

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hannah Rosenwald School
other names/site number Hannah School

2. Location

street & number 61 Deadfall Road not for publication N/A
city or town Newberry vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Newberry code 071 zip code 29108

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

Hannah Rosenwald School
Name of Property

Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

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
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

The Rosenwald School Building Program
in South Carolina, 1917-1932

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: EDUCATION

Subcategory: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: VACANT/NOT IN USE

Subcategory:

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
roof Metal Shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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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 a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Ethnic Heritage/Black

Period of Significance

1925-ca. 1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History,
Columbia, S.C.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ Approximately 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 441593 3782221</u>	3 <u>17 441540 3782161</u>
2 <u>17 441598 3782168</u>	4 <u>17 441535 3782216</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lindsay C.M. Weathers
 organization Public History Program date 3 December 2008
 street & number University of South Carolina telephone (803) 315-0626
 city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29208

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Hannah A.M.E. Church
 street & number 116 Deadfall Road telephone (803) 315-0626
 city or town Newberry state SC zip code 29108

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. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DESCRIPTION

Hannah Rosenwald School, located on Deadfall Road near its intersection with S.C. Highway 395, gable-front linear building, oriented to the south. The building is balloon framed, set on an open brick pier foundation, and covered by a red metal shingle, gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. The building retains its rural setting and is located adjacent to the Hannah A.M.E. Church cemetery and to the north across the street from Hannah A.M.E. Church, the owner of the building. The entire building is clad with horizontal weatherboard siding. There are three chimneys along the gable line of the school.

The southern elevation (front façade) features a six-over-six window, a louvered vent under the gable, and a recessed entry area with a porch. In the recessed entry area are two side-by-side six-over-six windows, a set of double doors with two-over-two windows currently covered from the interior with plywood, and a side door into the front left portion. The wooden porch has four square wood post supports, simple wooden stairs leading onto it, and a gabled roof covered with the same material as the rest of the building.

Along the west elevation of the building are two banks of windows. The banks have been altered to hold six six-over-six windows. They were originally nine-over-nine windows, but the area where the top two rows of panes would be are now closed in, leaving space for the current six-over-six windows. Three of the areas where windows should be are covered over with plywood, but the window opening is still evident. The banks of windows indicate where two different classrooms were on the western side of the building.

Along the east elevation (from south to north) is a bank of three windows that were originally nine-over-nine, but have been changed the same way as the windows along the western elevation. These windows indicate where the industrial classroom was on the interior. Then there is a bank of three six-over-six windows that are placed higher on the wall. These windows indicate the position of the three cloakrooms. Finally, there is a bank of what were originally nine-over-nine windows. The top one-and-a-half panes are covered with plywood on the exterior. From the interior, the frames of the nine-over-nine windows are still evident. These windows indicate the third classroom in the interior. This is the only place where the original configuration survives.

The north elevation (rear façade) is a solid exterior wall with a door on the east side and two louvered vents underneath the gable.

A marble dedicatory tablet, with "ROSENWALD SCHOOL, ERECTED 1925," and the names of school officials, trustees and building committee members, is located in the entry hall of the building. The interior of the building reveals a three-classroom plan with wood floors, horizontal beaded board walls, and simple window and door trim. The openings between the classrooms indicate where blackboards once hung. As shown in the appendix, Hannah followed the standard interior plan for a three-teacher school to face north or south, which included three classrooms, three cloakrooms, an industrial room, and an entry hall. The interior blackboard panels and other pieces that separated the classrooms have been removed.

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Physical integrity is generally good although many window panes have been broken out of their frames. The most substantial alterations are the changes to the window banks; however, the original window configuration is still evident from the interior and the exterior could easily be restored. The foundation piers appear to be reasonably sturdy although much of the mortar in several of them has deteriorated. Otherwise the structure seems to be sound and expresses the primary characteristics of a Rosenwald School.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hannah Rosenwald School is significant under both Criterion A as a building associated with African-American education during segregation in South Carolina and Criterion C as a building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Rosenwald school design. Although Hannah School is currently owned by Hannah A.M.E. Church, its significance is based on non-religious criteria and reflects the role the black church played in educating black children.

