

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 4 1987
date entered JUN 16 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic School No. 142
and/or common Coleman, Robert W., School (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 2201 Walbrook Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity of Seventh Congressional District
state Maryland code 24 county independent city code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Neighborhood Progress Administration, City of Baltimore
street & number 222 East Saratoga Street
city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity of state Maryland 21202

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse
street & number 100 North Calvert Street
city, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory tax act has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1986 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust
city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

B-3938

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources		Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
Contributing	Noncontributing	Original and historical functions and uses: educational
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total	

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Robert W. Coleman School, a Renaissance Revival style structure built in 1903, is located northwest of downtown Baltimore. The school building is situated at the southwest corner of Walbrook Avenue and Smallwood Street, one block north of North Avenue near Coppin State College. It is a three story high (plus basement) brick, public school building fronting on Walbrook Avenue. The building is twelve bays wide at the front facade and seven bays wide along the side elevations. It features a rusticated first floor level, a recessed arched front entrance decorated by engaged fluted Ionic columns, original wood eight over eight windows, decorative arched windows at the side entrances, and metal cornice with egg and dart molding and consoles, and a standing seam hipped roof with a central front pediment. The interior which contains twenty-six classrooms and a library, features maple floors, decorative tin ceilings, wood panelled doors and wainscoting. Although the building has been vacant for many years, it is in fair condition and retains nearly all of its original architectural detailing.

8. Significance

B-3839

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1903 **Builder/Architect** Edward Preston, designer

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Robert W. Coleman School, formerly School No. 142, is significant architecturally as an intact representative of turn-of-the-century public school architecture in Baltimore. The building exhibits many characteristic details of the period, including metal ceilings, decorative terracotta classical motifs, and an ornate metal cornice. Historically it is significant that the structure was designed in the office of the municipal Inspector of Buildings, without benefit of a professional architect. This practice, the design of public buildings by the City government, was promoted by Mayor Thomas G. Hayes and Buildings Inspector Edward D. Preston, but vigorously opposed by architects, including the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. After a few short years, the City relented, resulting in the return of such design commissions to private architectural firms. The school is significant for association with Buildings Inspector Preston, a prominent builder. The school served in the development of the surrounding area, providing progressive, elementary level education as well as prompting the growth of the residential community. Vacant since 1980-81, the building remains a visual landmark and is slated to be converted to housing for the elderly, again serving the needs of the Greater Mondawmin neighborhood.

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-3938

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .72 acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore West, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>357450</u>	<u>4353320</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundaries consist of the city lot upon which the school and surrounding playground stand. The lot is No. 35 in Block No. 3204.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	1. Fred Shoken
	2. Hattie B. Russell

organization	date
	1986

street & number	1. 6211 Park Heights Avenue	1. 301-358-1839
	2. 2111 Liberty Heights Avenue	2. 301-523-9180

city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland
			2. 21217

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature	<i>[Signature]</i>	date	<u>4-30-87</u>
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title	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER	date	
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For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

<i>for</i> <u>Patricia W. Andrews</u>	date	<u>6/16/87</u>
Keeper of the National Register		

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Coleman, Robert W., School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Robert W. Coleman School is an "H"-shaped Renaissance Revival structure, located in an early twentieth century Baltimore rowhouse neighborhood. The front, Walbrook Avenue, running bond brick facade of the building is twelve bays wide. The central portion of the structure features a slightly projecting, pedimented two bay wide entrance section. It is flanked by three bay wide end building sections which project from the central portion of the building. The central arched entrance to the building is located above a flight of three granite steps. The stone arch with acanthus leaf console keystone is surrounded by blank spandrels and terra cotta engaged fluted Ionic columns. Above the arch and columns is a decorative band course and a small cornice with dentils surmounted by a balustrade which immitates a balcony. Within the arched entrance which is presently protected by an iron grate are metal double doors with a covered transom. The transom is surmounted by a decorative terra cotta dentilled pediment supported by end brackets with leafy designs.

The basement section which flanks the entrance is defined by a granite base and water table. The basement walls are punctuated by windows protected by iron grates. Above the water table is the rusticated brick first floor level which features boarded over eight over eight windows. A band course which features egg and dart, and wave molding completes the first floor level. The second floor eight over eight windows have stone sills and are capped by splayed stone flat arches with emphasized keystones. A flag pole supported by a console stone projects above the central second floor windows. the third floor eight over eight windows are arched. The full triple header brick arches feature emphasized keystones. The attic level which is defined by the central pediment is decorated by four small openings. A central arched one over one window is flanked by two smaller windows. The windows share a stone sill. The central window has a triple header arch, while the end windows feature splayed brick flat arches. A small narrow rectangular window is located above the arched window. A plain metal pediment, broken at the bottom, caps the central building section.

Two downspouts run along the ends of the central building section. The original cast iron base of the downspouts is inscribed with the lettering, "Dietrich Bros., Balto. Md." The sides of the projecting end sections are punctuated by narrow three pane casement windows with stone sills and splayed stone flat arches with emphasized keystones.

The three bay wide projecting end sections are similar to the central section, however the central bay features wider windows. The central eight over eight windows are flanked by side two over two windows.

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Coleman, Robert W., School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The third floor central windows feature a segmental arch instead of the full arch of the other third floor windows. The front facade is capped by an ornate metal cornice with egg and dart molding and decorative acanthus leaf consoles. A standing seam hipped roof with projecting eaves caps the facade. Two large ventilation shafts project above the roof.

The seven bay wide side elevations of the building are similar to the front. The central side entrances are located above a flight of granite steps. The Smallwood Street elevation features a larger basement level and higher flight of steps due to the slope of the site to the east. The boarded over entrance doors are flanked by engaged fluted square pilasters supporting a small cornice and entablature, which displays a shield and leafy motif. Above the entrance within a recessed arch is a decorative arched window with interlacing mullions on the upper sash. A narrow arched, nine over twelve window provides light to the central side stairwell. The entrance section of the side elevations is flanked by an arrangement of windows similar in style to the front facade, however the third floor arched windows do not have emphasized keystones.

The rear elevation is distinguished from the front by the large metal fire escapes covered with corrugated metal which project from the inner bays of the end building sections. While the end building sections are similar to the front (except for the absence of granite band courses at the basement, and third floor emphasized keystones at the arches), the common bond brick six bay wide central building section is bisected by a central chimney which projects above the roof line. The eight over eight windows have simple flat arches. A light well is located at the basement level. Two hipped dormers are located on the roof above a simple gutter at the central building section. Original fluted downspouts are located at the ends of the central section of the rear elevation.

The perimeter of school grounds is enclosed by a chain link fence. The grounds are paved in asphalt. The inner block side features a small playground area. Photographs of the building from the early 1960s show some trees at the sidewalk in front of the school and a wood fence enclosing the grounds.

The interior of the building originally housed twenty-three classrooms (the inclusion of basement classroom space has increased the number of classrooms to twenty-six). They are laid out along a central hall which bisects the length of the building and ends in stairways. Eight classrooms are located on each floor (one of the classroom spaces

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Coleman, Robert W., School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

on the first floor may have originally functioned as the principal's office). A secondary hall runs along the inner side of the projecting end sections. This hall leads to the rear fire escapes and houses partitioned cloakrooms. A large vestibule space is located at the front entrance of the building. Two first floor classrooms in the center of the building are separated by a series of panelled doors which apparently could be opened to create a large assembly hall.

Much of the wood strip interior flooring is extant. The ceilings of halls, stairways and classrooms are of decorative pressed tin throughout, in a variety of patterns. The walls are plaster with tongue and groove wainscotting in the halls and stairways. The cloakrooms along the secondary halls are made of tongue and groove wood partitions. Most of the doors within the halls are wood panelled with a large upper glass pane. Each is surmounted by a glass transom. Connecting doors between rooms lack the glass pane and transom, and a few flush wood doors have been added near the stairways. The door and window frames are plain. The vestibule area features wood panelled wainscotting, and double doors surrounded by a four pane transom and five pane sidelights. The entrance to the hall is decorated with pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Arched passageways are located within the halls. The classrooms feature blackboards and wood bookcases. Illumination to the building is provided by fluorescent light fixtures hanging from the ceilings. Many of the large iron radiators remain throughout the building.

The general condition of the interior is poor. Many of the tin ceilings are rusted or dilapidated with peeling paint. Trash is strewn along classrooms and halls. Some of the flooring has buckled in a few classrooms. Many of the windows have been broken and the building has been subjected to vandalism. Despite this deterioration most of the original architectural features survive.

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Baltimore (city), MarylandHISTORY AND SUPPORT

From 1816 until 1883, North Avenue was the northern boundary of Baltimore City. When the City expanded in that year to take in 23 square miles of land to the north and west, it created a need to construct more schools to meet the demands of the population growth in outlying areas. The Robert W. Coleman School, originally known as School No. 62, was built in 1903, replacing a structure on Payson Street. School No. 62 occupied land that was formerly part of the estate known as "Causeway", owned by J. Leroy White. The school served the rowhouse community which was spreading to the east and south. When it was built, there were no rowhouses to the west for five blocks, nor any houses between the school and the Mondawmin estate directly to the north. (See attached maps.)

School No. 62 was one of four Baltimore City public school buildings whose construction was authorized by the Mayor and City Council in 1902 and completed by the Building Department in 1903. Elementary Schools Nos. 62, 74, 83, and 84 were described collectively in the School Board's Annual Report of 1903 as "large brick buildings, three stories in height above a good basement; [and] well planned following more or less closely the arrangement of classrooms, corridors and stairways as was provided in School No. 47". Described as "nearly ideal in all the essentials of good arrangement", School No. 47 of 1898 was rated exemplary of "class no. 1, modern" design. Basic features common to each of the five building plans include the location of entrances at front, center and at each end; the placement of stairways at the ends of wide corridors, purported to eliminate the need for fire escapes; well lighted classrooms, sized generally to allow the optimum amount of space per child; and cloakrooms, "drinking water" and lavatories conveniently placed. Although the architectural appearance of Schools Nos. 62 and 74 was described in the report as exceeding that of Schools Nos. 83 and 84, generally, each building displayed the simplicity, symmetry, and pleasing proportions that were said to denote good design. (See attached photo copies.)

