NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

465

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Catawba Rosenwald School

other names/site number Liberty Hill School

2. Location

street & number 3071 South Anderson Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Catawba ☐ vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county York code ~~046~~ 91 zip code 29704

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**

Elizabeth M. Johnson 5/9/2013

Signature of certifying official Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

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:)

Signature of the Keeper 7/3/13

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
	2	structure
		object
1	2	**Total**

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

Historic Resources of 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)

Education: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick Piers
walls: Wood
roof: Composite Shingles
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Catawba School is a two-room frame school building located at 3071 South Anderson Road (US Hwy. 21) at its intersection with Sam Walker Road, approximately ten miles south of Rock Hill and three miles southwest of Catawba. The building is located on a four-acre parcel of land owned by the Rock Hill School District # 3. It was built in 1924-25 as a Rosenwald School to Plan # 20 of the Rosenwald plan book as a two-teacher rural school. The local builder is unknown. The Rosenwald fund contributed $700 of the total cost of $2,800. The building faces north on the property. The surroundings include woods, vacant land, and single family homes. The school served the African-American community in the Catawba area of York County from its opening in 1925 until 1956, when it was closed. The building has been vacant since then. About 1960, the school building was moved on the same piece of property to accommodate the widening of South Anderson Road. The Catawba Rosenwald School was one of twenty schools built under the program in York County between 1917 and 1932, and one of only two extant (the Carroll Rosenwald School near Rock Hill is the other) in the county.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Catawba School is a one-story wood frame building with a brick pier foundation. The roof is composite shingle and has end gables with a projecting front gable over an extension on the façade. The two recessed entrances are on either side of the front extension and are covered by simple shed roofs with supporting brackets. The roof rafters are exposed on all eaves, reflecting the influence of the Craftsman style. There is a central chimney which accommodated a wood stove for heat and cooking. The façade has paired windows beside the two entrances and the central extension has four windows. The windows on the front façade of the building appear to have been replaced. The end walls have no fenestration, with only louvered attic vent windows at the tops of the gables. The rear of the building has eight windows, arranged in pairs. These windows appear to be original, with nine over nine lights. Some window panes are missing.

On the south side of the property behind the school is a single hole privy with a simple shed roof. It is in a very deteriorated condition. A few yards to the eastof the school is a modern storage shed. Neither structure is historic nor significant and both are non-contributing.

Interior

The interior of the Catawba School is a typical two-teacher school from Rosenwald Plan number 20. The original flooring is in place, as are some of the original wood doors with transoms. The walls of narrow wood boards are painted white, while the unadorned moldings and surrounds are brown. The ceilings are white tongue and groove sheathing. The original detachable dividing wall between the two main classrooms has been removed. Each classroom has a cloakroom. The projecting wing in the front originally housed an industrial training room. This has been used for other purposes over the years, including a kitchen when meals were served to the school children.

Setting

The Catawba School is located in a rural setting approximately ten miles south of Rock Hill. It took its name from the village of Catawba. For most of its history, the school was known locally as the Liberty Hill School. This was because the Liberty Hill Missionary Baptist Church is located just west of the school and it was closely associated with the school. The school is on the east side of US Highway 21 (South Anderson Road). This highway was originally a two-lane road, but was widened about 1960 into a divided four-lane highway. When this work was done, the school building was relocated on its four-acre lot to avoid conflict with the highway construction. The building was originally located near the north end of the property facing west toward US Highway 21. It was moved approximately 200 feet to the south side of the property and now faces north. The surroundings of the school remain relatively rural in nature, although in recent decades a number of homes have been built on large lots along US Highway 21.

Integrity

The building is currently stable, although little maintenance has been done in recent years. Since the school was closed in 1956, the Liberty Hill Missionary Baptist Church has assisted the Rock Hill School District in maintenance and security responsibilities. The building retains a relatively high degree of integrity to its original appearance and construction. It retains all of its exterior elements, including the original windows on the rear. Some windows on the front have been replaced and are currently covered by plywood for security purposes. On the interior, minor alterations have been made to the floor plan, such as the removal of the partition in the center of the two school rooms. The major change to the building was its move within its property to accommodate the widening of the highway, which occurred about 1960. Originally oriented so that the windows faced east and west, the school was on the high point of the property. The building was moved to the south side of the property, and is now oriented so that the windows face north and south. The rural character and setting remain very consistent with its original setting.

