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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name W.E.B. DuBois School

other names/site number Wake Forest Graded School (Colored), Wake Forest Colored High School, Wake Forest-Rolesville Middle School

2. Location

street & number 536 Franklin Street n/a not for publication

city or town Wake Forest n/a vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27587

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. King 7-14-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Patterson Clavin Date of Action 10/5/93

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
"Historic and Architectural Resources of
Wake County, NC (ca. 1770-1941)"

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)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof METAL/Tin SYNTHETICS/Asphalt
other WOOD
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

- 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 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.
- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1926-1943

Significant Dates

1926

1939

1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Simpson, Frank B.

Ervin-West Construction Company

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

W.E.B. DuBois School
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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7	2	5	3	0	0
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3	9	8	4	9	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth P. Thomas, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date March 31, 1993

street & number 2200 Lash Avenue telephone 919-881-0362

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Wake County Public Schools

street & number 3600 Wake Forest Road telephone 919-850-1600

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27609

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

The historic core of the W.E.B. DuBois School campus stands on approximately four acres at the intersection of Cedar and Franklin streets in a residential section of Wake Forest. A paved driveway leads into the parking lot on the school's front grounds. The 1926 elementary school building and the 1939 high school building, with its modern addition, face this lot; all other resources are located behind these two main buildings. The campus is shaded by oak trees, magnolias, hollies and other miscellaneous plant materials. The contributing resources consist of three one-story brick buildings constructed in 1926, 1939, and 1942. Non-contributing resources include three modern classroom buildings; two are attached by covered walks to the rear of the elementary school building; the other is attached by a short covered walk to the south end of the high school building.

1. **Elementary Building 1926 (Contributing):** The 1926 elementary school building is a side-gabled rectangular, one-story block that is seven bays wide with a one-story rear ell. The main block is red brick veneered and is covered with an asphalt shingled roof. Concrete steps lead to the central pedimented portico which shelters modern double doors flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a twelve-light transom. Flanking the doors are two small multi-paned windows set high on the front wall. Four square wooden columns set on solid brick piers support the narrow-board-clad portico gable. Flanking the portico are three large window bays, each consisting of six windows with nine-over-nine double-hung sash in wooden surrounds. All the windows have been boarded over with plywood sheets since 1990.

Both gable ends of the main block are three bays wide, with central double doors flanked by windows. The rear elevation, also with windows boarded, features an original one-story brick projecting ell which housed the auditorium. A modern one-story brick addition has extended the ell, and metal canopies supported by metal poles cover the walkways which connect the elementary building to modern classroom buildings.

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

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The interior of the elementary building retains the basic plan, spatial arrangements and many of the simple finishes of the original structure. The entrance vestibule, featuring a four foot high wainscot, leads to a hall which runs lengthwise of the entire structure. Flanking the hall on both sides are seven classrooms, the office and library, and the entrance to the former auditorium. Five-panel doors, narrow board ceilings, and simple trim moldings appear in some of the classrooms. Each classroom also features an original cloakroom area. A few of the original six-light interior transoms over the classroom doors remain visible; others have been boarded over. All of the oversized nine-over-nine wooden sash windows remain intact behind the exterior plywood sheeting. Modern synthetic panelling in portions of the main hall, linoleum tile floors, and dropped ceilings are among the modern alterations which have been made to the original character of the school building.

The interior of the former auditorium ell has undergone extensive changes. Converted into a cafeteria during the 1950s, the original opera seats, the stage, and the dressing rooms were removed. A modern kitchen, open to the rest of the room, occupies the former stage area. Linoleum tile covers the floor; the ceiling has been dropped. The original nine-over-nine windows, like those in the main block, remain intact and are uncovered.

2. Classroom Building ca. late 1960s (Non-contributing):
One-story brick rectangular structure with a flat roof. It is attached to the rear of the elementary school building by a metal-canopied sidewalk. Nondescript and visually unobtrusive.

3. Classroom Building ca. late 1960s (Non-contributing):
One-story brick rectangular structure with a flat roof. It is attached to the rear of the elementary school building by a metal-canopied sidewalk. Nondescript and visually unobtrusive.

