

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Annapolis Colored High School
other names/site number BATES, WILEY H., HIGH SCHOOL (preferred) AA-12

2. Location

street & number 1029 Smithville Street N/A not for publication
city, town Annapolis N/A vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date 8/17/92
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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] 7/20/94
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

AA-12

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/not in use

7. DescriptionArchitectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls ASPHALT

BRICK

roof

other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Wiley H. Bates High School Complex, on Smithville Street in Annapolis, was begun in the early 1930s. The first portion was completed in 1932, and replaced the original Annapolis Colored High School which had been located in the Stanton School on West Washington Street in Annapolis. The original portion of the building is a flat roofed, two story building of brick and masonry bearing walls and wood frame floor and roof structure. A center, double loaded corridor runs north/south the length of the building with classrooms, lavatories, and stairs on the western side, and classrooms, library, offices and a two story auditorium on the eastern side of the corridor. The second floor corridor opened to the two story auditorium space as a gallery. First floor classrooms were added to both the north and south in 1937, and second floor classrooms were added in 1945. The major architectural treatment is reserved for the auditorium section which is embellished with three segmentally arched windows, a low cast stone belt course, and a pattern of pilasters and panels; the remainder of the building facade is relieved with cast stone belt courses and ganged double hung windows. The resource achieved its current configuration in 1950, when additional teaching facilities were added. The most recent portion of the building is also of masonry construction, and is completed in a simplified International or Modern style. The entire building complex continued in use until 1981.

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Anne Arundel County
MarylandSection number 7 Page 1GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The original portion of Bates High School is a two story (with partial basement), flat roofed, brick masonry building. The original building, completed in 1932 at a cost of \$58,596.00, forms part of a large complex, the result of a series of additions and expansions over the period 1937-1950. Minor additions completed in 1937 and 1945 were followed in 1950 by a major addition and expansion which more than tripled the size of the 1932 building. The complex, including the original building, continued in use until 1981. The building is now vacant, and while there is evidence of vandalism, most damage to the building fabric has occurred through neglect and deferred maintenance.

The principal (east) facade of the original portion of the building (facing the entry court of the complex as it now stands) has two entry doors and three segmentally arched window openings (opening to the large space of the auditorium) in a large scaled, simply detailed elevation broken by a cast stone belt course at the mid-door level and a repeating pattern of pilasters and panels. This center section is flanked on both the north and south with two story additions having a similar facade treatment of brick with two contrasting cast stone belt courses at the line of the window heads. The 1937 and 1945 additions continue this treatment. The original fixed sash in the large auditorium windows has been removed and replaced by aluminum replacement windows; the double hung sash in the flanking windows remains in place, but boarded over with plywood panels.

The plan of the original (1932) block consists of a double loaded corridor on the first floor with classrooms, lavatories (on the first floor only), and stair towers on the western side, and a large auditorium space, classrooms and offices on the east side. The second floor repeats this plan, with a gallery (now closed in with glass block units) opening into the auditorium, and a library. Interior modifications (dropped lay-in ceilings, partitions, etc.) have been minor and are reversible. The 1937 and 1945 additions consist of additional classrooms, lavatories and locker space. Minor renovations to the original building carried out in these campaigns, included the installation of a terrazzo floor in the first floor corridor, the renovation of existing locker space as a lavatory, and the creation of shop classrooms in the basement at the southern end of the building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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Sometime in 1937-1938, the wooden frame Germantown Elementary School, previously located a block away on West Street, was moved to the grounds. This building was used as an annex for classrooms and also contained a home economics room from which meals were served. This annex was incorporated into a subsequent addition, but traces of its location are still visible. The annex no longer stands.

The building complex was enlarged to its present size in 1950, more than tripling the original building area. This addition was completed as a series of wings, two of which embrace the entry court on Smithfield Street, with a new entry and lobby replacing the former entry through the 1932 building. The plan of this addition consists of a series of wings with double loaded corridors, and the program included classrooms, laboratories, offices, a gymnasium-auditorium, a cafeteria, shop classrooms, and a 399-seat theater (at the time the only such facility in an Anne Arundel County school building). This addition is of masonry and concrete construction and was designed in a simplified modern style with brick and stone trim.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