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)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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)

Property is:

- [ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [x] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Education
Ethnic Heritage/Black

Period of Significance
1924-1956

Significant Dates
1924-25

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)
The period 1924-1956 includes the entire period when the school operated as a rural community school for African American students.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
About 1960, the school was moved on the same lot to accommodate the widening of US Highway 21 (South Anderson Road). The building was moved approximately 200 feet at this time but remains the original setting associated with its period of significance 1924-1956.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

The Catawba School was built in 1924-25 to serve the African-American community in southeastern York County, South Carolina. It was known as the Catawba School on official lists of Rosenwald schools, but is generally known as the Liberty Hill School locally because of its association with Liberty Hill Missionary Baptist Church nearby. 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 a extant example of an architectural design typically associated with schools funded in part by The Julius Rosenwald Fund. 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 Catawba School meets these criteria and was a significant community institution for the African-American community in the Catawba area. It was one of twenty schools built in York County with funds from the Rosenwald program between 1917 and 1932. Of these schools, only two, the Catawba Rosenwald School and the Carroll Rosenwald School, are known to be extant.

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

Education

The Catawba School was built with the assistance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This program provided matching funds to local communities and school districts to build schools for African-American students in an attempt to begin to provide a more equal educational experience.

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 Ebenezerville (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).[1] These academies served the more wealthy white families that could afford to pay tuition. In 1854, the Pine Grove Academy was established in the village of Rock Hill, which was established along the railroad in 1852. The academy had a board of directors and was a community school not affiliated with a church. It operated until about 1870, when other schools were being operated in Rock Hill.[2] 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.[3] Gradually, other public schools for white students were established throughout the county, including in the Catawba area. An article in the *Yorkville Enquirer* on September 1, 1889 stated, "A comfortable school building was erected by a Rock Hill merchant, near Catawba Junction, at a cost of $600. On completion, the building was presented to the Board of Trustees sometime during the year 1889 and was called the Catawba School."[4] There were eventually three schools with this name. The white Catawba School was later joined by an African-American school near the village of Catawba. In 1925, when

[1] Yorkville to York, York Historical Society, Dr. Edward Lee, Editor, Undated, page 129.
[2] Along the Land's Ford Road: A History of the Ante-Bellum Village of Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1850-1860, William B. White, Jr., Published by Historic Rock Hill, 2008, page 157.
[3] The Herald, August 13, 1888 contained an article on the opening of the Graded School.
[4] Palmer Grier Sherer, "A Partial History of the Early Schools and Educational Movements of York County," Masters Thesis, University of South Carolina, 1929, citing source in the *Yorkville Enquirer*.

the Rosenwald school was built, it also took the name Catawba School in the Rosenwald listings for the nearest post office. Locally, the Rosenwald Catawba School was always called Liberty Hill School.

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.[5] 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.[6] There were also graded schools affiliated with Clinton College and Friendship Junior College in Rock Hill.[7] These early opportunities for education for African-American children from the Catawba 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.[8]

Given this climate of neglect, the Julius Rosenwald Fund had a significant impact on 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 he 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.[9] In an annual report in 1925, the year the Catawba School was built, York County Superintendent of Education John E. Carroll reported that the average county expenditures for the 1924-25 school year were $75.25 for white students and $40.43 for African American students.[10] The Catawba 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.

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.[11] The second series of Rosenwald plans

[5] Herald, Rock Hill, S. C., 25 March 1891.
[6] The Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, Rock Hill, S. C., 1870-1976, History published by the church, page 7.
[7] Interview, Paul Gettys with Dr. Cynthia Plair Roddey, former Librarian of Friendship Junior College, July 28, 2012.
[8] State Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration, Handbook of South Carolina Resources, Institutions, and Industries of the State (Columbia: The State Company), pages 1094-95.
[9] Program, "Rosenwald School Day, Friday, March 30, 1928", copy in South Carolina SHPO.
[10] The Herald, October 3, 1925, page 5.
[11] Weathers, "The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932," page 68.

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 Catawba School, built in 1924-25, is an excellent example of the second phase of the Rosenwald schools. Documenting the exact date of construction and the builder of the school is difficult. The local school district has no board minutes of other records from the 1920s. A report from York County School Superintendent John E. Carroll was made in October 1925 listing the schools erected during the previous year. Among the six new schools in the county was a listing "Catawba, Negro, 2 classrooms, cost $2,800."[12] It is built according to Rosenwald Plan # 20. It is one of at least eight extant Rosenwald schools of this type in South Carolina. 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. There is an outhouse behind the school, but it is not known if this is the original privy. In its original location, the building was oriented so that the classrooms received east and west light. As far as is known there was no teacher's dwelling associated with the school. The Catawba School serves as an excellent local example of this important period of development in educational opportunities for African-American children.