4. Agriculture Building/Shop 1942 (Contributing): The core of this one-story L-shaped brick building was a two-room, one-story frame schoolhouse brought to this site and brick veneered in 1942. The one-story south addition was added

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

about 1952-1953; shed additions on the north elevation are also modern, one dated by plaque to 1969. The structure is covered in a patterned tin hipped roof on the front projection and a modern shingled hip roof on the rear section. An early double door entrance was centered in the (front) west facade of the original section and was topped with a brick arch; this opening has been bricked in, as have the oversized nine-over-nine sash windows on the north elevation.

The interior of the Agriculture Building/Shop consists of two large rooms plus smaller partitioned spaces. The largest room is the original portion of the building (that which was the frame schoolhouse) and it was this room into which the arched entrance opened. Many of the original details of this space are intact, including the horizontally-laid narrow board sheathing, the plain wooden surrounds, nine-over-nine oversized windows on the front and rear elevations, and the narrow board ceiling. Modern partitions along the interior wall of the south side of the room create two small work and storage spaces. A small passageway with a brick arch leads from this room into the south room, which is the 1952-1953 addition to the original structure. It features simple trim, a wainscot with a plain flat chairrail and walls made of concrete block. A small office and restroom occupy the north interior wall.

5. High School Building 1939 (Contributing): This Public Works Administration building is the most decorative building in the campus complex. Facing northwest, it is sited perpendicular to the elementary school building and is connected to it by a sidewalk covered with a modern metal canopy. The structure is a one-story brick rectangular block with a hipped roof. The front (northwest) elevation is five bays wide, with the central bay a slightly projecting gabled portico consisting of a recessed entrance flanked by triple windows which have been boarded over with plywood. The entry features a solid replacement door and a five-over-five light transom. Brick quoins decorate the outer corners of the portico's walls and the triple six-over-six double-hung sash windows are highlighted by a centered concrete keystone. A semi-circular gable vent with louvers and a keystone decorate the portico; the words "WAKE FOREST-ROLESVILLE MIDDLE SCHOOL"

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

appear beneath the vent. On either side of the central pavilion are two sets of five windows, each set accented by a concrete keystone ornament. Like those in the center bay, these are six-over-six sash windows which are similarly boarded up. Both ends of the high school building contain double doors surmounted by five-light transoms. The rear elevation of the 1939 building is nine bays wide, all of which are boarded-over windows.

The interior of the 1939 building follows a T-plan, with the entrance vestibule intersecting into a transverse hall which runs the length of the building. Classrooms flank the long hall on both sides; there is no auditorium space. The school office flanks the vestibule on the right. Surviving original fabric includes plaster walls, simple flat board surrounds and capped baseboards. Classroom doors feature two wooden panels below a single glass window and five-over-five light transoms. Within the classrooms the original six-over-six double-hung sash are visible behind the exterior plywood sheets. The floors inside the building are of linoleum tile; synthetic tile dropped ceilings and modern panelling in the office are the primary alterations which have been made to the interior of this structure.

6. Classroom Building ca. 1965 (Non-contributing): This is a two-level brick building with modern windows and a flat roof. It is attached to the south end of the high school building by a short sidewalk covered by a metal canopy. The first level of the addition is partially open.

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Summary

The historic core of the W.E.B. DuBois School is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the education of black students in Wake Forest from 1926 until 1943. Its original building, dating from 1926 and known as the Wake Forest Graded School (Colored) at its construction, was built with assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. The Rosenwald Fund was critical to the construction of twenty-one schools for black students in Wake County during the 1910s and 1920s. The Rosenwald school at Wake Forest is one of only six surviving Rosenwald schools in Wake County and it is one of the two largest such schools built in the county.

In 1939, the Wake Forest Colored High School was constructed adjacent to the Rosenwald school and shortly thereafter, the two-building complex was renamed for W.E.B. DuBois. The high school was constructed with financial assistance from the Public Works Administration, a federal program which was critical to school construction during the Depression. In 1942 the campus expanded again with the moving onto the site of a frame school house which was brick veneered and used as an agricultural/shop building. The complex was known as the Wake Forest-Rolesville Middle School during the 1970s and 1980s, but it is the name W.E.B. DuBois School which is still recognized locally. The DuBois School complex has long been an important and revered landmark for the black community in Wake Forest. It is the only tangible remaining architectural evidence of the history of the black community in Wake Forest and is the source of great pride for its alumni.

