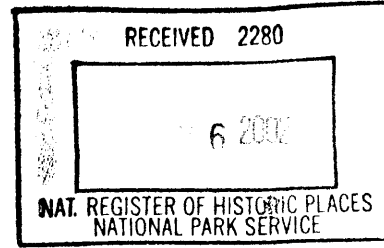


USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129)
Logan County, Kentucky

(1)

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018



342

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 Cedar Grove Rosenwald School

other names/site number LO-129

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 375 Cedar Grove Road not for publication NA
city or town Olmsted vicinity X
state Kentucky code KY county Logan code 141
zip code 42265

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director, KHC

Signature of certifying official

8-4-01
Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

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 commenting or other official 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

Elson H. Beall 4.11.02

___ other (explain): _____

for
Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

n/a

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Education/School</u>	Sub: _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Religion/Religious facility</u>	Sub: _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century
American Movements/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation n/a
roof asphalt shingle
walls wood
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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Ethnic-Black

Period of Significance 1928-1946

Significant Dates 1928, 1946

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder Walker, J.W./Builder
Julius Rosenwald Fund/Designer

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary Location of Additional Data
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property <.5 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>16</u>	<u>502321</u>	<u>4065585</u>	3	_____	_____	Dot Quad
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	
	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>						

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.)

=====

=====
name/title Debra Loveless
organization Western Kentucky University date November 30, 2000
street & number 845 E. 10th St. telephone (270)846-1142
city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42101
=====

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church
street & number 375 Cedar Grove Road telephone (270)726-8068
city or town Olmsted state KY zip code 42265
=====

Paperwork Reduction Act 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.

SVA Ref #: 042 - 00 - 00 - 023 - 00 / 270.726-6061 Clerk

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129)

name of property

Logan County, Kentucky

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129) is a one story, frame, side gabled, Craftsman style building built in 1928. It has balloon framing with a nearly square plan. The front door is accessed from an incised porch on the southwest corner of the building. The walls are covered with wood siding. The roof has asphalt shingles. The building sits on brick pillars. Along the eaves are the exposed rafters that are characteristic of Craftsman style buildings. The front façade has five sets of double hung windows, two with six-over-six panes, and the other three with nine-over-nine panes. The rear of the building has six sets of windows; all are nine-over-nine panes.

The school sits approximately thirty feet northwest of Cedar Grove Road in a primarily agricultural area. Across the street is the Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church. Just behind the school is a fence blocking access to grazing fields. The fence also comes up along the east side of the school, almost to the road. There are no remaining outbuildings, although there was once an outhouse on the acreage. Its original location is unknown.

The interior of the building consists of a large classroom, a "community room" and two small cloakrooms. The classroom measures 22' x 30' and has a raised platform at the front end where the teachers desk and the coal burning stove were located. The exterior dimensions of the building are 30' x 32'. (See attachment 1.)

After Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church acquired the building in 1946, they installed an air-conditioning unit, which sits on the east side of the building. Just beside the air-conditioning unit is a door with a small wooden porch that was also added. There would have originally been a stove flue on the east side of the building, but this has been removed. These are the only exterior modifications that have been made to the building. The building is in need of paint and several of the panes have been broken out of the front windows, one having been replaced by a piece of cardboard, but it otherwise looks as it did originally.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129)
name of property
Logan County, Kentucky

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129) in Logan County, Kentucky meets the National Register of Historic Places eligibility **Criterion A** by representing one solution to the "separate but equal" policy of the state of Kentucky concerning the education of African American children. It is significant within the historic context "African American Education in Early Twentieth Century Logan County, Kentucky" developed for this nomination. According to the Logan County School Census Records, there were a total of thirty-six black schools compared to the 106 schools for the white children in Logan County during the historic period.

The Cedar Grove Rosenwald School was built in 1928 and served as a school for the local African American children until 1946 when it was acquired by the Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church which is located across the street. It is now used as a meeting place and "clubhouse" for the church members. The church is extremely concerned with the preservation of the building, especially after learning that it is the only Rosenwald School in the county eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Context: "African-American Education in Early Twentieth Century Logan County, Kentucky"

After the Civil War, Kentucky had the challenge of providing an education to the children of the newly freed black community. In an 1866 act, it was specified that one half of all the money collected from African American property taxes be set aside for the purposes of education, while the other half went to support the African American paupers living in Kentucky. This was not enough to adequately provide an educational system, so the next year, a poll tax on all African Americans over the age of eighteen was implemented, and the county commissioners were ordered to pay \$2.50 to each black child that attended school for three months (McVey, p. 147). Still, there wasn't enough money to provide an adequate education. In 1874 the state legislature passed an act that established a uniform system of public schools for the black children of the state. In essence, a separate organized school system was created, one that was identical to the system that governed the white school system (p. 148). Although the proportion of property owned by African Americans in any community was small compared to that of the whites. If the money financing the school system was coming from the property taxes, then the white schools were getting considerably more than the black schools.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129)
name of property
Logan County, Kentucky

Luckily there were many philanthropic efforts made to bolster what little money was coming from the state. Black education benefited in the early part of this century by such agencies as: the General Education Board, the Anna T. Jeans Foundation, the John F. Slater Fund and the Julius Rosenwald Fund (Butler, 1965: 42).

