

**North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee
Meeting Minutes**

June 12, 2025

**Virtual Meeting via Zoom, streamed on YouTube and available for viewing in the Archives
Building Auditorium at 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh**

Chairman Shawn Patch called the meeting to order at 10:01. He began the meeting with committee introductions followed by staff introductions.

Committee members attending were Fred Belledin, Newell Clark, David Dennard, Jim Harper, Valerie Anne Johnson, Joe Oppermann, Shawn Patch, Noah Reynolds, and Josie Ward.

Mary Beth Fitts and David Ruffin were absent.

State Historic Preservation Office and Department of Natural and Cultural Resources staff members attending: Ramona Bartos, Hannah Beckman-Black, Claudia Brown, Beth King, Natasha Mencher (intern), Lauren Poole, Jeff Smith, Julie Smith, Darin Waters, Sarah Woodard, and Matt Zeher.

Mr. Patch reminded the group that the meeting is being live-streamed and recorded, and he asked for conflicts of interest. No one mentioned a conflict of interest.

Departmental Secretary Pam Cashwell joined the meeting and introduced herself. She described her background, management style, goals, and efforts so far, including improving our human resource and procurement procedures, and truly merging the department's natural and cultural divisions. She thanked the committee members, noting the time and energy required by such state boards. She noted that we could not fulfill our missions without volunteers.

Mr. Patch continued the meeting by asking members for comments or corrections on the meeting minutes from February. Mr. Patch noted that he had some corrections, which he would send to Ms. Woodard. Ms. Ward made a motion to approve the minutes with Mr. Patch's corrections. Mr. Oppermann offered a second. The vote was a roll call vote, and the motion passed 8-0. (The chair only votes in the event of a tie.)

Mr. Patch turned the meeting over to Dr. Waters who thanked staff and the secretary. He thanked Mr. Patch in particular and the other committee members for their advocacy at the federal level. He described the department's efforts to advocate for the Historic Preservation Fund. He commended Ms. Bartos as an advocate for preservation at the state and federal levels.

Mr. Patch invited Ms. Bartos to speak. She thanked Dr. Waters and thanked staff. She reflected on how remarkable it is that the public continues to find historic places to record and recognized and thanked staff for the number of historic resources being recognized. She acknowledged Jeff Futch's retirement and recognized his successor Cindy Bradley, who has a preservation

background. She noted Mitch Wilds' retirement and Brett Sturm's promotion into Mr. Wilds' position. She also mentioned Ms. Mencher's experience in our office as an intern. She continued with federal issues: she described the federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) and how money has been distributed in the past since 1976. The HPO is at this time waiting to apply for FY2025 funds. She described how the state and federal fiscal years don't precisely align with June and September end dates respectively. She described our Emergency Supplemental HPF request for Helene recovery needs relative to SHPO capacity from NPS, and thanked Ms. Woodard for her digitization proposal that was included in the grant request.

Dr. Waters thanked the committee's departing members: Dr. Johnson, Dr. Dennard, and Mr. Ruffin.

Mr. Patch opened the meeting for National Register presentations.

Hannah Beckman-Black began with **St. David's-in-the-Valley Episcopal Church in Jackson County**. She noted that the nomination was written by two church members. She located the church on a map, and stated that it is eligible for listing under Criterion C for Architecture for its late-19th century Gothic Revival architecture. She described the design's connection to the Episcopal Church's Gothic Revival building campaign. The proposed period of significance begins in 1883 and goes to the present-day. She also noted that the building meets Criterion Consideration A as a religious property. She gave a tour of the building beginning with a site plan and documentary photos. The tour included floor plan and the proposed National Register boundary.

She then opened the floor for questions. Mr. Oppermann noted that section 7, page 5 mentions sun-hardened brick, but he thinks that's not an accurate statement noting that the brick was probably kiln dried. He also noted the differences in the use of Episcopal vs episcopal and whether or not the Welsh Church mentioned was referred to by its proper name. He concluded with questions about the specific description of the flooring.

Mr. Patch called for a motion: Mr. Oppermann moved to recommend the church for listing with the adjustments Mr. Oppermann recommended. Mr. Clark seconded the motion, and the motion passed 8 to 0 in favor.

