

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

New Hope Presbyterian Church

Winnabow, Brunswick County, BW0243, Listed 12/7/2011

Nomination by Beth Keane

Photographs by Beth Keane, April 2011



Façade view



Rear view

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name New Hope Presbyterian Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 800 Cherrytree Road NE not for publication N/A

city or town Winnabow vicinity X

state North Carolina code NC county Brunswick code 019 zip code 28479

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination
 ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
 Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets
 ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide
X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional
 comments.)

 Signature of commenting or other official Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
___ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
___ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
___ other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

New Hope Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Brunswick County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION Sub: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION Sub: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Late Gothic Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard
shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

New Hope Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Brunswick County, NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1895

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lewis, Cleve, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

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New Hope Presbyterian Church
Brunswick County, NC

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The 1895 New Hope Presbyterian Church is located in the eastern section of Brunswick County in Winnabow, a rural township located approximately six miles northeast of Bolivia, the county seat. The church sits facing east in the middle of a three-acre triangular tract on the north side of Cherrytree Road. The original church building was comprised of a small sanctuary and an adjoining session room open to the sanctuary and positioned south of the pulpit. In 1947, a ca. 1941 surplus military building (counted as a noncontributing resource) from Camp Davis in Onslow County was purchased and moved to the church lot for use as a fellowship hall. In 1955, the surplus building was extended on its south end to include two new bathrooms, a nursery, and a storage room. The building was joined to the south side of the session room of the church in 1963 by infill construction that was flush with the facade of the session room and extended approximately thirteen feet behind the church. The new space provided room for a small storage closet, a hall, and an office for the pastor. The lot, although mostly cleared, is enhanced by a number of mature Live Oak, Magnolia, and Cedar trees and shrubbery. A church cemetery is located directly behind (west of) the church. A wood church sign hangs from a wood post located approximately fifty feet in front of the church, close to Cherrytree Road. The sign is painted with the words, "New Hope Presbyterian Church, Organized 1894."

The center of the community of Winnabow is located several miles east of the church and is comprised of a few houses, several businesses, a post office, and a community park, strung out along both sides of Ocean Highway East (NC 17/87). The surrounding area is very rural with agricultural fields, swamp, and woods spread out around the church and the town.

1. New Hope Presbyterian Church 1895, ca. 1941, 1955, 1963 Contributing Building

The balloon frame church, built in a modest eclectic-style combining elements of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles, is supported by brick piers. The main sanctuary of the church measures approximately twenty feet by thirty-three feet. A short gabled wing, located on the south side of the pulpit, originally served as a session room and Sunday school room. Painted white, the exterior of the church is defined by weatherboard siding, shingled front and rear gables, a shingled porch railing, large six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows, a Palladian-style vent in the front gable, and a Palladian stained-glass window on the rear elevation protected by a shed-roofed hood sheathed with shingles. The entire building is covered with an asphalt shingle roof, replaced in 1996, with slightly overhanging eaves.

The east-facing church features a steeply-pitched, gable-front roof that engages a porch with heavy chamfered cypress posts and a solid railing sheathed with dog-eared wood shingles. Bands of the same shingles alternate with square-edged shingles in the gable. A louvered vent in the form of a Palladian window is centered in the front gable. A central front entry with two-

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panel, double-leaf doors is surmounted by a one-pane transom with the words "New Hope" and a tulip border design etched into the glass. Six-over-six, double-hung sash windows flank either side of the door. A painted wood sign in the form of a pentagon hangs between the door and the south-side window and reads: "New Hope Presbyterian Church, Organized Oct. 19, 1894, Dedicated June 8, 1895." Iron lanterns, dating to 1981, also flank either side of the front door. The porch is accessed by four poured concrete steps with flanking brick walls and a decorative metal railing.

Fenestration on the north elevation of the church consists of two single windows and a paired window. The lower portion of a former brick chimney is located between the second single window and the paired windows that are located near the west end of the elevation. A low hedge forms a border in front of the foundation, which is made up of brick piers infilled with masonry board, added in 1973.

The rear (west) elevation features a Queen Anne-style interpretation of a Palladian stained-glass window placed midway between the shingled gable and the weatherboard wall. The window, with molded window surrounds, is protected by a shed-roofed hood and has an electric lighting system, installed in 1989, rigged beneath it. The gable is sheathed with the same pattern of wood shingles as the front. A triangular-capped louvered vent is centered in the gable above the window. A concrete block box with a hinged lid, centered on the rear wall at ground level, encloses a well pump. An air-conditioning/heat pump unit is placed near the north end of the rear elevation and an oil tank is located several feet behind the building. The south elevation of the main block of the church has two sash windows.

A concrete handicapped ramp, added in 1982, leads to a pedestrian door located on the east (front) elevation of the side wing. The five-panel, single-leaf, wood door is protected by a flat roof supported on one side by a wood post. A six-over-six, double-hung sash window, added soon after the church was built, is positioned south of the door. At this time, the side-gable roof of the wing was altered so that the rear roof slope became more of a shed roof. A second door, with three horizontal upper lights, located on the north elevation of the 1963 addition, opens into a narrow hallway positioned behind the south-side wing. A six-over-six window, positioned west of the door and paired six-over-six windows, located on the 1963 addition's west elevation, provide natural light for the pastor's office.

The ca. 1941 fellowship hall, a long narrow, side-gable building, approximately 70 feet long by 26 feet, 5 inches wide, sits on brick piers with a masonry board infill foundation. A set of double-leaf doors, protected by a shed-roofed hood, is located off-center on the façade (east elevation). The door is approached by five concrete steps with a metal railing. Lanterns are hung on either side of the door. Fenestration on the east elevation consists of two sets of paired

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six-over-six sash windows north of the door and one paired six-over-six sash window south of the door.

The south gable end features two sets of paired six-over-six sash windows, spaced evenly apart. A rectangular vent is centered in the gable under overhanging eaves. The fellowship hall's west (rear) elevation has a second three horizontal light over three horizontal panels door located near the south end. The door is protected by a shed-roofed hood and accessed by five concrete block steps flanked on one side by a wood railing. Three windows are positioned north of the door: two small two-over-two sash windows and one slightly larger six-over-six sash window. In addition, two sets of paired windows, similar to those on the east and south elevations, are found on the rear elevation. A low hedge runs along the east and south-side elevations, while some larger shrubs flank the front and rear doors. A concrete block box with a hinged wood sloped lid encloses mechanical systems and is located at ground level along the rear elevation. The building was clad with vinyl siding in 1998.

The church retains a remarkably intact interior exhibiting a Gothic Revival-style influence. The two-panel, double-leaf, entrance door opens into a sanctuary sheathed with stained and beaded tongue-and-groove pine boards that are attached in chevron patterns in the gables and horizontally on the ceiling with a vertical frieze band below. Queen-post trusses with chamfered edges, turned pendants, and sawn brackets with quatrefoil cutouts span the sanctuary ceiling. A chair rail separates the vertical tongue-and-groove stained pine boards that form the wainscot from the horizontal boards on the upper walls. A panel formed by vertical tongue-and-groove pine boards rises from the altar platform to the Palladian window where a ledge is formed. The window and door frames are made up of molded surrounds with corner blocks adorned with carved round patera. The corner blocks also embellish the Palladian window at the upper corners of the side windows and at the spring line of the center arch. Purple and yellow square glass panes fill the Palladian chancel window. The wood interior window shutters were added in 1965.

Two rows of pews create a center aisle that leads to a raised altar at the front of the church. Seven small benches and two large pews came from Wilmington's First Presbyterian Church. Other pews were produced with inch-thick pine. The pews were refinished in 1973 and the pew cushions were obtained in 1976. Two of the original oil lamps remain in the sanctuary. A ca. 1895 wall clock, which came from George Huggins, a Wilmington jeweler, hangs on the south wall of the sanctuary. The sanctuary lights were replaced in 1981 and the original lights were hung in the fellowship hall.

To the south side of the pulpit, a short gabled wing once served as a session room and Sunday school room. The wing, original to the building, has the same interior finishes as the sanctuary. At one time the room was separated from the sanctuary during services by a

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curtain—a long curtain rod still marks the location. A five-panel door on the east wall provides access to the session room from the exterior, while another on the west wall opens to the passage that leads to fellowship hall. A paired window on the south wall was retained when the infill construction was added in 1963, but is currently concealed by a free-standing bookcase. The door located on the west side of the session room, added at the time of the infill construction, was framed with interior molding taken from the concealed window on the south wall.

The original portion of the attached fellowship hall is comprised of a large meeting room with a small kitchen, renovated in 1981, positioned in the southwest corner of the room, separated by a wall with a pass-through. A 1955 expansion added two bathrooms, a nursery room, and a storage room onto the south end of the building. The simple interior finishes include tongue-and-groove pine floors and painted plywood walls and ceilings. The fellowship hall has a convex ceiling and the original light fixtures from the sanctuary hang in a row down the center of the ceiling. The kitchen floor is covered with vinyl. Wide baseboards, five-panel doors, and wide, flat door surrounds define the rooms south of the fellowship hall—the bathrooms, nursery, storage room, and hall.

The pastor's office, added in 1963, is accessed from a short narrow hall located behind the session room. The room features vertical knotty pine paneling, crown molding, pine tongue-and-groove floors, a horizontal five-panel door, and wide flat moldings around the door and windows. A small storage closet located opposite of the pastor's office was not accessible.

2. Cemetery

1893-present

Contributing Site

A well-tended church cemetery, located approximately fifty feet west of the church, contains approximately 141 marked graves. The east-facing stones are arranged somewhat haphazardly and tend to be in family groupings. A number of different marker styles are represented in the cemetery. The earlier markers tend to be upright slabs, some with segmental arches. Several of the stones marking the graves of children are topped by lambs or doves. Many of the newer markers consist of substantial granite stones. The older markers tend to be at the rear of the cemetery near a line of mature trees that mark the west parcel line.

A number of the original parishioners are buried in the cemetery with numerous members of the Sullivan, Kye, Robinson, Johnson, Gainey, Thorpe, Sellers, and Rabon families among the interred. Mary B. Sellers (b. August 18, 1864, d. August 26, 1893) was the first person to be buried in the cemetery, predating the construction of the church by two years. A girl identified by a grave marker only as "Amanda" with a death date of 1882, was moved to the cemetery at a later date. Two Confederate soldiers, Marcella Pridgen and Moses McKeithan, along with twenty United States veterans, are buried in the cemetery. The cemetery continues to be used by church members with the most recent burial occurring in 2011.

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Integrity Statement

The connection of the ca. 1941 fellowship hall to the 1895 church by infill construction in 1963 impacted the exterior appearance of the church by considerably extending the length of the south side wing. However, it is easy to discern the original church building from the addition by the two distinct exterior cladding materials of the fellowship hall and the church. The church retains its original clapboard wood siding, while the addition was reclad with vinyl siding in 1998. The roofline of the fellowship addition is also lower than that of the original gable wing of the church. The addition of the pastor's office in 1963 has little visual impact on the original church as it is located to the rear of the building and is not visible from the front of the church or from the road. The interior of the original church was not significantly affected by the joining of the fellowship hall to the church with infill construction.

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**New Hope Presbyterian Church
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located near Winnabow in central Brunswick County, New Hope Presbyterian Church, as a religious property, meets criteria consideration A as it derives its primary significance under National Register Criterion C for architecture as an intact local example of an eclectic late nineteenth-century rural church with elements of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles. The period of significance is limited to 1895, the year the church was constructed.

New Hope Presbyterian Church is an exemplary rural church built in Brunswick County during the later nineteenth century. The main block of the church has not been structurally altered in over 116 years and remains in excellent physical condition. Built by church members from a nearby stand of timber, the church is a testament to the highly skilled craftsmanship of its builders. The exterior of the church is enhanced by Queen Anne-influenced alternating bands of wood shingles in the front and rear gables and on the solid railing enclosing the engaged front porch. A Queen Anne-style interpretation of a Palladian window graces the rear elevation gable, while a Palladian-style vent is centered in the front gable.

A distinctive Gothic Revival-style interior retains all the original woodwork and most of the original furnishings. The walls are sheathed entirely with tongue-and-groove beaded pine boards that are joined together in a chevron pattern in the gable. Decoratively carved queen-post trusses with chamfered edges, turned pendants, and sawn brackets span the ceiling. The window and door frames feature molded surrounds with carved corner blocks. Purple and yellow glass fills the Palladian chancel window, casting a soft glow of light into the sanctuary

The church was enlarged in 1963 when a fellowship hall, obtained from Camp Davis in Onslow County in 1947, was attached to the church with infill construction. At the same time, a pastor's office, a small storage closet, and a narrow passage were added to the rear of the building.

Historical Background

The town of Winnabow has traditionally been a farming community with ample agricultural land in the surrounding area. The Brunswick County community's name comes from the nearby plantation of Daniel Russell Sr., who acquired a 28,000-acre tract on Town Creek in the early nineteenth century. Russell's son, Daniel L. Russell (1845-1908), a local judge and political leader and governor of North Carolina from 1897 to 1901, was born on the property. Winnabow Plantation, in turn, seems to have taken its name from an Indian word whose meaning has been lost. However, Governor Russell's mark remains in the name of a local road, Governor's Road, where two family homes still remain (Pezzoni, p. 1-12). The community, located near the intersection of N.C. 87 and U.S. 17, was known as "Evans Store

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Crossroads” during the Civil War. The Winnabow name was in use by the time the post office opened in 1882. Winnabow, an unincorporated community in Brunswick County, continues to be sparsely populated.

New Hope Presbyterian Church, dedicated in 1895, grew out of a union (non- or shared-denominational) Sunday school that met in a local schoolhouse beginning around 1880. Three local Winnabow citizens, Sarah Taylor, a Mr. Mercer, and Andrew Jackson Potter were instrumental in the organization of the Union Sunday School. The schoolhouse, named “New Hope” at the suggestion of Sarah Taylor, was located approximately one mile west of the present church’s location near the home of Joseph W. Peadrick. The Sunday school closed several years later for lack of interest (Floyd, p . 7).

In 1891, Rev. Loundes Walthour Curtis, a student preacher taking post-graduate studies at Princeton Theological Seminary, began conducting mission work in Brunswick County during the summer months. Rev. Curtis, a native of South Carolina, had previously studied at South Western Presbyterian University in Clarksville, Tennessee, and the City College of Baltimore, Maryland, and had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chickasaw in the synod of Memphis, Tennessee. His mission work in Brunswick County was supported by Elders B. F. Hall of the First Presbyterian Church and Oscar Pearsall of St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church, both located in Wilmington, North Carolina. Mr. Pearsall furnished him with a horse and buggy, enabling him to preach in various parts of Brunswick County (Floyd, p. 7).

In the summer of 1894, elders in the Wilmington Presbyterian churches, together with local Winnabow Christian leaders, began organizing a church in Winnabow. The small group first met in the schoolhouse used earlier by Union Sunday School. The schoolhouse soon proved inadequate for their needs and they accepted an offer from Joseph Peadrick to utilize his unfinished house as a meeting place. In August, 1894, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Rev. P. H. Hogue, conducted revival services at the home of Joseph Peadrick (Floyd, p. 7).

On Friday, October 19, 1894, a commission from the Wilmington Presbytery officially met in the home of Peadrick and organized this band of worshippers into New Hope Presbyterian Church. The commission was composed of Rev. P. H. Hogue, Rev. A. D. McClure, and ruling elders B. F. Hall and S. N. Northrop. B. F. Hall was subsequently appointed the clerk, while Jackson Johnson and John S. Henry were elected ruling elders by acclamation. Charter members of the church included Jackson Johnson, his wife Alice, daughter Lillian, and son Daniel Russell; John Shedd Henry and his daughter Fannie Henry; Pickett Skipper and his son, Oliver Betts Skipper; Daniel Russell Skipper; and Martha Prudella Sullivan. Non-communicant new members were the Johnson’s two daughters, Kathryn and Alice, and the children of Daniel R. Skipper--Thaddeus Elliott, Henry O’Ree, and Ezekiel Robbins. Mary Elizabeth Henry and Ella

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Jane Skipper, members of Zion M. E. Church, were received upon examination and profession of faith. New Hope Church thus became the first Presbyterian church organized in Brunswick County (Church Session Minutes dated Oct. 19, 1894).

The following day, on October 20, 1894, the newly formed New Hope Presbyterian Church commission met at the home of J. W. Peadrick and elected the following persons as the first Trustees of the church: Jackson Johnson, John S. Henry, Pickett Skipper, E. W. Taylor and J. W. Peadrick. Jackson Johnson was then elected to replace B. T. Hall as the clerk, a position he held until his death in 1927. In addition, a building committee was selected to include the following members: Jackson Johnson, John S. Henry, and Pickett Skipper with J. Jackson selected to act as the foreman (Church Session Minutes dated Oct. 20, 1894). During the first Sunday service following the formation of the church, four children and two adults were baptized into the faith by Dr. Hogue, who led the service (Church Session minutes dated Oct. 21, 1894). The church continued to gain new members throughout the year and into the following year.

Plans for erecting a new church were soon implemented. On September 21, 1894 church members Nancy Sellers, Peter and Mary Sellers, Pickett and Ella Jane Skipper, and W. W. and Emma J. Galloway, deeded an approximately three-acre tract of land to Jackson Johnson, trustee of the New Hope Presbyterian Church for the purpose of building a new church (Deed Book NN, p. 97). The people of the community donated both time and labor, and carpenters Cleve Lewis and a Mr. Rogers undertook the construction. Samuel Northrop made a generous contribution to the church in early 1895 when he donated \$107.00 worth of materials for use in the construction of the new church in memory of his son, Edwin Henderson Northrop, who had died on November 24, 1894 (Church Session minutes, dated Jan. 27, 1895).

The new church building was dedicated on Saturday, June 8, 1895, at 11:00 a.m. Rev. P. H. Hogue delivered the sermon. Also receiving special invitations to the dedication were Rev. A. D. McClure, Rev. Jonas Barclay, and Elders Samuel Northrop, B. F. Hall of the First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, and Oscar Pearsall of St. Andrew's Church of Wilmington (Church Session minutes dated May 26, 1895 and June 8, 1895).

Before the turn of the twentieth century, the people in the Winnabow community built a two-room schoolhouse located a short distance from New Hope Presbyterian Church and named it New Hope School. The school building stood near the end of the gravel road used as an entrance to the church. The building functioned as a school until it was closed in 1928, a time when small country schools were being consolidated into larger, more centralized schools. The building received substantial damage from Hurricane Hazel in 1954 and was subsequently demolished (Glenn Kye interview with author, April 15, 2011).

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On November 2, 1947, the congregation voted to purchase a building at Camp Davis in Holly Ridge, North Carolina, for \$550 to be moved onto church property and converted into an education building and fellowship hall. The church paid an additional \$200 to move the building from Holly Ridge to Winnabow. Early in 1948, the fellowship hall was formally opened with the presentation of the keys by W. A. Kopp to the pastor of the church, Dr. J. M. Waggett. In 1955, the building was enlarged at the south end with the addition of two bathrooms, a nursery, and a storage room, and the interior of the original building was remodeled to include a small kitchen in one corner of the fellowship room. At this time, the original electric ceiling fixtures from the sanctuary were placed in the fellowship hall. The committee in charge of this renovation project included S. L. Purvis, John Sullivan, Charles Taylor and Helen F. Taylor. In 1963, the two buildings were joined together by infill construction. The additional space provided room for a small storage closet and a pastor's office (Glenn Kye interview with author, April 15, 2011).

Beginning around 1908, an anniversary picnic has been held every year to observe the organization of the Sunday school. The picnic was held on July 20th each year until 1933 when it was changed to the Sunday nearest July 20th. In 1942, the church voted to change the date of the picnic to the Sunday nearest October 19th, this being the anniversary of the organization of New Hope Presbyterian Church. Former members and relatives of members come from as far away as Texas, Florida, and Virginia, to join local members for the celebration. Although the number of congregants has diminished over the years, the remaining members of the church are devoted to the site and continue to keep the church, the cemetery, and the grounds in excellent condition.

Context – Architecture, Criterion C

New Hope Presbyterian Church is an exceptional example of a rural church built in North Carolina during the late nineteenth century. The craftsmanship and ingenuity of the local builders is evident in their successful blending of elements of the Queen Anne style on the exterior and the richly ornamented Gothic Revival-style detailing of the interior. As with most rural nineteenth-century churches in North Carolina, New Hope Presbyterian Church provided a sturdy and spacious edifice for preaching while also serving double duty as the principal location for socializing for the local farm families. Often, as is the case with New Hope Presbyterian Church, the churches were built by members of the congregation from trees harvested from the land that they were built on. As congregations grew and prospered, many rural churches expanded their space by adding a vestibule and/or classroom space.

By the last two decades of the nineteenth century, church architecture was greatly influenced by a proliferation of official denominational publications on church architecture. They often included plans for efficient, attractive, and practical church buildings suitable for the worship and ideals of the denomination. Although the literature recommended sophisticated and

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elaborate edifices for more urban and wealthy congregations, plans for simple gable-front frame structures for rural, less affluent communities were also included. In addition, the availability of mass-produced building materials allowed many congregations to design and erect frame or masonry churches with stylistic embellishments for the first time (Bishir, p. 311).

Information on Brunswick County church architecture for the first half of the nineteenth century is scarce, but some congregations probably met in log chapels which they eventually replaced with simple gable-fronted frame buildings. Later congregations and their builders often departed from traditional simplicity and erected churches with towers and ornamentation. The local epitome of this trend is Southport's St. Philip's Episcopal Church, built in the late 1850s but remodeled to its present appearance in the 1890s. In its original form the church appears to have been a temple-fronted building with a plastered façade under a Greek Revival-style pediment. In 1894 a Queen Anne-style entry and bell tower was added to the side. A stained-glass window with wood tracery replaced the former front entry and in 1896 builder W. T. Ottoway sheathed the interior with beaded tongue-and-groove boards arranged in patterns (Pezzoni, p. 1-41).

Many of the historic churches in Brunswick County's are defined by their towers. Some are centered on the façade, as is the case with Bethel United Methodist Church in Bolivia, St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church near Shallotte, and Concord United Methodist Church in Supply. The two towers that rise on the façade of the ca. 1940 Blackwell Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church near Belville, one at each front corner, create a form that was popular with African American congregations during the early and mid-twentieth century. Trinity United Methodist Church in Southport, built in 1888-90, has a low tower with a spike-like spire in the angle of the sanctuary and Sunday school wing, and a similar tower-like cupola at the front of the main roof (Pezzoni, p. 1-41).

New Hope Presbyterian Church differs from the majority of the county's churches in that it does not include a tower or spire. The builders of the church merged elements from the Queen Anne and the Gothic Revival styles, thereby creating a design that is exceptional to the stock of Brunswick County churches. The Queen Anne style, more commonly used in residential architecture during the years 1880 through 1910, is reflected in the treatment of the façade. Elements of the Queen Anne style include front-facing gables, steeply pitched roofs, a porch that covers part or all of the façade, patterned wood shingles shaped into varying designs, and simple stained-glass windows. New Hope Presbyterian Church incorporates many of these elements in the design of the building. The church is distinguished by its steeply-pitched, gable-front roof with an engaged front porch supported by heavy chamfered posts. A solid railing sheathed with dog-eared wood shingles encloses the porch. Bands of the same shingles alternate with square-edged shingles in the gable above. In addition, a large louvered vent in the form of a Palladian

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window is centered in the gable, while a stained-glass Palladian-style window is centered in the rear wall above the altar.

The Gothic Revival style arose in the mid-nineteenth century and was a more popular style for church architecture, especially after a resurgence of interest during the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. The style is reflected in the beauty of the interior's richly stained woodwork. The double-leaf doors of the church open onto a single aisle and a small side session/classroom wing. The altar, resting on a raised platform, is located at the opposite gable end. Tongue-and-groove beaded boards cover the walls and ceilings--horizontally laid in the wainscot, vertically above the chair rail, and in a chevron pattern in the gables with a vertical frieze band. The ceiling is spanned with queen post trusses with chamfered edges, turned pendants, and sawn brackets with quatrefoil cutouts.

New Hope Presbyterian Church was enlarged with the addition of a fellowship hall, obtained from Camp Davis in Holly Ridge in the late 1940s, and joined to the church by a small infill addition in 1963. A pastor's office was added to the rear of the addition at the same time. The church continues to reflect its historic significance through its serene location and setting, its remarkably intact materials and design which reflect the craftsmanship of its builders, and its continued feeling and association with the late nineteenth-century time period of its construction.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel consists of three acres situated on the north side of Cherrytree Road. The boundary is delineated by the black line on the attached Brunswick County tax map for New Hope Presbyterian Church (Parcel 08300053).

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the three-acre parcel historically associated with New Hope Presbyterian Church and cemetery.