

NATIONAL REGISTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

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

October 13, 2022
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Barbara Snowden called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. She reviewed the situations that constitute a conflict of interest and reviewed meeting and location logistics, including reminding everyone that the meeting is being livestreamed and recorded. She called for a motion to approve the June 2022 meeting minutes, and Matt Jorgenson moved approval. David Dennard seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Ms. Snowden then asked everyone to introduce themselves.

National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC) members attending were Barbara Snowden, Valerie Ann Johnson, Matt Jorgenson, David Ruffin, David Dennard, Joe Oppermann, Fred Belledin, Josi Ward, Shawn Patch, and Tamara Holmes-Brothers.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) staff members in attendance included Mitch Wilds, John Wood, Chandrea Burch, Sharon Hope, Rosie Blewitt, Dylan Clark, Ramona Bartos, Darin Waters, Hannah Beckman-Black, Jeff Smith, Kristi Brantley, Beth King, Audrey Thomas, Julie Smith, Sarah Woodard, and Michele McCabe.

Guests included Kayla Halberg, Jennifer Martin, Cynthia de Miranda, and Ramona Anderson.

Ramona Bartos continued the meeting with a welcome that included thanks for staff's efforts. Darin Waters also thanked the committee and staff and provided a few words of welcome.

Sarah Woodard began by presenting **Shiloh AME Zion Church and Cemetery in Buncombe County**. She located it on a map, and provided a history of the church, including its association with the development of Biltmore. She also provided a tour of the interior and exterior of the house. The church is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: African American, Social History, Settlement, Community Development, and Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1889 and ends in 1970. Matt Jorgenson asked Ms. Woodard to elaborate on the building's architectural significance. David Ruffin made a motion to approve the nomination and Valerie Ann Johnson seconded the motion. The motion passed 8-0. (Tamara Holmes-Brothers had not arrived yet and the chair votes only in the event of a tie.)

Beth King followed with a presentation of the **Nicholas and Lucretia Thompson House in Caswell County**. The house is located in the Leasburg community of Caswell County. The house is nominated for the Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance, and its period of significance begins ca. 1810 with the earliest phase of construction and ends ca. 1860 when the house reached its current appearance. Ms. King described the property, which includes several outbuildings and the site of an eighteenth-century tavern, and she presented the building's architectural evolution from an early-nineteenth century house to a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival house. The committee offered no discussion.

Ms. Woodard moved forward with the **Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District in Forsyth County**. Ms. Woodard noted that the consultant, Kayla Halberg, was in attendance. Ms. Woodard began her presentation with a map of the district. The district is being nominated at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Politics and Government, Commerce, Social History, and Community Planning and Development. It is also

being nominated at the statewide level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance begins with the earliest building, constructed in 1882, and it extends to 1976 when government building projects were completed. Ms. Woodard reviewed the buildings relative to the areas of significance as she provided a tour of the city's buildings.

Shawn Patch noted that the numbers of contributing and noncontributing buildings are not correct. Josi Ward asked a question about the end date of the period of significance, and Dr. Dennard highlighted the district's relationship with Civil Rights. Joe Oppermann provided a history of the development of the current district and presented a newspaper article about the current nomination. He also asked to be allowed to make the nomination for this district.

Ms. Woodard continued with **City Motor Company in Rowan County**. She provided a tour of the complex along with a history of the site. She presented new photographs of the building illustrating the interior and exterior of the showroom space with the solid exterior walls removed and the interior mezzanine floor removed. These removals allow the building to express its significance as an early modern car dealership. The building is proposed for the Register under Criteria A and C for its association with commerce and its architecture. Mr. Jorgenson noted that the archaeological statement should be removed. He also asked a question about staff's recommendations in light of the partially-completed alterations to the building. Ms. Woodard reported that staff was satisfied that the showroom space can be understood in its current partially-completed state.

