

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources

August 11, 2014

MEMORANDUM

To: Megan Privett, Architectural Historian
NCDOT/PDEA/HES mnprivett@ncdot.gov

From: Renee Gledhill-Earley *RGE*
Environmental Review Coordinator

Re: Close/cul-de-sac SR 1103 (Galatia Church Road), W-5205Z, PA 14-02-0032,
Cumberland County, ER 14-1735

Thank you for your July 29, 2014, letter transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur with your finding that the **Galatia Presbyterian Church** with its cemetery and church residence (SS# not yet assigned) is **not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.**

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

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

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

**CLOSING AND CREATION OF A CUL-DE-SAC
ON SR 1103 (GALATIA CHURCH ROAD) AT SR 1102
IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

FA# HSIP-1103(28) AND WBS# 45336.1.26

Limited Services Contract No. 7000014414

by

**Alan Tabachnick
and Kerri S. Barile**

Prepared for

NCDOT Human Environment Section

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
Cultural Resource Group

July 2014



Historic Architectural Eligibility Evaluation

**Closing and Creation of a Cul-de-Sac
on SR 1103 (Galatia Church Road) at SR 1102 (Gillis Hill Road)
in Cumberland County, North Carolina**

**FA# HSIP-1103(28) AND WBS# 45336.1.26
Limited Services Contract No. 7000014414**

Prepared for

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

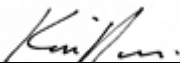
Prepared by

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Dovetail Job #14-034

July 2014



Principal Investigator
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

July 21, 2014

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 the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in preparation for the closing and creation of a cul-de-sac on SR 1103 (Galatia Church Road) at SR 1102 (Gillis Hill Road) in Cumberland County, North Carolina. The project will make use of federal funding and will require a federal permit. The North Carolina state project number is WBS# 45336.1.26, FA# HSIP-1103(28).

The scope of the current investigation included an eligibility evaluation of one property, the Galatia Presbyterian Church (8800 Galatia Church Road), which has been identified within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE)—defined as the project footprint and all areas where an alteration to an historic resource's setting and feeling could occur. The property known as the Galatia Presbyterian Church has not been previously recorded with the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

The goals of this investigation were to: first, document the architectural and landscape features of the property; second, to gather additional archival data on the property; and third, to examine the physical and historical information within the appropriate context(s) to properly evaluate the Galatia Presbyterian Church 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 May and June 2014 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 determined that the Galatia Presbyterian Church property contains a 1960 church, a 1957–1958 dwelling, and a cemetery with interments dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. This location was the site of a church as early as the 1820s, and the current church is the fourth building erected in this general area. The church is a good example of a mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival design, but has lost integrity due to a large addition to the building which was constructed in 1991. In addition, there are at least 15 other churches in Cumberland County dating from the early-nineteenth century through the early-twentieth century, and have been surveyed and evaluated, and either listed on the NRHP or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. Finally, there are a number of similar style churches in the area, including the Highland Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, built in 1961, which is a better example of the type and retains integrity.

On the whole, this property retains its rural setting, but the construction of a new addition has substantially altered the church. The property does not possess architectural or historical significance to merit inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore, Dovetail **recommends that the Galatia Presbyterian Church property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

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INTRODUCTION

This project proposes to close SR 1103 (Galatia Church Road) at SR 1102 (Gillis Hill Road) and to create a cul-de-sac. The property examined during this investigation is situated on the north side of SR 1103 (Galatia Church Road), between SR 1102 (Gillis Hill Road) to the northeast and Stoney Point Road (SR 1112) to the southwest (Figure 1–Figure 4, pp. 6–8). This resource has not been previously surveyed or evaluated for the NRHP.

Documentation and research for this project was conducted in May and June 2014 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). Following a review of HPO records, Dovetail conducted fieldwork and archival research between May 19 and May 23rd. Dovetail staff Alan Tabachnick and Dr. Kerri Barile performed the work for this project, with Dr. Barile serving as Principal Investigator. Both individuals meet or exceed the standards established for both Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

The results of the historic architectural eligibility evaluation are presented in the body of this report. This report meets the standards set forth by the 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*.

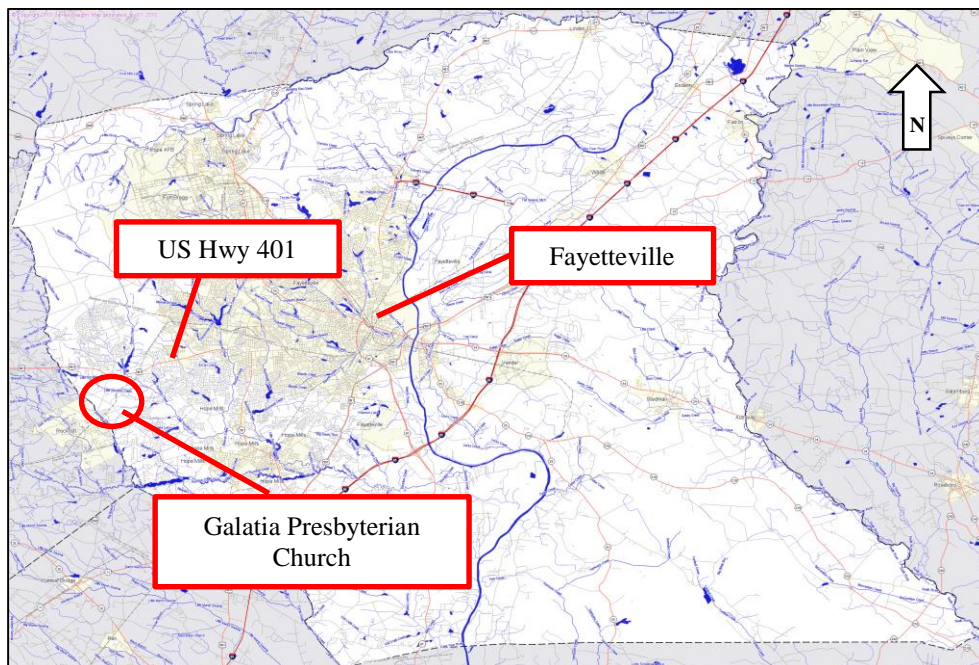


Figure 1: Map of Cumberland County, Project Vicinity Highlighted in Red (Landmark Hunter 2014). Not drawn to scale.

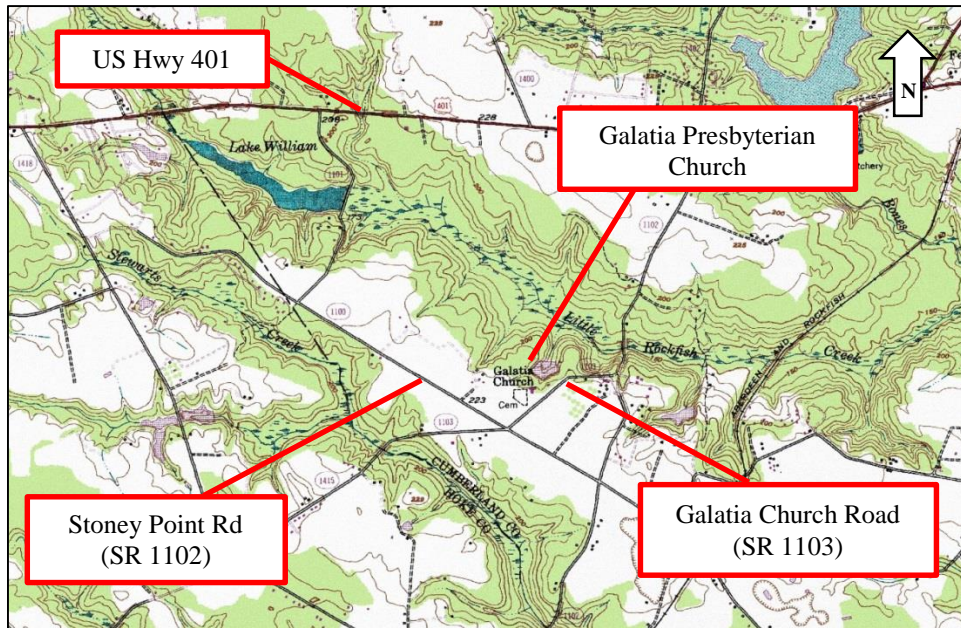


Figure 2: Location of Galatia Presbyterian Church Shown on Southwest Cumberland 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle (United States Department of Agriculture 2001).



