



**5. CLASSIFICATION**

**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** Building

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>	
	1	0	<b>BUILDINGS</b>
	0	0	<b>SITE</b>
	2	0	<b>STRUCTURES</b>
	0	0	<b>OBJECTS</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:** 0

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** Historic and Architectural Resources Associated with the Rosenwald School Building Program

**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** EDUCATION: School

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** SOCIAL: Civic

**7. DESCRIPTION**

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** OTHER: four-teacher type

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION CONCRETE  
 WALLS WOOD  
 ROOF METAL: tin  
 OTHER BRICK; GLASS

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-6).

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

**Description**

Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School, constructed in 1924, is located about 10 miles south of Seguin in Guadalupe County on Sweet Home Road. The school is situated in a rural farm setting. It is a four-teacher type Rosenwald school building that houses four main classrooms, a kitchen, two restrooms, and a library. The wood-frame building with hipped roof is oriented toward the west. Currently, the school site also consists of girls and boys outhouses. The relatively unaltered exterior of the school from its historic appearance contributes to its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Sweet Home School is set in a historically agricultural region of Guadalupe County. Today however, there are few residences along Sweet Home Road. The population of the once thriving black community has diminished significantly since the school's closing in 1963. The original Sweet Home Church, which was also the original school, and the 1930s girl's dormitory stood across the road from the school. However, both buildings have long since been razed. Today the new Sweet Home Baptist Church and the original teacher's home are the only buildings that stand on that side of the road (see continuation sheet section 8 page 16).

Sweet Home is one of few schools built in Texas using the "Rural Negro School Plans" (see photos 1-5). These standardized plans date to the years between 1913-1919 when business for the Rosenwald School Building Program was conducted at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The plans were designed by Booker T. Washington, principal and founder of Tuskegee and Clinton J. Calloway, Tuskegee's extension agent and administrator of the school building program (Alabama 22). Further research is needed to determine exactly which Rural School Plan was used. However, it appears the schoolhouse was constructed by modifying Rural Negro School Plan No. 12. The schoolhouse exhibit features of the Plans.

The wood-frame walls are constructed of #117 siding and the building sets on a pier and beam foundation. The front facade has two groupings of six double-hung sash windows. On the north and south corners of the front facade are inset porches (see photo 2-3). Each porch has a west-facing door that opens to a hallway. The porch on the south corner of the front facade has been made handicap accessible with the addition of a ramp and hand rails. The porch on the north corner only has hand rails added for handicap accessibility (see photo 5). The north and south side facades feature two groupings of two windows each. On the back facade are two groupings of six windows. The original inset porch on the south corner of the back facade, at some point in the school's history, has been enclosed to allow for the construction of two restrooms (see photo 4). A door was added on the north corner of the back facade to provide an entrance/exit to the original home economics classroom. Beside that door is a small window (see photo 5). The original shingled, hipped-ridged roof with exposed rafter ends has been covered in tin (see photo 3-5). An enclosed bell tower with vents on all sides and a hipped roof stands on the north side of the roof (see photo 3). Although the bell tower is not featured in the original 1924 photo, it was added sometime soon after completion of the building. As is the case with Sweet Home, the Rural Negro School Plan No. 12 typically featured two brick chimneys positioned on the north and south portions of

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
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the ridge of the roof.

The Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School property no longer includes the teacher's home. It was sold to Reverend E.L. Roach (former pastor of Sweet Home Church) after the school closed in 1963. The school, now owned by the Sweet Home Baptist Church, currently serves the community as a nutrition center and a place to celebrate the Church's homecomings. The girl's and boy's outhouses still stand, as well as the teeter totter and water fountain (see photo 6-7). The setting of the school has changed somewhat. The 1930s girl's dormitory located on the northeast section of the school grounds, and the industrial building located across the street no longer stand. The building, with the exception of the addition of the door on the back facade, and the enclosing of the inset porch also on the back facade, retains integrity of design, location, craftsmanship, feeling, material and association.

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

- 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 VALUE, 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:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** EDUCATION; ETHNIC HERITAGE—African American

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1924-1948

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1924

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Singletary, Henry (builder)

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-13).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-15).

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- 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 (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Fisk University in Nashville, TN.