Additional Information

Hannah A.M.E. Church and Its School

Following emancipation at the end of the Civil War, newly freed slaves asserted their freedom by creating their own churches and seeking out education. In education, churches, charitable organizations, and the Freedmen's Bureau worked together to establish schools for the newly freed slaves in South Carolina. By the end of Reconstruction, 123,085 students were enrolled in South Carolina public schools, including 70,082 African-American students.¹ In religion, several Northern denominations sent missionaries to found new churches as did several African-American denominations, predominantly the African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.) and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (A.M.E.Z.). In many cases, these newly established black churches also supported educational opportunities.

Hannah A.M.E. Church in Newberry County was founded during this period. Solomon Caldwell, a former slave, from Newberry County remembered that after the Civil War, "We had a big camp meeting sometimes at a log house dat was called 'Hannah's Church.' It was named for a nigger man of slavery time. He bought de land for de church when freedom come and give it to dem. Dis church is on de other side of Bush River, near Mr. Boulware's place."² The original site of Hannah Church is indeed near Bush River on Hannah Church Road off of Deadfall Road close to where it intersects S.C. Highway 395. A cemetery remains on Hannah Church Road to indicate the approximate location of the old church building.

As early as 1869, Hannah Church sponsored a free school by providing a log building on its property. State records indicate a free school operating in Mendenhall Township (one of the names for this area) with a 10-month school year, running from January 25, 1869 to October 31, 1869. Another report (which requested more detail) indicates that the Free School in Mendenhall Township met in a wooden log building owned by Hannah Church that was in "not good" condition between April 1 and June 21, 1870. That session sixty-five students

¹ Katherine H. Richardson, "African-American Primary and Secondary Public School Buildings in South Carolina, ca. 1895-1954," National Register Historic Context, E2, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

² Solomon Caldwell, in *Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938*, South Carolina Narratives, Volume XIV, Part 1, available online at the Library of Congress American Memory site, <http://memory.loc.gov>.

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were enrolled, primarily to learn reading, writing, and spelling. Another record from this period refers to “Hannah Church Free School.”³

Oral history indicates that Hannah School was a two-room school organized in the 1870s on a hill behind the old Hannah Church. It may be that the original free school met in the building for Hannah Church with an actual school house built in the 1870s. Originally, a black minister, Reverend Coaxsum, was the principal and Minnie Parker worked with him. Later Mr. Oscar Singleton was principal and his daughter, Lillian, worked with him.⁴

The year 1877 signaled redemption for white South Carolinians, but for African-Americans, it signaled an increasing lack of interest in African-American education. The South Carolina Constitution of 1895 created a legal system of racially segregated schools at the same time that laws were disenfranchising blacks. This placed the control of racially segregated schools into the hands of white school boards across the state. As a result, African-American education suffered.

In the 1919-1920 school year, South Carolina created a \$10,000 fund for the “Betterment of Negro Schools.” This amount increased to \$15,000 in the following year’s budget. The requirements were that a school could not receive more money than it raised itself, nor more money than the local board of trustees gave. The fund also would not give more than \$1.00 per pupil to any school. No school seems to have received more than \$200.00 with less than \$50.00 the most common amounts. In the 1919-20 school year, Hannah received \$60.00; the following year in the 1920-21 school year, Hannah’s Chapel school in Utopia District (#10) received \$18.00 from the fund.”⁵ It is unclear what these funds were used for, or how helpful they could be.

During the early twentieth century, several Northern philanthropies developed to support Southern black education including the General Education Board, the Slater Fund, the Jeanes Fund, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Of South Carolina’s 46 counties, Newberry received the fourth highest amount of money from these programs. Between the school years of 1917-18 and 1927-28, Newberry County received \$5,344.13 from the Jeanes Fund, \$2,216.80 from the Slater Fund, \$20,700 from the Rosenwald Fund, and \$2,278.98 from the General Education Board. This totaled \$30,539.91 in outside monies aiding Newberry County’s African-American schools.⁶ Of the non-Rosenwald sources of money, the Jeanes Fund played the most significant role in the function of the Rosenwald Fund. The Jeanes Fund provided part of the salary for Jeanes Supervisors, who visited county schools “giving instruction in home industries and sanitation, encouraging the people of the

³ *School Records for Colored Children of Newberry County, S.C., 1868-1870*, pp. 19-31, on file at South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

⁴ “Hannah School in Utopia,” in Newberry County History Society, eds., *Bicentennial History of Newberry County* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1989), p. 29.