In May 1911, Julius Rosenwald, who at the time was president of Sears and Roebuck, first met with Booker T. Washington. The two men formed a friendship that would last until Washington's death in 1915. So close was the relationship that in 1912, Rosenwald became a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. Through his friendship with Washington, Rosenwald learned of the poor state of southern black schools. He helped fund experimental schools proposed by Washington. After Washington's death, Rosenwald carried on with Washington's plans by continuing to build schools based on blueprints that he had designed with Washington (Turley-Adams 1997:9).

Becoming more than could be handled by Rosenwald and Tuskegee Institute, Rosenwald soon established the Julius Rosenwald Fund to oversee the planning and construction of the schools. Rosenwald agreed to pay for one third of the cost of each school if the community could raise the other two thirds and find two acres of land suitable for the facility. His intentions were to slowly phase out his portion of the contribution so that it would eventually fall to the shoulders of the public to raise all the money. Funding would be provided only in areas where the school year lasted five consecutive months or longer. Financial assistance would be for the construction alone; once built, the upkeep and furnishing of the facility was the community's responsibility (Turley-Adams 1997:17).

In Kentucky Rosenwald helped to build 158 facilities, 155 of which were schools. These schools had 18,090 pupils pass through their doors between 1914-1932. Of course, many of the schools remained open much later than 1932. Of the \$1,081,710 it took to build the facilities, Rosenwald donated \$130,590; \$88,897 came from the black community; \$13,475 came from the white community; and \$848,748 came from taxation. Rosenwald died in 1932, and in 1937, the funding of the schools ceased, as Rosenwald had requested before his death. He felt that the generation that had been educated in the schools he helped to build should now take on the responsibility of helping to fund further educational facilities (Turley-Adams 1997:23).

Between 1917 and 1920, thirty-three black schools were built in Kentucky under the supervision of Rosenwald and Tuskegee Institute using Rosenwald funding. Many of these were replacements for schools that were in a state of

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129)
name of property
Logan County, Kentucky

disrepair. In this period two facilities were built in Logan County: the Russellville High School and the Adairville County Training School (Turley-Adams 1997:25). In Budget Year B (1922-24) three one-teacher facilities were built in Logan County: Oakville, Lewisburg and Union Schools. During Budget Year C (1923-24), the New Hope School, also a one-teacher facility was constructed (27). In Budget Year F (1926-27), the Auburn one-teacher facility was built. During Budget Year I (1929-30), the Schochoh School was the last Rosenwald School built in Logan County (29).

Cedar Grove School was build during the Budget Year H (1928-29). On May 5, 1928, Lee Butler, a black schoolteacher in Logan County, Kentucky went before the local school board and asked the board to discuss building a new schoolhouse at Cedar Grove. The motion was made to go ahead with the building. They quickly agreed with the Rosenwald plan and advertised bids (1928 School Board Minutes). By the June 19th meeting, a motion was made to accept a bid for the Cedar Grove School and a little more than a month later, the building committee had inspected the new building, deeming it acceptable and ordered the school board to pay \$1615 to the builder, J.W. Johnson. When the school year began that fall, the same man that had requested the school be built, Lee Butler, was also the new teacher (1929 School Board Minutes). According to the Rosenwald files located at Fisk University, the total cost for the construction of the Cedar Grove Schools was \$2100. Rosenwald contributed \$200; the black community contributed \$250; and the public gave the remaining \$1650.

According to Eloise Hadden, a local historian, only grades one through eight were taught at the Cedar Grove Rosenwald School. None of the school census records could be found for Cedar Grove Rosenwald School, or any of the black schools for that matter. They were not filed with the census records of the white schools, nor could they be found with any of the other records. After hours of searching by the author and the secretary in charge of the records, it was concluded there was no data ^{was found} to determine how many children received their education at the Cedar Grove Rosenwald School.