Figure 3: Site Plan of Galatia Presbyterian Church property, including Church, Cemetery, and Residence (Cumberland County GIS Data and Map Viewer 2014). Not drawn to scale.

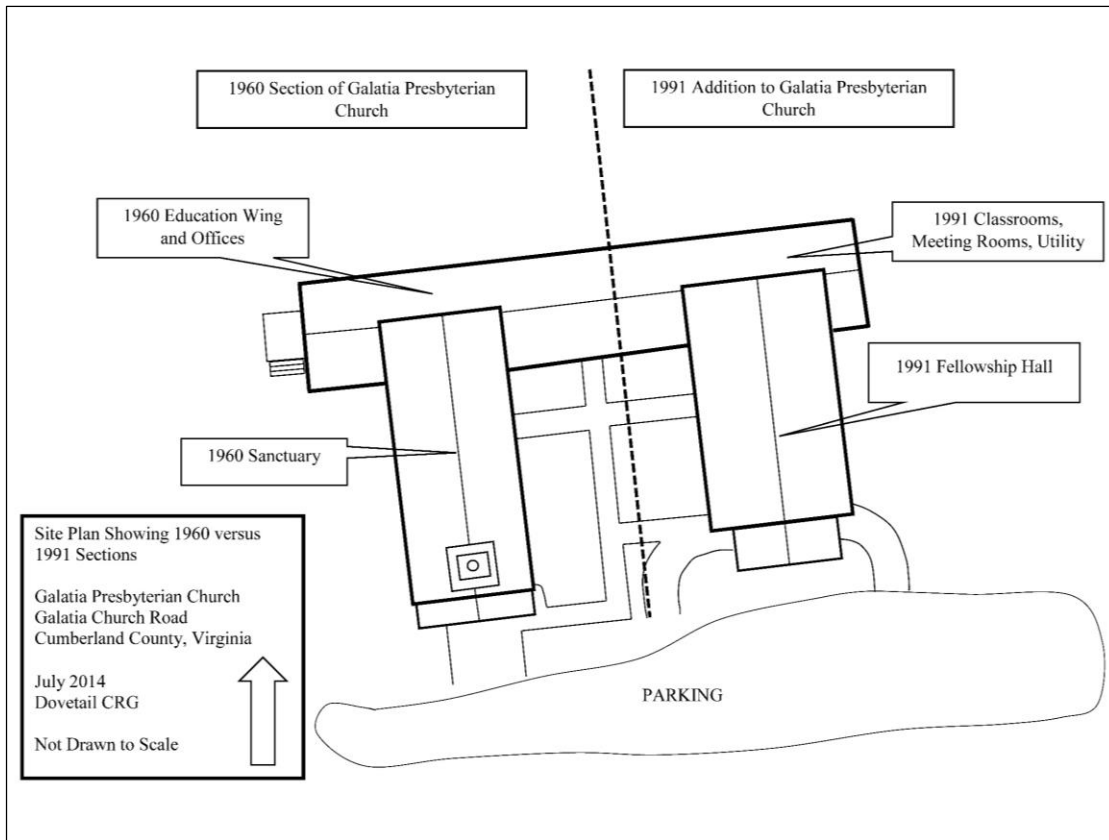


Figure 4: Site Plan of Galatia Presbyterian Church, noting 1960 section and 1991 addition. Not drawn to scale. Note the increased size and prominence of the 1991 addition as compared to the original, 1960 section of the church.

ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

Galatia Presbyterian Church

Date of Construction: 1960
Modifications: 1991

8800 Galatia Church Road
Fayetteville, North Carolina
PIN: 9486-20-0838



Architectural Description

This resource is located at the western edge of Cumberland County, approximately 0.5 miles east of the Hoke County line. Situated on the north side of Galatia Church Road (SR 1103), the 5.96-acre property consists of a church, a cemetery, and a residence (Photo 1). The property is oriented with the cemetery on the western side of the parcel, the church in the center of the parcel, and the dwelling on the eastern side of the parcel (Figure 3, p. 6). The land in front of the church is flat and sandy and partially used as a parking lot. The land immediately surrounding the church, as well as the entry courtyard, is manicured grass, shrubs, trees, and flowers. There is a driveway along the west side of the church, accessed from Galatia Church Road, leading to a parking lot behind (north of) the church.



Photo 1: View of the Galatia Presbyterian Church Property, Looking Northeast from Galatia Church Road (SR 1103). Original (1960) section on left, 1991 addition on right.

Galatia Presbyterian Church

The Wren-Gibbs style Colonial Revival Galatia Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1960, is a two-storied, gable-roofed, red-brick clad structure with a T-plan. The form is characterized as a square to rectangular plan with long interior galleries utilizing classical detailing, clear windows, and towers with spires or cupolas on the main facades. This religious architectural form was named for two of England's leading architects, Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723) and James Gibbs (1683–1774), and their designed churches first appear in North America in the early eighteenth century. However, the form became one of the most common building types for churches through the twentieth century (New York Landmarks Conservancy 1994).

A field inspection and an examination of the architectural drawings on file at Galatia Presbyterian Church revealed that the building rests on concrete footings, with a concrete block foundation and walls. The floors of the church are wood, resting on wood joist girders which are supported by brick piers. The front-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and a tri-partite tower rests at the ridge of the roof along the southern façade (Photo 2). The church tower is composed of three sections: a square brick base with plain wooden cornice; a square belfry which has fixed multi-pane windows on each elevation; and a spire, finished with a Celtic cross.



Photo 2: View of South Elevation of Original Church Section (1960), Looking North.

The southern façade includes a front-gable portico rising to the ridge of the main roof. The portico is supported by four wooden Ionic columns. The columns rest on a brick floor beneath the portico. A small lunette window is centered in the gable above the columns. There is a single centered entrance on this façade, leading into the sanctuary. This entry consists of a paneled paired wooden door set within a Colonial Revival surround and broken pediment. A datestone is set to the east of the central door which presents the dates of the current and earlier churches on this site (Photo 3). Brick quoins are set into the corners of this façade.

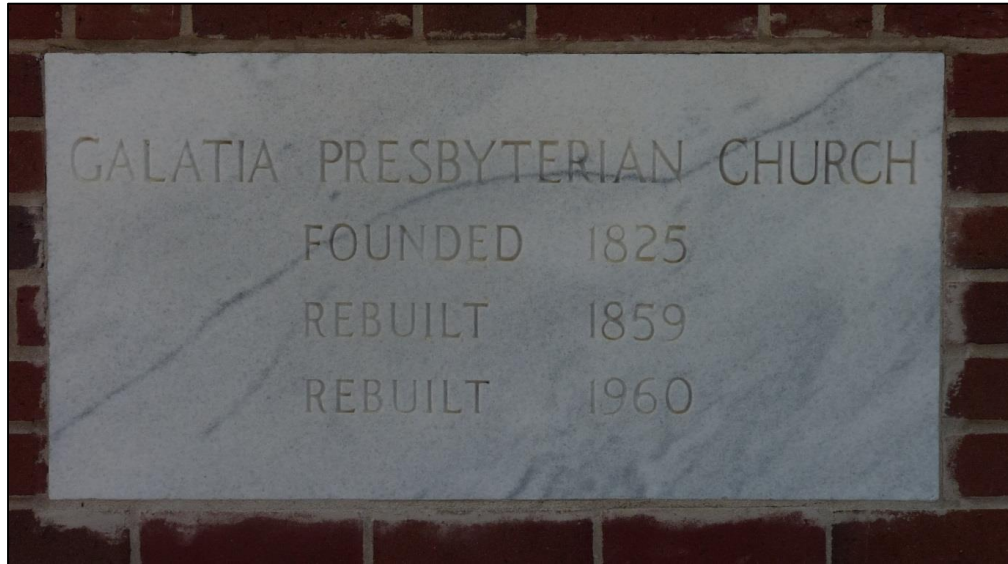


Photo 3: Datestone on the South Façade of the 1960 Church.