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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

### Significance

Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School is one of 464 schools built in Texas and one of over 5000 built throughout the South and the District of Columbia with aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The Rosenwald Fund was established in 1917 to advance African American education through the erection of modern schoolhouses. Sweet Home is also one of two Rosenwald buildings that remain in Guadalupe County. During the school's active years it served a tri-county area as a "County Training School" that emphasized a vocational and agricultural type curriculum for rural blacks. The school is one of few throughout Texas and the South that had a teacher's home built using the Rosenwald standardized plans. The school fits in the context of "Historic and Architectural Resources Associated with the Rosenwald School Building Program" and is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage-African American at a local level of significance.

### Julius Rosenwald Rural School Building Program, 1914-32

There were several northern philanthropic organizations that contributed to the education of African Americans in the South. However, none of the contributions of these organizations were as visible or tangible as the schoolhouses, shops and teacher's homes constructed with the aid of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Julius Rosenwald (1854-1932), then president of Sears, Roebuck Co., had many charitable interests in the United States and abroad. However, it was his interest in the southern black that brought about the most important educational initiative since Reconstruction. Rosenwald established the Fund after a visit to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1911 (Leavell 77). The purpose of the Fund was to construct rural schools whereby blacks could be trained in modern vocational and agricultural techniques.

Tuskegee, whose curriculum emphasized vocational (industrial) and agricultural education, was founded by Booker T. Washington. Rosenwald was impressed with what he saw on his visit to Tuskegee, especially "some small model schools for Negroes in rural areas near Tuskegee" (77). One of the schools particularly impressed Rosenwald because it also emphasized industrial education. Rosenwald wrote Booker T. Washington to announce his intention to donate ". . .\$25,000 for colored schools that have grown out of Tuskegee Institute, or are doing the same kind of work as Tuskegee branch schools, the funds to be distributed by Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, under certain conditions and for certain purposes" (78). On 12 June 1912, Washington wrote to Mr. Rosenwald to outline "the best ways of handling such a project and making suggestions regarding the best approach to the problems involved" (79). Washington's main points were:

- 1) The work should be started in various states, with the county as a unit of operation;
- 2) Some man should be put in charge of the fund who should work through county officials;
- 3) The work should be started in a few favorable counties, and should include the building of schoolhouses, the extension of school terms, and an increase of teacher's salaries;
- 4) Care should be taken to keep any county from relying on the fund, but rather each county should be stimulated to do more for itself than had been done in the past; and,

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- 5) The person in charge should discuss with the white leaders the possibility of securing larger support for the education of the colored people (79).

Dr. Washington was given control of the project by Rosenwald. It was not long before requests for funds to construct schoolhouses came pouring in from other states in the South. When it was clear to Rosenwald that the experiment in rural school construction was a success, a conference in Washington, D.C. was held. As a result of this conference of "state rural school agents," the "Julius Rosenwald Fund" was established, on 30 October 1917 (112).

The chartered purpose of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was "for the well-being of mankind." Indeed, the benefits of the Fund were immediately evident and far reaching. Within the period 1912-1920, eleven states had participated in the rural school building with a total of 640 schoolhouses being "contracted" before 1 July 1920 (113). The shared cost of the construction of these buildings break down as follows;

<b>Blacks</b>	\$456,597
<b>Public</b>	\$562,071
<b>Whites</b>	\$61,326
<b>Rosenwald</b>	<u>\$263,515</u>
<b>Total Cost</b>	\$1,343,509

Although these schools later came to be known as exemplars of modern schoolhouse construction, quality of construction was not always a priority. "Dr. Fletcher B. Dresslar, an authority on schoolhouse buildings and construction, was secured to make a thorough investigation of the Rosenwald school buildings during the fall of 1919" (113). His report in 1920 found that although the present schoolhouses were improvements over the former, there was "much room for improvement" (113). Rosenwald temporarily withheld the funding of anymore schools for the year 1920 so that a plan of action could be determined. After a series of conferences was held concerning the matter, a conclusion was attained in a conference held at Tuskegee in June of that year. The report that resulted enumerated a 13-point plan on the distribution of aid from the Fund.

Some of the more important items of the "Plan" established standards for schoolhouse construction; established provision for the purchase of school equipment, libraries and toilets; determined that the school sites and buildings should be the property of the public school authorities; established the minimum acreage for a 1-teacher schoolhouse to be two acres; established the matching funds concept; established the maximum amount of dollars per "teacher type"; school terms were to be no less than five months; and that teacher's homes should be constructed for the protection of the school property (115-16). The state superintendents of instruction of Texas and Florida received a special "modified" letter from Rosenwald explaining that "the funds would be continued" (116).

