

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED

SEP 5 1991

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

Name of Property

Historic name: Woodland Neighborhood; Scarboro Neighborhood

Other name/site number: Woodland-Scarboro Historic District (preferred)

Location

Street & number: Bounded by Rutgers, Lafayette, Benedict, Wilburforce & Illinois

not for publication: N/A

City/town: Oak Ridge

vicinity: N/A

State: TN county: Anderson

code: 001

zip code: 37830

Classification

Ownership of Property: Private/Public-Local

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>622</u>	<u>294</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>622</u>	<u>294</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources
Oak Ridge

Description

Architectural Classification:

Other: see text

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Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation Concrete roof Asphalt
walls Concrete other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : G

Areas of Significance: Community Planning and Development
Architecture
Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period(s) of Significance: 1942-1959

Significant Dates : 1949, 1959

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill
Stone and Webster Engineering Firm

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

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See continuation sheet.

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
Other state agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other -- Specify Repository: _____

Geographical Data

acreage of Property: approximately 700 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>16</u>	<u>746320</u>	<u>3986730</u>	B	<u>16</u>	<u>748280</u>	<u>3989550</u>
C	<u>16</u>	<u>749100</u>	<u>3987930</u>	D	<u>16</u>	<u>746520</u>	<u>3986040</u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: X See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: X See continuation sheet.

Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy

Organization: Thomason and Associates Date: 4/5/91

Address & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: (615)383-0227

City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

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SOM's Master Plan for the community was commissioned by the Atomic Energy Commission and published in 1948. It evaluated existing housing conditions and made recommendations for the construction of new family units. The neighborhoods of Woodland and Scarboro were designed by SOM and included in the firm's Master Plan. Under the direction of AEC, thousands of new units were constructed in Woodland, Scarboro, and throughout the city to alleviate an acute housing shortage. Woodland and Scarboro were constructed in 1949 and opened to occupants in 1950. The neighborhoods were built quickly and efficiently. The neighborhoods were joined as a district by a narrow strip of property that lies approximately mid-way between the two. Occupying this property is the original wartime "Colored Hutment Area" Health Department. The neighborhoods were combined into a single district because they were designed and constructed with similar ideals and goals in mind. Both were built to alleviate the post-war housing shortage created by the removal of several thousands of dilapidated houses.

The same house types were constructed in both neighborhoods, and the same design principles applied in both areas. SOM designed ten different house types, five apartment types, and one dormitory style to be constructed in Scarboro. The houses were small, constructed of frame or concrete block and were sited on small lots that allowed for a high concentration of buildings (see cover form). Outbuildings were not constructed in the neighborhoods until after the houses were released for sale to private owners in 1956.

Woodland and Scarboro are located south of the Oak Ridge Turnpike, in the areas that served as trailer camps and hutment areas during the war. Like the neighborhoods in the original townsite (separately nominated as the Oak Ridge Historic District), Woodland and Scarboro are characterized by curved streets that respect the topography and are named alphabetically. Scarboro is the smaller of the two neighborhoods and has a simpler plan than the larger and somewhat more complex Woodland neighborhood. The houses in both neighborhoods are characterized by simple plans and an absence of exterior decoration. They are constructed of either concrete block or frame, and many have flat rolled roofing. Woodland has more single family models, whereas Scarboro is dominated by duplexes.

When residents were permitted to purchase their houses beginning in 1956, they began to make alterations to them immediately. A common alteration in Woodland has been the addition of a gable roof form in cases where the original roof was flat. The most common alteration to the houses in Scarboro has been the conversion of duplexes to single family homes. Since these houses are forty years old, it is expected that all original roofing material has been replaced because nearly all houses have asphalt or composition shingles. Modern development in Woodland has been limited because it is bounded on all sides by major city streets. The district boundary in Woodland, therefore, follows the original boundary of the neighborhood. Real estate development in Scarboro has been more common because the neighborhood is separated from the city and therefore has more room to spread. There has been no cause for the removal of any of the houses in Woodland or Scarboro as they were intended to be permanent structures and not expected to wear out like many of the wartime houses did. It is not known how

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Many houses of each type were constructed. It is estimated that about nine-hundred houses were constructed in the two neighborhoods, and 885 were surveyed in addition to thirty-one non-contributing infill buildings). About seventy percent of the 885 are contributing resources. The descriptions below are of original features and common major alterations. Original numbers are given when known.

