenwald School
1926
Shady Side
Addition
1953
Churchton Rosenwald School
1921
(moved to this site 1953)
Addition
1958
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN
NOT TO SCALE
North

Major Bibliographical References:

Philip L. Brown. A Century of Separate But Equal: Education in Anne Arundel County. Vantage Press, New York (1988).

Edwin R. Embree and Julia Waxman. Investment in People: The Story of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Harper and Brothers, New York, NY (1949).

David S. Jenkins, *A History of Colored Education in Anne Arundel County*, Master's Thesis, University of Maryland (1941).

Julius Rosenwald Fund Archives, Special Collections Library, Fisk University, Nashville Tennessee.

Donna M. Ware, Education in Anne Arundel County: An Historic Context, unpublished manuscript (1989), on file at Anne Arundel County Office of Environmental & Cultural Resources, Annapolis, Maryland.

Verbal Boundary Description:

5.248 acres shown on Anne Arundel County Tax Map 69, block 17, parcel 585 and described in Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber 2637, Folio 344.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property comprises the acreage historically associated with the resource.

AA-2217
SCOTT, LULA G., COMMUNITY CENTER
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD
18-368548-4299437