The western elevation is six bays long. The southernmost bay is composed of two eight-over-eight double-hung wood frame windows. The other five bays along this façade are all identical windows, each consisting of 25 over 25 double hung sash, set beneath a fixed fanlight (Photo 4, p. 12). Two of the windows on this elevation have wooden panels replacing the fanlights. The east elevation mirrors the west elevation.

The rear (northern) section of the church is more utilitarian in nature (Photo 5, p. 12). This section consists of a brick structure with an asphalt-covered gable roof running east to west, and perpendicular to the roof line of the main section of the church, creating the T-plan. The rear section is set into sloped topography, so it consists of two full stories. The upper story is visible when looking northward from the front of the property, so it appears to be only a one story building. When looking from the south (rear), the full two stories can be seen. This section includes a variety of eight-over-eight double hung windows as well as six-over-six double hung windows, all set in wooden sashes. The main entrance to the church offices and classrooms is through this section, located on the south elevation (east of the main church block). This entrance is through a tri-partite wood and glass panel door. A second entrance into this rear section is present on the west elevation, accessed from concrete steps to a paneled wooden door.



Photo 4: View of West Elevation, Looking Northeast from the Adjacent Cemetery. The sanctuary is on the right, while classrooms occupy the rear projecting wing. Both sections were built in 1960.



Photo 5: View of the Rear (North) Section of the Church, Looking Southeast.

A large addition was constructed onto the 1960 portion of the church in 1991, creating a U-shaped overall plan for the building (see Figure 4 which illustrates where the 1991 addition was connected to the 1960 section). The addition is formed of concrete and is clad in brick to

match the pattern on the original (1960) section of the church. The main portion of the addition is a two-story rectangular gable-front structure used as a Fellowship Hall. The south elevation of this addition is dominated by gable-roofed portico supported by four Ionic columns (Photo 6). The wooden columns are set on a raised brick wall, creating a partially enclosed “portecochere” where vehicles can drive right up to the entrance. There is a tri-partite centered entrance on this façade, composed of a central paneled paired doorway flanked by fixed sidelights. The doorway is set beneath a Colonial Revival broken pediment with urn detailing. A datestone is present on the south façade of this addition (Photo 7).



Photo 6: View of 1991 Addition, Looking Northeast.



Photo 7: Datestone on the South Façade of the 1991 Addition.

The west elevation of this addition is four bays long, with a door located in the third bay from the south. The three windows on this elevation are wood, multi-pane, and appear to be fixed, with a fanlight above (Photo 8). The door is paneled but has multi-pane glass panels to allow light into the building. The east elevation of this addition has four symmetrically placed windows, each identical to the windows found on the west elevation. As is found on the original section of the church, there is a two story side-gable roofed section at the northern end of the addition, extending east and west of the addition, creating the T-plan. This section is also clad in brick, and is sloped so it includes two full stories. Multiple eight-over-eight double hung windows are located across both stories of this rear section. There is a separate entrance to this section on the north elevation, from the parking lot behind the church.



Photo 8: View of Eastern Elevation of 1991 Addition, Looking West.

The interior of the 1960 portion of the Galatia Presbyterian Church can be broken down into two primary sections. The main block of the building includes the entry foyer, sanctuary, and chancel. The rear section (north side) is composed of classrooms, offices, meeting rooms, and utility rooms. The interior of the sanctuary (nave) is oriented with the altar (chancel) located at the northern end of the space (Photo 9, p. 15), and an entry foyer with second floor gallery at the southern end of the space. The entry foyer has a modern stone floor with a sitting room to the west and a coat closet to the west. The interior of the sanctuary is divided by a center aisle flanked by two sets of wooden benches (Photo 10, p. 15). Side aisles are also present along the east and west sides of the sanctuary, and lead to the chancel (Photo 11, p. 16).



Photo 9: Interior View of the Sanctuary, Looking North Toward the Chancel.



Photo 10: View of the Sanctuary, Looking South Toward the Entrance.



Photo 11: View of the Chancel, Looking North.

The rear section of the 1960 portion of the church includes the church offices, classrooms, meeting rooms, storage rooms, utility rooms, and restrooms (White Pers. Comm. 2014). One of the rooms has been set aside as a Heritage Room, where all of the historical records of the church, as well as exhibits, are kept (Parker Pers. Comm. 2014). Alterations to the interior include removal of the original kitchen, upgrading of the restrooms, and the renovation of the ground floor due to mold issues (renovation currently underway).

The interior spaces of the 1991 addition can also be divided up into two primary sections. The main block of that addition includes a large open Fellowship Hall which houses functions for the church. A recessed stage is located at the northern end of this space. The rear section (north side) is composed of additional classrooms, meeting rooms, utility rooms, and a large modern kitchen.

Galatia Church Cemetery

The Galatia Presbyterian Church cemetery consists of three sections. Sections A and B are located on the same tax parcel (9486-20-0838) as the church and residence (Photo 12, p.17; Figure 5–Figure 6, pp. 18–19). Section C of the cemetery is located approximately 0.11 miles east of the tax parcel, on tax parcel 9486-02-5503 which is owned by Malcolm D Gillis and

Judy Gillis McKethan. Although Section C is on a different parcel, it was used by the Church from the nineteenth century at least through the 1960s.

Sections A and B of the Galatia Presbyterian Church cemetery are located to the immediate west of the church, and are separated from each other by a dirt lane. Section A is located toward Galatia Church Road (SR 1103), while Section B is located north of Section A. The burials in Sections A and B are aligned east to west with the headstones facing east. The cemeteries are linear and are arranged by family plots. Section A appears to have more recent burials, dating from the early-twentieth century through to the present (Photo 13, p. 19). Section B has burials dating from the first half of the nineteenth century through the present (Photo 14, p. 20). There are a variety of headstone designs throughout both sections of the cemetery, and the materials vary from marble, to granite, and there are a number of unidentified burials with plain wooden markers.



Photo 12: View of Galatia Presbyterian Church, Looking East from the Cemetery, Section B.

Section C was historically used by the Galatia Presbyterian Church, located approximately 0.11 miles to the east of the church property (see Figure 6, p. 19). This cemetery is accessed by an unmarked dirt road off of Galatia Church Road (SR 1103). This cemetery is located in a heavily wooded and overgrown area, set back from Galatia Church Road, behind a modern home (Photo 15, p. 20). An informal walkover with a local resident located likely over 100

burials, including locally well-known family names such as McNeill, Shaw, Gillis, Graham, McCall, and Ray among others (Photo 16–Photo 17, p. 21).



Figure 5: 2013 Satellite Image Galatia Presbyterian Church Cemetery Sections A and B (Cumberland County GIS Data and Map Viewer 2014).

