

MP 2520

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Canetuck School

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 6098 Canetuck Road

City or town: Currie State: NC County: Pender

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>3/26/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

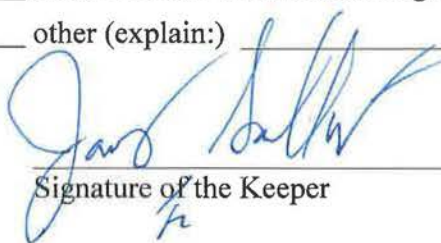
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

5-31-2018

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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.)

SOCIAL - meeting hall

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER – two-teacher Rosenwald school, plan no. 20

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

FOUNDATION: stucco

WALLS: wood – weatherboard

ROOF: metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Narrative Description

Canetuck School is located in a rural area in the far southwest corner of Pender County, very near the Columbus and Bladen county lines. The school is located in the Canetuck community, a small, rural, African American community in southwest Pender County. Though it has a Currie address, it stands approximately seven miles southwest of Currie and five miles north of Riegelwood in neighboring Columbus County. The school stands on the east side of Canetuck Road, between Sykes Town Road and Buckle Road.

This remote part of the county is largely wooded, and the school site itself is surrounded by mature trees on the north, east, and south, as well as a wooded area across Canetuck Road to the west. The nearest building is the Canetuck Missionary Baptist Church, approximately one-fifth of a mile south of the school, though the area is so wooded that no buildings are visible from the school. The north half of the 4.62-acre parcel on which the school stands has been largely cleared of trees, though the south half remains wooded and there are several large trees near the street

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and on each end of the school building. The site has sandy soil with grass in some areas and a paved basketball court north of the school which post dates the c. 1965 conversion to a community center. A sandy area in front of the school serves as parking, though has no distinct boundary or parking spaces. The building is not quite parallel to Canetuck Road, which runs northwest to southeast, but is instead oriented at a slight angle so that the classroom windows on the rear elevation face almost directly east. For the purposes of description however, the building will be described as though it faces due west.

Exterior Description

Canetuck School is a two-room, frame Rosenwald school, built in 1921 following Floor Plan No. 20 for a "Two Teacher Community School to Face East or West Only" from the Rosenwald Fund's *Community Schools Plans, Bulletin No.3*. The one-story, frame schoolhouse features two classrooms, each measuring twenty-two feet by thirty feet, aligned along the east elevation, and a projecting, front-gabled twelve-foot by twenty-foot industrial room on the west elevation that is flanked by shed-roofed entrance vestibules and adjacent shed-roofed bays initially constructed as cloakrooms.

The hip-roofed building features a brick pier foundation with later brick curtain wall that has been covered with stucco. It has plain weatherboards with cornerboards featuring a curved detail at the corner. The 5V metal roof appears to have replaced an original shingled roof and has exposed rafter tails and an interior stuccoed brick chimney.¹ Windows are typically nine-over-nine, double-hung wood-sash with flat-board wood surrounds, with projecting band between each window and a continuous shallow dripcap.

There is a projecting, front-gabled industrial room centered on the façade with a group of four windows on its east elevation and a square louvered vent in the gable. Flanking the industrial room on the west elevation are inset entrance porches, each with a replacement six-panel wood door leading to the classrooms. The north door has a decorative metal storm door and the south door has an aluminum-framed storm door. An original five-panel wood door led from the north porch to the industrial room, but has been fixed in place with the doorknob removed and has been covered on the interior of the building. An entrance from the south porch to the industrial room has a replacement six-panel hollow-core door. Porches have flush wood sheathing, modern replacement decking, and a 5V metal shed roof. A modern wood ramp with wood railing accesses the north entrance and concrete steps with a later wood railing leading to the south entrance, both dating to the schools c. 1965 conversion to a community center.

Cloakrooms are located adjacent to the inset entrances and are sheltered by the same shed roofs. Both cloakrooms were constructed to be about half the width prescribed on the standard plan and had a single four-over-four wood-sash window on their west elevation. The south cloakroom, now a closet, retains that historic configuration. The north cloakroom had a shorter six-over-six window installed when the room was converted to a restroom after 1965. At the same time, the shed-roofed form was extended to be flush with the north elevation, allowing for a second

¹ The historic photograph of the school located in the Fisk database appears to show an asphalt-shingled roof, though it is unclear when the material may have been changed to the current 5V metal roof.

