United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only received JUN 5 1980 date enteregue 6 1980

	-complete applicable se	ctions		
1. Name	9		self () potential in	
historic Dunbar	- Junior and Senior	High School and Ju	unior College	
	Ounbar High School			
2. Loca				con Tagin it is and
street & number	Vright Avenue and Ri	ingo St		not for publication
city, town Littl	le Rock	vicinity of	congressional district	Second
state Arkansas	code	05 county	Pulaski	code 119
3. Class	sification		mau di Pinangan	es as its harmonis
district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owne	er of Proper	ty	ente tra esta de la frece	reigni Sherpenti
	Rock Board of Educa			
street & number	West Markham and Iz	zard		La Phillips of expensions
city, town Little		vicinity of	state	Arkansas
5. Loca	tion of Lega	Description	on	2007 by 1 or 100 september 1
courthouse, regist	ry of deeds, etc. Asses	ssor's Office		
street & number	Wallace Building,	Markham and Main		7539
city, town	ittle Rock		state	Arkansas 72201
6. Repr	esentation i	n Existing	Surveys	
title				egible? yes no
date	-			te county loca
depository for surv	/ey records			
city, town			state	

7. Description Condition X excellent ____ deteriorated ____ unaltered ____ unaltered ____ X__ original site

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Dunbar Junior and Senior High School and Junior College opened in 1929 as the Negro School of Industrial Arts. The school is located in a residential area south of downtown Little Rock. The edifice, built on a southeast/north-west axis, was designed by George H. Wittenburg and Lawson L. Delony. Both architects contributed to the design of Little Rock Central High School (1927; listed on National Register: 1977) located nine blocks west of Dunbar. Dunbar was designed to accommodate an academic curriculum as well as the more traditional vocational programs often considered the limit of education for blacks.

Though their experience with Central High influenced the architectects' design of Dunbar, the latter structure is on a smaller scale and has a less ornate exterior. The symmetrical three-story building was constructed of red brick, concrete and native stone. A variety of brickwork techniques were employed to embellish the facades. For example, the use of brick pilasters, capped with stone, between the window bays defines the wall surfaces and demonstrates an interest in articulating verticality. This subtle emphasis on verticality is also achieved with the stone coping that rises above the roof line and continues around the building.

The principal elevation is set back, almost in a U plan, with two flanking wings extending toward the entrance section. This arrangement, with its open landscape to the street, conveys a court-like impression. The predominate entrance towers are raised above grade and reflect the medieval influence present in many early 20th century educational structures. The crenellation of the towers and the pilasters gives the towers a strong verticality. Each tower has three tall and thinly rounded arches which incorporate two ranges of rectangular windows. Two thin pilasters separate the arches and a brick basket weave pattern divides the second and third floor windows. The tympanam of the arches are filled with decorative cast concrete while the panels above display polychrome brickwork in a checker-board pattern. The stone architraves, double leaf doors with sidelights, and concrete stairways are flanked by a pair of stone capped pilasters. Horizontal crenellations emphasize the division between the towers and the entrance.

The less decorative secondary facades reflect the character of the principal elevation and the nature of the expansive plan. The solid brick wall is decorated with corbelled brick and courses of raised brick capped with stone. Another noteworthy element of the secondary facades is the tall round arch windows of the auditorium. The secondary entrance towers exhibit the same crenellation and pilaster elements that distinguish the main entrances. The secondary towers, however, lack round arches and decorative brickwork.

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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The interior has changed little since 1929. The design of the class-rooms, laboratories and hallways facilitates circulation, ventilation and the distribution of natural light. The corridors are characterized by terrazzo floors, arched beams and buff brick wainscotting. The terrazzo is composed of black marble from Belgium, yellow marble from Italy and white marble from the United States. The hardwood classroom floors are now covered with tile. Throughout the structure the walls are composed of fireproof tile covered with plaster and trimmed with oak.

Dunbar has recently undergone minor modifications, including the installation of aluminum door and window frames and enclosing the auditorium windows. There have been no major alterations to the structure or in the utilization of its floor space.