1. House Types

Models 15 and 16 are similar in design and appearance. They are one-story, concrete block, rectangular plan, single family dwellings with concrete block load-bearing walls on a concrete slab foundation. The flat roof was originally made of composition materials over wood sheathing on wood rafters. The roof extended over the entrance to form a porch supported by metal poles. Windows have metal frame sashes. Each unit was originally heated by radiant heat from the floor through a thermostatically controlled oil furnace. The living room is located in the front of the house, adjacent to the kitchen and utility room. Two bedrooms are located in the back. The units are approximately 24' wide by 32' deep, with a net area of 805 square feet. 184 Model 15 and Model 16 units are contributing, out of 288 models that were surveyed.

Model 17 is a one-story, concrete block, single family dwelling with concrete block load-bearing walls with block exteriors on a concrete slab foundation. The flat roof was originally composition roofing material over wood sheathing on wood rafters. The roof of this house type has been altered on a majority of the houses and several have gable roofs with asphalt shingles. Model 17 is similar in plan to Model 15 but includes a third bedroom located between the utility room and back bedroom. The dimensions are 24' by 40', with 987 square feet of space. One-hundred Model 17's were surveyed in the district, and fifty one are contributing.

Model 18 is also a one-story, concrete block, single family dwelling with concrete block load-bearing walls with block exteriors on a concrete slab foundation and an irregular plan. Model 18 is the largest of the flat-roofed models, with 1018 square feet. The house has two wings set at right angles to one another. The front wing consists of the utility room, kitchen and living room. A foyer connects the living room to a hallway in the rear wing, which consists of three bedrooms and a bath. A rear porch is located in the ell. Fifty-two of the ninety-seven models surveyed are contributing.

Model 19 is a one-story frame, rectangular plan, single family dwelling on a concrete block foundation with a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The walls are clad with wood siding. Interior partitions and ceilings are of wallboard and the unit was heated by a coal-fired hot air furnace. Each unit contains a combination living-dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, bath and utility room. Each house is slightly more than 24' by 36' with a net area of 904 square feet. The plan is almost identical to that of Model 17. The primary entrance opens into the living room and there is a secondary entrance into the utility room. Only sixty-nine models were surveyed, with fifty-one on those contributing.

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Model 20 is a one-story, two family, frame unit on a concrete block foundation. The roof is hipped with asphalt shingles and exterior walls are clad with asphalt or asbestos shingles. Two central interior chimneys are located at the crest of the roof. Partitions and ceilings are of wallboard and each unit was originally heated with a coal-fired circulating space heater. Each unit contains a living-dining room, kitchen, bath and utility room, with two bedrooms in the rear, and had a net area of 696 square feet. Forty-two of the forty-six models that were found are contributing.

Model 21 is a one-story concrete block, two family dwelling unit on a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are of concrete block and interior partitions are wallboard. It is 24 feet wide by 72 feet deep, and each unit holds an area of 896 square feet. Each unit contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, utility room, three bedrooms and a bath. The plan is similar to Model 20, with a third bedroom adjacent to the living room. Forty-six out of forty-nine models are contributing.

Model 22 is a one-story, single family frame dwelling on a concrete block foundation with a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Interior partitions and ceilings are of wallboard and painted wood and floors are asphalt tile over wood sub-floor. Each house has a net area of 1073 square feet containing a living-dining room, four bedrooms, kitchen bath and utility room. There is a primary entrance which opens into the living room, and a secondary entrance which leads into the utility room. Sixty-nine models were found, fifty-nine of which are contributing.

Models 23 and 24 are identical in plan. Each is a one-story, two-family frame unit with asbestos or cedar shingle exterior surface. Model 23 has a hipped roof and Model 24 has a gable roof. They have wallboard partitions and hardwood floors over sub-flooring. Each family unit consists of a living-dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and utility room. The models were built with two primary entrances with metal frame doors. Windows are metal frame sash. The entire structure measures 24' by 48', and each unit has an area of 576 square feet. Both models were built in Scarboro. 113 contributing models were found out of 143 surveyed.

