

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Public Schools of Memphis

Continuation sheet 1902-1915 Thematic Resources Item number 7

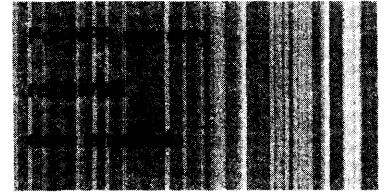
Page 2

The preference shown in the choice of an academic style for Central and the other Memphis public schools built between 1902 and 1915 continued in the city to some degree through the 1920's. However, after the Great Depression, the only notable school constructed with a formal facade was East High School (1949).

The greatest architectural elaboration on the early-twentieth-century Memphis public schools was on the exterior. Although the interiors are usually very simple and utilitarian, the wide halls, tall ceilings, and emphasis on openness and light give these spaces great character and architecturally point more in the direction of modern design than the exteriors.

All of these schools are located on fairly large, casually landscaped lots with mature trees. Except for Central and Rozelle, the buildings are situated somewhat close to the street and sited so that there is a large area left open for a playground.

An architectural and historical survey of the extant Memphis public schools constructed before 1918 was conducted from September 1981 to May 1982 by Lloyd Ostby, Preservation Planner, Memphis Landmarks Commission. Research was done at the Memphis Board of Education and the Memphis Room of the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library. Each school was inspected to establish its architectural eligibility for the National Register.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**Public Schools of Memphis
Continuation sheet 1902-1916 Thematic Resources Item number

Page

Rozelle Elementary School - Significance

Along with the other eleven nominated public schools in Memphis built between 1902 and 1915, the building reflects the tremendous population growth in Memphis during this period and the great pride and importance the city and the nation placed in public education at that time.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Public Schools of Memphis
1902-1915 Thematic Resources Item number 9

Page 1

9. Bibliography

Cubberley, Ellwood. Public Education in the United States. Boston:
Houghton Mifflin, 1934.

Herndon, Joseph L. Architects in Tennessee Until 1930: A Dictionary.
M.A. thesis, Columbia University, 1976.

Hilliard, David Moss. The Development of Public Education in Memphis, Tennessee,
1848-1945. Ph.d. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1946.

Sigafoos, Robert A. Cotton Row to Beale Street, Memphis: Memphis State
University Press, 1979.

(Public Schools of Memphis 1902-1915 Thematic Resources)

IDENTIFICATION	<p>Historic name: <u>Rozelle Elementary School</u> Common name: <u>Same</u> Address: <u>993 Roland St.</u> Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee Owner's name: <u>Board of Education</u> Owner's address: <u>2597 Avery</u> Memphis, Tennessee 38112 Classification: <u>Thematic</u> Tax map reference: <u>See attached site map</u> Acreage: <u>4.98 acres</u> UTM reference: <u>Southwest Memphis Quadrangle</u> <u>15/772540/3890120</u></p>	STATUS	<p>Open to public: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visible from road: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Present use: <u>public school</u> Current condition: <u>good</u> Alterations: <u>undated additions to rear of</u> <u>1914 building, see site map</u> Site features: <u>site slopes gently up from</u> <u>Roland Street, asphalt parking area to</u> <u>northwest, mature trees, foundation</u> <u>shrubs, and hedge rows along walk to</u> <u>entrance; 1914 brick custodian's house</u></p>
HISTORY	<p>Date of construction: <u>1914</u> Architect/builder: <u>Jones and Furbringer</u> Original or previous owners: <u>N/A</u> Original use: <u>N/A</u> Theme/s: Primary <u>architecture</u> Secondary <u>education</u> Other <u>N/A</u></p>	SOURCES	<p>Bibliographical data: <u>See NR nomination</u> Form prepared by: <u>Lloyd Ostby</u> Title: <u>Preservation Planner</u> Organization: <u>Memphis Landmarks</u> Commission _____ Date: <u>May, 1982</u></p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The three-story brick building (1914) with cast stone details is Jacobean Revival in style with a one-story library between the corner pavilions on the front (east) facade, separate boys and girls entrances with foliated cartouches, and a flat roof with a high parapet and cartouches. There are banks, pairs, and single 9/9 windows. The ca. 1925 and ca. 1930 rear additions are sympathetic in style and materials. The exterior and interior are relatively unaltered and retain their architectural integrity.</p>		
SIGNIFICANCE	<p>The school is an excellent local example of the Jacobean Revival and is one of the very few local examples of that style along with the A. B. Hill (1909), Central (1911), and Humes (1925) schools. The building is one of eight public schools designed by Walk Jones and Max Furbringer between 1902 and 1915. The architectural office of Jones and Furbringer produced some of Memphis' most important buildings during the early twentieth century, including many notable residences such as Beverly Hall (1904, NR 7-9-79) as well as the Masonic Temple (1912) and the Shrine Building (1923, NR 3-29-79).</p>		

(Continued on Attached Sheet)

PHOTOGRAPHIC DATA

Photographer: _____

Date: _____

Negatives on file: _____

Photographer facing: _____

Photograph number _____ of _____.

CONTINUATION

SITE PLAN - Include North Arrow