John Hughes, Jr., was the contractor for Schools Nos. 62 and 74. Construction costs were \$64,872 and \$69,029 respectively. According to the "Baltimore Sun" of May 3, 1902, the metal ceilings cost \$1,552 and the heating and ventilation systems, provided by Crook, Horner and Company, cost \$5,575 at each school.

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Coleman, Robert W., School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Benjamin B. Owens became Supervisor of School Buildings in 1900; he served until 1910. The report referenced above reflects his values. In his former post as the City's Inspector of Buildings, 1896-1897, his second annual report proudly stated:

"In designing the school buildings and engine-houses erected by this department during the last two years, it has been our aim to secure the desired results by the employment of the most efficient means available. Architects of recognized ability and experience only have been selected to prepare the designs. The planning and arrangement of schools and engine-houses have had the most careful consideration by the departments interested, and, after acceptance by them, the entire design of each building has been submitted to the Art Commission for its criticism, and not until its approval is given are the drawings placed in the builder's hands.

Thus, the designs of the late-nineteenth century buildings that Supervisor Owens cites in 1903 as examples of good school-house architecture would have been developed following the procedure he described during his term as Inspector of Buildings. Indeed, distinguished architects, Wyatt and Nolting, were selected to design the earlier School No. 47. In 1898, Buildings Inspector Everett J. Dowell, Esq., called it "a model in every appointment . . ." rivaling ". . . in every detail similar structures in any of our more advanced sister cities".

In 1902, however, the designs of schools were prepared in the office of then Inspector of Buildings Edward D. Preston, without benefit of architect except, presumably, by emulation. Preston was a respected builder. Educated in Baltimore City public schools, he started to learn the construction business at age 17 under the supervision of William Williams. Between 1874 and 1891, he worked in the firm of William T. Markland and Brother, becoming owner of the business after the deaths of William and Charles Markland. He supervised the construction of various notable buildings, including the Strouse Brothers Building at Lombard and Paca Streets as well as the Marburg Building at Charles and Conway Streets. His term as Buildings Inspector, from 1900 to 1910, coincided with the initiation of the progressive movement in the public school system. Appropriately, as reported in an article of unknown source, one of Preston's two goals was "to make [his office] independent of all politics".

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Coleman, Robert W., School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Mayor Hayes and Buildings Inspector Preston took office just before the School Board was organized in 1900, inheriting the persistent problem of overcrowded schools and inadequate funds. According to the "Architects and Builders Journal" of November, 1901, Mayor Hayes considered Buildings Inspector Preston "as good an architect as the City needs . . ." declaring that ". . . all plans for public buildings should be prepared at his office". Indeed, the use of municipal employees to design public buildings was a cost savings measure adopted by the City of Baltimore periodically in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The "Baltimore Sun" of July 29, 1903, explained, "This system is an economical plan as the money which would have to be paid to architects would amount to a very considerable sum, and it is deemed wiser to spend the money on the buildings, themselves, rather than on architects."

However, this practice drew vigorous objections from local architects. The Baltimore chapter of the American Institute of Architects directed an official protest to Mayor Hayes that was printed in the "Architects and Builders Journal" of December, 1901. To summarize:

". . . our action hereby is in no way whatever a criticism of the work of our present most excellent building inspector . . . We hold, however, that the incumbent of that position must necessarily be entirely occupied by the legitimate work of his own department, and there should not be submitted to him the designing or supervising of any new city work such as we have referred to."

Preston countered in his annual report of 1901, stating:

"It is to be regretted this course has been adversely criticised by some architects and unwarranted statements made as to the duties of the Inspector of Buildings, but they are evidently unacquainted with the law regulating expenditures of money."

"There are in Baltimore professional architects who will equal any in the country . . . who have become proficient in construction as well as drawing. These gentlemen are indifferent apparently as to who makes building plans, as their professional engagements are

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Coleman, Robert W. School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

such as to keep them engaged at all times. But several who have not been able to impress the public as architects, and not able to get above a mere picture, have diverged from the path of such study as might place them where they would like to be, and are proclaiming what are the duties of city officers without even having enough energy to read the whole law."

Preston added that the bureaucracy attendant to awarding building designs to architects would lead to delays and confusion. The municipal design of public school buildings gave way to architects, at least for a few years, by 1908.

School No. 62 remains a good representative of public school architecture as well as the particular skills of Edward D. Preston and his staff. The building is remarkably intact considering its age and former function, retaining many important architectural elements from the turn of the century. These include terracotta entrances, multi-pane wood windows, prominent metal cornice, decorative band courses, rusticated brick work, some of the fluted downspouts, and all of the iron boots which are inscribed with the manufacturer's name, Dietrich Brothers. An awkward element, such as the central pediment that disturbs the strong continuity of the cornice, may betray the lack of a trained architectural designer.

The City Charter of 1899 resulted in fundamental reform of Baltimore's public schools. Under the old system, each school had been controlled by its local committee politics, without coordination between schools or districts. The new law resulted in Baltimore's first Department of Education and a Board of School Commissioners, organized in March, 1900, that served as the central governing authority. In the Mayor's Message of 1902, he declared that his administration had honored its promise to divorce public schools from the political domain, adding that "the standard of public education has been elevated".

In 1903, School No. 62 and its contemporaries were the first schools to open under the new system. These new facilities provided fresh environments for a progressive curriculum. For example, preparatory classes, a publicized innovation of the previous year, had been introduced only at School No. 1 but was

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Baltimore (city), Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

extended in 1903 to Schools Nos. 62 and 74 to accommodate the demand. These classes enabled brighter pupils to take Latin and a modern language along with their regular courses. While credit for these studies would save time in high school, the objective was to capitalize on a child's facility to retain a language and, therefore, master it at an early age.

Census field books from 1900 and 1910, indicate that many German immigrants lived in the surrounding community when the school was constructed. Despite the distinctive German character of the population, the majority of the residents were born in the United States and employed as skilled workers, such as carpenters, painters, butchers, roofers, and shirtmakers. A few Irish immigrants lived in the area in 1900. By 1910, at least one Italian family and one Jewish family lived nearby. (The census does not indicate religious background, but a Russian immigrant was characterized as "Yiddish".) Clearly, the school was an important center for the community in assimilating immigrant families into American culture.

While Baltimore's public school system was created in 1828, it was not until 1902 that the Board appointed a committee to develop names and numbers for each of the new schools as well as a broader list of names appropriate to all other City public school buildings. The school at Walbrook Avenue and Smallwood Street was designated No. 69 but soon changed to No. 62 in 1903. In October of that year, it was called "Smallwood", a name appropriate to the building's location and, probably, as suggested in a "Morning Sun" article of February, 1903, honoring "the distinguished Marylander of Revolutionary fame". This may refer to General William Smallwood, 1732-1792, a member of the Maryland Assembly in 1761 and a patriot, who was elected brigadier general by the Continental Congress in 1776. He became major general in 1780 and governor of Maryland from 1785-1788. Evidently, the name "Smallwood School" did not become official until sometime between 1910 and 1915 when it first appeared in the "Public School Directory".

As the racial composition of the area's residents shifted from white to black in the mid-twentieth century, the building was underutilized as a so-called "white" school. Thus, in 1951, the remaining white pupils were transferred and School No. 62 became a "colored" elementary school, designated No. 142.

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Baltimore (city), Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Custom, associated with racial segregation, dictated the change to a number of 100 or above. At the same time, the Smallwood name was withdrawn. "Colored" status lasted about three years, during which time it is said to have drawn pupils for all over northwest Baltimore. Later, desegregation permitted pupils of both races to attend.

In 1958, by indirect request of family and friends as well as by enthusiastic student vote, the school was named in honor of Robert W. Coleman, 1877-1946, a distinguished black humanitarian who was blind. Born in Washington, D.C., he spent most of his life in Baltimore, living about one and one-half miles from the school that would honor him. In 1913, determination led to his establishment of the "Maryland Association for the Colored Blind" which resolved to create opportunities for the blind. With an expanded perspective, the organization became "The Association for the Handicapped" and, in 1927, it incorporated. With Robert Coleman as manager and motivator, the organization successfully promoted the introduction of sight conservation classes for colored children which began at School No. 127 in 1928 and later led to the Association's SAVE-A-SIGHT campaign which provided eye glasses or eye-glass repairs to the needy, colored public school children of Baltimore. Tireless efforts resulted in the construction, in 1930, of the Francis M. Wood School for the Handicapped, No. 176, where classes were held for colored children who were deaf or mentally retarded as well as those with vision, orthopedic, and mild lung problems. Robert Coleman pioneered a long campaign to open the School Board to Negroes who would represent the needs of colored school children. A civic leader, Robert Coleman served on the Baltimore Youth Commission as a Mayoral appointee, the Civic Action Committee, the Clean City Campaign Committee, and was chairman of the Citizen's Committee on Problems of the Blind. Today, the Robert W. Coleman Association for the Handicapped continues its fund-raising and, in particular, its provision of eyeglasses to needy school children regardless of race. Mrs. Roberta Keets, daughter of Robert W. Coleman, directs the Association's work from her long-time residence, about four blocks from the school.

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Coleman, Robert W., School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

As of today, as reported by the Department of Education's Physical Plant, the original Schools Nos. 47, 83, and 84 have been demolished and School No. 74 is in the process of construction, being converted to housing. Vacant since 1980-81, when the replacement school of the same name opened a few blocks away, the former Robert W. Coleman School No. 142 is to be rehabilitated to serve as a residential building for the elderly. This new use is indicative of the adaptability of former school structures. Recently, several nineteenth and early twentieth century schools in Baltimore have been converted to uses ranging from housing for low income and elderly people to luxury apartments, community centers, and artists' studios. In the case of the former School No. 142, many of the original features will be incorporated into the rehabilitation. The National Register listing of this structure will provide essential tax incentives, permitting the sensitive adaptive use of this important school building.

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Coleman, Robert W., School
Baltimore (city), Maryland

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

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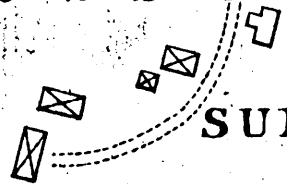
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The Morning Sun, Baltimore: 3 May, 29 July, and 10 September,
1902; 26 February and 12 March, 1903.

Videotape: Dedication Ceremony of the present Robert W.
Coleman School No. 142, 25 May, 1983.