Several apartment types were also constructed in the Woodland area between Rogers Avenue and North Purdue Avenue. Models 25 and 26 are identical three-story brick structures on concrete block foundations and gable roofs. Each apartment unit consists of a living-dining room, one bedroom, kitchen and bath. The units in Model 25 have 584 square feet and those in Model 26 have 530 square feet. There were originally twenty-three apartment buildings built according to these plans. Only ten remain, and all are in good condition and are contributing.

Model 27 is a two story brick structure on a concrete block foundation. The building is divided into four sections which are separated by metal staircases. The exterior of each unit has one paired metal sash window and a single one-

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ver-one window. The facade is composed of six units. Interior walls are finished with gypsum board and ceilings with plaster. Each apartment has a living-dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms divided by a bath, with a net area of 782 square feet. Only three buildings were built housing a total of forty units, and all three remain in good condition today and are therefore contributing.

Model 28 was a two story brick building on a concrete block foundation with a flat built-up, roof. Interior partitions were concrete block covered with gypsum board. The ceilings were covered with plaster and the floors were covered with asphalt tile. Steam heat is provided by a central plant. Each unit contains a living-dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen and bath. There were 28 buildings built, but none remain standing.

The Model 30 row house apartment is also no longer extant. The apartment building was a two story brick row house on a brick foundation and with a gabled roof. Each two-story unit consisted of a living-dining room, kitchen and utility room on the first floor with three bedrooms and a bath on the second floor. The net area of each apartment was 1124 square feet. These units were demolished prior to the construction of the new Manhattan Place Shopping Center.

. Schools and Public Buildings

Woodland Elementary School is the only school in the district that was constructed between 1947 - 1959. It has undergone several renovations, however, that render it non-contributing. Gamble Valley School was built during the war at the Gamble Valley Trailer Camps. Scarborough was served by the school in the 1950s until the Oak Ridge school system was integrated in 1955-1956. The school was torn down in the 1950s or 1960s. There are therefore no contributing schools within the Woodland-Scarboro Historic District.

The building presently occupied by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) at 456 South Illinois Avenue was originally constructed during the war to serve as the "Colored Hutment Area" Health Department. The "Colored Hutment Area" was located at the site of present-day Woodland neighborhood and serves as a modern day bridge between Woodland and Scarborough. It is a one-story H-plan building of frame construction on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has three monitor vents evenly spaced at the crest. There is a three bay Neoclassical porch on the main (W) facade. The detailing was probably added in the late 1940s or 1950s. There are two original four-light glass and wood doors in the main facade. The entrance door in the central bay, however, is ca. 1980 single-light glass and metal door. Original six-over-six wood sash windows have been replaced by six-over-six metal sash windows. There is an original one-story frame outbuilding situated west of the main structure. It appears to be a garage of some sort and retains its original paneled wood and glass doors as well as an original light fixture. It has a shed roof of asphalt shingles and retains its original wood siding on three sides; the main (E) facade has been covered with aluminum siding. There is one modern corrugated metal outbuilding and two trailers that are located behind the

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ain building. The building was designed and constructed by Stone and Webster
ngineering Corporation.

. Churches

and was set aside in both neighborhoods for the construction of churches and
veral were constructed. The church constructed in Scarboro took several years
o construct and was not completed until the 1960s. Grace Lutheran Church is a
able-front colonial revival brick church that was built in Woodland, however,
t has been extensively altered and is therefore non-contributing. Other churches
n Woodland were constructed in the 1960s and 1980s and are non-contributing.

. Commercial buildings

ike the neighborhoods in the cemesto area, Woodland and Scarboro were both
onstructed with small commercial areas. These commercial centers have been
xtensively altered, however, and retain few original architectural
aracteristics. The Scarboro district was destroyed by fire and replaced by a
odern structure. Most post-war commercial development occurred along the Oak
idge Turnpike and South Illinois Avenue as these were the only streets with land
available for commercial development. These commercial areas are not located
ithin the boundaries of the district and have always been distinct from both
ighborhoods.

