



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

October 30, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Reconstruction of Interchange at US 29/
US 70/Business 85 and SR 1000, High Point, U-5896, Guilford County, ER 18-3050

Thank you for your September 20, 2018, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

Based on the report, it is unclear whether the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point and Fellowship Hall (GF8984) is eligible for listing in the National Register. The report details some other Colonial Revival style churches found within the county, and by comparison, the First Pentecostal Holiness Church appears to stand out among them in terms of scale and Colonial Revival-style elements. This seems to contradict the evaluation that it is not eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a good representative of Colonial Revival religious architecture in Guilford County, particularly in High Point.

In a simple inquiry on HPOWEB, eight other Colonial Revival-style churches are identified, three of which are in High Point, and none of which appear to be used as comparison properties. Other examples that are more similar in scale and decorative details to the First Pentecostal Holiness Church Please are likely to be found throughout the county and used as better comparison properties for evaluation. This will help determine whether it does indeed stand out among other local examples or if it is a fairly common resource in the county. According to the report, the exterior of the church building remains very intact and has a high level of integrity. An evaluation of the interior of the church will be helpful in determining whether it could be eligible under criterion C as well.

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 919-814-6579 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

Received: 09/27/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
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Renee Gledhill-Earley
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

September 20, 2018

ER 18-3050

Due -- 10/19/18

*ER letters
10/27/18
RPP*

Dear Gledhill-Earley:

H-

RE: *Historic Structure Survey Report, TIP# U-5896, PA# 18-03-0003, Reconstruct Interchange at US 29/US 70/Business 85 and SR 1000 (Main Street) in High Point, Guilford County*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to reconstruct an interchange in High Point. Dovetail prepared the attached Eligibility Report and recommend none of the evaluated properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at sreap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shelby Reap".

