

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Carroll Rosenwald School

Other names/site number: New Zion School

Name of related multiple property listing:
The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 4789 Mobley Store Road

City or town: Rock Hill State: SC County: York

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A B x C D

	<u>5/7/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Jon Deini
Signature of the Keeper

6/25/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Rosenwald School

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Brick, Concrete

Walls: Wood: Weatherboard

Roof: Tin

Chimneys: Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Carroll School is a three classroom frame school building located at 4789 Mobley Store Road at the corner with Williamson Road, approximately seven miles southwest of Rock Hill in York County. The building is located on a four-acre parcel of land owned by the Rock Hill School District # 3. It was built in 1929-30 as a Rosenwald School to Plan # 3 (Nashville Plan East or West facing) of the Rosenwald plan book as a three-teacher rural school. The local builder is unknown. The Rosenwald fund contributed \$700 of the total cost of \$4,520. Local funds included \$2,075 from the school district and \$1,745 from the local African American community. Most Rosenwald schools were designed to face east and west to take advantage of natural light. The Carroll School front façade faces slightly north-east, oriented to the existing road. The surroundings include agricultural areas devoted largely to cotton, and the New Zion Baptist Church located across Williamson Road. Locally, the Carroll School was sometimes

Carroll Rosenwald School

Name of Property

York Co., S.C.

County and State

called the New Zion School. The school served the African American community in the Ogden area of York County from its opening in 1929 until 1954, when it was closed. The building was vacant until the school district placed it in use in 2004 as a special resource site. The school is incorporated into the fifth grade curriculum, and each fifth grade class spends a day at the school as a resource center, providing education about the Rosenwald School program, the Great Depression from an African American perspective, and rural life. The Carroll Rosenwald School retains integrity as it is in the original location and retains most of its original materials. Several changes have been made over the years. In the 2004 renovation, the roof was replaced with a standing-seam metal roof. Prior to this renovation, the windows had been removed and replaced with smaller windows of an inappropriate design. New wood windows were installed in 2004, replicating the original fenestration and nine-over-nine lights. The interior retains its original layout, with the original floors being refinished and furnishings replicated.

Narrative Description

1. Carroll Rosenwald School (1929) – contributing building

Exterior

The Carroll School is a one-story wood frame building with a brick foundation. The roof is a standing seam metal roof and has end gables with a projecting front gable over an extension on the façade. The central recessed entrance has a gable roof supported by two columns. There are three original chimneys which accommodated wood stoves for heat and cooking. Two chimneys are interior chimneys near the gable ends, while one is irregularly spaced near the southeast end. The façade has a set of five nine-over-nine windows on either side of the main entrance. The southeast end wall has a double window with six-over-six lights and with two louvered attic vent windows at the tops of the gables. The northwest end has no windows but has two rectangular louvered attic vents. The rear of the building has twelve-nine over nine windows, arranged in two groupings of six. The windows on the front and rear façade are replacements, installed in 2004 to replicate the design and materials of the originals. The original privy no longer exists. In the 2004 renovations, a separate detached restroom facility was constructed on the eastern end of the building. At that time, a brick and concrete ramp was added to the eastern end of the main school in order to provide accessibility. This is a simple one-story structure with a gabled roof and clapboard siding, oriented on the site in the same angle as the school building, but placed to the rear. There is also a well on the property, but the well covering has been changed over the years. The restroom building and the well are considered non-contributing resources.

Interior

The interior of the Carroll School is a typical three-teacher school from Rosenwald Plan #3 (Nashville Plan East or West Facing). There is an entrance hall with two rooms in the front, and two rooms in the rear. The front room to the left upon entering was originally intended as an industrial training room. Because of the growing enrollment, this was soon converted into a fourth class room and was later used as a kitchen. Behind this room is a former cloakroom which is now used for storage and a small kitchen. The room to the right is a classroom in its original configuration. The original flooring is in place, although some deteriorated areas were replaced and the entire floor was refinished. Original doors and transoms are in place. The

Carroll Rosenwald School

Name of Property

York Co., S.C.