Evidence for the operation of the school can be found in the county yearbook report for schools now on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. These records, available for the years 1928 to around 1950, provide a listing for each school in the county and the teachers. The Catawba School is called Liberty Hill Rosenwald School in most of the listings. In 1928-1930, L. R. Roddey was principal and teachers were Sophia B. Ingram and Margaret Seal. Mr. Roddey continued as principal until the 1934-35 report, when Isiah Plair was listed. Subsequent principals were W. S. Diggs and Sophia Belle Ingram.[13]

Ethnic Heritage – African-American

In addition to providing for educational opportunities, the Rosenwald schools were intended to provide additional advantages. They helped to create a standardized school calendar and extend the hours of instruction, and they helped create gathering spaces for African-American communities in the rural south. The Catawba School was located near Liberty Hill Missionary Baptist Church and was associated with the church in many activities. It became an important community focus. Oral interviews were conducted with eight local residents who were students at the school. These interviews reveal the culture of the community and how the school influenced the culture. The teachers were well-respected members of the community, and many of them were from local families. Each person interviewed was able to recall the principal and teachers and the influence they had on the lives of the students. The Catawba 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 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.[14] Many students simply missed class time because of the heavy work schedule on their family farms.[15] Special programs were held at the school which attracted large numbers from the community. One of these was a May Day program with a May pole and games.[16] Field days were held in the spring to provide competitive games with nearby African-American schools.[17] The arrangement of the school was ideal for assembling the entire student body for special events, such as movies shown on a projector[18]

[12] The Herald, October 3, 1925, page 5.
[13] South Carolina Department of Education, Education Association Yearbooks, York County, on microfilm roll #C1255, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
[14] Interview, Clara Gray and Gladys Feely Robinson with the Rev. Dr. Osbey P. Roddey, Rock Hill, March 6, 2012.
[15] Interview, Gladys Feely Robinson with Willie Hall, Rock Hill, S. C.
[16] Interview, Gladys Feely Robinson with Edna Cherry, Catawba, S. C., January 21, 2012.
[17] Interview, Osbey Roddey.
[18] Interview, Gladys Feely Robinson with Sonya Hall Muhammad, Catawba, S. C.

and for plays and singing programs.[19] Often, programs at the school would be held at night and were open to the entire community.

All those interviewed felt that they received an excellent early education. Many graduates of the Catawba School attended middle and high school in Rock Hill. Some graduates have gone on to receive advanced degrees and serve in careers as ministers, educators, and public officials. Dr. Elaine Copeland is President of Clinton Junior College in Rock Hill. The ongoing problems of support for public education for African-Americans, however, were noted. As late as the 1950s, there was no public transportation provided for students at the Catawba School, and students had to walk to school.[20] The educational materials provided were often poor and consisted of nursery rhyme books[21] or broken or soiled text books discarded by white schools.[22]

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. A report from 1953 lists eight African American schools which should be abandoned, including Liberty Hill (Catawba). At that point it had 72 students and three teachers. There was also a Black school nearby in Catawba, with one teacher and 20 pupils.[23] The Catawba School closed in 1956 and students were transferred to a new consolidated African-American school in nearby Lesslie, Hillcrest Elementary.[24] The school building, although still owned by Rock Hill School District #3, has been vacant since that time. Liberty Hill Missionary Baptist Church signed a maintenance agreement with the school district and has provided periodic maintenance for the building since 1956.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

[19] Interview, Gladys Feely Robinson with Barbara Franklin, Catawba, S. C., January 21, 2012.
[20] Interviews, Edna Cherry, Rev. Osbey Roddey.
[21] Interview, Gladys Feely Robinson with Pearlene Feely Barber, Rock Hill, S. C., July 18, 2011.
[22] Interview, Rev. Osbey Roddey.
[23] Interview with Elaine Baker, Rock Hill School District #3, June 11, 2012.
[24] Interview, Willie Hall.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baker, Elaine, Interview, June 11, 2012, Director of Information Services, Rock Hill School District Three of York County, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Barber, Pearline Feely, Interview, July 18, 2011, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Cherry, Edna, Interview, January 21, 2012, Catawba, South Carolina.

Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3. Nashville: The Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1924.

Copeland, Dr. Elaine, Interview, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Deutsch, Stephanie, "Reinventing Rosenwalds," *Preservation Magazine*, Fall 2012, pages 27-31.

Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1870-1976. Published by the Church.

Franklin, Barbara, Iterview, January 21, 2012, Catawba, South Carolina.

Hall, Willie, Interview, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

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

Lee, Dr. Edward, Editor. *Yorkville To York*. Undated.

Muhammad, Sonya Hall, Interview, Catawba, South Carolina.

Roddey, Dr. Cynthia Plair, Interview, July 28, 2012, Catawba, South Carolina.