After the Tuskegee conference in 1920, it was agreed that the Fund should establish "an independent office of

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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
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administration" to be located in Nashville, TN. The move took place in September of 1920 (114,117). The organization reorganized in 1928. Prior to this time, the largest school for which the Fund offered assistance was the six-teacher type. Now the Fund offered assistance for the construction of ten-teacher types and higher. "Prior to 1 January 1928, the Rosenwald Fund had assisted in the erection of 213 public schools above the six-teacher type" (140). Ten of the 213 schools were built in Texas: 5 eight-teacher; 1 nine-teacher; 3 ten-teacher; and 1 twelve-teacher.

In addition to assistance for the construction of schoolhouses and teacher's homes, and additions, the Board extended the Fund to include "the erection of shops or vocational buildings of different sizes, from a one-room to a six-room type" (143). There was a total of 163 shops constructed in the southern states by 1932. Texas had a total of 32 shops built during this time. The Fund extended its offerings after the 1928 reorganization to include aid for libraries in rural schools. Thirty Texas Rosenwald schools reported having libraries. The Fund gave between \$40 and \$120 for elementary libraries and between \$120 to \$740 for high school libraries (145).

Listed among the "New Projects" for the year 1927-28 was the establishment of Rosenwald Day. The Day "consisted of a meeting of patrons and friends of the school, at the school, where a program was rendered, and topics of importance to the community were discussed" (146). Rosenwald Day was such a success that it became a program of the Fund.

### Rosenwald Schools in Texas, 1920-32

The first Rosenwald schools appeared in Texas after the June 1920 letter to the state superintendents of public instruction from Mr. Rosenwald stating his intent to continue aid for school construction. There were a total of 527 Rosenwald buildings (schoolhouses, teacher's homes and shops) constructed in Texas in the years that followed that letter. The schools appeared in 78 different Texas counties throughout the north, south, east and central portions of the state. These were the areas with historically large black populations. Guadalupe County located just south of Seguin is one such county that reported Rosenwald schools. There were six schools recorded in this county. In the order of their construction are: Jakes Colony School, 1920; Mill Creek and Roosevelt Schools, 1921; York School, 1923; Sweet Home School, 1924; and Brushy School, 1926. Of these schools, there were 3 one-teacher types; 1 three-teacher type; and 2 four-teacher types.

### Guadalupe County Rosenwald Schools

#### Jakes Colony School

Jakes Colony was one of the states' historically all black settlements (Mullen 13). The school, a four-teacher type Rosenwald, was built under the 1920-21 budget year. According to local historian Josephine Etlinger, the schoolhouse was constructed on 5 1/2 acres at a total cost of \$4,475: African Americans, \$3,275; Whites, \$0; Public, \$0; and Rosenwald, \$1,200. There was a teacher's home at this school. Like Sweet Home, Jakes Colony School was constructed using the Rural Negro School plans as Sweet Home. The report on the "Availability of Negro High Schools in Texas" indicates that Jakes Colony school was still in

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operation in 1935. The report also shows that the school had a total enrollment of 71 students. The secondary education at Jakes Colony consisted of 10th grade level work. There was one full-time high school teacher. According to one of the ex-students, the school burned about 1950.

### **Mill Creek School**

The original Mill Creek School was a small log cabin with a brush arbor on one side of the building. The Rosenwald School that replaced it was a 1-teacher type. It was situated on two acres of land. It was built during the 1921-22 budget year at a total cost of \$1,425: Blacks, \$125; Whites, \$0; Public, \$800; Rosenwald, \$500.

### **Brushy School**

According to historian Etlinger, Brushy School began in 1885-86. The 1-teacher type Rosenwald was built under the 1926-27 budget year, a time when 1-teacher schools were becoming obsolete. The school was built at a total cost of \$2,112: Blacks, \$400; Whites, \$0; Public, \$1,312; Rosenwald, \$400. The school building was constructed using Community School Plan No. 1., which displayed an inset porch. This plan required that the building be oriented toward east or west only. Such orientation allowed the sun to flood through the six windows on the rear façade.

### **York Creek School**

York Creek School was also a 1-teacher Rosenwald. It was situated on two acres of land. Built under the 1923-24 budget year, the school was very similar in appearance to the Brushy Creek school, which used Community School Plan No. 1. The total cost of construction was \$1800: Blacks, \$200; Whites, \$0; Public, \$1,200; Rosenwald, \$400. The original board and batten school building stood on the side of the new Rosenwald building. The Rosenwald building was eventually moved and is currently being used as a barn in Guadalupe County.