Hannah Beckman-Black began her presentation with **Stanley Mill in Gaston County**. It is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Industry. She explained the mill's historic importance to the area. The period of significance begins in 1892 and ends in 1972. Although the mill continued operating past 1972, the operations of the last fifty years are not of exceptional significance. She provided a brief summary of the town's history and the mill's developmental history. She also provided a tour of the building and showed historic views of the building and associated village. She explained the boundary, which extends into the street right-of-way.

Ms. Beckman-Black continued with the **Goldsboro Woman's Club in Wayne County**. She presented a history of Women's Clubs in the United States and established Goldsboro's place in the history of the clubs in the US and North Carolina. She provided the history of the Goldsboro club, including Gertrude Weil's activism. In 1986, the Club donated the building to the Wayne County Historical Society. The Club became inactive in 1990. The building is one of the best non-residential Colonial Revival designs in Goldsboro. It is also a good example of a club building built in the 1920s. She provided photos of the exterior and interior. The building is nominated under Criteria A for its association with Social History/Women's History and under Criteria C for Architecture. The period of significance begins with the building's completion in 1927 and ends in 1972 to include all of the Women's Club's ownership up to the fifty-year-cut-off. Dr. Dennard noted that the nomination was missing significant dates.

Ms. Snowden asked for a motion for all the central region resources except for the Winston-Salem Historic District. Dr. Ruffin made a motion to approve the Nicholas and Lucretia Thompson House, City Motor Company, Stanley Mills, and Goldsboro Women's Club. Fred Belledin seconded the motion and the motion passed, 8-0.

The committee took a break at 11:09 and reconvened at 11:15.

Ms. King introduced the day's two survey projects, Valdese and Tarboro. Ms. King explained how survey projects produce Study List candidates, and she introduced Audrey Thomas, Jennifer Martin, and Cynthia deMiranda to present the two projects.

Ms. Thomas began by presenting her work from **Valdese in Burke County**. She located Valdese in the county and presented a history of the town and the Waldensian settlement of Valdese. She detailed Waldensian architecture and compared their architecture in Europe with those seen in Valdese. She also explained how their architecture and craftsmanship evolved to become more Americanized. She concluded by presenting the following resources for Study Listing: **Tron Bake House, Pons Bake House, Valdese Downtown Commercial District, Albert Garrou House, Alba-Waldensian Industrial District**. She located each resource on a map and provided an overview of each resource.

Jennifer Martin opened her **Tarboro** presentation by thanking Chandrea Burch for her work to scan Tarboro's survey files. She then introduced the project as a mitigation project related to the CCX Intermodal Terminal. She explained the project's goal of resurveying and surveying resources that had never been recorded before. She presented nine potential Study List candidates beginning with the **Catherine D. and George Matthewson House**. George Matthewson was a brick mason, and the house is potentially eligible for its association with Matthewson. She next presented the **Mary Eliza and Rev. John W. Perry House**, potentially eligible for its association with the Perrys, both of whom were important educators.

Cynthia de Miranda began her portion of the Tarboro presentation with **Saint Luke's Episcopal Church**, which is recommended for Study Listing under Criteria A for African American history and architecture. The period of significance would extend to include the addition. **Mount Lebanon Masonic Lodge** was another Study List candidate under Criterion A for African American history in Tarboro and Criteria C for its vernacular Colonial Revival architecture. She noted deterioration of the building, but she also noted that it retains very good architectural integrity and is more richly detailed than most lodge buildings.

She moved on to the **Minnie and Edwin Cherry House**, Criterion C for its Craftsman-style design because of its detail and outstanding architectural integrity. She used online real estate photos for the interior images. She provided the history of the house's design and the family's time there.

Their next resource was the **Annie H. and Fletcher Decatur Wharton House**. Ms. Martin discussed her sources of information about the house and the Wharton family. She provided the Wharton's family history and F.D. Wharton's career as an educator and agricultural extension agent. She also presented his remarkable agricultural extension work in Edgecombe County and his tenant advocacy. She discussed other buildings associated with Wharton and demonstrated that this house has the strongest association with Wharton.

