

**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 an 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 Pine Grove Rosenwald School
other names/site number Pine Grove Colored School

2. Location

street & number 937 Piney Woods Road not for publication
city or town Columbia vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for 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.)

Elixabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Department of Archives and History

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
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 certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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:)

Pine Grove Rosenwald School
Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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 S.C., 1917-1932

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

Social: Meeting Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Metal

other

Narrative Description

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

Pine Grove Rosenwald School
 Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina
 County and State

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.
 - represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Social History

Ethnic Heritage-Black

Period of Significance

1923 - 1950

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.

Significant Dates

1923

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

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Description

The Pine Grove Rosenwald School is a small two-room building located in the St. Andrews area of Columbia, South Carolina. Built in 1923, the school is a wood-frame, one-story rectangular gable-front building with a V-crimp tin metal roof. Located in a semi-rural setting, the school is surrounded by sparse deciduous woods with a few neighboring houses visible across Piney Woods Road. Sharing a lot with the recently constructed Pine Grove Community Center, the school is now part of Pine Grove Park, which is owned and managed by Richland County Recreation Commission.

The rectangular schoolhouse is oriented south to north, roughly twenty eight feet in length and thirty four feet in width. The southern end of the building consists of a projecting gable wing, six feet in length and twenty six feet in width. This nested gable wing served as the main facade and primary entrance to the schoolhouse.

Exterior

The Pine Grove Rosenwald School was built on a series of mortared brick piers leaving a large open crawlspace beneath the building. The exterior of the wood frame schoolhouse is covered with white painted weatherboard. According to former students and historic photographs, the school has probably maintained the same white color since the construction of the building.¹ An interior single brick chimney is centrally located on the north end of the schoolhouse and is only visible above the roofline.

The primary facade in the south is formed by a nested gable entry with a central inset entrance. Originally, a set of protruding wooden steps with open risers led to the entry and a pair of doors. The doors, both with six horizontal panels, provided the main entrance into each of the two classrooms.

The eastern and western elevations of the building are identical. The sides of the southern gable wing each feature one rectangular six-over-six, double-hung sash window. These windows each open into a cloakroom. The eastern and western elevations of the schoolhouse proper were originally characterized by a series of five nine-over-nine, double-hung windows. Rectangular and narrow, the windows ran from the bottom third of the wall nearly to the eaves of the building to provide optimal light for the two classrooms. The north elevation has no exterior features aside from a recent chimney flue.

A series of alterations were made to the building after the school closed and later reopened as a community center in the late 1960s. With the addition of a heating and cooling system [condensing unit protruding from the foundation on the east side of the building], cinderblock infill was added between the brick

¹ Interviews with former Pine Grove Rosenwald School students by Kevin Fogle, 16 October 2007, Columbia, S.C., hereafter cited as Pine Grove Interviews.

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piers likely in an effort to control temperature within the building. Two alterations were made to the southern elevation of the building: the original wooden steps were replaced with cement steps and the original door to the eastern classroom was replaced with a two-paneled wooden door. The original nine-over-nine windows on the eastern and western elevations were replaced with much shorter six-over-six windows. Also a kitchen addition was constructed off the north end of the building during the community center period. The addition was constructed in a similar shape and size to the original southern gable wing.

Exterior restoration efforts have been underway since 2006. Plans call for the restoration of the building to the original 1923 Rosenwald form. The first phase of the restoration was completed in 2006 with the removal of the kitchen addition. After the addition was removed, the northern wall was covered in new weatherboard, leaving only a chimney flue as evidence of the community center kitchen annex. Continuing restoration phases involve the replacement of the roof and the battery windows on the eastern and western elevations, replacement of the original sheet metal roofing, and the replacement of six-over-six windows with historically accurate nine-over-nine battery windows. The concrete front stairs will eventually be replaced with a replica of the original wooden stairs.

Interior

The layout of the Pine Grove Rosenwald School is a variant of the two-room schoolhouse published as *Rosenwald Community School Plan No. 2-C*.² The *Community School Plans* were utilized by the Rosenwald Fund between 1920 and 1928 and offered state of the art schoolhouse designs. The common characteristics of these designs included the orientation of the building, light colored paint schemes, and large banks of tall narrow windows. These particular elements were aimed at providing proper ventilation and optimal natural lighting inside the school; features that many early-twentieth century African American schoolhouses lacked.³ The only major difference between the Pine Grove Rosenwald School plan and the *Community School Plan No. 2-C* is the absence of an industrial room.⁴ In place of the industrial room, the Pine Grove Rosenwald School utilizes an inset entryway on the southern [principal] facade.

