



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 6, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widening of NC 132 (College Road) and Intersection Improvements from north of SR 1272 (New Centre Drive) to south of SR1187 (Sanders Road), Wilmington, PA-17-09-0023 to 0025, U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790, New Hanover County, ER 18-2054

Thank you for your memorandum of August 3, 2018, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

The following properties remain eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as outlined:

- Winter Park Presbyterian Church (NH2772) -- Criterion C for architecture. Since the 1939 Colonial Revival church was determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Office in 2007, the church has had no apparent exterior changes and retains a high level of integrity. The proposed National Register boundary provides an adequate setting to convey the property's significance.
- Winter Park School (NH0619) -- Criterion A for education for its association with the pattern of school expansion in North Carolina and Criterion C for Architecture as an early twentieth-century school that displays elements of Prairie-style architecture. Despite the instillation of one-over-one aluminum sash windows, the original school building and its additions are all over 50 years old and retain a high level of integrity. The proposed National Register boundary provides an adequate setting to convey the property's significance.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register:

- St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church (NH3654) -- as it does not have the requisite integrity to meet any of the four National Register criteria. Though it was initially constructed as a mid-century modern church in 1959, the church now has numerous additions that are less than 50 years of age. It was significantly altered in the 1980s following its purchase by the Greek Orthodox Church, including the application of parapets, domes, and stucco to the exterior walls. The interior was also altered at the time with the installation of iconography throughout. The church no longer reflects its initial mid-century design. The church does not meet criteria consideration A for a religious property as it is not architecturally or historically significant.

- St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (NH3650) -- as it does not have the requisite integrity to meet any of the four National Register criteria. Initially constructed as an educational building for the church in 1963, several later additions, all less than 50 years of age, were constructed in the following decades. Due to the non-historic alterations and additions, the church is not eligible for National Register listing. The church no longer reflects its initial mid-century design and therefore does not stand out among other mid-century churches locally. The church does not meet criteria consideration A for a religious property as it is not architecturally or historically significant.
- Winter Park Baptist Church (NH3651) -- as it does not have the requisite integrity to meet any of the four National Register criteria. This Colonial Revival church complex is one of several churches in the area exhibiting elements of the style but has had several later additions and alterations and no longer possesses historic integrity. The church does not meet criteria consideration A for a religious property as it is not architecturally or historically significant.
- 4808 Park Avenue (NH3652) -- While the house maintains high integrity, it does not fulfill the requirements for listing under any of the four criteria for National Register listing. A residence within the Winter Park Gardens suburb, the ca. 1917 Craftsman bungalow is in an area that has been heavily redeveloped in recent years and does not appear to have potential as a National Register Historic District and does not meet criterion A for community development and planning. The residence is not individually eligible under criterion C as it is one of many local examples of a Craftsman-style residence. It does not meet criterion B for associations with a significant person or criterion D for information potential.
- 4802 Park Avenue (NH3650) -- Integrity of the property has been compromised by the construction of an imposing two-story garage/apartment southeast of the house. The house does not fulfill the requirements for listing under any of the four criteria for National Register listing. A residence within the Winter Park Gardens suburb, the ca. 1917 Colonial Revival-style residence is in an area that has been heavily redeveloped in recent years and does not appear to have potential as a National Register Historic District and does not meet criterion A for community development and planning. The residence is not individually eligible under criterion C as it is one of many local examples of a Colonial Revival-style residence. It does not meet criterion B for associations with a significant person or criterion D for information potential.
- 4708 Park Avenue (NH2755) -- While the house maintains high integrity, it does not fulfill the requirements for listing under any of the four criteria for National Register listing. A residence within the Winter Park Gardens suburb, the ca. 1917 Craftsman bungalow is in an area that has been heavily redeveloped in recent years and does not appear to have potential as a National Register Historic District and does not meet criterion A for community development and planning. The residence is not individually eligible under criterion C as it is one of many local examples of a Craftsman-style residence. It does not meet criterion B for associations with a significant person or criterion D for information potential.
- Federal Point Pentecostal Church (NH3654) -- as it does not have the requisite integrity to meet any of the four National Register criteria. The ca. 1930 Colonial Revival-style church is one of several churches in the area exhibiting elements of the style and does not stand out architecturally. The material integrity has been compromised by the application of vinyl siding and replacement doors and windows. The church does not meet criteria consideration A for a religious property as it is not architecturally or historically significant.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

ER 18-2054

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Date: August 3, 2018

Due -- 9/5/18

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790, Widening of NC 132 (College Road) and Intersection Improvements from north of SR 1272 (New Centre Drive) to south of SR 1187 (Sanders Road), Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina. WBS Nos. 50113.1.2, 50114.1.FS1, and 44362.1.2. PA Tracking Nos. 17-09-0023, 17-09-0025, and 17-09-0024.*

H-ε Ele Hens
8/31/18

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790 New Hanover County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site forms are provided on CD-ROMs, and hard copies of the site forms are also supplied.

The report considers nine resources – St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church (NH3649), St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (NH3650), Winter Park Baptist Church (NH3651), three Houses (NH3652, NH3653, and NH2755), Federal Point Pentecostal Church (NH3654), Winter Park Presbyterian Church (NH2772), and Winter Park School (NH0619). The study confirms 2007 determinations of eligibility for the Winter Park Presbyterian Church and the Winter Park School and recommends all others as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082. Thank you.



V.E.P.

Attachments

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION
MSC 1598
RALEIGH, NC 27699-1598

Telephone: (919)-707-6000
Fax: (919)-212-5785
Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location:
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27610

Historic Structures Survey Report for the Widening of NC 132 (College Road) and Intersections Improvements from North of SR 1272 (New Centre Drive) to South of SR 1187 (Sanders Road)

Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina

T.I.P. Nos. U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790
WBS Nos. 50113.1.2, 50114.1.FS1, and 44362.1.2
PA Nos. 17-09-0023, 17-09-0025, and 17-09-0024



New South Associates, Inc.

Intentionally Left Blank

Historic Structures Survey Report for the
Widening of NC 132 (College Road) and Intersections Improvements
from North of SR 1272 (New Centre Drive) to South of SR 1187 (Sanders Road)

Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina

T.I.P. Nos. U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790
WBS Nos. 50113.1.2, 50114.1.FS1, and 44362.1.2
PA Nos. 17-09-0023, 17-09-0025, and 17-09-0024

Report submitted to:

North Carolina Department of Transportation, Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699-1598

Mary Pope Furr – Historic Architecture Supervisor

Report prepared by:
New South Associates, Inc.
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Terri DeLoach Gillett – Historian and Author

July 13, 2018 – Final Report
New South Associates Technical Report 2829

Intentionally Left Blank

1.0. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project TIP Nos. U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790; WBS Nos. 50113.1.2, 50114.1.FS1, and 44362.1.2; and PA Nos. 17-09-0023, 17-09-0025, and 17-09-0024 proposes to widen NC 132 (College Road) and improve at-grade intersections from north of SR 1272 (New Centre Drive) to south of SR 1187 (Sanders Road), a length of approximately eight miles. The project is located in Wilmington, New Hanover County. The College Road corridor runs north-south, approximately 3.5 miles east of downtown Wilmington. This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT architectural historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Seven resources warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation and two resources, confirmation of NRHP eligibility. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and integrity.

In March 2018, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) surveyed the nine resources that NCDOT had identified. As a result of this study, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South confirms the NRHP-eligible status of the Winter Park Presbyterian Church and Winter Park Elementary School. Of the seven additional resources that were evaluated, none are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Table 1. Surveyed Properties

Survey Site #	Resource Name/Address	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
NH 3649	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, 608 S. College Road	Not Eligible
NH 3650	St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 612 S. College Road	Not Eligible
NH 3651	Winter Park Baptist Church, 4700 Wrightsville Avenue	Not Eligible
NH 3652	House, 4808 Park Avenue	Not Eligible
NH 3653	House, 4802 Park Avenue	Not Eligible
NH 2755	House, 4708 Park Avenue	Not Eligible
NH 3654	Federal Point Pentecostal Church, 629 Piner Road,	Not Eligible
NH 2772	Winter Park Presbyterian Church, 4501 Wrightsville Avenue	DOE 2007
NH 0619	Winter Park School, 217 Pine Grove Drive	DOE 2007

Intentionally Left Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0.	MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
2.0.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY	1
3.0	ST. NICHOLAS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH (NH3654)	5
4.0	SAINT MATTHEW’S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.....	15
5.0	WINTER PARK BAPTIST CHURCH.....	25
6.0	4808 PARK AVENUE.....	35
7.0	4802 PARK AVENUE.....	43
8.0	4708 PARK AVENUE.....	50
9.0	FEDERAL POINT PENTECOSTAL CHURCH (NH 3654)	57
10.0	WINTER PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	63
11.0	WINTER PARK SCHOOL.....	69

Intentionally Left Blank

2.0. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project TIP Nos. U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790; WBS Nos. 50113.1.2, 50114.1.FS1, and 44362.1.2; and PA Nos. 17-09-0023, 17-09-0025, and 17-09-0024 proposes to widen NC 132 (College Road) and improve at-grade intersections from north of SR 1272 (New Centre Drive) to south of SR 1187 (Sanders Road), approximately eight miles. The project is located in Wilmington, New Hanover County. The College Road corridor runs north-south, approximately 3.5 miles east of downtown Wilmington (Figure 2.1). This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT architectural historian established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a site visit to assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Seven resources, four churches and three houses, warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation (Figure 2.2). Two additional properties, a church and a school, in the APE had been determined eligible approximately ten years ago and NCDOT requested confirmation of their established eligible status. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all of the properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

In March 2018, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted an intensive survey of St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Winter Park Baptist Church, 4808 Park Avenue, 4802 Park Avenue, 4708 Park Avenue, and Federal Point Pentecostal Church. New South also visited Winter Park Presbyterian Church (NH2772) and Winter Park School (NH0619), to confirm their eligible status.

Prior to fieldwork, the statewide architectural survey records of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office were reviewed using HPOWEB, their online GIS service. Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were viewed on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) historic map viewer, Earth Explorer, nationalmap.gov, the North Carolina Maps collection online at the University of North Carolina, and the USGS historical topographic map collection. Property information was obtained from the New Hanover County Tax Assessor's website. Additionally, NCDOT provided New South with excerpts of the reports in which Winter Park Presbyterian Church (NH2772) and Winter Park School (NH0619) were previously evaluated.

New South architectural historian, Terri DeLoach Gillett, visited the resources selected for further study on March 15-16, 2018. The properties were visually inspected and the exteriors, including settings, were documented through written notes and digital photographs. Then, the historical

development, architecture, and cultural significance of the nine resources were researched and they were evaluated within their respective contexts according to the established NRHP criteria.

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the HPO's Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE WIDENING OF NC 132 (COLLEGE ROAD), T.I.P. NOS. U-5702A, U-5704, AND U-5790

Figure 2.1. Project Study Area



Source: NCDOT

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE WIDENING OF NC 132 (COLLEGE ROAD), T.I.P. NOS. U-5702A, U-5704, AND U-5790

Figure 2.2. Resource Location Maps



Source: Google Maps

1. St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, 608 S. College Road; 2. St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 612 S. College Road; 3. Winter Park Baptist Church, 4700 Wrightsville Avenue; 4. 4808 Park Avenue; 5. House, 4802 Park Avenue; 6. 4708 Park Avenue; 7. Federal Point Pentecostal Church, 629 Piner Road; 8. Winter Park Presbyterian Church, 4501 Wrightsville Avenue; 9. Winter Park School, 217 Pine Grove Drive.

