

NATIONAL REGISTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting Minutes

February 9, 2023

Location: Archives and History Building, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh (3rd Floor Conference Room, #308)

Dr. Valerie Johnson called the meeting to order at 10 am. She made sure that the livestream was recording and then welcomed everyone to the meeting. Dr. Johnson explained the circumstances as to why she was acting chair, substituting for Chair Barbara Snowden after the recent passing of Ms. Snowden's husband, and Dr. Johnson asked for a moment of silence for him.

Dr. Darin Waters then opened with saying he spoke with Ms. Snowden yesterday and she sends her regards and best to the committee. He thanked everyone for their time they put into the work they do for the committee and thanked staff. He also thanked Shawn Patch for emailing Department Secretary Reid Wilson and himself regarding his interest in salaries for staff competitive with the market. He went on to say that DSHPO Ramona Bartos and he have discussed that as well and that the Sec. Wilson is trying to work through the budget process now and that he is working with the Governor that understands the history side of the department has been underfunded for some time. Dr. Waters thanked Shawn again for his advocacy. He then apologized in advance that he will be in and out of the meeting at times.

Dr. Johnson reminded everyone that staff has a wealth of knowledge and every time someone leaves due to salary it means that we lose a lot. She also noted that the nominations can not reviewed as quickly if staff is diminished in numbers.

Dr. Waters then spoke about talking with a constituent from the Cherry Neighborhood in Charlotte and how she wants to preserve her neighborhood. He thanks Ramona for joining that conversation.

Ramona Bartos thanked Shawn Patch and Matt Jorgenson for their advocacy. She thanked Jeff for leading us as the National Register Coordinator. Ms. Bartos then stated that there were three things she wanted to mention. There was a retreat in December 2022 for the Division of Historical Resources. She thanked Dr. Waters for helping fund that and how good it was to see everyone in person to understand roles and how to collaborate. Ms. Bartos went on to say they were preparing the biannual report for FY 2020-22 during which time North Carolina could boast 65 new National Register listings (including additional documentation and boundary increases), which is overall an increase of 40% than the preceding biannual cycle. She acknowledged staff and that during half of that time National Register branch staff were only at 50% staff capacity and that the increased number of listings is really a testament to staff and their hard work. There were also notably 21 new districts; most were in the Piedmont with some more activity in the Western Region. The last item mentioned was part of the overlapping Hometown Strong initiative, in so much as there were seven surveys in rural areas of Tier 1 and Tier 2 counties. There are also federally funded surveys and programs in several counties. She wanted to acknowledge those survey projects as they generate Study List properties that eventually come to the committee in some form. Dr. David Dennard asked, "How do we stack up against other states regarding the 65 listings?" Ms. Bartos responded that she could speak to South Carolina, and that we (NC) are always ahead of them and in some cases double the number of nominations. She will check on other surrounding states.

Committee members in attendance introduced themselves going around the table: Mary Lynn Bryan, Matt Jorgenson, Shawn Patch, Josi Ward, Fred Belledin, David Bergstone, Joe Oppermann, David Dennard, and Valerie Johnson.

Staff in attendance introduced themselves: Lauren Poole, John Wood, Beth King, Kristi Brantley, Audrey Thomas, Julie Smith, Jeff Smith, Rebecca Spanbauer, and Chandrea Burch. Mitch Wilds and Michele Patterson McCabe joined later.

Two people were observing: Sam Hayes, a student from UNC-Ch, and Mary Ruffin Hanbury, a consultant.

Dr. Johnson asked if there were any corrections to the October 2022 minutes. Mr. Oppermann wanted to note that there are two “Ns” in his name instead of one. Dr. Dennard moved to approve the minutes and it was seconded by Mr. Oppermann. There was one abstention by David Bergstone as he was not present at that meeting. The motion passed 7-0. Ms. Ward noted she has a conflict of interest for the Craggy Historic District. She would excuse and recuse herself for that nomination’s consideration.