### **Roosevelt School**

Roosevelt (Bethany) School like Mill Creek was built during the 1921-22 budget year. It was one of nine 3-teacher type Rosenwald schools built between the years 1920 and 1922. The school building was constructed using Community School Plan No. 3, with a hipped roof variation. A 2-room shop and a teacher's home stood at this campus. The total cost of construction was \$3,665: Blacks \$150; Whites \$0; Public \$2,515; Rosenwald \$1,000. Roosevelt was listed in the 1935 report on the "Availability of Negro High Schools in Texas" as having a 3 year high school. The school was not recognized by the Board of Education as an accredited high school. The total enrollment for the school was 117, twenty-three of which were high school students with one high school teacher. Roosevelt received aid for the construction of a teacher's home in the year 1923-24. The house cost a total of \$1,295: blacks \$475; whites \$220; and Rosenwald \$600.

### **The Rosenwald Fund and Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School**

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Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

Sweet Home Community was settled by former slaves who migrated there after the Civil war. According to local lore, the original Sweet Home School was organized about 1864 in a log cabin church near the Sweet Home Cemetery. The school is first mentioned in the Guadalupe County records in the school term of 1877-1878 when teacher Ellen Clark taught. The records indicate her salary from December 1877 to March of 1878. She was paid \$51.30 each month (From Book A, Receipts and Disbursements for Public Free Schools, from 1 September 1877 to 31 August 1878). At the turn of the century there were two schools that served the community; one located on the Grag property where the Sweet Home Cemetery is located today; and another on the C.A. Phillips' property. About 1906 the two schools were consolidated as Sweet Home Independent School District. Classes were held in the old W.B. F. Hall building. The school soon became too small to accommodate the large numbers of students who attended.

German immigrant and businessman William M. Stein owned a cotton gin, a store, a grain mill, and other businesses that benefited blacks. It was Stein who donated the land to build the current Sweet Home School building. The four-teacher type Rosenwald school building was built in 1924 by master carpenter Henry Singletary and his assistant Jesse C. Ussery. The construction costs totaled \$5,500: Blacks, \$1,600; Whites, \$500; Public, \$2,300; Rosenwald, \$1,100. In August of 1920, the Rosenwald Foundation set the maximum aid to schools at \$1,200 for those that were located in areas where larger schools were needed. This included consolidated and county training schools (Leavell 116-17). Sweet Home was among the few Rosenwald schools that could boast of having a \$75 library. Although Sweet Home School was considered a county training school, the Fund only gave \$1,100 for its construction. Most of campuses of county training schools were built on land that far exceeded the 2 acre requirement of the Fund. Although not a part of this nomination, the campus also had a teacher's home (see photo 8). Two couples lived in the home and all were teachers at the school. In addition to lodging for the teachers, the home was used for home economics classes. It is not known for certain just how much land Mr. Stein donated for the construction of the school, but archival records from the Fund indicate that the school was built on 8 acres of land. However, the 1926 bulletin on Negro Education in Texas indicates that the school stood on 9 acres.

### County Training Schools

Guadalupe is one of fourteen counties that participated in what was known as the "County Training School Movement" in 1924. County training schools were those 'larger public schools for African Americans in the Southern states that were open in the higher grades to children from all parts of the county, and offering, or planning to offer, work including the eighth grade or higher, and which have been aided by the John F. Slater Fund' (Redcay 13). The schools were called "county training" only if they were funded by the Slater Fund. The Slater Fund is listed among the records of Sweet Home as being one of four (others were the Jeanes Fund; the Smith-Hughes Fund; and the Rosenwald Fund) philanthropic organizations that gave to the education of rural blacks.

The Fund greatly increased the number of schools offering secondary education for African Americans in the

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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

rural South. There were only 64 public high schools recorded in the United States in 1916. Of these, only 45 offered four year course work (2). Texas claimed 13 public secondary schools for blacks in that year. And the construction of Sweet Home increased this number to 14 in 1924 ("Negro Education in Texas," Bulletin: State Dept. of Education, 1931, 8). Sweet Home originally went to the ninth grade. However, by the 1935 report on the "Availability of Negro High Schools in Texas" the school is listed among those which offered 4 years of high school course work ("Negro Education in Texas," Bulletin No. 343, State Dept. of Education, 44). One of the goals of the Slater Funds was to stimulate an increase in accredited black secondary schools. Sweet Home was listed in a 1933 report as being a 4-year high school, but it was not yet accredited (Redcay 159).

