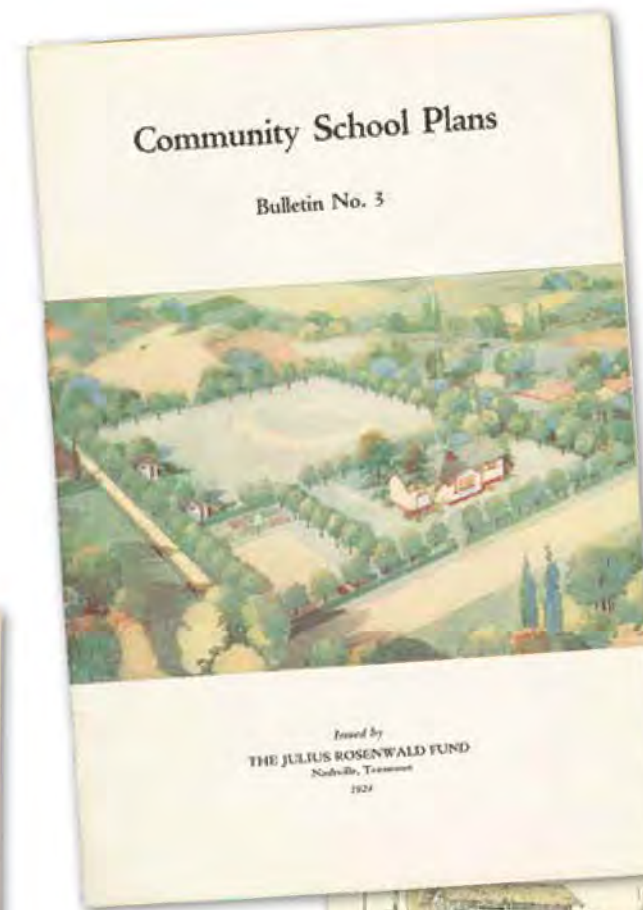
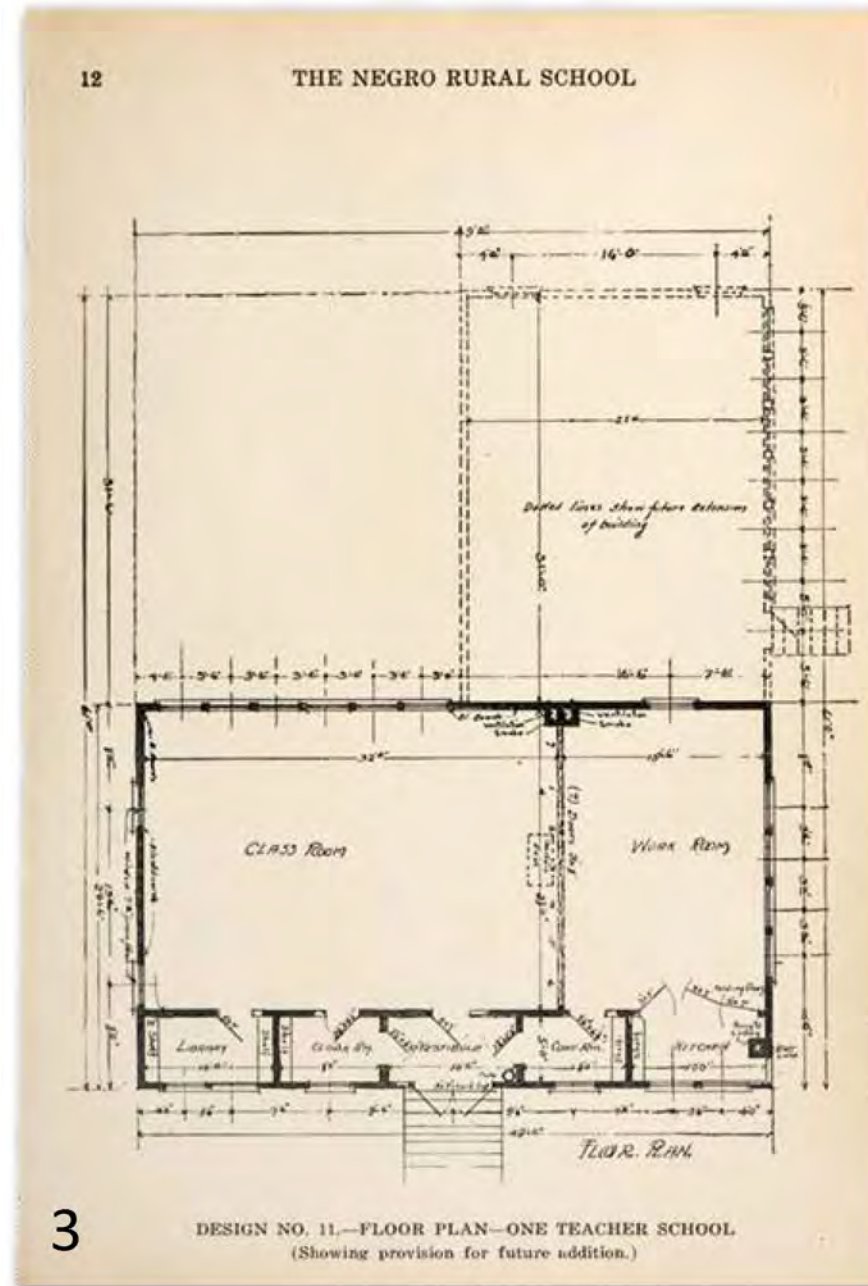
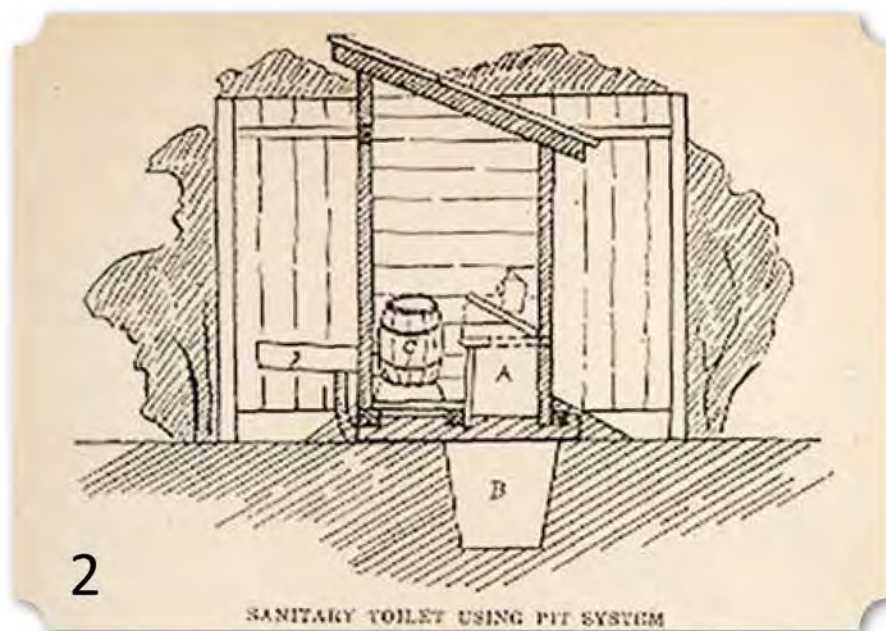


plans for teachers' homes and privies, as well as instructions for land development and lot placement were incorporated.

The Rosenwald schools of North Alabama were mostly one or two rooms, with some modifications for third rooms. Some were built under the direction of people from Tuskegee Institute before Samuel Smith drew up his plans in 1924. The schools built under the direction of the Tuskegee Institute were fairly simple. The one classroom building would be about 32 by 28 feet. The other half of the schoolhouse would be a work room for shop or art classes. The front of the schoolhouse was lined with the utilitarian rooms and closets including a small library and kitchen, coat closets, and the entryway. The two-room version only differed by adding another classroom onto the rear.

The one-room school house of Smith's plans typically included a classroom of about 20 by 40 feet with a multiple-use room in the back and coat closets on either side of the entrance. While still simple, the Smith-designed schools followed architectural styles like Colonial Revival and Craftsman, which were popular for new and expensive homes at the time. Smith designed for simplicity and usability. He knew that costs must be kept at a minimum, electricity was rare, and most communities lacked gathering spaces other



(Above and Right) Cover and Excerpts of Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3, the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Created by S. L. Smith, 1924 (North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Negro Educations, Public Instruction Records, Item 104.339, North Carolina Digital Collections, State Archives of North Carolina)

