



**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

January 24, 2019

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, Convert US 17 Intersection to an Interchange at NC 311,  
PA 18-01-0010, U-5932, Brunswick County, ER 18-4166

Thank you for your December 4, 2018, letter transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery (BW0228) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the ca. 1920 Colonial Revival-style church displays characteristics of many rural churches throughout Brunswick county and the building remains intact, its integrity is diminished through the application of vinyl siding, replacement roof and doors. Additionally, there is a ca. 1959 brick veneer addition on a side elevation that detracts from the church's original form. The cemetery is intact but lacks any unique details or design. The property lacks the requisite material integrity and significance to be eligible for the National Register under any criteria.

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](mailto: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](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

Received: 12/14/2018  
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

**ER 18-4166**

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Due -- 1/14/19

Date: December 4, 2018

H-

*ER letters  
1/22/19*

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report, Convert US 17 at NC 311 Intersection to an Interchange, Brunswick County, North Carolina. TIP No. U-5932, WBS No. 45942.1.1, PA Tracking Nos. 18-01-0010.*

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-5932, Brunswick County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site form are provided on the CD-ROM, and a hard copy of the site form is also supplied.

The report considers one resource – the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery (BW0228) – and recommends it 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](mailto:vepatrick@ncdot.gov) or 919-707-6082. Thank you.



V.E.P.

Attachments

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH, NC 27610



July 2018

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## **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

# **TIP# U-5932: CONVERT US 17 AT NC 211 INTERSECTION TO AN INTERCHANGE BRUNSWICK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**WBS# 45942.1.1**

**PA# 18-01-0010**

**Prepared for:**

Environmental Analysis Unit  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

**Prepared by:**

JMT  
1130 Situs Court  
Suite 200  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606

Sara B. McLaughlin  
Senior Architectural Historian



**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

**TIP# U-5932: CONVERT US 17 AT NC 211 INTERSECTION  
TO AN INTERCHANGE  
BRUNSWICK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

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Sara B. McLaughlin

Senior Architectural Historian

Sara B. McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian  
JMT

Date

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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Team  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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## Management Summary

Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson (JMT) conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation in July 2018 on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in preparation for U-5932: Convert US 17 at NC 211 Intersection to an Interchange, Brunswick County, North Carolina. The North Carolina state project number is WBS# 45942.1.1.

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 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. This investigation complies with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT's current "Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina".

The scope of JMT's investigation included an evaluation of the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery (BW0228), located at 147 Southport-Supply Road SE (NC 211) near the intersection with Stone Chimney Road SW. The church was previously surveyed in 2010, but no eligibility evaluation was conducted, and no determination of eligibility was made. The goals of this investigation were to: 1) assess the National Register eligibility of the resource and provide a written report that presents photographs of the component buildings, structures, and landscapes, architectural and historical contexts, and 2) evaluate National Register eligibility including comparison to similar properties in the region, and, if appropriate, carefully delineated and justified National Register boundaries.

As a result of this investigation, it was determined that the church was constructed ca. 1920. The church and associated cemetery retain integrity of setting, location, and feeling, but lack integrity of design, workmanship, and material. Multiple material alterations and a large ca. 1959 brick veneer addition have been made to the structure. It is **recommended that the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A** due to the absence of an association with significant events or broad patterns of history. It is recommended **not eligible under Criterion B** due to the absence of an association with a notable individual. It is also recommended **not eligible under Criterion C** due to the number of material alterations, the large addition, and its lack of architectural distinction. Additionally, it is recommended **not eligible under Criterion D** for its lack of potential to reveal new information about building technology and design.

Resource Name	NC SHPO Survey Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	NRHP Criteria
Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery	BW0228	Not Eligible	N/A

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## Project Description and Methodology

JMT conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation in January 2018 on behalf of NCDOT in preparation for U-5932: Convert US 17 at NC 211 Intersection to an Interchange, Brunswick County, North Carolina (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The North Carolina state project number is WBS# 45942.1.1.

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 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. This investigation complies with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT's current "Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina".

The scope of JMT's investigation included an evaluation of the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery (BW0228), located along Southport-Supply Road SE (NC 211) near the intersection with Stone Chimney Road SW. The goals of this investigation were to: 1) assess the National Register eligibility of the resource and provide a written report that presents photographs of the component buildings, structures, and landscapes, architectural and historical contexts, and 2) evaluate National Register eligibility including comparison to similar properties in the region, and, if appropriate, carefully delineated and justified National Register boundaries.

