



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

August 22, 2019

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-5850, Widen SR 107 from North of Glendale Drive to South of Elmsley Drive, PA 18-01-0024, Guilford County, ER 19-2355

Thank you for your July 29, 2019, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School (GF 1181) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited in the report.

This report was well-researched and a pleasure to read. However, there seems to be some confusion about the TIP number. Your transmittal letter and the compact disc with the supporting materials is labelled U-5850, but the body of the report starting with the signature page is labelled U-5892. Please determine the correct TIP number and provide the properly labelled report or letter and CD. We will need this to ensure that the records for the project are correct.

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: 07/30/2019
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

July 29, 2019

ER 19-2355

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Department of Natural & Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Due -- 8/21/19

Dear Renee:

H- *08/22/19*

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-5850—Widen SR 1007 (Randleman Rd) from North of Glendale Drive to South of Elmsley Drive in Guilford County PA# 18-01-0024, WBS# 50230.1.1

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen Randleman Road in Greensboro. NCDOT contracted New South to propose a National Register boundary for previously determined eligible Goshen School (GF1181).

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 sleap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PDEA-HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION
MAIL SERVICE CENTER 1598
RALEIGH NC, 27699-1598

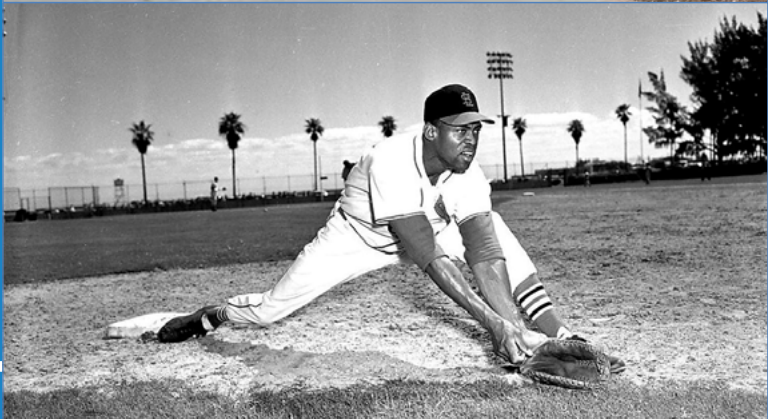
Telephone: (919) 707-6000
Fax: (919) 212-5785
Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location:
1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610

Historic Resource Survey Report: Widen SR 1007 (Randleman Road) from North of Glendale Drive to South of Elmsley Drive in Guilford County, North Carolina

T.I.P. No. U-5850
WBS No. 50230.1.1
PA No. 18-01-0024



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Historic Resource Survey Report: Widen SR 1007 (Randleman Road) from North of Glendale Drive to South of Elmsley Drive in Guilford County, North Carolina

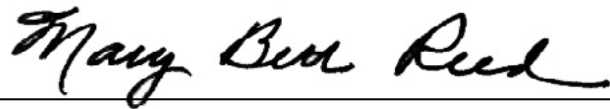
TIP# U-5892
WBS# 50239.1.1
P.A.# 18-01-0024

Report submitted to:

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

Mary Pope Furr – NCDOT Architectural Historian

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



Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Robbie D. Jones – Senior Historian and Author

July10, 2019 – Draft Report
New South Associates Technical Report 2829

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1.0. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen SR 1007 (Randleman Road) in Greensboro, Guilford County, from north of Glendale Drive to south of Elmsley Drive (TIP# U-5850, WSB# 50239.1.1). The project area is located approximately 4.75-miles south of downtown Greensboro. 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 the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as the project site, adjacent parcels, and any properties within the project’s viewshed that may be impacted by the undertaking, 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.

In January 2019, the NCDOT subcontracted with New South Associates, Inc. (New South) to undertake the evaluation of this resource. In February 2019, New South surveyed and documented the resource that NCDOT had identified for intensive study and a NRHP eligibility evaluation. As a result of this study and additional historic research, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South recommends that the New Goshen Methodist Church and Rosenwald School (GF1181) is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Table 1. Surveyed Properties

Survey Site #	Resource Name/Address	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
GF1181	New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School, 3300 Randleman Road, Greensboro	Eligible under Criteria A, B, C, and Criteria Consideration A

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2.0. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen SR-1007 (Randleman Road) in Greensboro, Guilford County, from north of Glendale Drive to south of Elmsley Drive (TIP# U-5850, WSB# 50239.1.1). The project area is located approximately 4.75-miles south of downtown Greensboro, the county seat (Figure 2.1). This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT architectural historian defined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as the project site, adjacent parcels, and any properties within the project's viewshed that may be impacted by the undertaking, and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Only one resource warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) 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.

In January 2019, through a subcontract with STV Engineers of Charlotte, the NCDOT requested that New South Associates, Inc. (New South) survey and evaluate the "Goshen School" property and prepare a report evaluating the resource's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Goshen School had been previously surveyed in 1991 and assigned survey site number GF1181 by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) (Figure 2.2). The 1991 survey, however, only documented a portion of the property, which includes the original Goshen School, as well as the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Cemetery and a ballfield. The HPO determined the Goshen School was eligible for listing on the NRHP but did not define the NRHP boundary. Therefore, the NDCOT requested that New South evaluate the entire property, including the school, church, cemetery, and ballfield.