### The New Sweet Home School

The new Sweet Home building housed five instructional rooms (see photos 1-3). Courses in cooking and sewing for girls and vocational agriculture for boys were taught in the school. Sometime in the 1920s a shop was erected to teach blacksmithing, carpentry, mattress making and auto mechanics. The teacher's home was also built in the 1920s to provide a place for teachers to live.

### Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School after the Appropriation of Rosenwald Funds, 1924-62

In the early 1930s a Girl's Dormitory was constructed across the road from the school to house girls from various locations within a tri-county area. A portrait of the schools benefactor Mr. Stein hung on the wall of one of the classrooms, which remains today. Inside the classroom, children sat on desks with wrought iron legs, some sat in single seaters while others sat two-to-a-desk (see photo # 4). The school attained many honors in county, district, and state competitions in which first place ribbons and trophies were bestowed upon the participants. The students competed in track and basketball competitions with other schools within the district. And individual honors were given in sewing, cooking, and FHA (Future Homemakers of America). The students could not have excelled without the competent guidance of the school's many teachers. Some of the first teachers were: Mrs. Thompson and Leola Parker, both taught in one-teacher schools; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley; Mr. Sledge, Manual Training; Miss Maggie Phillips, Home Economics; Mr. S.M. Phillips taught the first Vocational Agricultural course.

In 1933, *Farm and Ranch Magazine* touted Sweet Home as being the "Outstanding Black community in the nation." Among the outstanding native sons of Sweet Home is the Reverend Ed Victor (E.V.) Hill of California. The renowned minister gave the invocation at President Richard Nixon's Inauguration in 1973. The school closed in 1962. At a meeting of the County School Board, 26 February 1963, the Board voted to allow the Seguin Independent School District to annex Sweet Home. The school was put up for public auction. Concerned members of the community, under the leadership of Rev. E.L. Roach, purchased the building and grounds for \$1000. The school is currently being used as a nutritional center for the community.

### Conclusion

Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School is one of two extant buildings in Guadalupe County whose

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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

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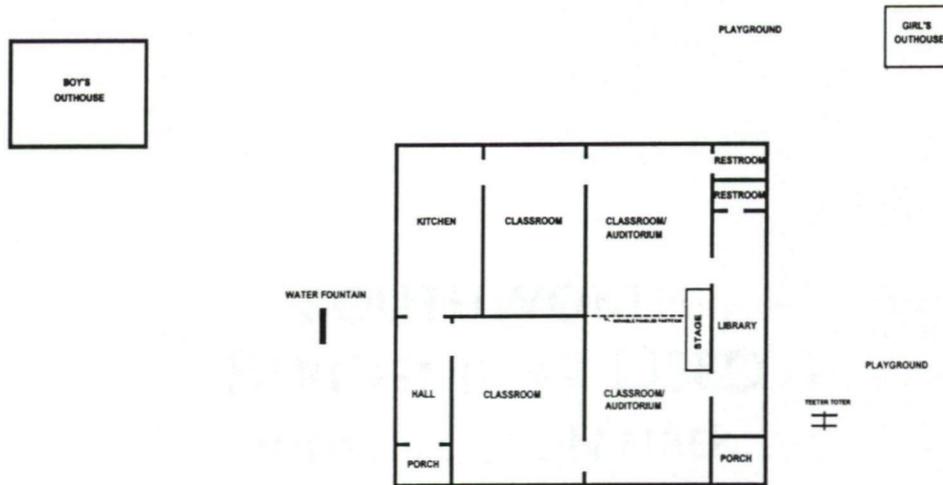
construction was funded by the Julius Rosenwald School Building Program. The school represents a trend, on the part of Rosenwald and other northern philanthropist to improve the quality of education for rural African Americans in the first decades of the 20th century. Sweet Home is one of six Rosenwald schools built in the county; one of 464 schools built in the state; and one of 4977 schools built throughout the southern states and the District of Columbia. The school also exemplifies the ideal in the philosophy of self-help that the Fund espoused. Blacks in the community contributed the second largest amount of its initial monies for construction (blacks were also included in the "Public" total of the cash contributions which may have put them in first place). In addition, the school site had a 2-room shop in which to teach blacksmithing, carpentry, mattress making and auto mechanics. These are the type trades the Fund fostered. It also had a teacher's home which still remains. The "sanitary privies" are still standing, as is the water fountain and playground equipment. Although the four-teacher type school is considered by the Fund to be a non-permanent type building, Sweet Home has weathered the decades virtually unchanged from its original appearance. It fits into the context "Historic and Architectural Resources Associated with the Rosenwald School Building Program". It is therefore nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage-African American at a local level of significance

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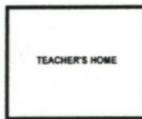
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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas



SWEET HOME ROAD



### SCHEMATIC PLAN/SITE PLAN

SWEET HOME SCHOOL  
SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS



\*Teacher's home and Sweet Home Baptist Church are not part of the school site.