John Thompson



SUMMER HILL

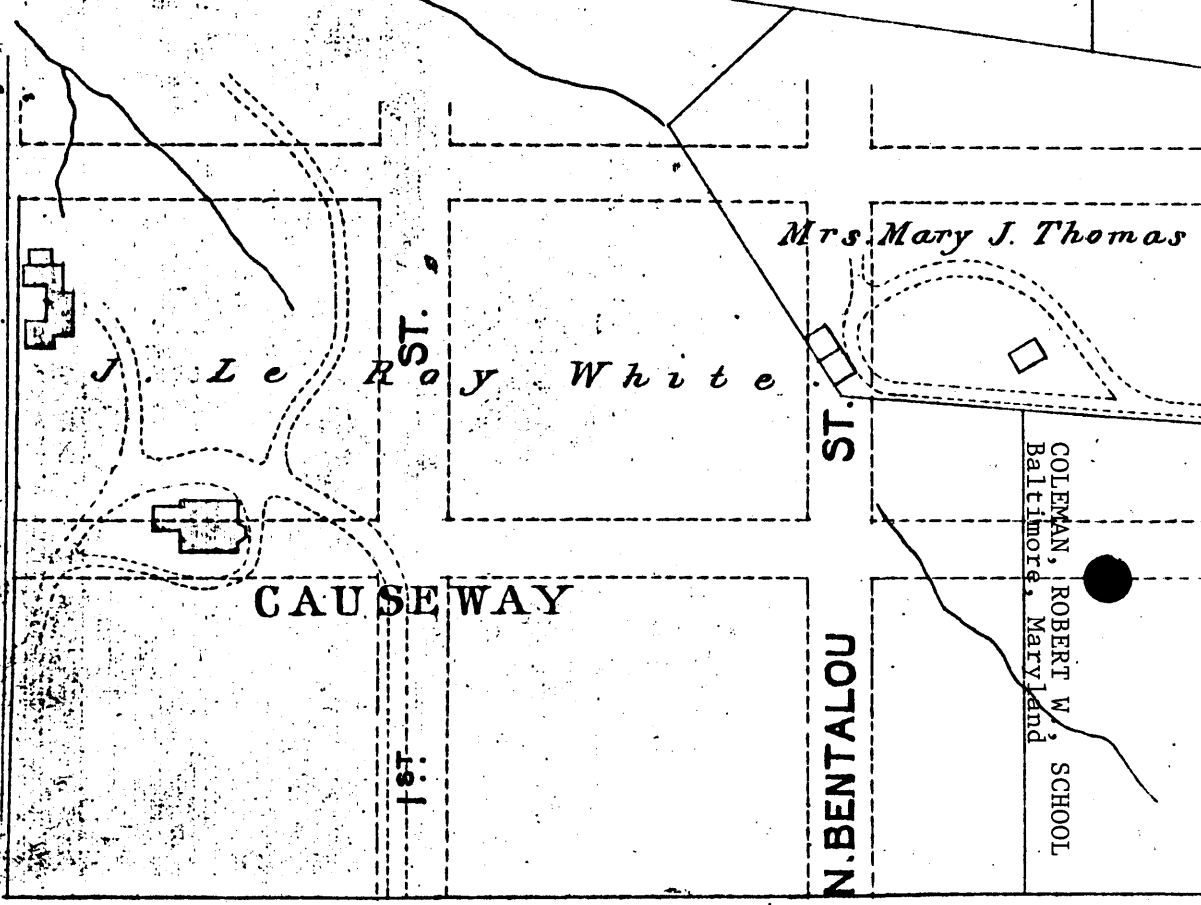
ELGIN

M. N. & C. T. Murdock



C. S.

MAY 4 1887



CLIFTON

Boston Fear

ST.

RIDGEWOOD

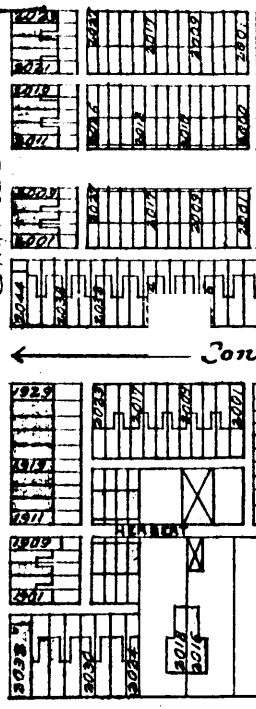
WALBROOK

N. SMALLWOOD

ST.