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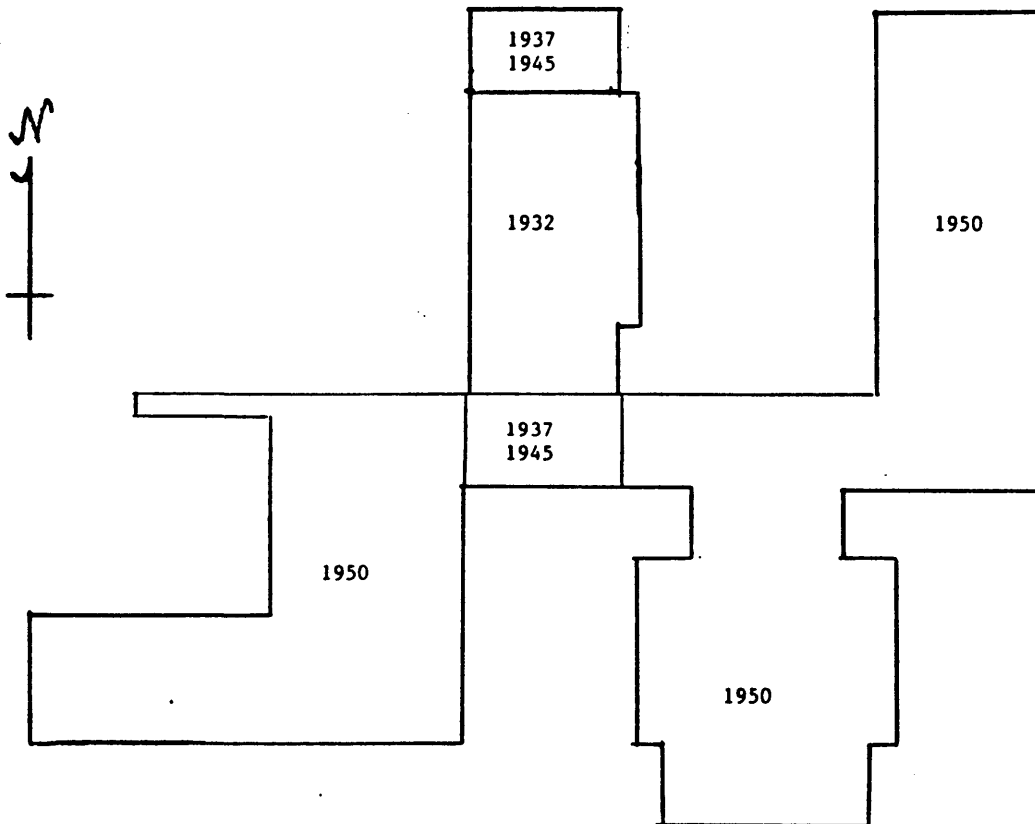
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AA-12

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- 1932 original construction
- c. 1937 addition of 3 first level classrooms, chemistry lab, and basement level shop area
- 1945 addition of 3 second level classrooms and facility to relocate library
- 1950 final addition of classrooms, gymnasium-auditorium, shops