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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

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### Bibliography

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Leavell, Ullin Whitney. *Philanthropy In Negro Education*. Negro University Press. Westport, Connecticut: 1930

Redcay, Edward Edgeworth. *County Training Schools and Public Secondary Education For Negroes In The South*. Negro University Press. Westport, Connecticut: 1935.

"The Alumni of Sweet Home High School" 1st Annual Homecoming Album, 3 August 1974.

"Negro Education in Texas": Bulletin State Department of Education. 1931.

"Negro Education in Texas": Bulletin No. 343: State Department of Education. March 1935.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** approximately 2.5

**UTM REFERENCES**    Zone Easting    Northing  
                          1. 14 593240    3259260

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheet 10-16)

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** (see continuation sheet 10-16)

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

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**NAME/TITLE:** Karen D. Riles, Historian

**ORGANIZATION:** Texas Historical Commission

**DATE:** Sept. 1997/Sept. 1998

**STREET & NUMBER:** P.O. Box 12276

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 475-2692

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78711-2276

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** (see continuation sheet Map-14)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo Log-17)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

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**PROPERTY OWNER**

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**NAME:** Sweet Home Baptist Church

**STREET & NUMBER:** 3340 Sweet Home Rd.

**TELEPHONE:** (210) 303-8033

**CITY OR TOWN:** Seguin

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78155

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Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas

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### Geographical Data

**Verbal Boundary Description:** 2.5 acres of land as defined in the Deed Record in volume 184, page 265, of Guadalupe County, Texas.

BEGINNING at the S. W. corner of the above mentioned tract;

THENCE south 89 degrees 45 feet east 156 feet to a stake;

THENCE north 1 degree 15 feet east 696 feet to a stake for the N. W. corner of the tract herein conveyed;

THENCE north 89 degrees 45 feet west 156 feet to a stake set in the east boundary line of a public road passing through the Sweet Home community and known as the Stein Mill road;

THENCE south 1 degree 15 feet west with the east line of said road 696 feet to the place of beginning, and containing 2 5/10 acres of land.

**Boundary Justification:** The boundaries include resources associated with the 1924 school building that retain their historic and architectural integrity, with the exception of the original teacher's home which is currently under separate private ownership..

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Section Photo Log Page 17

Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School  
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**Photo Log**

Current photographs taken by Charles Peveto, June 1997; original negatives on file at the Texas Historical Commission in Austin.

- Photo 1            Historic view of school under construction, c. 1924-25 school year  
camera facing east
- Photo 2            Historic view of school after completion, c. 1924-25 school year  
camera facing east
- Photo 3            Current view of school  
camera facing south east
- Photo 4            Oblique view of south and rear facades  
Camera facing northwest
- Photo 5            South side of building showing teeter totter  
Camera facing northwest
- Photo 6            Girl's outhouse  
camera facing east
- Photo 7            Inside girl's outhouse  
Camera facing east
- Photo 8            Original teacher's home  
Camera facing west

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural High School  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Rosenwald School Building Program in Texas MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Guadalupe

DATE RECEIVED: 10/19/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/98  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/19/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/03/98  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98001417

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 11.19.98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