The W.E.B. DuBois School is discussed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941), Property Type 4: Institutional Buildings, Post-World War I Consolidated Schools."

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

Historical Background

Educational opportunities for the black children of Wake Forest during the early years of the twentieth century were limited primarily to small schools conducted in private homes or in community facilities. Two buildings on Juniper Street, both now gone, are known to have been used as early school facilities for black children in Wake Forest. These "schools" were located across from the Olive Branch Baptist Church, an active congregation which was concerned about education for black children. Members of this congregation decided to undertake an effort to establish an adequate school for black students. Church members Thomas E. Woods, Joseph Gill, Stephen Taylor, Sr., Peggy Crenshaw, and William Thomas were among those who organized in 1922 as the Trustees of the Wake Forest Graded School (Colored). In 1924 the Trustees purchased 3.98 acres from the Dr. W.G. Simmons estate, located near the church, and gave the land to the Wake County School Board for construction of a school for black children (Wake County Deeds, Book 438, page 476).

Following the purchase of the land on which to site the school, the trustees decided to seek financial support from the Rosenwald Fund, a philanthropic organization devoted to building schools for black children. In order to qualify for assistance from the Rosenwald Fund projects had to meet a number of strict program requirements, one of which pertained to project funding. The Rosenwald Fund imposed specific requirements that set levels for the local community support of the school construction projects it assisted. The maximum amounts for grants were based on the number of classrooms to be included in the proposed school. The Fund required public support for approximately one-half of construction, with the balance to be paid by the local community and by the Rosenwald Fund (Hanchett, p. 414). The Wake County Board of Education provided at least a portion of the requisite public support for the Wake Forest project. The June 1, 1925 minutes of the Board read

". . .(the Board) agreed to borrow \$12,000 for building a colored school at Wake Forest in anticipation of a loan from the State Literary Fund on February 26, 1926, application for which was recently approved by the State Board of Education" (Wake County School Board Minutes, June 1, 1925, p. 5).

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

The project was accepted for a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund in 1925 and funding for the Wake Forest Graded School (Colored) was provided in the Rosenwald Fund's 1925-1926 budget year. A letter dated September 9, 1925 from Fund Supervisor W.F. Credle to Samuel L. Smith, Director of the Fund's Southern Office, requested copies of Community Plan number 7 (for a seven-teacher school) and noted, "the contract to be let within the next ten days for Woodland and Wake Forest, both Rosenwald Schools" (NC Archives, Correspondence of the Director of the Rosenwald Fund). On February 25, 1926, Credle notified Mr. I. O. Jones, Secretary of the Wake Forest School Committee, that he had mailed a check to Jones from the Fund for \$1500 and inquired about delays locally in obtaining desks and auditorium seats. Mr. Jones replied in a letter of May 1, 1926 that Southern Supply Company of Raleigh had been given the order for equipment for the new school, that opera chairs in the auditorium had just been installed, and the desks were to be installed soon (Correspondence of the Director of the Rosenwald Fund, NC Archives).

The final inspection and approval of the new Wake Forest Graded School (Colored) was completed in May, 1926 by S.L. Smith. In a letter of June 7, 1926 to I.O. Jones, Credle noted that the Rosenwald Fund "had not aided a more complete project in 1926 than that at Wake Forest. Only one thing keeps the building from being modern in every respect - heating." Credle recommended that a central heating plant be installed instead of individual stoves because he felt it was more cost effective (Correspondence of the Director of the Rosenwald Fund, NC Archives). The school was, however, heated by stoves in each classroom until the late 1930s, when central heat was installed (Jones interview).

