

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sherman Line Rosenwald School

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 3021 Sherman Church Rd.

City or town: Magnolia State: MS County: Amite

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Katie Blount</u>	<u>11-28-16</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

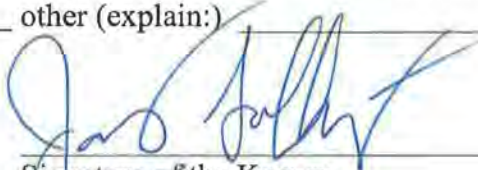
Sherman Line Rosenwald School
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper
For

1-12-2017

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____
Siding: Drop siding
Foundation: Brick piers
Roof: Asphalt shingles

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Sherman Line Rosenwald School stands just west of Sherman Church (alternatively Sherman Line) Road, which forms the boundary between Amite and Pike counties. The former school is situated behind Sherman M.B. Church on a slight rise overlooking both the church and the adjacent cemetery. The one-story, wood-frame building faces south, set upon a brick pier foundation and topped by a front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. Although the windows were replaced during the building's Head Start period, it retains a moderately high degree of integrity on the exterior and a very high degree of integrity on the interior. This is one of only fifteen Rosenwald school buildings and four Rosenwald teachers' houses known to survive in Mississippi.

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Narrative Description

The former Sherman Line Rosenwald School stands just west of Sherman Church (alternatively Sherman Line) Road, which forms the boundary between Amite and Pike counties, in the southwest corner of Mississippi. The topography is slightly rolling, and open farm and pasture land alternates with heavily wooded areas. Although Sherman Line School is located in Amite County, the closest population center is Magnolia in Pike County to the east. In these very rural settings, it is typical for a church/school/cemetery arrangement such as this to form the center of a rural community encompassing a radius of 4-5 miles.

The former school is situated behind Sherman M.B. Church on a slight rise overlooking both the church and the adjacent cemetery. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular building stands on a brick-pier foundation and is topped by a front-gabled, asphalt-shingle roof that steps down to shelter a half-width, partially recessed porch. Because of the slope of the land, the height of the foundation rises from about two feet at the rear of the building to 5½' at the porch. Rafters are exposed in the wide eaves, and a brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge. Terminating in corner boards, six-inch drop siding clads the building, except under the front porch, which has beadboard. A November 1928 Inspection Report filed by Mississippi's Rosenwald Agent W.C. Strahan indicates that the roof was originally covered in asbestos shingles and the exterior was painted gray.¹

The building conforms to the standard Rosenwald Plan #3-C, which was designed to face north or south and have three classrooms plus an industrial room. The original windows were probably 9/9 wood double-hung sash (no historic photos have been located), but these were replaced c.1970 with 2/2 and 3/2 aluminum-frame windows, maintaining the original large groupings of 6 banked windows per classroom. On the west elevation are two 6-window groupings that reflect the two classrooms inside, while on the east elevation, a tripartite window at the front lit the principal's office/industrial room, two smaller windows located high on the wall lit the cloakrooms/restrooms, and a bank of six windows at the back lit a third classroom. On the rear (north) elevation, two rectangular louvered vents ventilate the attic, and a hollow-core door has been cut into the previously black wall.

A stepped front gable on the south façade shelters the porch, which is partially recessed. In 2013, the church undertook a repair of the porch, which had deteriorated, replacing the wood posts and installing a new balustrade and wood deck. The porch ceiling is beadboard with a double bead, while the beadboard siding under the porch has a single bead. A paired window faces onto the porch from the principal's office/industrial room, and a double-leaf, replacement hollow-core door with two original 3-light transoms leads into a central hall on a north-south axis. On the

¹ Julius Rosenwald Fund Records, Series 2342, Box 8006: "Closed Applications, 1928-1929," Folder 1, Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

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transverse wall, a second, single-leaf replacement hollow-core wood door with original 3-light transom leads to the front, west classroom.

