historic	Good Luck Schoolhouse (preferred)						
other	Glenn Dale Colored School						
2. Location							
street and number	7600 Northen Avenue						not for publication
city, town	Glenn Dale						vicinity
county	Prince George's						
3. Owner of	Property (give name	es and mailing	address	es of al	l owners)		
name	Glen and Ann Masters						
	6441 Fairbanks Street					telephone	
street and number							
street and number city, town	Hyattsville		state	MD		zip code	20784-3345
city, town	Hyattsville of Legal Description	on	state	MD		zip code	20784-3345
city, town 4. Location	-			MD	liber	zip code 26214 folio	

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District

_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District

- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- X Other: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Co	unt
district Xbuilding(s) structure siteobject	public X_private both	agriculture commerce/trade defense domestic education funerary government	Iandscape recreation/culture religion social transportation work in progress unknown	Contributing	Noncontributing <u>1</u> buildings <u>1</u> sites structure <u>0</u> objects <u>1</u> Total
		health careindustry	<u>X</u> vacant/not in use other:		ntributing Resources ed in the Inventory

7. Description

Condition

excellent	X deteriorated	
good	ruins	
fair	altered	

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Good Luck Schoolhouse is located at 7600 Northern Avenue in Glenn Dale, Maryland. This educational building, constructed in 1899, was adapted for use as a single-family dwelling c. 1938. The resource is sited on a level, grassy lot that features mature trees and shrubs. The property has no driveway presently. A tall wood fence extends along Northern Avenue, preventing vehicular access. This fence also extends along the southern boundary of the parcel. The ruins of a c. 1950 building are located in the southwest corner of the property.

SCHOOL

This one-story, three-bay wide, three-bay deep schoolhouse was constructed in 1899. The foundation of the building was not visible. The wood-frame structure was originally clad in German wood siding but has been reclad in German vinyl siding. The vinyl siding was attached directly to the wood siding.¹ The front-gable roof has overhanging eaves, cornice returns, raking wood cornice, and was covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration of the building consists of 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows set in square-edge wood surrounds with wood sills. An interior-end brick chimney with plain cap pierces the roof of the rear addition, which was added in the early twentieth century. An exterior-side, rock-faced, concrete-block chimney is located on the south addition, which was constructed c. 1915.

The façade (east elevation) is fenestrated by a single-leaf, paneled wood door flanked by two window openings. The façade also features a one-story, front-gabled porch. The porch has a knee-wall enclosed by vinyl siding while the remainder is screened. The porch's roof has the same pitch as the main block and shares similar details such as narrow overhanging eaves, cornice returns, and raking wood cornice. A wood screen door provides access to the porch.

The north (side) elevation is pierced by three window openings.

The west (rear) elevation features a one-story, full-width addition. Based on its form and materials, it is likely that this addition was constructed shortly after the schoolhouse was completed. Set on a solid poured concrete foundation, this structure has been reclad in German vinyl siding. The shed roof features an overhanging eave along the west elevation and is covered with asphalt shingles. The roofing material is in poor condition and is partially missing. A brick chimney with a plain cap rises from the interior of the addition. This chimney has a plain cap and does not rise higher than the ridge of the main block. Fenestration of this addition consists of a 6/6 window located in the south (side) elevation and north (side) elevation. The west (rear) elevation is pierced by a 6/6 window in the northernmost bay and a small, jalousie window in the southernmost bay. All of the window openings have the same square-edge, vinyl-clad surrounds found on the main block.

The south (side) elevation of the main block is fenestrated by a window located in the easternmost bay. The remainder of the side elevation has been covered by an addition. This one-story, one-bay wide, four-bay deep addition was constructed c. 1915. The solid concrete-block foundation supports the wood-frame addition. The addition is clad in German vinyl siding with vinyl corner board. The roof is capped by a half-hip roof covered

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with asphalt shingles. Much of the roofing material is no longer extant. Additionally, the small vinyl fascia has become detached from the addition, exposing the framing members. An exterior-side, rock-faced, concreteblock chimney pierces the overhanging eave on the south elevation. Fenestration of the addition consists of a 6/6 window on the façade. The side elevation contains paired 6/6 windows, a ribbon of three jalousie windows, as single jalousie window, and a single-leaf, paneled wood-door with four lights. The door opening is located in the southernmost bay and is in poor condition. The west (rear) elevation of the addition is fenestrated by a ribbon of three jalousie windows.

