

Mr. Harrington - 301-370.3661
Sm:Twille Colored School

DENNIS-HOLDEN-(-202)-418--5088-

Gince orchard

# HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION STAFF REPORT PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION

Address:

811 East Randolph Road

Meeting Date: 4/22/98

Resource:

ville Smithfield Colored School

Review. HAWP

Master Plan Site #33/24

Case Number:

N/A

– Tax Credit:

No

Public Notice:

4/8/98

Report Date: 4/15/98

Applicant:

IUL, Inc. (Alfred Bailey, Agent)

Robin D. Ziek Staff:

PROPOSAL: Construct new entrance

RECOMMENDATIONS: Proceed to

**HAWP** 

PROJECT DI

RESOURCE:

STYLE:

Vei

192

DATE:

33/24-98 A

The Smit the Julius Rosen Sear, Roebuck ar 4,977 schools by mage?

The for growt from the five

wants design in five

buse built in 1927 with monies from Ir. Rosenwald was the President of 13, and funded the construction of

This was c and 1928. The county now owns the building. I has been used for storage and other utilitarian uses since 1952 when the county built new consolidated school buildings for African-American children. Integration of the Montgomery County public schools began in 1954.

Alterations to the building include reorientation (the entrance was originally on the west clevation); removal of all the original doors and windows and replacement of the schoolroom-sized windows with downsized modern windows; and installation of a rolling loading dock door.

The building sits in a large piece of land which is largely paved with deteriorating asphalt. There is an adjacent work/storage building adjacent to the school building which will be utilized in the future by IUL.

Q: 2 hardicapped rang ? To avoid Sprinkling the bly.

Suan sup let's designate more of Prese!

George says make railing ox Holt says word railing better. Also change gable roof to shed roof:

At this point, the county has leased the property to IUL to rehabilitate the schoolhouse and use the site to promote public use of the property. The applicant has worked with an architect, Mr. Harold Navy, to design the interior space for their new program and to bring the building up to code to support this use.

# **PROPOSAL**

The bulk of the work on the exterior involves assuring handicapped accessibility and accommodating the county's health and safety requirements to meet the new use as meeting space for approximately 100 people. In order to avoid the installation costs of an internal sprinkler system, the applicants are required to install handicapped ramps at both the east and west exits, thereby providing two alternate exit routes.

# **STAFF DISCUSSION**

The applicant has been working closely with staff to develop the scope of the project and to work within the parameters of the preservation ordinance.

The building sits very close to Randolph Road due to road widening in the recent past. The building itself is not a prominent feature along the road as the building is oriented to the lot, with the small (north) side of the building facing Randolph Road. The west side of the building, which past students have indicated was the original entrance side of the school building, is also not readily apparent today as the entrance from Randolph Road directs one to the east side of the building.

The proposed new entry on the east side of the building involves development of the existing entrance. At this point, there is a concrete stoop with steep steps leading to a single doorway into the building. The grade of the site is such that a handicapped ramp built along the edge of the building from the doorway to the north edge would meet code.

The applicants propose to close the existing doorway on the east side, and open a new doorway at a new location a few feet further south on the elevation. They propose to extend the existing concrete stoop to accommodate entry from a ramp on the north end and steps on the south end. The stoop would be enclosed to form a vestibule for the building (see Circle 13) with a simple gable roof. All of the building materials would match the existing, with wood siding, wood doors and wood windows. They propose to use a simple metal pipe railing along the steps and handicapped ramps.

The building plan originally probably had a central entry hall with a classroom on either side. This original plan was altered years ago when the building function changed. At this point, the applicant will utilize a new interior floor plan to accommodate the new function of meeting space and computer center. The history of the school building will be promoted through exhibitions, but the original plan will not be restored.

The proposed new vestibule is derived from sketches of the original Rosenwald School buildings, as seen on Circle  $\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{T}$ . However, this is not a restoration as the building function

will be something other than the school function. The applicant has provided two different schemes which are basically the same except for the design of the doors and windows. Scheme #1 would utilize a fenestration scheme which mimics the existing fenestration with the small double-hung windows with their horizontal form of 2/2. The Scheme #2 would use a more open fenestration design of full-light doors and windows.

Staff feels that the basic design is a suitable one for the school building. The original building probably had a small gable entrance of simple design. The use of the more open fenestration Scheme #2 would provide the sense of an open porch more than with Scheme #1.— In In addition, staff notes that the original windows were very different from the existing widows, and these are not appropriate to the building. At some point, the applicant may be able to find funding the restore the original schoolhouse windows, and the open fenestration system would be more compatible with them.

## **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends that the Commission find this concept general consistent with the purposes of Chapter 24A-8(b)2:

The proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historical, archeological, architectural or cultural features of the historic site, or the historic district in which an historic resource is located and would not be detrimental thereto or to the achievement of the purposes of this chapter;

and with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation #9:

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

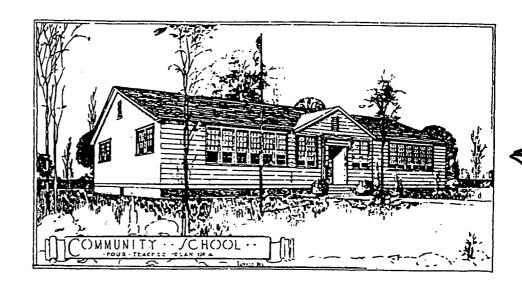
and with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation #10:

New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

and that the applicant be directed to develop Scheme #2 for consideration for a HAWP.

# ROSENWALD SCHOOL CONFERENCE

# RESOURCE GUIDE

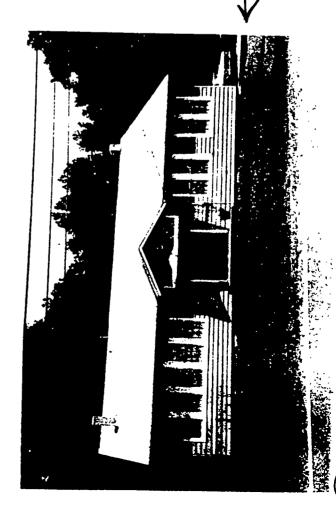


# SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1995 MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE

sponsored by
MTSU Colleges of Education and Liberal Arts
and the Center for Historic Preservation



Glbern County



Hells School. Shelby Co. 1984-85

# ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

"We Built Better Than We Knew": The Julius Rosenwald Fund Rural School Building Program In 1913. Sears. Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald initiated the largest single program benefitting public schools for African Americans in the South since Reconstruction. His private contributions and the subsequent Julius Rosenwald Fund Rural School Building Program galvanized rural communities desiring better schools. By 1928, one in every five rural schools for black students in the South was a Rosenwald school: Rosenwald schools housed one third of the region's rural black schoolchildren and teachers. At the program's conclusion in 1932, Rosenwald's financial aid had produced 4,977 new schools. 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties of 15 states. representing a total investment of over \$28 million in contributions and tax revenue.

Rosenwald was one of a circle of wealthy white Americans—including industrialist John D. Rockefeller and banker George Foster Peabody—interested in the rural South. At the turn of the century, these northern philanthropists had joined forces with white southern education leaders to improve public education for African Americans in the southern states. Their concern was practical as well as humanitarian: the United States needed more productive agriculture to support urban and industrial development. They believed that in the South, this could be achieved only by creating a better-trained black labor force through vocational education, then known as industrial education. like that promoted by the Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute. The Julius Rosenwald Fund followed the Southern Education Board, the General Education Board, the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, and the John F. Slater Fund in

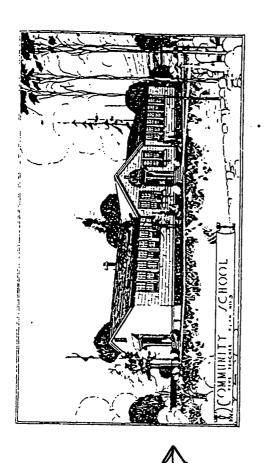
building's orientation on the site, construction materials, floor plan, exterior and interior finishes, and furniture. Sanitary outhouses had to be provided as well

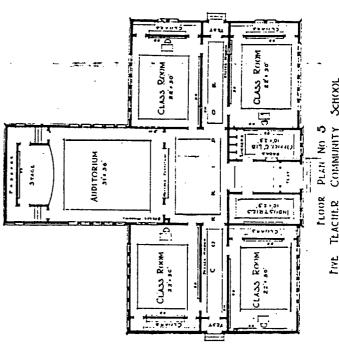
houses (1929) and Community Units (1941), both publications of the among communities that cleaned up and repaired their schools and schools, the fund sponsored annual "Rosenwald Day" competitions in school journals. Thus many schools for white and black students Rosenwald-funded Interstate School Building Service, and articles not aided by the Rosenwald Fund followed these designs. Because school building project. It also was reprinted in For Better Schoolpotbelly stove, and that's how we'd stay warm. We'd usually keep grounds. Even so, Rosenwald school buildings had few amenities Community School Plans was available free of charge for any our coats on" (Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools in North Caromaintenance was a continual problem for under-funded black Rosenwald school recalled that "We'd put benches around the and were particularly uncomfortable in the winter months. A former student in a Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, lina." 420).