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restroom with a six-over-six window to be installed at the northwest corner of the school. The north and south elevations are without fenestration and classrooms on the rear (east) elevation each have a group of six windows.

Interior Description

The interior of the building is arranged with two classrooms on the east side, originally separated by a moveable partition wall, and a projecting industrial room centered on the west side flanked by entrance porches, with cloakrooms (and a later restroom) at the south and north ends of the west elevation. The classrooms retain original wood floors, though vinyl flooring has been added near the west end of the partition between the classrooms where wood stoves were originally located to heat the two classrooms. Horizontal wood sheathing is visible in the northeast corner of the north classroom, though most of the sheathing, which covered the walls and ceilings, has been covered with vertical wood paneling and painted plywood, likely dating to the c. 1965 conversion of the building to a community center.

Original five-panel wood doors remain throughout the interior and doors and windows all retain flat-board surrounds. Original baseboards are simple flat boards with quarter-round shoe molding. A moveable partition originally located between the classrooms has been removed, though partial walls and a soffit dividing the two rooms remain. Chalkboards on the north and south ends of the classrooms were also removed prior to the installation of paneling. However, an original chalkboard with unpainted wood trim remains on the south wall of the industrial room. A raised stage was constructed c. 1965 on the south end of the building when the school was converted to a community center.

The industrial room was originally used as a kitchen, as was typical in elementary schools that did not offer industrial education, though the current fixtures and finishes date to c. 1965. The room has drywall on the walls, including covering the five-panel door to the north vestibule, vinyl flooring, and later cabinets and countertops. The south cloakroom retains original wood flooring, but the walls and ceiling are covered with plywood and the door was raised to accommodate the construction of a stage on the south end of the building. The north cloakroom was converted to a restroom and a second restroom was added to the northwest corner of the building about 1965 when the building was converted to a community center. Bathrooms have drywall on the walls and vinyl flooring.

Integrity Statement

Canetuck School retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It stands in its original location on 4.62 acres and retains its rural setting with mature trees north, east and south of the school, as well as across Canetuck Road to the west.

The school retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship with its original floor plan and massing, as well as intact siding and windows as well as interior doors, trim, and flooring. Exterior alterations are limited to the replacement roofing, which likely occurred within the period of significance, the application of stucco to the foundation, the installation of an

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accessibility ramp and new handrails, and the construction of a second restroom at the northwest corner of the building, though the design of the addition is in keeping with the design, character, and materials of the historic building. Interior changes largely post-date the period of significance and are limited to material changes in flooring, walls, and ceilings, and the removal of the partition dividing the rooms. However, despite these changes, the school retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the property's historic feeling and association.

Archaeological Potential

The school is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological remains, such as trash deposits, privy features, and other structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the Canetuck School. Information concerning institutional culture and African American identity, as well as the spatial organization of outdoor activities and the character of daily life at the school, can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the school. Earlier deposits associated with the development of the Canetuck community also may be present on the parcel. At this time no investigation has been done to discover archaeological remains on the property, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development plans.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE - BLACK

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Period of Significance

1921-1958

Significant Dates

1921

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

Hymn, J. M.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Canetuck School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, locally significant in the areas of Education and African American Ethnic Heritage. It is significant for its association with African American education in Pender County from 1921 until 1958. One of fifteen schools in the county financed and constructed with the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund, the Canetuck School served African American elementary students in the Canetuck community, within walking distance of the school. The period of significance begins in 1921, when the school was constructed, and ends in 1958, when the school was closed and students were transferred to other elementary schools in Pender County. The Canetuck School is also

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eligible under Criterion C at the local level for Architecture. It is significant as an intact example of Floor Plan No. 20 from Samuel L. Smith's *Community School Plan, Bulletin No. 3*. The distinctive characteristics of the two-teacher school plan, building form, and architectural details have remained largely unaltered since the school was constructed in 1921, and the school retains a high degree of integrity. One other two-teacher plan school remains extant in Pender County, the Maple Hill School, however it has been moved from its original location and altered substantially as the rear addition of a church.