N. PULASKI

Condemned

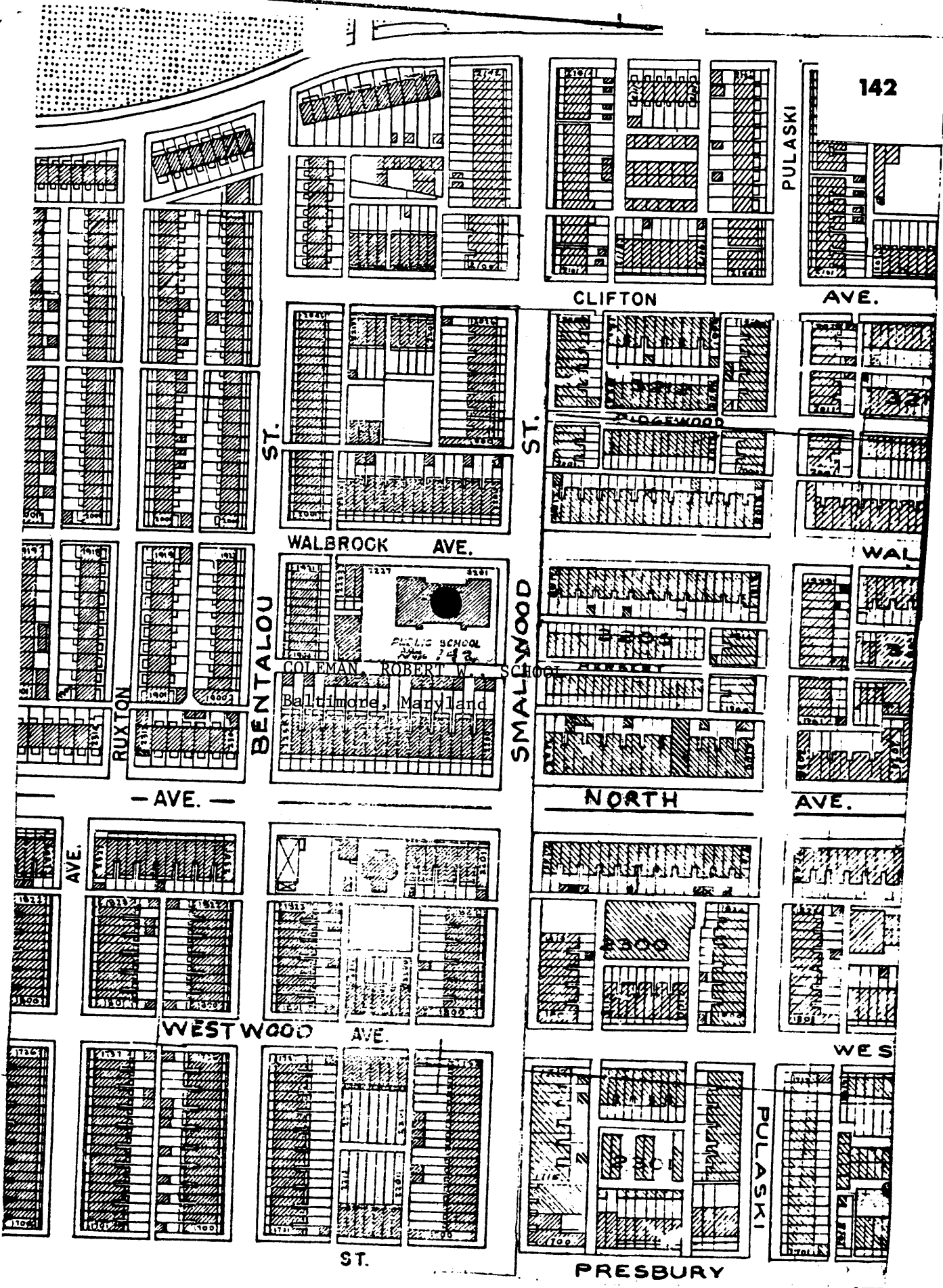


W. NORTH

Condemned as a Public Highway by the County Commissioners



COLEMAN, ROBERT W., SCHOOL
Baltimore, Maryland



(School Plant Directory)
Baltimore, MD

MAY 4 1987

COLEMAN, ROBERT W., SCHOOL
Baltimore, Maryland

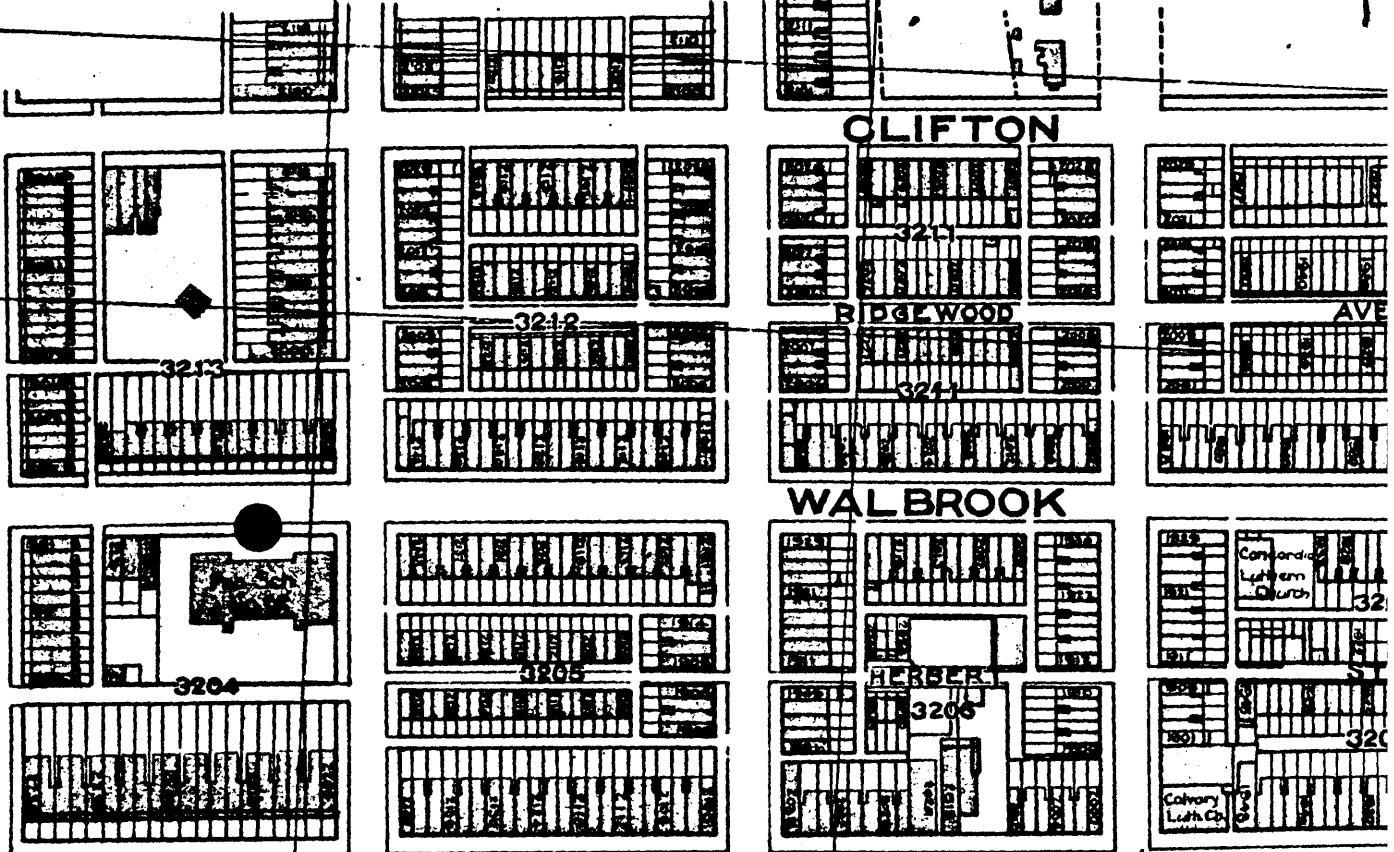


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Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Topographical Survey Commission, 1914.

4000 NUK I F



BENTALOU

SMALLWOOD

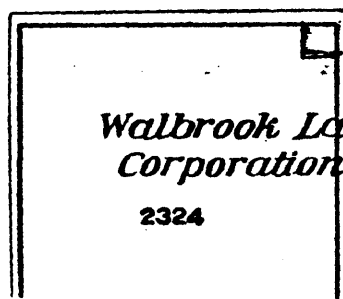
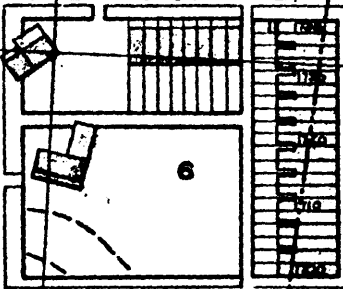
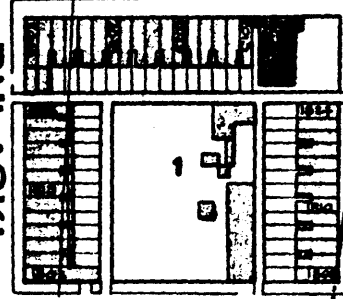
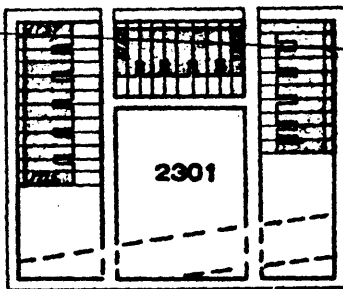
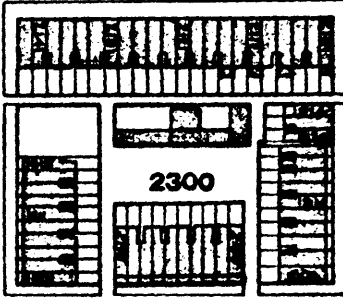
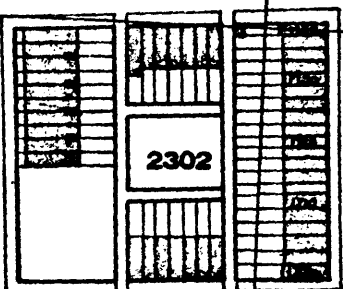
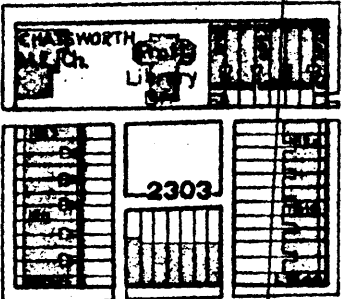
PULASKI

WESTWOOD

PAYSON

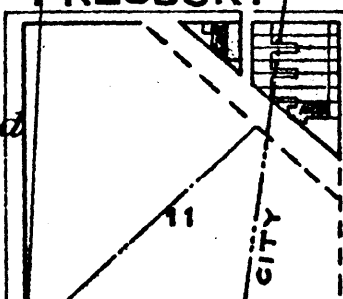
PRESBURY

APPLETON



Walbrook Land Corporation

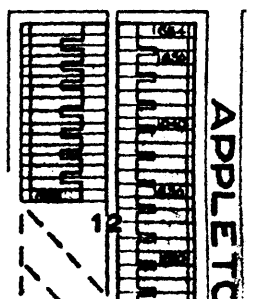
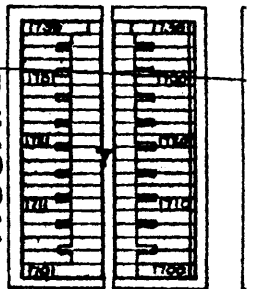
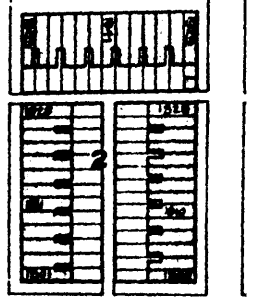
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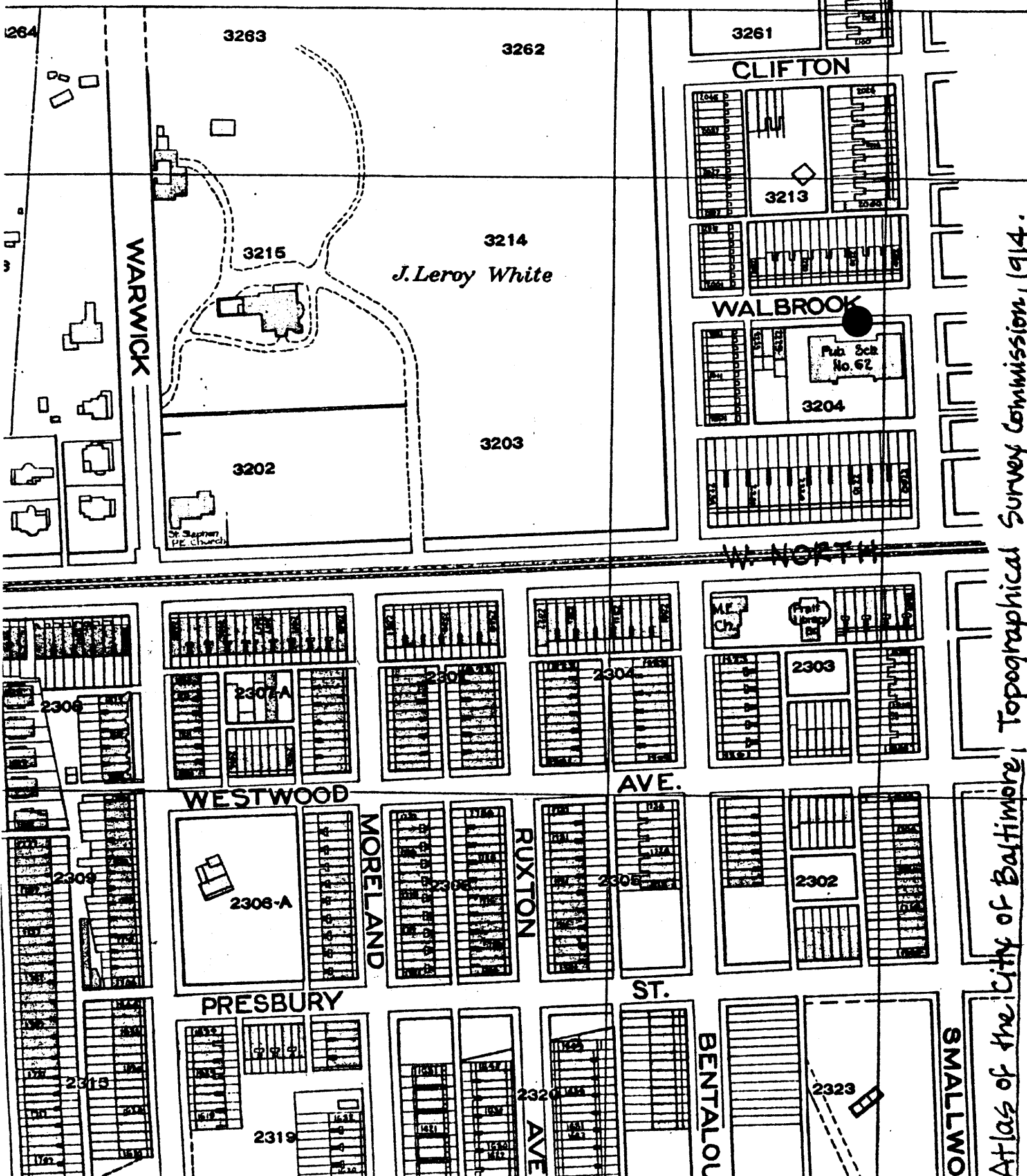
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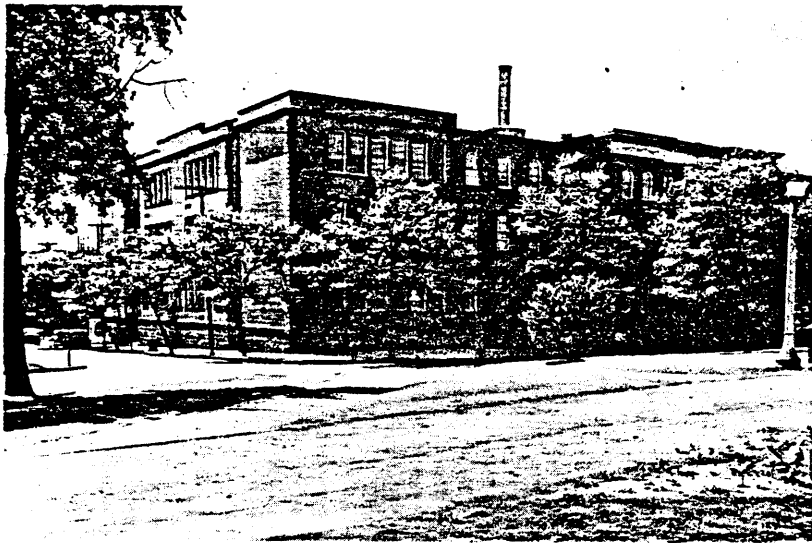