southerners. All schools had to stand on at least two acres of land to county school boards limited their expenditures to school buildings. allow for school gardens as well as playgrounds. Every school plan as additional classrooms. Relatively few shop buildings or teachers' and the fund offered plans for separate shop buildings, and teachincluded an industrial room in addition to the regular classrooms, The school building requirements also reflected the Rosenwald However, industrial rooms often lacked equipment and were used ers' homes where home economics lessons could be practiced. homes were constructed, despite increased Rosenwald aid, as Fund's philosophy of industrial education for rural black

would appreciate their black laborers more and treat them better. A ment would strengthen rural blacks' commitment to their commu-Americans would be less likely to leave the rural South and whites about the Rosenwald program, "we did not think that we could do fund's contribution. Rosenwald officials believed that this requirenity. Then as they saw real improvements in their schools, African it. But here it is, nearly finished.... Now we know that we can build black minister in rural Virginia reportedly said that when first told school patrons raise a matching sum equal to or greater than the schoolhouses and do any other good thing that we make up our More importantly, the fund required that African-American

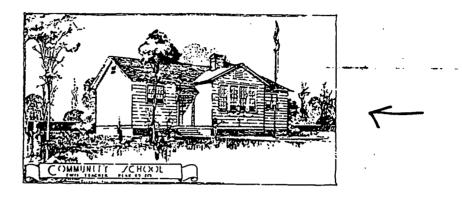
COMMUNITY SCHOOL PLANS

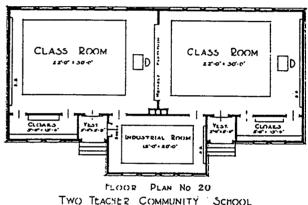




FIVE TEACHER COMMUNITY SCHOOL To lace Last on West Chira

### COMMUNITY SCHOOL PLANS





TWO TEACHER COMMUNITY SCHOOL TO FACE EAST OR WEST ONLY

Essay and Bibliography: Mary Hoffschwelle. MTSU Department of History Project Coordinator: Caneta S. Hankins, MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

This publication was funded by the MTSU African-American Studies Program Thaddeus Smith, Director

Funding for the conference was provided by MTSU College of Education. Robert Eaker, Dean MTSU College of Liberal Arts. John McDaniel, Dean MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. James K. Huhta, Director

> AA046-995 A Tennessee Board of Regents Institution MTSU is an equal opportunity, non-racially identifiable, educational institution that does not discriminate against individuals with disabilities.

NAVY, MARSHALL & ASSOCIATE ^ ^.C.	LETT'''' OF TRANSMILLAL
Architects & Planners 1221 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Suite One Washington, DC 20005-5302	ATTENTION WS. BOBIN ZIEK
PHONE: (202) 393-8614 FAX: (202) 393-8619	SCHOOL RENOVATIONS
FO	(CONTINUED)
	eparate cover via the following items:  Plans
COPIES DATE NO.	DESCRIPTION
EA # 1 ONORTEAST	ELEVATION
	ENTRY
TEA #2 #10 PITE PLA	
1EA #2 #11 PLAN AT 1	VESTIBULE
ICA "E IE CEMINERS	ELEVATION
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	T ELEVATION
1EA # 2 # 14 NORTH EAST	- DIEDAIIOIO
18442 4 15 VIEW (0)	ENTEY
HESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below:    For approval	ed Submit copies for distribution
FOR BIDS DUE19	PRINTS RETURNED AFTER LOAN TO US
	ORE THE DRAWINGS
	IBMIT FOR YOUR MEET
	INC. REVIEW IT THERE
ARE ANY QUESTION	DS DUENSE CALL
	JOEOSE CACC,
T.S. PERSE EXCUSES  SECRETARY 15	
OPY TO	SIGNED: 1. J. Many Sz.

NAVY, MARSHALL & ASSOCIATEC.	LETT"-"" OF TRANSMITITAL	
Architects & Planners		
1221 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Suite One	COALE A COUNTY	
Washington, DC 20005-5302	4/6/10	
, as , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	MIG. COIN FIRM	
PHONE: (202) 393-8614 FAX: (202) 393-8619	" SMITHFIELD COLORED SCHO	
OFFICE OF MONTGOMERY CO	RENOVATIONS	
OHISTORIC PRESERVATION	SIL E. BANDOLPH ROAD	
1109 SPRING STREET	SILVER SPRING MR.	
SILVER SPRING, MP.	FOR I.U.L., INC.	
VE ARE SENDING YOU   Attached  Under seg	parate cover via the following items:	
☐ Shop Drawings ☐ Prints ☐ P		
☐ Copy of letter ☐ Change Order ☐	and Sumples 2 Specimeations	
PWC. *		
COPIES DATE NO.	DESCRIPTION	
1EA 4/6/90 4"x6" PHOTO	PRINTS Nº   THRUNº 7 BUILDING	
-   A     -12.1	• • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
IEA 3/30/98 TO POGRAPHIC	& BOUNDARY SURVEY	
1EA #2 EXISTING EL	FLATION	
	ROPOSED FLOOR FLANS	
IEA FOHEME#4 SITE PLAN	7 ' ' '	
	TIBULE	
LEA #1 #6 SOUTHEAS	T ELEVATION	
TEN #1   #1   NORTH WES	ot relevation	
HESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below:		
For approval Approved as subm	itted	
	ctions Return corrected prints	
FOR BIDS DUE19 _	PRINTS RETURNED AFTER LOAN TO US	
EMARKS		
(01)7.1.	15	
CONTING		
	•	

CONTINUED

SIGNED:

NAVY, MARSHALL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. ARCHITECTS PLANNERS TWELVETWENTY-ONE MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW SUITE 1 WASHINGTON: DC 20005-5302 TELEPHONE (202) 393 • 8614

9 April 1998

Ms. Robin Ziek, Preservation Planner
Maryland-National Capital Park and
Planning Commission
Montgomery County Office of Historic Preservation
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Ref: Smithville Colored School 811 East Randolph Road Silver Spring, Maryland

Dear Ms. Ziek

As requested, we are herein submitting the addresses of the Owners of properties adjacent to the above referenced site, as follows:

1. From the southeast corner of the property going North on Octagon Lane: Colesville Gardens, Plat Book 30, Plat No. 1887

Lot 4 - 13300 Octagon Lane

Lot 3 - 13304 Octagon Lane

Lot 2 - 13308 Octagon Lane

Lot I - 13312 or 13316 Octagon Lane

2. South or property (new house under construction):

Lot 5 - No address on Anderson Street.

We hope this information is adequate for your purposes, however, if there are any questions, please contact me