Fieldwork was completed between July 10 and 11, 2018. JMT attempted to contact Concord United Methodist Church to obtain permission to access the property and document the exterior of the building prior to the site visit. However, JMT was unable to reach the church or its pastor, Reverend Karen Howell. JMT visited the site on July 11th and found the church unlocked; it was at this time we entered the church to photograph the interior. During the site visit JMT also found additional contact information for Reverend Howell and contacted her to ask further questions about the church's history. Background historical research was conducted at the Brunswick County Public Library, the Southport Historical Society's Online Archive, and the Brunswick County Register of Deeds in Bolivia, North Carolina. JMT also reviewed National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for other nearby properties similar to the subject property to provide further context.

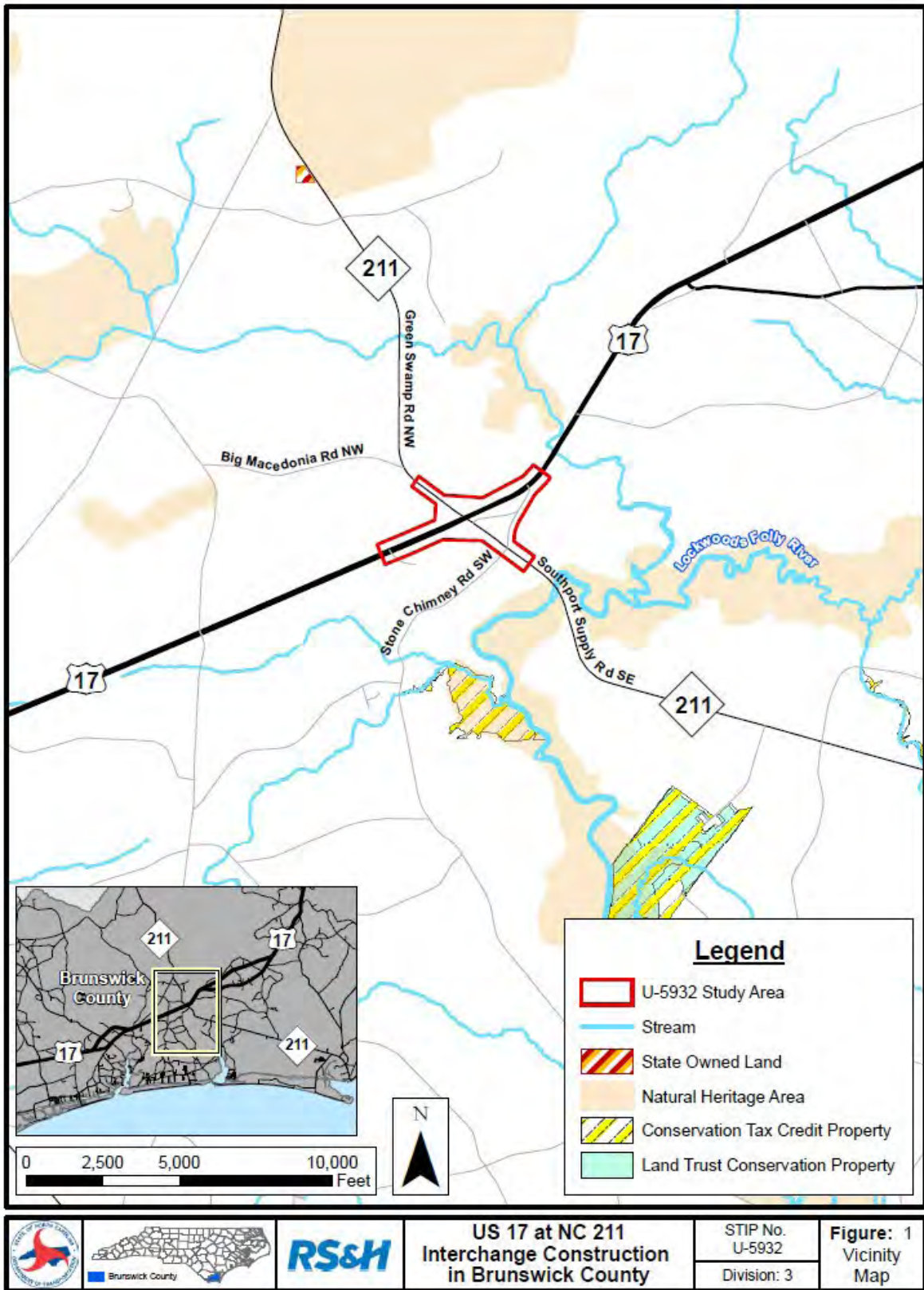


Figure 1: Project area (Source: NCDOT)