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Section

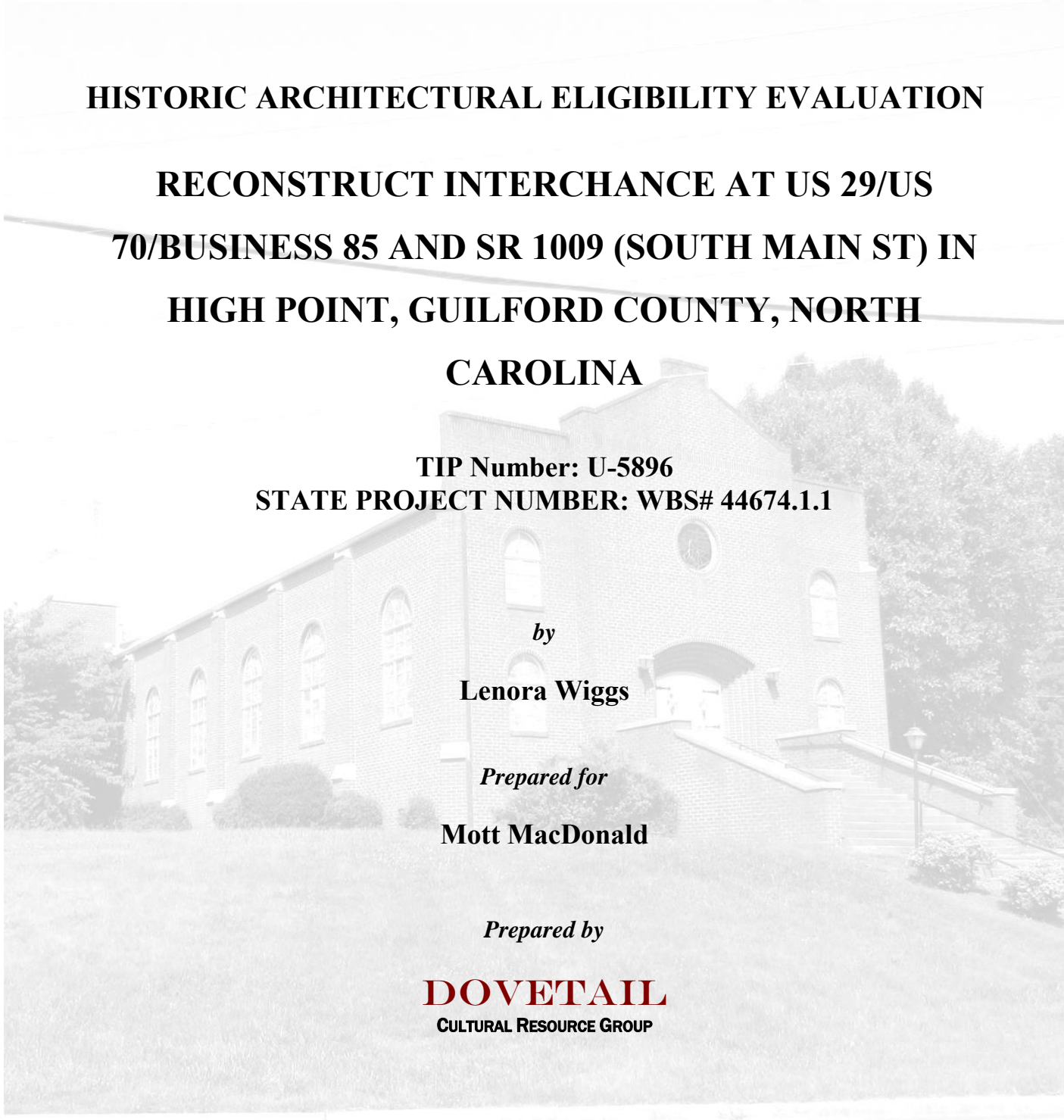

Attachment

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610



HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

RECONSTRUCT INTERCHANGE AT US 29/US

70/BUSINESS 85 AND SR 1009 (SOUTH MAIN ST) IN

HIGH POINT, GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH

CAROLINA

TIP Number: U-5896
STATE PROJECT NUMBER: WBS# 44674.1.1

by

Lenora Wiggs

Prepared for

Mott MacDonald

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

August 2018



Historic Architectural Eligibility Evaluation

**Reconstruct Interchange at US 29/US 70/Business 85 and SR 1009
(South Main St) in High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina**

TIP Number: U-5896
State Project Number: WBS# 44674.1.1

Prepared for


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Prepared by

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Dovetail Job #18-052
August 2018



Principal Investigator
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

August 24, 2018

Date

Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation on behalf of Mott MacDonald and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in preparation for a project to reconstruct the interchange at US 29/US 70/Business 85 and State Route 1009 (South Main Street) in High Point in Guilford County, North Carolina. The Transportation Improvement Project (TIP) number is U-5896 and the WBS# is 44674.1.1. The U-5896 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.¹

In June 2018, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a survey of the project's area of potential effects (APE)—defined as the project footprint plus any areas where an alteration to a historic resource's setting and feeling could occur—at which time they identified one property that was chosen for further evaluation. The scope of the current investigation included an eligibility evaluation of that one property (Table 1) identified by NCDOT. The resource has not been previously recorded with the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) prior to the beginning of this survey.

The goals of this investigation were to: first, document the architectural and landscape features of the property; second, gather archival data on the property; and third, examine the physical and historical information collected within the appropriate context(s) to properly evaluate the property under established criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The fourth goal of this investigation was to propose NRHP boundaries for the property should it be recommended eligible for listing. Work on this project was conducted in June 2018, in accordance with relevant state and federal regulations as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

As a result of this investigation, Dovetail recommends that the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point and Fellowship Hall (GF8984) is **not eligible for the NRHP**.

Table 1: Eligibility Recommendation.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point and Fellowship Hall	GF8984	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A

¹ NCDOT/NC-HPO/Federal Highway Administration 2007.

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation on behalf of Mott MacDonald and the NCDOT in preparation to reconstruct the interchange at US 29/US 70/Business 85 and State Route 1009 (South Main Street) in High Point in Guilford County, North Carolina (Figure 1). The project (TIP# U-5896 and WBS# 44674.1.1) is federally funded and will require a federal permit. 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 fifty years of age or more within the APE. Only one resource warranted an intensive National Register eligibility evaluation and it is the subject of this report. 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/or integrity.