County and State

ceilings are tongue and groove sheathing. The interior walls are comprised of narrow horizontal wood boards. The original sliding wall between the two rear classrooms no longer is in place, creating one large space in the rear of the building. There was a student desk remaining in the school, and new replicas of this desk were built for one class room. There are seven original tables which are still used. The original lighting was missing, and new globe lights have been installed.

Setting

The Carroll School is located in a rural setting approximately seven miles southwest of Rock Hill. It was named for John E. Carroll, the Superintendent of Education for York County. The surroundings of the school remain rural in nature. Across Williamson Road is located New Zion Baptist Church. There are scattered farm houses in the area around the school. Most of the land is agricultural in nature, with cotton remaining the dominant crop, as it was when the school was built. The site includes a number of mature oak and cedar trees.

Integrity

The Carroll School is largely intact. During the restoration of the building in 2002-2004, the Rock Hill School District used both in-house workers and contractors to bring the building to a usable condition. The roof was recovered with new metal roofing, holes in the floor were repaired, but most of the original flooring remains. The electrical wiring was replaced, and new heating and air conditioning systems were installed. The original light fixtures were no longer in place. Globe lighting of an appropriate design was installed. The exterior walls were repaired and painted, with approximately ten percent of the boards replaced due to rotting. The windows were replicated with appropriate materials. A new detached restroom building was erected, along with a ramp for accessibility. The work on the electrical system, flooring, and heating and cooling systems was undertaken by the maintenance department of the Rock Hill School District. Contractors were involved with the roof, the replacement windows, and the new construction. The school district has been unable to provide documents or reports for the renovation project.

Non-contributing Resources

- A. Restroom Building (2004) – non-contributing building** – Located on the southeast side of the main school. A one-story building with side gabled roof. Clad with synthetic siding with standing seam metal roof. Symmetrical five-panel doors located on either side of the front façade for men's and women's restrooms.
- B. Well structure (c. 2004) – non-contributing structure** – Well with brick surround and wooden bucket and winch with standing seam metal roof. Modern structure built to replicate appearance of historic well.
- C. Privy Remains (c. 1930) – non-contributing site** – The foundation of a historic privy on the property are located on the southwest corner of the property. These are in a state of ruin and no longer contribute to the property. There is the possibility that these remains may offer an opportunity for archeological study on the property, but no archeological

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

investigation has occurred in order to determine whether these remains are a viable archeological site.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education
Ethnic Heritage: African American
Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1954

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dresslar, Fletcher B.
Smith, Samuel L.

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Carroll Rosenwald School was built in 1929-30 to serve the African American community in southern York County, South Carolina. The school is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with African American public education and ethnic heritage. It is eligible under Criterion C as an extant example of an architectural design typically associated with schools funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. The multiple property submission "The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina 1917-1932" establishes eligibility under both Criterion A (Education and Ethnic heritage – African American) and Criterion C (Architecture). The Carroll School meets these criteria and was a significant community institution for the African American community in the rural area of York County known as the Ogden area or the "Black Jacks" area for the unusual dark-colored soil.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: African American Education in York County, South Carolina

The provision of education in South Carolina and in York County has been inherently unequal for white and African American children. For white students in the period before the Civil War, there were scattered academies, usually associated with churches and using ministers as the professors. The most outstanding academy in York County was Ebenezer Academy, located in the village of Ebenezer (now a part of Rock Hill) and established prior to 1820. The county seat of Yorkville supported the Yorkville Female College (1853) and the Kings Mountain Military Academy (1855). These academies served the more wealthy white families who could afford to support the schools financially. In 1852, a new village named Rock Hill was created as a depot on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad. It soon became the dominant trading center in eastern York County. The Pine Grove Academy was the first school in established in Rock Hill. The academy had a board of directors and was a community school not affiliated with a church. It operated from 1854 until about 1870, when other schools were being operated in Rock Hill. The Presbyterian High School was established in Rock Hill in the 1880s on land which is now part of the Winthrop University campus. It is of interest that several buildings associated with early education in York County are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The 1860 building of the Ebenezer Academy is listed individually. The Yorkville Female College was incorporated into the more modern McCelvey Center, and the Presbyterian High School was incorporated into the Withers Building (Winthrop Training School). It was not until 1888 that the first public school in eastern York County was established, the Rock Hill Graded School. Gradually, other public schools for white students were established throughout the county, including in the Ogden area. The Ogden School for white children was a flourishing

Carroll Rosenwald School

Name of Property

York Co., S.C.