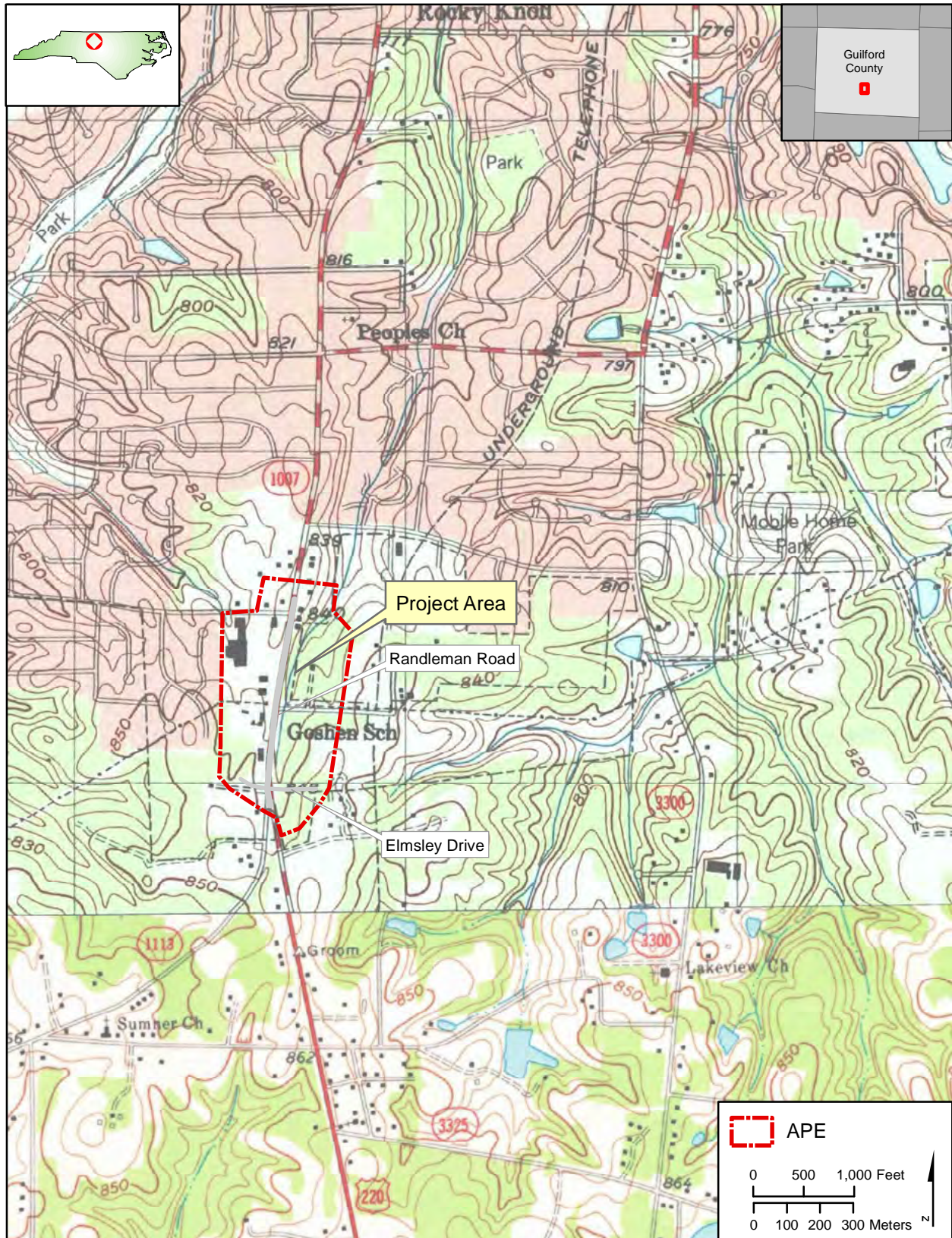
Prior to fieldwork, the statewide architectural survey records of the HPO were reviewed using HPOWEB, their online GIS service. Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were viewed at historicaerials.com, nationalmap.gov, the North Carolina Maps collection on line at the University of North Carolina, and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) historical topographic map collection. Property information was obtained from the Guilford County Tax Assessor's website, as well as the deed and plat maps at the Greensboro Public Library. The digital collections of the Fisk University Rosenwald School Database in Nashville, Tennessee, were also examined.

New South architectural historian Sherry Teal surveyed the Goshen School property on February 4, 2019. Ms. Teal interviewed Rev. Timothy E. Fitzgerald and surveyed the interior on February 28, 2019. The resource was visually inspected and documented through written notes and digital photographs. Ms. Teal documented the exterior, interior, and surrounding setting.