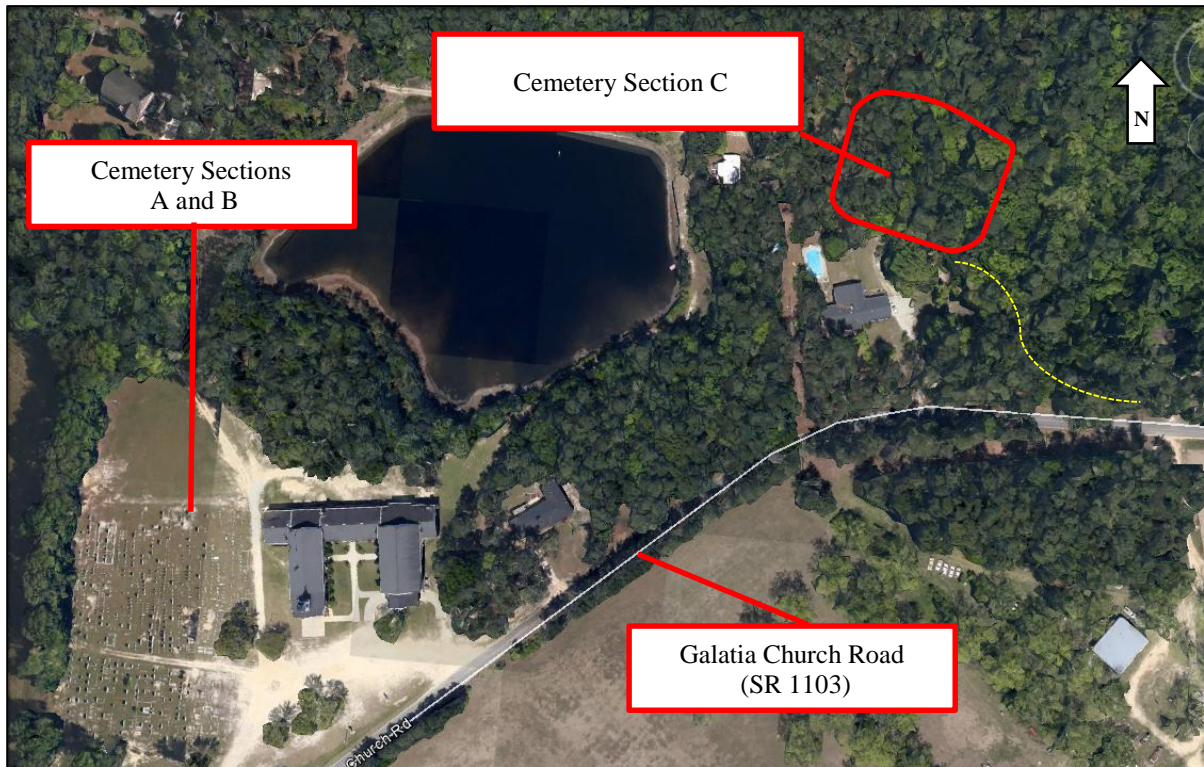


Figure 6: Approximate Location of Cemetery Section C, used by the Galatia Presbyterian Church. Field view in Section C identified burials visible dating from mid-nineteenth century through the 1960s (Google 2014).



Photo 13: View of Section A of Galatia Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Looking Southwest.

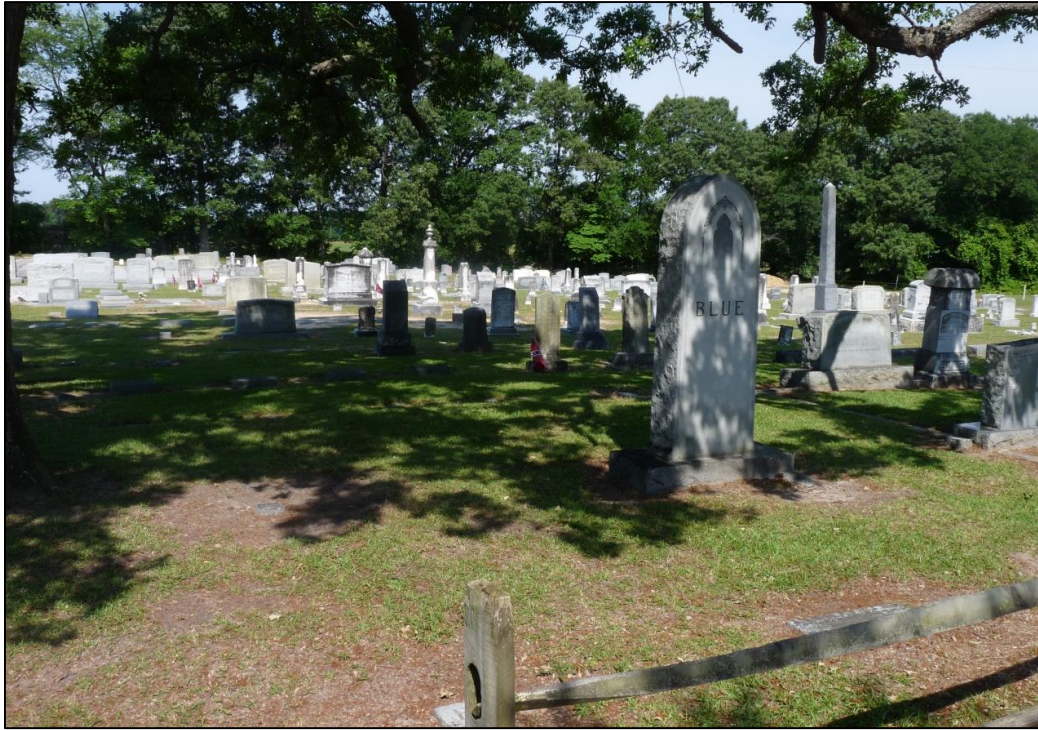


Photo 14: View of Section B of Galatia Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Looking West.



Photo 15: General Overview of Section C, Used by the Galatia Presbyterian Church.



Photo 16: View of Headstone of Reverend Anderson McNeill (1829–1913) in Section C.



Photo 17: View of Headstone of George Gillis, Reported to be a Slave with the Gillis Family, Buried in Section C.

Galatia Church Residence

There is a one-story, five-bay residence also located on the Galatia Presbyterian Church property, east of the church itself (Photo 18). It should be noted that although the building is on the same parcel as the church (9486-20-0838), it has a separate street address (8750 Galatia Church Road). The brick Ranch style house is set low to the ground, with overhanging eaves, a long narrow plan, and minimal decoration. The foundation is composed of concrete block, and the structural system is formed of wood frame. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There is a central brick chimney rising through the ridge of the roof. The residence was constructed between 1957 and 1958 (Parker 2000).

The main façade, facing south on Galatia Church Road (SR 1103), includes a partially enclosed carport on the west and an offset central entry with a single wood door. Windows on this façade include three two-over-two double hung sash as well as a single tri-partite window (also with two-over-two, double hung, sash). All of the windows are flanked by louvered blue shutters.

The house rests on a sloping terrain, which dips toward the rear (north side) of the building (Photo 19, p. 23). Because of this, there is a two story section to the Ranch house, with what appears to be a basement set beneath the eastern side of the dwelling. A wooden porch constructed of pressure treated lumber has been constructed on the rear (northern) elevation, likely within the past 20 years.



Photo 18: View of Residence on the Galatia Presbyterian Church Property, Looking North.



Photo 19: Northeast Oblique View of Residence. Note wooden deck and partially enclosed carport.

History

Local tax records indicate that the Galatia Presbyterian Church is located on a parcel containing 5.96 acres (Figure 7, p. 24) (Parcel ID 9486-20-0838; Plat Book & Page 0045-17; Map & Sheet 9486-17). The current owner of this property is identified as the Galatia Presbyterian Church, Inc. The property shown on Figure 7 includes the church, the cemetery Sections A and B, and the residence. The property within which Section C of the Galatia Presbyterian Church Cemetery is located is on parcel 9486-02-5503 and is owned by Malcolm D Gillis and Judy Gillis McKethan. Although that cemetery is small, it is located on a large parcel of land, over 443 acres.

Extensive background research into histories and records at the Cumberland County Public Library, Local and State History Department, failed to uncover any detailed information on the Galatia Presbyterian Church, other than twentieth century newspaper articles. Additional research at the State Archives of North Carolina in Raleigh also yielded very little data on this church. The most useful information was provided by Galatia Presbyterian Church itself, which has a Heritage room containing historical materials. In addition, the church has published two histories which help to present a full picture of the church (Galatia Presbyterian Church 1966; Parker 2000).

The Galatia Presbyterian Church was likely an organized but unsanctioned religious community dating back to the eighteenth century, tied to the immigration of numerous Scottish Highlanders into North Carolina beginning in 1747 in the Cape Fear River valley (Parker

2000). Detailed records are scarce, but families such as the Carmichaels, Stewarts, McCalls, McInnis', Blacks, Calhouns, McIntires, McLaurins, McDonalds and McCallums were noted as emigrant families arriving in North Carolina in 1775. Many of these families later on were part of the Galatia Presbyterian Church. The current church on this site is the fourth place of worship in this general location. The first Galatia Church was an outdoor shelter less than 1 mile from the current church property. This early church was referred to as the "Brush Arbor", and was a "covered stage about four to five feet off the ground and contained enough room for the preacher and his podium, the elders or the musicians. The congregation sat in chairs or on quilts on the ground in front of the shelter" (Parker 2000). This was known as the Carmichael Shelter and it is likely that services were held here as early as the 1790s. At that time the services were conducted in English and in Gaelic.