County and State

establishment by the early twentieth century, reporting a closing exercise in 1902 which attracted 300 people.

Educational opportunities for African American children were delayed by the prohibitions on teaching slaves to read and write. After the Civil War, some limited schools for black children were established in eastern York County by the newly independent African American churches. Hermon Presbyterian Church, which was begun in 1869 in Rock Hill, was operating a school for black children under the Rev. A. J. Rainey by 1886. In 1884, St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized for black Episcopalians under the leadership of Henry Toole, Rock Hill's first barber. It operated a trade school and day school under W. L. Millichamps. There were also graded schools affiliated with Clinton College and Friendship Junior College in Rock Hill. By 1896, a report listed these four schools in Rock Hill, which had a combined enrollment of 340 African American students. These early opportunities for education for African American children from the Ogden community were limited mostly to those who could board in Rock Hill with relatives, as transportation was limited.

By the early twentieth century, a public school system had been implemented for African American students. However, the public financial support and the facilities provided were greatly inferior to those provided for white schools. This disparity can be documented by comparing funding for public schools. While the number of black and white students was nearly equal in 1922, the state spent \$1,970,944 on white schools and only \$187,033 on black schools. The amount spent on furniture and repairs for the same year was \$188,155 for white schools and \$22,983 for black schools. White students received nearly ninety percent of the state funds.

Given this climate of neglect, the Julius Rosenwald Fund had a significant impact on African American education in South Carolina. By providing funding for new schools and requiring a local match, the Rosenwald program elevated the importance of education in local African American communities across the south. Local communities were spurred into action to raise funds for new schools and to support the continued operation of those schools. The new educational facilities also encouraged an increased level of public funding to support the schools for African American children. In 1917, the year the Rosenwald Fund was established, the yearly average instructional cost per black student in South Carolina was \$2.86. Ten years later, the figure had increased to \$11.06, and the number of available black teachers had increased from 3,100 to 4,300. The Carroll School, like the 480 other Rosenwald schools built in South Carolina between 1917 and 1932, played an important role in preparing African American children for the future. Operating from its construction in 1929 to 1954, it served hundreds of African American students, many of whom had no other opportunity for an educational experience. The school eventually became part of the effort to create equalization schools for African Americans in the early 1950s. In 1954, students were transferred to the newly constructed Fairview School. This represented a consolidation of several small one to three-room schools into a more modern facility.

Among those who sought a method for insuring that black educational opportunities in the South might be improved was Julius Rosenwald, CEO of Sear & Roebuck and a trustee of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. At the request of Booker T. Washington, Rosenwald

Carroll Rosenwald School

Name of Property

York Co., S.C.

County and State

began a school building fund to benefit southern African Americans, especially those in rural regions, and from 1917 to 1932, Rosenwald's program led to more than 5,300 public schools, teachers' homes, and industrial shops in fifteen southern states, nearly 500 of which were located in South Carolina. One of the unique features of the Rosenwald program was the funding requirements. The Rosenwald Fund agreed to provide a portion of the cost for each school, providing that donations from the local community or state exceeded the amount of the Rosenwald grant. In the case of the Carroll School, the Rosenwald Fund contributed \$700 and local funds included \$2,075 from the county school district and \$1,745 from the local African American community.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Rosenwald school program, in addition to providing matching funding for the construction of schools, also provided building plans to ensure a suitable standard for construction and educational support. After an initial period between 1917 and 1920, the program was reorganized to improve school design. Fletcher B. Dresslar was secured as an architect to provide standard designs. These designs were intended to improve the characteristics related to lighting, ventilation, and sanitation, considering that most schools in rural areas had no electricity or city services. Samuel L. Smith became director of the southern office of the Rosenwald program in Nashville, and he helped to develop the new plans. The second series of Rosenwald plans reflected elements of craftsman and colonial revival styles which were prevalent at the time in residential architecture. They featured one-story buildings with gabled roofs, exposed rafters, tall and narrow windows on the east and west sides of the buildings, and dual front entrances for two-teacher schools.