MAY 4 1987



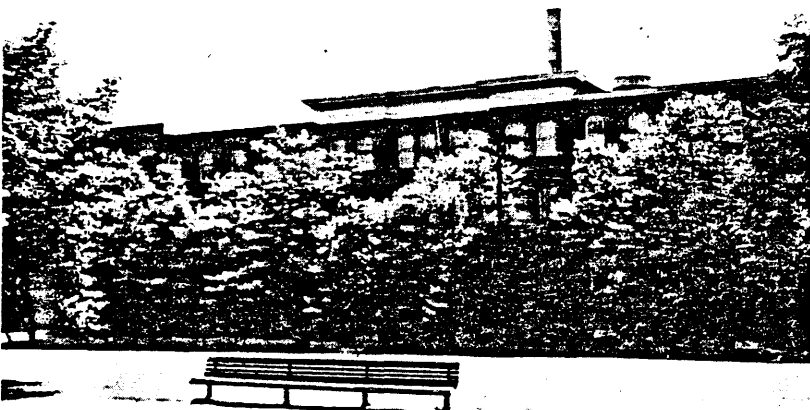
Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Topographical Survey Commission, 1914.

TYPE: Elementary



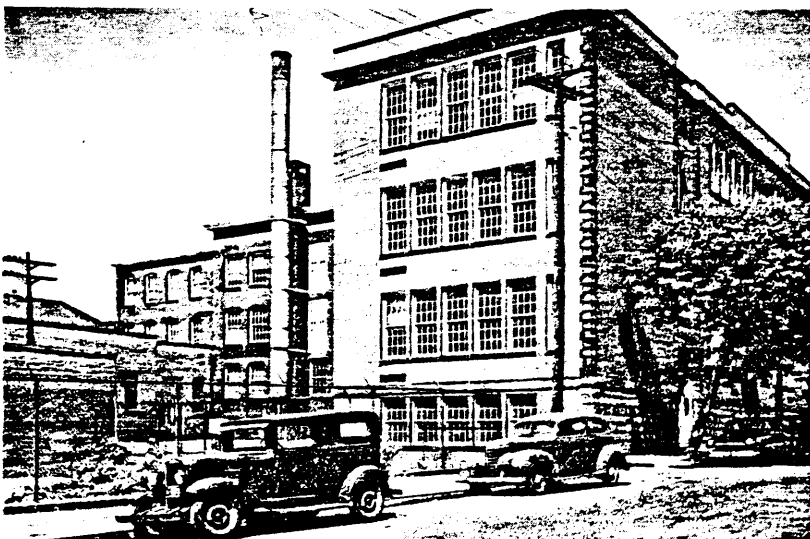
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND RATING	
Date(s) of Constr.	1903/1931
Material	Brick
Rating, 1951 School Facilities Survey	Fair
Defects Noted in Survey	

South and east faces of building, Heath and Johnson Streets respectively.



FACILITIES	NO.	REMARKS
Auditorium	0	
Gymnasium	0	
Gym-Auditorium	1	Cap. Aud. 340 Cap. Gym. 35
Cafeteria	0	
Library	1	
Shop	0	
Home Ec. Room	1	
Laboratory	0	
Classroom	32	

Front of building viewed from Riverside Park.

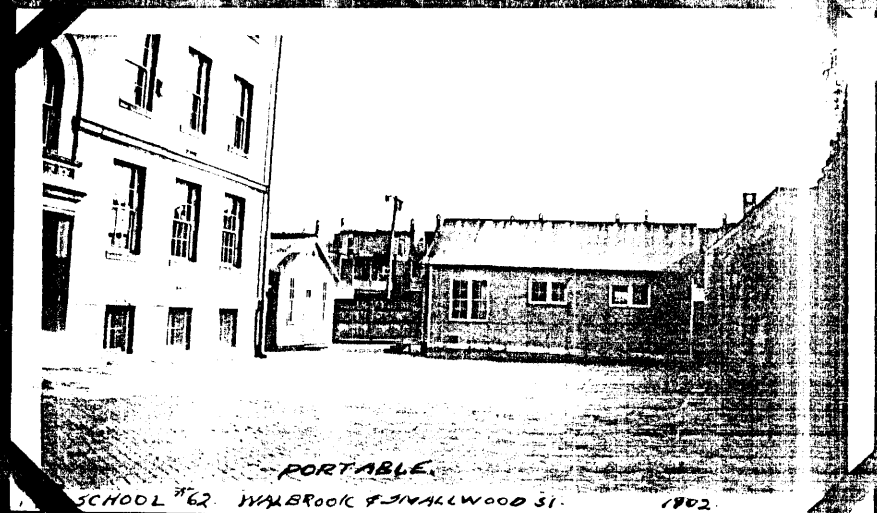
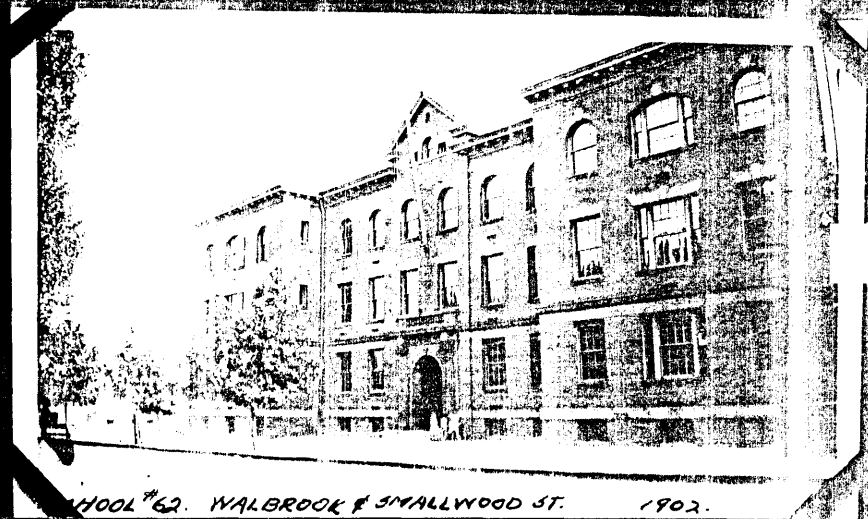
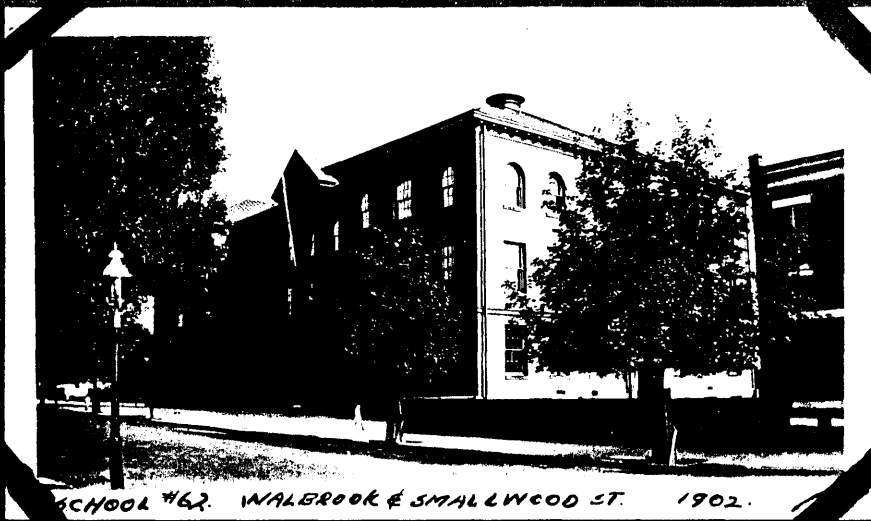


AREAS	SQUARE FEET
Total Site (.71 acres)	30,935
Building	19,759
Floor Space <small>ALL FLOORS, INC. BASEMENT</small>	48,080
Play Space	9,806
Hard Surface	9,806
Soil	None
Ornamental and Service	1,370

West face of building as seen from Heath St. This portion of building lies next to Warehouse 526.

REMARKS:

Revised 5/61, Map 1/63
 (School Plant Directory) MAY 4 1987
 Balto., MD



TYPE: Elementary



North, or front, elevation along Walbrook Ave.



East elevation, Smallwood St.



