

APR 16 2010
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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. 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 Eleanor Roosevelt School
other names/site number The Eleanor Roosevelt Vocational School for Colored Youth
Eleanor Roosevelt Rosenwald School

2. Location

street & number Parham Street at Leverette Hill Road
city, town Warm Springs () **vicinity of**
county Meriwether **code** GA 199
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31830

() not for publication

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3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	2	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	0

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.

Richard Coates
Signature of certifying official

12-30-09
Date

Dr. David Crass
Acting 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

Lisa Dolin 5/3/10

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions:

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials:

foundation	STONE
walls	BRICK
roof	ASPHALT
other	BRICK (chimneys)

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Eleanor Roosevelt School is located on the outskirts of the city of Warm Springs in Meriwether County in west Georgia. The Julius Rosenwald Fund provided a portion of the funding used to construct the building. This one-story, seven-room schoolhouse has retained its essential form and floor plan since construction in 1936. The red brick building has a "T" shape with a cross-gabled long rectangular front with a rear ell located in the center. It has a stone foundation. The building once had multiple groups of tall, double-hung sash windows, oriented to face east and west to maximize natural lighting. These windows are now covered with red brick. The marble cornerstone features the inscription "The Eleanor Roosevelt School 1936." The school's floor plan closely resembles the "Five Teacher Community School Plan" as drawn in the Rosenwald Fund-supported *Community School Plans* publication. Each side wing has two individual classroom spaces. The side wings are connected by a central space that housed an industrial room and library. The rear ell contains an auditorium. There is a second contributing building, an International-Style addition that was constructed during the early 1950s. A kitchen, lunchroom, and two bathrooms are located in this building, which is attached to the rear of the older building by a covered walkway.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The Eleanor Roosevelt School sits on approximately six acres located southeast of the intersection of Leverette Hill Road and Parham Street, northwest of downtown Warm Springs. The neighborhood is an African-American community known as Leverette Hill, with Leverette Hill Baptist Church to the immediate north of the school property. The surrounding area is primarily rural with a rolling topography in the foothills of Pine Mountain and the southern Piedmont. Poor soil and re-occurring

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

problems from erosion have historically made it difficult for local farmers to yield agricultural crops beyond subsistence levels. Nearby mineral springs produce warm water that was used by some, including Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for therapeutic treatments.

There are two buildings on the property, connected by a covered walkway. The 1936 building is one story in height with a symmetrical plan (photographs 1 and 2). The simple design has elements of the Colonial Revival style. It is almost identical to the "Five Teacher Community School Plan" as drawn in the Rosenwald Fund-supported *Community School Plans* publication (see figure 2). The plan consists of a main rectangular block with a center extension to the rear (photograph 7). The main roof is side-gabled with a cross-gabled section over the front door and rear section.

The building's front entrance faces west with a central doorway (photograph 10). The entry is slightly recessed, and is reached by a short stairway that has now been impeded by bricks (photograph 12). A small, bracketed overhang covers the stoop. This entry has a double wood-paneled door with a divided transom and sidelights. Each of the four classrooms also had direct access to the exterior, as can be seen in the side doorways in photographs 3, 4, 5, and 9. These wood side-by-side doors are on recessed stoops reached by concrete stairs and covered by small shed roofs with decorative wood brackets.

The red brick exterior is a veneer laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The foundation consists of irregular fieldstone, roughly cut and set in concrete (photograph 11). The roof is covered in asphalt. A white marble tablet on the northwest front corner functions as the cornerstone. It is inscribed in elegant flowing letters with the words "The Eleanor Roosevelt School 1936" (photograph 11). Four brick chimneys extend from the interior of the roofline, two on front and two in the back (photographs 6, 8, and 24).

The front of the building once had banks of large windows that have been filled in with bricks (see figure 1 and photograph 1). Bricks also fill in the side windows that once lit the cloak closets (photograph 3). (Interior inspection shows that several of the window frames are still intact, such as in photograph 20.) The rear auditorium was also illuminated with side windows that are now covered (photograph 6, extending to the right). All the fill-in brickwork was done in the 1970s to limit access and discourage vandalism.

The interior of the Eleanor Roosevelt School is remarkably intact and retains a high degree of integrity. The floor plan includes a vestibule entrance area (photograph 13) that divides two spaces used for an industrial room (photograph 22) and an office/library (photograph 23). The main divergence from the "Five Teacher Community School Plan" (figure 2) is the lack of a complete lateral corridor dividing the four classrooms. This may have been to save space and/or construction costs, although there is a small corridor on the south half of the building.

Throughout the building, floors are wood and walls are vertical beadboard paneling, painted in light colors. Ceilings also use the same beadboard material. Each of the classrooms has a small cloakroom along the shortest exterior wall (photograph 20). Classrooms were heated with coal stoves, and there are several places that retain flues and/or stovepipe holes. Views of each of the

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Section 7--Description

classrooms can be seen in photographs 17, 18, 19, and 21. Interior doors made use of overhead transoms, and light passed between classrooms through small, high, vertical windows (photograph 19).

The auditorium is the largest space in the building, extending out to the rear (east) side. It has an elevated stage (photograph 15). Interior windows by the auditorium entrance are large multi-pane panels that slide up into recessed spaces in the wall (photographs 14 and 16). The fixed theater seats were added by a recent owner. As this was a multi-purpose space, it probably did not have permanently attached seating until much later than 1936.

In the early 1950s, a brick-veneered lunchroom building was added to the school property (photograph 26). The addition includes a cafeteria, kitchen, and boys' and girls' restrooms. It is connected by a covered walkway that extends from the southeast door of the auditorium behind the stage (photographs 25, 30, and 32). This modernist building consists of a flat-roofed section abutting a smaller shed-roofed section with a clerestory window that lights the girls' restroom (photograph 33). Lower windows provided light to the boys' room (photographs 30 and 31). Both restrooms have ceramic tile on portions of the walls and floors (photographs 31 and 33). The cafeteria area has large industrial-type windows (photographs 27, 28 and 29). Photographs 34, 35, 36, and 37 show the relatively simple interior of the dining and kitchen areas with concrete block walls. This building has suffered from some deterioration due to being open to the elements.

The landscape of this property has not been fully investigated, and the locations of former privies are unknown. There is no obvious evidence of other outbuildings. The lot is mostly flat, partially open and partially wooded. There is a large open space to the south of the school that may have been used for a playground. Early sources specifically mention that the six-acre site had ample playground space and plots for vocational agriculture, and some have suggested that Samuel L. Smith did prepare a landscaping plan.

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):

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: black

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1936-1960

Significant Dates:

1936 – cornerstone laid

March 18, 1937 – dedication ceremonies

early 1950s – kitchen and lunchroom addition constructed

Significant Person(s):

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Dressler, Fletcher B. – architect

Smith, Samuel L. – architect

(Note: Both architects prepared designs for the Julius Rosenwald Fund's *Community School Plans*.)

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Eleanor Roosevelt School was the 5,358th and final school built in the United States using the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The school was constructed in 1936 despite the fact that the fund had officially ceased operations four years earlier. The school is locally significant in the areas of architecture, education, ethnic heritage-black, and social history under Criteria A, B, and C because it is an important example (as well as the final example) of an early 20th-century African-American school constructed with the support of the Rosenwald Fund, and also because it was built at the direct behest of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Rosenwald School Building Program, which began in 1912, was a major effort to improve the quality of public education for African Americans in the early-20th-century South. Between 1912 and 1920, philanthropist Julius Rosenwald worked with African-American educators (including Booker T. Washington) at the Tuskegee Institute to build a number of black schools in Alabama. 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. Rosenwald officially established the Julius 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 erected over 5,000 schools in 15 states at a total cost in excess of \$28.5 million. The majority of Georgia's 242 Rosenwald schools were built during the mid-1920s.

The Rosenwald Fund stopped funding the construction of new school buildings in 1932. The Eleanor Roosevelt School was built in 1936 to fulfill a nearly decade-old promise made by Rosenwald Fund director Samuel L. Smith to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to build an African-American school in Warm Springs, Georgia. The onset of the Great Depression delayed the school's construction as the Rosenwald Fund's endowment suffered considerable losses and the Warm Springs School Board struggled to raise the funds needed to build the school. The Great Depression hastened the cessation of the Rosenwald Fund in 1932. A \$12,000 grant received from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935 revived plans to build the school. When the WPA director indicated that an additional \$1,000 would be needed to start construction, President Roosevelt wrote a personal check to cover the deficit. The school was dedicated on March 18, 1937. Roosevelt delivered the ceremony's keynote address. The Eleanor Roosevelt School operated from 1937 until 1972.

DETAILED SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

In the area of architecture, the Eleanor Roosevelt School is significant as a good example of one of the designs produced for schools supported by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, published by the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Nashville office. A majority of the Rosenwald school buildings in Georgia used building plans from the *Community School Plans* published during the 1920s. According to the *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* "Rosenwald Schools in Georgia, 1912-1937," the Eleanor Roosevelt School may be categorized as Associated Property Type I (Schools) and Subtype Two (Community School Plans). More specifically it is similar to the "Five Teacher East or West Facing Plan" shown in Attachment Two, figure 17 of the *Multiple Property Documentation Form* (also figure 2 of this nomination). The only major difference from the plan is the lack of a long lateral corridor. The Eleanor Roosevelt School was constructed with almost all the important design features of later Rosenwald schools, including placement of windows to take advantage of natural lighting conditions (in this case facing east and west.)

In the *Community School Plans*, windows were oriented to one side of the classroom to maintain a fresh supply of air while reducing the total number of windows to avoid glare on the eyes, blackboard, and interior walls caused by excessive natural lighting. Batteries of double-hung windows were tall and narrow and stretched from the interior wainscot cap to the eaves. The orientation of the building would face east-west or north-south to address natural light problems. The exterior could be either brick or wood. The facades remained unadorned. Existing plans could be expanded by adding to the rear or to the side. By 1929, the fund had building plans in various sizes with specific functions as needed by a community. The Eleanor Roosevelt School includes four classrooms with cloakrooms, an auditorium, an industrial room, and a library/office. It is a good example of one of these plans with almost no changes to the basic design or the interior layout.

In the areas of education and black ethnic heritage, the Eleanor Roosevelt School reflects the culmination of the Rosenwald Fund School Building Program for African-American children. It was the 5,358th and final Rosenwald school in the United States. The Rosenwald program was an important part of a broad national effort to provide basic public education for black children in the South. The school also fulfilled a critical need for the Warm Springs area, and for this reason it is locally significant.

The 1930 population of Warm Springs was 165 white residents and 220 African Americans. While a new school was built for the white children in the late 1920s, black families had no adequate facilities to educate their children, and tended to live in dire economic and social conditions. Most attended makeshift classes in churches or lodge halls, if at all. In 1934, L. S. Mollette conducted a survey for the Georgia Department of Education to identify the educational and economic situation of 108 black families. Occupations included 60 laborers, 20 farmers, and 22 people employed by the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. The survey identified only two men and six women who had completed the seventh grade. There were no books of any kind in 39 of the households. The average distance to a school was 0.9 miles. The study noted, "The present set-up is hardly worthy of being called a school." The completion of the nation's last Rosenwald school in Warm Springs in 1936-1937 was a tremendous achievement in the midst of the Great Depression.

In the area of social history, the Eleanor Roosevelt School is significant for the relationship between the local community and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. One of the distinctive aspects of Georgia history is the close tie between President Roosevelt and the state after the establishment of the Little

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

White House in Warm Springs. Personal relationships between Roosevelt and residents of Meriwether County can be seen in his interest in local affairs and the generous federal support of programs (including New Deal projects) to assist Georgia. Roosevelt knew some of the African-American employees at the Warm Springs Institute where he had been treated for polio since 1924, and he was embarrassed by the condition of their children's schools.

The Eleanor Roosevelt School had a direct association with a sitting president of the United States. Without the intervention of President Roosevelt, the Eleanor Roosevelt School would likely have never been constructed. Roosevelt corresponded with Samuel L. Smith, director of the Rosenwald Fund, over a period of years to make sure that the promised school would finally become a reality. The words of Roosevelt's extemporaneous speech at the school dedication reveal his fondness for his adopted home. His 1937 speech also states that ". . .today we are thinking in national terms." Samuel L. Smith believed that Roosevelt's experience with the Eleanor Roosevelt School influenced his decision to include school buildings as part of the WPA's mandate. (A more detailed narrative of Roosevelt's involvement in the school is included in the historic context section below.)

National Register Criteria

The Eleanor Roosevelt School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of education, black ethnic heritage, and social history as the last of over 5,000 Rosenwald schools that were built in the United States. The property is also locally significant under Criterion B in the area of social history for its direct association with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was instrumental in securing the commitment, funding, and support for the construction, and who dedicated the school in 1937. The building is eligible at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example, as well as the final example, of a Rosenwald School that used one of the designs from the *Community School Plans* publication.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the school's construction in 1936, and ends with the end of the historic period in 1960. The school continuously operated as a school for African-American children during this time period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

There are two contributing buildings – the 1936 main building and the early-1950s annex. There are no noncontributing resources.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Note: For a historic context of Rosenwald Schools in Georgia, please refer to the Multiple Property Nomination "Rosenwald Schools in Georgia, 1912-1937." The following context for the Eleanor Roosevelt School was adapted primarily from two sources: Jeanne Cyriaque's article "The Last Rosenwald School" in the April 2004 issue of the publication *Reflections*, and Cordelia Payne's draft National Register nomination entitled "The Eleanor Roosevelt Vocational School for Colored Youth" (undated), both on file at the Historic Preservation Division.

The city of Warm Springs in Meriwether County is approximately 60 miles south/southwest of Atlanta. It is known for its thermal springs, reputedly used by Creek Indians, and later by white settlers for their healing properties. The area also emerged as a resort and spa community due to the relatively mild climate and scenic beauty of Pine Mountain (elevation 1,200 feet) in the southern Piedmont region of the state. The town was incorporated as Bullochville in 1893. The name changed to Warm Springs in 1924 after it merged with another nearby community named Warm Springs. This was the same time that the entire area was becoming better known as a polio treatment center and tourist attraction.

In 1924, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a native of the state of New York, learned of Warm Springs as he was seeking treatment for polio that he had contracted in 1921. He hoped to heal the muscular damage and paralysis caused by the disease by exercising and bathing in the springs that averaged 88 degrees in temperature. Between 1924 and 1945, he visited Georgia 41 times. Elected governor of New York in 1928 and president of the United States in 1932, Roosevelt maintained close ties to Georgia and was beloved by many as a friend to both political leaders and impoverished farmers. He would often be seen waving as he rode by in his convertible or on a train on his way back to Washington. Roosevelt co-founded the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation in 1927 (now the Roosevelt Warm Springs Rehabilitation Center). Roosevelt purchased over 1,000 acres of land in Warm Springs, and built the cottage that became his presidential retreat known as the "Little White House." He died there in 1945.

During one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's annual trips to Warm Springs in 1929, Roosevelt contacted Samuel L. Smith, director of the Rosenwald Fund office in Nashville. He told Smith that "we voted to spend \$15,000 for a white school and a Negro school, but they used all the money on the white school. We still plan to build the Negro school. Will you give us Rosenwald aid?" (The money Roosevelt was referring to was from a local bond issue that had passed previously.) Smith informed Roosevelt that the fund would contribute \$2,500, but the Warm Springs School Board and the community would have to raise the bulk of the funds. Shortly after this conversation, the stock market crashed, plummeting the nation into an economic depression.

Smith did not hear from Roosevelt again for almost five years. In 1933, while spending Thanksgiving in Warm Springs, President Roosevelt convened a meeting of local businessmen to discuss "a matter of great importance." He told them "I'm just embarrassed every time any of my friends comes down here from the North and goes out here and looks at that Negro school building." Following this

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

meeting, Roosevelt telegraphed Smith, inviting him to the White House to discuss the matter "we started in 1929, but the depression stopped it all."

When Smith visited the president, Roosevelt reminded him of his promise, but Smith informed him that the Julius Rosenwald Fund had closed its school building program in 1932. "But you promised me!" Roosevelt remarked. He asked Smith to come to the Little White House in Warm Springs to work out the details. Smith and Curtis Dixon, state agent of the Georgia Department of Education, attended the meeting, and President Roosevelt drove them to the site of the Negro school in his open-top Plymouth. In *Builders of Goodwill*, his book about the state agents for Negro education in the South, Smith described the condition of the old school as "one of the worst I have ever seen."

Following this site visit, Smith and Dixon selected a six-acre site for the new school on an elevated site overlooking the Warm Springs' pools. Roosevelt reminded Smith that the local school board had submitted plans for a brick, seven-teacher white school in 1929, and said "we want one just as nice for the Negroes." He knew of a brick kiln nearby that was closed since the Depression, and he and George Foster Peabody were certain the owner would be glad to make the bricks. Next, Smith, Dixon, and Roosevelt discussed the total construction costs. Smith reiterated the fund would authorize up to one-fourth of the costs, and the Warm Springs School Board, at the request of President Roosevelt, voted to provide \$8,000 to qualify for the \$2,500 fund grant. Because of the desperate economic conditions in Warm Springs, the school board could not borrow the necessary funds, and the project again appeared stalled.

Smith continued to correspond with Roosevelt about the broader issue of federal aid to rural schools in the South, and in 1935 the president telegraphed him to come to the White House. Smith discussed the conditions of both white and Negro schools and the inability of Southern states to build any public schools without federal aid. Roosevelt subsequently implemented New Deal initiatives that ensured the establishment of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA).

The Warm Springs school board applied for \$12,000 in WPA aid to build and equip the school, and \$500 contributed by the black community paid for the site. Peabody contributed \$500 and the Rosenwald Fund allocated \$2,500. When the WPA director indicated they needed an additional \$1,000 on deposit to begin work, Roosevelt sent his personal check to build the four-classroom building with an auditorium and library. This was the 5,358th and last Rosenwald school in the country. Franklin Roosevelt wanted it named after First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, who was a consistent advocate for the improvement of conditions for African Americans.

The Eleanor Roosevelt School is a five-teacher community school built using plans included in the Rosenwald Fund's *Community School Plans* publication. The Eleanor Roosevelt School was dedicated on March 18, 1937. The keynote speaker was President Roosevelt. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, addressed the crowd, along with M. L. Collins, state superintendent of education. Robert L. Cousins, director of Negro education, accepted the building. S. L. Smith introduced the president as "your friend and good neighbor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt!" Roosevelt remarked that he began to learn economics at Warm Springs in 1924 through discussions

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

with his neighbors about teachers' salaries and the price of cotton.

Until the mid-1960s, the Eleanor Roosevelt School served grades one through eight. As school consolidation plans were implemented, the school held elementary classes until it closed in 1972 with integration. The school housed an Adult Education Center for three years, and a Day Care Center until it was sold in 1977 to the present owner. Carpet was cut and stored there for several years, but it has now been removed from the building. The Eleanor Roosevelt Task Force, a partnership of tourism officials, government representatives, and the present owner are working on strategies to fund and adaptively use this historic resource as a heritage museum.

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Cyriaque, Jeanne. "The Last Rosenwald School." *Reflections, Volume IV, No. 2.* (April 2004): 1-2.
- Cyriaque, Jeanne, Keith Hebert, and Steven Moffson. "Rosenwald Schools in Georgia, 1912-1937." *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, April 1, 2008. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Ebree, Edwin R. and Julia Waxman. *Investment in People: The Story of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.* New York: Harper, 1949.
- Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South.* Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 2006.
- Julius Rosenwald Fund Archives. Special Collections, Franklin Library, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.
- Lippman Jr., Theo. *The Squire of Warm Springs: FDR in Georgia 1924-1945.* Whitefish, MT: Kessinger Publishing, 2005.
- Minchew, Kay Lanning. New Georgia Encyclopedia. "Franklin D. Roosevelt in Georgia." <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2727> (accessed December 15, 2009).
- Mollette, L. S. "Statistical Summary of a Survey of the Warm Springs Colored School District, Meriwether County, Georgia, April 9, 1934." Records of the Georgia Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education. On file at the Georgia Department of Archives and History, Morrow.
- Payne, Cordelia. "The Eleanor Roosevelt Vocational School for Colored Youth." Draft *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, undated. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Pinkston, Regina P. *Historical Account of Meriwether County, 1827-1924.* Greenville, GA: Gresham Printing Company, 1974.
- Rosenwald School Plans. <http://www.rosenwaldplans.org/SchoolPlans.html> (accessed November 23, 2009).
- Simko, Nancy. "The Eleanor Roosevelt Vocational School for Colored Youth." Historic Property Information Form, undated. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Smith, Samuel L. *Builders of Goodwill: The Story of the State Agents of Negro Education in the South, 1910 to 1950.* Nashville: Tennessee Book Company, 1950.
- _____. "The Julius Rosenwald Fund Building Program." Reprinted from *The American School Board Journal*, July 1941.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 9—Major Bibliographic References

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): NAHRGIS #104367

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 6 acres.