⁵ J.B. Felton, “Report of State Agent for Negro Schools,” January 1921, *Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina, 1922*, Volume 2, p. 362, hereafter cited as “Report of State Agent,” with agent name and appropriate year; Felton, “Report of State Agent,” January 1922, 1923, Volume 2, p. 437.

⁶ Preston Cleveland Goforth, “Financial Aid to Negro Education in South Carolina Received from Outside Sources from 1917-1918 to 1927-1928 Inclusive,” M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1931.

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neighborhood to improve their school conditions and conducting gardening clubs and other clubs for the improvement and betterment of the schools and neighborhoods.”⁷ Newberry County had a Jeanes Fund supervisor, Dr. Ulysses S. Gallman, who served as a teacher and Jeanes Supervisor for forty-four years in the Newberry County Education System. As the Jeanes Supervisor, he was highly involved in using another important Northern philanthropy—the Rosenwald Fund—to build better school buildings in Newberry County.⁸

The Rosenwald Fund focused on providing monies for the construction of modern school buildings for rural African-American children in the South that could serve as models for all rural schools. Twenty-six Rosenwald schools—the second-highest number in the state—were built in Newberry County. Hannah Rosenwald School, built during the 1924-1925 school year, replaced the older Hannah School. Known in Rosenwald School records as the “Utopia School” after the local community, Hannah Rosenwald School was built on four acres of land near Hannah A.M.E. Church, which relocated across the road from the school in 1952 (current sanctuary rebuilt in 1970 following a fire).⁹ The Rosenwald Fund donated \$900, the African-American community donated \$1000, and the public (both state and county) donated \$2000 to build a three-teacher type school.¹⁰ Hannah Rosenwald School is architecturally important as representative of a three-teacher school with either a north or south orientation. Three-teacher schools were common in South Carolina, but most of them were built on an east-west orientation.

The cornerstone indicates that L.H. McNary, O.L. Singleton, and J.W. DeWalt were the members of the building committee. Members of Hannah AME, L.H. McNary, I.S. Burton, and E. Singleton, were the trustees of the school.¹¹

Data from 1923-24, the school year before Hannah was built, indicates that Newberry County, along with the rest of South Carolina, had a significant need for a Rosenwald school. The African-American student population of Newberry County numbered 3,405 out of 6,775 total students, with 2,582 of those students in rural schools. Newberry County spent \$5.30 per African-American student while spending \$45.97 per white student. Based on county-wide averages, schools had 92 students enrolled, with 57 of those attending regularly. On average, there were 65 African-American students per teacher, with 40 attending regularly, while there were 26 enrolled white students per teacher, with 20 attending regularly.

Local history remembers Johnnie G. Singleton serving as the first principal with Oscar Singleton and Lillie Ritchie as the other two teachers. Oscar Singleton and Lillie Ritchie were followed by Naomi Stephens and Ophelia Bobo, who worked at Hannah until it closed. Local history also remembers Edward Floyd and M.

⁷ J.H. Brannon, “Report of State Agent,” 1920, Volume 2, p. 134.

⁸ “The Ulysses Stewart Gallman, Sr. Family,” in *Bicentennial History of Newberry County*, p. 86.

⁹ Information on Hannah A.M.E. Church building dates from the church cornerstone. The school’s records were apparently kept with the church’s records, which burned in the fire.

¹⁰ South Carolina Rosenwald Schools Database of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, accessed July 11, 2008, <http://www.palmettohistory.org/rosenwald/rosennewberry.pdf>

¹¹ Information from school cornerstone, currently inside building.