Jeff Smith started the presentations first noting that all 6 nominations from October were listed. The first National Register nomination presentation was the **Alexander S. and Mary R. Hanes House** in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County. It is set within an estate like setting on a five-acre tract. The Georgian Revival house was designed by Charles Barton Keen’s well-known Philadelphia based firm. Mr. Smith provided exterior and interior images with descriptions and floor plans, noting the original flooring, windows, paneled doors, hardware, and finishes. It is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture with a period of significance of 1923, the date of construction.

Dr. Waters excused himself at 10:34 am.

Mr. Smith continued with the presentation for the **Flint Mill No. 2 – Burlington Industries Inc. Plant** in Gastonia, Gaston County. 1923 Flint Mill No. 2 is the second mill on this site, the first previously demolished. There were three building campaigns (1950, 1955, and 1960) with additions. He showed a tour around the exterior of the complex with images noting the addition years. Mr. Smith next showed floor plans and then interior images, noting the open spaces, original floors, and mushroom style columns. He then showed some additional exterior images with later additions and interior views of the warehouse complex. It is locally significant under Criteria A and C for industry and architecture, respectively.

Jeff Smith continued with the next presentation for the **Mooreville Water Pump and Filter Plant** in Mooreville, Iredell County, nominated at the local level for Criteria A and C for engineering and architecture. The period of significance begins in 1924, its date of construction, and extends to 1949 when significant improvements were made to the plant. The boundary historically associated with the property includes a 1924 pump house and reservoir, a 1949 chemical feed house and mixing chamber, and 1956 and 1983 non-contributing garages. The plant reflects a period of growth and history across the state’s early and mid-century technological and engineering advances related to water purification and distribution. Several businesses opened in Gastonia during this time. It is architecturally significant of this type of civic use facility and retains integrity representing one of the earlier pump and filter plants in North Carolina. Mooreville population was growing and in 1948 the plant doubled its water filtration capacity, though in 1962 it became a backup reservoir facility and eventually closed.

Matt Jorgenson asked for clarification of correspondence for the Hanes House. Mr. Smith responded with that we did receive it from the local Historic Resources Commission along with the one from the Mayor’s office, it was just too late to put on the website. Josi Ward pointed out that the Water Pump and Filter Plant could also use Art Deco style in the nomination. Joe Oppermann asked if there was any movement for a historic district in Buena Vista (the Hanes House neighborhood). Mr. Smith noted the Buena Vista Historic District was study listed in 2007 or 2009 and that it really depends on the residents and what they want in terms of furthering a nomination effort. Kristi Brantley mentioned contacting Michelle McCullough (with

the City/County Historic Resources Commission) and it could also be a future CLG grant for survey or national register nomination. Ramona Bartos spoke to Kristi's point, saying that she thinks it would be helpful to have a more local grassroots effort instead of saying "do this" as the residents might think it has a regulatory component. Valerie Johnson suggested again talking with Michelle McCullough and get her to have a learning session about the National Register. It has been a useful tool in the African American districts in Greensboro.

David Bergstone asked if the mill neighborhood surrounding the Flint Mill was considered to include it in a district. Jeff Smith said we can look into that. Ramona Bartos suggested that this could be a topic for CLG programming with Kristi Brantley.