Jeff Smith presented the **Livingstone College Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, Baruondy Decrease) in Rowan County**. He located the existing district adjacent to downtown Salisbury. He described the parameters of the original Livingstone College National Register Historic District. He presented photos from the later additions to the campus and provided the history of the campus' mid-twentieth-century development. The amendment extends the Period of Significance to 1974, increases the boundary to reflect mid-century development, and decreases the boundary slightly. The expansion is eligible at both the local and state levels under Criterion A in the areas of Education, Black Ethnic Heritage, and Religion, and under Criterion C for Architecture. Mr. Smith opened the floor for questions.

Dr. Johnson offered corrections for typos, which she will email to HPO staff. She noted her experiences hearing about the Butler Street Y in Atlanta and how that connection illustrates the connections between Black colleges and Black churches. She also noted how the garden connects the college to an international Black arts movement.

Julie Smith continued presentations with the **Johnston Building in Mecklenburg County**. She began by noting the photos in both her photos are a combination of the applicant's and hers. She located the building in downtown Charlotte and described Charlotte's history during the era of this building's construction. She showed the proposed boundary, which is essentially the footprint of the building. The building is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture with two periods of significance: 1924 and 1929, reflecting the initial construction followed by a two-story addition to the top. She then showed photos of the exterior and interior of the building.

Ms. Smith next presented the **Vass Cotton Mill in Moore County**. The mill is located in Vass and she located it on maps, showed the boundary, and described the boundary justification. The mill is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Industry with a period of significance that begins in 1909 with construction and ends in 1952 when the mill was sold and converted to synthetic fabric production. She provided a tour of the site and buildings. She concluded with the Office of State Archaeology's statement.

Mr. Belledin applauded the existence of the mill's original windows.

Lauren Poole moved forward with **Trinity AME Zion Church in Moore County**, which she located in West Southern Pines. It is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Politics, Civil Rights, and Black Ethnic Heritage, and under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins with the building's construction in 1923 and ends in 1969 with widespread desegregation. Ms. Poole noted that this nomination was funded by an Underrepresented Communities Grant from the National Parks Service. She showed exterior and interior images and described the design as a vernacular interpretation of Gothic Revival. The relatively plain design reflects the socioeconomic conditions of the congregants. She described the role of the church in Black history in Southern Pines and West Southern Pines and the incorporation of West Southern Pines in the late 1920s. The church was the primary gathering place for the town of West Southern Pines. In the 1930s, West Southern Pines' incorporation was rescinded against local wishes and Southern Pines annexed West Southern Pines. She described the building as the site for Civil Rights planning. She noted OSA's statement and the support of the local historic preservation commission.

With the floor open for questions, Ms. Ward asked about the material changes to the church relative to the Criterion C argument. She asked about documentary photos showing what might be under the vinyl siding the gable end. Those photos were not included in the nomination; Ms. Poole could request that information. Ms. Poole stated that she will pass that on to the preparer and request any additional information.

Mr. Patch called for a vote on the Livingstone College Historic District, the Johnston Building, Vass Cotton Mill, and Trinity AME Zion Church. Dr. Johnson moved to recommend all four resources for listing, with the understanding that additional information would be requested regarding Trinity AME Zion Church. Dr. Dennard seconded the motion. The motion passed 8 to 0 in favor.

The committee took a break at 11:29 a.m. and reconvened at 11:36 a.m.

The meeting restarted with Claudia Brown's presentation of the **Amos Broadway Building in Moore County**. This nomination was funded by the same Underrepresented Communities Grant from the NPS that funded the Trinity AME Zion Church nomination. She located the building in West Southern Pines, which had been a separate town from Southern Pines until 1931. She presented the building's history and architecture. She noted how the building served as a commercial landmark and primary entertainment venue for Black residents in West Southern Pines. She presented the floor plan and interior views and addressed deterioration of the building. She also noted that the National Park Service has provided feedback confirming eligibility despite the building's condition. The building is eligible for the Register under Criterion A for its associations with Black Ethnic Heritage, Recreation and Entertainment, and Commerce.

Ms. Brown continued with **Lane's Chapel Methodist Church and Cemetery in Montgomery County**. After locating the resource on the map, she provided the proposed boundary. Ms. Brown continued with the history of the church congregation and building and recounted the effect on the community of the creation of Badin Lake in the early twentieth century. She acknowledged the brick veneer that was added in the mid-twentieth century and noted that the building could still convey its architectural design and that the interior is entirely intact. The sanctuary and cemetery are eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of Social History and Criterion C in the area of Architecture for both the church's design and the cemetery's funerary art. The resource meets Criteria Considerations A and D, and the Period of Significance runs from 1829 to 1975.