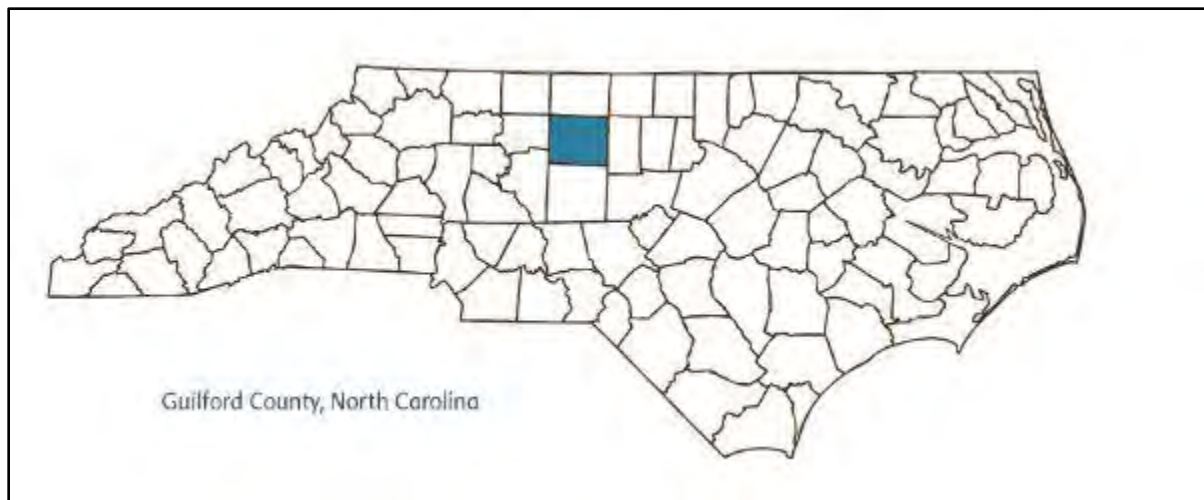


Figure 1: Map of Guilford County within State of North Carolina.²

Documentation and research for this project was conducted in accordance with relevant state and federal guidelines as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). NCDOT architectural historians defined the current project APE and determined that one resource required additional evaluation: GF8984. Dovetail Preservation Technician Lenora Wiggs performed the work for this project with Heather Dollins Staton serving as Project Manager. Ms. Staton meets and exceeds the standards established for Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

Following a review of NC-HPO records, Dovetail conducted fieldwork and archival research between June 19 and June 22, 2018. During this period, archives were consulted at the NC-

² NCPedia 2018.

HPO Survey and Planning Archives in Raleigh, North Carolina; Guilford County Register of Deeds in Greensboro, North Carolina; the City of High Point Public Library in High Point, North Carolina; and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (NC-DCR) Government and Heritage Library, Genealogical Collection, and Search Room in Raleigh, North Carolina.

This report includes an eligibility evaluation of one newly recorded resource recommended for study by the NCDOT within the project APE (Figure 2–Figure 3, pp. 3–4). This report meets the standards set forth by the NC-HPO’s Architectural Survey Manual, *Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*, as well as those outlined by NCDOT in *Sections 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines*.



Figure 2: Aerial Map Showing Project APE.³

³ NCDOT 2018.



Figure 3: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point and Fellowship Hall (GF8984)
Shown on a Current Aerial.⁴

⁴ Esri 2018.

ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

GF8984: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point and Fellowship Hall

Date of Construction: Circa 1954
Modifications: Late-twentieth Century

100 Kenilworth Drive
High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina
PIN: 7709577145
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point is located at the southwest corner of the intersection at South Main Street, Kenilworth Drive, and Kendall Avenue, in a moderately populated, commercial and residential area in High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina. The resource is built on an irregular-shaped lot comprising two parcels totaling approximately 2.95 acres, one lot, measuring 0.79 acre, comprises the church and a sign, and the second lot, measuring 2.16 acres, comprises a fellowship hall with a parking lot and a basketball court. The church is immediately surrounded by a manicured grass lawn on its north, east, and south sides (Figure 5 p. 7). The resource is accessed by a paved parking lot that spans the west elevation of the building, connecting Kenilworth Drive to Kendall Avenue in a north to south orientation. A poured-concrete walkway is located directly northeast of the resource to facilitate entering the church from Kenilworth Drive. In addition to the church, there are three affiliated secondary resources located within the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point boundaries, including a sign located immediately north of the building and a fellowship hall and basketball court, located south of Kenilworth Drive. After numerous attempts, interior access to the facility was not obtained during the current survey.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a two-story, three-bay church constructed around 1954 in the Colonial Revival style in a T-plan (Photo 1, p. 8). The foundation and structural system, though not visible, are both clad in a running-bond brick veneer. The building is topped by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and features a stepped-parapet on the façade (east elevation). An octagonal steeple with louvered vents clad in vinyl siding is set atop a square base and rises from the south ridgeline of the roof. It features a pressed-metal pyramidal roof with a slim cross at its apex. The sanctuary is located within the section of the building that projects eastward toward Kenilworth Drive, is slightly wider than the rest of the rear wing and is six bays deep. The sanctuary's exterior is the most highly decorated part of the church and features decorative buttresses that line the building, flanking each window on the north and south elevations.