8. Significance

Specific dates

	community planning conservation	landscape architecture	religion
neology-historic	conservation		
	COIISCI VALIOII	law	science
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hitecture	X education	military	social/
	engineering	music	humanitarian
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nmunications	industry	politics/government	transportation
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r	nitecture	nitecture	nitecture education military engineering music philosophy politics/government

Builder/Architect George H. Wittenburg & Lawson L. Delony

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

1929

The significance of Dunbar Junior High School derives both from the unique place it occupies in the history of education in Arkansas and from the modern architectural concepts with which it was designed. Completed in 1929 Dunbar was a center of quality education for black Arkansans in the state's segregated public school system, functioning as a junior high school, high school and junior college until its last high school and junior college classes graduated The outstanding educational opportunities for blacks offered by the school during the 1929-1955 period are reflected in the institution's admittance to the North Central Accreditation Association in 1931-1932, its distinction as one of only two industrial arts schools in the south to attain junior college rating, also in 1931-1932, and the recognition and acceptance of the Dunbar curriculum as basis for admission to colleges and universities throughout the United States. In 1943 the school was involved in a controversy concerning equal pay for black and white teachers in the Little Rock school system which was resolved in 149 F. 2d 703 Morris v. Williams, heard before the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. This was a landmark case in establishing the principle of "equal pay based on professional qualifications and services rendered." The architects' achievement in designing an architecturally eminent setting for this progressive passage in Arkansas history is also noteworthy. With an eye toward form following function, the plan of the building promotes maximum usage of space and expedient circulation. Esthetically the building is decidely modern with decorative brick and stone work and striking towers reflecting an interest in the Art Deco style of the period. Dunbar's prominence is underscored by a number of personalities who visited the school including Eleanor Roosevelt, Duke Ellington, Count Basie and Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.

9.	Major Bibli	ographic	al Refer	ences	8. Significan
	h, Alice S. and Ros	alia Torrence,	"Paul Lauren	ce Dunbar High So	chool" unpublished
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name/	title Don Brown, Hist	orian/Ethel Go	odstein, Arch	nitectural Histor	rian
organ	ization Ark. Historic			date January 8,	
street	& number Suite 500,	Continental B	uilding	telephone 501/37	1-2763
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12		oric Pres	servatio	n Officer (Certification
The e	valuated significance of th	is property within th	e state is:		
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State	Historic Preservation Office	er signature	Jeans	a Daldid	10
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Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED JUN 5 1980 AUG 6 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 1

#9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)
Anne Abrams, Interview, October 10, 1979.

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National Register Write-up Send-back	Entered
Federal Register Entry 2.3.81 Re-submit	

United States Department of the Interior - Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service



Ringo & Wright Avenue Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979
Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Southeast elevation from east



Ringo & Wright Avenue Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979
Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Southeast elevation from southeast 6 1980

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JUN 5 1980



JUN 5 1980

Ringo & Wright Avenue AUG 6 1980 Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

JUN

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979
Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Detail of main tower from southeast

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Ringo & Wright Avenue Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979
Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
East elevation from east



Ringo & Wright Avenue Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979
Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Northeast elevation from northeast

1980



Ringo & Wright Avenue Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979
Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Southwest elevation from southwest 6

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JUN 5 198



Ringo & Wright Avenue Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979 AUG 6 1980
Negative location: Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
South elevation from southeast
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Dunbar Junior & Senior High School and DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL College

Ringo & Wright Avenue Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas

Robert Dunn, November 14, 1979 Negative location: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
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Phone: (501) 371-2763

May 22, 1980

Ms. Carol Shull Acting Keeper of the National Register Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the nomination for the Dunbar Junior and Senior High School and Junior College which has been approved by the Arkansas State Review Committee at their January 22, 1980 meeting.

I hereby certify that the owner listed in Section 4 of the nomination is the legal owner of the property.

Sincerely,

Joan Williams Baldridge

State Nistoric Preservation Officer

JWB/db

Enclosure



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Date Entered AUG 6 1980

Name

Dunbar Junior and Senior High School and Junior College Location

Little Rock Pulaski County

Also Notified

Honorable Dale Bumpers Honorable David H. Pryor Honorable Ed Bethune

State Historic Preservation Officer
Ms. Joan Baldridge
Director, Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Suite 500, Continental Building
Markham and Main Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

NR

Byers/mjd

8/14/80