The interior is highly intact. The main entrance, the double-leaf doors under the porch, leads into a short center hall, from which open all classrooms, the principal's office/industrial room, and two cloak rooms (later converted to girls and boys restrooms). The two classrooms on the west side have a partition wall between them, originally filled with folding doors that could open for large gatherings and presentations from the stage that fills the north end of the northwest classroom. Doors are original 5-panel wood with 3-light transoms, and 4-light transoms line the hall to provide more light and ventilation throughout the building. Walls, ceilings, and floors are tongue-and-groove wood beadboard. The wainscot is created with red paint, while the black boards are composed of flushboard covered with flat black paint, a cheap alternative to factory-made blackboards. The November 1928 Inspection Report filed by Mississippi's Rosenwald Agent W.C. Strahan indicates that the original interior paint scheme was cream ceiling, light gray walls, and dark gray wainscot and trim.²

Two outhouses, one for boys and one for girls, located well behind the school and distant from each other, have long disappeared. A lunchroom building that stood about 100 feet southwest of the main building is also non-extant.

² Julius Rosenwald Fund Records, Series 2342, Box 8006: "Closed Applications, 1928-1929," Folder 1, Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

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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 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1928-1959

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Sherman Line Rosenwald School is locally significant in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black as the segregated school for African American students, grades 1-8, for the Sherman community that encompassed an area in both Amite and Pike counties with a radius of 3-4 miles around the school. The school building is also significant at the local level in the area of Architecture as an example of a standardized Rosenwald Fund design.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black and Education

From its opening in 1928 until closing in 1959, the Sherman Line Rosenwald School provided the only education available for African American students, grades 1-8, in an area with a radius around the school of three to four miles. Like most black schools until the 1950s, this was classified as a “common school” rather than as a consolidated school, meaning that the state did not provide money for busses or vocational programs. A vocational teacher—a man for shop and a woman for home economics—paid by the Jeanes Foundation of Philadelphia, PA, did come to the school once a week to teach a class. Students walked to school from their homes, and recall that white students who attended consolidated schools would pass them on their busses. Sherman Line Rosenwald School, which was considered a high-quality black school building of its time, contrasts with the white consolidated school at nearby Gillsburg, which in the 1950s consisted of a 9-classroom building with full auditorium, a gymnasium, a cafeteria, and a brick teacher’s home. Along with Sherman Baptist Church, the school anchored a large rural black community, and provided a focal point for community gatherings.

Architecture

Sherman Line School is one of only about a dozen surviving Rosenwald schools in Mississippi. Grants from the Julius Rosenwald Fund program comprised the only philanthropic effort in the early 20th century to concentrate on improving the physical environment of black students in the South. Between 1912 and 1932, when it closed, the Fund contributed to over 5,300 school buildings for African Americans in the 15 Southern states, with its largest number coming in the decade of the 1920s. Behind North Carolina, Mississippi had the second-highest number of Rosenwald schools, totaling 557 plus 58 teachers’ houses and 18 vocational buildings.

The Rosenwald Fund required the schools it funded to be built to standardized plans that it provided. These school designs introduced groundbreaking standards for rural and small-town school architecture, especially in the South for both races. These seemingly simple designs, developed beginning in 1919 by the Rosenwald Fund in consultation with educator Fletcher B. Dresslar, incorporated new standards for natural lighting and ventilation and revolutionized rural school design. Employing easily available materials and straightforward construction methods that even amateur carpenters from the community could undertake, the school buildings provided to rural students for the first time good ventilation, high-quality light for reading and writing, standardized classroom sizes, closets, auditoriums and stages. Constructed in 1928, Sherman Line School was built with only minor modifications using standard plan #3-C, which had first been published in *Community School Plans* in the 1928 revision.³ No exterior modifications were made to the plan for Sherman Line, but inside, one cloakroom was omitted in favor of expanding

³ The plan known as #3-C first appeared in the 1924 edition of *Community School Plans* as Plan # 3-B. Julius Rosenwald Fund, *Community School Plans (revised 1928)*. Nashville, TN: Julius Rosenwald Fund, September, 1928.

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the back right classroom. This change also shortened the center hallway and made the entry to the back left classroom open from the other classroom instead of from the hallway.

Narrative History

During the early 1920's, black parents in the Sherman area recognized the importance of their children getting an education. Yet, the only school that existed was miles away from the local community. There was no bus transportation and parents did not have a way of transporting their children to and from school.