Beth King presented the next National Register nomination, the **Downtown Greensboro Historic District (Additional Documentation II, Boundary Increase and Boundary Decrease)**. She noted the presentation was reviewed and prepared by Hannah Beckman-Black and she would do her best to answer questions. Originally listed in 1982, it included all that remained of Greensboro's Central Business District from 1883-1930. It was listed under Criterion A in the areas of commerce, transportation, and theater; and Criterion C for architecture for embodying distinctive characteristics of the late 19th and early 20th century commercial architecture. It was also listed under Criterion B for many of Greensboro's important and influential citizens. In 2004, Additional Documentation was prepared which extended the period of significance through 1950 to include additional context not written in the original document and added Art Deco and Modernist architectural styles, as well as notations of changes to building prior to 1930. Both nominations mentioned the sit-ins during the 1960s at the Woolworth's building downtown as a key element in the Civil Rights Movement, though the period of significance did not cover that time period. This new nomination includes three increase areas and four decrease areas. The additional documentation II adds context of the local, state, and national levels of significance in Civil Rights and African American Heritage. Woolworth sit-ins and other protests by students from local colleges were key to the beginning of sit-ins at lunch counters in the south. The period of significance was extended through 1963 to include the African American history. The additional documentation also serves to correct the document to remove an area of significance, theater, and Criterion B, due to lack of developed context. The new resource count includes 85 primary contributing and 22 primary non-contributing resources. The boundary increase areas include 46 primary contributing and 14 primary non-contributing resources. Buildings in boundary increase illustrate the continued development of downtown Greensboro with a period of significance of 1893-1975. New styles of commercial building in the increase area include Modernist, Brutalist, and New Formalist. It also adds an area of significance in Criterion A in Government/Politics. Many other areas of significance were added due to the inclusion of four individually listed properties. There are four boundary decrease areas removing substantially altered buildings or vacant lots. Some resources were excluded due to construction dates after 1975. The CLG comments from the Mayor and Historic Preservation Commission agreed that the nomination meets criteria for listing or removal as per the nomination.

Ms. King paused for questions and comments. Josi Ward noted there was exceptional extra context provided for the Greensboro project.

Ms. King continued her presentation with the **William and Barbara Mutschler House** in Wake Forest, Wake County. It was presented at the June 2022 NRAC meeting though it was not 50 years old at that point and now it meets the typical 50-year threshold for listing in the National Register. It is locally significant under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance is 1973, the date of construction. Barbara Mutschler was a Modernist aficionado and created some original drawings of the home, which was later commissioned. Ms. King showed exterior images and remarked on its high quality of integrity. A notable change to enclose the rear porches happened from 2005-2021. The split floor plan was indicated in the floor

plan drawings. Ms. King continued to show images of the interior with many original character defining features. Another notable change is a wall removed in 1998 to create an open floor plan. Private and public spaces remain divided as in the original plan. It is only one of the few modernist dwellings from the 2020 Wake Forest Modernist Survey Update. CLG comments were received from the Mayor and Wake Forest Historic Preservation Commission agreeing that it meets criteria for listing.

Matt Jorgenson moved the motion to accept all staff recommendations to recommend National Register listing for the slate of properties that included the Hanes House, Flint Mill No. 2, Mooresville Water Pump and Plantplant, Greensboro Historic District, and Mutschler House, and it was seconded by David Bergstone. The motion passed 8-0.

The committee took a break for five minutes at 11:18 am.

The next nomination was the **Davis School** in Engelhard, Hyde County presented by John Wood. The property was put on the study list in 2021. Included in the roughly 8-acre National Register boundary is a 1953 school building, 1964 gymnasium, 1971 cafeteria addition, 1964 classroom building, and ballfields. All other resources are non-contributing. The 1953 Davis School epitomizes the functional modernism often seen in mid-20th century educational buildings. Mr. Wood went on to show and describe exterior images of the main Davis School building. There is a historic drawing and a 1976 photograph showing the original monitor that is now encapsulated. He then showed a 1953 floor plan with an open double-loaded corridor. Interior images were shown, and Mr. Wood mentioned the high degree of intact finishes. He then described the 1964 free-standing classroom building with exterior and interior images. The original double-loaded corridor, doors with transoms, and windows remain. It retains the location, feeling, and association of the site as an educational venue as well as design, materials, and workmanship. Mr. Wood mentioned that there was concern at the study list level and during the nomination process about the roof and covered monitor, but the Park Service thinks because of the Civil Rights significance component plus the fact that the form and circulation pattern are still intact, they weren't as concerned about the integrity issues as it first appeared. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A for education, Black ethnic heritage, and Civil Rights history. The period of significance is 1953-1970, when full integration was made in the county school. Students and families played a significant role in the 1968-69 public school boycott to close this school. Committee of 14, a coalition of Black community leaders, supported the movement. Many students were jailed. Black activism met opposition during 1968-69 school year. The Board of Education concurred to a return to a freedom of choice school plan for the 1969-70 school year, while negotiations of an equitable plan continued. The school ceased when there was full integration of schools in Hyde County in 1970, the end of the period of significance, although it did continue to serve elementary students until June of 1999. The use after 1970 is not deemed to be of exceptional significance.