Playground at south (rear) of building.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND RATING	
Date(s) of Constr.	1903
Material	Brick
Rating, 1951 School Facilities Survey	Fair
Defects Noted in Survey	

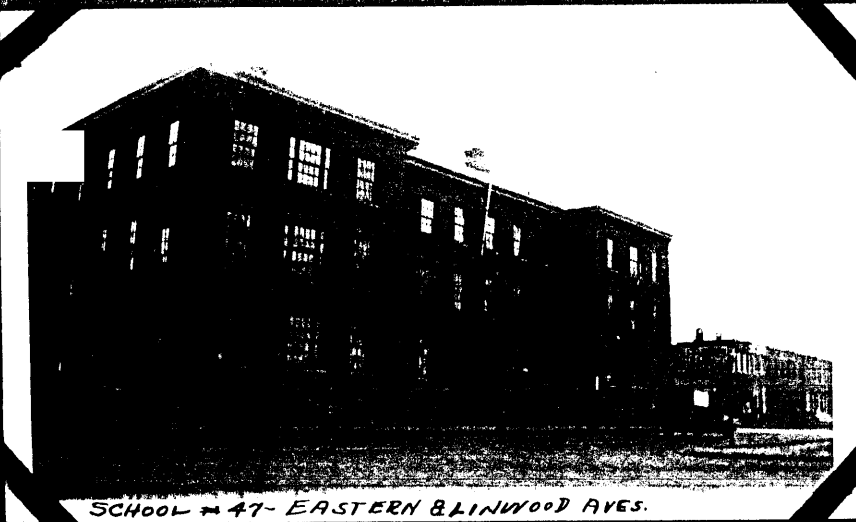
FACILITIES	NO.	REMARKS
Auditorium	0	
Gymnasium	0	
Gym - Auditorium	0	
Cafeteria	0	
Library	1	
Shop	0	
Home Ec. Room	0	
Laboratory	0	
Classroom	26	

AREAS	SQUARE FEET
Total Site (.72 acres)	31,500
Building	10,935
Floor Space <small>ALL FLOORS, INC. BASEMENT</small>	34,968
Play Space	15,941
Hard Surface	15,578
Soil	363
Ornamental and Service	4,624

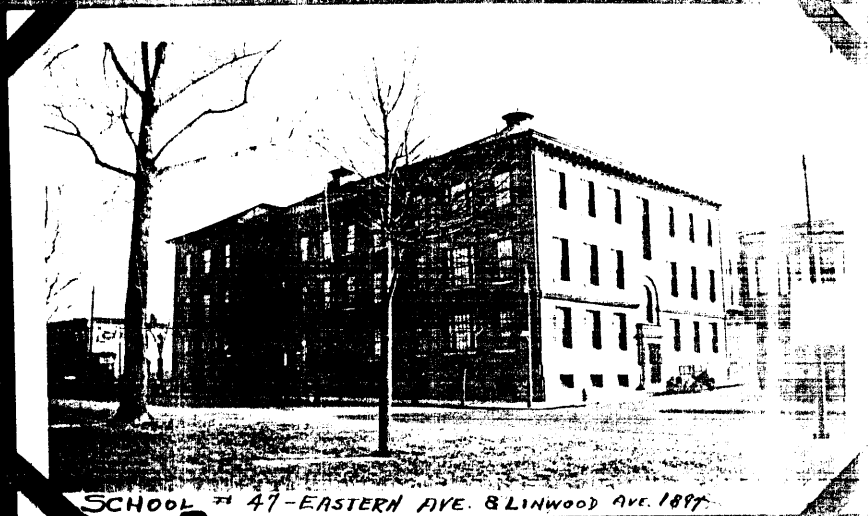
REMARKS:

Revised 5/61, Map 1/63
(School Plant Director)
Baltimore, MD

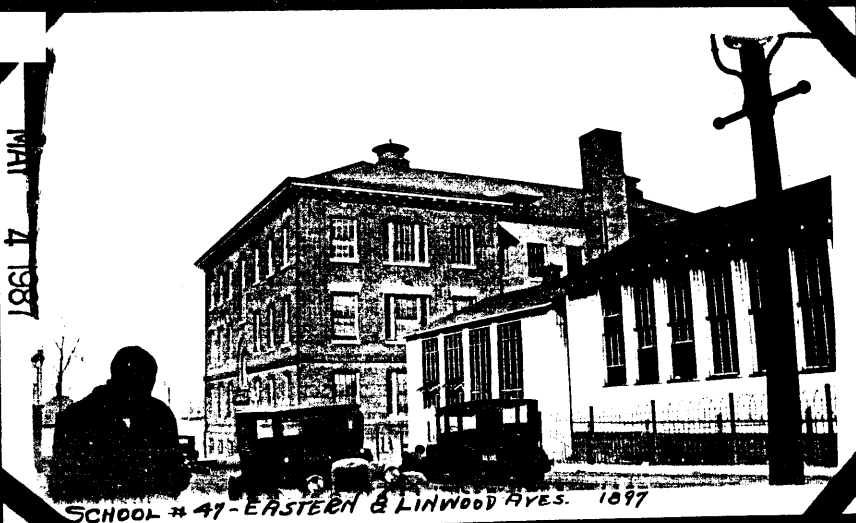
MAY 4 1961



SCHOOL # 47- EASTERN & LINWOOD AVES.

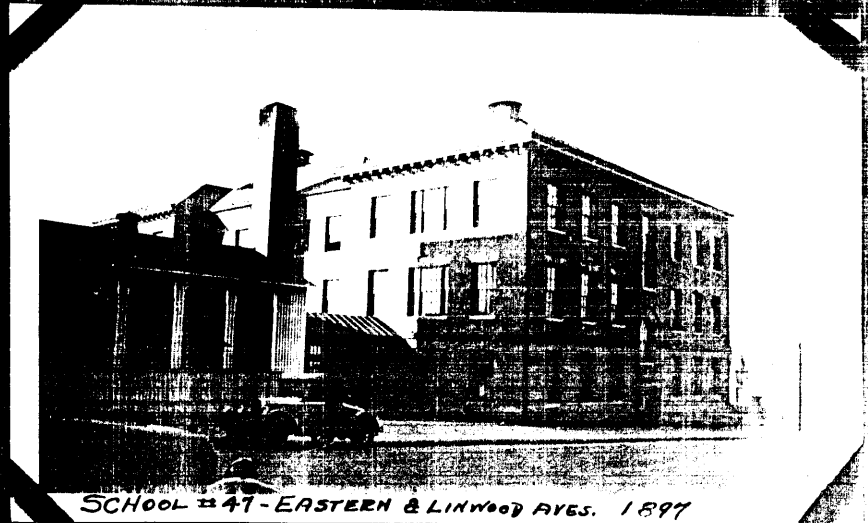


SCHOOL # 47- EASTERN AVE. & LINWOOD AVE. 1897.



MAY 21 1981

SCHOOL # 47- EASTERN & LINWOOD AVES. 1897

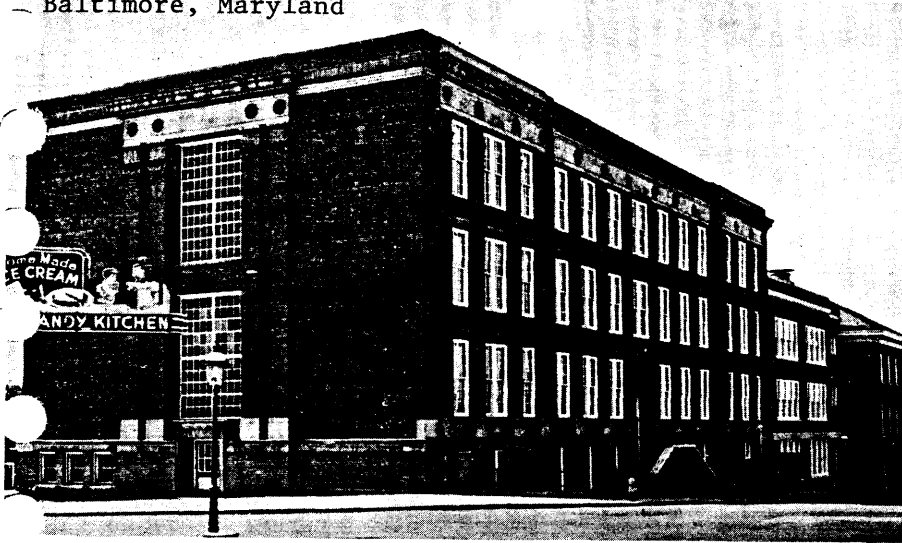


SCHOOL # 47- EASTERN & LINWOOD AVES. 1897

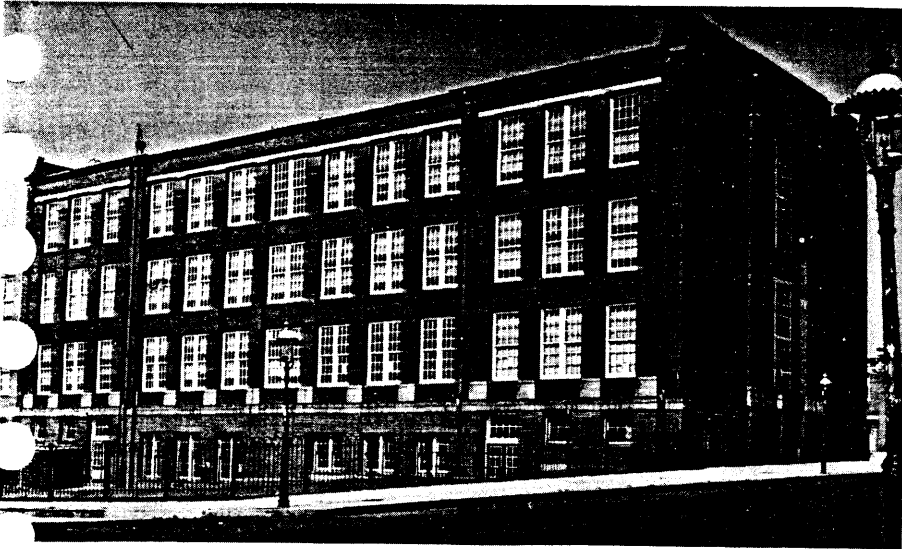
COLEMAN, ROBERT W., SCHOOL
Baltimore, Maryland

PSTEAD HILL SCHOOL **47**
Fleet St. and Linwood Ave. (24)

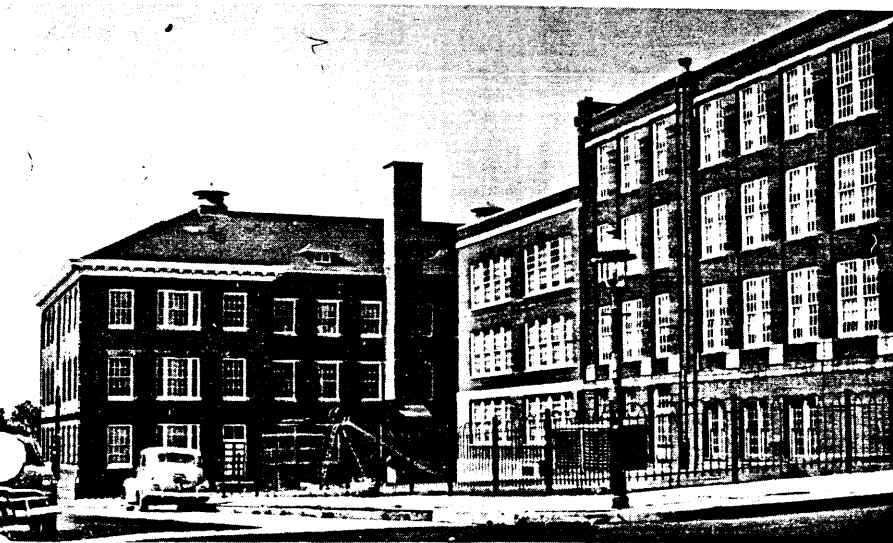
TYPE: Elementary



Corner view of 47; connecting wing and section used by 43A.



