

National Register Advisory Committee Meeting
October 10, 2024
Archives and History Building, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina
Third Floor Conference Room (#308)

Chair Shawn Patch called the meeting to order at 10:04 a.m.

The meeting initially began without a quorum because two committee members were caught in a traffic jam, and one member was enroute from a conference in Alabama.

Without a quorum, the meeting proceeded with votes on the minutes, and on Study list candidates until members David Bergstone and Joe Opperman arrived to create a quorum for action on National Register nominations.

At that point the committee began hearing National Register nominations with a quorum of seven members attending, six of whom were voting with the chair abstaining unless a tie occurred.

According to *The Scott, Foresman Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, (1981)*, "the quorum refers to the number of such members present, not to the number actually voting on a particular question". Valerie Ann Johnson joined the meeting later in the morning, bringing the number of voting members to seven.

Committee members in attendance included: Fred Belledin, David Bergstone, David Dennard, Mary Beth Fitts, Jim Harper, Valerie Ann Johnson, Joe Opperman and Shawn Patch. Absent members were Noah Reynolds (due to injury), David Ruffin (traveling out of state), Newell Clark (other commitment) and Josi Ward, who was absent because she lives in Asheville, which saw devastating flooding from Hurricane Helene two weeks previous to meeting.

State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) staff attending included: Kristi Brantley, Claudia Brown, Mary Jo Carleno, Katie Harville, Sharon Hope, Amanda Langlois, Michele McCabe, Kelly Molloy, Lauren Poole, Jeff Smith, Rebecca Spanbauer, Grace Roper, Darin Waters, and Sarah Woodard. One member of the public attended: Cynthia de Miranda.

Mr. Patch began the full quorum meeting by asking for introductions around the room, beginning with HPO staff. Grace Roper and Mary Jo Carleno were noted as new staff members, and Dr. Jim Harper introduced himself as a new committee member.

Mr. Patch then reminded everyone in the room that the meeting is being livestreamed and recorded. He also asked the committee members if anyone had any conflicts of interest. Fred Belledin reported that he would need to recuse himself from the discussion of the Vass Cotton Mill.

Turning to the minutes from the June 2024 meeting, Mr. Patch noted that Fitzgerald is misspelled. No other corrections were made, and David Dennard made a motion to approve the minutes with the noted correction. Jim Harper seconded the motion, and the motion passed. The vote was four to zero, with several committee members not in attendance yet, and Mr. Patch, as chairperson, not voting.

Dr. Waters made a few comments and welcomed Dr. Harper as a new committee member. Ramona Bartos sent her regards through Dr. Waters as she was at National Park Service training in Pennsylvania and not present at the meeting.

Without a quorum to consider National Register nominations, Mr. Patch opened the meeting with Study List presentations from the Western Region.

Webb House, Cherokee County

Lauren Poole opened the presentations with the Webb House in Andrews. Ms. Poole was reading presentations created by Asheville-based colleague Hannah Beckman-Black (at that time with family in Pennsylvania, awaiting resumption of utility service in Asheville as the post-hurricane response proceeded). Ms. Poole located the house on a map and began with an overview of the house's history, including a brief history of Dr. Benjamin Webb and his wife, Elda, and historic photos of the exterior. She then provided images of the interior and gave a tour of the exterior and landscape.

This Queen Anne style house retains good overall integrity, but the front porch has been reconfigured and porch posts replaced in the 1960s and 1970s. The floor plan and interior finishes are intact, with the exception of two of the three upstairs mantelpieces, which have been removed. Additional resources on the property include a stone wall and walkway leading to the house (construction date unknown but likely early), a circa 1910 grist mill which operated until 1980 (severely deteriorated but retains much of its original equipment), "mini mill" (constructed in the 1970s or 1980s) and remnants of an ice plant including a circa 1920 ice storage house and some equipment. No longer extant are the sawmill, brick plant, storage barns, and a few houses for mill workers. Staff recommended adding the house to the Study List for its architectural significance. Pending further research, the house may be also significant under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Benjamin Webb. If Dr. Webb is found to be exceptionally significant, the period of significance would extend to his occupation as well.

Dr. Dennard asked a question about the period of significance which Ms. Poole addressed.

Lake Lure Historic District

Ms. Poole next gave a brief overview of the location and identified the proposed district on a map. She began with the Inn and Administration Building, which date to 1926 and were executed in the Mediterranean Revival style. She described the history of the resort's development and compared a 1926 plat to the current layout. She noted how the site continues to conform to the plat today. Lake Lure was developed as a resort in the early 1920s by Dr. Lucius B. Morse with Earl Sumner Draper as the landscape architect. She then provided a tour of the area, moving building-by-building. In the process, she noted that Lake Lure had suffered tremendous flooding, but that the Inn remained intact. A viable boundary exists around the Inn and close-by buildings with significance at the local level. Depending on the damage done by Hurricane Helene's flooding, a larger boundary may or may not continue to exist around the lake to include the dam and bridges. If a larger boundary to include the lake, dam, and bridges remains viable, it may be eligible at the statewide level of significance. All bridges were Study Listed in 1995 and determined eligible in 1998. The Lake Lure Dam and Power Plant was Study Listed in 1979 and determined eligible in 2016.