Dr. Dennard acknowledged the excellent work on this nomination and for the acknowledgement of the Davis School and its connection to the Civil Rights Movement. He questioned the use of the word integration vs. desegregation. He noted there was desegregation of schools, but that does not mean there is full integration of history and cultures. Dr. Dennard moved to accept staff's recommendation to recommend National Register listing for the Davis School and Josi Ward seconded it. The motion passed 8-0.

Ms. Ward excused herself so as not to participate in the discussion and vote for the next nomination due to her conflict of interest as the nomination's preparer, and stepped outside the meeting room at 11:47 am.

Lauren Poole began her presentation of the **Craggy Historic District** in Woodfin, Buncombe County. It encompasses residential, commercial, and industrial buildings and structures. A railroad train trestle crossed the French Broad River and created the small complex. She then went through the images of each resource

and explained the use and relation of buildings to one another including Johnson's Store, Red Man's Hall, Craggy Milling Company (a grist mill), Southern Railroad right-of-way tracks, the George Mayo House, and former Craggy Depot platform. The mill closed in 1976. It is being nominated at the local level under Criterion A for community planning and development. There were many other small similar railroad communities in the area that do not retain as many intact resources. The district is also locally significant under Criterion C for architecture for its early 20th century unusual concentration and variety of decorative concrete block buildings. The period of significance extends from 1904-1940 corresponding with when the depot and when Johnson's Store were built. A few buildings were drawn out of the district due to low levels of integrity.

Dr. Dennard asked about the use of the Red Man's Hall. Ms. Poole answered it was a fraternal order. David Bergstone moved to approved staff's recommendation to recommend Craggy Historic District for National Register listing and Fred Belledin seconded. The motion passed 7-0.

Following this vote, Ms. Ward rejoined the meeting.

Ms. Poole continued with the last National Register nomination presentation of the **Blue Ridge Tourist Court** in Boone, Watauga County. It is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment and recreation for tourism and roadside lodging in the mid-20th century in Watauga County, at the beginning of its destination's transformation into a tourist hub. It is also locally significance under Criterion B in the areas of entertainment and recreation to its association with Estel G. Wagner. He was a real estate developer and pioneer in the mid-century development of the tourist court craze. The period of significance is from 1950-70 representing the time used as tourist court until decline of use due to other larger hotels in the area. There was a boom in tourism after WWII in Boone. Ms. Poole showed exterior images and a site plan of the property. She also showed a site plan of the development of the buildings on the site. Pre and post renovation images were shown with windows and door replaced in kind. Interior images showed the same configurations of the rooms although the finishes are updated. The Blue Ridge Tourist Court is one of the earliest examples of more than a dozen in this area with the only other remaining one has been largely altered. Wagner was a visionary in land development and involved in many community development projects of neighborhoods, golf club, and commercial buildings. The Tourist Court is the earliest of his developments associated with the tourism movement.

Matt Jorgenson wanted clarification of staff's recommendation because the property is not drastically altered and has been restored in kind. Ms. Poole answered yes, that is correct, as far as she knows the rehabilitation has been restored in kind. Josi Ward noted that while she believes it is eligible, it does not possess a high degree of integrity though it is not nominated under C so she quibbles with that language. Ms. Poole will note that to Hannah Beckman-Black. Dr. Dennard noted that the buildings have not been relocated. Ms. Poole clarified that the buildings are in their original locations and the original stages of development are there. The rooms have deteriorated so the finishing are new, but they did not divide the rooms. David Bergstone did not understand the nomination under Criterion B for the local developer. He did note there is a strong case for the motor court and it's a good recommendation. Matt Jorgenson moved to approve staff's recommendation for National Register listing for the Blue Ridge Tourist Court, and Dr. Dennard seconded it. The motion passed 8-0.