Roddey, Rev. Dr. Osbey P., Interview, March 6, 2012, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Sherer, Palmer Grier, "A Partial History of the Early Schools and Educational Movements of York County," Thesis, University of South Carolina, 1929.

South Carolina Department of Education. *Education Association Yearbooks, York County*. Microfilm Roll #C1255, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

South Carolina Department of Education, *Teacher Certification Record, York County*. Microfilm Roll #C1894, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

State Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration, *Handbook of South Carolina Resources, Institutions, and Industries of the State*. Columbia: The State Company.

The Herald, Rock Hill, South Carolina, Various issues including August 13, 1888, March 25, 1891, October 3, 1925, January 30, 1994 and others.

Weathers, Lindsay C. M. National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Listing, "The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932," South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

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

Yorkville Enquirer, York, South Carolina, September 1, 1889.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
_X_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:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
_X_University
____Other
Name of repository: **Fisk Univ. Rosenwald Project**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	506048	3854350	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked Catawba Rosenwald School on the copy of a York County GIS Online Map, with a scale of 1" = 1,200'.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The boundary represents the original parcel deeded to the Rock Hill School District on February 9, 1924.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul M. Gettys
organization _____ date May 9, 2013
street & number P. O. Box 444 telephone (803) 329-3567
city or town Catawba state SC zip code 29704
e-mail pgettys@comporium.net

Property Owner

name/title Rock Hill School District Three of York County

street & number 660 North Anderson Road, P. O. Drawer 10072 telephone (803) 981-1000
city or town Rock Hill state SC zip code 29731
e-mail ebaker@rhmail.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: **Catawba Rosenwald School**

City or Vicinity: **Catawba**

County: **York** **State:** **SC**

Photographer: **Paul M. Gettys**

Date Photographed: **November 2012**

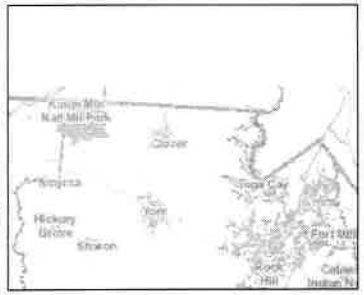
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. Front (north) elevation
2. Northeast oblique view
3. Northwest oblique view
4. East elevation
5. South elevation
6. Interior, rear windows at west end of building
7. Interior, facing west wall
8. Interior, facing east wall
9. Interior, ceiling detail
10. Interior, facing north wall. From left to right: cloak room entrance, vestibule, and industrial room entrance.

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 18 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.

York County GIS Online Map



Legend

- Parcels (temp)
- Address
  - Ghost - Utility, Sign, etc
  - Occupied
  - Vacant
- Roadway
  - INTERSTATE
  - LOCAL
  - MINOR ARTERIAL
  - OTHER FREE / EXPRESSWAY
  - OTHER PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL
- Parcels
- Subdivisions
- Plan Tracking Projects
- Fire Hydrants (flowcolor)
  - <all other values>
  - None
  - blue
  - green
  - orange
  - red
- City (label)
- YR_2009_ortho_400_1ft
  - Red: Band_1
  - Green: Band_2
  - Blue: Band_3

1: 1,200

0.0 0 0.02 0.0 Miles

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Printed: 4/19/2013

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.
THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Notes

Catawba Rosenwald School, York County, South Carolina

bing Maps

3071
~~3055~~ S Anderson Rd, Catawba, SC 29704

Catawba Rosenwald School
York County, South Carolina
34.831417 -80.934127

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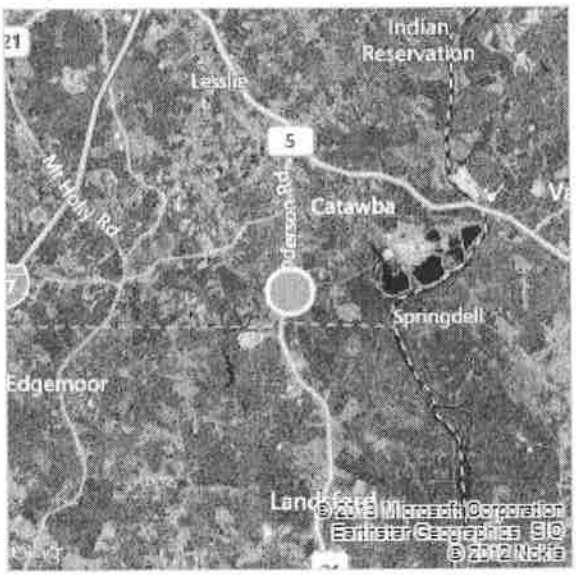

Rest ROOMS