The applicant has confirmed that the Administration Building and most of the hotel complex survived in good shape following Helene's floods. The Motor lodge and restaurant sustained water damage, but the extent was not at that time known.

A future nomination would need to address the hurricane damage and explore whether the district should encompass the lake, dam and bridges. Staff recommend adding Lake Lure to the study list under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development and entertainment and recreation.

Dr. Dennard asked a question about the acreage included in the Historic District, and Sarah Woodard answered that the boundary would be up for debate.

Hensley House, Yancey County

Ms. Poole continued with the Hensley House, which is a log house from the nineteenth century and a group of outbuildings. She described the evolution of the road through and around the site and detailed changes to the house over time. She provided interior and exterior photography. Outbuildings include a log smoke house moved to the site, a 1912 granary, a 1915 barn, a 1910 tobacco barn recently destroyed in the hurricane flooding, and a cemetery. She also described the original field patterns and the way the property has become more wooded over time, but she noted that the current owner is working to restore the open agricultural patterns.

The Hensley cabin includes a house, livestock barn, granary, smoke house, chicken coop and family cemetery. A tobacco barn present at the time of the application was destroyed by Hurricane Helene. In 1960, the family updated the house by adding interior plumbing and electricity. The Hensley House includes an intact collection of log buildings dated to the 19th century, and the picturesque situation has been the subject of numerous paintings. Staff recommend the Hensley House to the study list under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

Mr. Patch asked for questions or discussion. Hearing none, he called for a motion. Mr. Belledin made a motion to approve all three resources, the Webb House, Lake Lure Inn, and the Hensley House, to recommend inclusion in the Study List. Mary Beth Fitts seconded the motion, and it passed 4 to 0.

David Bergstone and Joe Opperman arrived at the meeting. Their arrival created a sufficient quorum, and the meeting turned to consideration of National Register presentations.

Western Region National Register Nominations

Hopkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, Buncombe County

Sarah Woodard presented the Hopkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church. This church is eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C for associations with religion, ethnic heritage, and architecture. The period of significance begins in 1910 with the current building's construction and ends in 1974 with the departure of a particularly influential pastor.

The church is located just outside of downtown Asheville in the East End neighborhood. The congregation formed in 1868 after splitting from Central Methodist Church, which was predominantly white. Numerous African American leaders—educators, doctors, lawyers and activists—grew up in the Hopkins congregation. The congregation also fostered national and international leaders in the AME Zion Church including William Jacob Wells.

Redevelopment, urban renewal, and road construction severed neighborhood connections and changed the dynamics of the East End. By the 1990s the church building had deteriorated and had to be closed. After repairs and stabilization, the congregation returned in 2000. The local commission supports the nomination. The local commission asked for the addition of educational context, but the building is being nominated for religion, African American history, architecture, not education.

Dr. Dennard asked if the structure was affected by Helene. Ms. Woodard stated that as far as we know it was not. Clay Griffith, who prepared the nomination and lives in the western part of the state, did not suffer personal or property damage during the storm. Dr. Waters asked if his dissertation on Asheville African-American history helped with preparation of the nomination, and Ms. Woodard suggested that it may have.

The Period of Significance is 1910-1974.

Marshall High School, Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase, Madison County

Marshall High School is situated on Blannahassett Island in the French Broad River. Hurricane Helene's rains flooded the school and downtown Marshall. At the school, the water covered the first floor and may have entered the second floor; the extent of the damage is unknown, but the buildings documented in this nomination are still standing. Ms. Woodard presented the nomination with information as it was presented in the nomination.

Marshall High School is listed in the National Register in 2008 with local significance under Criterion A for education and Criterion C for architecture with a period of significance beginning in 1926, when the school was built, and ending in 1957, which was 50 years from the time the nomination was prepared.

In the 2008 nomination, the boundary encompassed the 1926 school, but excluded the 1956 gymnasium. This boundary increase extends the boundary to bring the gym into the boundary. The expansion excludes other land on the island that was part of the school acreage, but has been transformed into a public park.

The gym has not been significantly altered except for foundation repair and repoured concrete flooring following a 1968 flood.

Additional documentation extends the period of significance to 1974 when a consolidated Madison County High School building was constructed and Marshall High School closed. During the historic period, Marshall High School only served white children until Madison County schools desegregated in 1965. The 1956 gymnasium was an integral part of the high school and was used for athletics, additional teaching space, and community gatherings. An updated description to the 1926 high school during a 2007 rehabilitation project is not reflected in the nomination text.

The Office of State Archaeology reviewed the property and does not believe the property to have archaeological potential.

Shawn Patch asked for questions regarding the two western properties and called for a motion. Dr. Dennard moved to recommend listing for the Hopkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church and the Marshall High School Additional Documentation and Boundary Expansion, and Mr. Bergstone seconded. The motion passed 6 to 0.

Central and Southeastern Regions Nominations

Mount Pleasant Historic District, Cabarrus County

Lauren Poole presented the nomination for the Mount Pleasant Historic District and acknowledged the work of the consultant and colleague Julie Smith on the presentation. (Ms. Smith was ill and unable to attend the meeting). The presentation was prepared by the consultant and all building photos are from the consultant. Ms. Poole explained that the project updates the district and extends the period of significance to 1976, resulting in 128 primary contributing resources and 29 primary noncontributing resources. The new period of significance is 1804 to 1976.