At the conclusion of the National Register nominations with the Blue Ridge Tourist Court nomination closing out that agenda section, the committee and staff took a break for lunch at 12:09 pm until 1:05 pm when Dr. Johnson called the meeting back to order. Dr. Waters had rejoined the meeting at this time.

Jeff Smith started the **study list presentations** with the **Edward and Frances S. Loewenstein House**, in Greensboro, Guilford County. It was built in 1954 on a large landscape lot in the Irving Park neighborhood. Edward Loewenstein was influenced by the design and ideals of Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The house was featured in the June 1955 issue of the New York Times magazine. As an architect, Loewenstein established clientele inside and out of Jewish community. He was commissioned for residential and commercial projects that redefined Greensboro in the post WWII era. Loewenstein's firm produced more than 1600 commissions with one-third as residential. Notably, he demonstrated his commitment to the community by hiring the first African American architects and design professionals. Mr. Smith described and showed exterior images as well as interior images and spoke of the spatial experience of private versus public spaces. Clerestory windows and large exterior windows emphasized the connection to the outside. Notable features are an exposed structural element such as the steel angled I-beams and a curved fieldstone masonry wall. The Loewenstein House embodies the modernist style design and work of a master architect with high integrity of setting, location, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. Staff recommends it for the Study List under Criterion B with association of Loewenstein as a master architect and Criterion C for its design.

Jeff Smith then noted that the **Jones Grove Missionary Baptist Church** was pulled from the agenda at applicant's request at the last minute.

Mr. Smith then introduced the **Ridge Road School** in Hillsborough, Orange County. In the mid-1930s eight schools were constructed in Orange County for African American students to follow standardized plans provided by the State Department of Public Instruction. The Ridge Road school was constructed in 1932. The local community provided the land and materials. Enrollment of 1934-35 school year was 80 students and by 1948 it had not changed much with 75 students enrolled. There have been some modifications and neglect, though it retains some good architectural integrity. Other schools built during the 30s have been demolished or greatly altered. It ceased as a school in 1951. Exterior and interior images showed details of the material and design. It is a good candidate for the Study List under Criteria A and C for Black ethnic heritage, education, and architecture. The likely period of significance is 1932-51.

Dr. Johnson asked if Mr. Atkinson, partner in Loewenstein's firm, also designed the president's home of Bennett College or perhaps someone in the firm. Mr. Smith stated that the applicants want to pursue a multiple property document of Loewenstein's commissions. Rebecca Spanbauer confirmed, via a Google search, that his firm did design the house for the president's home. Dr. Johnson wanted to note that when there is continued research for the Ridge Road School, they find any of the teachers associated with the school because it's not only the school, but the movement of African American teachers. The network of teachers was active and later an integral part of the civil rights movement. Dr. Johnson noted that it is something to pay attention to. Mr. Smith will note it to the applicant via Sarah Woodard. The motion to accept staff recommendations for the Loewenstein House and Ridge Road School was moved by Dr. Bryan and seconded by Joe Oppermann. The motion passed 8-0.

Dr. Waters departed the meeting at this point.

John Wood next presented the **Augustus Etheridge House** which is on Roanoke Island northwest of Manteo, Dare County. He showed an aerial and noted in the property owners' application the scarcity of historic farms on Roanoke Island and concerns of the airport expanding to the property. The two-story side gable house was built between 1847-1852. It was remodeled from 1870-1910. In 1880 there was a two-story addition of an ell. Between 1880- 1910 the porches were removed, and the interior also remodeled. Mr. Wood showed interior and exterior historic photos. In 1988 the descendants of Mr. Etheridge purchased the property and later donated it to the Outer Banks Conservationists to be restored as part of a living history