The interior of the building is separated into two classrooms and two cloakrooms. Upon entering the building through one of the southern entrances, an individual walks into either the eastern or western classroom.

² Rosenwald Fund, *Community School Plans*, 1924; reproduced online by Thomas Hanchett at "Rosenwald Schools: Black Beacons for Education in the American South," <http://www.rosenwaldplans.org/SchoolPlans.html>, accessed 14 July 2008, hereafter cited as *Community School Plans*.

³ Mary S. Hoffschwelle, *Rosenwald Schools of the American South* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2006), p. 96.

⁴ *Community School Plans*.

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After entering either classroom, students could utilize a small cloakroom accessible through a door in the south wall of the room.

Both classrooms were arranged to optimize the natural light from the large battery of eastern and western windows. According to former students, the teacher's desk was usually located in the southern end of both classrooms, with student's desks in the middle of the rooms oriented toward the chalkboard partition in the center of the building.⁵ The northern end of each classroom would have contained a wood burning stove tied into the central chimney. The two rooms were not separated by a permanent wall, instead the classrooms were divided through the use of movable wall partitions and a special chalkboard that could be lowered or raised into the attic.

The current conditions inside the school do not display many historic elements with the exception of the original tongue and groove wood ceiling. After the school closed, vinyl floor tiles and wood veneer wall paneling were added to the interior space. These new interior features only conceal the original plaster walls and wood floors which are apparently still in place beneath the recent alterations.⁶ Former students suggest that the original chalkboard is still intact, raised in the attic.⁷ The restoration plan for the school calls for the removal of the later interior elements in order to expose the original features.

Setting

The immediate setting has changed little since the Pine Grove Rosenwald School closed. Based on a historic school insurance photo of the school, the south yard was once landscaped with what appear to be arborvitae placed in front of the primary façade within stone-lined beds.⁸ Aside from this small element of landscaping, the grounds directly around the school were clear of trees. This area would have been used for recess where games such as baseball and volleyball were played.⁹ Historically, two privies would also have been located in the side yards.

⁵ Pine Grove Interviews.

⁶ Watson, Tate, Savory Architects, Inc., "Renovation and Site Feasibility Study for Pine Grove School" (Columbia: Watson, Tate, Savory, Architects, 2004).

⁷ Pine Grove Interviews.

⁸ Photograph of the Pine Grove School, ca. 1935-1950, Sinking Fund Commission, Insurance File Photographs, Records of the State Budget and Control Board, South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), Columbia, S.C., hereafter cited as Sinking Fund Photograph, SCDAH.

⁹ Pine Grove Interviews.

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Integrity

The current condition of the schoolhouse is quite stable with ongoing preservation efforts aimed to restore the building fully. In spite of the alterations that have occurred to the Pine Grove Rosenwald School, the building still retains a high degree of integrity. The school still displays the important defining characteristics of a Rosenwald school, such as the position and number of windows, the floor plan, building orientation, and the interior construction. Additionally, when the restoration efforts are completed, the building will be accurately returned to the original Rosenwald school constructed in 1923.

The brick Pine Grove Community Center, built slightly east of the historic Pine Grove Rosenwald School in 2004, is not included in the acreage of the nominated property.

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Statement of Significance

The Pine Grove Rosenwald School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on its historic association with education and segregation in Columbia, South Carolina. The school is nominated under Criterion A within the multiple property nomination “The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932,” and meets the registration requirements for that multiple property submission. The Pine Grove School constructed in 1923, is an excellent example of an historic Rosenwald school building as defined in the multiple property nomination.¹⁰ The Pine Grove Rosenwald School represents the modernization of African American education in a period marked by massive discriminatory school funding. It is also an important reminder of the educational improvements brought about by the philanthropic efforts of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and local black communities, which constructed over 5000 schools in fifteen Southern states from 1917 to 1932.¹¹

Segregation, Education, and Rosenwald Schools

By 1900 segregation was deeply ingrained in the legal and social matrix of the United States. The *Plessy vs. Ferguson* case of 1896 offered the legal basis for segregation in a wide range of services and institutions including education. South Carolina was already ahead of the curve; by 1895 the state’s constitution had been changed to initiate a dual education system mandating exclusive schools for white and black Carolinians.¹² Education in South Carolina was certainly separate, but in no way equal. Discriminatory funding was a major concern. The state funds for the education of black and white students were divided among the counties. Each county was at liberty to distribute the funds as it saw fit. Usually this meant that black schools received little to no funding.¹³ The lack of funding was detrimental to the training and hiring of teachers and the physical conditions of the schoolhouses. Schools were overcrowded and supplies, including desks and books, were usually second hand castoffs from white schools, if they were even available. Many black schools in the South were privately operated and often aligned with churches or other community organizations.