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The Woodland-Scarboro Historic District is significant within the context of Oak Ridge's role as one of the first "atomic cities". The district contains two neighborhoods that were constructed according to the guidelines established in SOM's Master Plan for the City of Oak Ridge and is therefore meets National Register criterion C for significance. The district is also eligible for listing under criteria consideration G, as it has achieved its significance within the last fifty years. The district is also significant in the area of black history and is eligible under criterion A because it reflects the "separate but equal" policies of the federal government concerning racial segregation.

SOM had designed Oak Ridge as a temporary townsite that was to last only for the duration of the war. The Atomic Energy Commission was created in 1947 when Congress announced that peacetime operations would continue at the Oak Ridge facilities. Woodland and Scarboro represent the post-war establishment of Oak Ridge as a permanent city. Wartime housing construction had not even ceased before new and permanent neighborhoods were planned to replace the trailers, apartments, and dilapidated TVA flattops. The one- and two-family houses in these two new neighborhoods were built according to ten SOM designs. Like their war-time predecessors, they were designed to be energy and space efficient. The neighborhoods themselves were also designed efficiently with the houses placed at varied setbacks and at angles to each other in order to give an illusion of privacy to the residents of the densely-populated neighborhoods.

Post-war AEC policies reflected standing war-time policies that forbade racial discrimination on all defense projects (FDR's Executive Order 8802, 1941). However, it was also government policy to respect and obey local laws, which in Tennessee included segregation laws. The post-war district is significant because it reflects a change in attitude by the federal government towards racial discrimination and, more importantly in the implementation of these laws. While still housed in separate facilities, black workers in Oak Ridge were given a louder voice in housing issues. Before building Scarboro, AEC consulted black community leaders about the location of the new neighborhood. Rejecting an East Village location, they chose Gamble Valley. The city followed separate but equal segregation policies by providing the black community with housing in Scarboro that was nearly identical to that in the white neighborhood of Woodland. Nearly identical because it is significant that the majority of the houses in Scarboro are duplexes, whereas the majority of Woodland houses are single-family homes. Blacks were given a freer voice in Oak Ridge because the city was a defense installation under federal control and was therefore compelled not to discriminate. The old Scarboro School on Bethel Valley Road served as the high school for Scarboro neighborhood residents and was the first and only high school for black students in Anderson County. Again, because it was under federal jurisdiction, Oak Ridge became the first school system in the state of Tennessee, and one of the first in the deep South, to integrate in 1956.

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It is significant that Scarboro was constructed especially for the black community. That Scarboro included separate schools and a separate commercial area is evidence of this country's position concerning non-whites. Constructing separate facilities was seen as progressive at the time, however, in comparison to other Southern communities because the city planners (SOM) were providing comparatively "more equal" facilities for Oak Ridge blacks than those found in most unplanned communities. Black leaders were permitted to choose the location of the neighborhood, instead of having it assigned to them. The neighborhood has remained a predominantly middle-class black neighborhood since its inception.