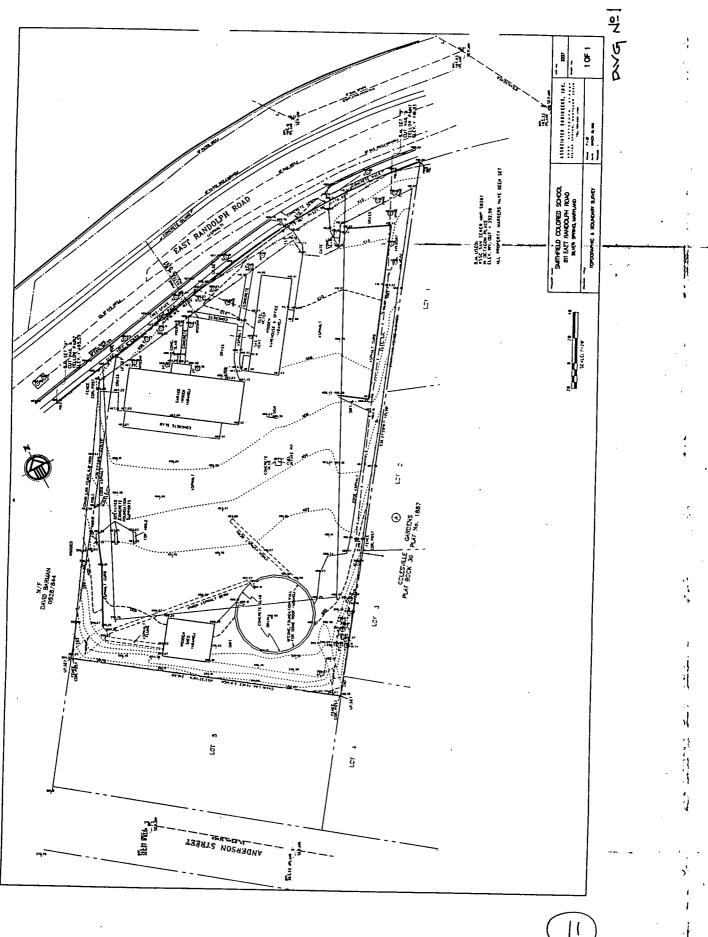
Sincerely,

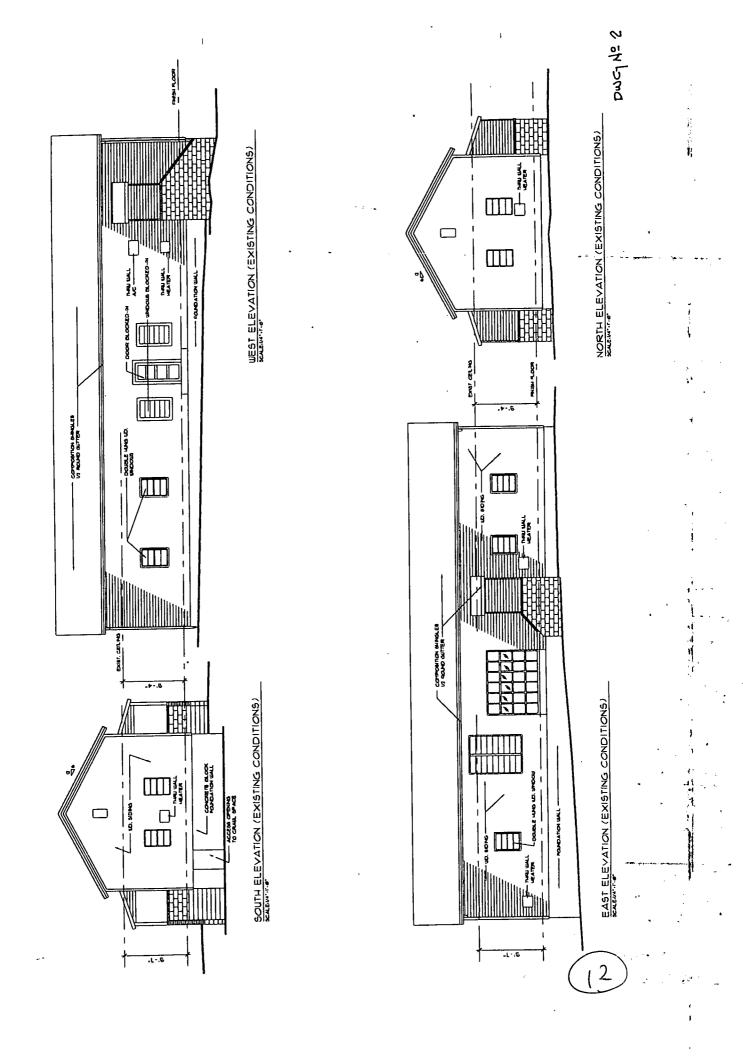
Harold S. Navy, Sr., Executive Vice President

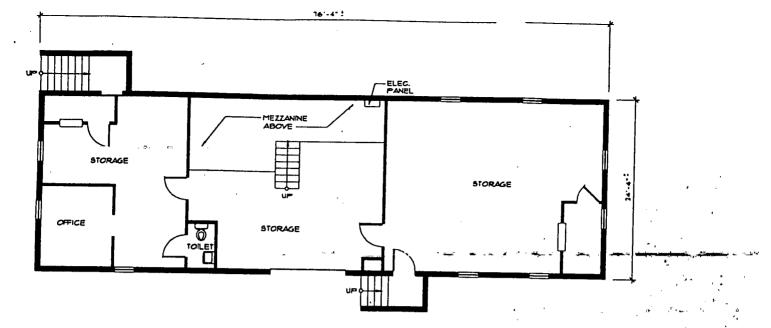
cc: Mr. Alfrod C. Bailey

HAROLUS NAVY, SR

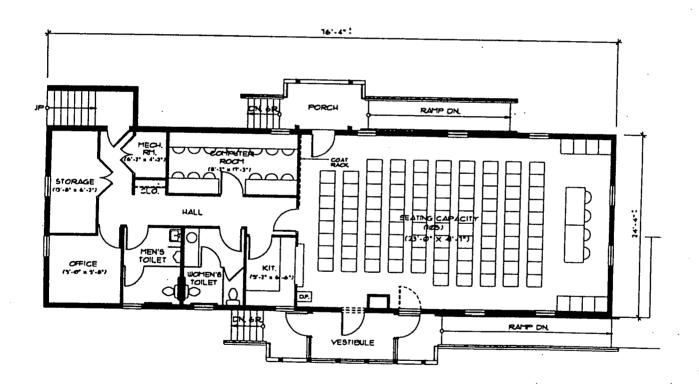
RANDALLS. MARSHALL



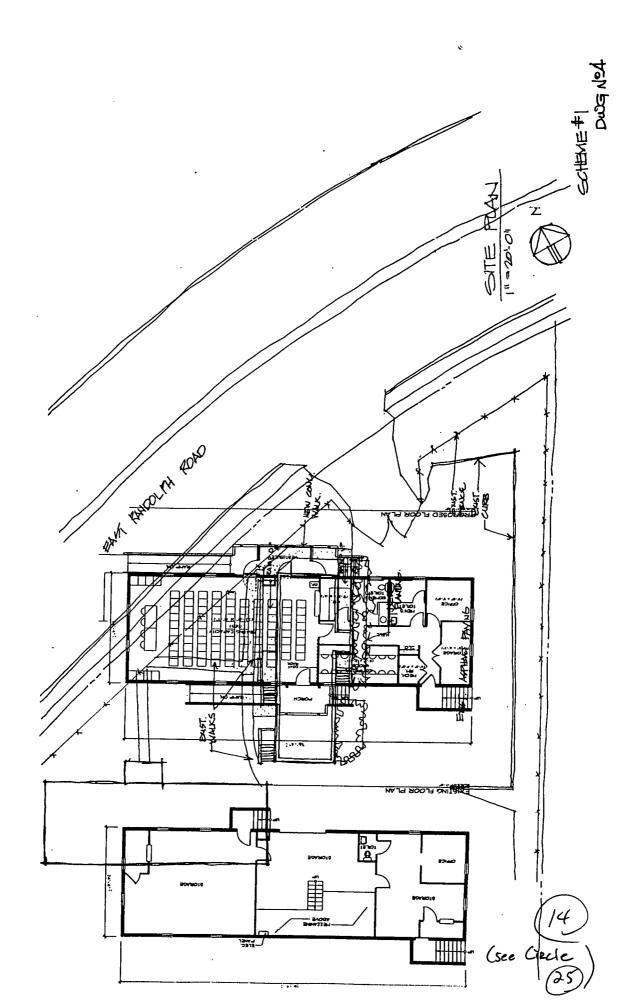


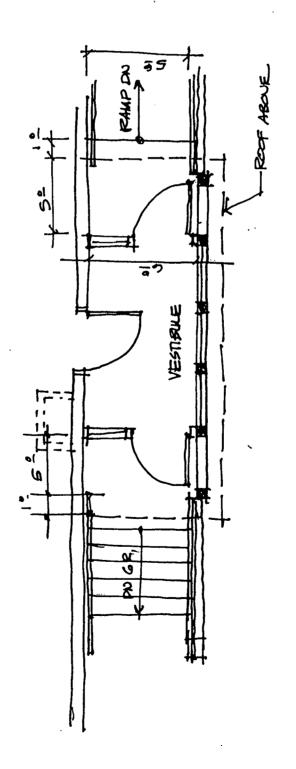


EXISTING FLOOR PLAN



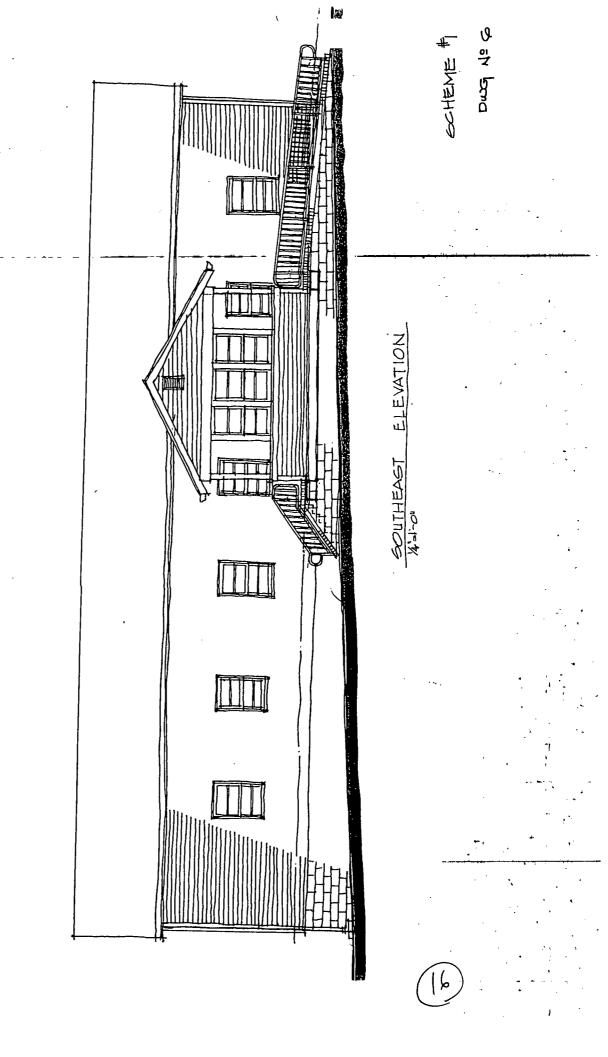
PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