3.0 ST. NICHOLAS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH (NH3654)



Figure 3.1. Church Façade, Looking Northwest

Resource Name	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church
HPO Survey Site #	NH 3649
Location	608 South College Road, Wilmington, North Carolina, 28409
PIN	PARID: R05511-002-026-001
Date(s) of Construction	1959-1990
Recommendation	Not Eligible

3.1. DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is located at 608 South College Road, approximately 3.5 miles east of downtown Wilmington. South College Road is a busy six-lane, heavily developed commercial corridor and is the main north-south route on the Cape Fear peninsula. The church sits on the west side of the road on a 1.88-acre parcel. Most of the parcel is occupied by the church building and parking, with a small landscaped area in front of the church. The surrounding area is well developed with a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, most all of which were constructed during the 1960s and later. The University of North Carolina – Wilmington campus is located directly across the street.

Figure 3.2. St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church Site Plan



Source: Google Maps

3.2 INVENTORY LIST

Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is a one-story contemporary church built during the 1960s. There is a long rectangular, steeply-pitched, gable roof sanctuary at the south end of the building and a smaller rectangular, gable roof building on the north end that houses a banquet hall (Figure 3.2). These two sections are connected by a flat roof section housing classrooms and church offices. The church sits on a slab foundation and has stucco and brick exterior walls. The gabled components of the roof are clad in composition shingle, while the flat elements have a membranous covering.



Figure 3.3. Church Façade, Looking Southwest

The façade of the church is asymmetrical. The sanctuary, at left, is fronted by a large Mission-style parapet wall topped with a Greek cross (Figure 3.3). The main entrance to the church is near the center of the building under a short square tower topped with a domical vault and another Greek cross (Figure 3.4). Smaller versions of this tower/vault combination can be found centered at the front and back of the gable roof section over the banquet hall. The tower over the entrance also features a panel of orthodox iconography. The façade also features a metal pent roof between the sanctuary and banquet hall, which shelters an arcade across



Figure 3.4. Entrance Detail, Looking Northwest

the façade. There is another arcade along the south side of the church (Figure 3.5). There are two window types on the building. The south arcade features narrow vertical aluminum framed windows that appear to be original to the building. Large square, metal frame fixed panes are used along the front arcade and rear elevation, which are both later additions (Figure 3.6).



Figure 3.5. South Arcade, Looking East



Figure 3.6. Detail of Rear Wall and Windows, Looking Southeast

3.3 HISTORY

The original church building was constructed during the 1960s as Grace Baptist Church, which was founded in 1953 by Ray and Opal Norland (Cosner 2006). In 1958, Trustees of Grace Baptist Church purchased 1.38 acres on College Road (NC 132), known at the time as Monkey Junction-Castle Haynes Road, from Raiford G. and Mabel Dunn Trask (New Hanover County Tax Commissioner 1958). The church reportedly moved to the location in 1959 (Cosner 2006). The first building constructed was the north building, the current banquet hall, as seen on a 1964 aerial photograph. By 1969, the sanctuary had been constructed along with a narrow building perpendicularly connecting the two. Also, in 1969, the church started the Wilmington Christian Academy as a private school, which would eventually span kindergarten through twelfth grade. Grace Baptist Church quickly outgrew this location and built a much larger complex approximately three miles north in 1978.

In 1980, the building was purchased by St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, which was established in 1945, although a Greek Orthodox congregation had existed in Wilmington since the first decade of the 1900s. By 1910, there were several Greek families in the city, many of whom came from the Greek island of Icaria. Worship services were offered by the Greek Consul for North and South Carolina, whose offices were in Wilmington. The consulate eventually reorganized and moved to Atlanta, but the Greek community in Wilmington continued to gather at the Greek Social Center located on North Front Street. A campaign to establish a Greek Orthodox parish resulted in visiting priests from Charleston, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, occasionally conducting services in the parish house of St. John Episcopal Church, which maintained a cordial relationship with the Greek Orthodox Church (Cosner 2006).

In 1945, after decades of sporadic efforts, the Greek community in Wilmington raised sufficient funds to construct its own house of worship, St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, located at Second and Orange streets in downtown Wilmington. Over the next three decades, as the church population grew and cultivated relationships with organizations such as the American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association for men, the Ladies Philoptochos Society, and the Greek Orthodox Youth Association, it outgrew this location, moving to the former facilities of the Grace Baptist Church on South College Road in 1980 (Cosner 2006).

Transforming the comparatively austere setting of the Baptist church to meet the ornate preferences of an Orthodox church involved the installation of iconography throughout the interior and exterior of the church, especially at the entrance. Renovation of the façade included the addition of a stepped parapet wall on the sanctuary façade and a central dome over the entrance to the church, both topped with Greek crosses. Two smaller domes were positioned at the front and rear of the smaller building. Additionally, stucco was applied to the exterior walls.

3.4 NRHP EVALUATION

3.4.1 Architectural Context

The 1950s and 1960s saw a huge uptick in church construction. Church affiliation had grown in response to the Cold War and a booming economy had opened the door for suburban expansion. In combination, these two factors resulted in the need for many new churches to serve the suburban population. While the majority of churches constructed during this period drew upon the Colonial Revival architectural style, a minority of congregations decided to break from the traditional and build in a more contemporary expression. This departure from traditional church architecture can be traced back to Frank Lloyd Wright and his 1905 design for Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois. Although, Wright introduced non-traditional church architecture with this design, it was his 1947 plan for the Unitarian Meetinghouse in Madison, Wisconsin that was much more influential to contemporary church design. At the forefront of the design was a steeply pitched A-frame form, which would become the hallmark of contemporary American church architecture from the 1950s through the 1970s.

Contemporary church design came to southeastern North Carolina in the early 1950s. As more and more parishioners moved to the beach in the summers, two local churchmen, Reverend Richard Hogue, rector of St. James Episcopal Church and Dr. John M. Wells, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, established The Little Chapel on the Boardwalk at Wrightsville Beach in 1907 to be shared by the two congregations. The original building was a one-story clapboard sanctuary on the sound side of Lumina Avenue. In 1951, Charles H. Boney (working at his father's firm) designed the second iteration of the church on Oxford Street. Boney's modern design consisted of a gable roof, ashlar-faced sanctuary with large windows and a stylized spire (Figure 3.7). Stained glass windows by Henry Willet Studios and a mural by Claude Howell, a nationally-acclaimed artist from Wilmington, adorned the structure. It is recognized as the first contemporary church design in eastern North Carolina (Block 2007) and Boney went on to win a AIANC and SARC (South Atlantic Regional Center) AIA Design Award in 1955 for his work on the Little Chapel (NC Modernist Houses 2018).

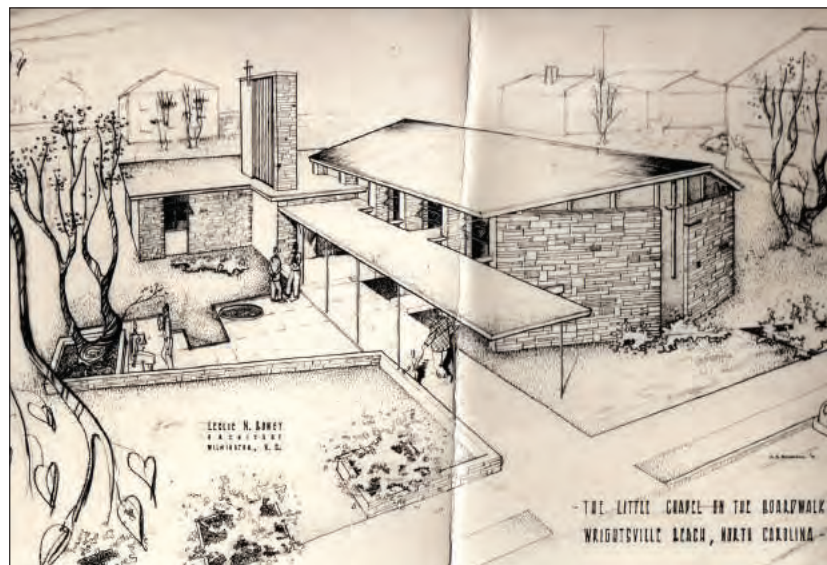


Figure 3.7. Sketch of Little Chapel on the Boardwalk, Charles H. Boney (Source: www.ncmodernist.org)

Contemporary churches can be found throughout the Wilmington area, many within a short distance from St. Nicholas. One of the more notable modern church buildings in Wilmington was constructed for the First Christian Church, Disciples of Christ in 1963 (Figure 3.8). The A-frame form, also designed by Charles Boney, is particularly pronounced on this example, the gable roof soaring upward and culminating in a dramatic front projection, reminiscent of the prow of a ship.



Figure 3.8. First Christian Church, Disciples of Christ

Another example of contemporary church design can be found at St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located next door to St. Nicholas (Figure 3.9). Like St. Nicholas and many other contemporary churches, St. Matthews has two main sections, a steeply-pitched sanctuary, influenced by the earlier A-frame designs, and a one-story level housing the church offices and classrooms.



Figure 3.9 . St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church

Pine Valley Baptist Church is another example of a contemporary church in Wilmington that features a steeply pitched sanctuary (Figure 3.10). Built in 1975, the façade of the sanctuary is dominated by a huge white cross on a background of stained glass.



Figure 3.9 . Pine Valley Baptist Church

3.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church no longer possesses integrity in the majority of these areas. Although the church remains in its as-built location, the setting has changed since the 1960s. Although Wilmington College, (later University of North Carolina at Wilmington [UNCW]) campus was established about the same time as the church, the rest of the immediate area was undeveloped. Today, there is no vacant land along College Road, which contains a mix of institutional and commercial buildings. Directly behind the church, in a building located in the parking lot is a charter school for girls. The design, materials, and workmanship have also been compromised through the many additions and alterations undertaken on the church. Built as a Baptist church, the original façade of the church has been completely obscured by ornamentation installed after the Greek Orthodox congregation bought the church in 1980, including the application of the parapet wall and enclosure of the arcade on the front of the sanctuary (Figure 3.11).



Figure 3.11. Sanctuary Façade Detail



Figure 3.12.. Rear Additions



Figure 3.13. Interior View

Multiple additions have also been made to the rear of the church (Figure 3.12). The interior now reflects the Orthodox aesthetic (Figure 3.13). Architecturally, the church no longer possesses the feeling of a mid-century contemporary church, nor is it associated with the Baptist denomination for which it was built.

3.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is associated with the proliferation of contemporary churches constructed to serve the expanding suburban population; however, because of the many non-historic alterations and additions, the church no longer retains integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Therefore, Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is an example of a church designed in a contemporary mid-century style. In the 1980s, however, it was purchased by a Greek Orthodox congregation and remodeled to suit the needs of that congregation. These alterations included the complete modification of the façade and interior of the church, to include the application of Greek Orthodox iconography, as well as additions to the rear. No historic images of the church were located, but the building no longer conveys its intended design aesthetic.

A search of other Greek Orthodox churches in North Carolina revealed few historic churches that were originally built for a Greek Orthodox congregation in a design reflective of that aesthetic. The majority have either been newly constructed or are currently occupying a church building that was

constructed for another denomination, not unlike Saint Nicholas.



Figure 3.14. Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Cathedral

Among the historic examples is Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Charlotte, built circa 1953 (Figure 3.14). It is a high-style, cruciform example featuring two domed towers at the front of the church and a large dome at the rear over the altar. Greek crosses top all of the domes, as



Figure 3.15. Saint Katherine's Greek Orthodox Church



Figure 3.16. Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church

well as the peak of the gable between the two front towers. The entrance to the church is through a soaring arch embellished with stained glass, which can also be found in the towers and clerestory of the large dome and along the side elevations.

St. Katherine Greek Orthodox Church, while it shares a similar cruciform design featuring two front towers topped with domes and crosses, is a much more understated example that was built circa 1970 (Figure 3.15).

The Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church in Winston-Salem was built circa 1950 in the New Formalism architectural style, with soaring pilasters and an arched cornice, terminating with a flat roof (Figure 3.16). Although not cruciform in its design, this church also represents a common shape in Orthodox

architecture, the rectangle, similar to the form of a ship. The interior is well embellished with iconography.

Unlike Saint Nicholas, which was built as a contemporary church for a Baptist congregation and renovated in the 1980s to serve the Greek congregation, these churches were purposefully built to include the design elements significant to the Orthodox church. Saint Nicholas lacks the integrity to be considered eligible as either a contemporary church or an Orthodox church. Therefore, Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.



Figure 4.2. Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church

4.0 SAINT MATTHEW'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Resource Name	St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church
HPO Survey Site #	NH 3650
Location	612 South College Road, Wilmington, North Carolina, 28409
PIN	PARID: R05511-002-024-0000
Date(s) of Construction	1963-1969
Recommendation	Not Eligible

4.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at 612 South College Road, approximately 3.5 miles east of downtown Wilmington. South College Road is a busy six-lane thoroughfare and is the main north-south corridor on the Cape Fear peninsula. The church sits on the west side of the road on a 3.6-acre parcel. The church is in the center of the parcel encircled by parking lots to the rear (west) and south, with an expanse of lawn and mature pine trees in the front. The surrounding area is well developed with a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, most of

Figure 4.2. Site Plan for Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church



Source: Google Maps

which were constructed in the 1960s and later. The University of North Carolina – Wilmington campus is located directly across the street.

4.2 INVENTORY LIST

Saint Matthew’s Evangelical Lutheran Church is comprised of a complex of connected buildings. The first constructed on the property was the 1963 educational building (Figures 4.3 and 4.4). It is a one-story, square building with a slab foundation and walls of white elongated brick that are punctuated at regular intervals by narrow, floor-to-ceiling, aluminum frame windows. A 1984 rectangular addition to the rear of the building matches the style of the original.

The 1972 church sanctuary is located to the north of the educational building (Figures 4.5 through 4.7). White elongated brick was also used in its construction. The sanctuary’s steeply-pitched



Figure 4.3. 1963 Education Building, Looking Southwest



Figure 4.4. 1963 Education Building, Looking Northeast

gambrel roof is clad in composition shingle and is almost twice the height of the side walls, creating a high lofted ceiling on the interior. A large stained-glass window is located at the front of the sanctuary. Stained-glass is also used in the narrow windows on the north wall of the building. The sanctuary was enlarged in the 1990s. At the same time, a multipurpose building was erected behind the sanctuary. The one-story glass walled building that connects the education building and sanctuary was also built later, presumably either in the 1980s, when the education building was expanded or in 1991 when the sanctuary was enlarged.



Figure 4.5. Sanctuary, Looking Northwest



Figure 4.6. Sanctuary, Looking Southwest



Figure 4.7. Sanctuary Stained-Glass Windows, North Wall, Looking Southwest

4.3 HISTORY

The first Lutheran church in Wilmington was St. Paul's, which was founded by German immigrants to the area in the middle 1800s. As most members spoke German, that language predominated. Minutes were kept in German, sermons were usually delivered in German, and hymns were often sung in German. This eventually led to a split when several members that were more comfortable with the English language broke to form St. Matthew's English Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1892 (Cosner 2006). The first church building was a small wooden structure located at 919 North Fourth Street in a thriving area of downtown. After it burned in 1941, the congregation built a new brick church at the corner of 17th and Ann streets. As church membership grew rapidly, they found themselves in need of a bigger facility (St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church 2018).

The church purchased land on Hwy 132 (later College Road) across the street from Wilmington College (now UNCW) on July 17, 1959 (New Hanover Deed Book/Page 0655/0122). The first building at this location was the educational building, constructed in 1963, which housed a fellowship hall, church office, and classrooms. The congregation worshiped in this building, later named McCombs Fellowship Hall, until the sanctuary was completed in 1972. According to the church's website, "In the 1980s additional classrooms, the library and the choir room were built. Then in 1991, the sanctuary was expanded and a multipurpose building was constructed. The multipurpose building was named McSwain Center after Pastor Harold McSwain's death in 1994" (St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church 2018).

4.4 NRHP EVALUATION

4.4.1 Architectural Context

The 1950s and 1960s saw a huge uptick in church construction. Church affiliation had grown in response to the Cold War and a booming economy had opened the door for suburban expansion. In combination, these two factors resulted in the need for many new churches to serve the suburban population. While the majority of churches constructed during this period drew upon the Colonial Revival architectural style, a minority of congregations decided to break from the traditional and build in a more contemporary expression. This departure from traditional church architecture can be traced back to Frank Lloyd Wright and his 1905 design for Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois. Although, Wright introduced non-traditional church architecture

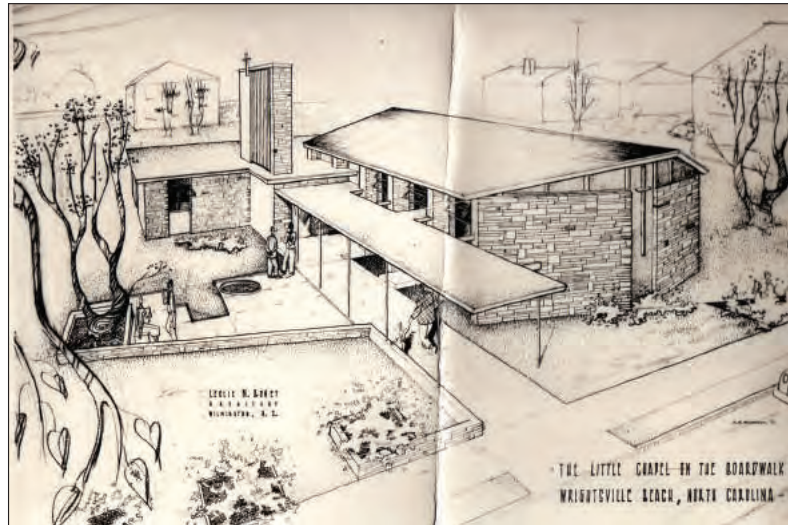


Figure 4.8. Sketch of Little Chapel on the Boardwalk, Charles H. Boney (Source: www.ncmodernist.org)



Figure 4.9. First Christian Church, Disciples of Christ

with this design, it was his 1947 plan for the Unitarian Meetinghouse in Madison, Wisconsin that was much more influential to contemporary church design. At the forefront of the design was a steeply pitched A-frame form, which would become the hallmark of contemporary American church architecture from the 1950s through the 1970s.

Contemporary church design came to southeastern North Carolina in the early 1950s. As more and more parishioners moved to the beach in the summers, two local churchmen, Reverend Richard Hogue, rector of St. James Episcopal Church and Dr. John M. Wells, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, established The Little Chapel on the Boardwalk at Wrightsville Beach in 1907 to be shared by the two congregations. The original building was a one-story clapboard sanctuary on the sound side of Lumina Avenue (Figure 4.8). In 1951, Charles H. Boney (working for his father, Leslie N. Boney) designed the second iteration of the church on Oxford Street. Boney's modern design

consisted of a gable roof, ashlar-faced sanctuary with large windows and a stylized spire. Stained glass windows by Henry Willet Studios and a mural by Claude Howell, a nationally-acclaimed artist from Wilmington, adorned the structure. It is recognized as the first contemporary church design in eastern North Carolina (Block 2007) and Boney went on to win a AIANC and SARC (South Atlantic Regional Center) AIA Design Award in 1955 for his work on the Little Chapel (NC Modernist Houses 2018).

Boney also designed another notable modern church building in Wilmington, the new building for the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in 1963 (Figure 4.9). The A-frame form is particularly pronounced on this example, the gable roof soaring upward and culminating in a dramatic front projection, reminiscent of the prow of a ship.

4.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church remains in its as-built location, but the setting has changed since the 1960s. Although the Wilmington College (later UNCW) campus was established about the same time as the church, the rest of the immediate area was undeveloped. Today, there is no vacant land along College Street, which contains a mix of institutional and commercial buildings. The design, materials, and workmanship have also been compromised through the many additions and alterations undertaken on the church. The most evident of these was the enlargement of the sanctuary,



Figure 4.11. Sanctuary Façade Addition



Figure 4.12. Education Building Addition

completed in 1991, which added approximately 25 feet to the façade of the structure and changed the roofline (Figure 4.11). The roof of the original structure is a gambrel or double-pitched gable roof. The roof of the addition is as well, but the uppermost gable slants up to tie into the original roof in a hipped junction. The bricks of the addition also differ from the historic bricks and there is an obvious seam between the two sections. Because



Figure 4.13. 1991 Multipurpose Building

the stained-glass window matches those on the sides of the building, it is presumed that it was original to the building and incorporated in the new façade. A rectangular addition was also made to the rear of the education building in 1984 (Figure 4.12) and a new building added behind the sanctuary in 1991 (Figure 4.13). Still, the church does possess integrity of feeling as it is able to convey its historic character as a mid-century church of contemporary design. The church is still home to the same congregation that it was originally built to serve and therefore possesses integrity of association.

4.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is associated with the proliferation of contemporary churches constructed to serve the expanding suburban population; however, because of the many non-historic alterations and additions, the church no longer retains integrity in the areas of design, materials, workmanship. Therefore, Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high

artistic value. Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is an example of a church designed in a contemporary mid-century style. Wilmington possesses several examples of contemporary church design. Noted earlier was the First Christian Church, Disciples of Christ (Figure 4.9). Another interesting example is the Cape Fear Presbyterian Church, built in 1955 by the architectural firm of Ballard and McKim, both of whom studied under Leslie N. Boney (Brown 2016) (Figure 4.14). The sanctuary is sheltered under a massive parabolic roof supported by a steel frame. The front of the church is faced with red brick and features a vertical window spanning from the lintel of the entry to the peak of the roof. An independent cross-topped spire, resembling an antenna, sits to the side of the church.



Figure 4.14. Cape Fear Presbyterian Church



Figure 4.15. Pine Valley Church of God

Just down the road are two more modernist churches, Pine Valley Church of God (Figure 4.15) and Pine Valley Baptist Church (Figure 4.16), each built in the 1970s in a contemporary style with prominent A-frame sanctuaries like Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Figure 4.16. Pine Valley Baptist Church

Due to the non-historic alterations and additions to Saint Matthew's,

it no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. Particularly problematic is the addition to the front of the sanctuary. Therefore, Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, Saint Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

5.0 WINTER PARK BAPTIST CHURCH



Figure 5.1. View of Winter Park Baptist Church, Looking East on Wrightsville Avenue

Resource Name	Winter Park Baptist Church
HPO Survey Site #	NH 3651
Location	4700 Wrightsville Avenue,
PIN	PARID: R05519-027-014-000
Date(s) of Construction	1957-2004
Recommendation	Not Eligible

5.1. DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Winter Park Baptist Church is located at 4700 Wrightsville Avenue approximately three miles east of downtown Wilmington. Wrightsville Avenue is a relatively busy two-lane road running east-west and was the main route to Wrightsville Beach historically. The church buildings and parking facilities occupy most of its 2.13-acre parcel, which is bounded by Wrightsville Avenue on the north and Park Avenue on the south. Commercial buildings are located to the west and residential buildings to the east. Landscaped areas of lawn and plantings are located around the periphery of the building. The surrounding area is well developed with a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. Although many of the houses were constructed in the early part of the twentieth century, when the Winter Park suburbs was developing, the commercial buildings are modern.

Figure 5.2. Site Plan for Winter Park Baptist Church



Source: Google Maps

5.2 INVENTORY LIST

Winter Park Baptist Church is a complex of connected buildings that share architectural similarities including red brick exterior walls, roofs clad in composition shingles, and Colonial Revival detailing. The central building is the 1957 Sanctuary, which is a front gable church with a monumental portico supported by four smooth columns with Corinthian capitals (Figure 4.3). The dentiled pediment features a relief carving. The double door entrance to the sanctuary is topped with a broken arch pediment and flanked by eight-over-eight double hung windows topped with keystones. There are three identical windows on the façade above the door. The sides of the sanctuary feature tall arched stained-glass windows. Interestingly, the steeple tower is located on the east side near the rear of the building (Figure 5.4).