The Mount Pleasant Historic District was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 and encompassed the full extent of the contiguous historic resources in town constructed before circa 1935. The original period of significance extends from 1840 to circa 1935, the 50-year mark prior to preparation of the nomination. The original nomination identified historic significance in the areas of commerce and industry as an example of a textile village with a small commercial core and architecture. The additional documentation includes an updated inventory of all properties, clarifies the National Register boundary,

provides additional context regarding the district's commercial and industrial significance, and extends the period of significance for the district to circa 1976.

This Mount Pleasant Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of commerce and industry and at the local level under Criterion C for the town's architecture. The Office of State Archaeology concluded that archaeological deposits such as debris that accumulated during the operation of multiple mills within the town can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the historic district, information concerning worker health, nutrition and quality of life, and environmental transformations during the industrial development. The effects of technology change on work, culture, and daily life may also be discovered.

Johnson's Drive-In, Chatham County

Ms. Poole continued with Johnson's Drive-In in Siler City in west Chatham County – east of downtown Siler City. She began with a historic photo of the original owners of the building and business and shared that the restaurant opened in 1946. Johnson's Drive-In was the first restaurant offering curbside service between Asheboro and Raleigh on US 64. The drive-in served breakfast, lunch and dinner Tuesday through Sunday on aluminum frame tables with red laminate table tops and chairs with red and turquoise vinyl upholstery, and carhops delivered orders to patrons in their cars. In the 1960s, the owners added a dining room and applied brick veneer over the 1946 building so that the original and added sections would match. Windows and doors covered with the veneer are visible on the original interior. The half-story upper floor housed an apartment.

The interiors from 1946, the 1960s, and the upstairs apartment retain remarkable integrity of materials. Johnson's Drive-In has remained in the Johnson family for almost 80 years. Johnson's Drive-In is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce for its association with mid-twentieth century commercial development along US 64 in Siler City. Johnson's Drive-In is also significant under Criterion C for architecture as it displays distinctive characteristics of a mid-twentieth century roadside building design. Johnson's Drive-In retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials and workmanship with few material changes. The Period of Significance is 1946-1974. The Office of State Archaeology does not feel that the property warrants a statement of archaeological potential.

Mr. Patch asked for comments. Hearing none, he called for a motion regarding the Mount Pleasant Historic District and Johnson's Drive-In. Mr. Opperman made a motion to recommend Mount Pleasant and Johnson's Drive-In for National Register listing. Dr. Harper seconded the motion. The motion carried, 6 to 0.

Harriet Tubman YWCA, Durham County

Claudia Brown began her presentations with the Harriet Tubman YWCA in Durham's Hayti neighborhood, which was one of Durham's premier African American neighborhoods before it was nearly obliterated by the construction of the Durham Freeway and urban renewal projects.

Ms. Brown located the resource on a map and described the history of the establishment of the "Y" and the development of a plan to construct this building. The building was completed in 1953, and an addition was made in 1969. This building was a new facility for the Tubman Y, which opened in November 1922 at the 700 block of Fayetteville Street. The facility moved in 1924 to the 500 block of Fayetteville street. Neither of these buildings is extant now. After enrollment growth, in January of 1951, the YWCA launched a drive to construct a new building on East Umstead and this building opened in 1953. Ms. Brown provided floor plans and photos of the interior and exterior and explained the building's evolution. Ms. Brown detailed the programming and services of the Y and the way the community used the facility. She also recounted the role of the building and organization in Civil Rights activities and demonstrations. The building is eligible for listing under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black, Social History, and Civil Rights, and under

Criterion C in the area of Architecture, with a period of significance extending from 1953 to 1978. She also explained why Criterion Consideration G does not need to be addressed even though the Period of Significance ends in 1978. The Office of State Archaeology provided that a Statement of Archaeological Significance is not required.

St. Joseph African Methodist Episcopal Church (Additional Documentation), Durham County

Ms. Brown continued with St. Joseph African Methodist Episcopal Church, also located in Hayti in Durham. This building is Hayti's oldest extant landmark. Samuel Linton Leary designed the church and it was constructed in 1891 with bricks supplied by Richard Burton Fitzgerald. This building has been listed in the National Register since 1976. This documentation updates that nomination document. The original nomination listed the building under Criterion A for associations with Ethnic Heritage: Black and Religion at the statewide level and under C for architecture. This updated document corrects the property name to St. Joseph, not St. Joseph's, establishes additional areas of significance reflecting Civil Rights, adds architectural context, establishes a period of significance that runs from 1891 to 1976, addresses changes made to the building after the congregation left, corrects the amount of acreage listed, and describes the transformation of the building to Hayti Cultural Center. The updated document also removes religion as an area of significance, and adds Criterion B for the building's association with Richard Burton Fitzgerald. Ms. Brown provided a tour of the building beginning with an overview of how the building was added on to. A federal African American Civil Rights Grant was awarded to the church in 2021 for renovations including restoration of the pews and the sanctuary along with replacement of the double leaf seven-panel wood door at the main entrance.