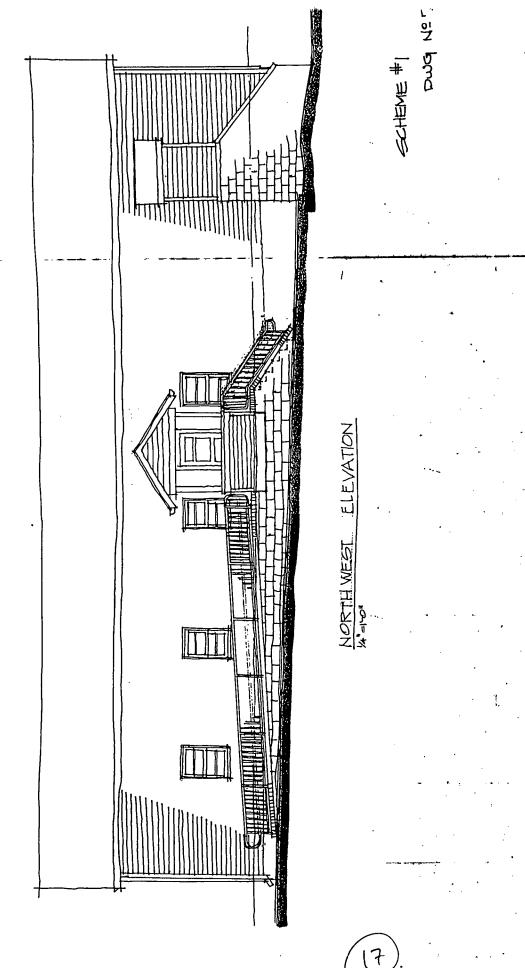


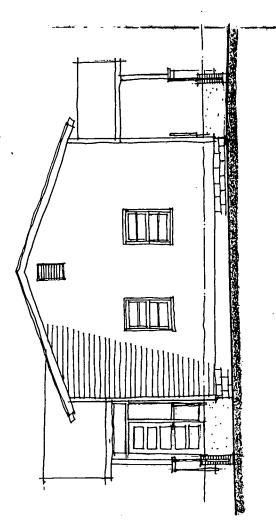


LAN @ VESTIBILE

(15)

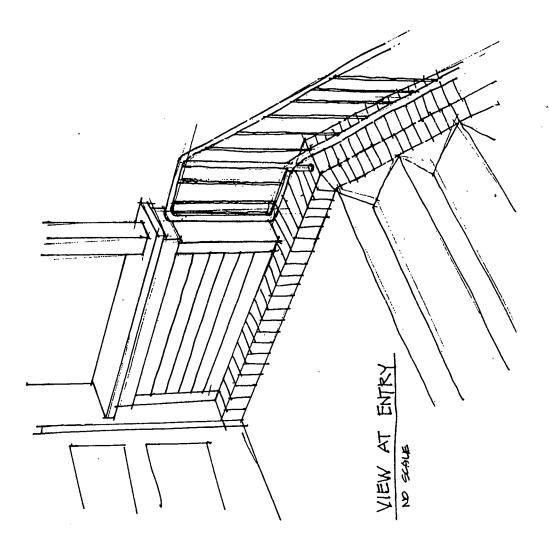




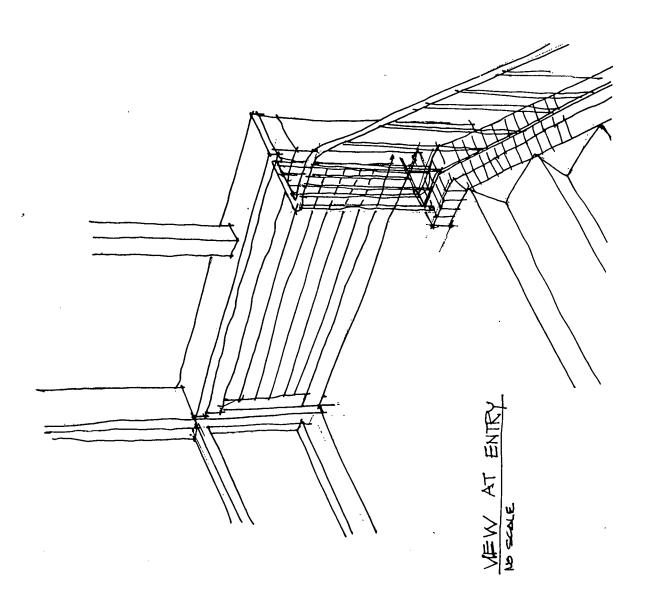


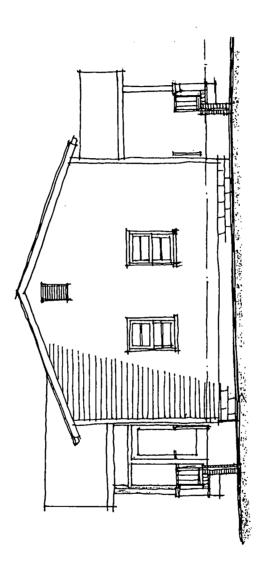
NORTHEAST ELEVATION

(P)

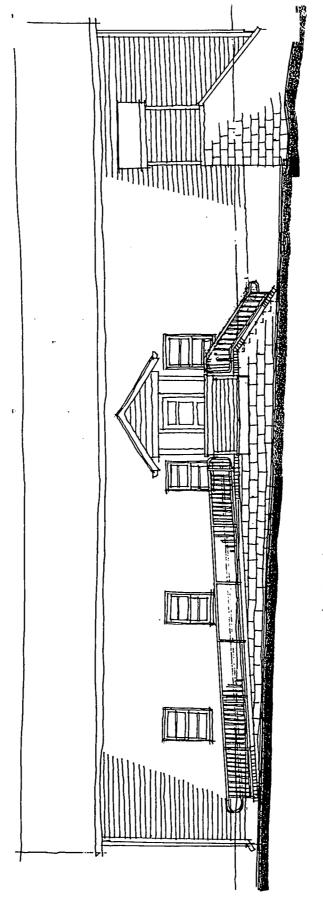


(19)





NORTHEAST ELEVATION



NORTH WEST ELEVATION

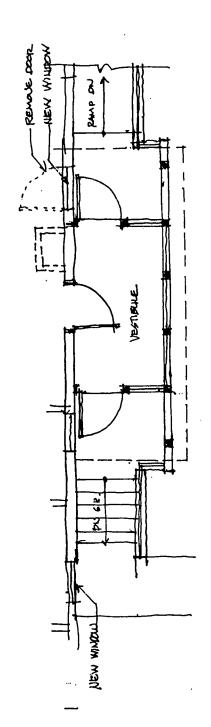
COTENE #2

 $\left( 22\right)$ 

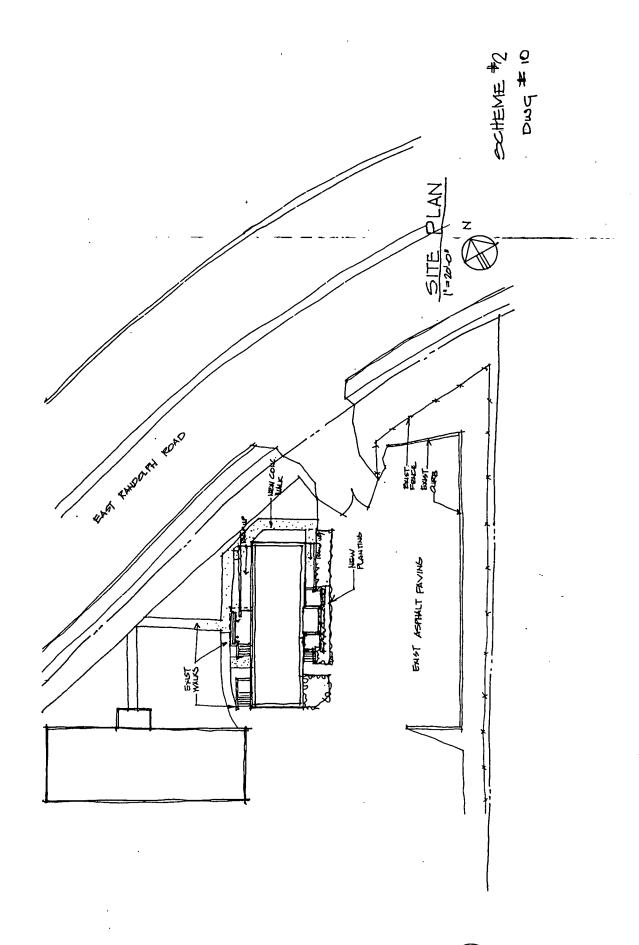
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

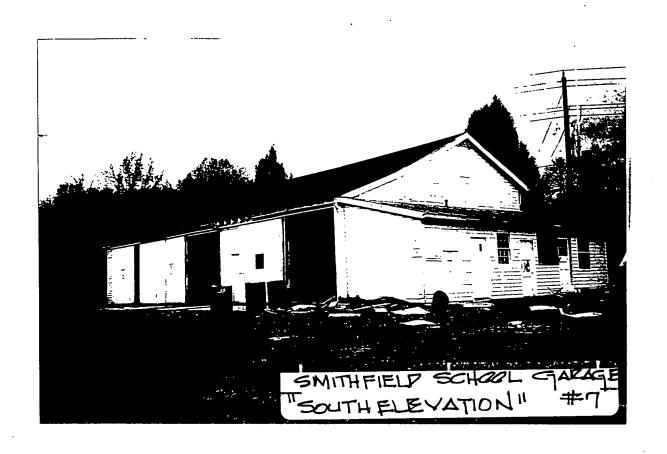
CHEME #2 Dwg Nº 12

23



PLAN @ VESTIBULE

















NAVY, MARSHALL EXASSOCIATES, P.C.

NAVY, MARSHALL EXASSOCIATES, P.C.

PLANNERS

ARCHITECTS.

