

P. G. 66-13

Lakeland (John C. Johnson) Elementary School
8006 Winnipeg Street, College Park, Md.
Pub/Occ/Res/Fair

1926

Lakeland Elementary School is a one-story, hip-roofed frame building, typical of the larger schoolhouses built during the 1920's with Rosenwald funds. Like the Bowie school, the Lakeland schoolhouse has a projecting entryway centered on the (main) east facade, but lacks the recessed vestibule of the Bowie school. Some of the original shingle siding is visible on the lower parts of the facade, but the upper walls have been covered with synthetic board siding.

The community of Lakeland was subdivided and developed in the early 1890's. Blacks began to move into Lakeland around the turn of the century, and by 1903, three Black men (including John C. Johnson) were appointed trustees and building committee for a Black school there. Within a year, a one-room school was constructed, and after it overflowed, classes were held in private homes. In 1925, the Board of Education approved construction of five new schools for Black children, using Rosenwald funds and nearly identical architectural plans. The school was built in the following year on a lot deeded for this purpose years earlier by the developer of Lakeland; it came to be known as the John C. Johnson Elementary School in honor of Johnson's long efforts in behalf of the Lakeland schools.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Lakeland (Rosenwald) School

and/or common John C. Johnson Elementary School

2. Location

street & number 8006 Winnipeg Street _____ not for publication

city, town College Park _____ vicinity of / _____ Lakeland _____ congressional district 5

state Maryland _____ county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture _____ museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial _____ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment _____ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government _____ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial _____ transportation
	___ not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	___ military _____ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name City of College Park

street & number _____ telephone no.:

city, town College Park _____ state and zip code Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. P. G. Co. Courthouse _____ liber 4686

street & number Main Street _____ folio 570

city, town Upper Marlboro _____ state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No. P.G. 66-13

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Lakeland Elementary School is a one-story, hip-roofed frame building which rests on a high foundation; it is typical of the larger schoolhouses built during the 1920's with Rosenwald funds, and most closely resembles the Bowie school (cf. #71B-10).

Like the Bowie school, the Lakeland school has a projecting entryway centered on the (main) east facade, but the Lakeland school does not have the recessed vestibule (between cloakrooms) which the Bowie school has. It is probable that the Lakeland school was altered to enclose and utilize that central space, and that its original form was nearly identical to Bowie's.

Some of the original shingle siding is visible on the lower parts of the facade, but the upper walls have been covered with synthetic board siding.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Black History

Specific dates 1926

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The community of Lakeland was subdivided and developed by Edwin Newman in the early 1890's. Originally envisioned as an exclusive resort-type community around Lake Artemisia, it was also the site of the Aquarium Fisheries, which bred exotic fish in the man-made lakes of the area. Blacks began to move into Lakeland around the turn of the century, and by 1903, three Black men (Pleasant Brown, Edward Carter and Joch C. Johnson) were appointed trustees and building committee for a Black school there. This one-room school was completed before the end of the year.

The one-room schoolhouse soon overflowed with students, and classes began to be held in private homes. For part of the period before the Rosenwald school was built, school was conducted in a building on lot #16 Block 28, south and east of Lake Artemisia. This building stood until the 1970's.

In 1913, Edwin Newman, developer of Lakeland and president of Aquarium Fisheries, deeded to the Board of School Commissioners, lot #3, Block 34, where the Rosenwald school was eventually built; but it was 13 more years before this large two-room school would be constructed. In 1925, the Board of Education (successor to the Board of School Commissioners) approved the construction of five new schools with Rosenwald funds (in Laurel, Lakeland, Bowie, Tee Bee and Westwood), and the contract for preparing the plans was awarded to Linthicum and Linthicum. (The three surviving schools, Bowie, Lakeland and Tee Bee, are nearly identical in design.) Two more lots, adjacent to Newman's lot #3, Block #34, were acquired by the Board in 1926. John C. Johnson, still a trustee for the Lakeland school received permission from the owner to use the five lots across the road for a playground for the school. The school was completed in 1926, and came to be known as the John C. Johnson Elementary School in honor of Johnson's long efforts in behalf of the Lakeland schools.