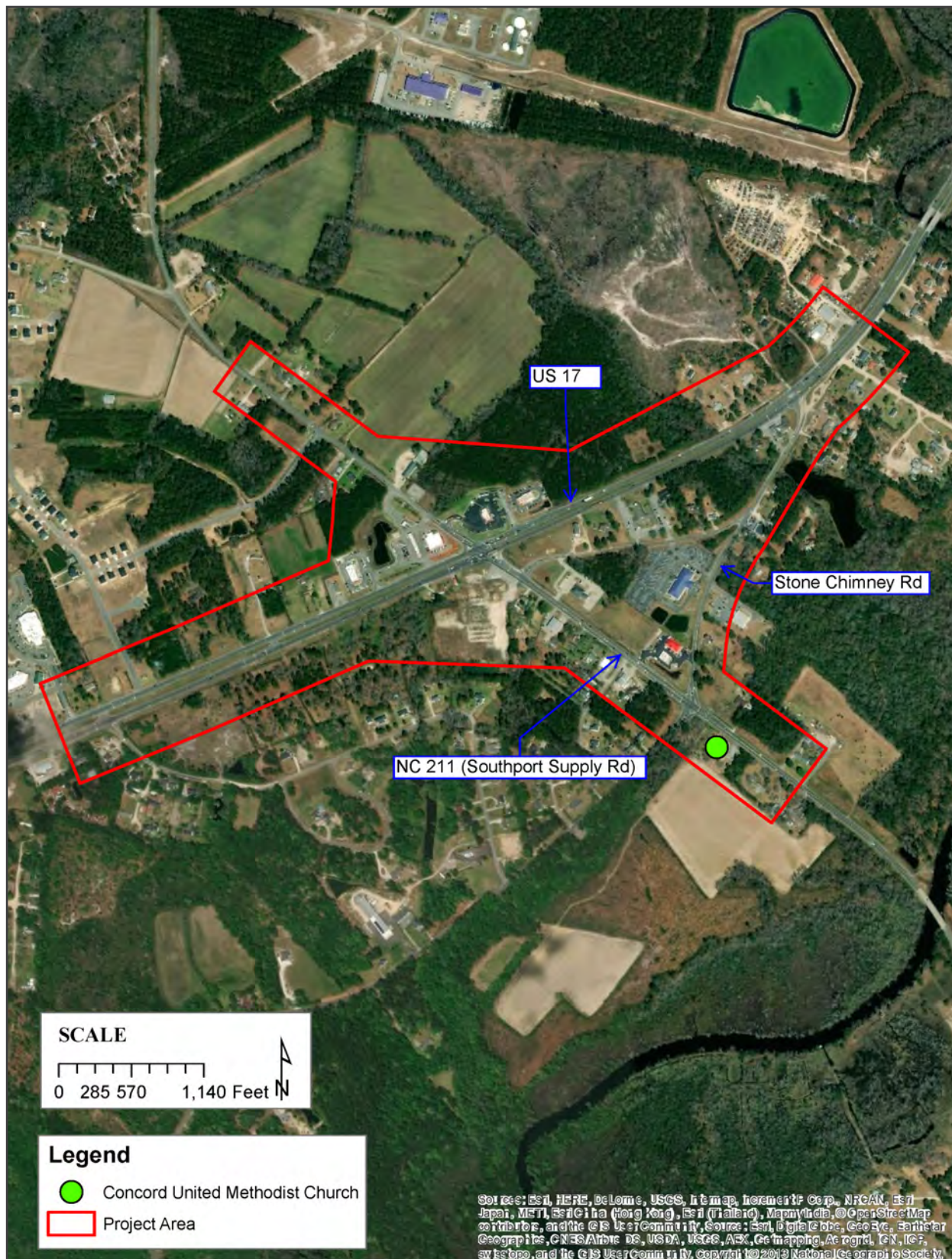


Figure 2: Project Area and APE with property to be evaluated (Source: ESRI, NCDOT, NCHPO)



Figure 3: Detail View of Project Area and APE with Property to be Evaluated (Source: ESRI, NCDOT)

## Property Evaluation

### Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery

Resource Name	Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery
HPO Survey Site #	BW0228
Street Address	147 Southport-Supply Road
PIN	202909168727
Construction Date(s)	ca. 1920; ca. 1959
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible

#### Site Description

The Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery is located along NC 211 (Southport-Supply Road SE), Brunswick County, North Carolina (Photograph 1). Supply is an unincorporated community at the intersection of US 17 and NC 211 connecting Bolivia and Shallotte. The community's name was derived from its former role as the location where boats coming from Lockwood Folly River stopped to pick up tar and other naval stores in exchange for groceries and other supplies. The area is low lying and generally level. Today, Supply is still relatively rural and features some residential and commercial development.