museum, known today as Island Farm. In 1999 the society consulted with historians and architects and decided to restore it to its 1850 appearance. The architectural historian from that time spoke to John Wood and stated the 50-70% of the historic fabric remained with the removal of the additions. Mr. Wood then showed images of the current setting and elevations. There is evidence of the original porch configuration. The center hall plan was reconstructed with interior walls. Interior images showed the new interior wall materials and reconfiguration of the stairs and second floor changes. The only other historic feature on the property is the Etheridge family cemetery and a large heritage tree. Multiple outbuildings were constructed on the site were built after 2000 to interpret the site and its conjecture of what types of buildings would have been on Roanoke Island farms. Though archeological studies were made, it does not seem that the buildings were placed on these archeological sites of former outbuildings. Mr. Wood showed images of these reconstructed outbuildings and the barn moved from Johnston County and reassembled on site. A site plan with all the buildings and cemetery was also shown including a visitors center and parking lot. Comparative properties were shown in the presentation. The state's environmental review and archeology staff are currently reviewing a Section 106 report looking at proposal tree removal for the area near the airport. There is an easement buffer of 50 feet around northeast corner of the property that would retain its natural state. Mr. Wood reminded them that they are voting on whether the house meets significance and integrity to warrant further study. Staff struggled with the outbuildings and the main house's restoration, especially whether it caused a loss of necessary historic context, and the conjectural nature of the outbuildings. Staff thought it may not be eligible. Staff discussed the property with our state's National Park Service reviewer, who believed a successful argument under Criterion C would be possible if a nomination included a lot of detail about restoration evidence and methodology used regarding the choices that were made. The nomination would have to concentrate on the house under Criterion C and all other buildings would be considered non-contributing and likewise not considered reconstructions under Criteria Consideration G. Research would be needed for other property types with these buildings on Roanoke Island and must address the historic house form on the island. The NPS reviewer suggested Mr. Wood reach out to SHPO staff in Virginia about similar property nominations; by this meeting, Mr. Wood had not yet heard back from them.

Matt Jorgenson asked if after talking with the Park Service, did that change staff's opinion about the property. Mr. Wood said that staff would like to see what Virginia has to and see how they structured that argument made for this property type. Staff was open to see what can be done. David Bergstone asked when the restoration work was started. Mr. Wood stated it was acquired in 1999 by its current owners, a nonprofit, and the restoration was done between 2000 and 2004. Mr. Bergstone also asked if staff looked at the Old Salem National Historic Landmark district nomination listed in 2016, which included reconstructions. He noted that the NPS would only accept buildings' period of significance as part of the museum, not the date of the buildings. Dr. Dennard wanted clarification of not yet received items from Virginia. He asked, "if we decide to vote no, could it come back to us?" Mr. Wood explained we are always open to reconsider it at a future meeting or defer it to another meeting. Dr. Johnson agreed that deferring is something to consider. Ms. Bartos asked if this property's treatment is similar enough to Montpelier, as it was highly "edited" by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to bring back to Madison's time, and believed that project was a parallel to the case before the committee. Mr. Wood stated that we didn't specifically ask about that. Ms. Bartos added she thinks that would be something good to investigate as well. Dr. Johnson's concern is that there is little else there (on Roanoke Island) to be able to interpret that part of history. Dr. Johnson then entered the motion to defer further consideration of it until the June meeting and gathering of additional information. The motion was moved by Mr. Oppermann and seconded by Dr. Dennard. It passed unanimously 8-0.

Beth King started her study list presentations with the **William H. Billings House** built in 1898 and located in Piney Creek, Alleghany County. It is a two-story L-shaped dwelling under a cross hipped roof with a prominent full-height gabled porch. Drone aerials from the MLS show the house in its rural setting on a

rolling plateau. It was first surveyed by NC HPO in 1976 and basically has not changed on the exterior or interior. Billings was a wealthy farmer in the New River Valley with at least 1200 acres of land including the eight acres still associated with the house. As early as 1888 he primarily made his money by selling "Billings Bitters," a distilled medicine ok'd by the State Treasury Department. Ms. King noted the house continued to be owned by the family and only recently sold. Exterior images were shown, and primary changes were an addition of rear ell porch and on the opposite side a small stuccoed concrete block kitchen addition which probably occurred around the middle of 20th century. It was stated again that it is largely unchanged from date of construction. It is most notable for its sawn, molded, and turned woodwork providing very late examples of the Italianate Stick-style. Interior images show more highly detailed original woodwork and original flooring. Staff recommends placement on the study list for potentially Criterion C as an excellent and intact example of a turn of the 20th century architecture in the New River Valley of North Carolina.