Figure 5.3. Sanctuary Entrance, Looking Southwest



Figure 5.4. Sanctuary and Steeple, Looking South



Figure 5.5 Education Building, Looking Southwest



Figure 5.6. Covered Breezeway and Wing Addition, Looking Southwest



Figure 5.7. East Wing of Education Building

The education building, located to the east of the sanctuary, was also constructed in 1957 and both are visible on a 1958 aerial photograph (Figure 5.5). The two buildings are connected by a covered and columned breezeway near the front and a modern building at the rear (Figure 5.6). This two-story building has a gable roof and there is a covered entrance at the front on each side. When built, the building was T-shaped with a small perpendicular wing at the rear, but soon after, the east wing was expanded (Figure 5.7). By 1969, according to an aerial photograph, a wing had been constructed on the west side at the rear of the sanctuary (Figure 5.8). The photograph also seems to indicate that some sort of structure used to be located on the roof of the education building, possibly another steeple or a bell tower, which is no longer present. Additionally, it appears that the building may have also had a columned portico at the front like the larger sanctuary building. Columns are barely visible in the historic aerial and the small porch roofs sheltering the side entrances had not yet been constructed.

By the 1990s, the wing connecting the sanctuary and education building had been constructed, as had an additional building to the rear. The large west building was completed in 2004.



Figure 5.8. 1969 Historic Aerial Photograph



Figure 5.9. Rear View of Education Building and Modern Building



Figure 5.10. 2004 West Building

5.3 HISTORY

The suburb known as Winter Park Gardens grew up along the Tidewater Power Company Electric Railway that went from downtown out to Wrightsville Beach. The line ran along Park Avenue and began carrying passengers in 1907. About the same time, 124 residential lots and 62 “garden tracts,” ranging in size from 1.3 to 6.7 acres, were laid out near the intersection of Pine Grove Drive and Wrightsville Avenue. By 1910, Winter Park Gardens was being developed by the Carolina Trucking Development Co., but it remained a fairly isolated residential area. Community institutions sprang up to serve the population almost immediately. The plat map of Winter Park Gardens shows that there was a station located in the northeast corner of the intersection of Park Avenue and Third Street (later College Road). Winter Park Baptist Church would build their first building just to the east in 1913 on Lot 53 (Figure 5.11).

Winter Park Baptist Church was established in 1913 when the First Baptist Church of Wilmington recognized the need to establish a presence in Winter Park Gardens, a burgeoning suburb halfway between Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach. Initially, only a Sunday school class was offered, but in 1912, worship services were added and Winter Park Baptist Church was founded on June 15, 1913 with a membership of 37 (Winter Park Baptist Church 2018). The original building was located in the same location on Wrightsville Avenue. It was replaced in 1957 as the church grew to meet the needs of their growing population. In the following years, the church facilities were expanded with additions and new buildings. In 2013, Winter Park Baptist Church celebrated its 100-year anniversary.

5.4 NRHP EVALUATION

5.4.1 Architectural Context

The Colonial Revival style was a popular choice for churches in the early-to-mid twentieth century, regardless of denomination, and several examples can be found in the Wilmington area. Just a block away is Winter Park Presbyterian Church, which was constructed in 1939 after the previous sanctuary was destroyed by fire. This building is also a front-gable church with a monumental pedimented portico supported by large columns, which in this case are fluted and topped with Ionic capitals (Figure 5.12). Near the front of the church, centered on the roof, is a copper roof cupola. The arched stained-glass windows are topped with keystones. An L-shaped educational building was constructed behind the sanctuary building. Like the Winter Park Baptist church, it was established as a satellite Sunday School facility for the Presbyterian church located in downtown Wilmington.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
 FOR THE WIDENING OF NC 132 (COLLEGE ROAD), T.I.P. NOS. U-5702A, U-5704, AND U-5790



Figure 5.11. Plat Map of Winter Park Gardens, 1910 (Source: New Hanover County Tax Commissioner)



Figure 5.12 Winter Park Presbyterian



Figure 5.13. Temple Baptist Church



Figure 5.14. Ephesus Seventh-Day Adventist



Figure 5.15. Sunset Park Baptist

Temple Baptist Church is located in the Carolina Heights Historic District, just east of downtown Wilmington. The church, built in 1954, is located at 1801 Market Street and features the familiar Colonial Revival red brick, front gable roof, and monumental portico (Figure 5.13). In this example, the pediment is supported by six columns in front and six pilasters at the back. There are three double-door entrances across the façade and the central entrance is topped with a broken scroll pediment. A steeple is centered on the roof at the front of the church. The arched windows along the sanctuary sides have multi-pane sashes. A two-story education building extends from the rear of the sanctuary.

Ephesus Seventh-Day Adventist Church, southeast of downtown Wilmington at 1002 Castle Street, is another example of a Colonial Revival church (Figure 5.14). This 1956 building is also of red brick with a front gable roof and pedimented portico. The double-door is topped with a broken scroll pediment above which are three round windows evenly spaced across the façade. The pediment on this example is fairly plain with no dentiling. A steeple is centered on the roof near the front of the building.



Figure 5.16. Looking West Toward South College Road from Winter Park Baptist Church

Sunset Park Baptist Church is yet another Colonial Revival example (Figure 5.15). It is located in the Sunset Park Historic District at 231 Central Boulevard. In this 1950 example the pediment is somewhat smaller and the sanctuary entrance is approached by a large flight of brick stairs. The steeple is centered on the roof near the front of the church. The church also features quoins at the corners of the building, arched stained-glass windows topped with keystones and buttresses along the side elevations. Like the other examples, Sunset Park Baptist Church has built additional facilities to meet the needs of the congregation.

5.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Winter Park Baptist Church retains integrity of location. It was built in 1957 on the same spot as the congregation's original 1913 sanctuary. The church has lost integrity in terms of its setting. A 1958 aerial of the area shows that large residential lots, some with agricultural fields, surrounded the church with virtually no commercial development. Many of those houses still exist to the east of the church, while South College Street to the immediate west is entirely lined with modern commercial buildings. Modern development has spilled onto the side streets, including Wrightsville Avenue, directly in the viewshed of the church (Figure 5.16). Additionally, Winter Park Baptist has continued to expand their facilities into the modern era. Their last building, a large recreational facility, was constructed in 2004 and faces Wrightsville Avenue, with the

same setback as the original church buildings. In terms of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, many alterations and additions have been made to the church, as previously stated. From historic aerials, it also appears that the front of the education building was reconfigured at some point. At the least, the steeple or bell tower was removed from the roof. Because of these physical intrusions to the setting and church complex itself, Winter Park Baptist Church no longer retains integrity of feeling, though it is still associated with the same congregation that originally built it.

5.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Winter Park Baptist Church was not found to be associated with any historic event or theme. Therefore, Winter Park Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Winter Park Baptist Church was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, Winter Park Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Winter Park Baptist Church is an example of a mid-century Colonial Revival church, an extremely popular type that is well represented in Wilmington and elsewhere in the state. Winter Park Baptist Church is not a distinctive example of the type and does not meet the requirements for listing under Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. Its original design is altered by additions and it no longer possesses integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Therefore, Winter Park Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. Winter Park Baptist Church is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, Winter Park Baptist Church is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

6.0 4808 PARK AVENUE



Figure 6.1. Façade, Looking South

Resource Name	4808 Park Avenue
HPO Survey Site #	NH 3652
Location	4808 Park Avenue, Wilmington, NC
PIN	PARID: R05519-027-009-000
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1917
Recommendation	Not Eligible

6.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

4808 Park Avenue is a house located on a quiet residential street in the Winter Park Gardens area of Wilmington, North Carolina. The 0.94-acre property consists of three adjacent lots. The north-facing house is located on the eastern lot, while the western lots remain vacant. Houses are located on either side and across the street. The busy and commercially developed South College Street is at the end of the block, but Park Avenue in the area of the resource is visually unaffected. The lot has several mature trees and ornamental landscaping. The driveway in front of the house is a semicircle bordered by a boxwood hedge.

Figure 6.2. 4808 Park Avenue Site Plan



Source: Google Maps

6.2 INVENTORY LIST

4808 Park Avenue is a one-and-one-half story Craftsman bungalow with a low-pitched side gable roof and a projecting front gable that shelters a partial-width porch. The roof is clad in composition shingle and there is one central chimney. The house has a continuous foundation of an unidentified material, as it has been obscured by stucco (Figure 6.3). There is a course of drop siding above the stucco foundation that ends below the window sills. Above the drop siding, the walls are coursed shingle to the eaves. The eave overhangs the exterior walls, but the rafters are not exposed, with the exception of a few porch rafters. Decorative bracing is used under the eaves, as well as at the



Figure 6.3. West Wall, Showing Variety of Wall Materials



Figure 6.4. Front Entrance, Looking South



Figure 6.5. Detail of Side of Porch, Looking East



Figure 6.6. Rear Elevation, Looking North



Figure 6.7. Oblique View Showing Front and East Walls

junction of porch supports and cornice. The front entrance is located on the porch near the center of the house (Figure 6.4). A flight of concrete steps provide access to the partial-width porch, which features a shingle-clad solid balustrade and square porch supports (Figure 6.5). The front door features a large pane of glass and is surrounded by sidelights and a transom that feature decorative tracery. There is another window featuring tracery in the gable end and a large fixed single pane window on the porch. At the rear of the house is an engaged screen porch (Figure 6.6). There is a bay window on the eastern wall of the house (Figure 6.7). The remaining windows are all one-over-one double hung sash, covered by storm windows. There are no historic outbuildings associated with the house. Access to the interior of the house was denied by the property owner.

6.3 HISTORY

The suburb known as Winter Park Gardens grew up along the Tidewater Power Company Electric Railway that went from downtown out to Wrightsville Beach. The line ran along Park and began carrying passengers in 1907. About the same time, 124 residential lots and 62 “garden tracts,” ranging in size from 1.3 to 6.7 acres, were laid out near the intersection of Pine Grove Drive and Wrightsville Avenue. The plat map shows that there was a station located in the northeast corner of the intersection of Park Avenue and Third Street. By 1910, Winter Park Gardens was being developed by the Carolina Trucking Development Co., but it remained a fairly isolated residential area. Community institutions sprang up to serve the population almost immediately. Winter Park Baptist Church began as a Sunday school sponsored by First Baptist Church downtown in 1911. Winter Park Presbyterian Church built their first building 1910 and Winter Park School was built in 1912. The houses along Park Avenue were constructed in the following years. 4808 Park

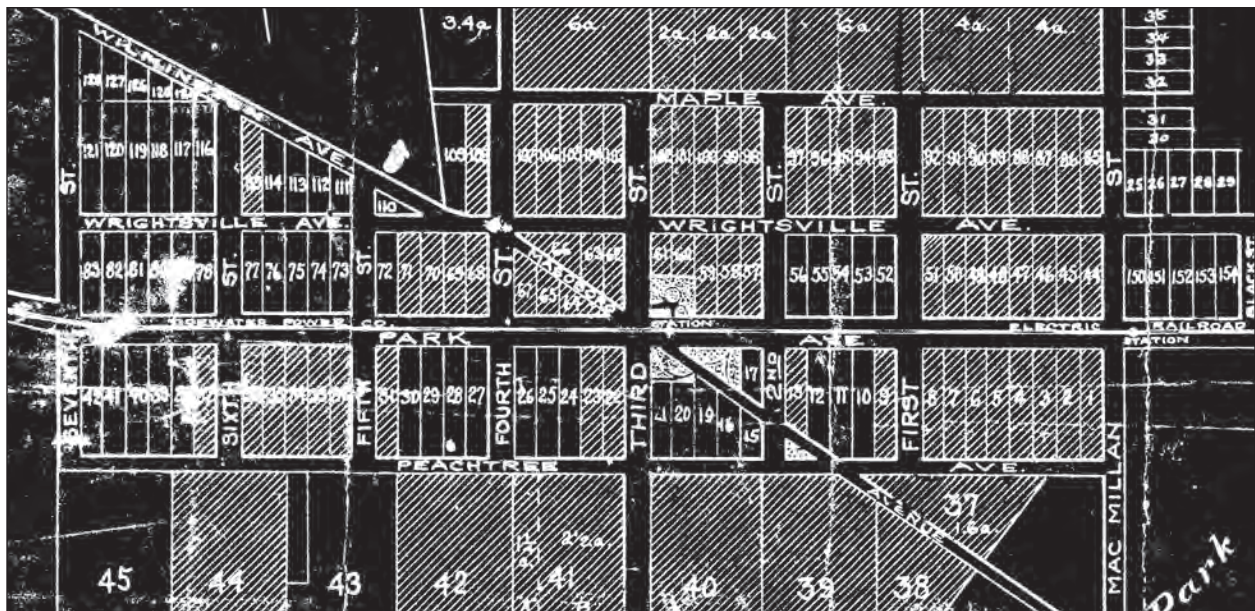


Figure 6.8. Detail of Plat Map of Winter Park Gardens; 4808 Park Avenue Occupies Lots 4, 5, and 6. (Source: New Hanover County Tax Commissioner)

Avenue is located on what were known as Lots number 4, 5, and 6 of the Winter Park Gardens Townsite (New Hanover County Deed Book 1185/0372) (Figure 6.8).