Figure 4: Site Plan for the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point (GF8984).⁵

⁵ Google 2018



Figure 5: Location and Parcel Boundaries of Holiness Pentecostal Church of High Point and Fellowship Hall (GR8984).⁶

⁶ Esri 2018



Photo 1: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point, Southeast Oblique (Top) and Northeast Oblique (Bottom).

The primary entrance is centered on the east elevation of the sanctuary and is filled with an original double-leaf, vertical wood door with exposed metal hinges (Photo 2). The door is recessed by a stepped-brick entrance. Additional fenestration on this portion of the building includes original paired, three-light, metal-framed, casement sashes topped by a two-light, fixed, semi-circular windows and an original, circular, stained-glass window on the façade (Photo 3).



Photo 2: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point, Entry Detail.



Photo 3: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point, Window Detail.

A two-story, seven-bay wing spans the sanctuary's rear (west) elevation (Photo 4 and Photo 5). It is clad in a running-bond brick veneer and covered by a low-pitched, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This wing features an entrance filled with a single-leaf, paneled, vinyl door on the west elevation. Surrounding this west elevation entrance is a circa-1970 one-story, one-bay, porte-cochère addition supported by brick columns and covered by a gabled roof sheathed with asphalt shingles, and a pent-roof projection at its gabled end (Photo 6, p. 11). Two secondary entrances are featured on the second stories of the north and south elevations, and are filled with single-leaf, flush metal doors with a rectangular light. They are accessed by metal stairwells covered with mid-century style metal awnings supported by squared, metal posts. Additional fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung sash, replacement, vinyl windows with false muntins.



Photo 4: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point, Northwest Oblique.



Photo 5: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point, Southwest Oblique.



Photo 6: First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point, Porte-Cochère Detail.

Primary Resource: Interior

Dovetail architectural historians attempted to reach the church staff by phone on June 15, 2018, June 20, 2018 and June 21, 2018, but there was no answer. After failing to reach them by phone prior to fieldwork, they attempted to gain access to the church repeated times during survey between June 19, 2018 and June 22, 2018. However, no one was ever at the church to provide access to the interior.

Secondary Resources

A circa-1990 sign is located north of the primary resource. Built on a brick foundation, the metal-framed sign features a backlit plastic board with shallow plastic trays that hold letters printed on a plastic sheet (Photo 7).



Photo 7: Sign, Looking Northwest.

A one-story, five-bay fellowship hall is located south of the primary resource (Photo 8). The resource is a mid-century modernist building constructed circa 1975, with regional materials and patterns, showcasing emphasized elements of horizontal features, battered walls, and a low-pitched roof. Its foundation and structural system are not visible and are clad in pre-cast concrete paneling ornamented with diamond shaped patterns, and exposed aggregate siding. The northeast and southwest elevations are lined with brick parapets laid in an all-stretcher bond (Photo 9, p 13). The primary entrance is centered on the primary (northwest) elevation and is filled with two, single-leaf, flush metal doors with rectangular lights, with a rectangular side-light centered between them. A secondary entrance is located on the westernmost bay of the northwest elevation and is filled with a single-leaf, flush metal door with a rectangular light. Additional fenestration includes two-paned, metal, casement windows.



Photo 8: Fellowship Hall, Northeast Elevation.

The rear (southeast) elevation features a second-story deck lined with metal railings and supported by circular metal posts. Covering the deck is a flat-roof awning. From the southwest elevation spans a frame, shed-roof shelter. It is supported by wood posts and sheathed in asphalt shingles (Photo 10, p. 13). A concrete pad sits immediately southeast of the resource and is used as a basketball court and was likely constructed around 1975.



Photo 9: Fellowship Hall, Concrete Paneling on Northeast Elevation.