Ms. King continued with the last study list presentation, **Big Ivy Church** in Purlear, Wilkes County. It is in a very remote location with mountainous terrain. This is the third church built belonging to the congregation. Records for the church began in 1884 with an original log building, then a frame building. Both burned and the church moved to a new location in 1926 and the current structure was completed in 1927. The community of Big Ivy steadily declined in population during the Great Depression and WWII. The last church service was held in October 1951. This church and a school, which is no longer standing, was the heart of the community. The church was vacant for roughly forty years until descendants of the Big Ivy community held a family reunion and homecoming service, that began annually in the late 1980s. The decedents also have occasional weddings and events there. Ms. King then showed exterior and interior images. Siding was covered in vinyl and windows were also replaced with vinyl though they are still the two over two configuration. Because of the impact of the replacement materials to this very simple church, staff did not recommend placing with a Criterion C argument. The National Park Service reviewer was consulted, and he suggested a path forward under Criterion A for social history. Staff recommends placement on the study list because the church is best able to represent an isolated agricultural community that disbursed following WWII.

Mr. Bergstone asked if the window size changed. Ms. King responded that the trim on the interior looked to be the same and that it likely was not changed. There was another question if the wood siding was covered with vinyl. Ms. King did not know for sure, but it was indicated it should be there. Dr. Johnson commented that it was interesting to go from the coast to the mountains and see what rural looks like and the importance to represent these properties across the state. Matt Jorgenson asked for clarification on staff recommendations. Ms. King stated that both were recommended, the Billings House under C and the church for A in social history. Mr. Jorgenson moved to make a motion to place on the study list for both properties in the Western Region as staff recommended. Ms. Ward seconded the motion. It passed unanimously in favor 8-0.

Dr. Johnson thanked staff for the overview and getting the committee through the nominations. She also wanted to remind everyone that the nominations and study list forms are used by people to inform themselves about the history of our state. The diligence and thoughtfulness of everyone is appreciated. Ms. Bartos thanked everyone again for their time and volunteer efforts.

Matt Jorgenson made the motion to adjourn, and David Dennard seconded it. All were in favor 8-0. The meeting concluded at 2:04 pm.

NATIONAL REGISTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Location: Archives and History Building, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh
3rd Floor Conference Room (#308)

The public may attend in-person or view the meeting presentations on YouTube via livestream.

<https://youtu.be/g5g551eMh7Y>

February 9, 2023
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

NATIONAL REGISTER AND STUDY LIST AGENDA

COUNTY	PROPERTY/LOCATION	PRESENTER
--------	-------------------	-----------

NATIONAL REGISTER

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH

Central and Southeastern Regions

Forsyth	Alexander S. and Mary R. Hanes House Winston-Salem	Jeff Smith
Gaston	Flint Mill No. 2 - Burlington Industries, Inc. Plant Gastonia	
Iredell	Mooresville Water Pump and Filter Plant Mooresville	
Guilford	Downtown Greensboro Historic District (Additional Documentation II, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease) Greensboro	Beth King
Wake	William and Barbara Mutschler House Wake Forest	

Eastern Region

Hyde	Davis School Engelhard	John Wood
------	---------------------------	-----------

Western Region

Buncombe	Craggy Historic District Woodfin	Lauren Poole
Watauga	Blue Ridge Tourist Court Boone	

STUDY LIST

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH

*Study List Applications****Central and Southeastern Regions***

Guilford	Edward and Frances S. Lowenstein House Greensboro	Jeff Smith
----------	--	------------

Orange	Ridge Road School Jones Grove Missionary Baptist Church Hillsborough	
--------	--	--

Eastern Region

Dare	Augustus Etheridge House Manteo	John Wood
------	------------------------------------	-----------

Western Region

Alleghany	William H. Billings House Piney Creek	Beth King
-----------	--	-----------

Wilkes	Big Ivy Church Purlear	
--------	---------------------------	--