In 1927, the parents of two one-room black schools—New Zion in Amite County and Flatt in Pike County—came together to build a larger Rosenwald school at a midway point right on the county line. Oral history in the community indicates that community residents donated land to Sherman Baptist Church (established in 1868) which was later donated to the local school district. The project moved forward but not as rapidly as expected, according to this letter from Superintendent of Pike County Public Schools, Nannie Gillis, to the state's Rosenwald Agent, W.C. Strahan, dated July 20, 1928:

Last session two schools, one in Amite County (New Zion) and one in Pike County (Flatt) united to build a Rosenwald School. Their application was approved by Mr. Hilbun but they did not have the building completed by July 1, 1929. They are working on it now and will have it finished very soon. McComb Lumber and Coal Company has agreed to furnish the balance of material needed and the paint. I think there is no doubt about its being ready for inspection in August. They will need their Rosenwald money as soon as they can get it.⁴

This letter and other correspondence between the Superintendent and Strahan indicate that the community men did the bulk of the labor on the building, while McComb Lumber and Coal supplied the materials up-front with an agreement to wait for payment until the Rosenwald grant had been received. The fact that local craftsmen donated their labor also comes through in Mr. Strahan's inspection report, dated November 21, 1928, where he notes that \$1,500 of the total \$3,800 project consisted of donated land and labor, with the 4-acre site valued at \$200. Community fundraisers yielded a donation of another \$500 in cash by the black community, for a total African American donation of \$2,000, while the white community privately donated \$1,050 and the public school system gave \$50.00 toward this public school. The Julius Rosenwald Fund contributed \$700.⁵

The blueprint for construction of the building was provided by the Rosenwald Fund. The 1928 Inspection Report indicates that the school was built to Rosenwald Plan #3-C, which appeared in the 1928 revised edition of *Community School Plans*, published by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

⁴ Julius Rosenwald Fund Records, Series 2342, Box 8006: "Closed Applications, 1928-1929," Folder 1, Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

⁵ Rosenwald Database, Fisk University, accessed 8-19-2016.

http://rosenwald.fisk.edu/?module=search.details&set v=aWQ9MTY4OQ==&school_historic_name=sherman&school_county=amite&school_state=MS&button=Search&o=0

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Designed to face north or south, the Sherman Line revision of Plan 3-C features only two cloak rooms or closets rather than the three included in the provided plan. The back right room is five feet deeper as a consequence of gaining the space taken by the third closet, while the center hall is shorter, making the entrance into the back left room open from the other classroom rather than from the hallway.

Named after the church, the school opened in 1928, and served black youth living in both Pike and Amite counties. While the school's application to the Rosenwald Fund stated that 275 school-age children lived in the surrounding community in 1927, approximately 137 students in grades one through eight attended the school in the 1940s and 1950s. The school was in session 8 months of the year. Each teacher taught all subjects for the grades in which he/she was assigned. The school employed two to four teachers, and each teacher had responsibility for three to four grades. One of the school's teachers, always a male, was assigned the added responsibility of being the School Principal, who provided day-to-day supervision for the faculty and staff. The principal was supervised by an African American Jeanes teacher or assistant superintendent. The Jeanes teacher reported to the county's white superintendent of education.

Classes started at 8:30 each morning and lasted for one hour. The principal would ring a bell at the end of each period. However, because classes were self-contained, teachers would start the next class without the students having to move. Students were given a fifteen minute recreation break at 10:15 a.m.; a sixty minute lunch break at 12:00 noon and a fifteen minute recreation break at 2:00 p. m. Children were dismissed at 3:30 p.m.

There was no bus transportation for black children and seldom were parents able to drop-off their children in the morning or pick them up in the afternoon. Most children walked to the school, some from over 3 miles away.

The school operated a cafeteria that was referred to as the lunch room because it served children who brought their lunch from home, as well as those served hot lunches prepared by lunch room staff, women from the community. The lunch room was constructed utilizing funds acquired through local fund raising activities. The building was located about 100 feet to the southwest of the school building. Hot lunches were served daily at a cost of ten cents per day. Some children could not afford to pay ten cents, especially those from large families and therefore room was provided for them to bring a lunch to school and the lunch room staff would store it for them until lunch time.

Almost all vegetables were donated to the lunch room by parents and community leaders. Vegetables were harvested from private gardens, initial preparation was made to cook and deliver to the lunch room. During the winter months, parents and community leaders donated canned/dried vegetables for lunches. The school also participated in a commodity program, which also provided food for the lunch program. The commodity program provided canned vegetables, meats, eggs, milk, flour, sugar and other items for food preparation.

The fuel used for providing heat for the school building and for cooking food was wood. The school's trustees and parents were responsible for making sure that the school always had a

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supply of wood on hand. Heat was provided by wood burning heaters in each room. The older students were assigned the responsibility of making sure the heaters were loaded with wood. From time to time, when wood was low, male students were required to go into the wooded area to bring back wood to heat and to prepare food.