Photograph 1: Concord United Methodist Church façade; looking southwest. (2018)

The Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery was constructed along NC 211 near the intersection of US 17 ca. 1920. The property is comprised of the church and an associated cemetery. The building is accessed by an asphalt drive off NC 211 that turns into a gravel parking lot. A semi-circular paved asphalt sidewalk surrounds the front of the church. The cemetery is located to the rear of the church.

This one-story, rectangular building of framed construction is capped by a front-gable roof with cornice returns covered in asphalt shingles (Photograph 2). The building sits on a brick pier foundation. The main block (sanctuary) is three bays wide by five bays deep, with a partial-width, pedimented vestibule attached to the façade (northeast elevation). The church's original weatherboard siding has been replaced with vinyl. A central tower pierces the front gable roof and features a large arched vent on the northeast elevation. The tower is topped by a pyramidal roof covered in pressed sawtooth metal with wide overhanging flared eaves and features gabled dormer vents on each elevation (Photograph 3). All windows in the sanctuary are original, arched, twelve-over-nine, wood, double-hung sashes with opalescent glass (Photograph 4). A one-story, ca. 1959 brick veneer addition is located off of the sanctuary's northwest elevation. The building is referred to as the "annex" or "educational building" and is used for religious education classes and other gatherings.

The church's main entrance is centered on the façade within the pedimented vestibule and is reached by a set of brick steps with iron balustrade. The original double door opening features replacement fiberglass doors each with a single decorative light. The center vestibule is flanked on both sides by a single original window.

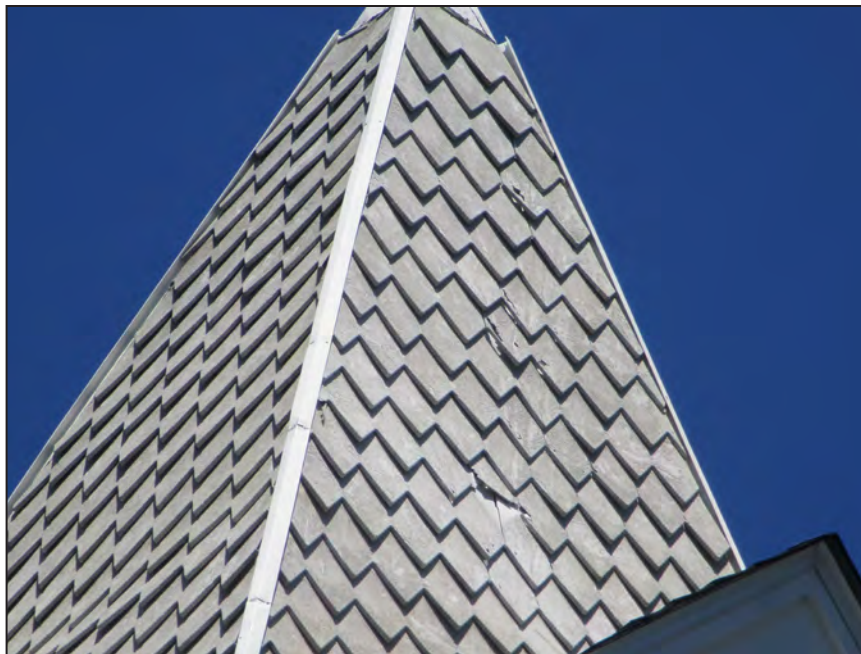


Figure 4: Concord United Methodist Church parcel boundary and site plan (Source: ESRI)



Photograph 2: Concord United Methodist Church looking west. (2018)

The rear (southwest) elevation features a circular louvered vent centered in the gable (Photograph 5). A one-story apse is located off the rear elevation. It is topped by a half-hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The apse does not feature any fenestration. Two original windows are evenly spaced, one on either side of the apse.



Photograph 3: Detail of pressed sawtooth metal on Concord United Methodist Church's tower. (2018)



Photograph 4: Detail of original windows on Concord United Methodist Church. (2018)

The southeast elevation features five evenly spaced windows (Photograph 6). Prior to the ca. 1959 addition, the northwest elevation was identical to the southeast elevation, featuring five evenly spaced windows. Today, the northwest elevation features only four evenly spaced windows (Photograph 7). When the educational building was constructed ca. 1959, the fifth and southernmost window opening was made smaller and replaced with a doorway that allows access between the sanctuary and the addition.