The historic and architectural context for the Canetuck School is provided in the related Multiple Property Documentation Form "Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina," context pages E3-51, "The Rosenwald School Building Program in North Carolina, 1915-1932." The school building falls under property type Rosenwald School Subtype II, pages F52-55, and meets the registration requirements for the school subtype, pages F56-57. Specifically, the school was built between 1915 and 1932 utilizing funds provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund; retains good architectural integrity including an intact design, workmanship, and materials; retains its original location in a rural setting; and was constructed using an approved modified design, as was commonplace in North Carolina.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Canetuck School

Fifteen schoolhouses, one teachers' home, and one industrial shop were constructed in Pender County with the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund. Pender County is located on the North Carolina coast, formed in 1875 from portions of New Hanover County to its south. It was named for William D. Pender, the Confederate Army's youngest general, who was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. The county seat is Burgaw, named for Native Americans who inhabited the area prior to European settlement. The Cape Fear River forms the county's southern border.²

The majority of Rosenwald schools in Pender County were one-room schools, including the Bowden School (1921-22), Columbia School (1921-22), Currie School (1926-27), Laurel School (1921-22), Lee's Chapel School (1923-24), Lillington School (1921-22), Rose Hill School (1919-1920), Scotts Hill School (1926-27), Sloop Point School (1921-22), and Vista School (1926-27). In addition to the Canetuck School, the Maple Hill School (1926-27) was also a two-room school. The Atkinson School (1919-1920) was the only three-room school, and Long Creek School (1928-29) was a four-room school. The Pender County Training School was also originally a four-room school (1920-1921), and in 1927-1928 a five-room school was added to

² Jonathan Martin, "Pender County (1875)," *North Carolina History Project*, <http://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/pender-county-1875> (accessed July 15, 2017).

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the school campus, followed by a teachers' home 1922-1923 and an industrial shop in 1931-1932.³

The Canetuck community is a rural area in southwestern Pender County generally bounded by NC Highway 210 to the north, the Black River to the east, the Cape Fear River to the south, and the county line (near NC Highway 11) to the west. Some families owned farms where they produced tobacco, corn, peanuts, potatoes and raised cows, hogs, and chickens, and most kept gardens for their own use. In addition to farming, people worked in construction, operated boats on the Cape Fear River, or worked in logging or paper factories. Most people had little money, so they often bartered and traded with others. They traveled to Atkinson, Burgaw, and Wilmington on weekends to buy things they were unable to obtain in their own community. Social gatherings were common at churches, fish fries, hog and cow killings, quilting gatherings, and May Day events. The community had high expectations of their children, who did chores around the house and farm before and after school, walked as far as five or six miles to attend school, and picked cotton or blueberries to earn pocket money.⁴ Although education was viewed as a route to a better life, few opportunities existed outside of farming for African Americans in the South.⁵ Parents often encouraged children to get an education so they could leave Pender County to seek advanced degrees or industrial job opportunities in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York – and many high school graduates did so.⁶

The Canetuck School was built during the 1921-1922 school year, as many of the county's Rosenwald schools were. However, while most were only one-room schools, Canetuck School was a two-teacher plan. The original application to the Rosenwald Fund requesting \$500 for the school was cancelled at the request of N.C. Newbold, North Carolina Director of Negro Education, on May 19, 1921, but a new application requesting \$800 was submitted a few days later and ultimately approved.⁷ Approximately five acres of land for the school was donated by Benjamin Franklin Keith, whose ancestors lived in the area since receiving land grants in the 1780s, and who, after opposing race riots in Wilmington, had retired to Canetuck in 1916.⁸ The Pender County Board of Education awarded the construction contract to J.M. Hymn for \$2,300 on September 5, 1921.⁹

³ Fisk University, "Rosenwald Fund Card File Database," rosenwald.fisk.edu (accessed July 2017); Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 439.

⁴ Interview with Canetuck School Alumni (Annie Baldwin Barnes, Reva Kea Capens, Verta Kea, Ernest Keith, and Betty Thompson) by Heather Slane and Cheri LaFlamme Szcodronski, Canetuck School, July 10, 2017.

⁵ Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 421.

⁶ Interview with Canetuck School Alumni.

⁷ Letter from S.L. Smith to N.C. Newbold, May 19, 1921, Letter from N.C. Newbold to S.L. Smith, May 13, 1921, Letter from N.C. Newbold to S.L. Smith, May 26, 1921, Department of Public Instruction, Office of the Superintendent, General Correspondence, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1921-1923, Boxes 86-87, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC (hereafter Superintendent Correspondence Collection).