The substantial front and rear banks of windows were designed to be oriented east and west to maximize the use of ambient natural light in a manner that did not interfere with instruction. In the case of the Carroll School, the orientation is slightly off, with the front of the building facing to the northeast. The architects reasoned that light streaming across the students' desks and the chalkboards helped preserve student eyesight and improved educational efficiency in poor rural areas where school buildings were unlikely to be electrified. The large operable windows also allowed for cross-ventilation.

The Carroll School, built in 1929-30, is an excellent example of the second phase of the Rosenwald schools. It is built according to Rosenwald Three Teacher Plan # 3. It was placed on a four-acre site, which exceeded the recommended lot size and provided ample space for outdoor activities and a well and outhouse. As far as is known there was no teacher's dwelling associated with the school. The Carroll School serves as an excellent local example of this important period of development in educational opportunities for African American children.

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage – African American

In addition to providing for educational opportunities, the Rosenwald schools were intended to create gathering spaces for African American communities in the rural south. The Carroll School was located across the road from New Zion Baptist Church and was associated with the

Carroll Rosenwald School

York Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

church in many activities. It became an important community focus. The teachers were well-respected members of the community, and many of them were from local families. The Carroll School was in an area of York County known as the “Black Jacks.” This area, with a unique dark soil, was one of the prime agricultural areas in the county, and cotton is still grown in the fields adjacent to the school. The area in the mid-twentieth century was heavily dependent on agriculture, and especially the cotton crop. The school year was arranged to provide time off for students in the spring and fall for the planting and picking of cotton on the family farms. Dr. Osbey Roddey, who attended the nearby Catawba Rosenwald School, recalls that the school year was usually six to seven months, with classes offered in the summer to make up for time lost in the fields during cotton picking time in the fall. One of the names for the Carroll School in the local community was the “Layby School” because of the seasonal nature of the schedule. The arrangement of the school was ideal for assembling the entire student body for special events, such as movies shown on a projector and for plays and singing programs. Often, programs at the school would be held at night and were open to the entire community.

Wali “Bill” Cathcart, who attended the Carroll School for seven years, remembers walking a mile to the school from his home. He recalls that most of the students were children of sharecroppers on nearby cotton farms, although his family and others were land owners and operated their own farms. Fish fries and chicken dinners were held as fund-raisers to provide operating funds for the school. Students helped with the maintenance. Boys would gather wood to fuel the pot-bellied stove, whitewash the trees and stones, and help keep the ball field clean. Girls would help clean the interior of the school. Recreation was largely self-directed by the students before school and during recess. Activities included marbles, chase games, and baseball.

Records at the Rock Hill School District office show that in the early 1950s, plans to consolidate schools were underway to provide better and larger facilities for the African American students. The Carroll School closed in 1954 and students were transferred to a newly consolidated African American school, the Fairview School. The Carroll School building, still owned by Rock Hill School District #3, was vacant for many years. The New Zion Church, located across the road from the school, had an overseer who helped maintain the school building during its long period of vacancy. In 2001, an effort was begun by the District to restore the building and use it as a site for an in-district field trip for all fifth grade students in the District. The restoration effort included repairing holes in the flooring, placement of new electrical wiring and systems, repairing the roof, painting the siding, replicating the original windows, building new student desks from one original desk example, building display cabinets, and the new detached restroom building and ramp. The fifth grade interpretive program was begun in 2004 and continues in 2017. The program focuses on the Rosenwald program, the Great Depression, and folkways of the period when the school was in operation.

The Carroll Rosenwald School meets the criteria for eligibility established in the multiple property submission “The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina 1917-1932.” It qualifies under Criterion A (Education and Ethnic Heritage, African American) because the school created educational opportunities for African American students in a rural area of York County under the Rosenwald School Program. It meets Criterion C (Architecture) because it

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

was constructed to a standard design developed by the architects in the Rosenwald School Program.

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Ascoli, Peter. "Julius Rosenwald: The Man Behind the Giving." Paper delivered at the conference "Reclaiming Rosenwald Schools: Preserving a Legacy," Fisk University. Nashville, Tennessee, May 21, 2004.

Carolina Impact. Television program on WTVI, Charlotte, N. C. airing November 24, 2015, "The Carroll School." Accessed on web site www.wtvi.org/carolina-impact-archive.

Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee, Papers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Hampton, George. "The Carroll School." Unpublished paper, 2016.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Rosenwald Schools of the American South*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 2006.

Interviews:

Barbara Franklin, January 12, 2012

Sonya Hall Muhammad, 2012

Cynthia Plair Roddey, July 28, 2012.

Rev. Dr. Osbey P. Roddey, July 28, 2012

Lee, Dr. Edward, Editor. *Yorkville to York*. Dallas, Taylor Publishing Co., 2000.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. *The Rosenwald Schools Initiative*. Website. <http://www.rosenwaldschools.com/index>.

Newspapers:

The Charlotte Observer

The Herald (York, S.C.)

Sherer, Palmer Grier. "A Partial History of Some of the Early Schools and Educational Movements of York County." Master's Thesis, USC, 1929.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C:

Records of the Budget and Control Board

Sinking Fund Commission, Insurance File Photographs of S. C. Schools

State Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, "The Rosenwald School Building Program, 1917-1932.

National Register of Historic Places, Nomination for Hope Rosenwald

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

School, Newberry County, S. C.

White, William Boyce, Jr. *Along the Land's Ford Road: A History of the Ante-Bellum Village of Rock Hill, South Carolina 1850-1860*, Volume I. Published by Historic Rock Hill, 2008.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.6 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.861036° | Longitude: -81.134864° |
| 2. Latitude: 34.860186° | Longitude: -81.133869° |
| 3. Latitude: 34.860061° | Longitude: -81.134239° |
| 4. Latitude: 34.860778° | Longitude: -81.135489° |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Carroll Rosenwald School is located on the southeastern corner of the intersection between Mobley Store Rd. (State Rd. 101) and Williamson Rd. (State Rd S-46-560). It is shown as the blue polygon on the attached York County tax map labeled "Carroll Rosenwald School" and drawn at a scale of 1 inch=200 feet.

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the resources associated with the Carroll Rosenwald School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Paul M. Gettys
organization: _____
street & number: P.O. Box 444
city or town: Catawba state: SC zip
code: 29704
e-mail pgettys@comporium.net
telephone: 803.329.3567
date: January 29, 2018

Carroll Rosenwald School
Name of Property

York Co., S.C.
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Carroll Rosenwald School

City or Vicinity: Rock Hill

County: York Co.

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Dustin Wilson

Date Photographed: June 16, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<u>Photo#</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Façade, northeast elevation
2	View from SE, new construction restroom building to left
3	View from NW

Carroll Rosenwald School

York Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

- | | |
|----|--|
| 4 | Rear elevation, view from SW |
| 5 | View across Williamson Road showing typical surrounding land |
| 6 | New Zion AME Church, view from school grounds to NE |
| 7 | New construction rest rooms in detached building |
| 8 | Interior view, front classroom to right of entry hall with replica desks |
| 9 | Interior view, two rear classrooms |
| 10 | Interior view, front classroom to left of entry hall |
| 11 | Interior view, modern kitchen in historic classroom |
| 12 | Modern sign, c. 2004 |