Photograph 5: Rear (southwest) elevation of Concord United Methodist Church looking north. (2018)



Photograph 6: Southeast elevation of Concord United Methodist Church looking northwest. (2018)

The interior of the sanctuary is one, single space. A center aisle spans the northern two-thirds of the room flanked on both sides by original wood pews. The southern one-third of the sanctuary features the altar, which is set into an alcove (the rear apse). A small choir section is located southeast of the altar. The sanctuary retains its original hardwood floors, shiplap ceiling and walls, and wood window surrounds which include a wood keystone. Some material alterations/additions have been made including the addition of modern ceiling fans and the partial enclosure of one window on the northwestern



Photograph 7: Northwest elevation of Concord United Methodist Church looking south. (2018)



Photograph 8: Interior view of Concord United Methodist Church looking southwest. (2018)

wall to accommodate the connecting door to the addition as noted above (Photographs 8 & 9).

The ca. 1959 educational building was constructed off the sanctuary's northeast elevation (Photograph 10). The one-story brick veneer addition is rectangular in plan, is capped by a side-gable asphalt shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves and is connected to the sanctuary by a small gabled hyphen. The hyphen features a centered door flanked on both sides by original, six-over-six, metal, double-hung windows. It is reached by a wood, ADA accessible ramp. The addition's



Photograph 9: Interior view of Concord United Methodist Church looking northeast. (2018)





Photograph 10: Ca. 1959 addition northeast elevation. (2018)

northeast elevation features three pairs of evenly spaced original, six-over-six, metal, double-hung sash windows. The addition's northwest elevation features two pairs of evenly spaced original, six-over-six, metal, double-hung sash windows (Photograph 11). A rectangular vent is centered in the gable. Two rectangular vents are located at the foundation and are vertically aligned with the windows. The southeast (rear) elevation backs up to the cemetery. Starting at the northern end and moving south, the elevation's fenestration pattern is as follows: a pair of original, six-over-six, metal, double-hung windows a multi-paneled door protected by a metal and glass storm door; a pair of original six-over-six, metal, double-hung



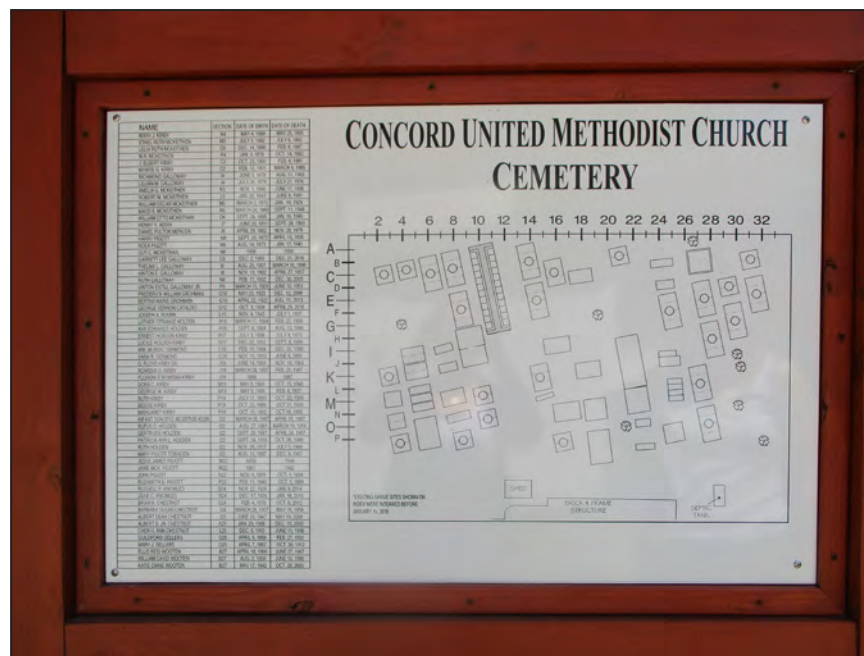
Photograph 11: Ca. 1959 addition northwest elevation. (2018)



Photograph 12: View of ca. 1959 addition's southeast (rear) elevation; looking east. (2018)

windows that are shorter than the other windows on the addition; two evenly-spaced, original six-over-six, metal, double-hung windows; and a pair of original, six-over-six, metal, double-hung windows (Photograph 12). The interior of the educational building was not accessible and was therefore not surveyed.

Directly southwest of the frame sanctuary is non-historic plywood shed capped by a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles (Photograph 3).