<u>Ruin</u>

This ruin is located in the southwest corner of the property. Based on its materials, it appears that this building was constructed c. 1950. This one-story, one-room, concrete-block structure had unfinished exterior and interior walls. The utilitarian construction of this building suggests that it was probably a garage or workshop. The flat roof has collapsed completely. The roof is covered with asphalt sheets and features two stovepipes. The south (side) elevation is pierced by a window opening.

INTEGRITY

The Good Luck Schoolhouse maintains a low level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The building is poor condition. The original German wood siding has been covered with vinyl siding. Although the original wood-sash windows remain, this building has deteriorated to a point that it is uninhabitable. Further, additions have been constructed on the rear of the structure, altering the original plan indicative of turn-of-the-twentieth-century schools. The Good Luck Schoolhouse has lost its integrity of setting, feeling, and association as the building is vacant and no longer serves as a school. It was rehabilitated to serve as a single-family dwelling c. 1938. The building maintains its integrity of location.

The ruin has lost its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship based on its deteriorated condition. The resource has no integrity of feeling, setting, and association. However, the ruin does maintain its integrity of location.

Overall, the Good Luck Schoolhouse presents a low level of integrity.

¹ A hole in the vinyl siding reveals the German wood siding underneath.

8. Signific	ance			Inventory No. PG: 70-087
Period	Areas of Significance	Check and	l justify below	
1600-1699 1700-1799 X1800-1899 1900-1999 2000-	 agriculture archeology architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation 	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	 health/medicine industry invention landscape archited law literature maritime history military 	science social history
Specific dates	c. 1899		Architect/Builder ເ	unknown
Construction da	ates 1899, 1907, 1935, c.	1938		
Evaluation for:				
	National Register		_Maryland Register	not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Good Luck Schoolhouse, constructed c. 1899, is one of the oldest extant schoolhouses in Prince George's County. Constructed for African-American students, the school was originally designated as Colored School #2 in District #14; it was also known as the Glenn Dale Colored School. This one-room schoolhouse is an example of vernacular educational architecture dating from the turn of the twentieth century. The school served the Glenn Dale (later known as Brookland) community until it was deemed obsolete in 1935 following the construction of two nearby Rosenwald schools. The school was rehabilitated to serve as a single-family dwelling c. 1938; it is currently vacant. The Good Luck Schoolhouse does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance as one of the oldest, extant, African-American schoolhouses in the county due to deterioration, change in use, and alterations/additions.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Good Luck Schoolhouse is located in the unincorporated community of Glenn Dale. Located in western Prince George's County, Glenn Dale was platted in 1871 (as Glennville) by John Glenn and Edmund B. Duvall soon after the arrival of the Washington Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This branch provided service from Washington, D.C. to Huntington City, Maryland, later known as Bowie. This branch became the main line into Washington, and as such, Glenn Dale was established as a railroad community.² Amtrak Passenger trains now utilize the Washington Branch. The train station at Lanham provided the impetus for the growth of numerous small neighborhoods established in the area at the turn of the twentieth century.

In 1899, when the school was constructed, much of the land north of Glenn Dale was owned by Shadrack Beall, who farmed many acres of land in the area.³ In 1879, Beall sold 12.5 acres to an African-American farmer, Elias Harrison.⁴ Harrison was associated with a small African-American farming community that developed just north of Glenn Dale during the late nineteenth century. This area came to be known as Brookland.⁵ This small community that subsequently developed supported a meeting hall, which was called the Good Samaritan Lodge, and Dorsey Chapel, a Methodist Episcopal Church located east of the Good Luck Schoolhouse. In 1899, this

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growing African-American community saw the need for a school to instruct their young children. Thus, in 1899, Harrison deeded one-half acre to the Board of County School Commissioners for the purpose of establishing a school.⁶

The new schoolhouse was originally known as #2-14C (Colored School #2 in District #14), but commonly referred to as the Good Luck Colored School or the Glenn Dale Colored School. This nomenclature developed as the school was located equidistant from the railroad village of Glenn Dale and the rural village of Good Luck.⁷ The original schoolhouse consisted of only the main block. The side and rear additions were not added until the early twentieth century.