A philanthropic organization known as the Julius Rosenwald Fund sought to improve the abysmal status of education for blacks in the segregated southern states. Concerned about the injustice of society towards African Americans, Rosenwald believed that racial equality could not be achieved without education.

¹⁰ National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, “The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932,” South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, hereafter cited as SHPO, SCDH.

¹¹ National Trust for Historic Preservation, “The Rosenwald Schools Initiative,” online at <http://www.rosenwaldschools.com>, accessed 14 July 2008, hereafter cited as National Trust for Historic Preservation, “The Rosenwald Schools Initiative.”

¹² Pauli Murray, ed. *States’ Laws on Race and Color* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1997), pp. 406-419.

¹³ National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Mt. Zion Rosenwald School, Florence County, S.C., SHPO, SCDH..

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Discussions with Booker T. Washington brought to Rosenwald's attention the serious issues facing black education in the South. While other northern philanthropists were concerned with African American education, Rosenwald was primarily focused on improving the environment in which education occurred.¹⁴ In 1912, the Tuskegee Institute began an experimental program funded by Rosenwald to construct a series of six rural African American schoolhouses in Alabama.¹⁵ The success of this program brought about the development of the Rosenwald Fund. The Fund was primarily committed to building rural elementary schoolhouses in fifteen southern states. Aligned with the Tuskegee Institute, the period between 1914 and 1920 brought about the development of standardized designs for schoolhouses.¹⁶ In 1920 the Rosenwald Fund, citing management concerns, severed its connection with the Tuskegee Institute and began administering the Fund from a Nashville and a Chicago office.¹⁷ This period between 1920 and 1932 was characterized by the further expansion of the rural school building program and the development of a series of new designs published as the *Community School Plans*. These new plans focused explicitly on lighting and sanitation for new schools.¹⁸ The school building aspect of the Rosenwald Fund continued to operate until 1932, but soon faltered after the death of Julius Rosenwald.

While in operation, the school building program initiated by the Rosenwald Fund functioned on the basis of matching grants. To receive funding the local African American communities were required to raise money and in-kind donations for school construction. The Fund also encouraged organizers to raise money through the local white community. The greatest source of money for a Rosenwald school came from public funds. The Rosenwald program required that the local county school board take ownership of the school grounds and operate the school as part of the public education system. This particular stipulation was a point of contention with some local African American communities who questioned the intentions of the public school system.¹⁹ Over the course of the Rosenwald building program more money was actually raised by local African American communities than was given as matching grants by the Fund.²⁰ To be eligible for the available Rosenwald grants, schools designs were required to be approved by state and Fund officials.²¹ This stipulation was in place to ensure that the new schools being constructed met the standards of the Fund. A typical Rosenwald School would be a single story building with few decorative elements. These schools would utilize design features such

¹⁴ Hoffschwelle, pp. 26-31.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

¹⁷ National Trust for Historic Preservation, "The Rosenwald Schools Initiative."

¹⁸ Hoffschwelle, p. 94.

¹⁹ Hoffschwelle, pp. 238-239.

²⁰ Peter Ascoli, "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.

²¹ David Blick, "Preservation and Interpretation of the Rural African-American Schoolhouses of Richland County, South Carolina, 1895-1954" (M.A. thesis, Applied History Program, University of South Carolina, 1995), pp. 66-67.

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as tall banks of windows, building orientation, and light-colored paint schemes to optimize natural lighting and offer proper ventilation for the benefit of students and teachers.²²

The Pine Grove Rosenwald School

According to former Pine Grove students, black children from the local community attended a two room schoolhouse on the grounds of the nearby Pine Grove AME Church before the Pine Grove Rosenwald School was constructed. Due to the deteriorating conditions in the old schoolhouse, the local community began exploring new options.²³ By the 1920s the Rosenwald Fund was garnering attention in many local communities as an option to improve educational facilities.