⁸ "B.F. Keith and wife Lily Keith to Pender County Board of Education," Deed Book 90, Page 512, June 30, 1921, Pender County Register of Deeds, <http://www.pendercountync.gov/rod> (accessed July 2017); Chris Mudarri, "Canetuck's History in Black and White," *Wilmington Star News*, November 15, 2011, <http://www.starnewsonline.com/article/NC/20111115/News/605056576/WM> (accessed July 2017); Interview with Betty Thompson (Alumnus) by NC State Historic Preservation Office, August 6, 2016.

⁹ Pender County Board of Education Minutes, September 5, 1921.

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The school was completed January 21, 1922, at a total cost of \$2,700.¹⁰ A key requirement of the Rosenwald Fund program was the financial investment of both the local African American community and the local (white) school board.¹¹ For Canetuck School, the school board provided \$674, the Rosenwald Fund provided \$800, and the African American community provided \$1,226 of the total cost.¹² Rural black communities were typically dominated by tobacco and cotton tenant farmers and sharecroppers, so their economy was often based on trade rather than cash. Raising funds for Rosenwald schools was a challenge, and the Canetuck community raised their portion by selling pies, chicken, and other goods.¹³

The school was a two-room plan that served grades 1-6. Grades 1-3 used one classroom while grades 4-6 used the other. The rooms were divided by a partition that could be shifted upward to create one large room, and each room had a blackboard on the south wall. About 25-35 students were in each classroom. The first teachers were Sadie Williams, who taught grades 1-3, and Helen Foy Hall, who taught grades 4-6. Initially, there was no principal, but by the 1940s Helen Foy Hall served as both principal and teacher.¹⁴ The teachers lived in Wilmington and took turns driving to the school each week, where they stayed with local families until the weekend. Students originally walked to school, and around the 1950s the county provided a bus to take African American students to the Canetuck School and the Pender County Training School in Rocky Point.¹⁵ The school had two outdoor privies, each with concrete floors and two seats. There was no electricity, so the school building was oriented to receive east-west light, and it had coal stoves for heat. Parents were also involved in the school and formed a parent-teacher association.¹⁶ After completing sixth grade, students attended the Pender County Training School for grades 7-12.¹⁷

The school day started around 8:00 each day with a prayer and songs, and then students studied reading, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, science, and music. The books were secondhand from white schools and were in poor condition. Through the 1920s and 1930s, the teachers used the school kitchen (located in the industrial room) to cook for the students, but by the 1940s, students brought their lunches. After lunch, the students were dismissed for recess,

¹⁰ Fisk University, "Rosenwald Fund Card File Database," rosenwald.fisk.edu (accessed July 2017).

¹¹ Hoffschwelle, *The Rosenwald Schools*, 38; Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 398.

¹² Fisk University, "Rosenwald Fund Card File Database," rosenwald.fisk.edu (accessed July 2017); Letter from S.L. Smith to E.C. Brooks, January 14, 1922, Superintendent Correspondence Collection; "Roster - Rural Schools, 1921-1922," Department of Public Instruction, Division of Negro Education, Rosenwald Fund Aid, Box 13, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

¹³ Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 415; Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Ernest Keith (Alumnus) by NC State Historic Preservation Office, June 11, 2016; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni.

¹⁴ Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Ernest Keith; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni; Helen F. Hall, "Principal's Annual Elementary School Report," 1948-1949 and 1949-1950, Department of Public Instruction, Elementary School Reports, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

¹⁵ Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Ernest Keith; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni.

¹⁶ Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Ernest Keith; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni; Hall, "Elementary School Report," 1948-1949 and 1949-1950; S.L. Smith, *Community Plans, Bulletin No. 3* (Nashville, TN: The Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1924), 23-24.

¹⁷ Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Ernest Keith; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni.