In 1907, the Good Luck Schoolhouse was damaged by fire. It was decided that the school was a valuable asset to its community and warranted reconstruction. Repairs took two years to complete; it is not known where the displaced children were schooled during this period. It is possible that the rear addition was added at this time and the side addition shortly thereafter. Prince George's County Public School files include the accounts of the condition of the school in the early twentieth century. The wood-frame building was described as approximately 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The single-room school had about 20 desks and could accommodate up to 48 pupils. The nearest water source was about a quarter mile away, but two privies were on site. The location of the privies is unknown as they are non-extant.⁸

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Good Luck Schoolhouse became overcrowded and the building was notably deteriorating. In 1922, two Rosenwald schools were constructed in the nearby communities of Fletchertown and Duckettsville to ease the burden placed on the school. As a result, attendance at the Good Luck Schoolhouse gradually declined. Poor grades and an attendance of only eight children forced the closure of the Good Luck Schoolhouse in 1935. The Board of Education transferred the students to the Normal School in Bowie.

In 1938, the Board of Education conveyed the property to Esther Kolbe.⁹ Kolbe was a white woman whose family farmed land on the outskirts of Glenn Dale.¹⁰ The following year Kolbe conveyed the property back to the Board of Education.¹¹ It is probable that Kolbe did not live in the schoolhouse as she only owned the property for a short period of time.

In 1939, the property was conveyed to Oscar T. and Delia E. Banner.¹² Banner is responsible for adapting the Good Luck Schoolhouse for residential use. Banner, born in 1879, was a federal government employee, working as a blueprint gallery foreman.¹³ It is not likely that Banner resided in the building as he and his wife lived with their three nieces and nephews as well as an uncle. The modest size of the former school, despite the two small additions, would have been too limiting for a family of six.

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In 1945, the Banner family conveyed the property to Calvin P. and Eleanor E. O'Neal.¹⁴ The following year in 1946, the O'Neals sold the property to Ralph O'Neal and his wife, Thelma.¹⁵ No information related to any of the O'Neals could be located. In 1949, following a defaulted mortgage, the property was sold at public auction to the Prince George's Bank and Trust Company. The property was quickly resold in March 1949 to Ralph E. and Elgarda J. Stark.¹⁶ No information related to the Stark family could be located.

The Good Luck Schoolhouse and associated one-half-acre lot has been conveyed and bequeathed numerous times since it was sold by the Stark family in 1950. It is likely that the former school was utilized as a primary residence by its owners, as a front porch has been added and the one-room schoolhouse divided into smaller individual rooms. The property is currently owned by Glen and Ann Marie Masters, who purchased it in 2006. The building has not been occupied for many years, as evidenced by its poor condition.

² Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Planning Department, *Historic Contexts in Prince George's County* (1991), 43.

³ Susan G. Pearl, "Historical Information on the Glenn Dale/Good Luck "Colored" School (#2-14C), Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, June 2006.

⁴ Shadrack Beall to Elias Harrison, Prince George's County Land Records, ATB 1:559.

⁵ Susan G. Pearl, "Historical Information on the Glenn Dale/Good Luck "Colored" School (#2-14C), Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, June 2006.

⁶ Elias Harrison to the Board of County School Commissioners, Prince George's County Land Records, JB 6:19.

⁷ Susan G. Pearl, "Historical Information on the Glenn Dale/Good Luck "Colored" School (#2-14C), Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, June 2006.

⁸ Susan G. Pearl, "Historical Information on the Glenn Dale/Good Luck "Colored" School (#2-14C), Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, June 2006.

⁹ Board of Education to Esther Kolbe, Prince George's County Land Records, 514:81.

¹⁰ Susan G. Pearl, "Historical Information on the Glenn Dale/Good Luck "Colored" School (#2-14C), Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, June 2006.

¹¹ Esther Kolbe to The Board of Education of Prince George's County, Prince George's County Land Records, 535:67.

¹² The Board of Education of Prince George's County to Oscar and Delia Banner, Prince George's County Land Records, 529:368.

¹³ 1930 U.S. Federal Census, Bowie, Prince George's, Maryland, Series 878, Page 6B, Enumeration District 30, Image 98.0, Oscar T. Banner.

¹⁴ Oscar and Delia Banner to Calvin and Eleanor O'Neal, Prince George's County Land Records, 786:55.

¹⁵ Calvin P. O'Neal and Eleanor E. O'Neal to Ralph O'Neal and Thelma M. O'Neal, Prince George's County Land Records, 885:237.

¹⁶ Prince George's Bank and Trust Company to Ralph and Elgarda Stark, Prince George's County Land Records, 1105:86.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1930 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule). Online: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Subscription database. Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC. http://www.ancestry.com.

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department, *Historic Sites and Districts Plan*, 1992.