The school provided two outhouses for rest room facilities. These facilities were located at the rear of the school building. The girls' restroom was located on the north east corner of the school building while the boys' restroom was located on the north west side of the school building. There was no running water nor was there any inside plumbing.

The school provided for a competitive outdoor basketball court and maintained a competitive basketball team for both boys and girls. The teams were coached by community volunteers approved by the school. Not only did the team play at Sherman Line but it also traveled to other schools in surrounding communities.

After graduation from Sherman Line School, students who wanted to continue their schooling would attend Europe Bates High School in Amite County (about 4 miles west of Sherman Line) or Pike County Agricultural High School, near Magnolia in Pike County (about 5 miles from Sherman Line).

The school closed in 1959, and most of the students were bussed to the new consolidated campus of South Pike High School in Magnolia, Pike County. This modernist campus was the result of Mississippi's Equalization Program, an attempt to delay or defuse calls for integrated schools by building segregated schools that were equal. Sherman Line School sat vacant for a few years until the building was renovated and opened as a Head Start Center around 1970. At this time, aluminum windows replaced the original wood sash, and interior plumbing was introduced into the former cloakrooms, which now became boys and girls bathrooms.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Harness, Jesse, "History of Sherman Line Rosenwald School." (Feb 2016). In "Sherman Line Rosenwald School" file, Historic Resources Inventory, Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

Julius Rosenwald Fund, *Community School Plans (revised 1928)*. Nashville, TN: Julius Rosenwald Fund, September, 1928.

Julius Rosenwald Fund Records, Series 2342, Box 8006: "Closed Applications, 1928-1929," Folder 1, Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

Rosenwald Database, Fisk University, accessed 8-19-2016.

http://rosenwald.fisk.edu/?module=search.details&set_v=aWQ9MTY4OQ==&school_historic_name=sherman&school_county=amite&school_state=MS&button=Search&o=0

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 005-GIL-3048-ML _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 31.133789 | Longitude: -90.548963 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

See Continuation Sheet.

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is a rectangle approximately 209 feet by 209 feet centered on the center of the building commonly known as the Sherman Line Rosenwald School and aligned parallel and perpendicular to the school building. The property is included in the rural parcel described in the Amite County, Mississippi land records as: Beginning at the NE corner of the SE ¼ of Section 13, Twp. 2, Range 6, and run W. 250 feet for starting point; Thence West 417 feet and 4 inches; Thence N. 417 feet and 4 inches; Thence E. 417 feet and 4 inches, back to the starting point, in N ½ of SE ¼ of SE ¼ of said Section in Amite County, State of Mississippi. The rectangle is shown on the image on the Continuation sheet..

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the Sherman Line Rosenwald School building and its immediate environs while excluding the Sherman Line Missionary Baptist Church building and cemetery which are not included in the nomination but are located on the same land parcel.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dr. Jesse Harness and Jennifer Baughn
organization: Sherman M.B. Church and MDAH
street & number: P.O. Box 568
city or town: Magnolia state: MS zip code: 39652
e-mail: jbaughn@mdah.ms.gov
telephone: 601-576-6956
date: August 23, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Sherman Line Rosenwald School

City or Vicinity: Gillsburg vicinity

County: Amite County State: Mississippi

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH Chief Architectural Historian

Date Photographed: May 19, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 12. Exterior. Camera facing north.
- 2 of 12. Exterior. Camera facing north.
- 3 of 12. Exterior. Camera facing southwest.
- 4 of 12. Exterior. Camera facing southeast.
- 5 of 12. Interior. Camera facing north.
- 6 of 12. Interior. Camera facing northwest.
- 7 of 12. Interior. Camera facing south.
- 8 of 12. Interior. Camera facing northeast.
- 9 of 12. Interior. Camera facing south.
- 10 of 12. Interior. Camera facing north.
- 11 of 12. Interior. Camera facing southeast.
- 12 of 12. Interior. Camera facing northeast.