UTM References

Zone 16 Easting 716545 Northing 3642271 (1927 North American Datum)

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the attached National Register/tax map.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary is the intact boundary from the historic period, which is the same as the current legal boundary of two lots (shown as 54 and 55 on tax map). It includes all the land associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Denise P. Messick, historian

organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

mailing address 254 Washington Street SW, Ground Level

city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334

telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** December 2009

e-mail Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Harold Garrett

organization (if applicable) N/A

mailing address 209 New Hutchins Mill Road

city or town LaGrange **state** Georgia **zip code** 30240

e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs

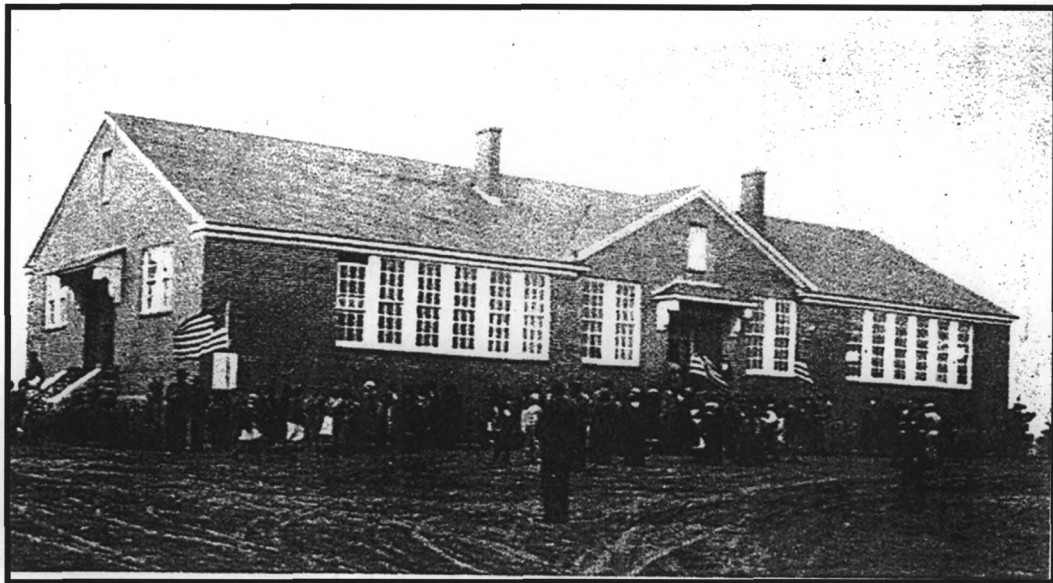


Figure 1 of 2:

Photograph taken on day of Eleanor Roosevelt School dedication ceremony, March 18, 1937.
Source: Smith, Samuel L. *Builders of Goodwill: The Story of the State Agents of Negro Education in the South, 1910 to 1950*. Nashville: Tennessee Book Company, 1950.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs

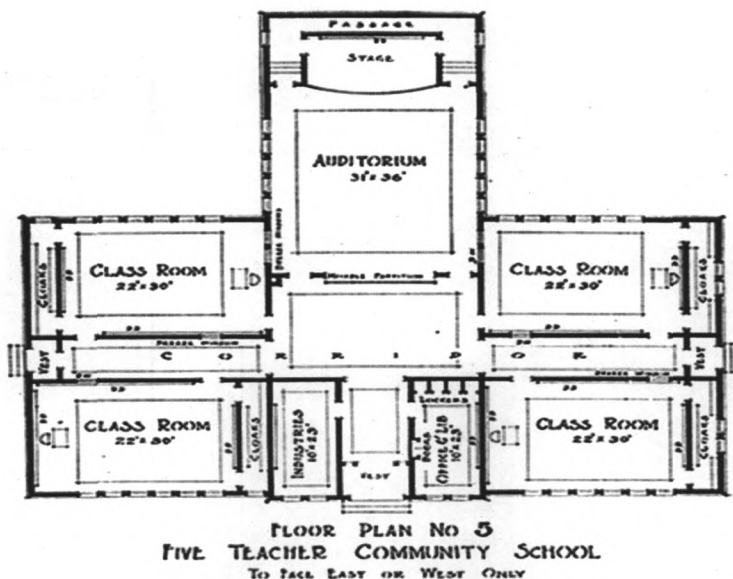
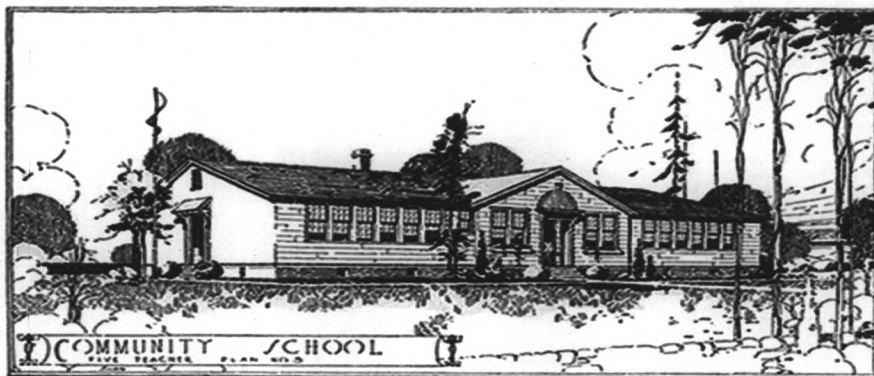


Figure 2 of 2: Image from *Community School Plans* showing "Five Teacher Community School." Source: Rosenwald School Plans at <http://www.rosenwaldplans.org/SchoolPlans.html> (accessed November 23, 2009).

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs

Name of Property: Eleanor Roosevelt School
City or Vicinity: Warm Springs
County: Meriwether
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: February 2009

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 37

1. Front (west) side of main (1936) building; photographer facing east.
2. West and south sides of main building; photographer facing northeast.
3. South side of main building; photographer facing north.
4. South staircase to main building; photographer facing northeast.
5. South entrance to main building; photographer facing north.
6. South and east sides of main building, and rear extension; photographer facing northwest.
7. Rear (east) extension of main building; photographer facing west.
8. East and north sides of main building, and rear extension; photographer facing southwest.
9. North entrance to main building; photographer facing south.
10. North and west (front) sides of main building; photographer facing southeast.
11. Cornerstone on northern portion of west (front) side of main building; photographer facing east.
12. Front (west) entrance to main building; photographer facing east.
13. Main interior entry corridor and front doorway; photographer facing west.
14. Entry corridor, looking into auditorium; photographer facing southeast.
15. Auditorium, looking toward stage; photographer facing east.
16. Rear of auditorium; photographer facing southwest.
17. Southeastern classroom; photographer facing south.
18. Southwestern classroom; photographer facing north.
19. Northeastern classroom; photographer facing north.
20. Window in cloak room of northeastern classroom; photographer facing northeast.
21. Northwestern classroom; photographer facing northeast.
22. Room to north of main entry; photographer facing south.
23. Room to south of main entry; photographer facing south.
24. West and south sides of main building; photographer facing northeast.
25. Connecting walkway and west and south sides of 1950s annex building; photographer facing northeast.
26. West and south sides of annex building; photographer facing northeast.
27. South side of annex building; photographer facing north.
28. East side of annex building; photographer facing west.
29. Southeast corner of annex building; photographer facing southwest.


National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Figures and Photographs


30. North side of annex building; photographer facing south.
31. Windows to boys' restroom on north side of annex; photographer facing south.
32. Covered walkway and doors on west side of annex; photographer facing north.
33. Girls' restroom in annex; photographer facing southeast.
34. Cafeteria in annex; photographer facing northeast.
35. Cafeteria in annex; photographer facing southwest.
36. Door to kitchen in annex; photographer facing north.
37. Looking toward kitchen from cafeteria; photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SCHOOL
MERIWETHER COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: 

SCALE: 1" = 100

NORTH: 