Photo 10: Fellowship Hall, South Oblique and Basketball Court, Looking North.

Historic Context

The land on which the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point was constructed was once owned by D.E. Headen in in the early-twentieth century. During this time, this southern region of High Point was moderately developed with residential buildings and sparsely dotted with some one- to two-story commercial buildings and remained relatively rural despite the proximity of the town's commercial corridor.⁷

In 1946, Headen divided his tract of land into a small residential subdivision comprising 131 lots that fronted Kendall Street (now Kendall Avenue), King Street, and Kenilworth Road (now Kenilworth Drive).⁸ Historic aerial images show that building construction was slow throughout the next two decades, and by 1965, it appears that many of the original narrow lots were combined to form slightly larger lots and only about 75 percent of the neighborhood was developed.

In April 1953, the Trustees of the First Pentecostal Holiness Church, A.B. West, J.M. Davis, and J.F. Spain, purchased 0.76 acre of land noted as lots 71–76 of the D.E. Heaton Subdivision from J.M. and Emily Grimes, with the purpose of constructing a new house of worship for their congregation (Figure 6, p. 16).⁹ Prior to the purchase of this land, the lots were owned by the Grimes family, and a house occupied lot 71 of the subdivision plat. It was later demolished to make way for the new church.¹⁰

The Pentecostal Holiness Church is a late-nineteenth-century denomination based out of a small community in Wayne County, North Carolina. “The first congregation to bear the name of the Pentecostal Holiness Church was organized in Goldsboro, North Carolina, in 1898, as a result of the evangelistic ministry of Ambrose Blackmon Crumpler, a Methodist evangelist. In 1897 in Magnolia, North Carolina, Crumpler organized the interdenominational North Carolina Holiness Association”.¹¹ Throughout the early- to mid-twentieth century, Pentecostalism spread throughout the southern United States. The Pentecostal Holiness church differs from other protestant groups because of conflicting ideologies regarding faith, salvation, and atonement; however, many Pentecostal churches still retain traditions held by other protestant denominations.¹²

Founded in 1912, the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point is one of many Pentecostal churches within Guilford County; however, it is unknown which of these churches are the first in the county. Archival research during this survey could not uncover information about the location of the first building out of which this congregation worshiped.¹³ When the church trustees purchased lots 71–76 on of D.E. Subdivision in 1953, they had to demolish an earlier dwelling before they could begin construction on their new

⁷ Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 1951,1965

⁸ GCPB 14:53.

⁹ GCDB 1482:595.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Thompson et al 2009.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ High Point Public Library 2005.

church. The church was completed circa 1954 and the congregation began to hold services at that location.

During the mid-twentieth century, churches played an essential role in suburban neighborhoods and community life post-World War II. In some cases, they were even the “first community buildings constructed in new subdivisions, and, indeed, churches often because a community center for new suburban dwellers”¹⁴

Religious architecture varied during the postwar period and can range from Revival styles to Modern styles... Religious architecture, once among the most tradition-inspired forms of the built landscape, transitioned rapidly after World War II from the Interwar Revivalism to a near standardized model of religious buildings in the 1950s based on a fusion of various modern styles with features going back to the roots of ancient and Medieval worship. Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox and a wide range of Protestant congregations constructed buildings that looked remarkably similar - even interchangeable. As modernism continued in liturgy, theology, and design, these groups ventured into constructing more experimental and nontraditional designs by the early 1960s.¹⁵

As the congregation grew, a decision was made to construct a new fellowship hall with an additional lot for parking. In May 1967, the Trustees of the First Pentecostal Holiness Church, J.M. Davis, J.F. Spain, and A.B. West purchased 2.16 acres of land from E.L. and Clara Shaw for this new building.¹⁶ The fellowship hall was constructed circa 1975 with additional parking spaces for church attendees, and a basketball court. The church continues to be used for a house of worship by the Pentecostal Holiness Church.

¹⁴ Kelly 2015.

¹⁵ Pennsylvania Department of Transportation n.d.

¹⁶ GCDB 2330:170.