She moved on to the **Thelma H. and Edward H. Marrow, Jr., Lustron House**, which is eligible under Criterion C. She described the house, which is the 1949 Westchester model. She noted that the only change is the sheathing of the gable end in vinyl siding. She provided a history of the Lustron houses, and a history of the Marrow family.

Ms. de Miranda concluded with two Modernist houses, the **Janie and John Whaley House** and the **Martha and John Brooks House**. Both are eligible under Criteria C and architect Bob Burns designed both. She provided histories and tours of both houses, using comparisons and contrasts to explore Burns' work.

When Ms. Snowden opened the floor for questions, Mr. Oppermann asked if the plans for the Cherry House were locally generated in Wilson. Ms. de Miranda did not know. Mr. Oppermann observed that paired columns in Tarboro are a common trait. Dr. Johnson asked about adding Criteria B to the Perry House because of their work, and she suggested that more information about Mary Eliza Perry would be useful. Dr. Johnson, Ms. Martin, and Ms. de Miranda discussed Black history in Tarboro and research sources for documenting that history.

Ms. Snowden asked for motion to approve the Study List candidates from both presentations. Mr. Jorgenson made a motion to list everything presented in Valdese and Tarboro. Dr. Johnson seconded the motion. The vote was 9-0, with Dr. Holmes-Brothers having joined the meeting.

The committee began lunch at 12:31 and reconvened at 1:02.

Ms. Beckman-Black presented **Roberts Hall in High Point in Guilford County**. She located High Point on a map and discussed the initial creation of High Point College and the construction of Roberts Hall in 1924. She discussed the college's other earliest buildings and changes to those buildings and gave a history of the campus. She noted that the entire campus may not be eligible, but the application is only for Roberts Hall. She noted renovations to the building including changes to the tower, loss of the slate roof, and interior alterations. Plans from a 1990s renovation indicate comprehensive remodeling. She presented interior and exterior views and reported that staff could not come to a consensus. Staff felt that the exterior remains recognizable and is an iconic building, but other staff members questioned its architectural integrity regarding the interior. She cited Bulletin 15 and read the paragraphs on interior evaluation. Discussion followed with Mr. Jorgenson asking if the significance is not architecture, does the building have to have architectural integrity. Ms. Beckman-Black responded that that is the point where staff struggled in their attempt to find a recommendation. Ms. Ward asked about changes to accommodate accessibility, but Mr. Oppermann stated that those changes should not be that extensive. Jorgenson noted flexibility with the Study List, but Ms. Bartos noted that the Study List indicates to the owner that the committee sees a realistic path forward. Ms. Bartos suggested that the building is the "origin building." Mr. Oppermann noted that the exterior is so important to the campus that its importance can override the problems with interior integrity. Dr. Johnston and Mr. Belledin agreed with Mr. Oppermann's observations. Ms. Snowden asked if the exterior has been changed beyond the small changes to the belltower. Ms. Beckman-Black stated that the roof material was the only other change of note on the exterior.

Without a staff recommendation, Ms. Snowden asked for a motion. Ms. Ward made a motion to Study List the building. Mr. Jorgenson seconded the motion. The motion passed 9-0.

Ms. King presented the **Harriet Tubman YWCA in Durham County**. She located the resource in Durham and provided its history. This is the first and only building to house the Harriet Tubman YWCA and for fifty years, it served as safe, respectable housing for young African American women. It also served as a location social and civic gathering, and specifically for organization of Civil Rights activities, including the Royal Ice Cream sit-in. The Y also hosted many feminist and women-oriented organizations. In 1976, Virginia Williams was the last resident to leave; she lived there for twenty years. Ms. King showed an original rendering of the building and discussed the evolution of the plan to build only a portion of the building because of funding. The building included 12 two-occupant rooms and bathrooms. She gave a tour of the building, including interiors, which are deteriorated but retain good integrity. Dr. Waters asked who owns the building. Mitch Wilds answered that a nonprofit housing group owns it.