Plan Showing Construction Dates



See Continuation Sheet No. 4

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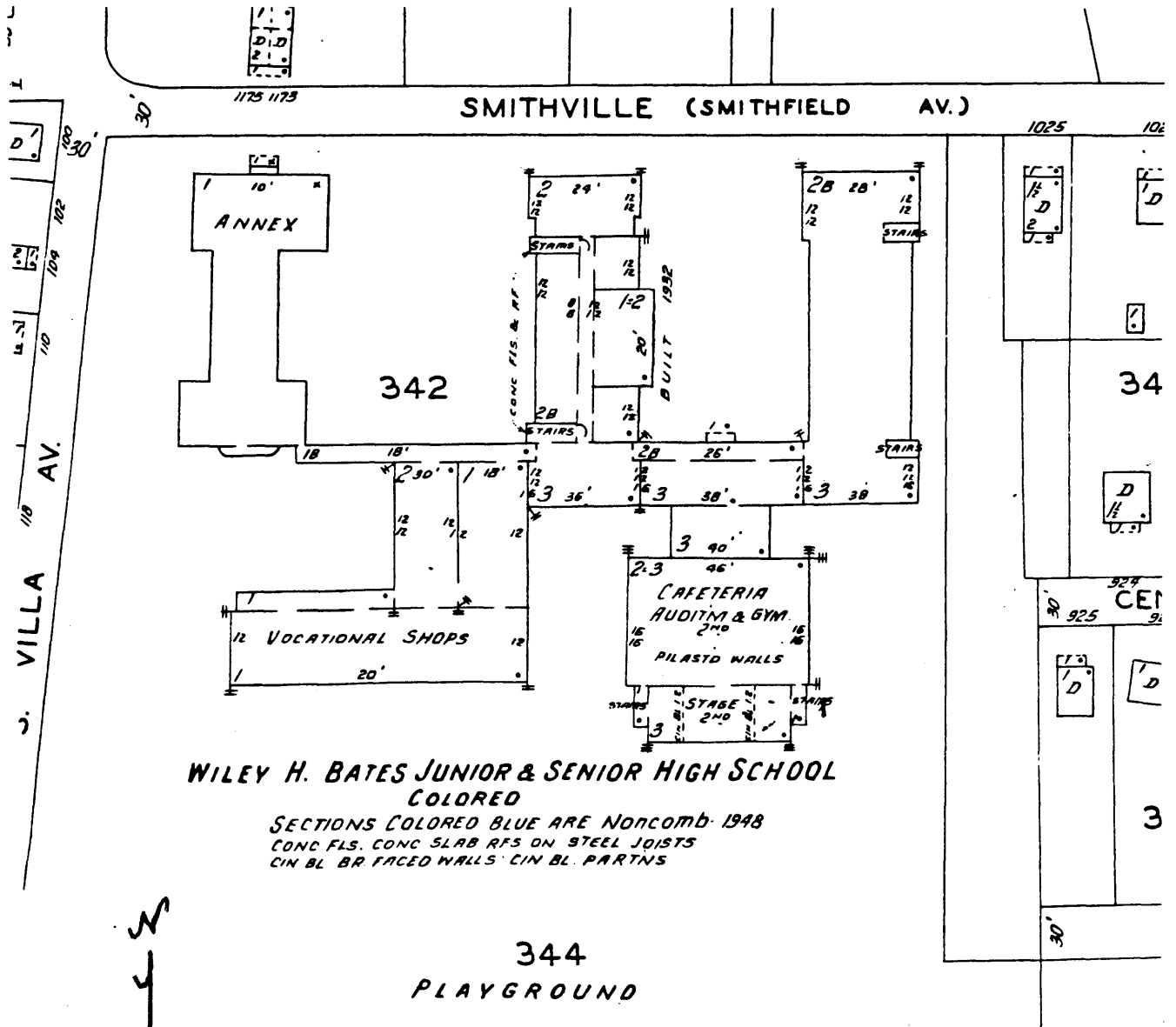
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Insurance Maps of Annapolis, Maryland (map 41), Sanborn Map Co.
April 1930, corrected thru at least 1952, probable date of this page is June 1951



WILEY H. BATES JUNIOR & SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
COLORED

SECTIONS COLORED BLUE ARE NONCOMB. 1948
CONC FLS. CONC SLAB RFS ON STEEL JOISTS
CIN BL BR FACED WALLS CIN BL PARTNS

NOTE: annex no longer standing, 1992

8. Statement of Significance

AA-12

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Education

Period of Significance

1932-1966

Significant Dates

1932
1937
1945
1950

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

(1932) Buckler & Fenhagen w/ Wm. H. Emory, Jr.
(1937) unknown (1945) Buckler & Fenhagen
(1950) Buckler, Fenhagen, Meyer & Ayers

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Wiley H. Bates High School is significant for its association with the development of public secondary education for African-Americans in Anne Arundel County. The original section of the building was constructed in 1932 to replace the 1917 Stanton High School, the county's first black secondary school. The building was expanded in a series of additions through the next two decades, to accommodate increasing enrollment; in each building campaign, facilities which equaled or exceeded those available to white students were provided, reflecting the response of Anne Arundel County school administrators to the "separate but equal" doctrine which was applied to public facilities in the first half of the twentieth century.