6.4 NRHP EVALUATION

6.4.1 Architectural Context

4808 Park Avenue is an example of a Craftsman bungalow, which was a greatly favored architectural style for smaller houses built all over the country from approximately 1905 through the early 1920s. The style first emerged in southern California and was inspired by the work of the Greene brothers, who designed intricately detailed bungalows influenced by the earlier Arts and Crafts movement. The Greene brother's designs and others that were similar were featured in the popular home and architecture magazines of the day, leading to the publication numerous pattern books. As a result, the one-story Craftsman house became the most popular house type in the country for a time.

Wilmington was no exception and the Craftsman bungalow is well represented throughout the city. Many examples are contributing resources in the city's NRHP-listed historic districts. The Sunset Park Historic District is ripe with Craftsman bungalows. According to the NRHP nomination form, "the majority of houses built in Sunset Park in the years



Figure 6.9. 209 Central Boulevard



Figure 6.10. 414 Northern Boulevard



Figure 6.11. 2513 Mimosa Place



Figure 6.12. 1710 Chestnut



Figure 6.13. 212 N. 16th Street

preceding and immediately following World War I were of the one-story Craftsman bungalow style.” The form goes on to say that approximately 80 examples are interspersed throughout the district. Two that are clad in cedar shingles like the study resource are 209 Central Blvd., which also features a solid balustrade and square porch supports (Figure 6.9), and 414 Northern Blvd., with a large shed-roof dormer and four large round porch supports (Figure 6.10).

The Brookwood Historic District also has many examples of the Craftsman Bungalow. 2513 Mimosa Place is an attractive example with shingle siding, arch porch supports, and a large shed dormer (Figure 6.11). The Carolina Heights Historic District also boasts many examples of the Craftsman bungalow scattered throughout the district. Chestnut Street also has several examples, including 1710

Chestnut, which is a particularly nice specimen with a gable front porch and double columned supports (Figure 6.12). 212 North 16th Street is a side-gable example that is also clad with shingle (Figure 6.13).

6.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. 4808 Park Avenue retains integrity of location and setting. It was built circa 1917 and the immediate setting within the property’s viewshed remains similar to its historic setting. Integrity of design is largely intact, as the house has not been visibly altered; however, upon close inspection, its materials are beginning to fail. Regular maintenance does not seem to have been a priority and there are several building materials in need of replacement. Despite neglect, evidence of the workmanship and skill that went into building the house is evident. It is still able to convey

feeling as an early twentieth-century Craftsman bungalow and continues to be used in its intended capacity as a single-family residence.

6.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. 4808 Park Avenue was found to be associated with the theme of community planning, as its lots were platted out in the original plan for the town of Winter Park Gardens; however, the house itself does not retain the physical integrity to be considered eligible for individual listing. Although pockets of the houses that were built during the initial development stage of Winter Park Gardens remain, the heavily developed commercial corridors of South College and Oleander Drive have basically quartered the area that was platted. From background research and a windshield survey of the surrounding streets, it does not appear that there is enough of the originally platted community intact for it to be considered eligible as a district, especially when compared to the other NRHP-listed historic districts in Wilmington, which retain their historic street plans and residential character, such as Sunset Park and Carolina Heights. Therefore, 4808 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. 4808 Park Avenue was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, 4808 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. 4808 Park Avenue is an example of Craftsman bungalow, which is clad in cedar shingles. This was an extremely popular house type that is well represented in Wilmington and elsewhere in the state. 4808 Park Avenue no longer possesses integrity of materials due to neglect, particularly when compared to similar houses that are located in Wilmington. Therefore, 4808 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. 4808 Park Avenue is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 4808 Park Avenue is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

7.0 4802 PARK AVENUE



Figure 7.1. Façade, Looking South

Resource Name	4802 Park Avenue
HPO Survey Site #	NH 3650
Location	4802 Park Avenue, Wilmington, North Carolina, 28409
PIN	PARID: R05519-027-010-000
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1917
Recommendation	Not Eligible

7.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

4802 Park Avenue is a house located on a quiet residential street in the Winter Park Gardens area of Wilmington, North Carolina. The 0.71-acre property consists of two adjacent lots. The north-facing house is located in the center of the parcel. Houses are located on the parcels to either side. Across the street are the back of the lots that face Wrightsville Avenue to the north. The busy and commercially developed South College Street is at the end of the block, but Park Avenue in the area of the resource seems relatively unaffected. The lot has several mature trees and a large area of grass in front of the house.

Figure 7.2. 4802 Park Avenue Site Plan



Source: Google Maps

7.2 INVENTORY LIST

4802 Park Avenue is a two-story house that exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival style. The house has a symmetrical façade and side gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal (Figure 7.1). The exterior walls are clad in weatherboard and the foundation is continuous brick. The centered front door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom and is topped by a projecting pediment. There is a partial entry porch that wraps around the east side of the house and is supported by slender square columns. All of the windows on the house are six-over-six double-hung sash, with the exception of a small window directly over the front door, which appears to have been cut at a later time. Both of the side elevations has an exterior chimney (Figure 7.3). The rear of the house has a centered gable projection, which has been altered by the addition of a second story porch with framing underneath that appears as though the room was to be enclosed, but was left unfinished (Figure 7.4). Access to the interior of the house was not obtained.



Figure 7.3. Façade, Looking South



Figure 7.4. Façade, Looking South

There are two non-historic outbuildings associated with the house, neither of which appears on the 1969 aerial photograph of the property, a two-story garage/apartment attached to the southeast corner of the house and a one-story shed located at the rear of the property.

7.3 HISTORY

The suburb known as Winter Park Gardens grew up along the Tidewater Power Company Electric Railway that went from downtown out to Wrightsville Beach. The line ran along Park and began carrying passengers in 1907. About the same time, 124 residential lots and 62 “garden tracts,” ranging in size from 1.3 to 6.7 acres, were laid out near the intersection of Pine Grove Drive and Wrightsville Avenue. The plat map shows that there was a station located in the northeast corner of the intersection of Park Avenue and Third Street. By 1910, Winter Park Gardens was being developed by the Carolina Trucking Development Co., but it remained a fairly isolated residential area. Community institutions sprang up to serve the population almost immediately. Winter Park Baptist Church began as a Sunday school sponsored by First Baptist Church downtown in 1911. Winter Park Presbyterian Church built their first building 1910 and Winter Park School was built in 1912. The houses along Park Avenue were constructed in the following years. 4802 Park Avenue is located on what were known as Lots number 7 and 8 of the Winter Park Gardens Townsite (New Hanover County Deed Book 1185/0372) (Figure 7.5).

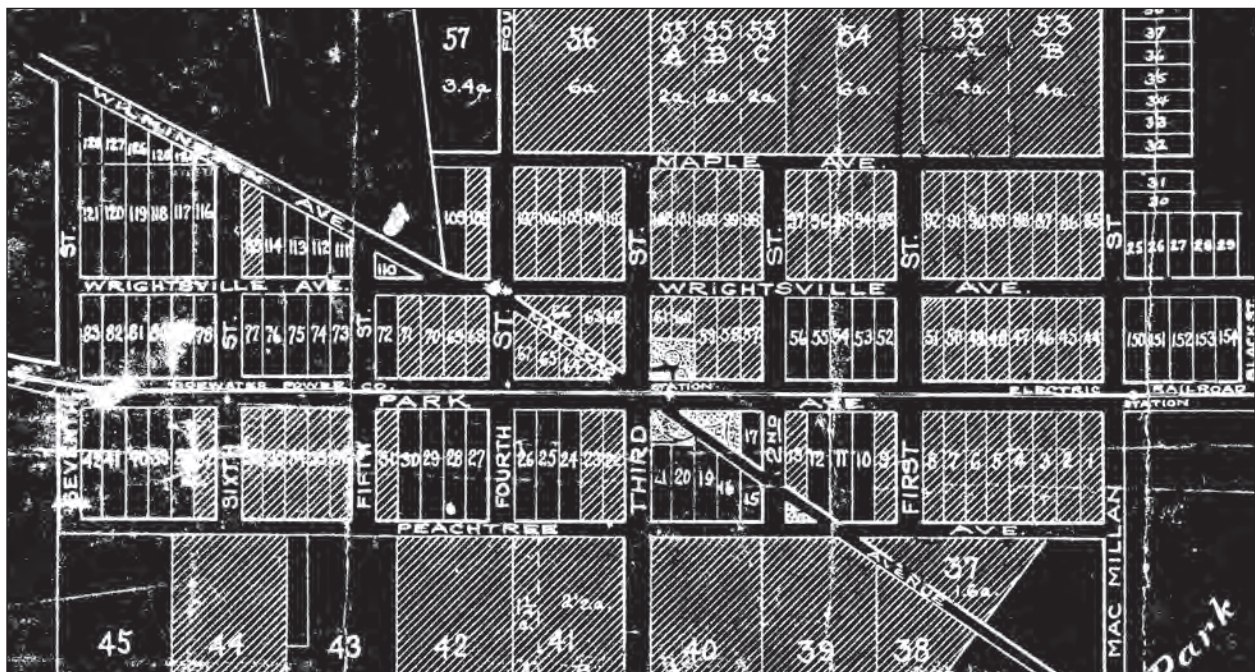


Figure 7.5. Detail of Plat Map of Winter Park Gardens; 4802 Park Avenue Occupies Lots 7 and 8. (Source: New Hanover County Tax Commissioner)

7.4 NRHP EVALUATION

7.4.1 Architectural Context

4802 Park Avenue was constructed in the Colonial Revival architectural style, which was the dominant style for houses throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century. According to *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the style accounted for approximately 40 percent of houses built from 1910 through 1930 (McAlester 2013). The Colonial Revival style is well represented in most of Wilmington's NRHP-listed historic districts. The Carolina Heights Historic District have several two-story wood-sided examples of the style. At 109 15th Street is the 1922 Louis E. Hall House, an understated two-story five-bay example with a hooded arched portico sheltering the front door (Keane 1998) (Figure 7.6). Another example is the Clayton Giles House at 1704 Princess Street (Figure 7.7). This house has three bays with a hipped roof dormer centered over each bay. The entrance portico features a flat entablature supported by fluted columns (Keane 1998).