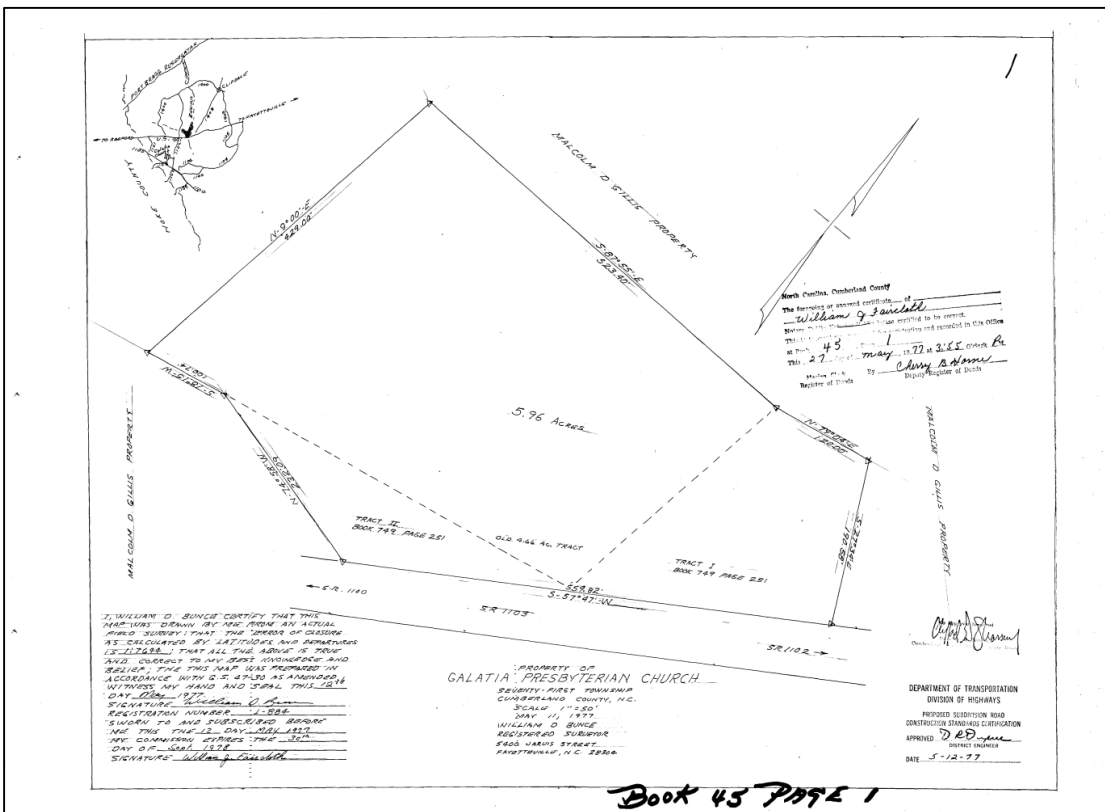


Figure 7: Image of 1977 “Galatia Presbyterian Church Property (Cumberland County Deed Book 45, Page 1). The full property is visible at 5.96 acres, divided into three tracts. Tract I appears to be the land upon which the dwelling is located; Tract II appears to be open land adjacent to Galatia Church Road (SR 1103); and the largest tract holds the church and cemetery.

The second, more formal, Galatia Presbyterian Church building was built between 1828 and 1830, led by David Gillis, a War of 1812 veteran and community leader. After the war, Gillis returned to the Galatia area and opened a lumber mill. Sources note that it was his idea to establish the church, and his mill provided the lumber for its construction. This church was

built approximately 200 yards from the current location. The early church had “a unique design, the building was quartered with a center aisle connecting the pulpit to the rear where a gallery was reserved for colored [sic] people. The gallery had outside steps. There were two doors, one on each side and they were connected by an isle [sic] that ran from one side to the other” (Parker 2000). This church grew in local importance and services were well-attended through the 1850s. The ties to a strong Scottish heritage remained as services were still given in Gaelic and English.

The third Galatia Presbyterian Church was constructed on the current site between 1859 and 1860 (Figure 8). Peter Monroe was the contractor, and the church was constructed by Monroe, his brother Dougald, Daniel Graham, and local African American workers. This two-story frame church had a rectangular sanctuary, and was three bays wide and four bays deep, with its gable front façade facing south. The windows were eight-over-eight, double hung. Two single doors provided access into the sanctuary on the façade. The building rested upon a raised brick foundation and there was a small tower, offset, at the southeast corner of the roof. In 1923, two small buildings were added to the Galatia Presbyterian Church. The Galatia Chapel was a small frame structure, located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the current church, and the Raymond Chapel was located approximately 3.5 miles north of the church. These two small buildings were used for Sunday School, but were purchased and added to Galatia Presbyterian Church, onto the east elevation, to be used as Sunday school rooms for the church. By the early 1940s, membership in the church had risen to 337 members (Galatia Presbyterian Church 1966:23).



Figure 8: View of Third Galatia Presbyterian Church (Built 1859–60).
This church was destroyed by fire in 1959.

Between 1957 and 1958, the church built the adjacent Ranch house to serve as a new manse, on land donated by the Gillis family. “The carport and the landscaping made the new manse a ‘showplace’ in the community and one the church family was proud to call the preacher’s house” (Parker 2000). The Gillis family remains prominent landowners in the community today.

On December 13, 1959, the Galatia Presbyterian Church burned to the ground in a massive fire, and planning for the current church was quickly undertaken. A planning committee was established, and various types of new churches were visited. In addition, materials recommended by the Department of Church Architecture of the Board of Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church of the United States were reviewed by the committee. Finally, the committee discussed ideas and plans with architect James R. Pittman, from Fayetteville, North Carolina (No additional information could be found on this architect). The building was completed in 1960 and included the sanctuary, 16 classrooms, pastor’s study, choir room, a kitchen, restrooms, storage and utility rooms, as well as central air conditioning and heat (Figure 9).

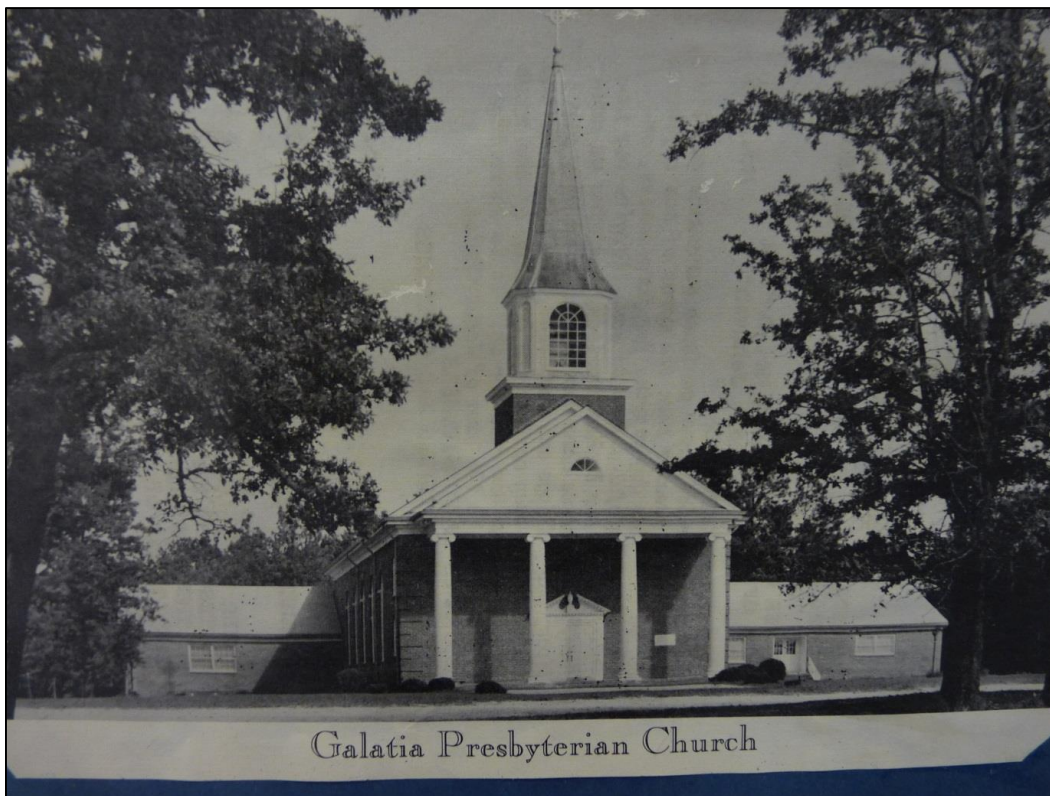


Figure 9: View of 1960 Galatia Presbyterian Church, Prior to Large Addition Constructed on the East.