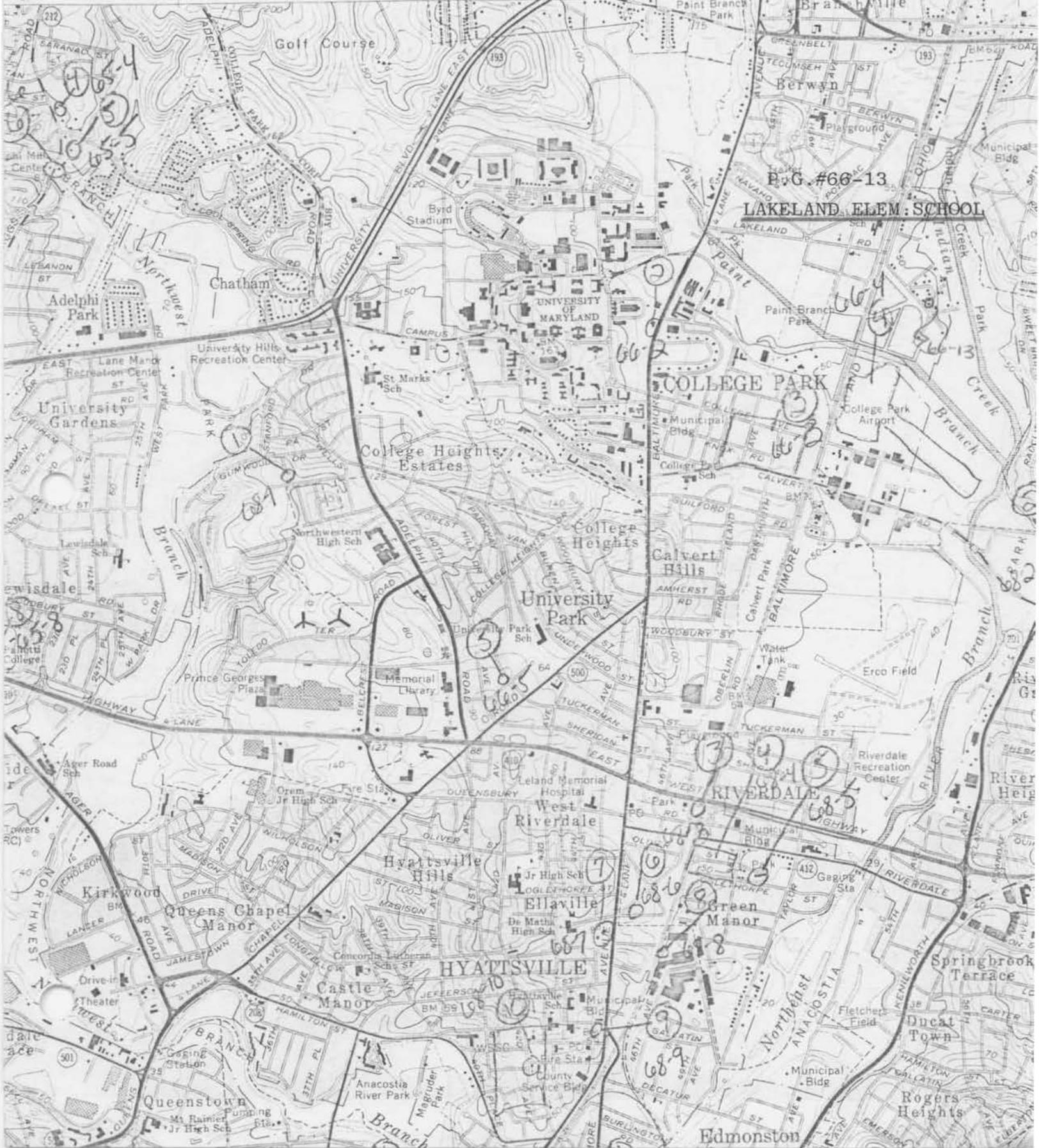
It was a large two-room school which served the younger grades (1 - 3) in one room and the upper grades (4 - 7) in the other.

In 1950, Lakeland High School (cf. #66-14) was converted into an elementary school and the John C. Johnson Elementary School was closed. It was first rented, and then sold at auction, as were all of the Rosenwald schools during this period, in 1951. In 1958, the old school became the Little New Zion Fire Baptized Holiness Church. It served that purpose until the mid-1970's when it was acquired by the City of College Park.

The Lakeland Rosenwald school is presently a tenant residence, and in serious need of repair. It is a significant reminder, however, of the Rosenwald period of school building for Blacks, as well as a memorial to a man who worked long and consistently for the progress of Black education.



329 330 57'30" 331 0.8 MI. TO U.S. 1 5662 III SW (BELTSVILLE) BALTIMORE 27 MI BELTSVILLE 3 MI 55'





P. G. #66-13

Lakeland (Rosenwald) Elementary School
Prince George's County, Md.
Susan G. Pearl
April 1983
East Elevation
Neg: Md.Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.



P. G. 66-13

Lakeland (Rosenwald) Elementary School
Prince George's County, Md.

Susan G. Pearl

April 1983

Southeast 3/4 Elevation

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.