PLANNERS

PLANNERS

THELPHONE (202) 393 • 8614

WASHINGTON, DC 20005-5302

22 April 1998

Ms. Robin D. Ziek, Preservation Planner
Maryland-National Capital Park and
Planning Commission
Montgomery County Office of Historic Preservation
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

2023938619

Ref. Smithville Colored School 811 East Randolph Road Silver Spring, Maryland

Dear Ms. Ziek

In a meeting with the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity last night to review the MCHPC Staff report for the above referenced project, we noticed that in some references to the Smithville Colored School, it was identified as "Smithfield", which is incorrect. This may be my fault because some of the information. I sent you had the name identified as "Smithfield Colored School".

This letter is to call this matter to your attention, and verify that the official name of this school is the "Smithville Colored School"

If any further information is required from me to correct the name of this project, please let me know.

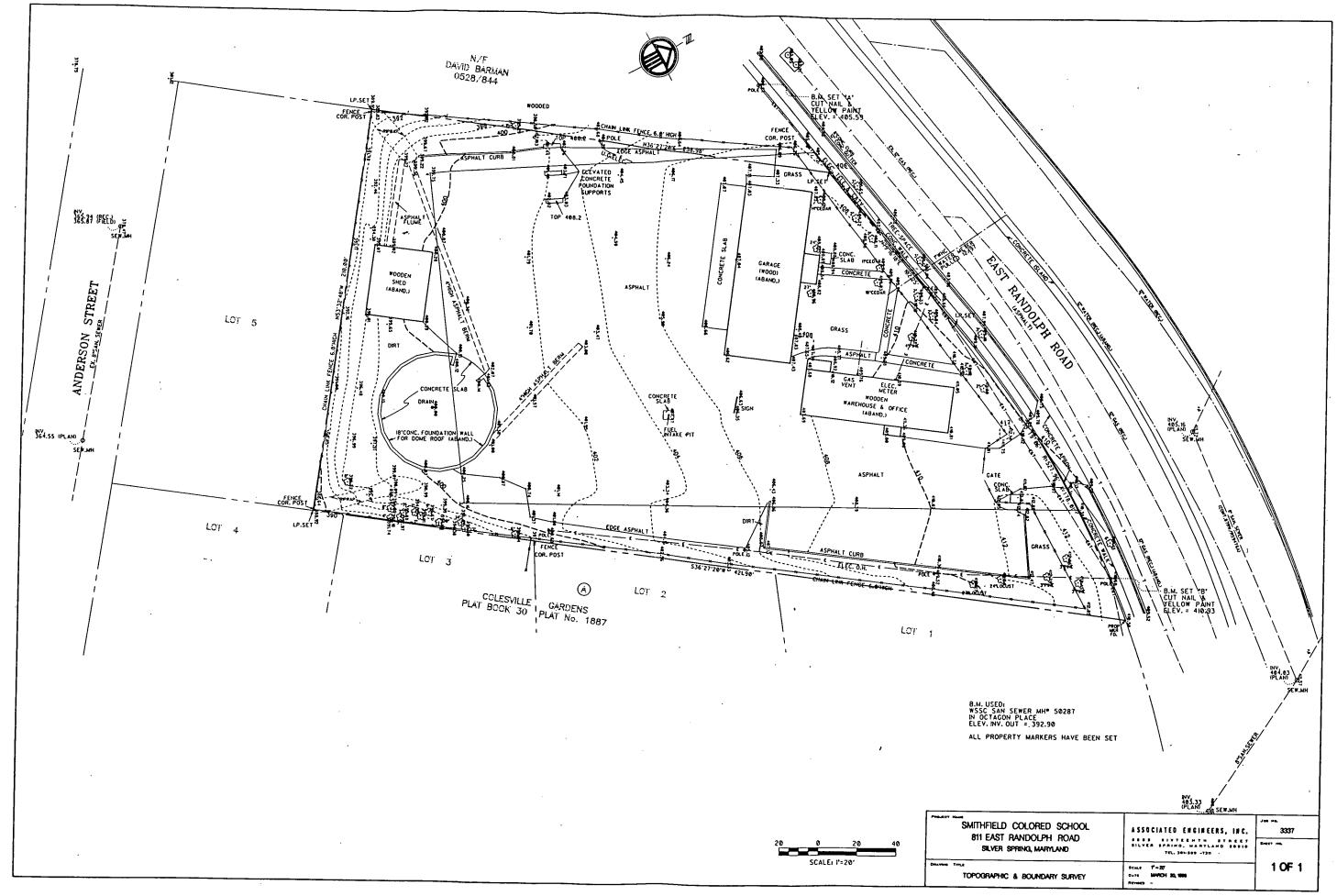
Sincerely,

Harold S. Navy, Sr.,

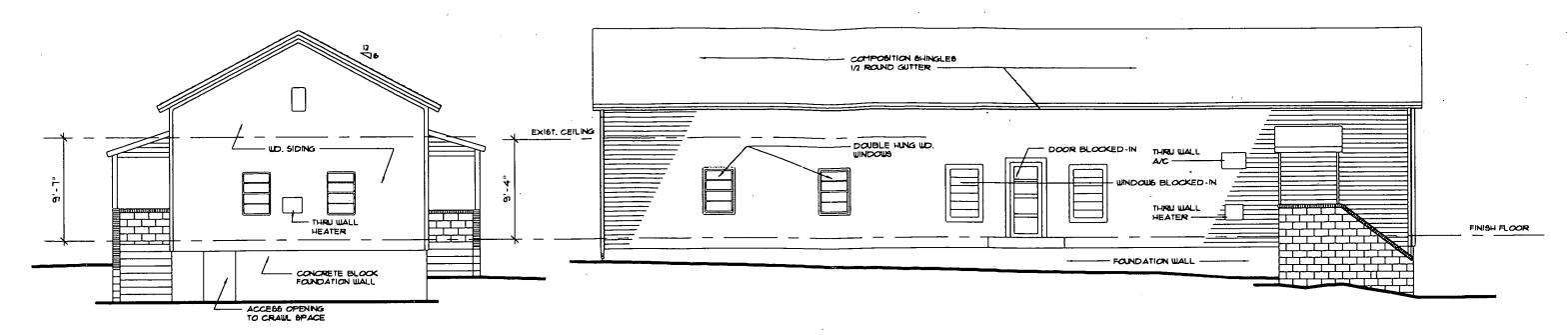
Executive Vice President

cc: Mr. Alfred C. Bailey

Mr. Anthony R. Moore

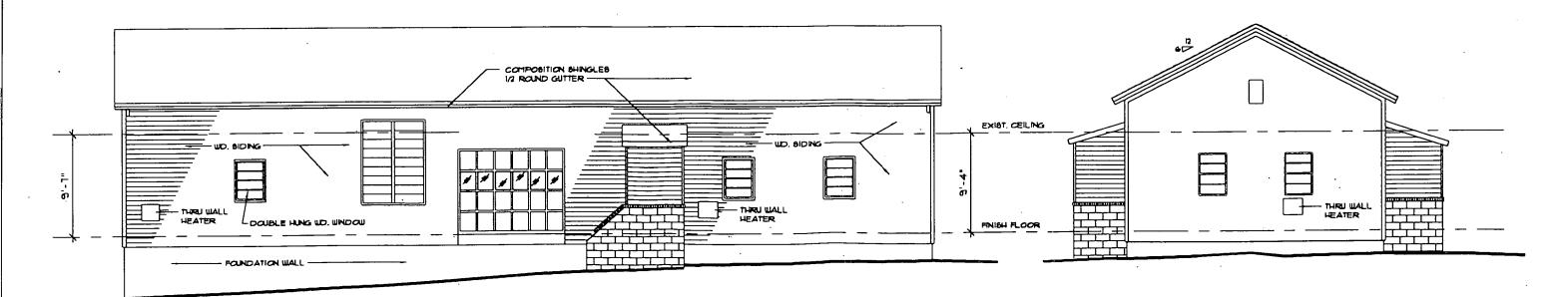


avg Nel



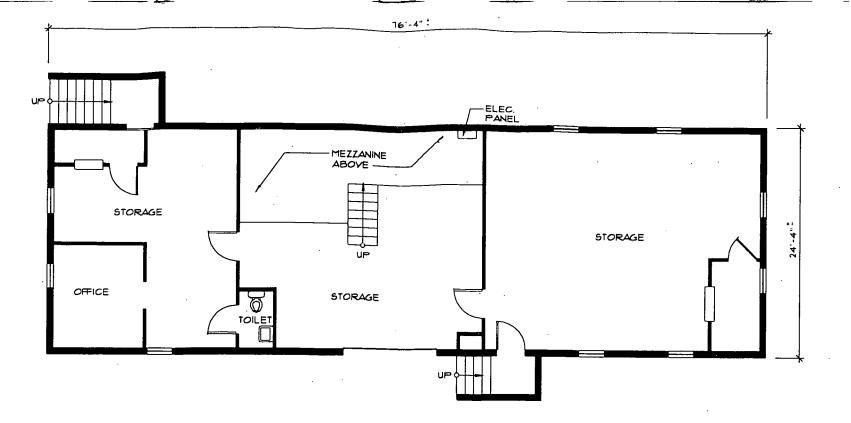
SOUTH ELEVATION (EXISTING CONDITIONS)