The church possesses the seven aspects of integrity, and the additions are not viewed to not diminish the integrity of the 1891 building.

Mr. Patch asked a question about the Department of Housing and Urban Development's documentation during urban renewal, and Ms. Brown described where she accessed that information.

Dr. Fitts asked if there was a cemetery associated with this congregation, and Ms. Brown replied that there was not.

Dr. Dennard asked about the existence of other Hayti-area resources. Ms. Brown responded with notes about other extant buildings such as Hillside Park High School that has been entered in the Register. She noted that most of Umstead Street has lost integrity, so it was not included in a large district just to the south which was listed several years ago. Ms. Brown believes that with the listing of the Y, everything associated with Hayti that is currently eligible will have been listed. Dr. Dennard stated that Ms. Brown mentioned "Royal Ice Cream Parlor", and Ms. Brown noted that Royal Ice Cream Parlor is not in this neighborhood. Dr. Dennard stated that there are two ways of remembering and preserving these properties – historical markers or having these buildings placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Dennard suggested that Dr. Harper have historians at NCCU work on this as a project to find out what else needs to be done in this area.

Dr. Harper made a motion to recommend the Harriet Tubman YWCA and St. Joseph African Methodist Episcopal Church be added to the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Dennard seconded the motion and the motion passed 6 to 0.

Mr. Patch shared an email from Clay Griffith received during the meeting, noting that Hopkins Chapel was not damaged in Hurricane Helene and that Dr. Water's dissertation was helpful.

Mr. Patch then called for a break, which lasted from 11:28 to 11:40 a.m.

At this point, Dr. Valerie Ann Johnson arrived at the meeting.

After the conclusion of the break, Jeff Smith began presentations in Guilford County.

Edward and Frances S. Loewenstein House, Guilford County

Mr. Smith located the Loewenstein House in Greensboro on a map and noted that it is in the Irving Park neighborhood of Greensboro and not the Irving Park Historic District. He provided a site plan of the house, noting the round carport.

The house built around 1954 and Mr. Smith described the house using exterior and interior photographs, a floor plan, and a site plan, detailing the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright and others. The house remains virtually unchanged and features natural materials and an innovative fireplace. Loewenstein's daughter Jane Levy and her husband currently own the house. Mr. Loewenstein is significant for his architectural skills and professional acumen as well as his concern for the human condition and his sense of fairness and justice. Loewenstein employed some of the first licensed African American architects. He taught History of Architecture at UNCG (a women-only college at the time). The property is significant at the local level, eligible under Criterion B as the personal residence of architect Edward Loewenstein and the property with which he is most personally associated.

The property is eligible under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and engineering as its design embodies the Modernist style and incorporated innovative engineering. It retains a high degree of integrity. The period of significance is 1954, which marks completion of this house, to 1970, which is the date of Loewenstein's death. There is no recommended Statement of Archaeological significance for this property. Cynthia De Miranda, the author of the nomination, was present.

Tanlea Woods, Guilford County

Mr. Smith continued with another Loewenstein house, Tanlea Woods, also known as the Leah and Jack Tannebaum House. Mr. Smith located Tanlea Woods on a Greensboro map. This house was completed in 1963 and was designed by Edward Loewenstein. Mr. Smith showed original blueprint elevation drawings and floor plans. He carried on with interior and exterior photos highlighting the dramatic interior and original pool and cabana. Original materials and the interior center courtyard all remain intact, and the house has undergone almost no change since construction. This locally significant residence is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The period of significance is 1963, which marks the completion of the house. There is no recommended Statement of Archaeological significance for this property.

John Fisher House, Rowan County

Mr. Smith continued with the Fisher House, north of Salisbury, and located it on a map near the Yadkin River outside of Salisbury in Rowan County. The property is still in a rural area, about one-half-mile from the Yadkin River. He provided a history of the 1848 house and described it as a two-room hall-parlor plan frame house on a 8.57-acre remnant of the family's original 125 acres in a bucolic setting. Significant for its embodiment of a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival architectural style, the diminutive house exhibits many elements found in Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter. The presentation included a comparison of the house's Greek Revival mantel piece and an Asher Benjamin plate as well as interior and exterior photos. The site includes a complement of outbuildings including a barn, a corn crib, a cabin, and workshop. The finishes remain intact in this property giving the Fisher House a high degree of integrity. The

locally significant John Fisher House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture with a circa 1848 period of significance. There is no recommended Statement of Archaeological significance for this property.

Mr. Bergstone asked about differences among the Loewenstein House, Tanlea Woods, and Fisher House in terms of their periods of significance. Mr. Smith answered that when a property is eligible for architecture, the period of significance will be the year of construction completion. If there was a second major building campaign, there could be disparate dates for period of significance. The conversation also turned to landscape and how to include or exclude landscapes from nominations.

Mr. Bergstone also asked if there is a rule of thumb for citing landscape as a contributing resource. Kelly Malloy and Cynthia de Miranda responded to Mr. Bergstone with examples from their own experiences writing nominations. Dr. Johnson mentioned that it is an important conversation to have because sometimes landscapes that appear unplanned do reflect intention.