In August 1927, the Rosenwald Fund presented a report entitled "Rosenwald Schools in Towns and Large Districts." It noted that the seven-room Wake Forest School had a total cost, for the building, grounds, and equipment, of \$20,000. Contributions to the project were as follows: Negroes \$1500; Whites \$0; Public \$17,000; and Rosenwald \$1500 (NC Archives, Special Subjects Collection, Division of Negro Education, Dept. of Public Instruction, n.p.). These figures graphically illustrate the lack of participation by the local

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

white community in Rosenwald school projects. This was a pervasive trend throughout the years of Rosenwald school construction and is evidence that the program was unable to fully achieve its goal of increasing black-white cooperation.

The Wake Forest Graded School (Colored), as was typical of the time, offered only grades one through seven until 1929, when an eighth grade was added. In 1932, a delegation from the black community in Wake Forest asked the Wake County School Board for a colored high school in the community or transportation to an existing colored high school. The School Board decided to allow a high school teacher at the existing school, provided an average attendance of twenty five students was maintained for the year (Wake County School Board Minutes, June 15, 1932). In 1933, the Board authorized the School Superintendent to submit an application for federal Civil Works Projects for the construction of a colored high school at Wake Forest (Wake County School Board Minutes, December 8, 1933).

The Depression brought school construction to a virtual halt and it was not until 1938 that the project was finally underway. That year the Wake County Board of Education purchased for \$600.00 an additional five acres of the Simmons estate which were adjacent to the current school site (Wake County Commissioner's Deed, September 29, 1938). In June of the same year, the School Board appointed Frank B. Simpson consulting architect for the project. The general contractor was Ervin-West Construction Co. of Statesville, North Carolina (Wake County School Board Minutes, October 14, 1938). The building was completed in February, 1939, with financial assistance from the Public Works Administration (PWA). The PWA plaque on the building identified it as the Wake Forest Colored High School. Later in 1939 the name of the school was changed to W.E.B. DuBois High School, in honor of the founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This change was initiated by Lincoln Robert Best, the first principal of the High School (Jones interview).

As the school grew physically, so did the curriculum. In 1942 a request by school representatives was made of the county School Board to establish a vocational department at

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

the high school. The request was approved and in November of that year the Board authorized the move of the old Ebenezer School, located on Highway 401 near Wake Forest, for use as a shop for an agricultural department at the DuBois School (Wake County School Board Minutes, November 2, 1942). The one-story, two-room frame school building was moved to the DuBois campus and bricked-veneered. The new vocational agriculture program was instituted in 1942 by teacher Thomas J. Culler, who also served as principal of the school from 1958-1970. The vocational agriculture program offered courses to boys enrolled in the high school, as well as to young farmers and adult farmers at night (Culler interview).

Alumni of the DuBois School speak with great pride about the outstanding quality of the education they received there and the valuable lessons instilled in them by the school's able leadership and dedicated teachers. Mr. Lincoln Robert Best, the school's principal from 1936 until his death in 1955, is remembered with special fondness (Jones interview). His former students remember him as a stern but fair disciplinarian, one who stressed proper decorum and manners in addition to academics. The school was strongly supported by parents, who helped raise money for various school projects, and by the black community, for whom the school was an important focus.

Wake County schools were desegregated in 1971, and the DuBois High School ceased to solely serve black students. It became the Wake Forest-Rolesville Middle School during the 1980s. In 1989 the county opened a new middle school and closed the DuBois School. Today the DuBois School buildings are being used for storage and, unfortunately, have been vandalized. Although many of the records, mementoes and artifacts associated with the history of this important community landmark were thrown out by the county when the buildings were closed, much of the original fabric of the pre-1943 buildings of the complex remains. An alumni association is currently working to try to preserve the older buildings, hoping to see them reused. Over the past sixty-seven years, the buildings of the W.E.B. DuBois School campus have been a place of extreme significance in the heritage of the black community in Wake Forest.

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

EDUCATION CONTEXT

This discussion expands upon the information pertaining to public education in Wake County which is presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941), Property Type 4: Institutional Buildings, Post-World War I Consolidated Schools."

The 1926 Rosenwald School and the 1939 High School on the W.E.B. DuBois campus are important reminders of two critical programs, one private and one governmental, which greatly influenced the construction of educational facilities in North Carolina between 1910 and the end of the 1930s.