An initiative for the construction of the Pine Grove Rosenwald School raised \$2,500 for the schools construction. Working together the local African American community donated \$265, the white community raised \$315, and public funds totaling \$1,200 were gained for the construction and operation of the new school. In return the Rosenwald Fund provided a \$700 grant and architectural assistance towards the construction of the school.²⁴

On April 23, 1923 Adam Metze sold a four-acre parcel of land to the Richland County Trustees of School District Number 27 for \$160.²⁵ This land was to become the home of the Pine Grove Rosenwald School. With fundraising complete and the land purchased, the schoolhouse was built sometime in the middle of 1923. No records have been located that indicate who actually built the school, but the design utilized is a variant of the *Community School Plans* offered by the Rosenwald Fund between 1921 and 1928.²⁶

The school housed grades first through seventh with two teachers managing the school. Based on an early class photograph, the first class of 1923-1924 had over forty students. The children attending Pine Grove were all from the local community and walked to school. Former students recall the walk to and from school being the highlight of the day. To most students, the walks served as a great social time with little adult supervision.²⁷

²² National Trust for Historic Preservation, "The Rosenwald Schools Initiative."

²³ Pine Grove Interviews.

²⁴ Photograph Card # 1345, South Carolina Files, Papers of Julius Rosenwald Fund, Fisk University Library, Special Collections, Nashville, Tennessee.

²⁵ Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyances, Deed Book CK, p. 6, Richland County Judicial Center, Columbia, S.C., hereafter cited as Richland County Deeds, with Deed Book and page number.

²⁶ *Community School Plans*.

²⁷ Pine Grove Interviews.

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Both classrooms held at least three grades each. The western classroom was used for the younger children, grades first through fourth, while the eastern classroom was used for the older students. To manage this, teachers had to provide a lesson to one grade at a time, while students in other grades worked on their own grade specific assignments. Former students believe that method was quite successful and allowed younger children to take advantage of the advanced lessons being taught to the older students. The two classrooms would have been separated on a daily basis, but the movable partition separating the classrooms would be opened for school programs and a popular spelling bee held each Friday.²⁸

The school was operated and primarily funded by Richland County School District 27, also known as the St. Andrews District. Former students recall that during the early years, Richland County funded only four months of pay for the Pine Grove teachers. To offset this lack of funding the local community worked to raise money for another two months of school. A community group known as the Little Sisters Club was formed by parents and students to raise funds for school year extensions through bake sales and other events.²⁹ By the time the school closed in 1950, Richland County was funding the Pine Grove Rosenwald School for a full seven-month school year.³⁰

The number of students enrolled remained nearly constant over the twenty-seven years of operation, with the last class during the 1949-1950 school year having forty-six students, forty-two of them promoted to the next grade.³¹ The last year of operation was determined through two sources, the Richland County Annual Directory of Schools which listed teachers at each school and the Annual Report of the Richland County Superintendents which details school enrollment and the property value. Both reports list the Pine Grove School for the 1949-1950 school year, but the school disappears from the public records after 1950.

The details of the closing seem to be related to a redistricting effort for Richland County Schools. On March 14, 1950, a special election approved a consolidation measure which reorganized the thirty-three districts currently within the Richland County into six new districts.³² The Pine Grove Rosenwald School, once part of Saint Andrews District 27, became a part of the new Richland District 1. This consolidation took effect July 1, 1950.³³ Directly after this consolidation several of the smaller African American schoolhouses were closed and

²⁸ Pine Grove Interviews.

²⁹ Pine Grove Interviews.

³⁰ Annual Report of the County Superintendent of Richland County, 1950, Records of the Richland County Board of Education, SCDAH, hereafter cited as Annual Report of the Superintendent, 1950.

³¹ Annual Report of the Superintendent.

³² A ballot for this election was found pasted in the Directory of Schools, Richland County 1949/1950 School Year, Records of the Richland County Board of Education, SCDAH.

³³ Minutes of the Richland County Board of Education 1902-1969, Records of the Richland County Board of Education, SCDAH.

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sold off to private groups.³⁴ After 1950 the Pine Grove School appears to have been closed and the former school building was apparently vacant or used for storage until it was sold in 1968.

The Trustees of Richland District Number 1 sold the Pine Grove Rosenwald School and the original lot to the Pine Grove Community Development Club for a total of five dollars in 1968.³⁵ The Development Club utilized the property as a community center for over thirty years. During this period the schoolhouse received several significant alterations. The most significant change occurred when an addition was constructed off the north end of the schoolhouse. This addition was used as a kitchen for social functions being held at the former school building.