Mr. Oppermann made a motion to recommend the Loewenstein House, Tanlea Woods, and the Fisher House for National Register Listing. Dr. Johnson seconded the motion, and the motion carried, 7 to 0.

South Benbow Road Historic District, Guilford County

Rebecca Spanbauer began with a notation that this nomination was funded with a Civil Rights Grant from the National Park Service and that Hannah Beckman-Black created the presentation. The neighborhoods of Spaulding Park, Spaulding Heights, Clinton Hills, Benbow Park and South Benbow Road make up the district. Ms. Spanbauer located the district on a map and provided a history of its Study Listing which was handled as three separate districts. She described how their shared history and significance allowed them to be nominated as a single district. This district is locally significant under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage: Black, Civil Rights and Community Planning and Development. The District is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture.

The period of significance is 1946 (date of first construction) to 1976 (when the neighborhood was largely built out). Ms. Spanbauer mentioned the prominent African American citizens who populated the neighborhood and described Civil Rights support and activities by residents of the neighborhood. The work of African American architects is present in the district. She noted that Greensboro HPC supports the District. The District includes a hospital and 5 churches although it is mainly residential.

The Office of State Archaeology reviewed the District and found that it may have archaeological potential. The Greensboro Preservation commission supports this nomination and passed a Resolution of Support.

Dr. Johnson described the neighborhood's involvement and engagement in this project and support for the National Register Nomination. Dr. Johnson also noted Shirley Fry's stature as a notable person. Dr. Johnson described the process of naming the district which groups three neighborhoods into one district. Dennard mentioned the Broadell Historic District and asked Dr. Johnson if she saw any similarities between Broadell and South Benbow Road. Dr. Johnson acknowledged that they are similar and different. Dr. Dennard mentioned Enfield and the possibility of expanding the Enfield district.

Motion: Mr. Bergstone moved to approve a recommendation of the South Benbow Road Historic District and Dr. Fitts seconded it; the motion carried 7-0 upon voting.

At 12:50, the committee took a lunch break. The break ended at 1:20, and the meeting resumed.

Hertford West Historic District, Perquimans County

Ms. Poole resumed presentations with the Hertford West Historic District, which is a residential district to the west of downtown Hertford, west of the town's railroad corridor. Ms. Poole provided maps and a boundary map. She proceeded with examples of the district's houses organized in chronological order from oldest to newest. Ms. Poole provided an overview of the district's size and location, noting that downtown was listed in the Register in 1998.

West Hertford developed after the arrival of the railroad in Hertford, with additional growth during World War II when wartime housing was constructed to support Harvey Point Naval Air Station. The District is eligible under Criterion C for the quality and diversity of its historic architecture with representations of numerous styles popular in the late and middle decades of the 20th century. The Period of Significance begins in 1900 (approximate date of residential development in the District) and ends in 1971 with the construction of the last ranch houses built in the District during the historic period of development. Comments from the Office of State Archaeology maintain that there is archaeological potential within the District to learn more about historic housing developments as well as industrial development within the District.

Mr. Patch asked Mr. Smith to go ahead with Shelter Neck Historic District so that the NRAC might consider both Districts at the same time for a vote.

Shelter Neck Historic District, Pender County

Mr. Smith presented Shelter Neck Historic District. He located it on a map in central Pender County, in the Burgaw vicinity. The District was Study Listed in 1991 and had a formal Determination of Eligibility in 2020. He provided a history and a description of the district, which is a former school complex with a chapel, gazebo, and camp associated with the Unitarian Universalist Church – buffered by wetland and timber stands, all located on the dry land sandwiched between the northeast Cape Fear River and Holly Shelter Creek.

The Boston Unitarians established the Shelter Neck Settlement School, and Mr. Smith showed us historic images of the school and the chapel. The framed chapel, school and dormitory all date the early 20th century. Also included are a circa 1915 gazebo and a modern gable front outbuilding.

Locally significant, Shelter Neck was also known as the Carolina Industrial School and is eligible for consideration under Criterion A in the areas of education and social history with a period of significance that begins in 1900, which marks the dedication of the Chapel, and ends in 1926, when external forces led to the school's closure. The buildings maintain adequate integrity to convey historic association.

The property is currently owned by the Universalist Convention of North Carolina, a religious organization, and the property meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties and is eligible as representing "a theme in the history of religion", having secular scholarly recognition. It is also significant under another historical theme, education, which makes it meet that Criteria Consideration. The Office of State Archaeology did not recommend a statement.

Dr. Dennard asked how both Hertford West and Shelter Neck relate to or represent African American history. The answer is that the Shelter Neck community was a white institution, and the Hertford West district is a white neighborhood. Dr. Johnson mentioned that Gullah Geechee culture is probably part of the Shelter Neck area. Dr. Johnson spoke about Mapel Hill in the area near to Shelter Neck being part of the Gullah Geechee corridor, and that she is not surprised about Shelter Neck following the cultural patterns of northerners

following the cultural patterns of their white counterparts when they came to the south and created this insulated community.

Ms. Poole noted that in Hertford, researchers examined the historically African American section of the town, just to the east of the railroad tracks, but the houses had suffered significant loss of integrity through neglect and tear-downs. Ms. Poole believes that a Study List application may be submitted for an African American historic district in the future. Dr. Dennard noted that African Americans make up half of the population.