Jeff Smith continued with the **Travora-Cannon Plant in Alamance County**. He began with the news that this building partially burned on Tuesday night. He located it on a map and provided a building evolution using Sanborn Maps. He presented historic photos and a site plan, and he showed where fire damage had occurred. The fire seems to have been confined to a 1902 warehouse that was already partially collapsed. He continued with the building's history and stated that the building is likely eligible under Criterion A for Industry as part of a finite cohort of resources that played an outsized role in the town's history. The likely period of significance would extend from 1902 to 1972.

He carried on with the **R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Storage Warehouse in Forsyth County**. He located the building in Winston-Salem and described its use and history. He noted that it retains its design and integrity is

high. Photos showed brick and steel exterior walls and open interior spaces with post-and-beam construction. He stated that the warehouse embodies the company's post-World War I efforts to expand its operations, and is a Study List candidate under Criteria A in the area of Industry, and he stated that further research may indicate an area of significance in Social History regarding African American history.

Mr. Smith moved on to **West Southern Pines School in Moore County**. He located it on a map and described the site. He provided a description of the buildings and gave a history of the school, including an earlier Rosenwald building that had stood on the site. Mr. Smith stated that this is one of the most intact 20th century educational facilities in Moore County. The likely period of significance would run from 1950 to 1973, and the building would be eligible under Criterion A in the area of Education.

Mr. Smith continued with the **Yadkin Road Mile Markers in Moore County**. This is a series of 4 markers between Southern Pines and Pinehurst. Mr. Smith described them and provided a history of how and why the markers were conceived and installed. He noted that two of the markers had been determined eligible for the Register in 2000, but Mr. Smith noted deficiencies in the 2000 eligibility report. He proceeded to reference Bulletin 19, which explains when commutative monuments or markers might be eligible. He concluded that staff does not recommend Study Listing the road markers.

Mr. Smith moved forward with **Strieby Congregational United Church of Christ in Randolph County**. He provided a map of the location, a history, and tour of the church and cemetery. He discussed the community history and how the church related to that community. He recommends eligibility under Criterion C and suggested the possibility of a B argument, which would require additional research.

Ms. Snowden called for a motion on the applications presented so far. Dr. Dennard moved to accept staff recommendations to list the Travora-Cannon Plant, the RJ Reynolds Tobacco Warehouse, the West Southern Pines School, and Strieby Congregational United Church of Christ, but not to Study List the Yadkin Road Mile Markers. Mr. Jorgenson seconded the motion. The vote was 8-0, with Mr. Ruffin absent.

The committee took a five minute break.

Ms. Woodard carried on with a presentation of **Lincoln Park Historic District in Davidson County**. She located the neighborhood in Lexington and described its history as Lexington's first African American subdivision. The district would be a good candidate for the National Register under Criteria A for its association with African American History, and the period of significance would probably be confined to the mid-1950s when the subdivision was built-out.

Ms. Woodard presented the **Fulton House in Forsyth County**. She located the house in the northeastern corner of the county in the Belews Creek community. She provided a tour of the house, which began as a hall-parlor house in the 1850s. The house was expanded in the late nineteenth century and underwent updates in the 1920s. Ms. Woodard reported that staff does not recommend Study Listing because the house is a varied collection of multiple eras of change and does not present a good example of a specific time or evolution, and the site does not retain enough outbuildings or fields to convey an association with agriculture.

Ms. Woodard continued with the **Palmerville Historic District in Stanley County**. She provided the community's history, which began in the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, the community featured a number of commercial buildings, churches, and a school. Over time, however, Palmerville lost population and economic activity to other nearby communities. Staff does not recommend listing the Palmerville Historic District because it does not retain enough historic fabric from any period of its history to convey a significance.