Clarence Gamble, a neighbor of the school and a deacon at the Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church, stated that the school was closed in 1946 due to consolidation. It soon was taken over by the church, and is now used as a facility for meetings. The church is very concerned with the preservation of the building. They were about to put aluminum siding on it when the research for this nomination started, but have since decided against doing so, against fearing that the historic integrity would be damaged.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129)
name of property
Logan County, Kentucky

The Cedar Grove Rosenwald School is one of the two remaining one-teacher Rosenwald facilities in Logan County, KY. The other facility, the Schochoh Rosenwald School, has been restored as a one-room school museum, but has been moved from its original location. A wall map in the Schochoh Rosenwald School Museum showing the locations of all the county schoolhouses was consulted to find the locations of the other six Rosenwald schools, but none of them appear to be extant.

The Cedar Grove Rosenwald School is a surviving example of one viable solution for providing education while maintaining racial segregation of the Kentucky public school system. It represents the "separate but equal" school system that was in existence in the early part of this century. With the help of philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, the community was able to afford a school that was comparable to the white schools in Logan County, KY.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9,¹⁰ Page 1

Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129)
name of property
Logan County, Kentucky

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Butler, Wendell. History of Education in Kentucky, 1939-1964. State Department of Education. 1965.

Hudson, Karen. National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Douglass School. nd.

McVey, Frank L. The Gates Slowly Open: A History of Education in Kentucky. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington. 1949.

Turley-Adams, Alicestyne. Rosenwald Schools in Kentucky, 1917-1932. Prepared for the Heritage Council and the Kentucky African American Heritage Commission, 1997.

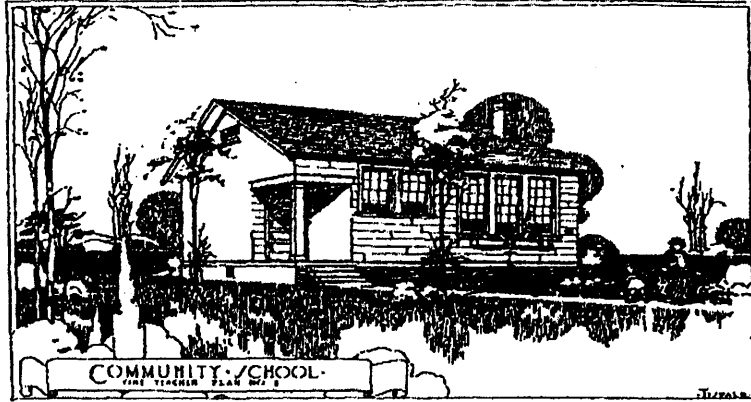
Interviews: Clarence Gamble, Eloise Hadden

Verbal Boundary Description:

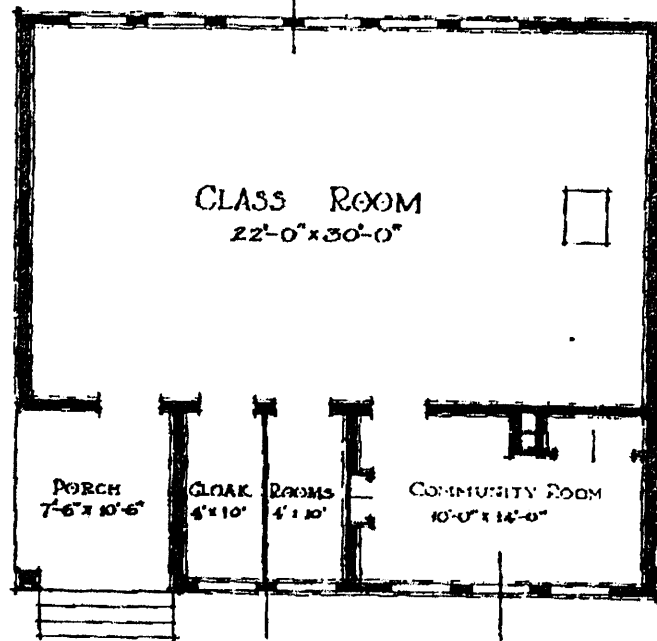
The property proposed for listing is part of a parcel described by Logan County Property Valuation Assessor (PVA) with reference number 042-00-00-023-00. That parcel contains an area of approximately 1.1 acres on either side of Cedar Grove Road in Logan County. The area proposed for listing consists of all of this parcel which lies west of the Cedar Grove Road, which consists in approximately .5 acres.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The property proposed for listing is the parcel which has historically been associated with the significant property, Cedar Grove Rosenwald School, during the historic period. This area contains the most important historic associations, which focus on the school building, and the yard which immediately surrounds the school, which would have been used by the school children. The small size of the proposed area corresponds with the modest budget afforded to the school during its years of operation, as discussed in the Statement of Significance. The land outside of the property proposed for listing is not recognized to have valuable historic associations.



One Teacher School



FLOOR PLAN
 - COMMUNITY SCHOOL - PLAN - NO. 1
 THE FACE EAST OR WEST ONLY

Source: Turley-Adams, 1997: 85.

Attachment 1. Floorplan of Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129).