Dr. Dennard stated that he has been talking to Ramona Bartos about how to fix the district so that there is more of an accurate reflection of the actual community population and not create the same paradigm that we had during the Jim Crow period and farther back.

Mr. Patch then asked for a motion concerning the Hertford West Historic District and Shelter Neck Historic District. Dr. Dennard moved to recommend listing and Mr. Belledin seconded the motion. The motion passed 7 to 0.

With National Register presentations completed, the committee returned to the Study List agenda. Mr. Belledin will recuse himself for the discussion about Vass Cotton Mill.

Study List properties in the central and southeastern regions

WVOE Radio Station, Columbus County

Rebecca Spanbauer began this presentation by noting that this is Julie Smith's presentation. She located Columbus County and the radio station on a map. WVOE Radio Station is in Chadbourn, Columbus County and sits in a rural agricultural landscaped setting. Two resources make up the resource: the 1962 WVOE Radio Station Building and a radio tower structure 50 feet to the north. She presented photos of the exterior and interior of the station. The Radio Station is high in integrity of location, setting, feeling and association, and is moderate to high in design, workmanship and materials. The building has received a small addition, but it has always been used as a radio station and has always been a black-owned business. Tim Reynolds and Willie Walls founded Ebony Enterprises and WVOE in 1962. WVOE was the fifth of its kind in the nation as a black owned and run station. WVOE still broadcasts on the 1590 am station in Columbus County and is known as the "Voice of Ebony." This would be eligible under Criterion A, Communications, Social History, and Ethnic Heritage. Staff recommended this property for the Study List.

Mr. Patch called for questions, and the question of level of significance was raised. Ms. Woodard gave information that although we know of the local significance in that these buildings were important to their communities, we don't know much about the topic and will have to push that question forward.

Mr. Bergstone made a motion for approval, with Dr. Johnson seconding. The motion passed, 7 to 0.

At this time, Fred Belledin recused himself from the next presentation for the Vass Cotton Mill.

Vass Cotton Mill, Moore County

Ms. Spanbauer continued with the Vass Cotton Mill, which she located on US Highway 1 in Moore County. Ms. Spanbauer noted that the mill and village were determined eligible for the Register in the 1990s. About two thirds of the village is not intact. This Study List application is only for the mill and the associated buildings, excluding the village. Ms. Spanbauer presented a history of the mill and the community of Vass.

She presented a site plan and aerial photos. The site plan was illustrated to note when an addition was made to the mill and when a fire occurred. The Town of Vass was incorporated in 1907 after the arrival of the railroad. Angus Cameron incorporated the mill and built the village in 1909. The Cameron family owned the mill until 1952, and it was closed in the 1990s. The mill manufactured yarn with 5,000 spindles and the electric power plant was offsite. The 1912 cotton gin and a later seed house are gone.

Staff recommended adding the Vass Cotton Mill to the Study List because it is likely significant for its association with industry. The period of significance is likely to extend from 1909 to 1952.

Mr. Patch expressed happiness in seeing the original windows in the mill, unlike most bricked-in windows in mills we see these days.

Mr. Bergstone moved to approve Study Listing the Vass Cotton Mill, and Mr. Oppermann seconded it. The vote was 7-0 for approval, with Mr. Patch voting.

Mr. Patch brought Mr. Belledin back into the room.

Livingstone College (Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease), Rowan County

Mr. Smith presented modifications to the Livingstone College Historic District proposed for Study Listing. He located the college in Salisbury and described the 1982 nomination. He provided a tour of the expansion area as well as the existing district. Mr. Smith showed the current boundary for Livingstone College and the proposed increase area. The original district includes twenty-six buildings, structures, and objects, lists the district under Criteria A and C, and does not define a period of significance.

The Study List application proposes increasing the boundary to encompass the entire campus including those resources that were not yet 50 years old in 1982 and it proposes a defined period of significance that would end in 1974. It also proposes a small boundary decrease to remove two parcels that no longer include associated dwellings.

Staff was in favor of this Study List application.

Dr. Johnson discussed Carnegie libraries before Dr. Harper moved to approve Study Listing of the Livingstone College Additional Documentation, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease, and Dr. Johnson seconded the motion.

Beechwood Cemetery – Durham

Ms. Woodard began by locating Beechwood Cemetery on a map. Beechwood is a twenty-four-acre cemetery established in 1926 as Durham's first and only municipal cemetery for African American burials. Prior to 1926, Black Durham residents were buried in private cemeteries, including Geer Cemetery and the Fitzgerald Cemetery (which is part of West End Cemeteries which was approved for listing in the National Register during the last meeting). Iron or wood markers originally located burials in Beechwood, but those have been lost over time. Most markers are flat granite flushed with the ground or typical 20th century upright granite markers.

The application states that Beechwood is significant for its association with Black history, Civil Rights and politics as a segregation era burial location where many of Durham's leaders rest.

While viewing slides of the cemetery, Ms. Woodard addressed potential arguments or pathways for Beechwood to meet National Register criteria, but staff had been unable to compose an argument that meets the criteria. Ms. Woodard presented details about each potential path forward and explained how those arguments would meet roadblocks. Therefore, staff did not recommend adding Beechwood to the Study List.