An examination of the plans prepared for the 1960 church did reveal that an eastern wing containing a social hall was anticipated, however that element of the building was not implemented for more than three decades (Figure 10–Figure 11, p. 27).

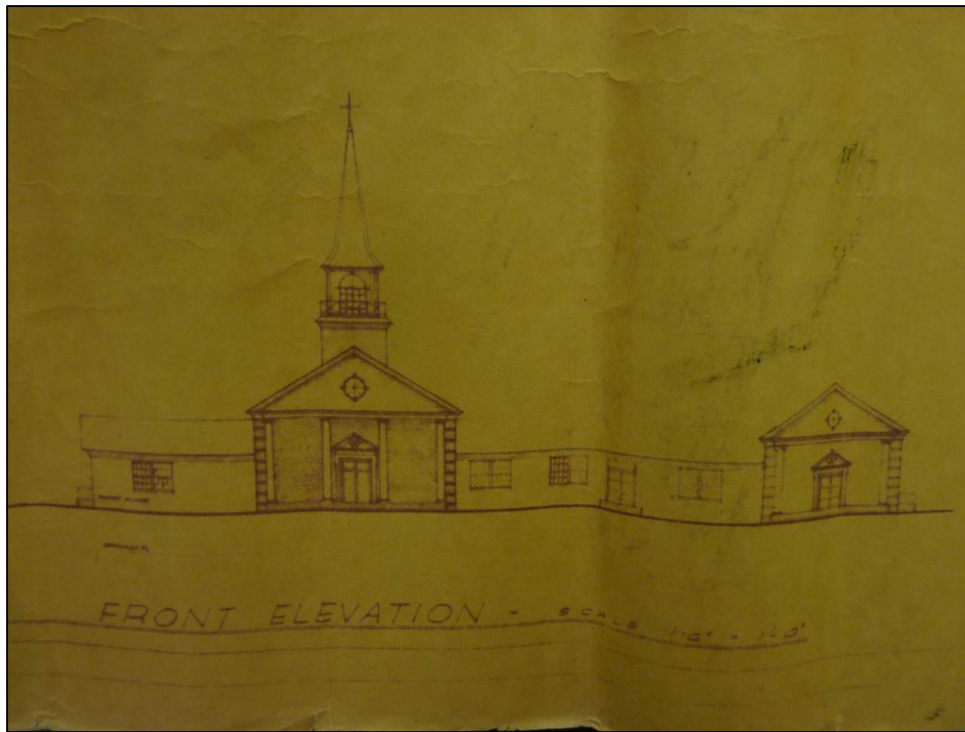


Figure 10: Front Elevation of Plan for Galatia Presbyterian Church, 1960. On file at Galatia Presbyterian Church.

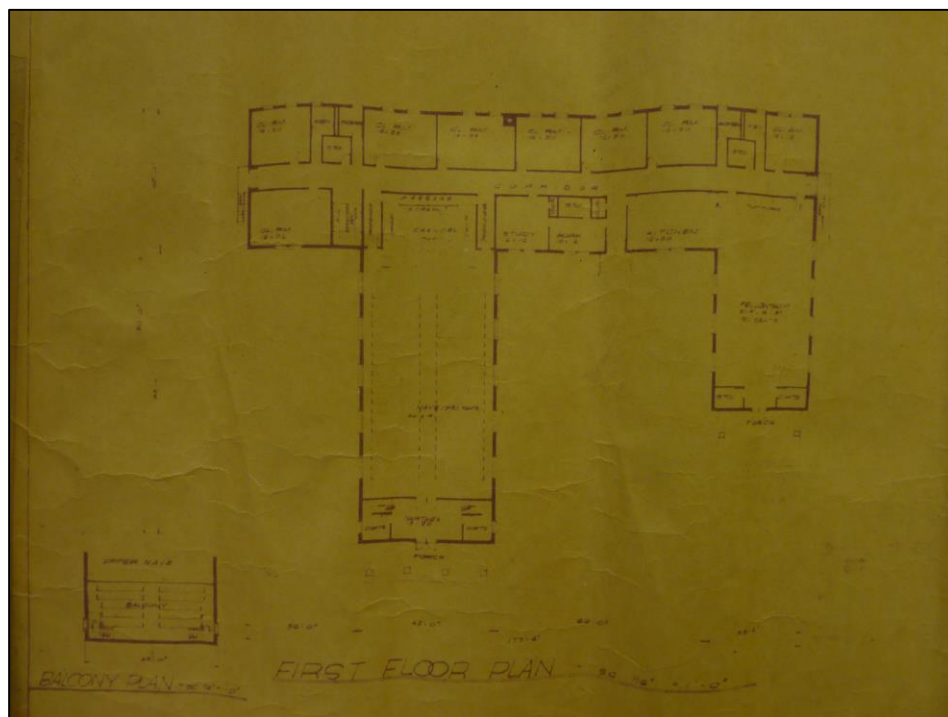


Figure 11: First Floor Plan for Galatia Presbyterian Church, 1960. On file at Galatia Presbyterian Church.

In 1991 the church expanded with a large addition on the east, doubling the overall size of the facility, but still following the intent of the 1960 plans. This section of the building includes the large fellowship hall, as well as additional classrooms and an expanded kitchen area (Figure 12). A comparison between the plans developed in 1960 and those executed in 1991 reveal that the addition constructed was much larger than that planned for in 1960.

Currently the Galatia Presbyterian Church offers a wide array of religious and community services consistent with its mission since the late eighteenth century (Shuford Pers. Comm. 2014).



Figure 12: Undated photograph (post-1991) Showing the New Eastern Addition to the Galatia Presbyterian Church. Half of the central wing, as well as the entire eastern Fellowship Hall, were added to the original (1960) building to the left of the photograph.

NRHP Evaluation

The Galatia Presbyterian Church property consists of the church itself, a residence east of the church, and two sections of the cemetery west of the church. A third section of the cemetery used by the church is located on a separate parcel, under separate ownership, approximately 0.11 miles from the church parcel. The residence and the cemeteries were evaluated as elements of the Galatia Presbyterian Church property and were not evaluated as individual resources (it should be noted that neither the cemeteries nor the residence would be considered potentially eligible as they do not meet any of the NRHP criterion individually).

According to the National Park Service (NPS), for a resource to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A it must have an important association with a significant event or historic trend and “a property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events:[...]

a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history [or] a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation” (NPS 2014). Furthermore, “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property’s specific association must be considered important as well” (NPS 2014). Galatia Presbyterian Church was one of a number of important locations where church services were held across Cumberland County, and one of many Presbyterian Churches that operated from the late-eighteenth century onward. The church is not specifically tied to a specific event, nor to a significant pattern of events. Finally, the current church was constructed in 1960, well after the major important early period of the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in Cumberland County (late-eighteenth century) and the church’s growth through the nineteenth century. For these reasons, the Galatia Presbyterian Church property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2014). Galatia Presbyterian Church is not associated with the lives of important individuals whose specific contributions to history can be clearly identified, documented, and tied to this property. For this reason, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Galatia Presbyterian Church is an altered example of a mid-twentieth century Wren-Gibbs Colonial Revival brick church. Galatia Presbyterian Church has not been previously surveyed. In order to place the church into an appropriate comparative context, background research into twentieth century churches was undertaken. Documentation at the HPO revealed that there are 10 previously surveyed and documented twentieth century churches in Cumberland County (Table 1). The architectural styles present in these churches represent many of the trends and styles found during the twentieth century, including Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Modernist, as well as traditional “Wren-Gibbs” style churches that became common in the United States starting in the mid-eighteenth century (New York Landmarks Conservancy 1994).