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and they played softball, jump rope, hobby horse, marbles, pick-up sticks, jack rocks, and hopscotch. Additional school activities included field trips to the state fair in Raleigh, classroom plays, and wrapping the Maypole. The school day ended around 3:00, and students were assigned homework. Alumni recall that they were sat in a corner or paddled if they failed to complete their assignments each day.¹⁸

After World War I, the state legislature began a school consolidation program to improve educational opportunities for rural children throughout the state. Smaller districts were unable to compete financially with larger, more urban schools, so consolidation offered the opportunity to combine resources and expand curricula.¹⁹ Although consolidation programs were interrupted by World War II, they regained momentum in the 1950s.²⁰ Consolidation reached Canetuck in 1958 when the school was closed and students transferred to West Pender School in Burgaw. The building sat vacant until 1965 when members of the community worked together to buy the school and surrounding five acres for \$500 for use as a community center.²¹ In 2010, they received a \$40,000 grant from the Lowe's Charitable Educational Foundation, administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, for repairs to the exterior.²² The building is now known as the Canetuck Community Senior Center and is used for gospel concerts, family reunions, quilting classes, and other social events. It is also a community polling place, and the health department uses the school for flu shot clinics and healthy living workshops.²³

Architecture of Canetuck School

Canetuck School's design embodies the character-defining elements of the Rosenwald Fund's standardized plans. Samuel L. Smith, Director of Schoolhouse Planning for the Rosenwald Fund, developed a set of school plans that minimized construction costs, maximized classroom space, and capitalized on natural features of the school's site. Canetuck School was constructed using Smith's Floor Plan No. 20 from *Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3*, which included two classrooms, two cloakrooms, and an industrial room.²⁴ At Canetuck School, the industrial room was used as a kitchen, and a door was added to access this room directly from the north vestibule. Otherwise, the building was constructed to the plan's specifications.

¹⁸ Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Ernest Keith; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni.

¹⁹ Justesen and Matthews, "Public Education Part 4."

²⁰ Albert Irvy, "A Survey of the Negro Schools of Bladen County, North Carolina," Master's thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1951, North Carolina Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC.

²¹ Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Ernest Keith; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni; "Pender County Board of Education to Trustees of Canetuck Community Development Club," Deed Book 401, Page 151, September 3, 1965, Pender County Register of Deeds, <http://www.pendercountync.gov/rod> (accessed July 2017).

²² Si Cantwell, "Pender Woman Helps Renovate Historic School Building," *Wilmington Star News*, December 20, 2012, <http://www.starnewsonline.com/news/20121220/pender-woman-helps-renovate-historic-school-building> (accessed July 2017); Asha Dave, "Canetuck Rosenwald School Gets New Life as Community Center," WWAY TV, June 26, 2011, <https://www.wwaytv3.com/2011/06/26/canetuck-rosenwald-school-gets-new-life-community-center> (accessed July 2017).

²³ Interview with Betty Thompson; Interview with Canetuck School Alumni.

²⁴ S.L. Smith, "Floor Plan No 20, Two Teacher Community School, to Face East or West Only," *Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3* (The Julius Rosenwald Fund: Nashville, TN), 5; Hoffschwelle, *The Rosenwald Schools*, 56-57, 94-111; Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 400-405.

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Of the fifteen Rosenwald schoolhouses constructed in Pender County, nine are known to remain extant. The Maple Hill School (1926), located at 801 Webbtown Road in Maple Hill, is the only other two-room school besides Canetuck that remains extant in Pender County. It was moved to its current location in 1973 and substantially altered for use as the St. John Missionary Baptist Church fellowship hall with brick veneer and altered fenestration leaving no character-defining features of the original school remaining in place.

Alterations to the Canetuck School's exterior include replacement of the shingle roof with 5V metal, the application of stucco to the foundation, the installation of an accessibility ramp and new handrails, and the construction of a second restroom at the northwest corner of the building. Inside the school, plywood and wood paneling has been added over the horizontal sheathing, the partition between the classrooms has been removed, a raised platform has been added to the south classroom, and vinyl flooring has been added to the industrial room (now a kitchen) and north cloakroom (now a restroom). The school retains the character-defining nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, projecting industrial room centered on the front façade and flanked by recessed entry porches, and original orientation on the site providing maximum daylight into the classrooms. Of the eighteen Rosenwald-funded buildings in Pender County, only Canetuck School remains intact and in good condition with a high level of integrity.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Interview with Betty Thompson (Alumnus) by NC State Historic Preservation Office, August 6, 2016.

Interview with Canetuck School Alumni (Annie Baldwin Barnes, Reva Kea Capens, Verta Kea, Ernest Keith, and Betty Thompson) by Heather Slane and Cheri LaFlamme Szcodronski, Canetuck School, July 10, 2017.