Ms. Ward asked about Criterion C applying to the building and cemetery and asked how Criterion C can be applied with the brick veneer. The application of veneer is within the Period of Significance and Ms. Brown added that the veneer is a major change, but, despite the veneer, the salient characteristics of the building's architecture remain, including windows and the interior. She noted the very high degree of interior integrity.

Mr. Patch commented on the resemblance of the interior to New England meeting houses. Ms. Brown noted another similar church in the area that was listed in 2019 and another similar one in the county that has been significantly altered.

Ms. Brown then continued with **Roberts Hall in Guilford County**. The hall is the flagship building of High Point University. She described the imposing Colonial Revival building and its

ceremonial lawn in front of the building. The building originally housed all of the campus' functions except for housing. The building is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Education. It meets Criteria Consideration A, as a property owned by a religious organization. The period of significance begins in 1924 and extends to 1974.

Ms. Brown moved on to the **Warren County Community Center in Warren County**. She located the building in Warrenton, the county seat of Warren County, noting its proximity to downtown and to the community's largest Black neighborhood. She described it as the hub of Black life in Warrenton. The building provided bathrooms and rest facilities for Black people visiting downtown Warrenton and a meeting space and a library for Black residents. Ms. Brown described the building's construction and history, and showed a floor plan before presenting interior images. She highlighted changes, noting that most of the interior retains good integrity. The Period of Significance begins with construction in 1936 and ends in 1969 with integration. The building is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Black Ethnic Heritage, Civil Rights, Education, and Social History.

Dr. Johnson highlighted the presence of the adjacent two-story commercial building as a significant local commercial center for Warrenton's Black residents. That building however is now ruinous. Dr. Johnson emphasized the historic significance of the collection of these Black buildings: the community center, the commercial building, and the church, which will be reviewed next.

Ms. Beckman-Black continued the presentations with the **All Saints Episcopal Church in Warren County**. She located the church on a map, very near the Warren County Community Center, and showed how it was situated in the Franklin Street area that served as a hub for Black life. She recounted the history of the congregation and how the Episcopal Church fostered church growth in Black neighborhoods. She described the work of Reverend T.W. Cain, whom the church memorializes. She described how the building meets Criteria Consideration A. the church is eligible for listing at the local and national levels under Criterion A in the areas of Black Ethnic Heritage and Social History and at the local level under Criterion C for its architecture. The Period of Significance begins with construction in 1914 and ends in 1936 when the Warren County Community Center was completed and became the center of community activities the church building had been hosting.

The committee did not have questions or comments on the property.

Mr. Patch asked for a motion on the Amos Broadway Building, Lane's Chapel, Roberts Hall, Warren County Community Center, and All Saints. Mr. Clark made a motion to accept staff recommendations, and Dr. Johnson seconded the motion. The roll call vote was 8 to 0 in favor.

Mr. Patch suggested continuing with National Register presentations before a lunch break.

Lauren Poole presented the **Adam Dough Etheridge House in Dare County**. She located the house on a map in Manteo on Roanoke Island. She showed an 1820s map of the island that showed four Etheridge farms on the north end of the island. Adam Dough Etheridge married Fannie Baum and they built this house around 1850. She described how earlier design patterns had held on longer on the island than on the mainland. She described changes to the house after Adam Dough Etheridge's death. She then detailed the academic restoration of the house to bring it to its current appearance. She presented Jim Gabbert's thoughts on how the nomination should approach the restoration and address restoration or reconstruction. The house is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Exploration and Settlement and under Criterion C for Architecture. The Period of Significance is confined to the approximate construction date of 1850. The boundary is a 1- foot perimeter around the house. She also read OSA's remarks and discussed archaeological investigations.

Mr. Patch asked if staff is satisfied that the nomination addresses the Park Service's comments. Ms. Poole confirmed that the preparer addressed those concerns. Mr. Oppermann asked a clarifying question about who worked on the restoration.

Ms. Poole move along with **Oak Grove Cemetery in Pasquotank County**. She began her presentation with maps to show the cemetery's location relative to the rest of Elizabeth City. She provided a history of the cemetery that detailed how the cemetery represents the social history of oppression, segregation, and the resilience of the Black community in Elizabeth City during the Jim Crow Era. She also reviewed the findings of a ground penetrating radar survey of the cemetery. The cemetery is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Black Ethnic History and Social History, and it meets Criterion Consideration D. The Period of Significance begins in 1884 with the earliest marked burial and ends with the fifty-year-cut-off of 1975. A grant from the Historic Preservation Fund funded the nomination.