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Blackman Richard serving as teachers.¹² Between 1933 and 1946, state records indicate the names of other teachers: G.J. Gallman (1933?-34 and 1945-46?), Horace B. Rikard (1935-41 and 1944-45?)¹³

State records also provide information about enrollment, attendance, the grades taught, and school term length.¹⁴ These records show that Hannah suffered declining enrollment (by more than half) between 1933 and 1946. Hannah had three teachers until the 1941-42 school year when declining attendance resulted in the school district only hiring two teachers for Hannah. This was a common trend in Hannah's school district (Silverstreet #58).¹⁵ All four other African-American schools in this area (Dan Watkins, Burton, Elisha, and Trinity) suffered similar decreases in enrollment.¹⁶ It was also apparently a common trend in Newberry County where 3,600 whites and 6,510 blacks were enrolled in 1917, but where 4,899 whites and 4,890 blacks were enrolled in 1929.¹⁷

Hannah School, 1933-1946

School Year	Term Length	Grades Taught	Enrollmen t	Average Attendance
1933-34	6 months	1-8	137	86
1935-36	6 months	1-8	119	88
1936-37	6 months	1-8	119	73
1937-38	6 months	1-8	119	73
1938-39	6 3/4 months	1-8	106	74
1940-41	7 months	1-8	82	66
1941-42	7 months	1-8		
1942-43	7 months	1-8	74	47
1943-44	8 months	1-7	65	45
1944-45	8 months	1-7	62	42
1945-46	8 months	1-7	64	45

¹² "Hannah School in Utopia," p. 29.

¹³ South Carolina Department of Education, State Aid Applications, 1933-1956 (Bulk 1933-1946), S152061, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C. Question marks indicate that records do not exist to confirm earlier or later dates for these teachers.

¹⁴ State Aid Applications.

¹⁵ In 1920, the State Negro Agent reports indicate that Hannah was in Newberry County District #10 (Utopia). Sometime between 1920 and 1933, the district lines were redrawn, possibly as the result of white school consolidation in this period.

¹⁶ State Aid Applications.

¹⁷ Thomas H. Pope, *The History of Newberry, South Carolina*, Volume 2 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1973), p. 180.

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The school is remembered for having good basketball teams and softball teams. Hannah School closed in the 1960s when it was consolidated with the Newberry and Silverstreet schools.¹⁸

¹⁸ "Hannah School in Utopia," p. 29.

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REFERENCES

- Caldwell, Solomon. *Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938*. South Carolina Narratives, Volume XIV, Part 1. Available at the Library of Congress American Memory site, <http://memory.loc.gov>
- South Carolina Department of Education. State Aid Applications, 1933-1956 (Bulk 1933-1946). S152061. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
- Goforth, Preston Cleveland. "Financial Aid to Negro Education in South Carolina Received from Outside Sources from 1917-1918 to 1927-1928 Inclusive." M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1931.
- Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *Preserving Rosenwald Schools*. Washington: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003.
- Newberry County Historical Society, eds. *Bicentennial History of Newberry County*. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1989.
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- "Report of the State Agent for Negro Schools." In *Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina, 1917-1932*. Columbia: State Superintendent, South Carolina Department of Education.
- Richardson, Katherine H. "African-American Primary and Secondary Public School Buildings in South Carolina, ca. 1895-1954." National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
- School Records for Colored Children of Newberry County, S.C., 1868-1870*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
- South Carolina Rosenwald School Database of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, accessed online 11 July 2008 at <http://www.palmettohistory.org/rosenwald/rosennewberry.pdf>.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "Old School Tract" on Parcel 302-1 of the accompanying Newberry County Plat titled "Hannah Church Tracts, Newberry County, S.C." drawn at a scale of 1" = 100", in Plat Book 1, Page 778.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is restricted to the historic school and the parcel historically associated with it since 1925.

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The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Hannah Rosenwald School
Location of Property: 61 Deadfall Road, Newberry
Newberry County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Leah Brown, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: January 2004
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History

1. Facade (Southern Elevation)
2. Northwest view, showing Rear Elevation and Western Elevation
3. Northeast view, showing Rear Elevation and Eastern Elevation
4. Interior, showing Alterations to Window Bank in the Northeast Classroom
5. Interior, showing Alterations to Window Bank in the Southwest Classroom
6. Interior, showing Western Half of School (Southwest and Northwest Classrooms)
7. Original marble dedication tablet, in entry hall
8. Interior, showing Northeast Classroom through a Partition from the Northwest Classroom
9. Interior, looking south into the entry hall
10. Interior, showing Industrial Classroom on the Southeast Corner
11. Interior, one of three cloakrooms on the Eastern side of the school between the Northeast and Southeast classrooms