Photograph 13: Concord United Methodist Cemetery Map. (2018)



Photograph 14: Concord United Methodist Church Cemetery looking south. (2018)

Approximately 25 feet south of the church is an associated cemetery (Photographs 13-15). The oldest burials at the cemetery are Daniel Fulton Mercer (1852-1878) and M.R. McKeithen (1876-1882). The cemetery can be accessed via the church's parking lot.



Photograph 15: Headstone at Concord United Methodist Church Cemetery; looking east. (2018)

### *Historical Background*

Brunswick County was formed in 1764, however the boundaries have changed over time. The present boundaries are the Atlantic Ocean to the south, the Cape Fear River, Pender, and New Hanover counties to the east, the South Carolina state line to the west, and Columbus County to the northwest. Spanish and French explorers visited the area that would become Brunswick County around 1524, but never settled in the area. The first European settlement was organized by the English who founded Charles Town in 1664. Charles Town, which only lasted three years, was located on the west bank of the Cape Fear River near the mouth of Town Creek. The next well-known attempt to settle the area was in 1726 “when Maurice Moore of South Carolina planned Brunswick Town near the site of an earlier settlement. Brunswick Town grew and flourished for the next half-century, becoming one of the world’s leading ports for naval stores” (Brunswick County Historical Society 1964: 1).

Brunswick County’s eighteenth Century economy was sustained by a number of products distinct to the region. Poor soils did not allow for large-scale agriculture, but the marshy areas were good for rice and indigo production. By 1860, Brunswick County led North Carolina in rice production, harvesting 7.6 of the 8 million pounds produced that year. Rice remained an important crop through the end of the nineteenth century. In addition, European settlers relied on the dense pine forests to provide large supplies of naval stores and lumber. Naval stores included tar extracted from pine wood through burning in kilns, pine boards, and turpentine. The many creeks and rivers were used as the main source of transportation as roads were few and far between. The waterways were also used to power grist mills and saw mills. As early as 1732 planters began erecting saw mills to convert logs rafted down river from upcountry planters; this was in addition to their own stores of lumber. The lumber industry proliferated through the twentieth century, and by the 1950s, over 77% of the county was classified as commercial forest (Landmark Preservation Associates 2010: 1-7).

Today, Brunswick County has 19 municipalities including Southport (originally Smithville) founded in 1792; Shallotte, which was incorporated in 1899; and Bolivia, incorporated in 1911. In addition to these larger incorporated towns, Brunswick County features a number of small communities, including Supply. According to a report produced by Landmark Preservation Associates in 2010,

The end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth saw the proliferation of smaller communities across the County. Many of these were no more than isolated country stores and perhaps a loose cluster of dwellings that received post office designation for a fleeting period, giving them a nominal existence in directories and on maps. Others, such as Ash, Exum, Supply, and Calabash, achieved permanence as local service centers. Another form of community development resulted when large lumber companies finally penetrated the County’s interior in the early twentieth century (Landmark Preservation Associates 2010: 1-24).

One of these small communities, Supply, once played an integral part in Brunswick County’s economy. The community’s name was derived from its role as a trade and supply center. Boats coming from Lockwood Folly River stopped in Supply to pick up tar and other naval stores in exchange for groceries and other goods. Supply’s central location gave it the strength to last, while other early Brunswick County communities failed to thrive. From 1779-1808, the county seat was located near Supply, and a courthouse stood near the Lockwood Folly River bridge (Wilmington Morning Star 1998: 31).

### Religious History of Brunswick County

Religion has always played a played a vital role in the life of Brunswick County residents, and early churches often provided some of the educational function later assumed by schools. Despite this importance, no comprehensive history of religion in the County exists. Much is known about some churches, while little to nothing is known about others. As in the rest of

North Carolina, Methodist and Baptist churches have predominated in Brunswick County. In 1870, there were 22 churches located in Brunswick County: 11 Baptist, 10 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal. By 1971, Brunswick County boasted 64 churches: 11 United Methodist, 43 Southern Baptist Convention, and the remaining 10 of other denominations (Lee 1980: 209).

#### The United Methodist Church in Brunswick County

The Methodist Church has a long history in North Carolina and Brunswick County and has been one of the dominant denominations since the nineteenth century. According to Historian Lynne S. Lepley,

Methodism originated in 1738 in Oxford, England, as a reform movement led by John Wesley and other young laymen and members of the clergy of the Anglican Church, or Church of England. In time, it became the last of the major reform movements among Protestant denominations to gain a foothold in North Carolina. The earliest Methodists to visit the colony came as part of a reform movement in the Church of England rather than as representatives of a new or unfamiliar church. Perhaps the most eminent of these was George Whitefield, who in 1739 made the first of several trips to North Carolina. He was always welcomed by the people as well as by the Anglican clergy and colonial officials since he had remained a communicant of the Church of England and made no effort to establish a new denomination. It was not until 1772, when Joseph Pilmore arrived in America, that a new denomination was recognized, and not until 1773 that the first Methodist Society in the American colonies was formed (Lepley 2006).