SOURCE: Meriwether County Tax Assessor's Office
City of Warm Springs Map WS3

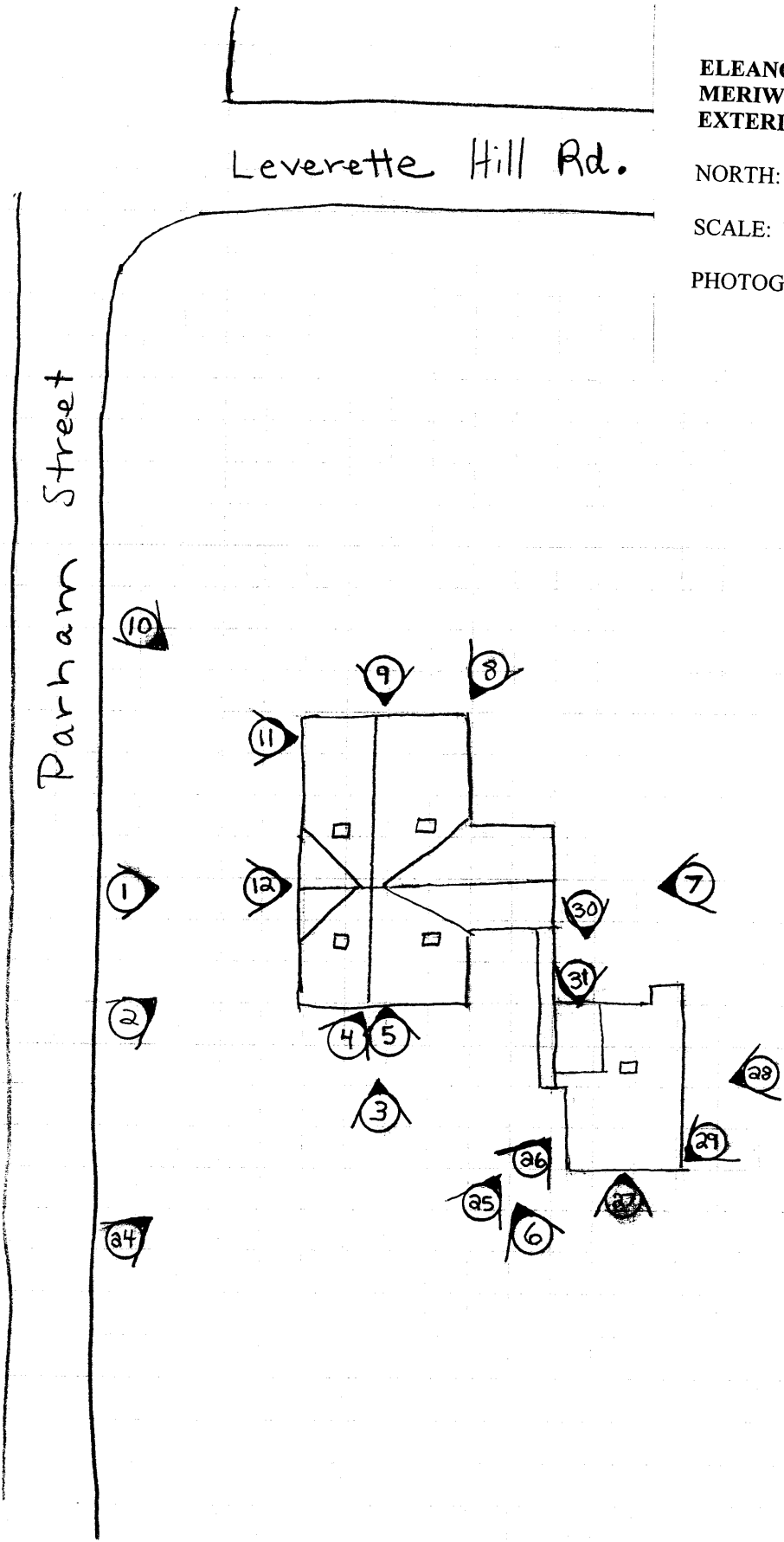


ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SCHOOL
MERIWETHER COUNTY, GEORGIA
EXTERIOR SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW:



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SCHOOL
 MERIWETHER COUNTY, GEORGIA
 INTERIOR FLOOR PLAN/PHOTO KEY

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: # ↗

SOURCE: Drawing by Keith Hebert and Denise Messick