Magnolia House – Greensboro, Guilford County

Ms. Woodard next located Magnolia House on a map in Greensboro. Magnolia House is listed as a contributing resource in the South Greensboro Historic District, added to the register in 1991. Ms. Woodard showed photos with the outline of what a boundary for the house might be. Even though this property is already listed, it was coming forward for individual listing in the future as part of a multiple property documentation of Green Book resources across the entire state. Constructed around 1898, the property's Green Book notoriety was not mentioned in the district nomination, which focused on the neighborhood's pre-World War II history as a white enclave. The community's demographics changed quickly from white to Black residents after that war. In 1949, the property opened as the Magnolia Hotel for a six-year run and was listed in the Green Book as a tourist accommodation for African Americans. Ms. Woodard provided a short explanation of the Green Book.

Today the house has been revived as the Magnolia House, a boutique hotel. Photos show a few changes to the exterior but overall, the house retains the integrity necessary to continue to convey its historic significance as a hotel for African American travelers in the mid-20th century. Famous guests included, among others, the entertainers James Brown, Ray Charles and Ike and Tina Turner.

Staff recommended adding the Magnolia House to the Study list. The period of significance would include the years the house was listed in the Green Book and the property is likely eligible under Criterion A in the areas of commerce, entertainment and recreation and/or ethnic heritage.

Ms. Woodard clarified a question asked by Mr. Bergstone about listing as individual or under multiple properties documentation. Dr. Johnson told us that the African American Heritage Commission is fully supportive of this project.

Oaklawn Park – Charlotte – Mecklenburg County

Ms. Woodard continued with Oaklawn Park in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County. Platted in 1955 and mostly built out by 1961, Oaklawn Park lies in the heart of African American Charlotte with Johnston C. Smith University as its anchor (founded in 1867). Prolific Charlotte Developer Charles Irvin developed Oaklawn Park. Ms. Woodard presented exterior photos of some of the houses in the neighborhood and described Oaklawn Park as one of Charlotte's best-preserved postwar suburbs. The neighborhood was determined eligible in an environmental review evaluation in 2013 and was designated as a local historic district in 2020. Staff recommended adding Oaklawn Park to the Study List with a likely period of significance to reflect its development between 1955 and 1961. The neighborhood is likely eligible under Criterion A in the areas of ethnic heritage and/or community planning and development and possibly under C for its architecture.

State Capitol Holiday Inn, Raleigh, Wake County

Moving on, Ms. Woodard located the State Capitol Holiday Inn on a map. The nineteen-story hotel is located in downtown Raleigh and was completed in 1969. Ms. Woodard described the history of the Holiday Inn chain and described how the company began moving into downtowns and international cities in the 1960s. As part of this, Holiday Inn commissioned a distinctive round building design, and in 1964, the first round

Holiday Inn opened in Austin, Texas. Today, five round Holiday Inns are still standing in Austin, Texas; Los Angeles, California; Long Beach, California; and Charleston, South Carolina, along with this location in Raleigh. Ms. Woodard provided exterior photos and described changes. Fred Belledin asked for clarification if these are the only five of this type that remain, and Ms. Woodard responded that she was presenting the information as set forth in the application.

Ms. Woodard provided comparisons of changes among the remaining round Holiday Inns, noting that the two California locations are in good condition and have not been altered noticeably. Ms. Woodard also provided comparisons to other hotels and motels build in or close to downtown Raleigh during this era. HPO staff discussed the State Capitol Holiday Inn in 2018, and at that time, staff did not feel that the property was a good candidate for the Study List. After further discussion and reflection in September 2024, staff did now recommend adding the State Capitol Holiday Inn to the Study List most likely eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce or Recreation and Entertainment. Because of alterations, staff did not feel that it was a good candidate under Criterion C.

Mr. Patch asked a procedural question regarding nominating cemeteries. Ms. Fitts asked a question about the Office of State Archaeology's comments.

Dr. Dennard moved to accept staff's recommendation to **not** add Beachwood Cemetery to the Study List: Mr. Bergstone seconded it. The vote was 7-0 in favor.

Mr. Bergstone moved to approve placement of the Magnolia House on the Study List with Dr. Harper seconding it. The vote was 7-0 in favor.

Mr. Belledin moved to add Oaklawn Park on the Study List with Dr. Fitts seconding. The vote was 7-0 in favor.

A bit of discussion ensued regarding the State Capitol Holiday Inn with Mr. Patch stating that he recognizes that it is one of only five remaining Holiday Inns of this design and that it is somewhat unique. Mr. Belledin stated that there was a uniquely American story behind it. Mr. Belledin moved to add the State Capitol Holiday Inn to the Study List, and it was seconded by Mr. Bergstone. The vote was 7-0 in favor.

The final Study List application was then presented by Lauren Poole.

Andrew Jackson Elementary School, Halifax County

Ms. Poole located the school on a map and noted that it is within the Halifax Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1970. The nomination does not address Andrew Jackson Elementary and it is considered a noncontributing resource in the district. Ms. Poole provided the history of the school and identified Andrew Joshua Jackson as the school's namesake and discussed his influence in the area.