Interview with Ernest Keith (Alumnus) by NC State Historic Preservation Office, June 11, 2016.

Irvy, Albert. "A Survey of the Negro Schools of Bladen County, North Carolina." Master's thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1951. North Carolina Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Canetuck School
Name of Property

Pender County, North Carolina
County and State

- Johnson, K. Todd. "Rosenwald Fund." *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*. Edited by William S. Powell. <http://www.ncpedia.org/rosenwald-fund> (accessed July 2017).
- Justesen, Benjamin R. and Scott Matthews. "Public Education Part 3: The First Graded Schools, the State Constitution of 1868, and Legal Segregation." *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*. Edited by William S. Powell. <http://www.ncpedia.org/public-education-part-3-first> (accessed July 2017).
- Justesen, Benjamin R. and Scott Matthews. "Public Education Part 4: Expansion, Consolidation, and the School Machinery Act." *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*. Edited by William S. Powell. <http://www.ncpedia.org/public-education-part-4-expansion> (accessed July 2017).
- Leloudis, James L. *Schooling in the New South: Pedagogy, Self, and Society in North Carolina, 1880-1920*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996.
- Martin, Jonathan. "Pender County (1875)." *North Carolina History Project*. <http://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/pender-county-1875> (accessed July 15, 2017).
- Mudarri, Chris. "Canetuck's History in Black and White." *Wilmington Star News*. November 15, 2011. <http://www.starnewsonline.com/article/NC/20111115/News/605056576/WM> (accessed July 2017).
- Pender County Register of Deeds, <http://www.pendercountync.gov/rod> (accessed July 2017).
- Pender County Board of Education Minutes. September 5, 1921. File PD0124. State Historic Preservation Office. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- Smith, S.L. *Community Plans, Bulletin No. 3*. Nashville, TN: The Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1924.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Canetuck School
Name of Property

Pender County, North Carolina
County and State

University
 Other
Name of repository: North Carolina State Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PD0124

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 4.62 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.412395 | Longitude: -78.204516 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Canetuck School
Name of Property

Pender County, North Carolina
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying map, drawn at a 1"=200' scale, and in alignment with the tax boundary (parcel #2234-92-9001-0000).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated parcel is all of the property currently and historically associated with the school.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Slane, Architectural Historian
name/title: Cheri Szcodronski, Architectural Historian
organization: hmvPreservation
street & number: P.O. Box 355
city or town: Durham state: NC zip code: 27701
e-mail: heather@hmvpreservation.com
telephone: 336-207-1502
date: July 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Property Name: Canetuck School
County and State: Pender County, North Carolina
Photographer: Cheri LaFlamme Szcodronski
Date: July 2017

Canetuck School
Name of Property

Pender County, North Carolina
County and State

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. Canetuck School, west façade
facing east
2. Canetuck School, east and south façades, oblique view
facing northwest
3. Canetuck School, north and west façades, oblique view
facing southeast
4. Canetuck School – interior, classrooms
facing northeast
5. Canetuck School – interior, classrooms
facing south
6. Canetuck School – interior, former cloakroom at left and enclosed vestibule at right
northwest
7. Canetuck School – interior, industrial room
facing south