Table 1: Previously Surveyed Twentieth Century Churches in Cumberland County, North Carolina.

Site Name	Status	Site ID	Description	Year Listed
First Presbyterian Church	NR	CD0004	1816; 1832; 1922 brick church; A.J. Davis, Hobart Upjohn	1976
Hay Street United Methodist Church	NR	CD0180	1908 Gothic Revival brick church	1983
Saint Patrick's Catholic Church	SL	CD0464	1936 Gothic Revival	2001
Saint Ann's Catholic Church	SL	CD0518	1940	2001

Site Name	Status	Site ID	Description	Year Listed
First Baptist Church	NR	CD0177	1906-10 Romanesque Revival brick church	1983
MacPherson Presbyterian Church	SL	CD0692	1867; Education wing late 1940s; 1960 addition; 1982 Sanctuary enlarged	1981
St. Matthew's United Methodist Church	SO	CD1062	1961; 1968 one-story front gable Misc. Modernist church	NA
Mt. Gilead Church	SO	CD1064	1967 one-story front gable Misc.[sic] Modernist church	NA
St. Joseph's Episcopal Church	NR	CD0017	1896, 1916 Shingle style/Gothic Revival church	1982
Palestine Church & Cemetery	SO	CD-----	c. 1916 19 th -20 th c. trad/vern church	NA

Status Key: NR= NRHP Listed; SL= State Listed; SO= Surveyed Only

Galatia Presbyterian Church was designed in that “Wren-Gibbs” style, but adapted to a twentieth century context, with integrated classrooms, offices, kitchen, storage, and modern utilities. Galatia is a late example of that traditional design pattern, designed in 1960 and constructed that same year. Other churches designed and constructed in the 1960s in Fayetteville moved toward more Modernist designs. In order to better understand the 1960s era architectural context of Galatia, local surveys and survey reports were also reviewed.

A county-wide comprehensive survey was undertaken of Cumberland in the 1970s (Haley and Hatley 1970), but little data was included in that study on mid- to later-twentieth century resources. Additional efforts were made to add to the survey work and update it, and a 1980 Fayetteville Inventory and National Register Historic District document was prepared, followed by a 1982 Multiple Resource Nomination (Jasperse 1980, 1982). None of these documents included any information on the Galatia Presbyterian Church property or nearby resources.

In 2001, a report was prepared entitled “Fayetteville Municipal Survey of Buildings, Sites, and Structures” (Michael 2001). This survey and report documented resources up to and including 1951. The report did include an overview of the historical development of religious activity in Fayetteville, and a brief context of the growth of Fayetteville from 1951 to the present. However, there is no discussion of built resources or their potential significance after 1951.

The Fayetteville Modern Architecture Survey (Mdm Historical Consultants, Inc. 2009) was also reviewed. This survey report documented 70 mid- to late-twentieth century residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, but all were designed in the Modernist style. The report prepared a context discussing the Modernist architectural context of religious facilities in Fayetteville, and focuses on a number of churches including the 1961 St. Matthew’s United Methodist Church (CD 1062) on Hope Mills Road and the 1967 Mt. Gilead Church (CD 1064)

on Cliffdale Road. Neither of these buildings hearken back to the traditional Colonial Revival form used at Galatia, but instead are good examples of the flexibility of Modernist design.

Additional research was undertaken to try to find other examples of similar Colonial Revival churches dating to the 1960s in the Fayetteville area, to provide additional context. The Highland Presbyterian Church (111 Highland Avenue) is a good example of the form, and was built in 1961. This building is a similar “Wren-Gibbs” design with a porticoed front and columns, large rectangular sanctuary, balcony, and a towering dramatic tiered steeple. This is a more “high-style” design than that found at Galatia, but does provide comparative context and is an excellent example of the form in Fayetteville (Photo 20).

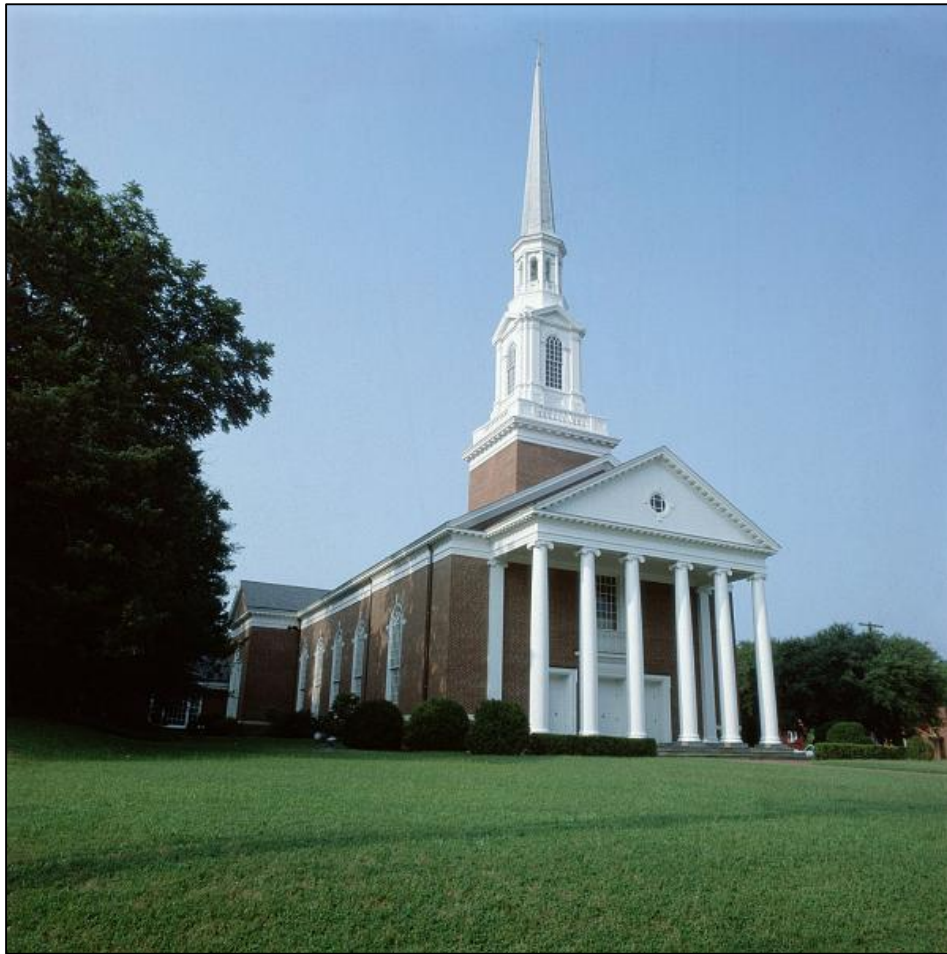


Photo 20: View of Highland Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville.

Another example is the Snyder Memorial Baptist Church, located at 701 Westmont Drive in Fayetteville (Photo 21, p. 32). This brick church was constructed in 1958, and is illustrative of the style with a dominant Ionic columned portico, stepped tower, and a series of tall narrow multi-paned windows allowing light to flood the sanctuary. This building is an excellent example of the Wren-Gibbs style executed in the mid-twentieth century.



Photo 21: View of the main elevation of the Snyder Memorial Baptist Church in Fayetteville.

There are many other examples of twentieth century Wren-Gibbs style churches in and surrounding Fayetteville, including Cumberland Baptist Church (Fayetteville), Elizabeth Missionary Baptist Church (Roseboro), Immanuel Baptist Church (Fayetteville), Lebanon Baptist Church (Eastover), Massey Hill Baptist Church (Fayetteville), Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (Fayetteville), Salemburg Baptist Church (Salemburg), Spring Lake First Baptist Church (Spring Lake), and the Village Baptist Church (Fayetteville). All of these churches were constructed during the twentieth century and all are representative of the style.