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

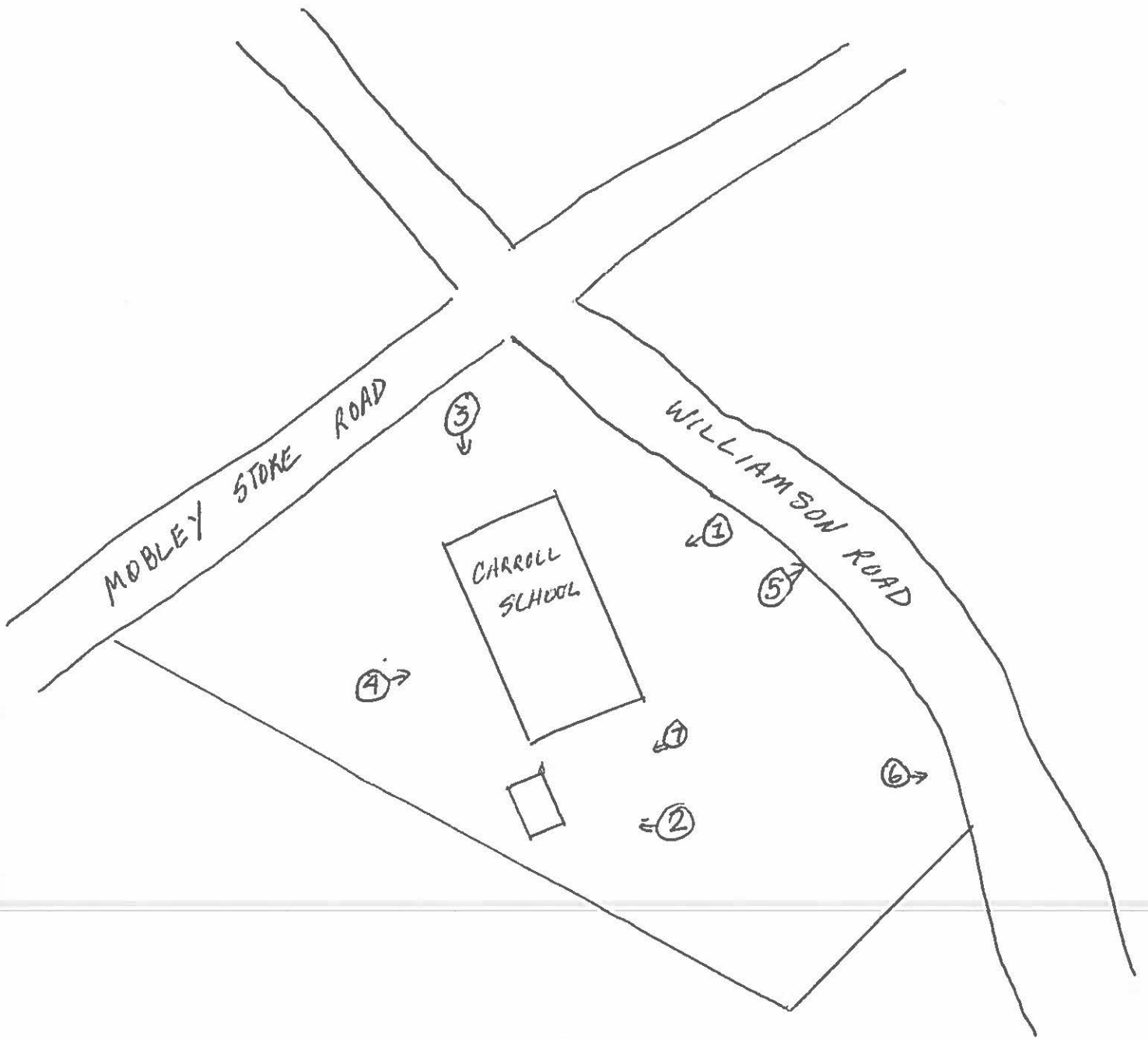
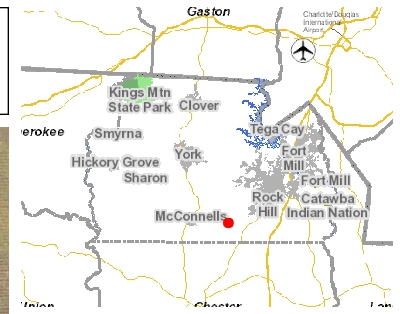


PHOTO KEY
CARROLL ROSENWALD SCHOOL
4797 MOBLEY STROKE ROAD
ROCK HILL, SC (YORK COUNTY)