As a result of the American Revolution, Methodism severed ties to the Anglican Church, and in 1784, the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was organized at a meeting in Baltimore. During the nineteenth century, the issue of slavery became a dividing factor for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the pro-slavery Methodist Episcopal Church, South was officially formed in 1845. Both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had a presence in North Carolina. Churches of both denominations could often be found in the same area, close to one another. This served as a reflection of the North Carolinian's mixed attitudes toward slavery (Lepley 2006). According to Lepley,

Although the national split caused by the Civil War ended in 1865, the major division in American Methodism was not healed until 1939. The Methodist Church was officially formed at the General Conference of that year in Kansas City, Mo., with the merger of the Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The United Methodist Church, the largest Methodist body in the United States, was created in 1968 through the merger of the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church (Lepley 2006).

Methodism found a good deal of success in North Carolina. A North Carolina circuit was established in 1776 and assigned three preachers to serve the state (Lepley 2006). In 1785, Methodist Bishop, Francis Asbury visited Lockwood Folly near the present-day Concord United Methodist Church. Two years later he began sending circuit riders from South Carolina once a month to preach at the Brunswick County Courthouse and the surrounding area (Koletar 2017). "During a prayer meeting in 1798, several persons were converted and were formed into a class which in time became the charter members of the first Methodist Church in the Supply area" (Koletar 2017).

The Concord United Methodist Church grew out of this 1798 charter. Prior to having a permanent location for worship, services were held at the courthouse located near the Lockwood Folly River bridge until the building was dismantled in 1808. After that time members met in a small building known as "Macedonia", which stood across the Lockwood River from the courthouse (Koletar 2017). According to a deed dated July 4, 1876, Francis Marion Galloway, deeded a plot of land to the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the Smithville Circuit (Brunswick County Register of Deeds). A small, frame church was constructed on this land later that year. The church was given the name

“Concord” which means “Peace and Harmony.” A photo from 1908 shows the original sanctuary, which means that the present sanctuary was constructed sometime after 1908 (Photograph 16; Koletar 2017). The church's pyramidal tower is similar to that on Bolivia's Bethel United Methodist Church, which was constructed in 1920, so the present Concord United Methodist Church sanctuary was likely built around the same time (ca. 1920) (Pezzoni 2010: 1).

Today, the Concord United Methodist Church continues to hold services every Sunday in the ca. 1920 sanctuary. Around 1959 a one-story addition was constructed to house religious education classes as well as other gatherings not held in the sanctuary.



Photograph 16: View of the former Concord United Methodist Church; ca.1908. (Source: Koletar 2017)

*Architectural Context*

In Brunswick County, according to a report produced by *Landmark Preservation Associates* in 2010,

Information on church architecture for the first half of the nineteenth century is sketchy, but some congregations probably met in log chapels which they eventually replaced with simple gable-fronted frame buildings. Later congregations and their builders often departed from traditional simplicity and erected churches with towers and ornamentation (Landmark Preservation Associates 2010: 1-41).

Towers are the defining feature of many of Brunswick County's historic churches. Some feature single towers centered on the façade, while other churches feature two towers one at each corner of the façade. Stained or colored glass was another characteristic element seen on many churches (Landmark Preservation Associates 2010: 1-41). Rural churches in Brunswick County and the region were often simple, frame structures. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* describes the church architecture in the following manner:

Landmarks in the rural life and landscape, country churches were built by the score throughout the region. Agricultural profits and lowered construction costs permitted old congregations to replace worn log or frame buildings and the many new congregations to erect their first churches. A few built in brick, but most devoted their hard-earned resources and often their own labors to erecting small, weatherboarded frame churches. Although some rural congregations have dispersed, many continue to flourish, often building larger, brick churches on the old site, sometimes updating old churches with brick veneer, aluminum, or vinyl, and sometimes maintain the old church as well as its traditions (Bishir and Southern 1996: 42).