Pearl, Susan G. "Historical Information on the Glenn Dale/Good Luck "Colored" School (#2-14C), Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, June 2006.

Prince George's County Land Records.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	0.50	
Acreage of historical setting	0.50	
Quadrangle name	Lanham	Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
-		

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Good Luck Schoolhouse is located in Glenn Dale on a 0.50-acre parcel. Northern Avenue borders the property to the east, marked by a tall wood fence. The northern boundary of the parcel loosely follows a stand of mature hardwood trees. The southern boundary extends along a tall wood fence. The western boundary follows a small streambed. The Good Luck Schoolhouse has been associated with Parcel 16 as noted on Tax Map 36 since its construction in 1899.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paul Weishar and Maria Dayton/Architectural Historians			
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc. for M-NCPPC	date	March 2009	
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, NW	telephone	(202) 393-1199	
city or town	Washington	state	DC	

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Department of Planning 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600

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Inventory No. PG: 70-087

<u>CHAIN OF TITLE</u> PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY LAND RECORDS

Deed ATB 1:559 October 24, 1879	Shadrack Beall to Elias Harrison.
Deed JB 6:19 May 26, 1899	Elias Harrison to the Board of County School Commissioners. (0.5 acres)
Deed 514:81 November 1938	Board of Education (replaced the Board of County School Commissioners) to Esther Kolbe.
Deed 535:67 April 1, 1939	Esther Kolbe to The Board of Education of Prince George's County.
Deed 529:368 April 1939	The Board of Education of Prince George's County to Oscar T. Banner and Delia Banner.
Deed 786:55 January 10, 1945	Oscar T. Banner and Delia E. Banner to Calvin P. O'Neal and Eleanor E. O'Neal.
Deed 885:237 November 20, 1946	Calvin P. O'Neal and Eleanor E. O'Neal to Ralph O'Neal and Thelma M. O'Neal.
Mortgage 853:388 November 20, 1946	Ralph O'Neal and Thelma M. O'Neal to the Prince George's County Bank and Trust Company.
Deed 1105:83 February 16, 1949	W. Carroll Beatty, Assignee, sold at public auction to Prince George's Bank and Trust Company.

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Deed 1105:86 March 2, 1949	Prince George's Bank and Trust Company to Ralph E. Stark and Elgarda J. Stark.
Deed 1307:406 December 9, 1950	Ralph E. Stark and Elgarda J. Stark to Joseph C. Todt and Ruby V. Todt.
Deed 1328:307 February 10, 1951	Joseph C. Todt and Ruby V. Todt to Frances V. Keeter.
Deed 1768:63 September 3, 1954	Frances Keeter Ricker and Sumner F. Ricker to Kenneth E. Ranson and George H. Keighley.
Deed 2062:449 December 19, 1956	Kenneth E. Ranson and George H. Keighley to Ruth H. Flourney and Russell L. Higbee.
Deed 3924:826 January 15, 1971	Ruth H. Flournoy to The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. (Trustee under a revocable trust agreement between said bank and Ruth H. Flourney)
Deed 7968:137 May 21, 1991	William Crabson, (employee of the Salvation Army acting as Personal Representative of the Estate of Ruth M. Flournoy who died September 18, 1990) to Joseph T. Androsko.
Deed 17264:280 October 24, 2002	Joseph T. Androsko to Frederick Kearney and Antoinette Kearney.
Deed 22152:619 March 31, 2005	Frederick Kearney and Antoinette Kearney to Julio Umana and Rosalina Umana.

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Deed 26214:276 August 10, 2006 Julio Umana and Rosalina Umana to Glen Masters and Ann Marie Masters.

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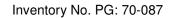




Photo: Good Luck Schoolhouse, c. 1899, Glenn Dale, view of the façade (east elevation), looking southwest. (February 2009)

Good Luck Schoolhouse Continuation Sheet

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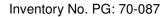




Photo: Good Luck Schoolhouse, c. 1899, Glenn Dale, view of the façade (east elevation), looking northwest. (February 2009)

Good Luck Schoolhouse Continuation Sheet

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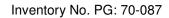




Photo: Good Luck Schoolhouse, c. 1899, Glenn Dale, view of the west (rear) elevation, looking northeast. (February 2009)

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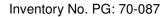




Photo: Good Luck Schoolhouse, c. 1899, Glenn Dale, view of the west (rear) elevation, looking southeast. (February 2009)

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Photo: Ruin, c. 1950, Glenn Dale, looking west. (February 2009)