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to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

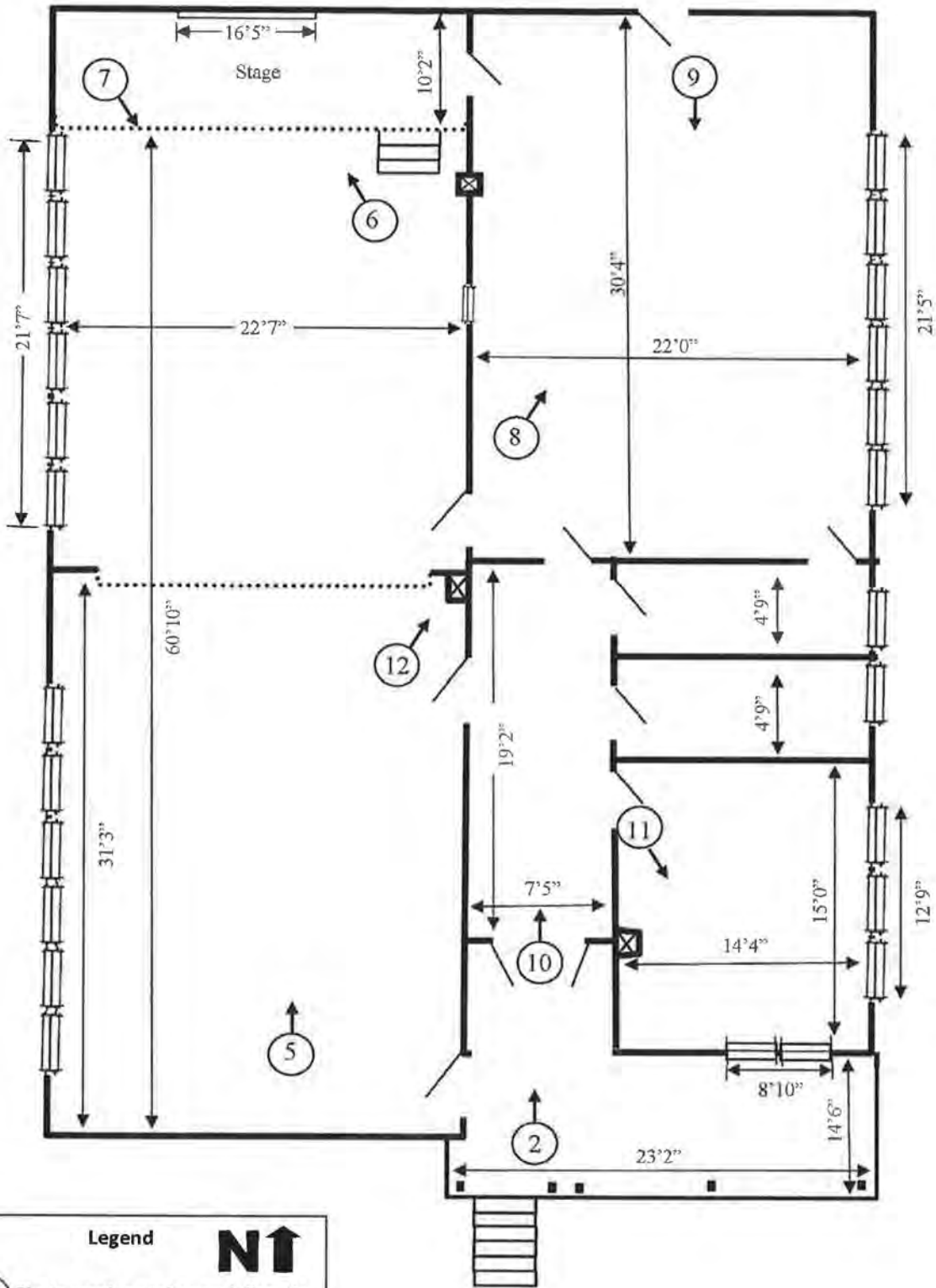
Section number 10 Page 1



Sherman Line Rosenwald School

4

3



Legend

N ↑

Photograph number and direction

Wood Stove

*Not drawn to scale

1











1928 WELCOME 1964
SHERMAN LINE SCHOOL REUNION



1928 WELCOME 1964
SHERMAN LINE SCHOOL REUNION













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016 Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016 Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 1/17/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/12/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Jim Woodrick, director
PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6940 • Fax 601-576-6955
mdah.state.ms.us



November 28, 2016

Mr. Paul Loether
Program Director, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Sherman Line Rosenwald School, Gillsburg vicinity, Amite County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on November 17, 2016.

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katie Blount".

Katie Blount
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator