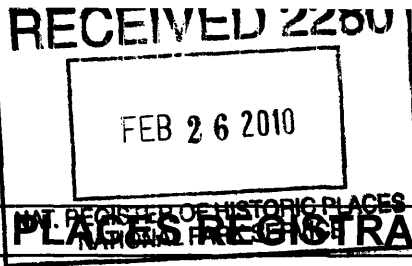


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 County Training School—Vienna, Georgia
other names/site number Vienna High and Industrial School, Vienna Rosenwald School

2. Location

street & number 190 Ninth Street
city, town Vienna () **vicinity of**
county Dooly **code** GA 093
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31092

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- () private
- (X) public-local
- () public-state
- () public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	3	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	3	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Rosenwald Schools in Georgia, 1912-1937

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 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 the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

David Crass
Signature of certifying official

2-18-10
Date

Dr. David Crass
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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 or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Bell 4.7.10

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Education: school

Current Functions:

Education: education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: Rosenwald six-teacher community school plan

Materials:

foundation	Brick
walls	Brick
roof	Asphalt
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The County Training School is located on a rise in the center of a four-acre tract in Vienna in Dooly County in rural west-central Georgia. The training school is part of a campus of education buildings located in an African-American neighborhood on the east side of Vienna. The north-south Southern Railway line separates downtown and the African-American school and neighborhood.

The training school is located at the end of a circular drive on the mostly open school property (photos 1-2). The one-story brick building has changed little since it was built in 1926 (photos 3-8). The H-shaped plan features two front-facing gables on each side of a front porch (photos 12-14). The north and south wings each feature three classrooms (photos 3, 5, 18, 21-24). The partitions that separated small cloakrooms from the classroom remain in the two east-end classrooms (photo 19). The auditorium is the central interior space (photo 15-17, 20). It joins the classroom wings and may be entered directly from the rear courtyard. The stage is located in the center of the north classroom wing (photo 15-16). The library and principal's office are located in small rooms on each side of the entrance (photo 27). Many of the large banks of sash windows that provided light and ventilation to the classrooms have been removed after modern heating and ventilating systems were installed. Original double-hung windows are located throughout the building amid the later infill (photos 3-5).

In the 1930s, a small classroom was added to the east ends of both classroom wings (photos 8, 10). These rooms, which increase the length of the classroom wings and enlarge the courtyard, were added to accommodate the increasing student population in the 1930s (photo 24). The additions have side-gabled roofs that form cross gables along the length of the classroom wings.

The design and construction of the County Training School in Vienna closely follows the "Six Teacher

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Community School Plan," which was published in the Rosenwald Fund's *The Community School Plans*. The six-teacher school included two wings of three individual classrooms. The wings were to be connected by a large central space that housed a stage and auditorium. This central area also contains two individual rooms that provided for office and library spaces. Like many Rosenwald schools, students could enter some classrooms from exterior doors to reduce the noise created by students entering and exiting the building. The doors, which were sheltered by small porches, were used to improve the ventilation of each classroom (photos 24-25). Some of these porches were removed from the training school in Vienna.

The "Six Teacher Community School" plan recommended the construction of an industrial shop in the center of a classroom wing. The training school in Vienna did not require an interior industrial classroom because a separate shop building was built shortly after the training school was completed in 1926. The County Training School in Vienna was designed and constructed with five classrooms and a stage, rather than the six classrooms illustrated in *Community School Plans*.

The County Training School in Vienna is part of an educational campus that includes the main classroom building, which was built in 1926, and two shop buildings. Shop No. 1 is located to the rear (northeast) of the main classroom building and was completed in 1926, shortly after the main classroom building (photo 34-36). Built from plans that closely conform to designs in *Community School Plans*, Shop No. 1 is a two-room framed building with banks of tall sash windows. A gable-roofed wing was added to the east side of the shop. Shop No. 2, which was built in 1959, is located to the rear (southeast) of the main building. Shop No. 2 is a small, square-shaped brick building with a shed roof (photo 32-33). The property also includes a small noncontributing classroom building that was added after 1960 (photos 4, left and 34, left).

8. Statement of Significance

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): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Education
Ethnic Heritage: Black
Social History

Period of Significance:

1926-1959

Significant Dates:

1926 – County Training School was built.

1926 – Shop No. 1 was built.

1959 – Shop No. 2 was built.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

This nomination is submitted under the cover of the thematic/multiple property nomination, *Rosenwald Schools in Georgia, 1912-1937*.

The County Training School in Vienna was built east of downtown Vienna in rural Dooly County in 1926. The Rosenwald Fund contributed \$1,700 toward the \$17,737 cost of construction. The County Training School was the principal school in Dooly County for the education of black children in the first decades of the 20th century. The school was renamed the Vienna High and Industrial School in 1959 and a new International Style school building was added to the property that same year to provide additional classroom space for the expanding high school. The high school closed in 1970 following the racial integration of the Dooly County Public School System. From 1970 to 2004, the Rosenwald school building housed a state-funded pre-school program.

The County Training School in Vienna is significant in the areas of architecture, education, ethnic heritage-black, and social history because it is an excellent example of an early 20th-century African-American school constructed with the support of the Rosenwald Fund. The Rosenwald rural school building program, which began in 1912, was a major effort to improve the quality of public education for African Americans in the South. Between 1912 and 1920, philanthropist Julius Rosenwald worked with African-American educators, including Booker T. Washington at the Tuskegee Institute, to build schools for black children. In addition to providing financial support for the construction of new schools, the program also produced plan books to aid local communities with constructing cost-efficient architect-designed school buildings. *The Negro Rural School and Its Relation to the Community* was published in 1915 by the Tuskegee Institute.

Julius Rosenwald established the Rosenwald Fund in 1917 to provide administrative and financial support for the construction of new African-American schools in the racially segregated Southern United States. Rosenwald transferred the administration of the fund in 1920 from the Tuskegee Institute to a new headquarters created in Nashville, Tennessee. The Nashville office published *The Community School Plans* from 1920 until 1931. The Rosenwald Fund supported the construction of nearly 5,000 schools in 15 states at a total cost in excess of \$28.5 million. In Georgia, the first Rosenwald Schools were built in 1915. The majority of the state's 259 Rosenwald schools were built during the mid-1920s. The nation's last Rosenwald school, named the Eleanor Roosevelt School, was completed in Warm Springs, Georgia, in 1937.

National Register Criteria

A – The County Training School is significant in the areas of education, ethnic heritage-black, and social history because the school represents the efforts of Northern philanthropists and educators and local communities to improve schools for African Americans across the South. The Rosenwald Fund provided plans and the supervision for new schools for blacks that included large classrooms with cloakrooms and large banks of windows. The schools also included sanitary privies, playgrounds, gardens, and industrial classrooms.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

C – The County Training School is significant in the area of architecture because the school is an excellent example of an early 20th-century African-American school constructed with the support of the Rosenwald Fund and built using plans derived from the Rosenwald Fund publication, *Community School Plans*.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1926 when the County Training School was constructed and ends in 1959, when Shop No. 2 was completed.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The County Training School in Vienna includes three contributing buildings: the County Training School (1926), Shop No. 1 (1926), and Shop No. 2 (1959). The small classroom building in the northwest corner of the site is less than 50 years of age and is the only noncontributing building associated with this nomination.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Between 1915 and 1937, the Julius Rosenwald Fund School Building Program supported the construction of 259 school buildings across Georgia. A majority of the buildings were built in small rural towns such as Fort Gaines in Clay County, Quitman in Brooks County, Moreland in Coweta County, and Millville in Laurens County. Most of the new school construction occurred during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Only a handful of the Rosenwald school buildings in Georgia were constructed during the fund's early Tuskegee era from 1912 to 1920. Most were erected during Samuel L. Smith's management of the program from 1920 to 1930. Consequently, a majority of the Rosenwald school buildings in Georgia derive from school plans that appeared in *Community School Plans*, which was published by the fund during 1920s. The fund donated an average of \$400 for the construction of a new school.

The Rosenwald Fund attracted criticism from many of Georgia's white residents and politicians who felt that Northern philanthropic organizations, such as the Rosenwald Fund, were meddling in the state's affairs. Newspaper editorials accused the fund's creator of advocating miscegenation and communism. Governor Eugene Talmadge derided the program with racial and ethnic epithets. Some local white leaders welcomed the funds and did not view the Rosenwald Fund as a threat to racial segregation. While the Rosenwald Fund leaders would have preferred for the South to integrate its public school systems, the fund never openly championed the cause of integration, realizing that such a stance would raise the ire of the white population and prove counterproductive to the immediate goal of advancing African-American education.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The success of the Rosenwald Fund was especially remarkable given the hostile racial tensions that existed in the South in the first decades of the 20th century. In 1915, for example, the fund provided \$300 to build the Selma Rural School in Appling County, Georgia. The construction costs exceeded \$1,700. African Americans in the community raised more than \$950 for the school with the additional support of \$450 from local whites.