WEST ELEVATION (EXISTING CONDITIONS)

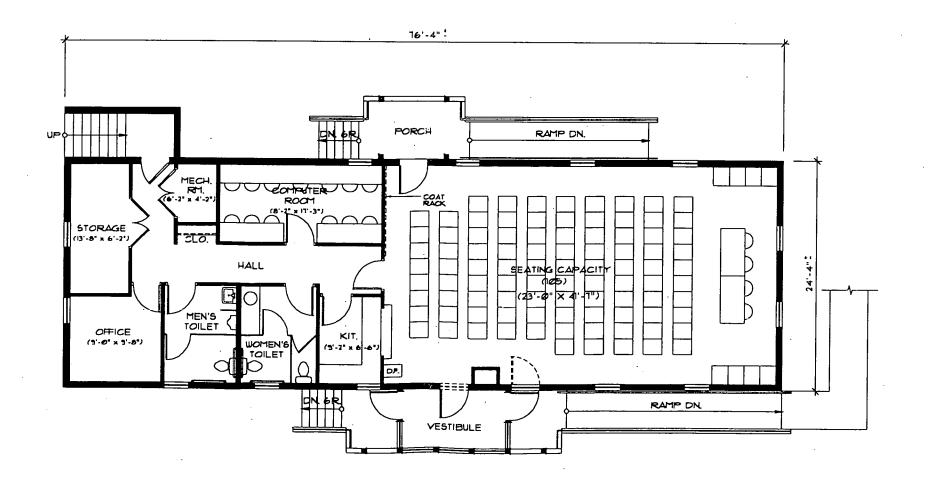


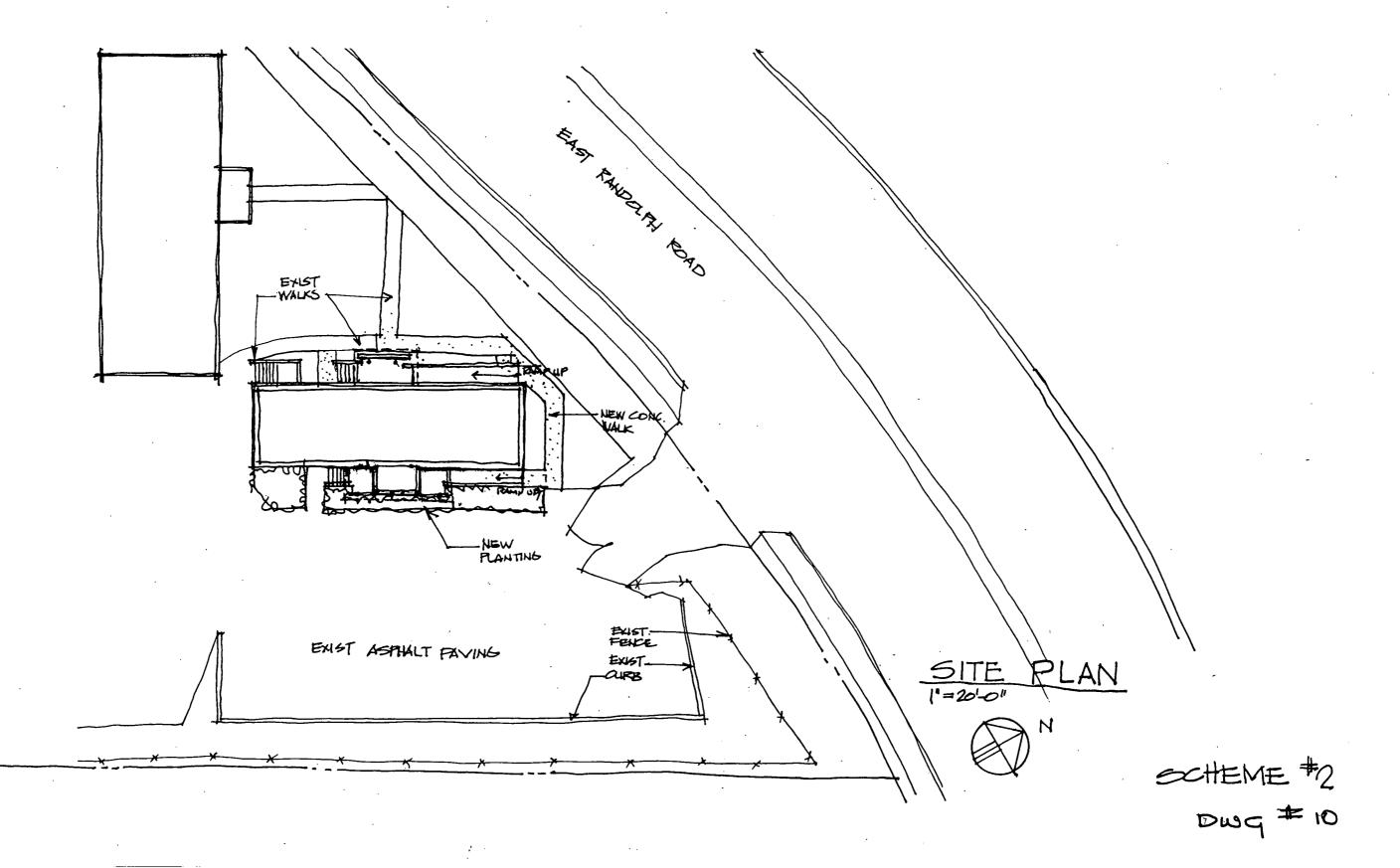
EAST ELEVATION (EXISTING CONDITIONS)
SCALE 1/4" 11"-0"

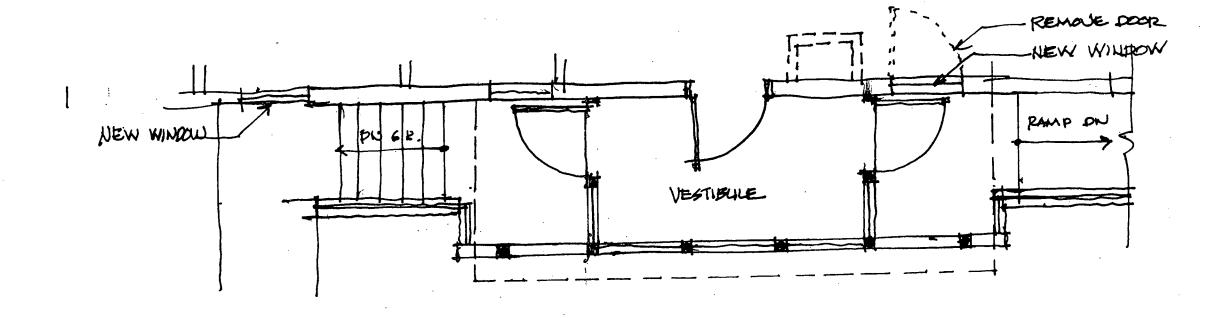
NORTH ELEVATION (EXISTING CONDITIONS)
SCALE: 1/4"-1"-0"



EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

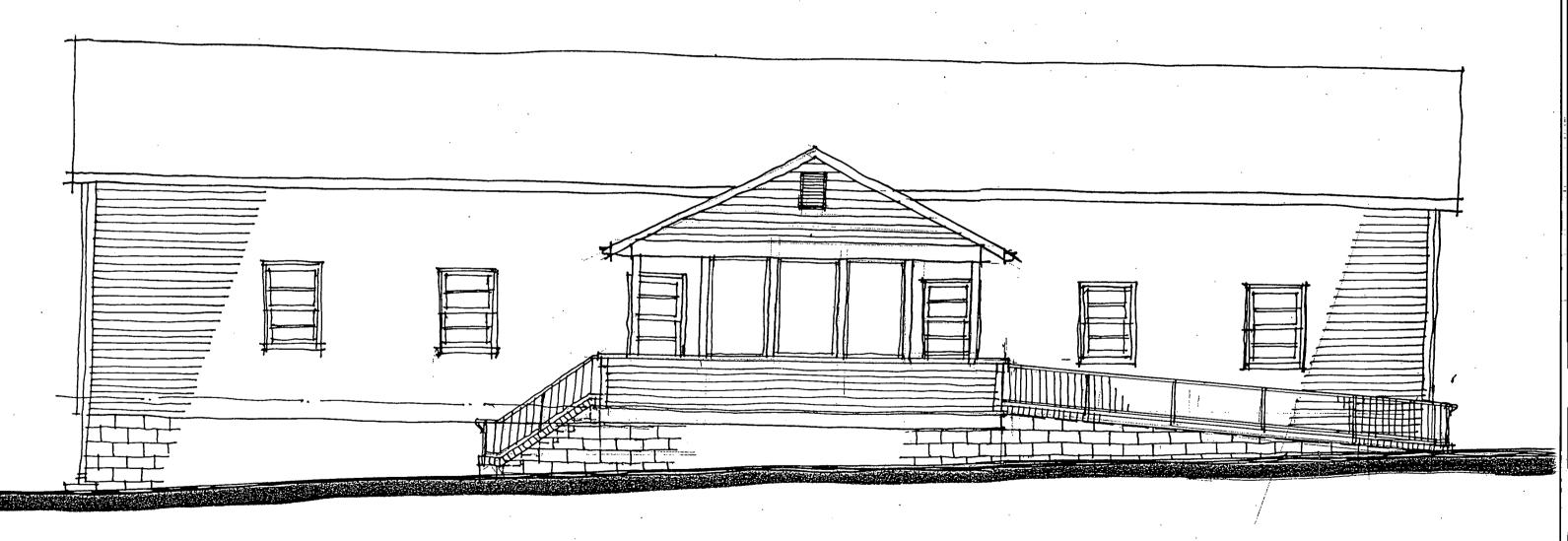






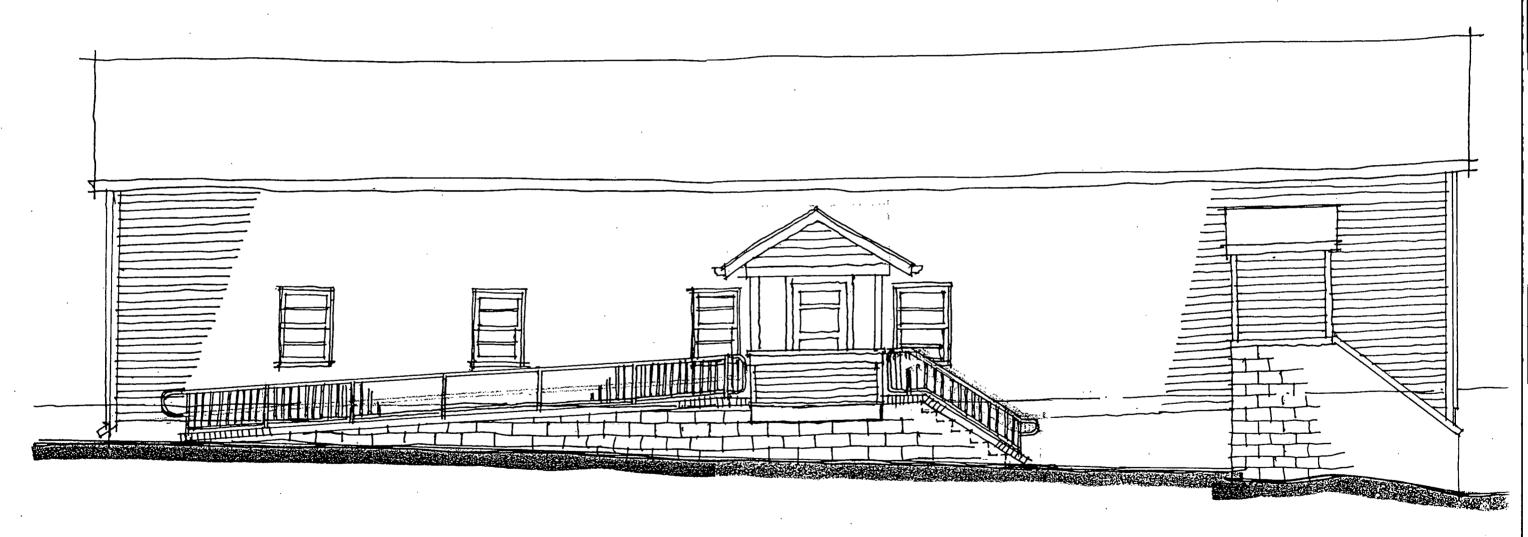
PLAN @ VESTIBULE
4"=1-0"