Dr. Johnson asked about the photograph of the cemetery that included a turtle. Ms. Poole confirmed that the turtle is a live turtle that just happened to be onsite. Dr. Johnson also mentioned that this cemetery helps to document Afro-Indigenous life in northeastern North Carolina.

Mr. Oppermann asked about the presence of seashells at the site. Ms. Poole noted that none are visible but such grave goods are part of the archaeological potential.

Mr. Oppermann also asked for confirmation of the OSA statement regarding the Etheridge House. He speculated on the presence of builders' trenches. Ms. Poole was not sure about that specific type of investigation.

Mr. Patch asked for a motion regarding the Etheridge House and Oak Grove Cemetery. Mr. Oppermann moved to approve the nominations, and Dr. Harper seconded the motion. The motion passed on a roll-call vote, 7 to 0 in favor. Dr. Dennard was absent for the vote.

The committee took a lunch break from 12:56 p.m. to 1:31 p.m.

The committee restarted the meeting with **Study List presentations.**

Ms. Beckman-Black began with a presentation of the **Biltmore Village Historic District in Buncombe County.** All four of her presentations include resources damaged in Hurricane Helene. She explained that the proposed district includes several individual listings based on a 1979 Multiple Properties Documentation Form as well another individual listing and an area that was determined eligible though Environmental Review. She presented a brief history of the village and discussed the flooding damage to the Village. Staff recommends adding the district to the Study List.

She continued with the **State Highway Commission Division Garage in Buncombe County.** She located the building near Biltmore Village. She used a Sanborn Map to illustrate what buildings remain from the original complex and what buildings have been removed. She presented interior and exterior photos of the buildings. She went on to describe the site's history and use, and she provided the history of the State Highway Commission, which is the precursor of the N.C. Department of Transportation. Through the Commission, North Carolina became the first state to maintain a statewide road construction and maintenance system. The application suggested architecture as the area of significance, but staff felt that an approach for an association with Transportation would be better. Staff also felt that the committee needs more information about the facility to make a better decision. Specifically, the application needs current interior photos, needs to identify the geographical area this facility serviced, and needs to provide a better understanding of what these facilities were like across the state, specifically addressing if the state was using standardized plans for these facilities and if this example is one of those standardized facilities. Staff does not recommend adding the facility to the Study List until more information is provided.

Ms. Beckman-Black continued with the **Gulf Refining Company in Madison County.** She located the site on a map, not far from the town of Marshall. She presented a history of this facility and set it into the history of industry around Marshall during the early 1900s. Her presentation included photos and maps illustrating good historic integrity, in spite of flooding during Hurricane Helene. The property includes buildings and structures from the 1920s and 1950s, reflecting a standard plan for Gulf. This example appears to be a particularly intact example of one of these facilities, based on examples Ms. Beckman-Black provided. Staff recommends adding the refining facility to the Study List. It is likely eligible for listing under Criteria A and C.

Ms. Beckman-Black next presented the **Harris Clay Company General Store in Yancey County.** The Harris Clay Company General Store is located near the center of the Study Listed Micaville Historic District. Hurricane Helene damaged Micaville significantly, resulting in the loss of three houses and the Post Office and damage to another building. The storm left this store with eight inches of mud inside the building. She presented a history of the store and town as a

mining town. The Harris Clay Company mined kaolin, which is a soft, white clay. Although inundated with flood waters, the building retains good historic integrity, including the original pebbledash exterior. Using comparable examples, she illustrated how the store stands out among other stores in Yancey County. Staff recommends adding the store to the Study List. It is likely eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture.

Mr. Patch asked for clarification of staff's recommendation on the State Garage. Ms. Beckman-Black confirmed that staff believes more information is needed.

Dr. Dennard asked if these properties are coming forward because of damage from Hurricane Helene. She noted that we do not discuss tax credits in these meetings, but she noted that the owners have been in touch with our Restoration Branch, which oversees the tax credit program.

Ms. Ward asked to recuse herself from the Biltmore Village Historic District discussion and vote.

Mr. Patch asked Beth King to continue with presentations from the western region.