Rev. Dr. George D. Goddard served as Georgia's first Rosenwald agent from 1915 to 1919. Goddard was a Primitive Baptist minister and educator who strove to improve the quality of teachers employed in the state's African-American schools. Goddard supervised the disbursement of funds for seven Rosenwald schools built between 1915 and 1919. The schools included the previously mentioned Selma Rural School in Appling County, Homer School in Banks County, Rays Bridge School in Burke County, Rosenwald School in Coffee County, Spring Creek School in Early County, Pleasant Hill School in Early County, Mt. Olive School in Lowndes County, and Screven School in Wayne County. All of the schools except the Selma Rural School, built in 1915, and the Homer School, built in 1916, were constructed between 1917 and 1918. The Homer School is the only known Rosenwald school in Georgia to survive from the Tuskegee-era. While Goddard viewed the completion of seven schools as a success, his efforts to erect additional buildings were hampered by the scarcity of building materials that resulted from America's involvement in World War I. Goddard retired in 1919, prior to the fund's split with the Tuskegee Institute.

In 1920, Julius Rosenwald removed control of the fund from the Tuskegee Institute and relocated the fund's headquarters to Nashville where it was supervised by new president Samuel L. Smith. Following the retirement of Georgia's Rosenwald agent, George Goddard, in 1919, Samuel L. Smith selected Walter B. Hill, Jr. to fill that position. His appointment reflected changes within the fund as white men, such as Smith and Hill, assumed larger leadership roles in positions once held entirely by black men affiliated with Tuskegee Institute. Hill proved to be a solid choice. His father, Walter B. Hill, Sr. had been a chancellor of the University of Georgia (1899-1905). Hill had worked previously with the United States Office of Education where he co-authored a two-volume study of black education in America. In 1920, Hill submitted his annual report to the state department of education that noted "the generous aid of the Julius Rosenwald Fund now makes it possible for better rural school houses to be built. Public school authorities are urged to cooperate in this work." Most of Georgia's Rosenwald schools were built during Hill's tenure as state agent using *The Community School* building plans published by the Nashville Office.¹

Between 1915 and 1937, the Julius Rosenwald Fund aided the construction of over 5,000 buildings in 15 Southern states for African-American school children. In addition to constructing school buildings, Rosenwald sought to extend the school term for black students, subsidize transportation, supplement teachers' salaries, and fund libraries. Scholar Horace Mann Bond estimated that in 1932 between 25 and 40 percent of all Southern black schoolchildren attended class in schools that were in part built with Rosenwald funds. With grants from the Rosenwald Fund, Georgia constructed 259 schools, 12 teacher homes, and 7 shops. Georgia received \$1,378,859 from the Rosenwald Fund. The last Rosenwald school was built in Warm Springs, Georgia.

¹ Walter B. Hill, *Georgia Department of Education Annual Report, 1920*, Georgia Archives, Morrow, 12.
County Training School—Vienna, Georgia, Dooly County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The County Training School in Vienna was built in 1926 during Walter Hill, Jr.'s tenure as Georgia's Rosenwald Agent. The Dooly County school board had been unwilling to adequately fund schools for black children and many did not attend school. The County Training School in Vienna was constructed in 1926 at a cost of \$17,737. The Rosenwald Fund provided \$1,700 toward the cost of construction. The training school in Vienna, like most African-American schools in the early 20th century, included vocational programs, such furniture construction. Two shop buildings were constructed on the school grounds in 1926 and 1959. The school initially taught black students in Vienna from the first through eleventh grades. Rural Dooly County students whose parents could secure them rooms in private houses in Vienna also attended the school. N. B. Lavender served as the first principal.

The County Training School was renamed the Vienna High and Industrial School in 1959. In that year a new International Style school building was added north of the main classroom to provide additional classroom space for the expanding high school² (photo 37). The entire campus including the main classroom building, shops, and the new high school building closed in 1970 following the racial integration of the Dooly County Public School System. From 1970 to 2004, the Rosenwald School building housed a state-funded pre-school program.