NOT TO SCALE



Legend

- Address
- ▲ Occupied
 - ▲ Meter
 - ▲ Vacant

1:2,400



Notes

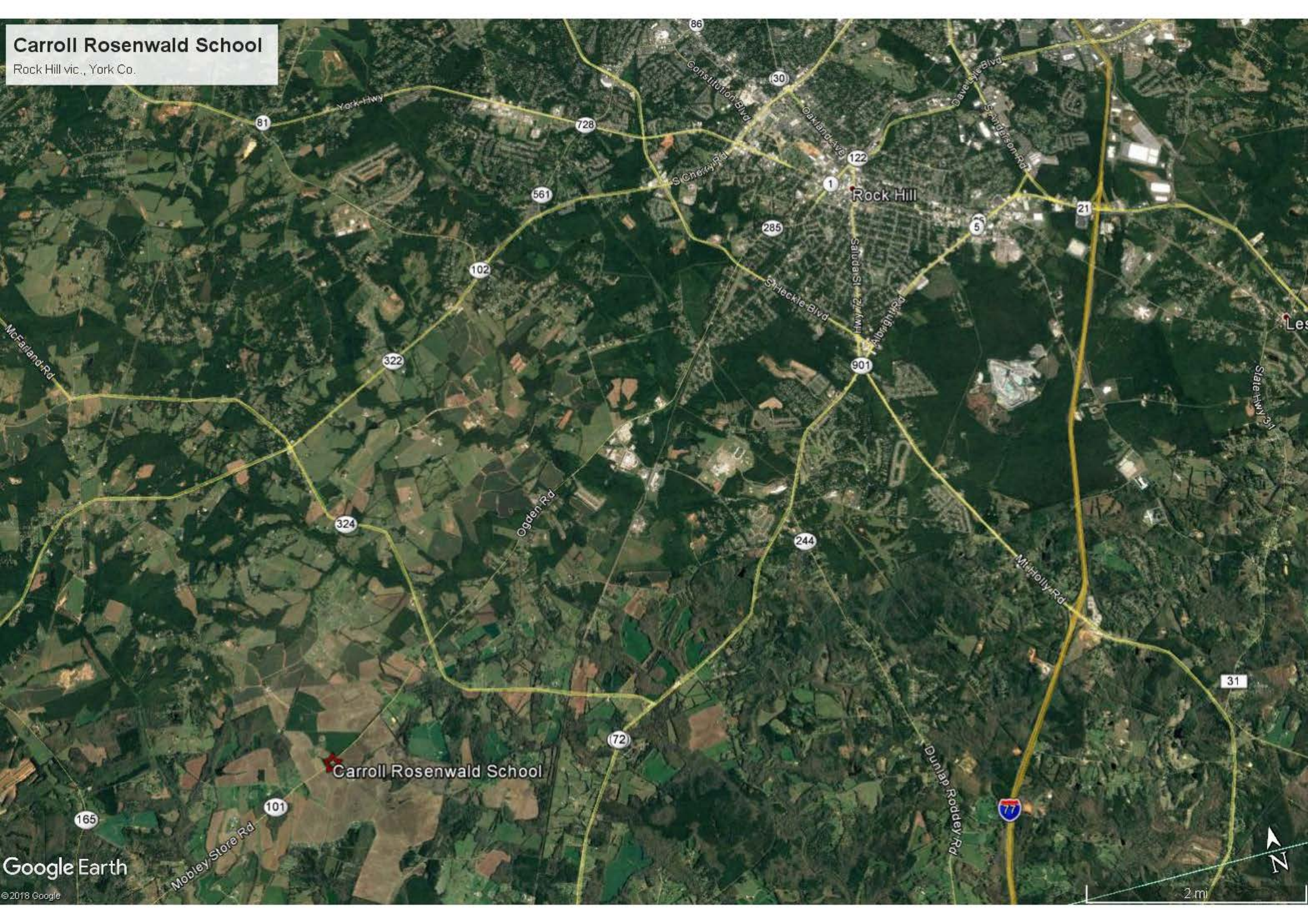
0.1 0 0.04 0.1 Miles

Carroll Rosenwald School

Rock Hill vic., York Co.