Ms. King began her presentation with the **John Pearly Bauguess House in Wilkes County**. She located the house in Wilkes County near Traphill and introduced John Pearly Bauguess as a "creek-bank" moonshiner. Ms. King noted that the Bauguess family submitted the application and provided a great deal of oral history and family tradition to support the application. He constructed the house to live in, but also specifically to store, distribute, and possibly manufacture illegal whiskey. The design came from a magazine, but Mr. Bauguess integrated designs to meet his own needs including a large number of windows. Ms. King reviewed changes to the building, including the installation of a new portico and new windows. She highlighted Mr. Bauguess' use and reuse of found materials including cars as structural members. All wood and stone was sourced from Mr. Bauguess' property. Ms. King showed pictures of Mr. Bauguess' design for a secret room with a sliding wall and a faux chimney that served as an escape shaft. The historic significance of production of illegal alcohol in Wilkes County is well-established, but documenting sites associated with that history is difficult. This house retains the rare ability to convey an important but little-discussed aspect of Wilkes County's history. Staff believes this resource would make a good candidate for National Register listing under Criterion A in the area of Industry.

Dr. Dennard made a motion to follow staff recommendations regarding the State Highway Department Division Garage, Gulf Refining Company, Harris Clay Company General Store, Bauguess House. This motion proposes adding the Refining Company, the Harris Clay Company General Store, and the Bauguess House to the Study List and not adding the State Highway Garage to the Study List at this time. Johnson seconded the motion. The motion passed 8 to 0 in favor.

At this point, Ms. Ward left the meeting.

Mr. Oppermann made a motion to add the Biltmore Village Historic District to the Study List. Dr. Harper seconded. The motion passed 7 to 0 in favor, with Ms. Ward recused.

Ms. King continued with the **Brookford Mill Office and Warehouse in Catawba County**. She began with the founding history of the mill and described its original buildings and village. The mill was the largest in the county and the village contained about 150 houses. Today, only the office and warehouse remain from the mill buildings. In the 1970s, a road project removed fifty mill houses. Another widening project around 2000 bisected the village with a wide road. This project removed more houses and the company store, and it altered the spatial associations and patterns of the village. She located the mill village and documented the impact of road projects on the village's historic integrity. Staff recommends that the office and warehouse are the best remains of the mill and village left to convey the significance of the site as a major economic driver in the county.

Ms. King carried on with the **Ridgeview Hosiery Mill in Catawba County**. The oldest part of the building was completed between 1908 and 1913. She provided a tour of the extant buildings and gave the mill's history. Staff recommends adding the facility to the Study List. Its most likely listing criterion would be A in the area of Industry.

Ms. King moved forward with **Prestige Chair Corporation Plant-Knit Mode Mill in Catawba County**. She located the mill in Catawba County and showed Sanborn Maps of the facility and gave an evolutionary history of the mill's buildings. One building was built for furniture upholstery, but it was converted to use for clothing manufacturing. The buildings are plain, industrial buildings with open interiors to facilitate a variety of industrial uses. Staff recommends adding the facility to the Study List. It is likely eligible under Criterion A in the area of Industry.

Ms. King's last presentation was **Victory and Winget Mills in Gaston County**. The operation was founded right after World War I, in 1919. Victory was a very large mill with 16,000 spindles, and Winget was an average-sized mill with about 8,000 spindles. The buildings operated as one business, but they used separate buildings to produce two different types of cotton yarn. These mills played a significant role in establishing Gaston County's dominance in cotton milling. Staff recommends adding the mills to the Study List. The facility is likely eligible for the Register under Criterion A in the area of Industry.

Ms. Woodard presented the **Whitely Homestead in Johnston County**. She located the farm on a map and provided a site plan. She provided a history of the farm as the home of Black farming family. John Whitley was a highly regarded farmer and Ella Whitely was a midwife. Mrs. Whitely first worked with a white doctor but then established her own practice and gained notoriety throughout the county for delivering babies for Black and white families. The Whitelys were also well known for their community involvement and they made the home a welcoming place for travelers and visitors of all races. Ms. Woodard presented interior and exterior photographs. Ms. Woodard noted that this is a good example of the way the HPO records and

documents history even when it is not likely eligible for the National Register. Staff does not recommend adding the Whitley House to the Study List.