SOHEME #2 Dwg Nº 11



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

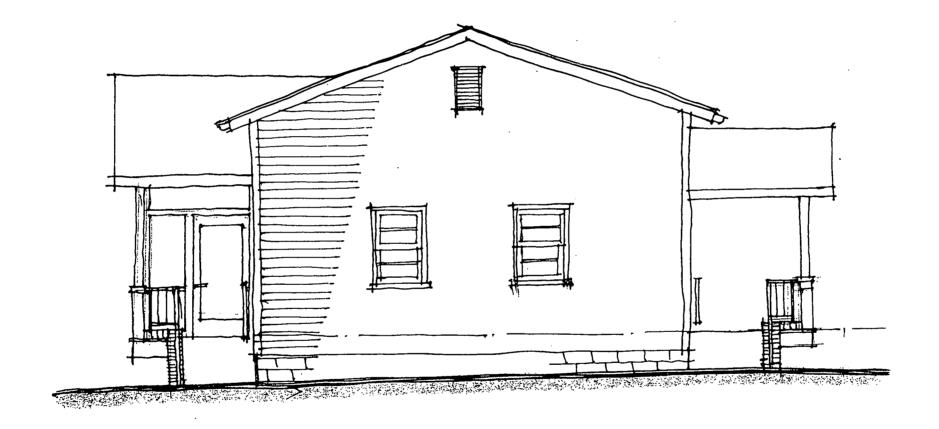
SCHEME #2 Dwg No 12



NORTH WEST ELEVATION

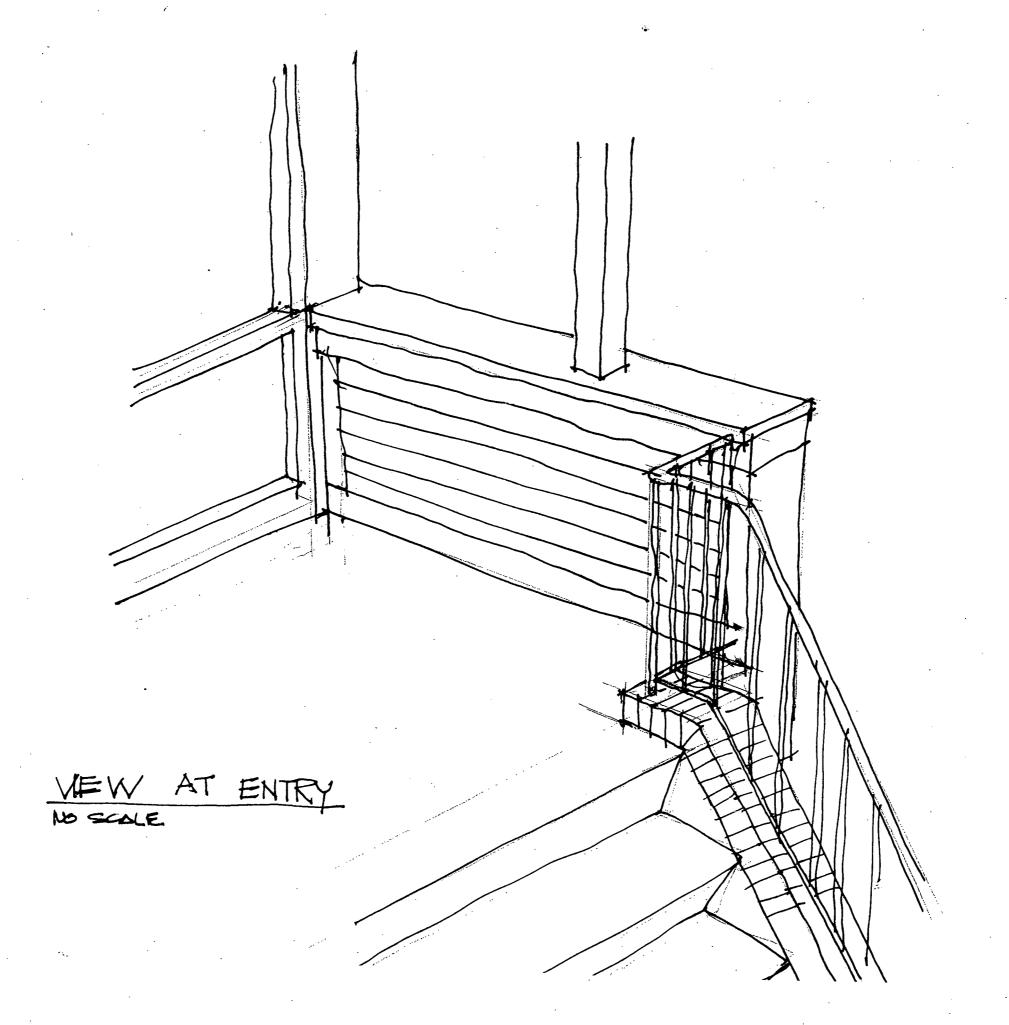
SCHEME #2

51 of pour

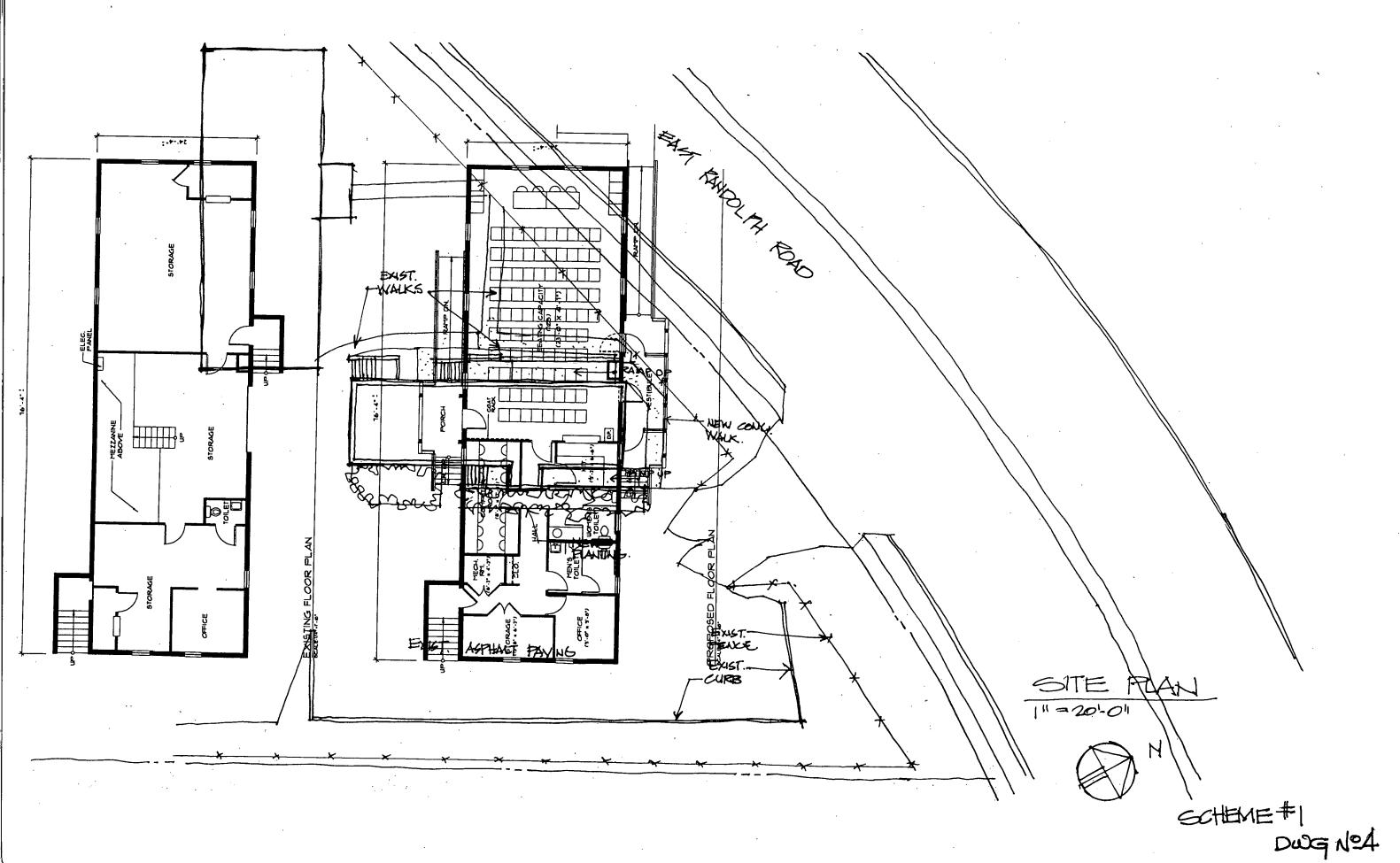


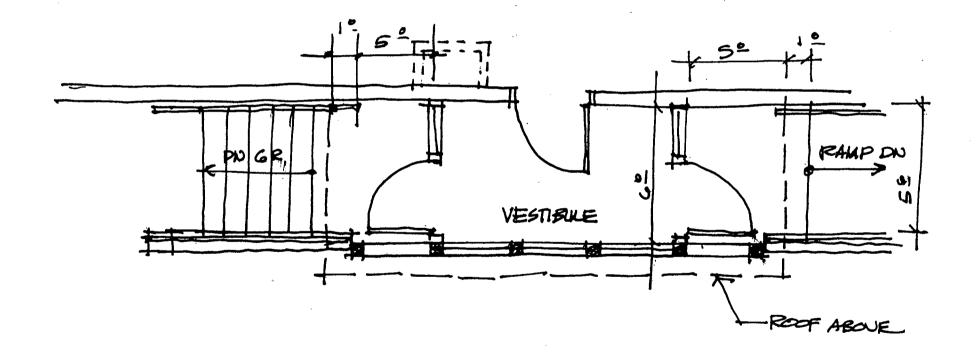
NORTHEAST ELEVATION

SCHEME #2 Dwg Nº 14



SCHEME #2 Dwg Nº 15

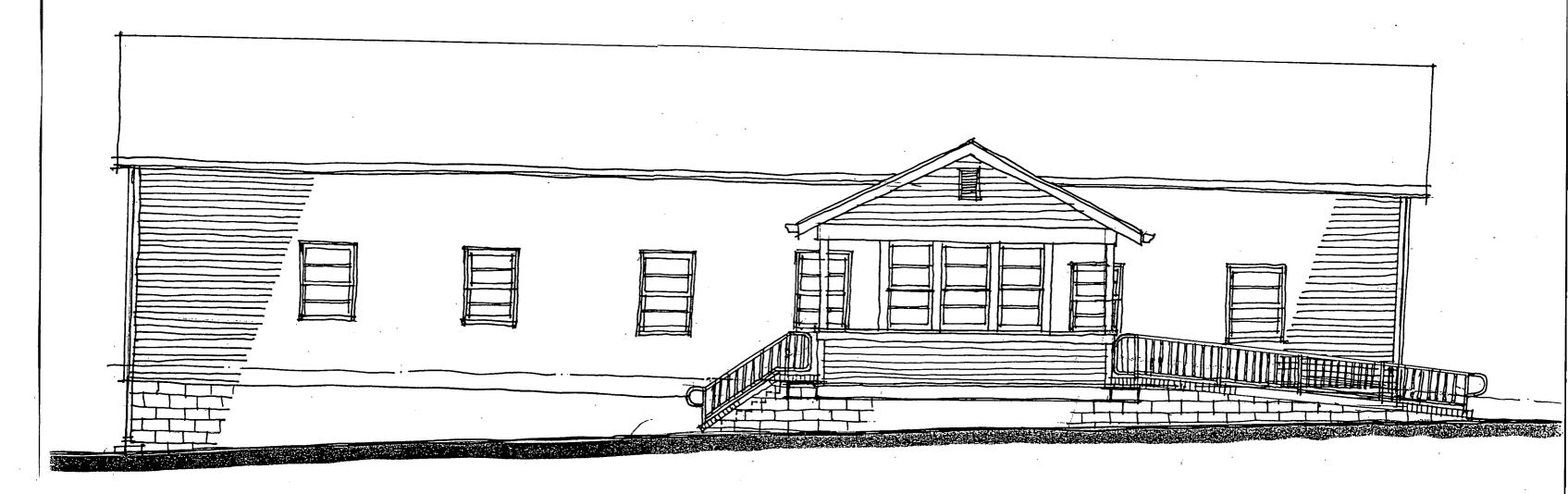




PLAN @ VESTIBILE

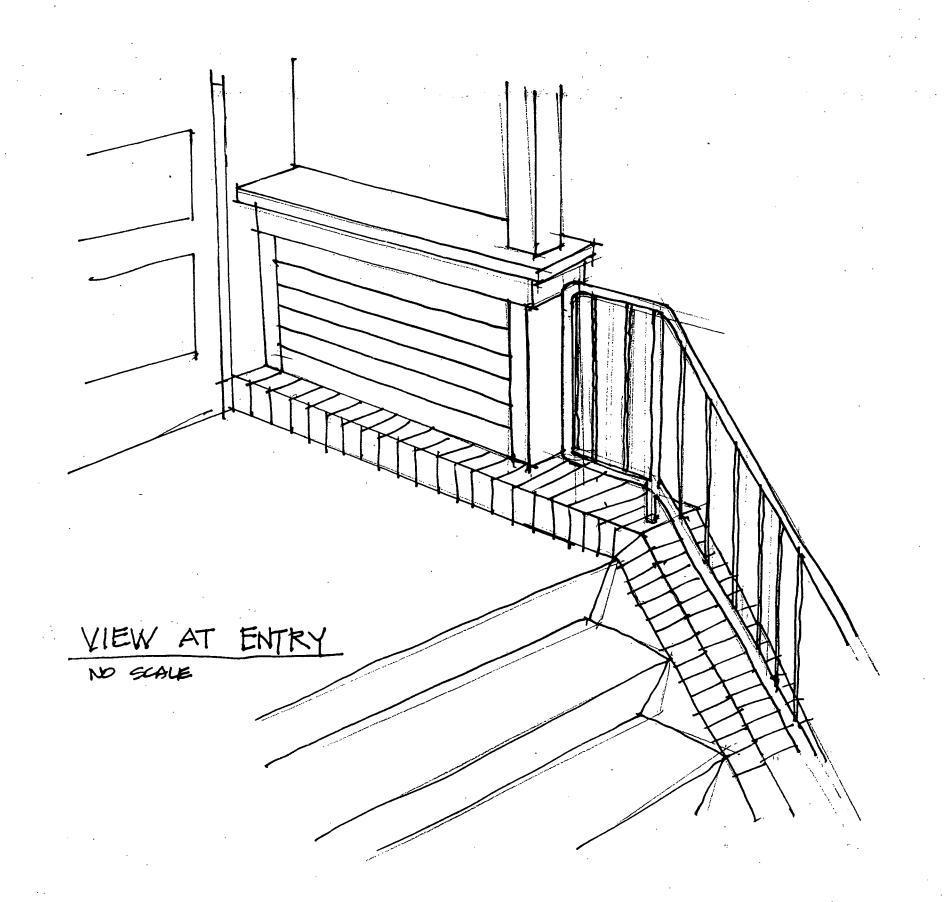
SCHEME #1

DWG. Nº 5



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

DWG Nº 6



Saterie #1
DWG. Nº 9