West and south elevations; Fleet St. in foreground.



Playground at rear—Fleet and Streeper Sts.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND RATING	
Date(s) of Constr.	1898/1918/1937
Material	Brick
Rating, 1951 School Facilities Survey	Fair
Defects Noted in Survey	

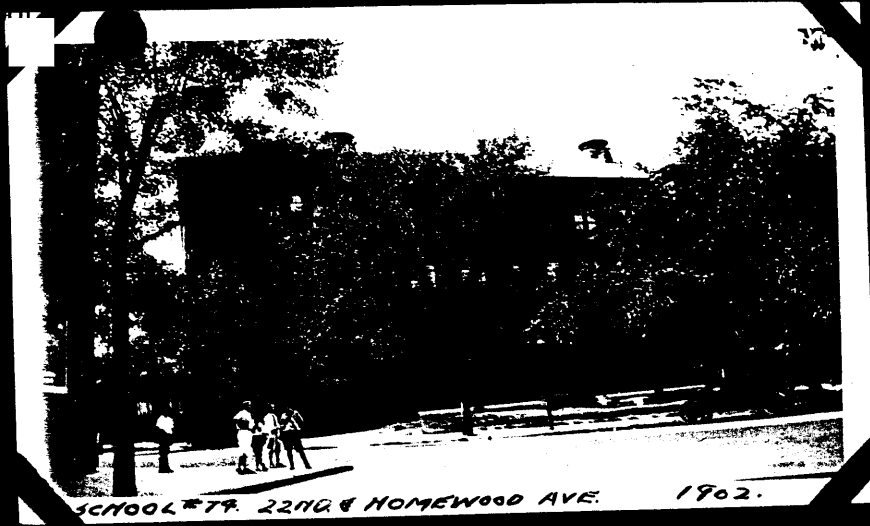
FACILITIES *	NO.	REMARKS
Auditorium	0	
Gymnasium	1	Capacity 50
Gym-Auditorium	0	
Cafeteria	1	Capacity 200
Library	2	
Shop	2	
Home Ec. Room	3	
Laboratory	3	
Classroom	44	
Health Suite	2	
School Store	1	

AREAS *	SQUARE FEET
Total Site (.99 acres)	43,200
Building	24,570
Floor Space <small>ALL FLOORS, INC. BASEMENT</small>	36,920
Play Space	7,556
Hard Surface	7,556
Soil	None
Ornamental and Service	11,074

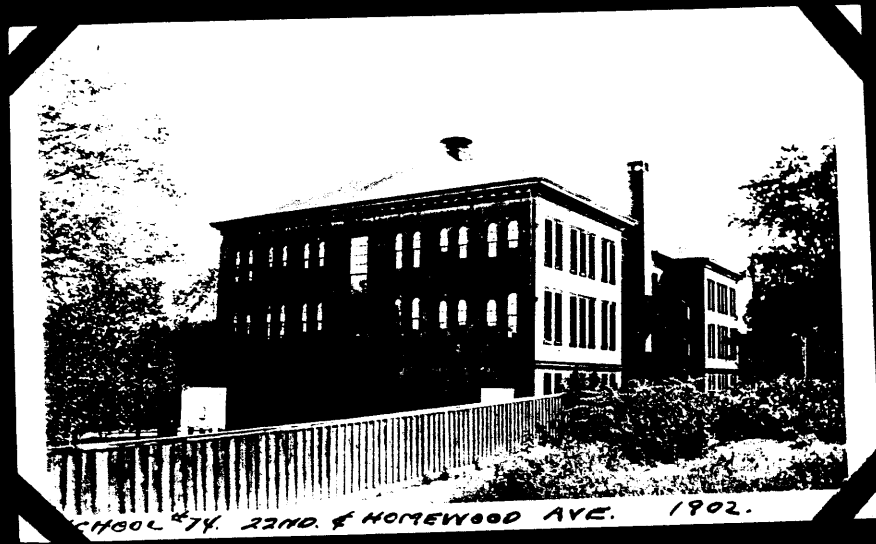
REMARKS: * This building also houses Junior High School No. 43A

Revised 5/61, Map 1/63
(School Plant Director)
Baltimore, MD

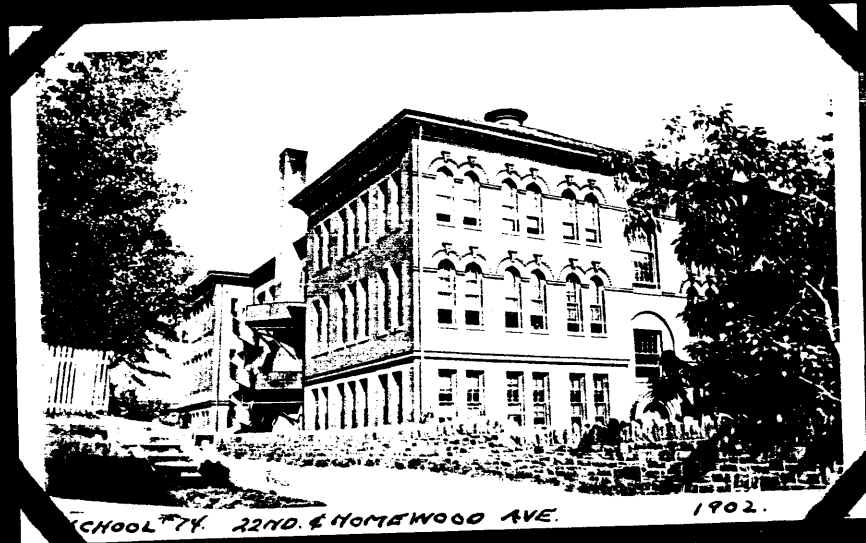
MAY 4 1987



SCHOOL #74. 22ND & HOMEWOOD AVE. 1902.

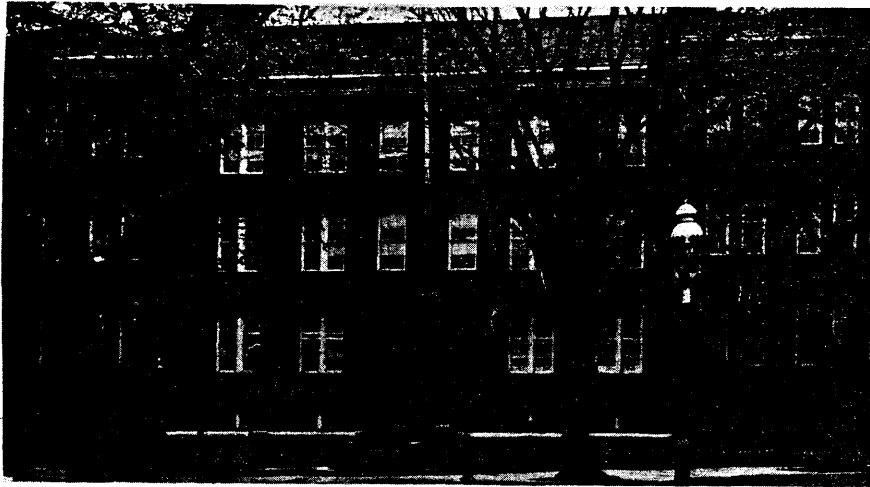


SCHOOL #74. 22ND & HOMEWOOD AVE. 1902.



SCHOOL #74. 22ND & HOMEWOOD AVE. 1902.

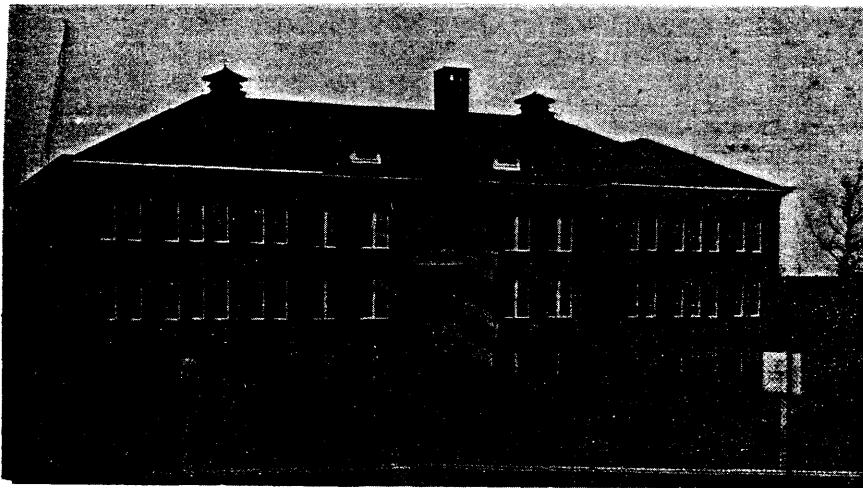
TYPE: Elementary



Building stands obliquely across northwest corner at 22nd St. and Homewood Ave.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND RATING	
Date(s) of Constr.	1903
Material	Brick
Rating, 1951 School Facilities Survey	Fair
Defects Noted in Survey	

FACILITIES	NO	REMARKS
Auditorium	0	
Gymnasium	0	
Gym-Auditorium	0	
Cafeteria	0	
Library	1	
Shop	0	
Home Ec. Room	0	
Laboratory	0	
Classroom	26	3 used for Kdg.
Health Suite	1	
Conference	1	Speech and Social work



Corner of building pointing due north.



Playground in rear of building.