NOTE: See revised Significance Summary, 14 June 1994

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Anne Arundel County. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 1.64 acres
USGS quad: South River, Maryland

UTM References

A	1 8	3 6 9 0 1 0	4 3 1 4 8 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

See continuation sheet No. 8

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists only of the northern portion of the property upon which the building and its additions stand.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Michael Justin Dowling, AIA, and Peter E. Kurtze</u>
organization	<u>Annapolis Preservation Trust</u>
street & number	<u>P.O. Box 2009</u>
city or town	<u>Annapolis</u>
date	<u>April 30, 1992</u>
telephone	<u>(410) 269-0621</u>
state	<u>Maryland</u> zip code <u>21401</u>

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Social/Education/Cultural

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

EDUCATION/school

Known Design Source:

Architect: Buckler & Fenhagen
With William H. Emory, Jr.

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

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Anne Arundel County
MarylandSection number 8 Page 6HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The Wiley H. Bates High School, built on Smithfield Street in 1932, is the second building erected by the Anne Arundel County Board of Education to provide secondary education for African-American students. It is the direct descendant of the Stanton High School located on West Washington Street in Annapolis. Stanton school was a three-year high school established in 1917, and was the first black secondary school in the county. Enrollment came primarily from the surrounding areas, but space was required to accommodate increasing enrollment. Interested residents, including the Stanton Parent-Teacher Association, and Wiley H. Bates (a prominent member of the African American community), persuaded the Anne Arundel County Board of Education of the need for a separate high school for colored students, and a site search began. At this time it was not uncommon for colored parents to donate land for the schools, and with a \$500.00 donation from Mr. Bates, property was secured on Smithville Street. The school was constructed, and classes started in the fall of 1932.

The first principal of the school, Frank Butler, recalls that while it was officially identified as the Annapolis Colored High School, it was known as Wiley H. Bates High School since it first opened.

The original building was designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Buckler & Fenhagen, and subsequent additions were completed by this firm and its successors. In 1928, Riggin Buckler and George Corner Fenhagen established a reputation as school architects with their design for the \$2.5 million Baltimore City College, which prevailed over 18 other entries in a statewide competition. The selection of this celebrated architectural firm to design the new black secondary school reflects Anne Arundel County's approach to providing "separate but equal" facilities, evidencing a commitment to quality, at least in terms of physical plant, despite segregation.

The building was too small from the day it opened. Due to an ever-increasing enrollment, limitations and requirements for admission were instituted, but growth in enrollment was still outpacing the facility. The building was first expanded in 1937, adding more classrooms, and the old Germantown Elementary School, a frame building located at the corner of West and Russell streets,

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was moved to the site and used as a home economics room and lunch room. This annex no longer stands. In 1945, even more classrooms were added. The school offered courses in academic, general, and vocational arts curricula. French, sheet metal, and physical education classes were added by 1942.

This school building was expanded three times and continued to be the only secondary school for black children in the county. The final expansion, completed in 1950, enlarged the school to three times its original size, and added up-to-date facilities rivaling many white high schools. These facilities included 45 classrooms, a shop, a gymnasium-auditorium, a cafeteria, and a 399-seat "little theater"--at the time the only such facility in the county school system.

The provision of facilities which equaled or exceeded those available to white students, such as the unique auditorium, exemplifies a widely-observed response of school administrators to the U.S. Supreme Court's 1896 decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which established the "separate but equal" doctrine. It appears to have been common practice for school boards to attempt to comply with this mandate through improvements in the physical plant. As early as the 1920s, for example, the Baltimore School Commissioners provided buildings for black pupils which were comparable to those for whites in their appearance, facilities, and cost; the amounts expended on the construction of black schools in the course of a broad campaign of modernization of Baltimore city schools during that period were proportional to the ratio of black to white students. In Anne Arundel County, the selection of the most celebrated school architects of the period to design the 1932 building, and the program of expansion and updating which was carried out through the following decades, reflects Anne Arundel County's efforts to comply with the spirit of the law.

The Anne Arundel County school system was eventually desegregated in 1966. The first fully integrated high school class graduated in 1968. The Bates school continued in use as a junior high school and middle school until it was closed in 1981. The period of significance, 1932-1966, recognizes the span of time between the construction of the original section and the desegregation of the county school system.