The previously surveyed Bethel United Methodist Church (BW0223), constructed in 1920, reflects the regional form for churches, adopting the classic gable-front nave form with a central tower (Photograph 17). The church is located in Bolivia, Brunswick County, North Carolina, approximately 9 miles northeast of the Concord United Methodist Church. It was surveyed in 2009, but no determination of eligibility was made. The congregation was founded in 1857 and has always been located in the Bolivia area. According to the 2009 survey by architectural historian Dan Pezzoni,

The one-story frame building features a large front entry tower capped by a pyramidal roof with flared eaves, gabled ventilation dormers of attenuated Gothic character, and a modern cross finial made of copper. A gabled porch shelters the double-leaf front doors, with above it a pair of round-arch stained glass windows. Round arches are also used over the nave's front and side windows, which have textured amber glass panes. Exterior modernization is restricted mainly to vinyl siding. A lower hip-roofed rear section extends on the south side to form a long gabled wing with its own double-leaf entry and gabled porch. In 2008 a gable-front addition was made to the south end of the side wing. The addition respects the character of the earlier sections with its matching gabled entry porch and 6/6 windows (Pezzoni 2009).



Photograph 17: Bethel United Methodist Church. (2018)

Bethel United Methodist Church retains its original tower, windows, and entry porch, and material alterations are largely confined to the addition of vinyl siding. Although the church features two additions, the style and details respect those of the original sanctuary. Comparatively, the Concord United Methodist Church also reflects the simple frame form commonly used in the region at the turn of the century. However, unlike Bethel's cohesive addition, Concord's addition stands in stark contrast with the original sanctuary creating a lack in integrity of material and design.

The study listed St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church (BW0414), constructed ca. 1900-1920, is another example of the regional form popular for rural churches in area (Photograph 18). Located in Shallotte, Brunswick County, North Carolina, approximately 11 miles southwest of the Concord United Methodist Church, this gable-front frame building was one of the county's least altered historic churches as of 2009. According to the 2009 survey by architectural historian Dan Pezzoni,



Photograph 18: St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church. (2018)

The gable-front frame building has weatherboard siding and features a center entry tower capped by a pyramidal roof with flared eaves and a recent cross finial. At the base of the tower, under a gabled stoop, are double-leaf stack-panel entry doors. Some of the 6/6 windows have textured glass. To the rear is a gabled apse probably an original feature, flanked by shed-roofed additions, and adjoined by a brick flue (Pezzoni 2009).

The church sanctuary retains a high degree of architectural integrity, but as of 2018 appears to be vacant and in fair condition. Comparatively, the Concord United Methodist Church also reflects the simple frame form commonly used in the region at the turn of the century, but it lacks the material integrity that makes St. Mark significant. Furthermore, the Concord United Methodist Church features a ca. 1959 addition, while St. Mark features no additions. Unlike the small changes made to St. Mark A.M.E. Zion Church, those made on the Concord United Methodist Church impact its architectural integrity.

While the Concord United Methodist Church is characteristic of many rural churches constructed in Brunswick County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it features more material alterations and additions in comparison to other churches in the county, including those on the Study List. The multiple material alterations include the replacement of siding, doors, and roofing. The addition was constructed ca. 1959 and features a brick veneer exterior and modern metal windows and doors.



*National Register of Historic Places Evaluation*

Based on research and fieldwork completed for this report, JMT recommends the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The resource maintains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but lacks integrity of materials, workmanship and design. The building remains intact but, material alterations have been made including the replacement of siding, roof, and doors. Although the plan and massing of the main block remain intact, the large ca. 1959 brick veneer addition has further decreased the building's integrity. The cemetery is intact but lacks any unique details or design. The church's roadside setting and simple, front-gable design, while characteristic of late nineteenth and early twentieth century rural churches in Brunswick County, have been compromised by the material alterations and addition. Therefore, it does not warrant inclusion in the National Register.

Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* Religion has played a large role in the history of Brunswick County, North Carolina. Although the United Methodist Church was, and continues to be a dominant denomination in North Carolina, the Concord United Methodist Church is a small congregation and did not play a significant role in the development of the United Methodist Church in North Carolina or throughout the country. It is for this reason that the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A.

Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* Little detail was found about the people involved with the Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery beyond the names of previous pastors and the individuals buried in the cemetery. None of these individuals were found to be significant enough to warrant inclusion in the National Register. The resource is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past therefore the church is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B.

Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The architecture and design of the Concord United Methodist Church is characteristic of many rural churches in Brunswick County and the region. However, due to the church's simple unadorned form, it lacks individual distinction, especially in comparison to churches with higher levels of material and design integrity such as the Bethel United Methodist Church and the study listed St. Mark A.M.E Zion Church; also in Brunswick County. Although the church retains its original windows and belfry, material alterations made to the property, including vinyl siding, modern doors, and the large ca. 1959 brick veneer addition, have diminished its architectural integrity. As a result of the loss of integrity, the resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Concord United Methodist Church and Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.* The early twentieth century church site is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

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