The Wake Forest Graded School (Colored), the original building on the W.E.B. DuBois campus, is the product of a significant philanthropic effort to improve educational opportunities and facilities for black children in the south during the early 20th century. This was a time when blacks were largely denied the opportunity for a quality education, and when the few existing school facilities were inadequate. The Julius Rosenwald Foundation underwrote an impressive program, the purpose of which was to provide adequate school buildings for children in black communities, especially in rural areas of the South. The Rosenwald Fund had a profound effect on the black community in Wake Forest in the 1920s by providing a matching grant to build the first colored graded school in the town.

The Rosenwald program originated in the 1910s with the black educator Booker T. Washington and his staff at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Washington and his staff proposed to improve schooling for black children in the rural south by forming public-private partnerships between the black communities and philanthropists. As originally envisioned, the program had three primary goals; to improve schools, to promote black-white cooperation, and to encourage southern communities to increase their support for black education (Hanchett, p. 387).

The benefactor of this effort was philanthropist Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932), president of Sears Roebuck and Co.,

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

who was an admirer of Booker T. Washington and a proponent of improving Negro education. Rosenwald's initial donations to Washington were targeted toward aiding black colleges and preparatory academies, but he agreed to allow a portion of the funds to be spent on the construction of elementary schools provided the communities could raise matching funds (Hanchett, p. 395).

The first "Rosenwald School" in North Carolina was built in 1915 in Chowan County. By the end of the construction program in 1932 North Carolina had 813 Rosenwald-funded educational facilities, more than any other state (Hanchett, p. 408). Twenty-one Rosenwald Schools were built in Wake County. Of those twenty-one, the DuBois School is one of only six which survive (Lally, p. 148).

Few communities in North Carolina could undertake new school construction in the late 1920s and early 1930s except with the assistance of federal government agencies such as the Public Works Administration (PWA). From 1933 through 1939 the PWA assisted in the construction of 500 schools in 62 counties in the state. The total cost of these projects was \$13 million, with the PWA providing \$6 million (Sumner, p. 22). The black community in Wake Forest had begun asking for a high school for its students in the early 1930s, but economic hardships brought by the Depression delayed any progress towards this goal until 1938. The successful application for federal assistance was likely the only way the new high school could possibly have been built in 1939.

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W.E.B. DuBois School
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are as shown outlined in bold line on the accompanying map, which is from a base tax map drawn at a scale of 1"=100'.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the W.E.B. DuBois School property are drawn to encompass the three contributing buildings constructed in 1926, 1939 and 1942 that form the pre-1943 campus. Also included are three non-contributing modern structures that are physically connected to the contributing buildings by canopy-covered sidewalks. The land on which these resources are located is a portion of that which had been assembled for the school in 1924 and 1938.

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W.E.B. DuBois School
Wake County, North Carolina

Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs except for A) and B):

1. W.E.B. DuBois School
2. Wake Forest, North Carolina
3. Beth P. Thomas
4. March 1993
5. N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC

All photos are keyed to the large scale map of the property.

- A) View of Elementary Building (#1), prior to boarding of windows, to the northwest. Photo taken August 1990, Kelly Lally.
- B) View of Elementary Building (#1), to the northeast. Photo taken February 1992, Kelly Lally.
- C) Interior of Elementary Building (#1), classroom.
- D) Interior of Elementary Building (#1), hall with wainscot.
- E) View of classroom addition (#2), to the northwest.
- F) View of Elementary Building (#1), rear showing covered walks and extended ell, to the northwest.
- G) Agriculture/Shop Building (#4), to the east.
- H) 1939 High School Building (#5), to the northeast.
- I) Classroom addition to High School Building (#6), to the southeast.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000998 Date Listed: 10/5/93

W.E.B. DuBois School Wake NC
Property Name: County: State:

Wake County MPS

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Dalton S. Amis
Signature of the Keeper

October 5, 1993
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The DuBois School is significant for its role in the education of African American students in Wake County. Therefore, "ethnic heritage" is added as an area of significance. The property is significant in the areas of education and ethnic heritage. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)