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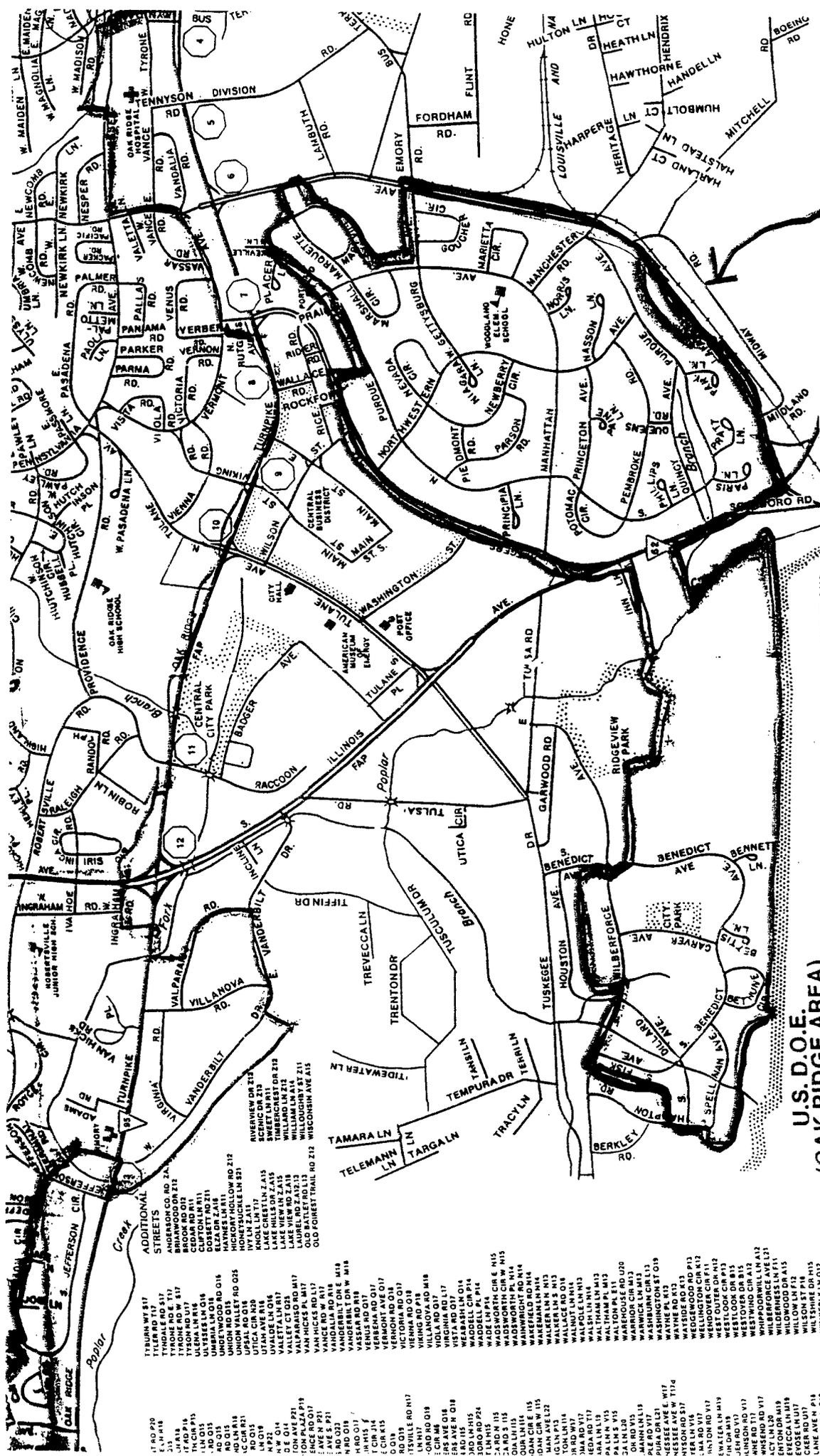
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Verbal Boundary Description: The district boundary is shown as the solid line on the accompanying property map of the City of Oak Ridge. Map scale is 1":800'. The boundary of the district is defined on the north by properties along Wilberforce Avenue and Purdue Avenue, on the east by properties west of Lafayette Avenue, on the south by properties west of Lafayette Avenue and south of Benedict Avenue, and on the west by properties along Hampton Road.

Boundary Justification: The Woodland-Scarboro Historic District includes two neighborhoods south of the Oak Ridge Turnpike that were designed by SOM under the direction of AEC to alleviate post-war housing shortages in Oak Ridge. The boundaries of the district follow the boundaries of the original neighborhoods. The neighborhoods are joined across South Illinois Avenue by the original wartime colored Hutment Area Health Department building. The Health Department Building is surrounded on two sides by new development, with recreational facilities and open lands to the rear (west) of the building. The two neighborhoods were joined as one district because they have been architecturally and historically associated with one another.



WOODLAND-SUGARBORO H.I.
IN OAK RIDGE, TN

**U.S.D.O.E.
(OAK RIDGE AREA)**
THERE ARE 13 TRAFFIC LIGHTS, EACH ONE NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY TO GIVE EASY DIRECTIONS

- ADDITIONAL STREETS**
- 17 RD 200
 - 18 RD 118
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