Ms. Woodard continued with the **Carolina Theater in Mecklenburg County**. She noted that the HPO map marks the building is gone and she explained the history of the building, including its National Register listing, demolition of about one-third of the original footprint, its National Register de-listing, subsequent attempts to add it to the Study List, and, most recently, the construction of a glass addition to the front of the extant theater space. Ms. Woodard highlighted the fact that the front shops and offices were interconnected and intentionally designed as one building with the theater space to the rear. She described the recent restoration of the interior of the theater and provided the history of the theater. She used documentary photos to illustrate the successful restoration of the theater interior. She recounted the letters of support for listing this building. Staff does not recommend adding this to the Study List.

Mr. Patch asked questions about how the Etheridge House received feedback directly from the Park Service and he asked to receive that feedback from the Park Service. Mr. Oppermann agreed with that suggestion.

Dr. Johnson commended staff for their fairness. Dr. Johnson highlighted the history of midwifery and asked for further investigation into the history of midwifery.

Dr. Dennard added his appreciation for the two presentations. He asked if the Whitley House was beyond repair and while the roof has a hole in it, it does seem like it could still be repaired. Ms. Woodard stated that the agricultural association was lost, but an association with Ms. Whitley's work as a midwife create a path forward for that house under Criterion A or B with an association with midwifery. Ms. Woodard explained the research needed to get to "yes" for the Whitley House.

Dr. Johnson reiterated her appreciation for staff's efforts with these two, and asked to be put in touch with Ms. Creech.

Dr. Dennard supported the possibility of examining the history of midwifery.

Ms. Bartos added that the committee might consider the fact that few pre-1970s buildings exist in Charlotte's downtown.

Before voting on the properties presented by Ms. Woodard, the committee asked to continue with Ms. Smith's presentation.

Ms. Smith brought forward the **Lake Forest Defense Housing in New Hanover County**. She located the complex on a map in Wilmington and described the influx of war-time workers to Wilmington and how the government created housing for them. She described the development of a group of three housing complexes and the loss of one of those complexes, leaving

Greenfield Terrace and Lake Forest. She presented original architectural plans for the buildings. Ms. Smith provided photos and gave a tour of the developments. She also noted that an environmental review report had determined the two developments are eligible for the Register and had used a single name of Lake Forest Defense Housing. She concluded by addressing integrity and recommending the complex as a good candidate for the Register under Criterion A for an association with Community Planning and Development from 1942 to 1949.

Mr. Patch called for a motion regarding Brookford Mill Office and Warehouse, Ridgeview Mills, Prestige Chair Company, Victory and Winget, and Lake Forest. Dr. Dennard made a motion to approve Study Listing those resources. Ms. Ward seconded. The motion passed 7 to 0 in favor; Mr. Belledin was not present for the presentations but participated in the vote.

Mr. Patch asked for a motion on the Whitley House and the Carolina Theater. Dr. Johnson made a motion to defer a decision on both properties with direction to the staff to seek National Park Service feedback on the Carolina Theater and for the applicant to investigate midwifery. Dr. Dennard seconded the motion. The motion passed 7 to 0 in favor; Mr. Belledin was not present for the presentations but participated in the vote.

Ms. Poole moved forward with the presentation of **First Baptist Church of Weldon in Halifax County**. She gave the history of the formation of the congregation and the history of their building ownership. The church that's the subject of this application is the third church building owned by this congregation. She provided exterior and interior photos showing architectural details and discussed when the brick veneer was added. She also addressed changes to the building and provided comparable examples. She stated that this is the last and only building standing associated with this church. Staff recommends adding the church to the Study List. It would likely be eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Black Ethnic Heritage.

She continued with the **Coca-Cola Bottling Plant in Nash County**. She located it on the edge of downtown Rocky Mount and she described the history of the plant. She provided current photos of the exterior and interior and documentary photographs. The building was completed in 1919. She noted the removal of the large plate glass windows and the transoms on the front of the building. Based on the brick used to fill in the windows, the windows were probably removed and filled in the 1930s. She showed other Coca-Cola bottling plant buildings across the state. Ms. Poole stated that staff's opinion is that the building would not be a good candidate for the National Register as an individual listing. While the building retains some integrity, the city was seeing an influx of industry at this time and this does not stand out for an association with industry. It also does not stand out for its architectural association. Ms. Poole noted that this area of the city is part of an on-going survey and this may be recommended as a contributing resource to a potential district; recommendations from that survey project are not clear at this time and are not expected until 2026.