²The modern high school, built in 1959, is not included within the boundary of the County Training School National Register nomination, but may be nominated in a future multiple property nomination on equalization schools in Georgia, which were built in the 1950s and early 1960s.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Historic Preservation Division. "Rosenwald Schools in Georgia: Multiple Property Nomination," 2009. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

James, Kathryn Walker. "An Historical Sampling of Vienna High and Industrial School." Program for the Vienna High and Industrial School Grand Class Reunion, June 30-July 2, 2000.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- 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, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 237260 Northing 3553790

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire parcel historically associated with the County Training School.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson and Keith S. Hebert
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 254 Washington Street, SW Ground Floor
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 651-5906 **date** January 20, 2010
e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) (X) not applicable

name/title
organization
mailing address
city or town state zip code
telephone
e-mail

- property owner**
- consultant**
- regional development center preservation planner**
- other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Dooly County Board of Education
organization (if applicable) N/A
mailing address 202 East Cotton Street
city or town Vienna **state** GA **zip code** 31092
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: County Training School—Vienna, Georgia
City or Vicinity: Vienna
County: Dooly
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: December 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 37

1. Exterior of school and setting; photographer facing east.
2. Exterior of school and setting; photographer facing east.
3. Exterior of school; photographer facing east.
4. Exterior of school; photographer facing east.
5. Exterior of school; photographer facing northeast.
6. Exterior of school; photographer facing northeast.
7. Exterior of school; photographer facing southeast.
8. Exterior of school and setting; photographer facing west.
9. Shop No. 1; photographer facing northwest.
10. Exterior of school; photographer facing northwest.
11. Exterior of school; photographer facing northwest.
12. Exterior of school; photographer facing east.
13. Exterior of school; photographer facing south.
14. Exterior of school; photographer facing southeast.
15. Auditorium; photographer facing southeast.
16. Auditorium stage; photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. Auditorium; photographer facing north.
18. Classroom; photographer facing west.
19. Classroom; photographer facing southwest.
20. Auditorium; photographer facing northwest.
21. Classroom; photographer facing northeast.
22. Auditorium; photographer facing south.
23. Classroom closet; photographer facing north.
24. Rear courtyard of school building; photographer facing west.
25. Rear courtyard of school building; photographer facing north.
26. Rear courtyard of school building; photographer facing north.
27. Office; photographer facing east.
28. Exterior of school building; photographer facing northeast.
29. Exterior of school building; photographer facing southeast.
30. Exterior of school building; photographer facing northeast.
31. Exterior of school building; photographer facing east.
32. Shop No. 2; photographer facing northeast.
33. Shop No. 2; photographer facing east.
34. Shop No. 1; photographer facing north.
35. Shop No. 1; photographer facing north.
36. Shop No. 1; photographer facing north.
37. High school (1959), photographer facing north. (Not located in National Register boundary).