Galatia Presbyterian Church is a good example of Colonial Revival design, but its integrity has been impacted by the construction of a new, modern wing in 1991. The construction of this new section has roughly doubled the size of the building from when it was originally built in 1960. In addition, the building as constructed had a T-Plan, with the visual emphasis on the main sanctuary building, and the smaller support wings set back at the rear of the main block. The construction of the addition has now changed the appearance of the complex, as well as

the overall plan to a U-shape. Although an addition appears to have been part of the original design, as it shows up on the draft plans, it was not built until 1991 and its size is substantially larger than what was originally designed. As a result of this modern addition, the resource integrity of design, materials and feeling has been impacted. For these reasons, Dovetail recommends that Galatia Presbyterian Church property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

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. The Galatia Presbyterian Church property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, or significant patterns of history in the area. The associated cemeteries contain burials from a number of families of local importance, and the headstones illustrate a variety of design types and materials. Slaves and household servants are also buried in these cemeteries (Gillis Pers Com. 2014). It does not appear that the cemeteries include “graves of persons of transcendent importance, [or would be significant in terms of] age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events” (NPS 2014). Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

Integrity Analysis

Integrity is defined as a resource’s ability to convey its significance. There are seven aspects of integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. In order to be “listed in the National Register of Historic Places [or be determined eligible for listing], a property must not only be shown to be significant under National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity... To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects” (NPS 2014).

Galatia Presbyterian Church played, and continues to play, an important role in the religious and social fabric of this community. However, the church’s integrity has been substantially impacted through improvements during the late twentieth century, particularly with the construction of the 1991 addition (Table 2, p. 34). Although there have been improvements to the interior of the building over the past 54 years (new library (1967), nursery added (1971), renovations to church basement (1990s), chancel reconstruction (1997), for example (Parker 2000)), the construction of the addition has had the largest impact on the resource’s integrity. An examination of the original 1960 plans (which illustrated an eastern section for the complex) compared to what was actually constructed in 1991, shows that the Fellowship Hall as built was much larger and much more prominent a feature on the site than what was intended by the architect (see Figure 10–Figure 11, p. 27; Figure 13–Figure 15, pp. 35–36; Photo 22, p. 36). The elevation shows a much smaller building than what was constructed, with the design intent of clearly emphasizing the main building and sanctuary. This was also supported by the intent to have a reduced portico with only two end columns, deemphasizing the import of this section. The plan view as well illustrates how secondary this section was intended to be. It was intended to be approximately half the size of the larger sanctuary to the west, and to be set back on the site to further reduce its visual impact and relationship to the original church.

Table 2: Integrity Analysis.

	Location: Place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred	Design: Combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property	Setting: Physical environment of a historic property	Materials: Physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property	Workmanship: Physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory	Feeling: Property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time	Association: Direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.
Galatia Presbyterian Church Property	Retains integrity of location.	Does not retain integrity of design	Retains integrity of setting	Does not retain integrity of materials. 1991 addition is "a recent structure fabricated to look historic" (NPS 1997:45) and would not be eligible.	Retains integrity of workmanship.	Does not retain integrity of feeling. Large addition has changed the massing and relationships of the built environment of the church.	Retains integrity of association
Integrity Finding	Due to the impact of the construction of the 1991 addition to the Galatia Presbyterian Church property, it has lost integrity of Design, Materials, and Feeling.						

As can be seen from the previous analysis, as constructed, the 1991 addition parallels the original 1960 church in terms of size and scale, and substantially changes the visual quality of the resource. Although the addition was constructed of brick and the appearance and fenestration is complementary to the original section, the scale and prominence detract from the primary section and change the intended relationship between the primary sanctuary and the secondary Fellowship Hall. Due to the impact of the construction of the 1991 addition to the Galatia Presbyterian Church property, as well as a number of interior alterations over the past 54 years (renovation of chancel, construction of new kitchen, upgrades to classrooms, renovation of ground floor of rear wing), the resource has lost integrity of Design, Materials, and Feeling (Table 2).

In sum, the Galatia Presbyterian Church has lost integrity and is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–D as an individual resource.**

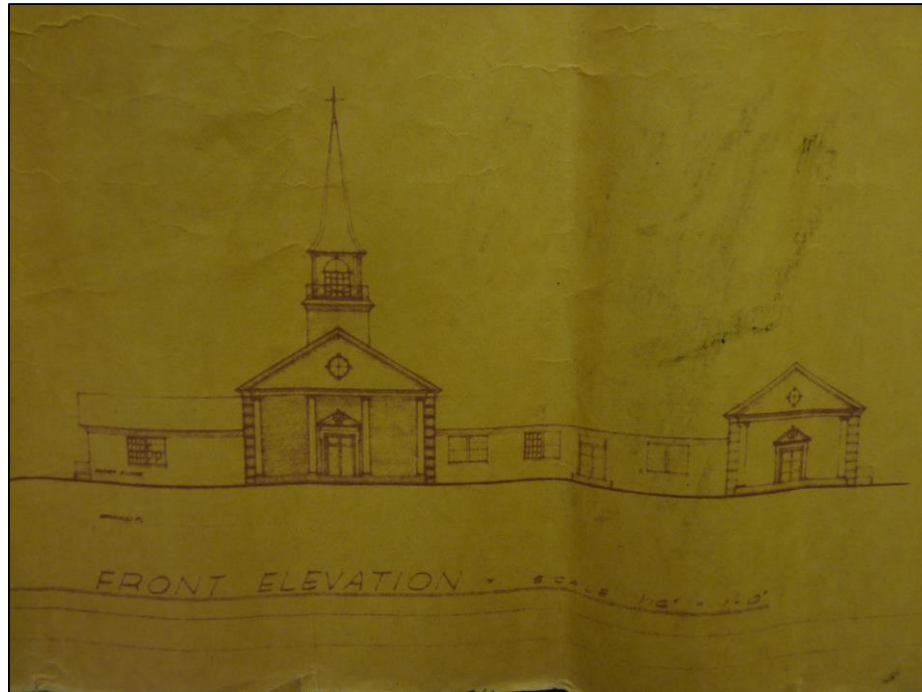


Figure 13: 1960 Front Elevation Drawing of Galatia Presbyterian Church, as planned by architect James R. Pittman.



Figure 14: Galatia Presbyterian Church 1960 rendering by James R. Pittman. Note diminished size of eastern section and prominence of main sanctuary.

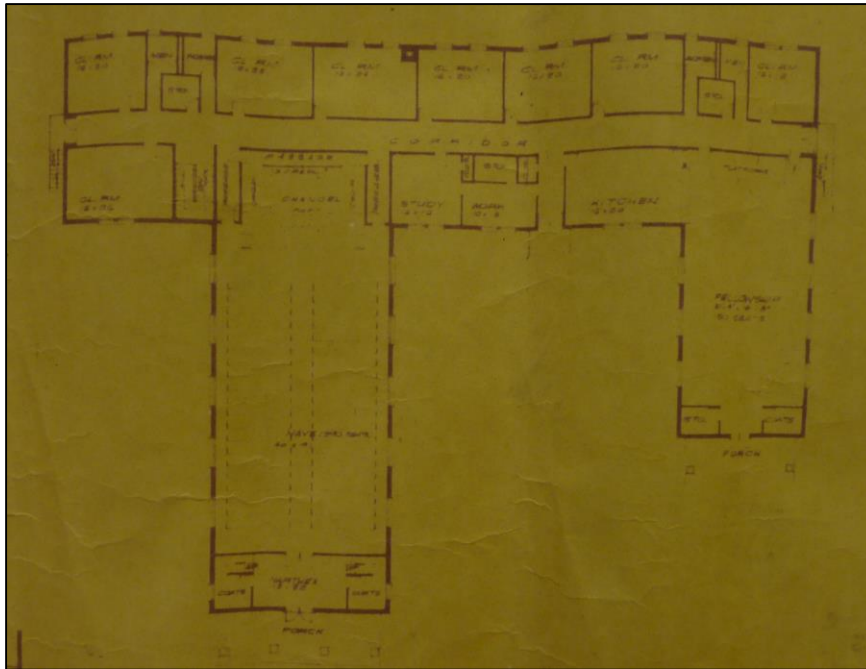


Figure 15: 1960 Plan of Galatia Presbyterian Church Enlarged. Note that the eastern addition is much smaller in scale than the main block of the church, and was to be set back significantly from the primary block.



Photo 22: Current view of Galatia Presbyterian Church, including 1991 addition on right. Note prominence of the addition in comparison to the main sanctuary.

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