AREAS	SQUARE FEET
Total Site (1.47 acres)	63,815
Building	10,647
Floor Space <small>ALL FLOORS, INC. BASEMENT</small>	33,423
Play Space	34,016
Hard Surface	34,016
Soil	None
Ornamental and Service	19,152

REMARKS:

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 Baltimore, MD

MAY 4 1987



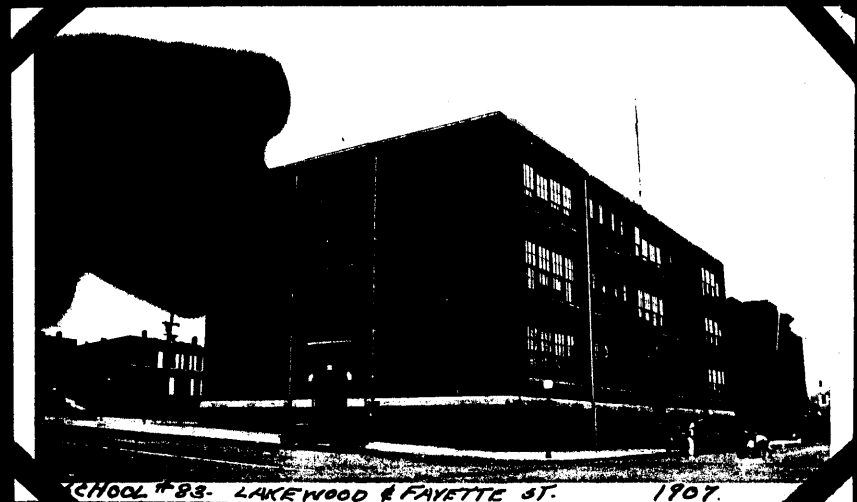
SCHOOL #83. LAKEWOOD & FAYETTE ST. 1902.



SCHOOL #83. LAKEWOOD & FAYETTE ST. (OLD BLDG) 1902.

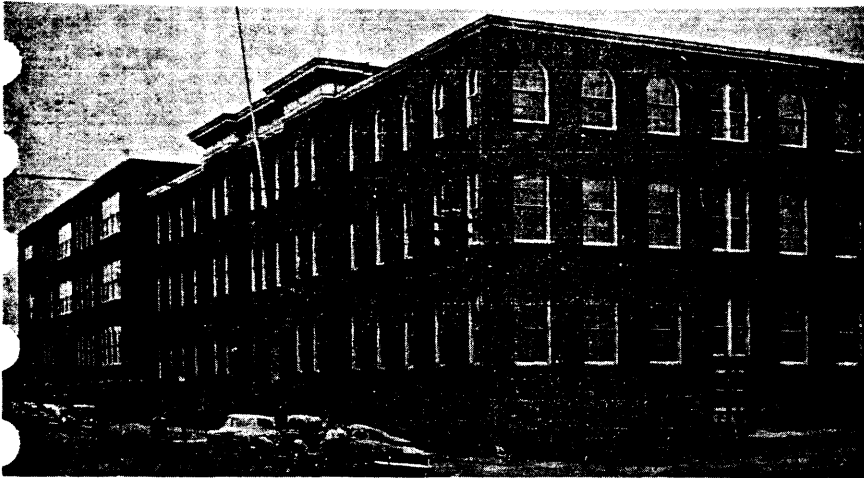


SCHOOL #83. LAKEWOOD & FAYETTE ST. 1902-1907.

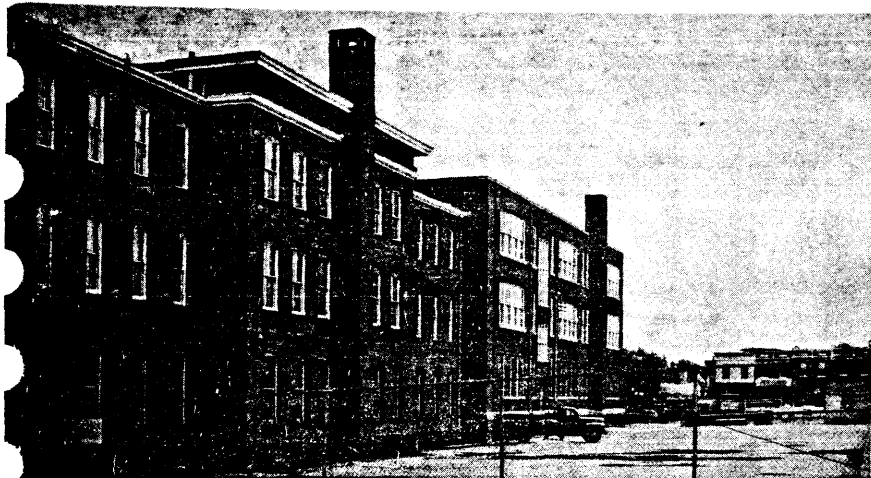


SCHOOL #83. LAKEWOOD & FAYETTE ST. 1907.

TYPE: Elementary



View of east (front) and north elevations of building. School faces Lakewood Avenue.



Rear of building showing playground.



Playground and rear of school building, newer section is in foreground.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND RATING

Date(s) of Constr.	1900/1913
Material	Brick
Rating, 1951 School Facilities Survey	Fair
Defects Noted in Survey	

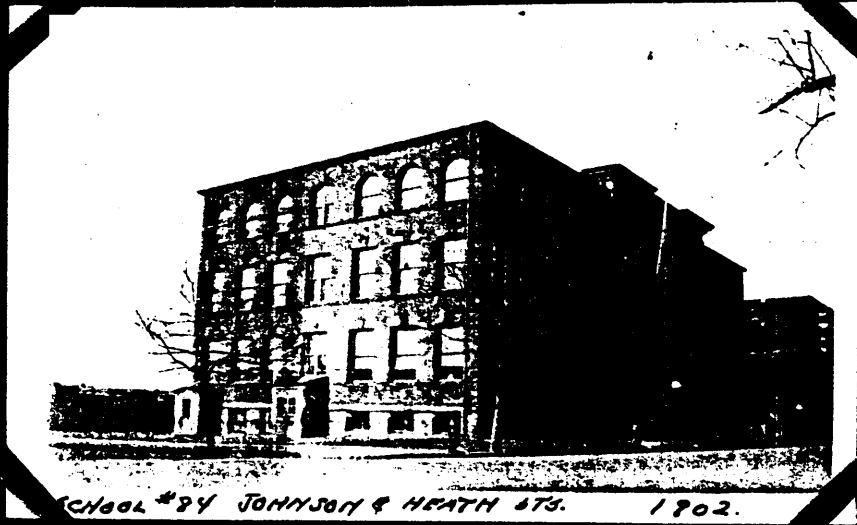
FACILITIES	NO.	REMARKS
Auditorium	0	
Gymnasium	0	
Gym-Auditorium	0	
Cafeteria	0	
Library	1	
Shop	0	
Home Ec. Room	0	
Laboratory	0	
Classroom	33	incl. 2 makeshift
Playrm-Assembly	1	Assembly 350 Playroom 35
Special	3	2 Speech Commun. 1 Resource (small)
Health Suite	1	Makeshift

AREAS	SQUARE FEET
Total Site (1.11 acres)	48,466
Building	19,544
Floor Space <small>ALL FLOORS, INC. BASEMENT</small>	66,560
Play Space	26,930
Hard Surface	26,930
Soil	None
Ornamental and Service	1,992

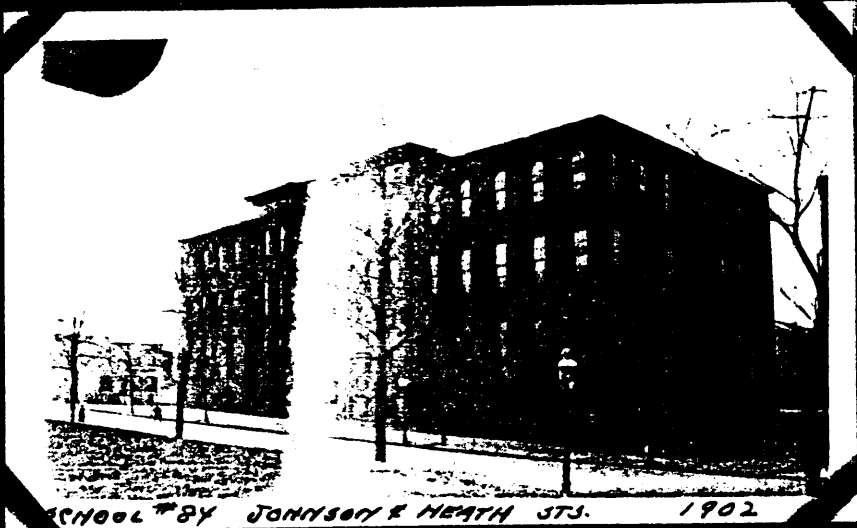
REMARKS:

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 (School Plant Directory)
 Baltimore, MD

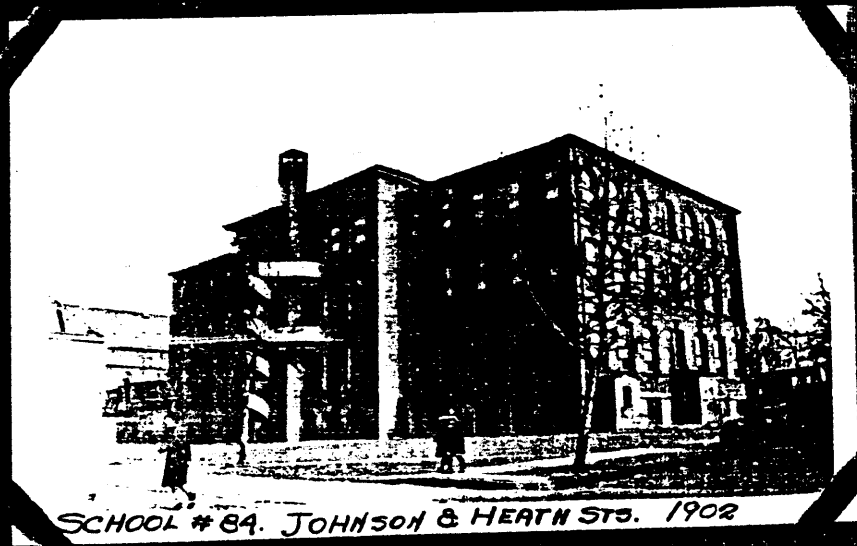
MAY 4 1961



SCHOOL #84 JOHNSON & HEATH STS. 1902.



SCHOOL #84 JOHNSON & HEATH STS. 1902.



SCHOOL #84. JOHNSON & HEATH STS. 1902