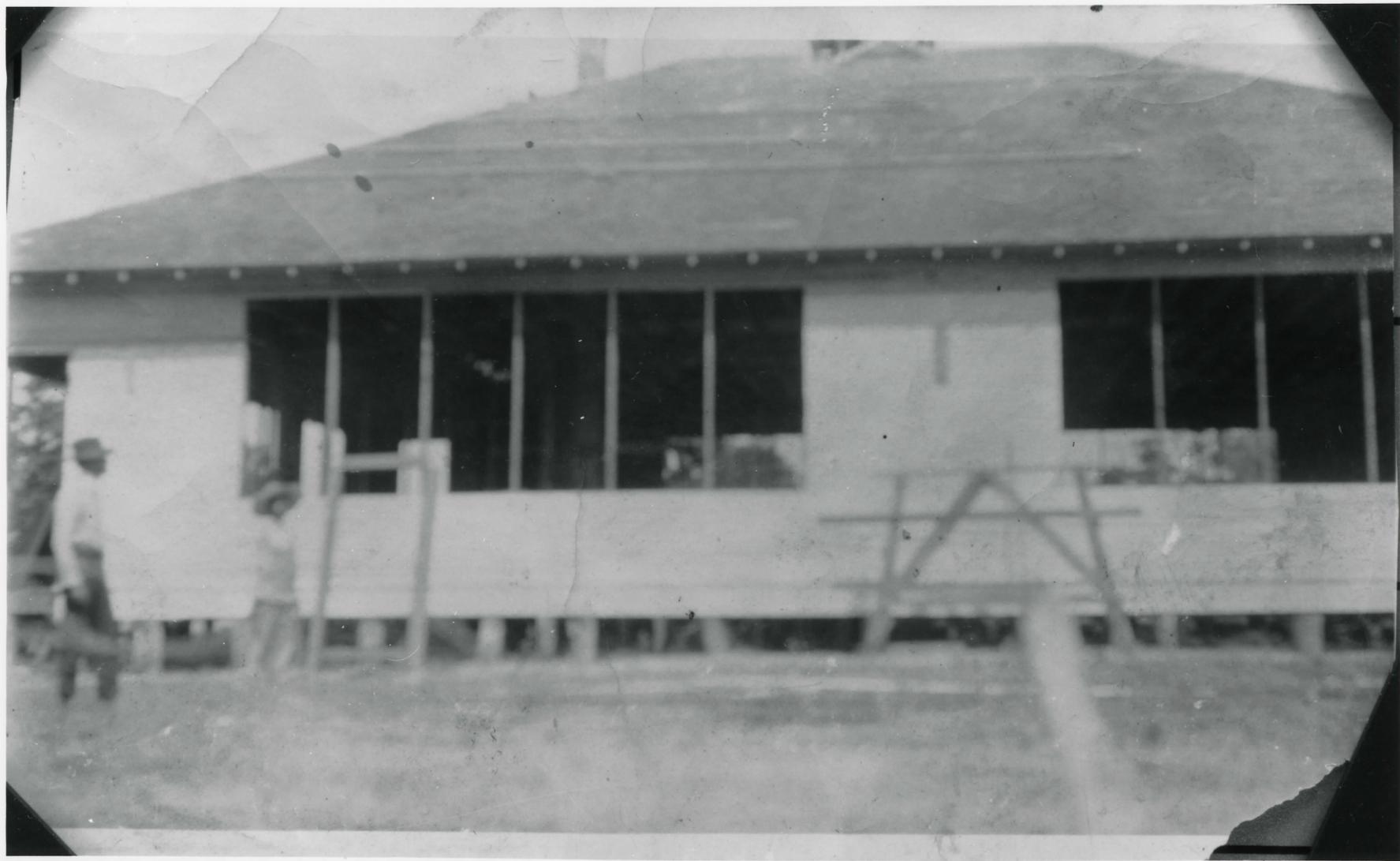
**Entered in the  
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