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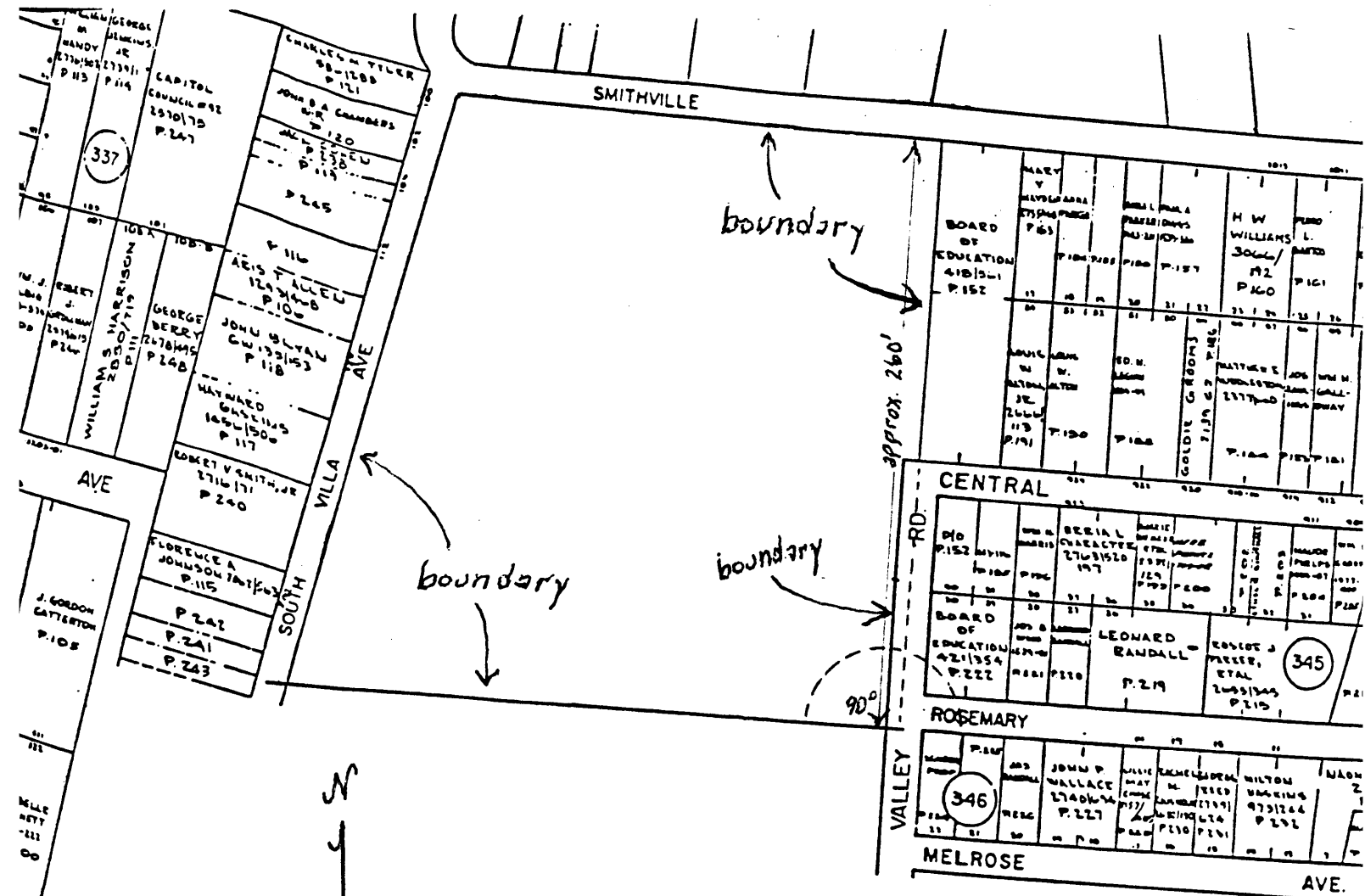
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Boundary Map 1992



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Wiley H. Bates High School
Anne Arundel County
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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY REVISED

The Wiley H. Bates High School is of exceptional significance in the history of the development of public education for African-Americans in Anne Arundel County. From the time the school was built in 1932 until 1966 when the Anne Arundel County public school system was finally desegregated, the Wiley H. Bates High School was the only public school in the county which African-American students could attend for a secondary level education. The 1932 building was expanded in 1937, 1945, and 1950 to accommodate increasing enrollment. In each building campaign, facilities which equaled or exceeded those available to white students were provided. These expansions and remodelings to Wiley H. Bates High School represent the response of Anne Arundel County to the "separate but equal" doctrine which was applied to public facilities in the first half of the twentieth century.



State Historic Preservation Officer

6/14/94

Date