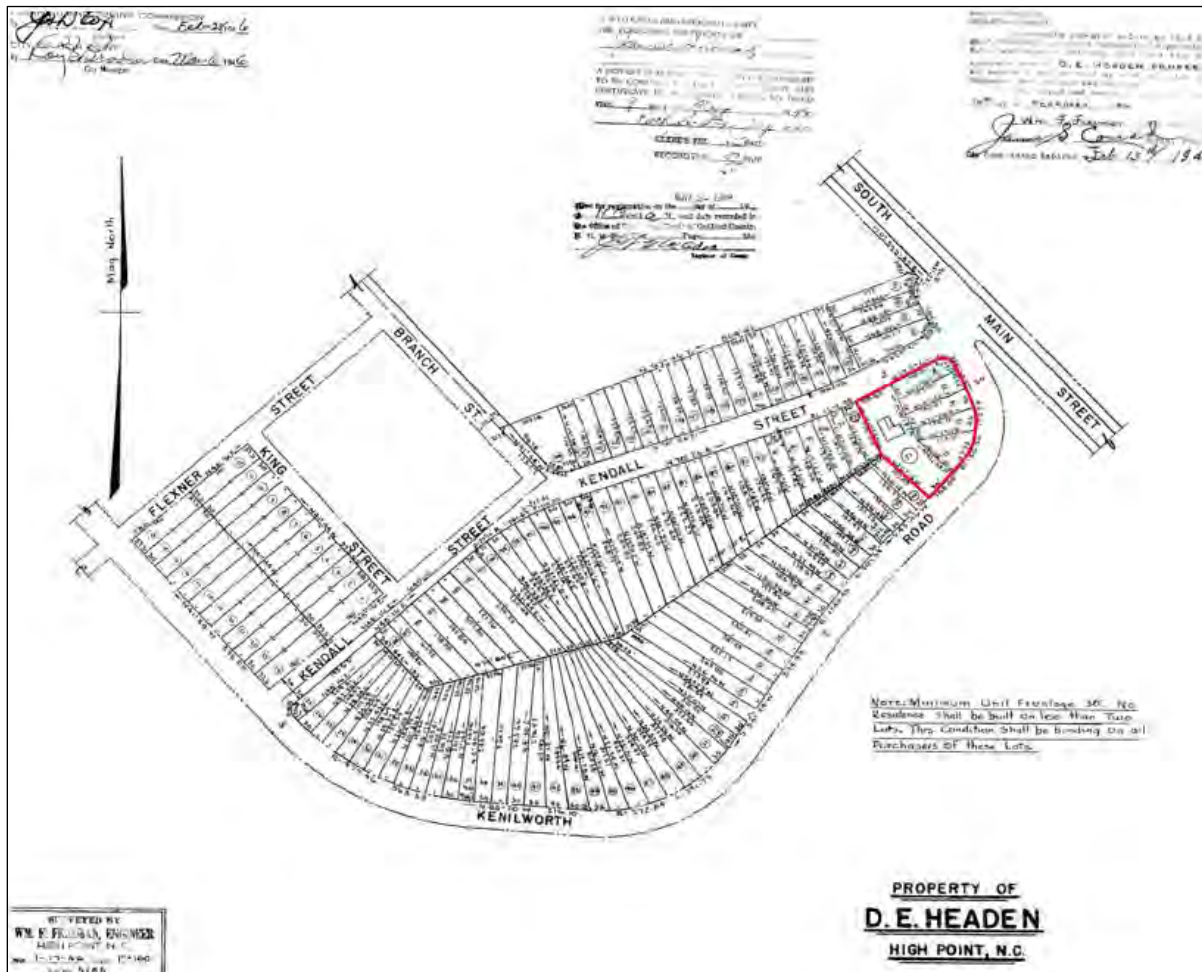


Figure 6: 1946 Plat for D.E. Headen Subdivision. Lots 71–76 outlined in red.¹⁷

Evaluation

The First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point is a two-story, three-bay church constructed circa 1954 in the Colonial Revival style with a T-plan. The massing, form, and style are all common to High Point as well as Guilford County. The resource is situated on an irregularly shaped lot and is immediately surrounded on all sides by a manicured lawn with a paved driveway on its west side. A fellowship hall and sign are also affiliated with this resource. After a review of vertical files at the local High Point library, and newspaper articles in the High Point Enterprise, an architect for the resource was unable to be determined.