Another area of Wilmington that has an abundance of examples is the neighborhood just north of the Cape Fear Country Club between Oleander Drive and Wrightsville Avenue, which was developed between the 1920s and 1950s and, as of yet, has not been documented. 2917 Hydrangea Place was built in 1942 and is an excellent example of a restrained Colonial Revival house with five bays and a shallow second story overhang (Figure 7.8). The house has fluted pilasters flanking the front door, which is topped with a four-light transom. 1219 Windsor Drive is another understated specimen. The two-story side gable house has a broken pediment over the front door that projects ever so



Figure 7.6. 109 N. 15th Street



Figure 7.7. 1704 Princess Street



Figure 7.8. 2917 Hydrangea Place



Figure 7.9. 1219 Windsor Drive

slightly from the flat façade. The double hung windows have six-over-six sashes and there is a narrow band of dentils at the roof line. Just down the street is 1203 Windsor Drive, a very similar Colonial Revival House with a pedimented portico, fanlight, and sidelights at the front entry, but overall an reserved interpretation of the style.

7.4.3 Integrity



Figure 7.10. 1203 Windsor Drive

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. 4802 Park Avenue retains integrity of location and setting. It was built circa 1917 and the immediate setting within the property's viewshed remains similar to its historic setting. The resource no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, or

workmanship. The house has been altered with the addition of the second-floor rear porch and the second story window on the façade, as well as the addition of the imposing two-story modern garage/apartment building at the southeast corner of the house. The wood siding, which appears to have been painted at some point in history, is now unprotected and showing signs of weathering. The house is no longer able to convey feeling as an early twentieth-century Colonial Revival house, appearing much older. It continues to be used in its intended capacity as a single-family residence.

7.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. 4802 Park Avenue was found to be associated with the theme of community planning, as its lots were platted out in the original plan for the town of Winter Park Gardens; however, the house itself does not retain the physical integrity to be considered eligible for individual listing. Although pockets of the houses that were built during the initial development

stage of Winter Park Gardens remain, the heavily developed commercial corridors of South College and Oleander Drive have basically quartered the area that was platted. From background research and a windshield survey of the surrounding streets, it does not appear that there is enough of the originally platted community intact for it to be considered eligible as a district, especially when compared to the other NRHP-listed historic districts in Wilmington, which retain their historic street plans and residential character, such as Carolina Heights and Sunset Park. Therefore, 4802 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. 4802 Park Avenue was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, 4802 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. 4802 Park Avenue is an example of two-story Colonial Revival House with wood siding.



Figure 7.11. 1219 View of Garage/Apartment



Figure 7.12. Rear Porch Addition

This was an extremely popular house type that is well represented in Wilmington and elsewhere in the state. 4802 Park Avenue no longer possesses integrity of materials due to alterations and neglect, particularly when compared to similar houses that are located in Wilmington (Figures 7.11 and 7.12). Therefore, 4802 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. 4802 Park Avenue is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 4802 Park Avenue is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

8.0 4708 PARK AVENUE



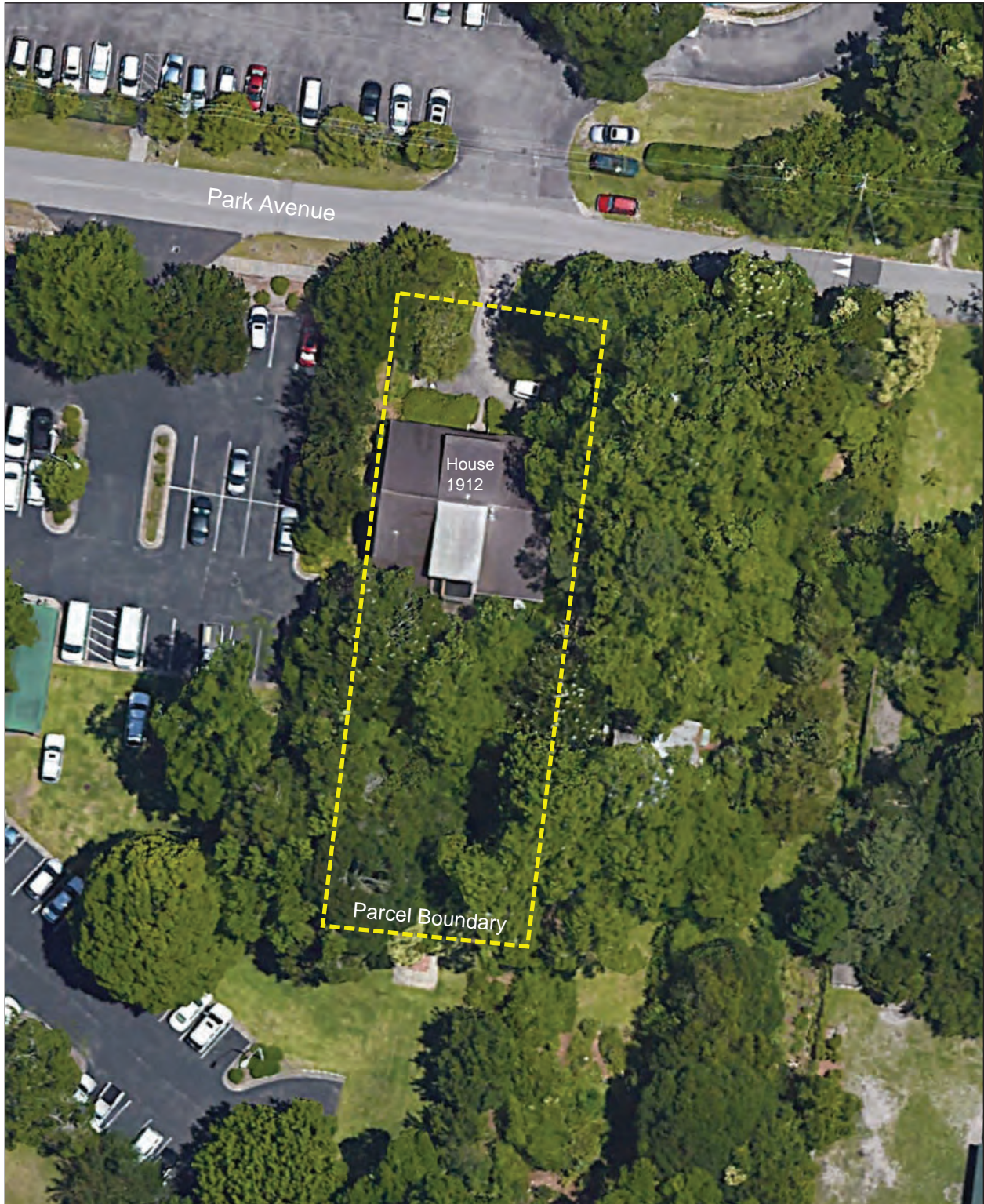
Figure 8.1. Façade, Looking South

Resource Name	4708 Park Avenue
HPO Survey Site #	NH 2755
Location	4708 Park Avenue, Wilmington, North Carolina, 28409
PIN	PARID: R05519-027-012-000
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1917
Recommendation	Not Eligible

8.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

4708 Park Avenue is a house located on a quiet residential street in the Winter Park Gardens area of Wilmington, North Carolina. The 0.3-acre property measures 66-feet wide along Park Avenue and 200-feet long. The house faces north on the lot, which is the northern part of lot 10 as platted on the map of Winter Park Gardens. Houses are located to east, while the large Winter Park Baptist Church is across Park Avenue to the north and an overflow parking lot for the church is directly to the west of the house. The busy and commercially developed South College Street is at the end of the block to the west. The lot is heavily landscaped with mature trees, shrubs, and ornamentals to the point that there is a limited view of the house from the street. A latticed fence has been recently erected in front of the house along Park Avenue, further obscuring the view.

Figure 8.2. 4708 Park Avenue Site Plan



Source: Google Maps



Figure 8.3. View From Park Avenue, Looking South



Figure 8.4. Façade, Looking Southwest



Figure 8.5. West Wall, Looking Southeast

8.2 INVENTORY LIST

4708 Park Avenue is a one-and-one-half story Craftsman bungalow with a low-pitched side gable roof and an engaged full-width porch, supported by six Tuscan columns (Figures 8.3 through 8.5). The exterior walls are shingled. The foundation of the house is concealed by shrubbery. The roof is clad in composition shingle with a large centered shed roof dormer that features three eight-over-eight windows. The façade is symmetrical with a centered entrance surrounded by sidelights and transom with tracery. The entrance is flanked by one-over-one double hung sash windows, three on each side.

Access to the interior, as well as to the rear of the property, was denied by the owner and as a result, only a limited investigation was possible. From aerial photographs, it appears that there is also a shed roof dormer on the back of the house and a small outbuilding at the rear of the property.

8.3 HISTORY

The suburb known as Winter Park Gardens grew up along the Tidewater Power Company Electric Railway that went from downtown out to Wrightsville Beach. The line ran along Park Avenue and began carrying passengers in 1907. About the same time, 124 residential lots and 62 “garden tracts,” ranging in size from 1.3 to 6.7 acres, were laid out near the intersection of Pine Grove Drive and Wrightsville Avenue. The plat map shows that there was a station located in the northeast corner of the intersection of Park Avenue and Third Street. By 1910, Winter Park Gardens was being developed by the Carolina Trucking Development Co., but it remained a fairly isolated residential area. Community institutions sprang up to serve the population almost immediately. Winter Park Baptist Church began as a Sunday school sponsored by First Baptist Church downtown in 1911. Winter Park Presbyterian Church built their first building 1910 and Winter Park School was built in 1912. The houses along Park Avenue were constructed in the following years. 4708 Park Avenue is located on what was known as Lot 10 of the Winter Park Gardens Townsite (New Hanover County Deed Book 1185/0372).

A Historic Wilmington Foundation, Inc. plaque on the porch of the house reads, “High House, 1913, Bungalow style house built as a wedding gift by Asa Haynes High for son, Daniel Pinckney High (1866-1925), native of



Figure 8.6. Historic Plaque on Façade

Columbus County, N. C., Dentist, and wife, Janet Poag (1893-1971), native of Lancaster, S. C. House remained in family until 1986.” High House is not a designated local landmark of the Wilmington Historic Preservation Commission.

8.4 NRHP EVALUATION

8.4.1 Architectural Context

4708 Park Avenue is an example of a Craftsman bungalow, which was a greatly favored architectural style for smaller houses built all over the country from approximately 1905 through the early 1920s. The style first emerged in southern California and was inspired by the work of the Greene brothers, who designed intricately detailed bungalows influenced by the earlier Arts and Crafts movement. The Greene brother’s designs and others that were similar were featured in the popular home and architecture magazines of the day, leading to the publication of numerous pattern books. As a result, the one-story Craftsman house became the most popular house type in the country for a time (McAlester 2013).

Wilmington was no exception and the Craftsman bungalow is well represented throughout the city. Many examples are contributing resources in the city’s NRHP-listed historic districts. The Sunset Park Historic District is ripe with Craftsman bungalows. According to the NRHP nomination form, “the majority of houses built in Sunset Park in the years preceding



Figure 8.7. 209 Central Boulevard



Figure 8.8. 414 Northern Boulevard



Figure 8.9. 2513 Mimosa Place



Figure 8.10. 2513 Mimosa Place



Figure 8.11. 212 N. 16th Street

and immediately following World War I were of the one-story Craftsman bungalow style.” The form goes on to say that approximately 80 examples are interspersed throughout the district (Keane 2003). Two that are clad in cedar shingles like the study resource are 209 Central Blvd. (Figure 8.7), which features a solid balustrade and square porch supports, and 414 Northern Blvd., with a large shed-roof dormer and four large round porch supports (Figure 8.8).