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

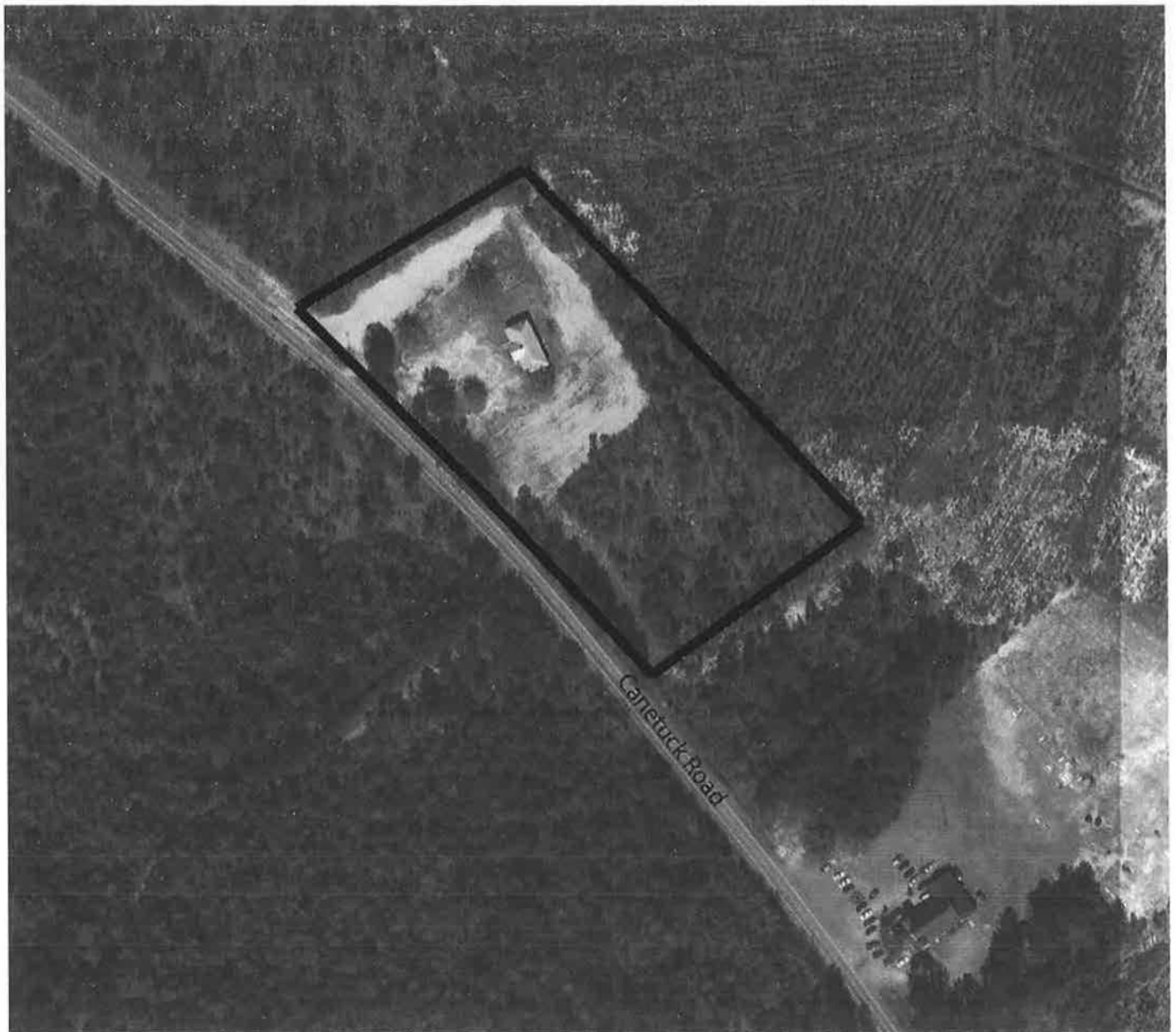


Image from NC-HPOweb

Canetuck School
6098 Canetuck Road
Currie, Pender County, NC

Site Map with National Register Boundary
— National Register Boundary

Boundary Follows Tax Parcel #
2234-92-9001-0000

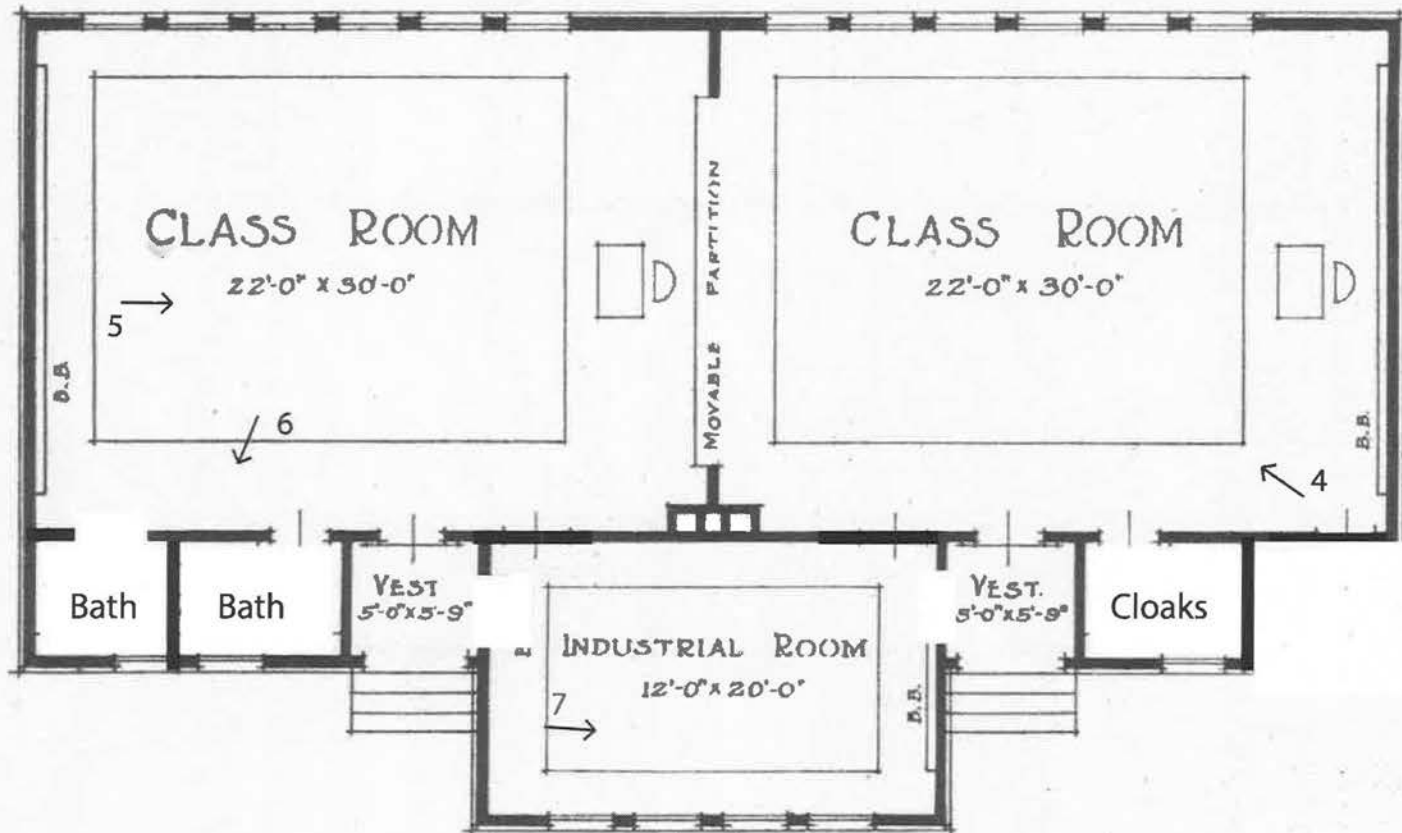
Coordinates: 34.412395, -78.204516



Scale: 1" = 200'

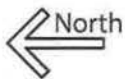


2 ↙



3 ↗

Canetuck School
6098 Canetuck Road
Currie, Pender County, NC



Floor Plan and Photo Key

1 ↑



D. 2017. 12. 65

Canetuck School
Pender County, NC

Photo #1



D. 2017.12.66

Canetuck School

Pender County, NC

Photo #2



Carotuck School
Pender County, NC
Photo #3



Canetuck School
Pender County, NC
Photo #4



D. 2017.12.69

Canetuck School

Pender County, NC

Photo #5



D. 2017.12.70

Canetuck School

Pender County, NC

Photo # 6



D. 2017.12.71

Canetuck School
Pender County, NC
Photo #7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 4/20/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/4/2018 Date of 16th Day: 5/21/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/4/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 5/31/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 18, 2018

Paul Loether, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Allen Grove School – Halifax County
Canetuck School – Pender County
Concord School – Franklin County
Flynt House – Forsyth County
Mars Hill School – Madison County

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed are the nominations for the above-referenced properties to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Recently, we have been encouraged to move toward digital submissions. To begin the transition to this format for all nominations, we have enclosed the nomination for the Flynt House as our first digital submission. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Flynt House to the National Register of Historic Places. Four additional hard copy nominations are enclosed.

We trust you will find the nominations to be in order. If you have any questions please call Jennifer Brosz, 919.807.6587.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ramona M. Bartos, DSHPO for".

Dr. Kevin Cherry
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/bw: enclosures