The First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point retains integrity of location; the church has not been moved and the associated secondary resources appears to be in their original location. Although windows and doors have been replaced with late- twentieth-century materials on the hipped wing, the church as a whole retains a high level of integrity of

¹⁷ GCPB 14:53.

materials, workmanship. The church is still located within a residential area that retains its suburban nature. It is also still an operating church and as such, the resource retains a high level of integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

To properly evaluate the resource's NRHP eligibility, it must be compared with similar churches within the area. The Zion Hill Methodist Church (GF8730) is a one-story, one-bay, Colonial Revival-style church located in Colfax. It was constructed in 1953 and is an example of a historically suburban church in Guilford County (Photo 11). A large cemetery is also associated with the resource. The church was originally a smaller, concrete-block building that was renovated and bricked-in between 1971 and 1981 and currently retains many of the mid-century Colonial Revival elements. Originally established in 1885, the congregation has remained active in the community since its establishment. No eligibility determination has been made for this resource.

Another nearby example of a mid-twentieth century, suburban church is the Smith Grove Baptist Church (GF8730) in Colfax, Guilford County (Photo 12, p 18). It is a one-story, four-bay, church built around 1953 that is clad in brick veneer.¹⁸ The resource features large stained-glass windows, and a gabled portico with return eaves. A rear addition extends from the southwest elevation of the resource and is contemporary to the main block with materials and massing that are sympathetic to the church. A fellowship hall and a cemetery dating to around 1954 are associated with the church. No eligibility determination has been made for this resource.



Photo 11: Zion Hill Methodist Church (GF8730), North Oblique.

¹⁸ NC-HPO 2018.



Photo 12: Smith Grove Baptist Church (GF8738), Northeast Elevation.

Previous surveys indicate that there are two mid-twentieth century churches that were determined eligible for the NRHP within Guilford County (GF1141 and GF1233).¹⁹ Alamance Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (GF1141) is a two-story, masonry building constructed in 1955 in the Colonial Revival style (Photo 13, p 19). The congregation was established “in 1764 when Scots-Irish settlers organized Alamance Presbyterian Church along Little Alamance Creek on property owned by William Cusach”.²⁰ The resource was recommended eligible for the NRHP in 1991 under Criteria D for significant archaeological remains of earlier church buildings; however, the eligibility of this resource does not include the current extant church.

Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church (GF1233) is a one-story, frame church built in the Colonial-Revival style with Vernacular elements (Photo 14, p 19). The congregation was established in 1864, and the current building, the fourth on the fourth on the site, was constructed in 1924 with a 1974 addition. The resource was recommended eligible for the NRHP in 1990 under Criteria A and C as a significant early-twentieth century African-American Church, of which few survive in the area.²¹

There are no NRHP listed Colonial-Revival churches within Guilford county dating from the mid-twentieth century.

¹⁹ HPOWeb 2018.

²⁰ NC Highway Historical Marker Program 2008.

²¹ HPOWeb 2018.



Photo 13: Alamance Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (GF1141), Northeast Oblique.



Photo 14: Celia Phelps Methodist Episcopal Church (GF1233), West Elevation.

The First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point is a mid-century church in Guilford County; however, it is not one of the more prominent congregations. And although the growth of the church follows an important pattern in the development of suburban churches during the mid-twentieth century, the church itself is not associated with an important event, or historic trend within the larger community. Therefore, the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The church also has no known association with an individual who is “significant within a historic context” or has “gained importance within his or her group or profession” which are necessary qualifications for it to be eligible under Criterion B.²² Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point building is a common form and type of religious building to the era and region in which it was constructed. No major alterations have been made to the building, with the exception of a circa-1970 porte-cochère addition on the rear of the building. It is not the work of a master nor does it possess high artistic values. It also does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may be, singly, undistinguished. There are also more noteworthy examples of Colonial Revival-style churches that include historically associated cemeteries, and fellowship halls, in the surrounding area as discussed above. In addition, the circa-1975 fellowship hall associated with the primary resource, although a unique style for a fellowship hall in Guilford County, is not architecturally significant as an individual resource as a whole. It is also not known to be the work of a master. For these reasons, the primary resource and its associated building is recommended not eligible for the NPHP under Criterion C.

For a church to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must meet Criteria Consideration A which states that a religious property is “eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance”²³ As discussed within this section, the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point does not meet any of these conditions to qualify for the NRHP.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.²⁴ The First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point and Fellowship Hall is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history in the area. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the First Pentecostal Holiness Church of High Point is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

²² Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

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