The Brookwood Historic District also has many examples of the Craftsman Bungalow. 2513 Mimosa Place is a lovely example with shingle siding, arch porch supports, and a large shed dormer (Figure 8.9).

The Carolina Heights Historic District also boasts many examples of the Craftsman bungalow. 212 North 16th Street is a side-gable example that is also clad with shingle (Figure 8.10). Chestnut Street also has several examples, including 1710 Chestnut, which is a particularly nice example with a gable front porch and double columned supports (Keane 1998) (Figure 8.11).

8.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. 4708 Park Avenue retains integrity of location. It was built on this site in 1913. The integrity of setting is diminished due to the proximity of the commercial development on South College Street and the expansion of the Winter Park Baptist Church across the street and to the west of the house. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship seem to be largely intact; however, only a brief investigation was undertaken due to the objections of the owner. It is still able to convey feeling as an early twentieth-century Craftsman bungalow and continues to be used

in its intended capacity as a single-family residence.

8.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. 4708 Park Avenue was found to be associated with the theme of community planning, as its lots were platted out in the original plan for the town of Winter Park Gardens; however, the house by itself does not retain the integrity to be considered eligible for individual listing. Likewise, although pockets of the of houses that were built during the initial development stage of Winter Park Gardens remain, the heavily developed commercial corridors of South College and Oleander Drive have basically quartered the area that was platted. From background research and a windshield survey of the surrounding streets, it does not appear that there is enough of the originally platted community intact for it to be considered eligible as a district, especially when compared to the other NRHP-listed historic districts in Wilmington, which retain their historic street plans and residential character, with little commercial intrusion, such as Sunset Park and Carolina Heights. Therefore, 4708 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. 4708 Park Avenue was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, 4708 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. 4708 Park Avenue is an example of a Craftsman bungalow, which is clad in cedar shingles. This was an extremely popular house type that is well represented in Wilmington and elsewhere in the state. This example does not stand out as worthy of individual listing. Therefore, 4708 Park Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. 4708 Park Avenue is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 4708 Park Avenue is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

9.0 FEDERAL POINT PENTECOSTAL CHURCH (NH 3654)



Figure 9.1. Façade, Looking South

Resource Name	Federal Point Pentecostal Church
HPO Survey Site #	NH 3654
Location	629 Piner Road, Wilmington, North Carolina, 28409
PIN	PARID: R07600-002-008-001
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1930
Recommendation	Not Eligible

9.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Federal Point Pentecostal Church is located at 629 Piner Road, approximately five miles southeast of downtown Wilmington, in an area known as Myrtle Grove. The intersection of Piner Road, South College Road, and Carolina Beach Road, just to the west of the church, is dense with commercial development. Home Depot is located directly across the street within the church's viewshed. The south-facing church is situated at the center of the 0.82-acre parcel, with a landscaped lawn and walkways in front and a gravel parking lot in the rear. Several mature trees are also located on the lot.

Figure 9.2. Federal Point Pentecostal Church Site Plan



9.2 INVENTORY LIST

Federal Point Pentecostal Church is an example of a Colonial Revival church that is modest in scale, much smaller than the other Colonial Revival churches described earlier in this report, but with similar architectural detailing. The church is T-shaped, with a prominent sanctuary and perpendicular wings at the rear on each side. It sits on a continuous brick foundation, with a composition shingle roof. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The façade of the front-gable church features a pedimented portico with a broken and arched entablature, supported by square columns (Figure 9.3). Centered under the arch is the church's double door entrance, topped with a two-light transom, and flanked by a window on each side. A cupola/bell tower is situated at the front of the roof. The rectangular single-sash windows along the side of the sanctuary have four lights each and appear to be fixed (Figure 9.4). The windows in the rear wings are six-over-six double hung sash (Figures 9.5 and 9.6).

9.3 HISTORY

Presbyterians in the Masonboro section of Wilmington originally met in a Sunday school mission chapel constructed by the First Presbyterian Church in 1919. In 1925, the church purchased land on Belt Line Road (it would later be renamed Piner Road) from Myrtle Grove Farms, Inc. (DB 166/489). At some point soon after, a small colonial-style chapel was



Figure 9.3. Church Façade, Looking Northwest



Figure 9.4. East Wall of Sanctuary, Looking West



Figure 9.5. West Wing, Looking Northeast



Figure 9.6. East Wing, Looking North

constructed and the congregation was named Myrtle Grove Presbyterian Church. The property was conveyed to the Myrtle Grove congregation by First Presbyterian in 1946 (Deed Book/Page 391/241). By 1980, with a congregation numbering more than a thousand, Myrtle Grove decided to build a new church just down the street on the opposite side of Piner Road (Cosner 2006). When the new facility was finished in 1981, they sold the study property to Federal Point Pentecostal Church, Inc. (Deed Book/Page

1183/0389). George W. Fowler and his wife, Iris P. Fowler, originally launched Federal Point Pentecostal church in 1978. Mr. Fowler passed away in 2010 (Steelman 2011). His widow is listed as the current pastor on the sign.

9.4 NRHP EVALUATION

9.4.1 Architectural Context

The Colonial Revival style was a popular choice for churches in the early-to-mid twentieth century, regardless of denomination, and several examples can be found in the Wilmington area, many of which are much larger buildings than the Federal Point Pentecostal Church. To the north, just off South College Road are Winter Park Baptist Church and Winter Park Presbyterian Church. Similar examples that are closer to downtown Wilmington are Temple Baptist Church in the Carolina Heights Historic District and Sunset Park Baptist Church in the Sunset Park Historic District. All of these churches are large front-gable, brick churches with monumental pedimented porticoes with varying Colonial Revival detailing.

Oak Grove Presbyterian on Carolina Beach Road is a good example of a Colonial Revival Church built on a smaller scale (Figure 9.7). The church is located near the intersection of Carolina Beach Road and Independence Blvd. This church is also symmetrical, T-shaped with a front facing gable, but in this case the center entrance is under an engaged full-width porch rather than a portico. The exterior walls are vinyl siding. The double front door is flanked by pointed arch stained-glass windows. There is a row of similar windows of the side elevations of the sanctuary. Atop the roof is what appears to have been the base of a steeple or bell tower.

Another example along the same scale as Federal Point Pentecostal Church is Devon Park United Methodist Church (Figure 9.8). This small front-gable, brick church is also T-shaped with very



Figure 9.7. Oak Grove Presbyterian Church



Figure 9.8 Devon Park United Methodist Church



Figure 9.9. 2513 Mimosa Place

minimal Colonial Revival detailing. The single door entrance is centered on the façade under a shed roof stoop. The most prominent architectural element is the tall steeple, which is centered on the roof. The wings feature three-light horizontal sash windows.

9.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Federal Point Pentecostal Church retains integrity of location. It was built on this site circa 1930. The integrity of setting is compromised due to the proximity of the commercial development on South College and Piner roads. At the time of construction, the area was largely rural with a small community located along what would become Carolina Beach Road. College Road would not be completed for many years. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has also been compromised. No historic photographs of the church were found, but from historic aerials it appears that the T-shaped footprint of the church is historic; however, vinyl siding has been applied over the original wall material. The entry doors are not historic, neither it appears, are the sanctuary windows (Figure 9.9). Due to these alterations, the church's ability to convey its historic character as a 1930s era church is somewhat diminished and though the church is still being used in a

religious capacity, it is no longer serving the original congregation for which it was built.

9.4.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Federal Point Pentecostal Church was not found to be associated with any significant historic event or theme. Therefore, Federal Point Pentecostal Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Federal Point Pentecostal Church was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, Federal Point Pentecostal Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Federal Point Pentecostal Church is an example of a mid-century Colonial Revival church, an extremely popular type that is well represented in Wilmington and elsewhere in the state. Federal Point Pentecostal Church does not meet the requirements for listing under Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. Its original design is altered by additions and it no longer possesses integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Therefore, Federal Point Pentecostal Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. Federal Point Pentecostal Church is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 4708 Federal Point Pentecostal Church is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

10.0 WINTER PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



Figure 10.1. Oblique View of Sanctuary, Looking Northwest

Resource Name	Winter Park Presbyterian Church
HPO Survey Site #	NH 2772
Location	4501 Wrightsville Avenue
PIN	PARID: R05519-011-001-000
Date(s) of Construction	1939
Recommendation	DOE 2007, Criterion C

Winter Park Presbyterian Church was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2007 by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office in a letter dated November 21, 2007, which is included in the Appendix. Confirmation of the resource's eligibility was requested by NCDOT during this survey conducted for T.I.P. Nos. U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790.

10.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Winter Park Presbyterian Church is located at 4501 Wrightsville Avenue at its intersection with South Kerr Avenue. The church sits just one block west of the commercially developed South College Road and all of its neighboring buildings are commercial in nature. The rectangular lot contains the church and playground on the west side and a surface parking lot, on the east. There

Figure 10.1. Site Plan of Winter Park Presbyterian Church



Source: Google Maps

is also a 1960s small apartment building at the east side of the parcel in the middle of the parking lot.

10.2 INVENTORY LIST

Winter Park Presbyterian Church is a Colonial Revival front-gable church, clad in red brick. The sanctuary of the church is one-story with a monumental pedimented portico supported by four fluted Ionic columns and pilasters. Other Colonial Revival elements include a dentiled cornice, glazed round window in the pediment, and arched fanlight over the double-door entry. The large arched stained-glass windows on the side elevations are topped with keystones. There is a copper domed cupola centered at the front of the roof.

A plaque above the front door reads "Winter Park Presbyterian Church Erected to the glory of God and as a perpetual memorial of Margaret Tannahill, beloved wife of B. F. Hall and daughter of Alexander and Jane Dalziel Sprunt, A. D. 1915, Burned January 15, 1939, Rebuilt 1939."

To the rear of the sanctuary are two additions, constructed in 1956 and 1961, that function as a Sunday School annex and Preschool. Both are two-stories with flat roofs and brick exterior walls and have gabled porticos over the entrances.

10.3 HISTORY

The church was built in 1939 when the earlier, almost identical, 1919 sanctuary burned. The lot was donated to the church



Figure 10.3. West Wall of Sanctuary and 1956 Rear Addition, Looking North



Figure 10.4. South Wall of 1956 and 1961 Additions



Figure 10.5..East Wall of Sanctuary and Part of 1956 Rear Addition, Looking West

in 1910 by Hugh MacRae and Company, the developers of Winter Park Gardens, a residential suburb halfway between Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach.

A thorough history of the church is presented in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Reports completed for TIP No. U-4718 and TIP No. U-3338, which are available in the Appendix.

10.4 NRHP EVALUATION

10.4.1 Architectural Context

The Colonial Revival style was a popular choice for churches in the early-to-mid twentieth century, regardless of denomination, and several examples can be found in the Wilmington area. Just a block away is Winter Park Baptist Church, which was constructed in 1957 to replace their original 1913 building. This building is also a front-gable church with a monumental pedimented portico supported by large columns, which in this case are smooth and topped with Corinthian capitals. At the rear corner of the sanctuary large steeple structure. The arched stained-glass windows are topped with keystones. Like the Winter Park Presbyterian Church, it was established as a satellite Sunday School facility for the First Baptist Church located in downtown Wilmington.



Figure 10.6. Winter Park Baptist



Figure 10.7. Temple Baptist Church



Figure 10.8. Ephesus



Figure 10.9. Sunset Park

Temple Baptist Church is located in the Carolina Heights Historic District, just east of downtown Wilmington. The church, built in 1954, is located at 1801 Market Street and features the familiar Colonial Revival red brick, front gable roof, and monumental portico. In this example, the pediment is supported by six columns in front and six pilasters at the back. There are three double-door entrances across the façade and the central entrance is topped with a broken scroll pediment. A steeple is centered on the roof at the front of the church. The arched windows along the sanctuary sides have multi-pane sashes. A two-story education building extends from the rear of the sanctuary.