In October of 2002, the Richland County Recreation Commission acquired the former school and the grounds for a sum of one dollar.³⁶ From 2002, until the construction of the new Pine Grove Community Center on the same property, the former schoolhouse continued to be used as meeting hall for the local community. After the completion of the new center in 2004; the old Pine Grove Rosenwald School was left empty. In the same year a joint effort between the local Pine Grove community, the Historic Columbia Foundation, and the Richland County Recreation Commission began to study the potential restoration of the school. The goal of the project is to restore the Pine Grove Rosenwald School as an interpretational center where individuals can learn about the Rosenwald initiative and life in a two-room schoolhouse.

³⁴ Minutes of the Richland County Board of Education 1902–1969, Records of the Richland County Board of Education, SCDAH.

³⁵ Richland County Deeds, Deed Book D-99, p. 97.

³⁶ Richland County Deeds, Deed Book R-716, p. 1213.

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Select Bibliography

Unpublished Sources

Interview by Kevin Fogle with former Pine Grove Rosenwald School students, 16 October 2007,
Columbia, S.C.

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

Richland County Registrar of Mesne Conveyances, Richland County Judicial Center, Columbia, S.C.
Deed Book CK
Deed Book D-99
Deed Book R-716

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
Records of the Richland County Board of Education
 Annual Reports of the County Superintendent
 Board of Education Minutes, 1902-1969
 Directory of Schools, 1949/1950
Records of the Budget and Control Board
 Sinking Fund Commission, Insurance Files Photographs of South Carolina Schools
State Historic Preservation Office Files
 National Register of Historic Places Files
 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form,
 The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932
 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form,
 Resources Associated With Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960
 National Register of Historic Places, Nomination for Mt. Zion Rosenwald School,
 Florence County

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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.

Blick, David. "Preservation and Interpretation of the Rural African-American: Schoolhouses of Richland County, South Carolina, 1895-1954." M.A. thesis, Applied History Program, University of South Carolina, 1995.

Watson, Tate, Savory Architects, Inc. "Renovation and Site Feasibility Study for Pine Grove School." Columbia: Watson, Tate, Savory Architects, 2004.

Wiedower, Elizabeth. "Examining the Issue of Diversity in Historic Preservation: A Case Study of Early African-American Efforts to Preserve Rosenwald Schools in the South." M.A. thesis, Applied History Program, University of South Carolina, 2005.

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Rosenwald Fund, *Community School Plans*, 1924; reproduced online by Thomas Hanchett at "Rosenwald Schools: Black Beacons for Education in the American South," <http://www.rosenwaldplans.org/SchoolPlans.html> , accessed 14 July 2008.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, "The Rosenwald Schools Initiative," online at <http://www.rosenwaldschools.com> , accessed 14 July 2008.

Published Sources

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

Murray, Pauli, ed. *States' Laws on Race and Color*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1997.

Pine Grove Rosenwald School

Name of Property

Richland County, South Carolina

County and State

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Verbal Property Description

The nominated property is shown as the black line marked "Pine Grove Rosenwald School" on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map, Parcel R06104-05-08, drawn at a scale of 1" = 83'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is restricted exclusively to the historic Pine Grove Rosenwald School and excludes the remainder of the parcel.

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

Name of Property: Pine Grove Rosenwald School
Location of Property: 937 Piney Woods Road, Columbia
 Richland County, South Carolina
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina SHPO
 South Carolina Department of Archives and History

1. Historic Photograph of First Graduating Class of Pine Grove Rosenwald School
(Taken in front of Pine Grove A.M.E. Church)
1924
Photographer Unknown
2. Historic Class Photograph of one of the Last Classes of Pine Grove Rosenwald School
(Taken at the entrance to Pine Grove Rosenwald School)
1949/1950
Photographer Unknown
3. Historic Photograph of Pine Grove Rosenwald School
ca. 1935-ca. 1950
Photographer Unknown
Sinking Fund Commission, Insurance File Photographs of South Carolina Schools,
Records of the Budget and Control Board, South Carolina Department of Archives & History
4. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle
5. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
South (Facade) Elevation, Looking North
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle

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6. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
West Elevation, Looking East
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle
7. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
North Elevation, Looking South
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle
8. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
East Elevation, Looking West
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle
9. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
Pine Grove Rosenwald School at Left, Pine Grove Community Center (2004, not in
Boundary of Nominated Property) in Background at Right
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle
10. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
East Elevation, Detail View of Altered Windows
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle
11. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
North Elevation, Detail of Brick Foundation
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle
12. Pine Grove Rosenwald School
Interior View
October 16, 2007
Kevin Fogle