John Wood concluded the day with the **Lake Myra Complex in Wake County**. He noted other designations moving forward for this resource and thanked the local designation report preparers for the use of some photos. He described the site as including the lake, a store, dam, mill site, and house. He provided a history of the mill site through the nineteenth century. A group of doctors calling themselves the Doctors Lake Milling Company purchased the site and built a new mill dam and two tenant houses. They also formed the Doctors Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, which started the recreational use of this property. Their club house burned but they rebuilt in 1923. In 1924, the club sold the property to a couple named Stone. The wife was Myra Stone. The Stones opened the lake as a recreational resort with a fishing club and bathhouse. They also continued to operate the mill. In 1929, new owners installed new improvements and started advertising a sand beach and a number of amenities. Polio discouraged group swimming, and the property fell out of favor for recreation. The family continued to operate the store into the 1990s. The Lake Myra Complex is recommended eligible under A in the area of Commerce. It may also be eligible under D in the area of Archaeology.

Dr. Dennard made a motion to approve all of staff's recommendations, resulting in the Study Listing of the Lincoln Park Historic District and the Lake Myra Complex. Mr. Oppermann seconded the motion and it passed 9-0. (Dr. Ruffin had returned to the meeting.) The Palmerville Historic District and the Fulton House were not added to the Study List.

The agenda included the Buckhorn Memorial Gardens in Wayne County, but the applicant withdrew that application. Therefore, it was not presented.

The committee adjourned the meeting at 3:08.

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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/FZB6TAFHh_M

October 13, 2022
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

NATIONAL REGISTER AND STUDY LIST AGENDA

COUNTY	PROPERTY/LOCATION	PRESENTER
NATIONAL REGISTER		
SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH		
<i>Western Region</i>		
Buncombe	Shiloh AME Zion Church and Cemetery Asheville	Sarah Woodard
<i>Central and Southeastern Regions</i>		
Caswell	Nicholas & Lucretia Thompson House Leasburg	Beth King
Forsyth	Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District Winston-Salem	Sarah Woodard
Rowan	City Motor Company Salisbury	
Gaston	Stanley Mills Stanley	Hannah Beckman-Black
Wayne	Goldsboro Woman's Club Goldsboro	
STUDY LIST		
SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH		
<i>Survey Projects</i>		
Burke	Tron Bake Oven Valdese	Audrey Thomas

Pons Bake Oven
Valdese

Downtown Commercial District
Valdese

Albert Garrou House
Valdese

Alba-Waldensian Industrial District
Valdese

Edgecombe	Tarboro Survey (9 properties; see attached) Tarboro	MdM (deMiranda/Martin)
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Study List Applications

Central/Southeastern Regions

Guilford	Roberts Hall (High Point University) High Point	Hannah Beckman-Black
Durham	Harriet Tubman YWCA Durham	Beth King
Alamance	Travora-Cannon Plant Graham	Jeff Smith
Forsyth	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Warehouse Winston-Salem	
Moore	West Southern Pines School Southern Pines	
Moore	Yadkin Road Mile Markers Southern Pines/Pinehurst	
Randolph	Strieby Congregational United Church of Christ Asheboro (vic.)	
Davidson	Lincoln Park Lexington	Sarah Woodard
Forsyth	Fulton House Belews Creek	

Central/Southeastern Regions (continued)

Stanley	Palmerville Historic District Palmerville	
Wake	Lake Myra Complex Wendell (vic.)	John Wood
Wayne	Buckhorn Memorial Gardens Goldsboro	

Edgecombe

Tarboro Survey Update (9 properties; see attached)

MdM

Minnie & Edwin Cherry House

Catherine D. and George Matthewson House

Saint Luke's Episcopal Church

Mary Eliza and Rev. John W. Perry House

Masonic Lodge

Annie H. & Fletcher Decatur Wharton House

Martha (Motsie) and John Brooks House

Janie and John Whaley House

Thelma H. and Edward H. Marrow Jr Lustron House