Ephesus Seventh-Day Adventist Church, southeast of downtown Wilmington at 1002 Castle Street, is another example of a Colonial Revival church. This 1956 building is also of red brick with a front gable roof and pedimented portico. The double-door is topped with a broken scroll pediment above which are three round windows evenly spaced across the façade. The pediment on this example is fairly plain with no dentiling. A steeple is centered on the roof near the front of the building.

Sunset Park Baptist Church is yet another example. It is located in the Sunset Park Historic District at 231 Central Boulevard. In this 1950 example the pediment is somewhat smaller and the sanctuary entrance is approached by a large flight of brick stairs. The steeple is centered on the roof near the front of the church. The church also features quoins at the corners of the building, arched stained-glass windows topped with keystones and buttresses along the side elevations. Like the other examples, Sunset Park Baptist Church has built additional facilities to meet the needs of the congregation.

10.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Winter Park Presbyterian Church retains integrity of location and remains in its as-built location. Integrity of setting has been compromised by commercial intrusion into what was basically an exclusively residential area. The church retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The exterior of the sanctuary is unaltered, with the exception of the installation of storm windows over the stained-glass windows. The rear additions to the church in 1956 and 1961 are now historic in their own right. As a whole, the church retains integrity of feeling and is able to convey its historic sense of mid-century Colonial Revival church and remains associated with the congregation for which it was built.

10.4.3 Eligibility Confirmation

Winter Park Presbyterian Church was determined eligible under Criterion C by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office in a letter dated November

21, 2007 (included in the Appendix). No apparent exterior changes that would have occurred after that determination were observed during the current survey. Therefore, Winter Park Presbyterian Church remains eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

11.0 WINTER PARK SCHOOL



Figure 11.1. Façade of Oldest Section of Winter Park School, Looking North

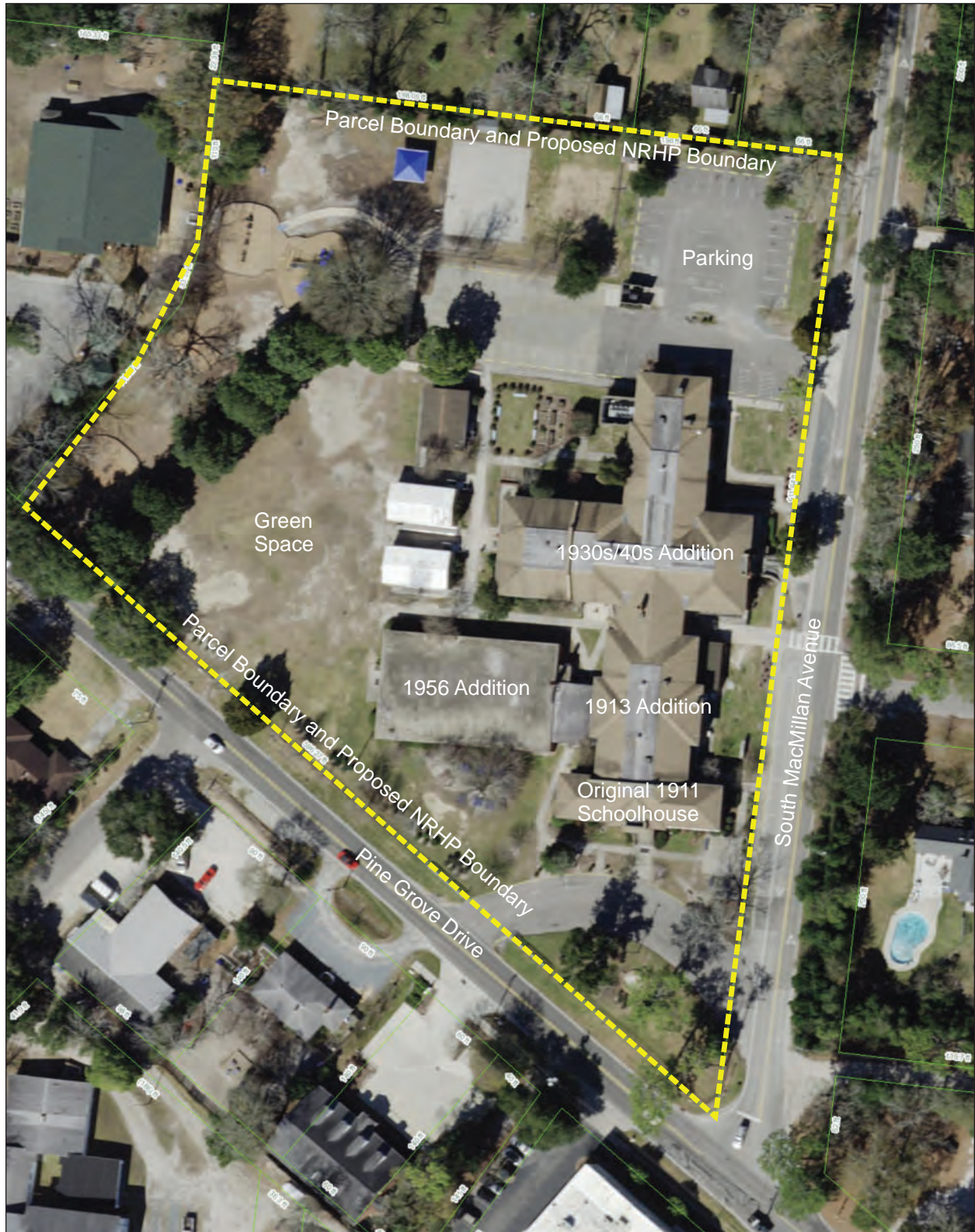
Resource Name	Winter Park School
HPO Survey Site #	NH 0619
Location	217 Pine Grove Drive, Wilmington, North Carolina, 28409
PIN	PARID: R06107-005-001-000
Date(s) of Construction	1912-1956
Recommendation	DOE 2007, Criteria A and C

Winter Park School was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP during a historic architectural survey (TIP No. U-4718) conducted by NCDOT in 2007. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office concurred with that finding in a letter dated November 21, 2007, which is included in the Appendix. Confirmation of the resource’s eligibility was requested by NCDOT during this survey conducted for T.I.P. Nos. U-5702A, U-5704, and U-5790.

11.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Winter Park School is located at 217 Pine Grove Drive, also known as the River-to-the-Sea Bikeway, and McMillan Avenue, just off of Oleander Drive. The neighborhood is largely residential to the east

Figure 11.2. Site Plan of Winter Park School



Source: Google Maps

and north, while commercial development occupies much of the land to the west. The south-facing school is located at the southeast corner of the 4.55-acre parcel, with parking to the north and green space to the west. A semi-circular drive provides access from Pine Grove Drive.

11.2 INVENTORY LIST

Winter Park School was built in several phases. The original school building was constructed circa 1912 as a two-room schoolhouse and displays elements of the Prairie architectural style, including a low hipped roof, exposed rafters, and emphasis on the horizontal (Figure 11.1). The building features a low arched parapet with the school's name above the centered entryway, which is reached by a flight of concrete steps. The second section was built just two years later in 1914 on the north side of the original and also contained two rooms (Figure 11.3). Another addition was added to the north in the 1930s (Figure 11.4). The additions match the original building in similar materials and style. In 1956, a wing was added on the west side of the building (Figure 11.5). It reflects a more mid-century aesthetic. All of the windows were replaced with one-over-one aluminum sash windows during a 2005 renovation.

11.3 HISTORY

Sections of this history and evaluation were adapted from the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report completed for TIP No. U-4718, which is available in the Appendix.



Figure 11.3. East Wall of 1914 Addition



Figure 11.4. East Wall/Entrance of 1930s Addition



Figure 11.5. West Wall of 1956 Addition

The suburb known as Winter Park Gardens grew up along the Tidewater Power Company Electric Railway that went from downtown out to Wrightsville Beach. The line ran along Park Avenue and began carrying passengers in 1907. About the same time, 124 residential lots and 62 “garden tracts,” ranging in size from 1.3 to 6.7 acres, were laid out near the intersection of Pine Grove Drive and Wrightsville Avenue. The plat map shows that there was a station located in the northeast corner of the intersection of Park Avenue and Third Street. By 1910, Winter Park Gardens was being developed by the Carolina Trucking Development Co., but it remained a fairly isolated residential area. Community institutions sprang up to serve the population almost immediately. Winter Park Baptist Church began as a Sunday school sponsored by First Baptist Church downtown in 1911. Winter Park Presbyterian Church built their first building 1910 and Winter Park School was built in 1912 on land deed by Hugh MacRae, the developer of Winter Park Gardens and majority owner of the Tidewater Power Company.

Constructed as a two-room schoolhouse, the original building was quickly expanded to four rooms in 1914. By 1916, there were 121 students enrolled in the school, which served grades one through eight. An auditorium was built on the north side of the school sometime in the 1930s. In 1942, rooms were added to the east and west ends of the façade and in 1956, a separate building was constructed to the west side of the existing school.



Figure 11.6 Detail of Plat Map of Winter Park Gardens; Winter Park School was built on the land just southeast of Lot 37. (Source: www.ncmodernist.org)

11.4 NRHP EVALUATION

11.4.2 Architectural Context

The history of Winter Park School is consistent with the pattern of school building in North Carolina. In the early twentieth century there was a boom in the construction of one and two-room schoolhouses, followed by an effort to improve those small buildings by adding onto them with additional classrooms and auditoriums. Of the schools that were built with funds from the first school referendum in New Hanover County, Winter Park School is the only one that remains.

11.4.2 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Winter Park School retains integrity in all of the seven areas evaluated. “The additions made to the school prior to 1956 reflect the spirit of the 1910s construction. The original 1910s plans is typical of schools of that era, incorporating Prairie and craftsman style elements like deep eaves, and exposed rafters with Classical references such as the medallions.” The school retains integrity of feeling and is able to convey its historic sense of early twentieth-century school house. It has been a functioning school for over 100 years.

11.4.3 Eligibility Confirmation

Winter Park school was determined eligible under Criteria A and C in 2007 during a historic architectural survey conducted by NCDOT for TIP No. U-4718. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office concurred with that finding in a letter dated November 21, 2007, which is included in the Appendix. No changes to the exterior of the building that would have occurred after that determination were observed during the current survey. Therefore, Winter Park school remains eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the pattern of school expansion in North Carolina in the early twentieth-century. Additionally, the school is eligible under Criterion C for architecture as an example of an early twentieth-century school that displays elements of the Prairie architectural style.

Intentionally Left Blank

12.0 REFERENCES CITED

Block, Susan Taylor

2007 *The Miraculous Draft of Fishes. Wrightsville Beach Magazine.*

Brown, Marvin A.

2016 *Cape Fear Crossing, New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, STIP No. U-4738, Final Historic Architecture Eligibility Report.* Prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation by AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.

Cosner, Walter

2006 *A Coat of Many Colors: Religion and Society Along the Cape Fear River of North Carolina.* The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Keane, Beth

1998 Carolina Heights Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

2003 Sunset Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. NC Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office.

McAlester, Virginia Savage

2013 *A Field Guide to American Houses.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York.

NC Modernist Houses

2018 Charles (Charlie) Hussey Boney, FAIA (1924-2014). NC Modernist Houses - Architecture You Love. <http://www.ncmodernist.org/boney.htm>, accessed April 10, 2018.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church

2018 *Our History.* St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church. <https://stmatthewsch.org/our-history/>, accessed April 10, 2018.

Steelman, Ben

2011 *Pentecostal Church Holding Memorial for its Founder.* Star News Online, April 7.

Winter Park Baptist Church

2018 *Our Story.* Winter Park Baptist Church. <https://winterparkbaptist.org/our-story/>, accessed April 13, 2018.

Intentionally Left Blank