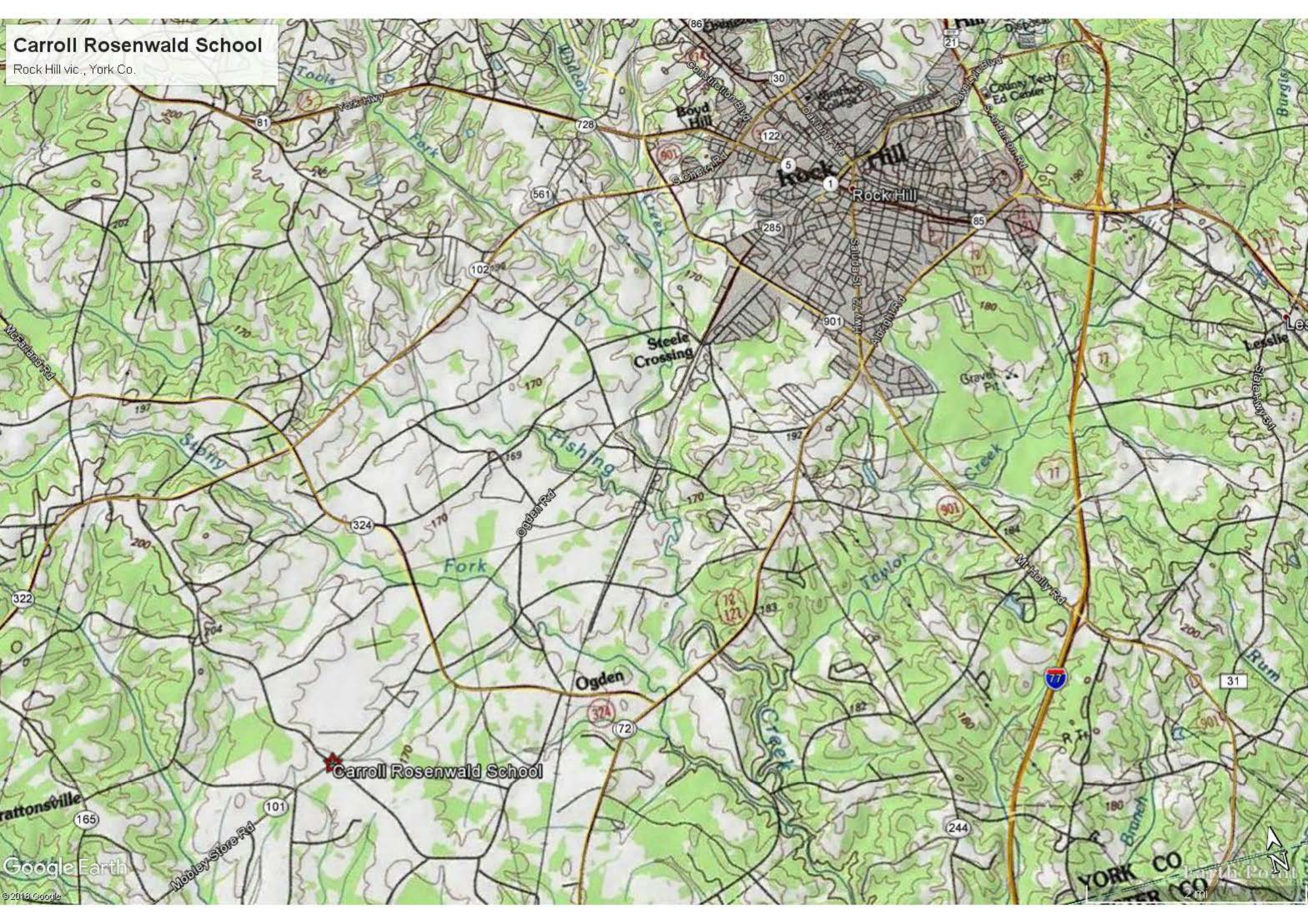


Carroll Rosenwald School
Rock Hill vic., York Co.



Carroll Rosenwald School

Rock Hill vic., York Co.













LOOSE
GRAVEL

25
MPH



WELCOME
NEW ZION
MISSIONARY
BAPTIST CHURCH
1000 S. ...
...
...









Celebrate
the
Blessings
of the
Season

Booker T.
Washington



**THE
CARROLL SCHOOL**

**A ROSENWALD SCHOOL
1929 - 1954**

"A LIVING HISTORY SITE"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Carroll Rosenwald School

Multiple Name: Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932

State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, York

Date Received: 5/10/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/30/2018 Date of 16th Day: 6/14/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/25/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100002600

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 6/25/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: POS: 1929-1954, AOS: Education, Ethnic Heritage/African American, Architecture, Local level.

Recommendation/ Criteria: A and C

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 6/25/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



May 7, 2018

Lisa Deline
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Deline:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Carroll Rosenwald School in Rock Hill vic., York County, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Carroll Rosenwald School to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at efoley@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ehren Foley', written over a horizontal line.

Ehren Foley
Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223