The school was built in 1959 and was named for Andrew Joshua Jackson, an important African American minister and advocate for education of Blacks in Halifax County. Ms. Poole's presentation included a photograph of Mr. Jackson.

Ms. Poole gave a tour of the building using exterior and interior photos of the school. The one-story, flat-roof building is brick veneer. Original metal window sashes have been replaced with concrete block in-fill added when the building was air conditioned.

In the mid-20th century, both Halifax County and Weldon City schools were segregated and remained segregated 15 years after the national Brown vs. School Board-ordered desegregation. Andrew Jackson Elementary was part of a 1956 bond to perpetuate segregation by building new facilities for Black students. Charles Craig Davis, Jr., a locally prolific architect, designed the building. This school consolidated students from several schools including two Rosenwald schools and the original Andrew Jackson School, which was not located near this location.

In 1961, Andrew Jackson Elementary School became the first black elementary school in Halifax County to be accredited by the North Carolian Department of Public Instruction. Only in 1970, Weldon City Schools' integration plan was fully implemented. This school operated until 2001 when it closed, and the students were moved to Weldon Elementary School.

Since the school closed, the building has experienced some structural and water damage. The clerestory windows remain intact. Skylight openings remain, but without glass. Two prefabricated sheds and a small playground are also associated with the school.

The property is potentially significant under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Black Ethnic Heritage as a mid-twentieth century, African American school representing the pre-integration era in Halifax County.

Dr. Waters noted that Mr. Tank Williams (recently deceased) of the Weldon Board of Education was interested in seeing this move forward, and he had commended Ms. Poole for her work.

Mr. Bergstone moved to add Andrew Jackson Elementary School to the Study List, and Dr. Harper seconded the motion. The motion carried, 6 to 1, with Dr. Dennard in opposition.

Mr. Patch asked Dr. Johnson to report on the trip she returned from this morning. Dr. Johnson attended the US Civil Rights Pilgrimage Tour with two other people from N.C. They discussed the Civil Rights sites that states have been identifying and considered how to promote them for tourism and recognition. Dr. Johnson suggested that the topic could include various stories of resistance across the state.

Dr. Johnson's recollections sparked a conversation about Civil Rights and North Carolina. Dr. Waters noted that Secretary Wilson was very committed to learning more about Civil Rights in the state and recently approved funding for a major study and brought together a team to study lynching in North Carolina. Dr. Waters noted that the state has hired a scholar to do this research.

Mr. Patch asked for a motion to adjourn. Mr. Oppermann made the motion and Dr. Dennard seconded the motion. The meeting adjourned at 3:19 p.m.

NATIONAL REGISTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 10, 2024
10:00 am to 4:00 pm

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 on YouTube via livestream.

<https://www.youtube.com/live/V1C1JPKbEs4>

NATIONAL REGISTER AND STUDY LIST AGENDA

COUNTY	PROPERTY/LOCATION	PRESENTER
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NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH

Western Region

Buncombe County	Hopkins Chapel AME Zion Church Asheville	Sarah Woodard
Madison County Marshall	Marshall High School (Add. Doc.+ BI)	Julie Smith

Central and Southeastern Regions

Cabarrus County	Mount Pleasant Historic District (Add. Doc.) Mount Pleasant	Julie Smith
Chatham County	Johnson's Drive-In Siler City	Lauren Poole
Durham County	Harriet Tubman YWCA Durham	Claudia Brown
Durham County	St. Joseph AME Church (Add. Doc.) Durham	Claudia Brown
Guilford County	Edward and Frances S. Loewenstein House Greensboro	Jeff Smith
Guilford County	Tanlea Woods Greensboro	Jeff Smith
Rowan County	John Fisher House Salisbury (vicinity)	Jeff Smith

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS (continued)**SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH**

COUNTY	PROPERTY/LOCATION	PRESENTER
Guilford County	South Benbow Road Historic District Greensboro	Rebecca Spanbauer

Eastern Region

Perquimans County	Hertford West Historic District Hertford	Lauren Poole
Pender County	Shelter Neck Historic District Burgaw (vicinity)	Jeff Smith

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS**SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH*****Western Region***

Cherokee County	Webb House Andrews	Lauren Poole
Rutherford County	Lake Lure Historic District Lake Lure	Lauren Poole
Yancey County	Hensley Cabin Burnsville	Lauren Poole

Central and Southeastern Regions

Columbus County	WVOE Radio Station Chadbourn	Julie Smith
Moore County	Vass Cotton Mill Vass	Julie Smith
Rowan County	Livingstone College (Add. Doc./BI/BD)* Salisbury	Jeff Smith

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS (continued)**SURVEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH**

COUNTY	PROPERTY/LOCATION	PRESENTER
Durham County	Beechwood Cemetery Durham	Sarah Woodard
Guilford County	Magnolia House Greensboro	Sarah Woodard
Mecklenburg County	Oaklawn Park Historic District Charlotte	Sarah Woodard
Wake County	State Capitol Holiday Inn Raleigh	Sarah Woodard

Eastern Region

Halifax County	Andrew Jackson School Halifax	Lauren Poole
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*Add. Doc. is abbreviation for Additional Documentation

*BI is abbreviation for Boundary Increase

*BD is abbreviation for Boundary Decrease