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

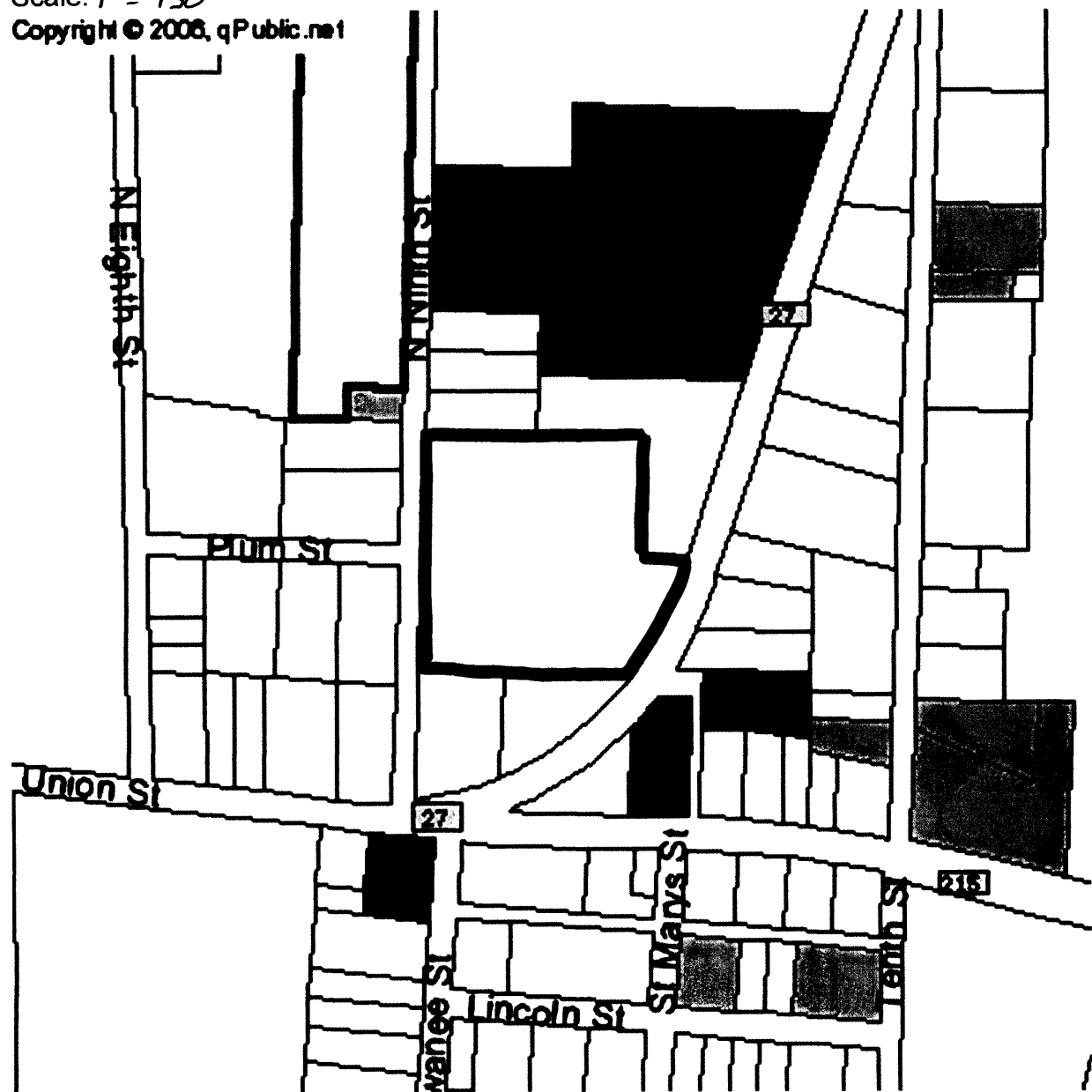
COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL
DOOLY COUNTY, GEORGIA
TAX MAP

National Register Boundary: 

North: ↑

Scale: 1" = 430'