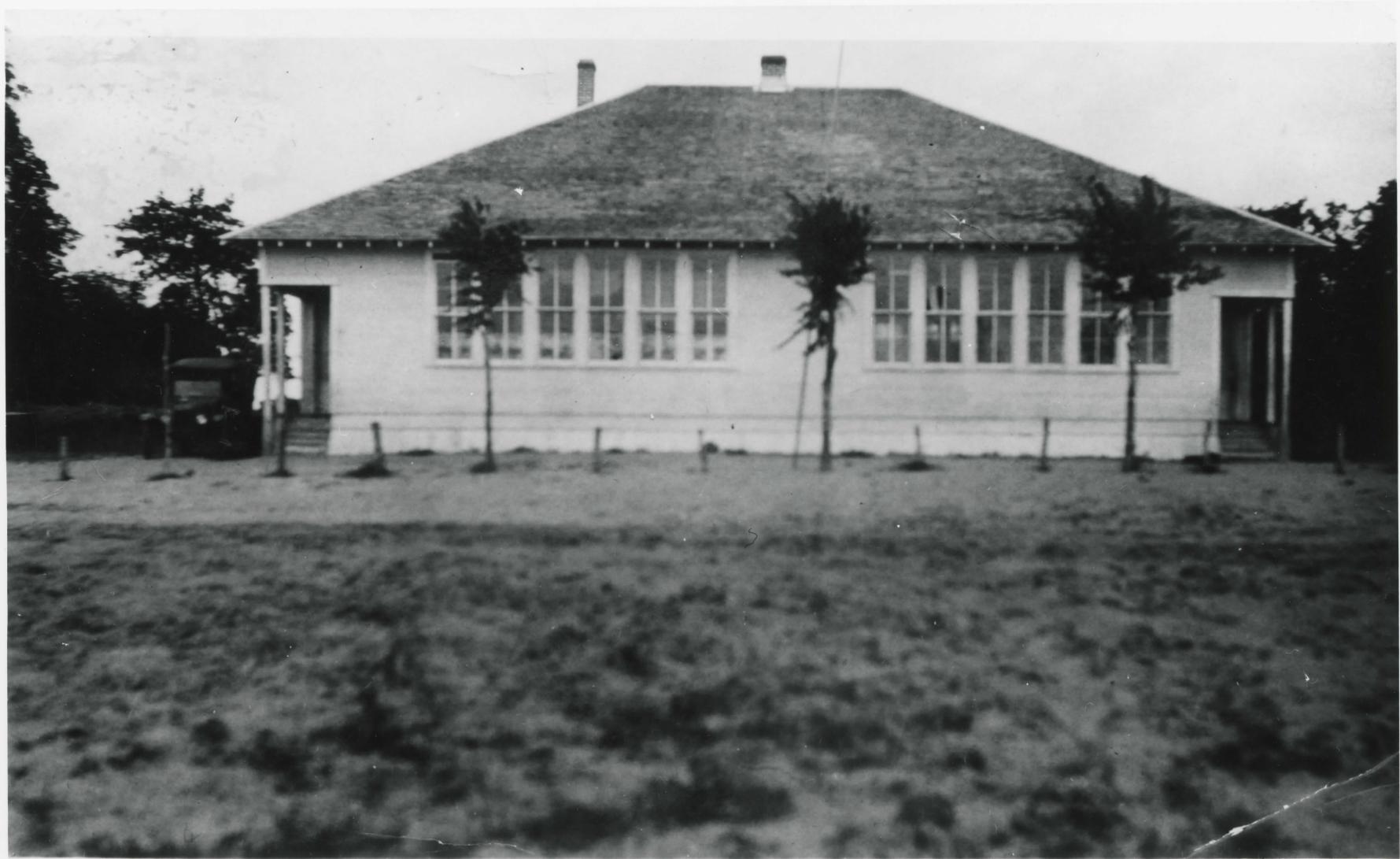
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL &  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. of SEGUIN ON SWEET HOME RD,  
VICINITY of SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 8



1008  
TU  
SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL &  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. of SEGUIN, ON SWEET HOME RD  
VICINITY of SEGUIN, GUDALUPE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 8



SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL &  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. of SEGUIN ON SWEET HOME RD.  
VICINITY of SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 8



SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL <sup>i</sup>,  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. of SEGUIN ON SWEET HOME RD.  
VICINITY of SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 8



SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL &  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. of SEGUIN ON SWEET HOME RD.  
VICINITY of SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 8



SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL &  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. OF SEGUIN ON SWEET HOME RD.  
VICINITY OF SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 8



SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL &  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. of SEGUIN ON SWEET HOME RD.  
VICINITY of SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS

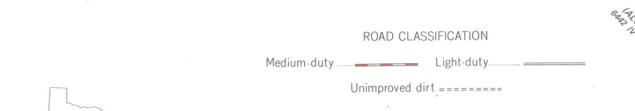
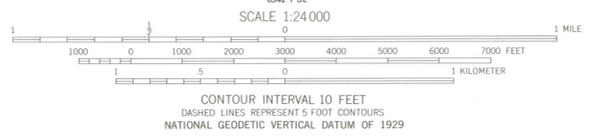
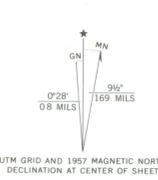
PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 8



SEGUIN HOME VOCATIONAL &  
AGRICULTURE SCHOOL  
10 MI. E. of SEGUIN ON SWEET HOME RD.  
VICINITY of SEGUIN, GUADALUPE CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 8



Maped by the Army Map Service  
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE  
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1956. Field check 1957  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,  
south central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS.  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION  
2998-144

NEW BERLIN, TEX.  
N2922 5-W9800/7.5  
1957

DMA 6342 1 NE-SERIES V882

3540 SWEET HOME ROAD  
SWEET HOME OCCASIONAL & AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL  
REQUIN GUADALUPE CO, TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: 14T 593240 / 3259260

(THOMAS SPRINGS)  
MAZ IV NW

LA VERNA SW  
546' SW