Ms. Poole moved forward with the **Pamlico County Training School in Pamlico County**. She located this school on a map and presented the history beginning in the late 1800s when the school operated as a school for white students. The building was later reused as an industrial training school for Black students. New buildings were added to the campus in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1951, Black families sued the local board of education for a failure to provide Black students with educational facilities equal to those of white students. In an effort to circumvent court-ordered desegregation, the county planned and built new buildings at the Pamlico County Training School over a decade between 1952 and 1962. A 1949 building is the only building remaining from the original campus. Ms. Poole provided photos and detailed changes to the buildings.

Dr. Dennard applauded Ms. Poole for excellent and detailed information regarding the properties she presented. Ms. Poole thanked the advocates associated with the Pamlico County Training School

Dr. Johnson made a motion to accept staff recommendations on all three of Ms. Poole's recommendations to add First Baptist Church of Weldon and the Pamlico County Training School to the Study List and not add the Rocky Mount Coca-Cola Bottling Plant to the Study List. Dr. Harper offered a second. The motion passed 7 to 0, in favor; Ms. Ward was not present.

Dr. Dennard thanked Sharon Hope for her efforts to make sure Dr. Dennard receives his meeting materials.

Dr. Waters concluded the meeting with thanks to applicants, staff, and committee members.

Dr. Johnson made motion to adjourn the meeting Dr. Dennard seconded it. The motion passed 7 to 0, and the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

NATIONAL REGISTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

June 12, 2025
10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Location: Archives and History Building, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh
1st Floor Auditorium

The public may attend in-person or view the meeting on YouTube via livestream.
<https://youtube.com/live/or9cnETWTnE?feature=share>

NATIONAL REGISTER AND STUDY LIST AGENDA

COUNTY	PROPERTY/LOCATION	PRESENTER
SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH		
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS		
<i>Western Region</i>		
Jackson County	St. David's-in-the-Valley Episcopal Church Cullowhee	Hannah Beckman-Black
<i>Central and Southeastern Regions</i>		
Rowan County	Livingstone College Historic District (Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease) Salisbury	Jeff Smith
Mecklenburg County	Johnston Building Charlotte	Julie Smith
Moore County	Vass Cotton Mill Vass	Julie Smith
Moore County	Trinity AME Zion Church Southern Pines	Lauren Poole
Moore County	Amos Broadway Building Southern Pines	Claudia Brown
Montgomery County	Lane's Chapel Methodist Church and Cemetery New London vicinity (Eldorado Township)	Claudia Brown
Guilford County	Roberts Hall (High Point University) High Point	Claudia Brown

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS (continued)

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

Central and Southeastern Regions continued

Warren County	Warren County Community Center Warrenton	Claudia Brown
Warren County	All Saints Episcopal Church Warrenton	Hannah Beckman-Black

Eastern Region

Dare County	Etheridge, Adam Dough, House Manteo vicinity	Lauren Poole
Pasquotank County	Oak Grove Cemetery Elizabeth City	Lauren Poole

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS***Western Region***

Buncombe County	Biltmore Village Historic District Asheville	Hannah Beckman-Black
Buncombe County	State Highway Department Division Garage Asheville	Hannah Beckman-Black
Madison County	Gulf Refining Company Marshall	Hannah Beckman-Black
Yancey	Harris Clay Company General Store Burnsville vicinity	Hannah Beckman-Black
Wilkes County	John Pearly Bauguess House Traphill	Beth King

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS continued

COUNTY	PROPERTY/LOCATION	PRESENTER
<i>Central and Southeastern Regions</i>		
Catawba County	Brookford Mill Office and Warehouse Brookford	Beth King
Catawba County	Ridgeview Hosiery Mill Newton	Beth King
Catawba County	Prestige Chair Corporation Plant- Knit Mode Mill Newton	Beth King
Gaston County	Victory and Winget Mills Gastonia	Beth King
Johnston County	Whitley Homestead Clayton	Sarah Woodard
Mecklenburg County	Carolina Theater Charlotte	Sarah Woodard
New Hanover	Lake Forest Defense Housing Wilmington	Julie Smith
<i>Eastern Region</i>		
Halifax County	First Baptist Church of Weldon, NC Weldon	Lauren Poole
Nash County	Coca-Cola Bottling Plant Rocky Mount	Lauren Poole
Pamlico County	Pamlico County Training School Bayboro	Lauren Poole

*Add. Doc. is the abbreviation for Additional Documentation

*B.I. is abbreviation of Boundary Increase