Copyright © 2006, qPublic.net

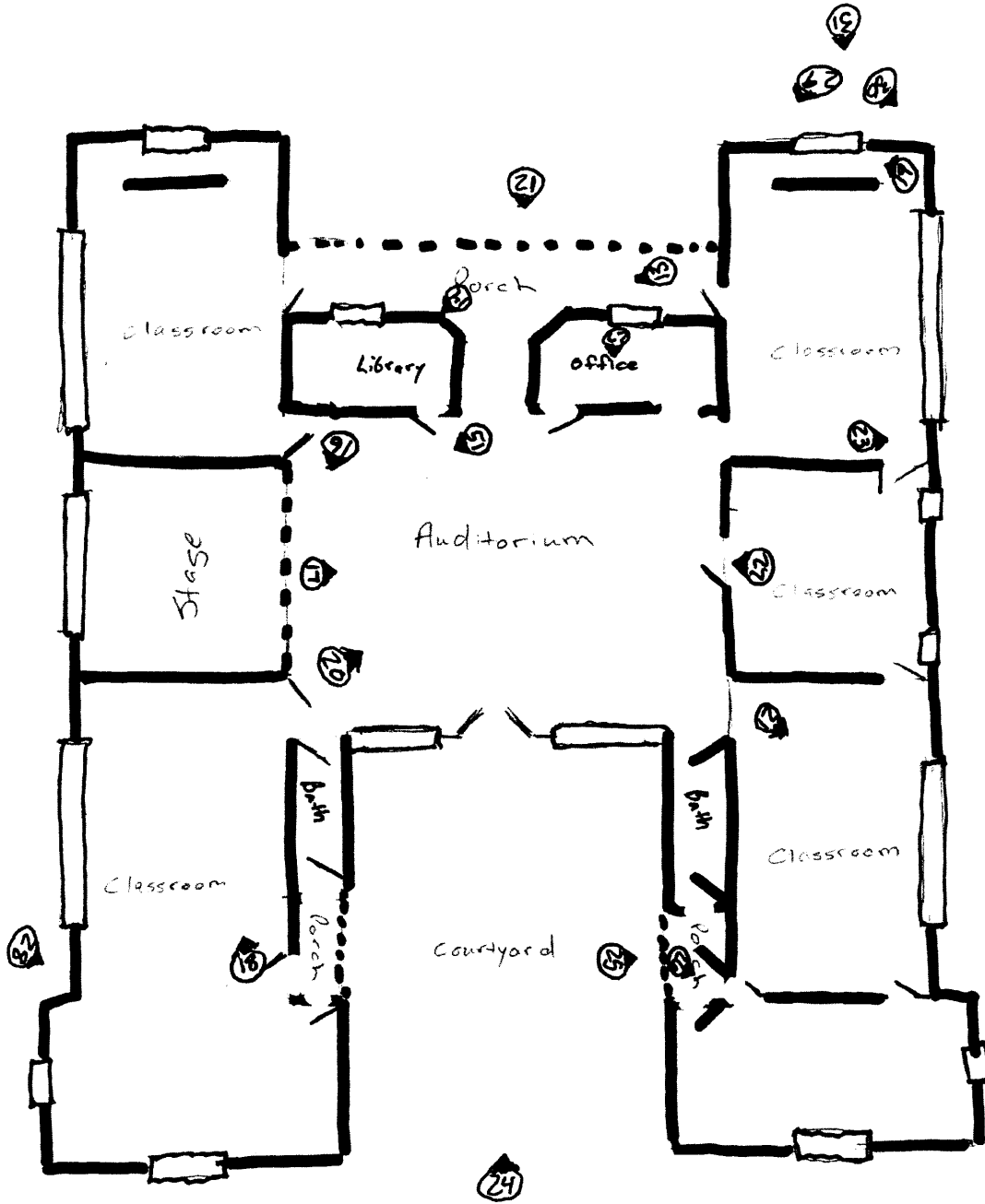


COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL
DOOLY COUNTY, GEORGIA
FLOOR PLAN

North: →

Direction of Photograph: ☉

Scale: 1"=10'

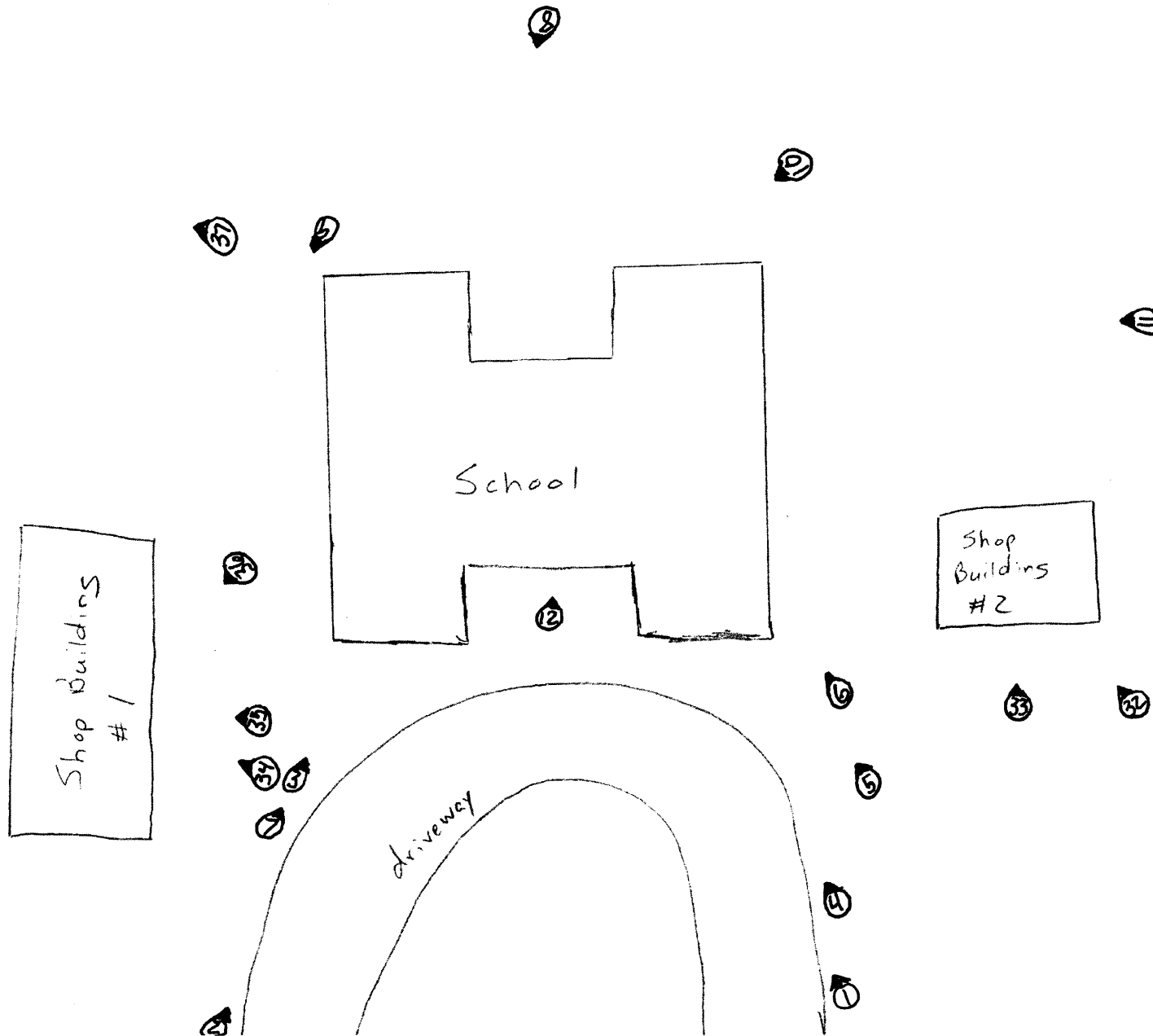


COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL
DOOLY COUNTY, GEORGIA
SITE PLAN

North: ←

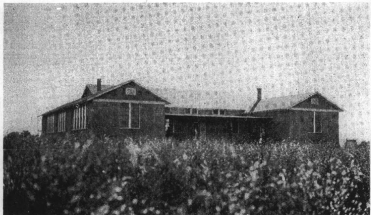
Direction of Photograph:

Scale: 1"=20.5'



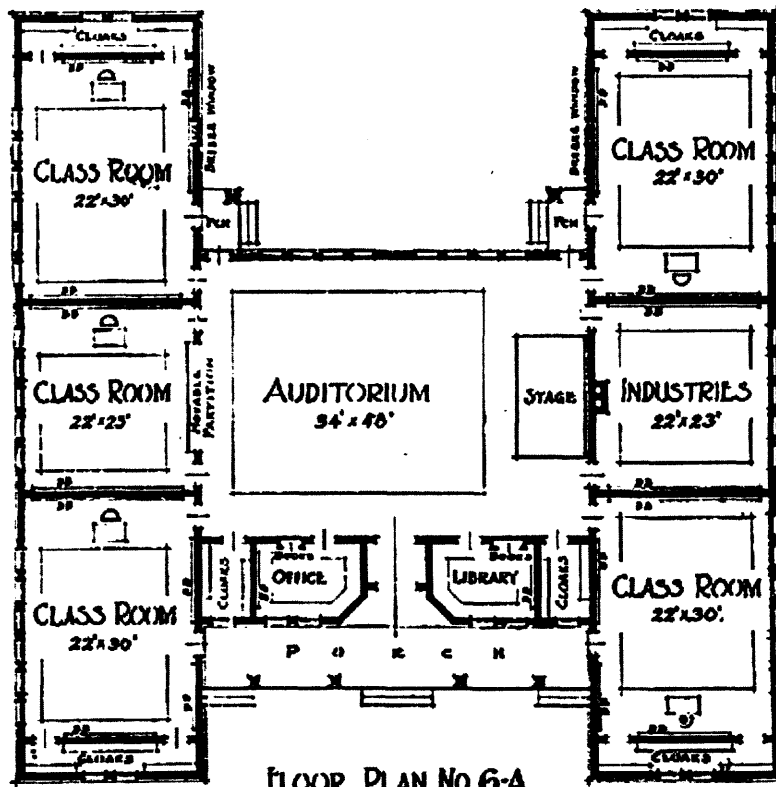
**COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL
DOOLY COUNTY, GEORGIA
ATTACHMENT ONE:**

Historic Photograph of County Training School, 1936



**COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL
DOOLY COUNTY, GEORGIA
ATTACHMENT TWO:**

"Six Teacher Community School Plan," *Community School Plans*, Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tennessee.



FLOOR PLAN NO 6-A

Nashville Plan SIX TEACHER COMMUNITY SCHOOL
Six Room - North South Facing TO FACE NORTH OR SOUTH ONLY