The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of this resource was assessed and evaluated within its respective context according to the established NRHP criteria. Per NCDOT, comparable resources were also identified through the HPOWEB and focused on schools, as defined in the original scope of work. The following resources were referenced to develop a local context and identify comparable resources: *Greensboro Historic Architecture Survey Update, Phase I-A* (Turco et al. 2007); *Greensboro Historic Architecture Survey Update, Phase I-B* (Montgomery et al. 2008); *Greensboro Survey Update, Phase II: South Greensboro and Lake Daniel* (Montgomery et al. 2009a); *Greensboro Survey Update, Phase II: 1940-1970 Reconnaissance Survey* (Montgomery et al. 2009b); *Historic and Architectural Resources of Greensboro, North Carolina, 1880-1941, National Register of Historic Places MPDF* (Brown 1991); *Greensboro: An Architectural Record* (Brown 1995); and *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Bishir and Southern 2003).

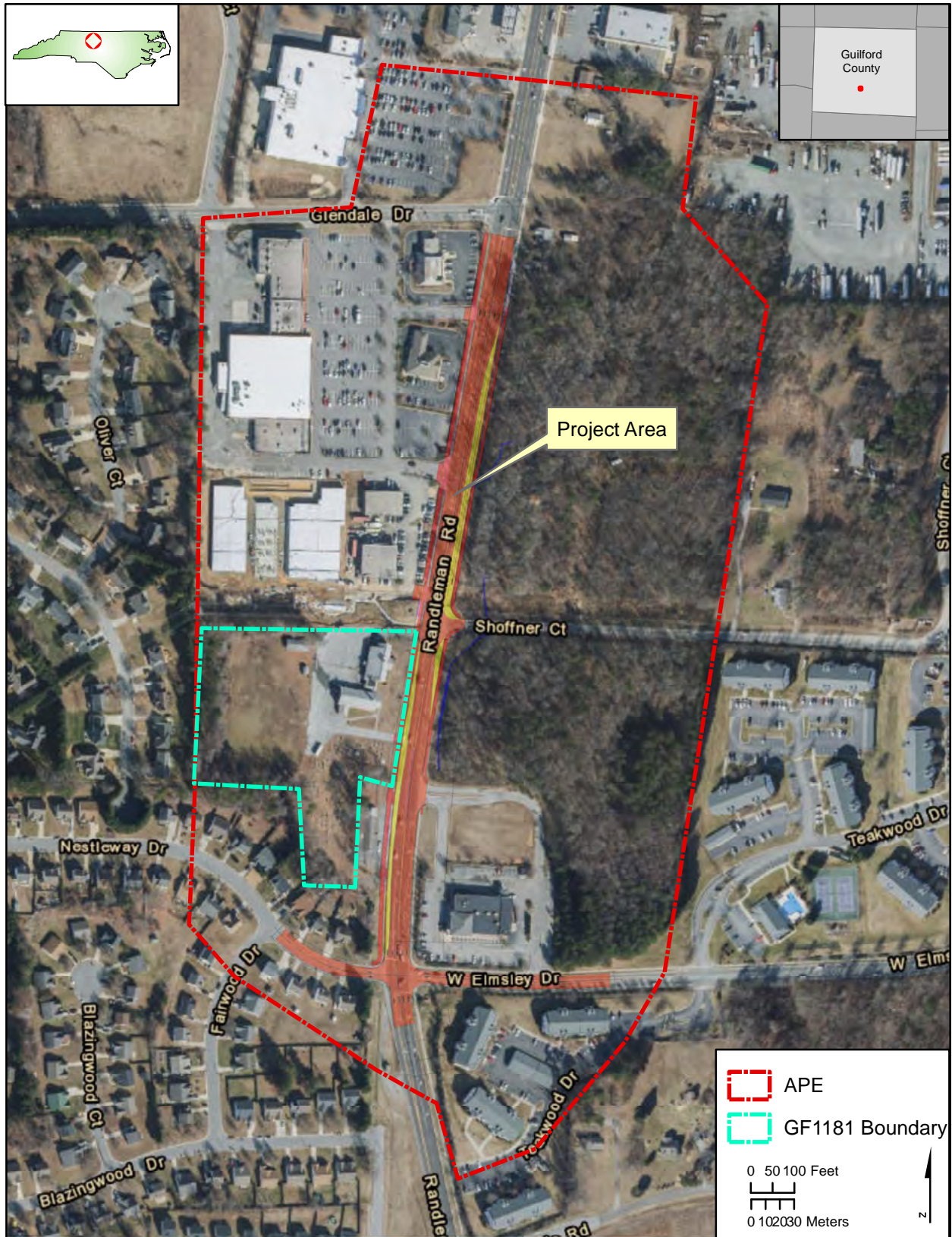
The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this technical report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of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

Figure 2.1. Project Location



Source: USGS Greensboro, North Carolina (1994), Topographic Quadrangle and USGS Pleasant Garden, North Carolina (1970) Topographic Quadrangle

Figure 2.2. Location Map Showing the APE and Historic Resource



Source: ESRI Resource Data

3.0 NEW GOSHEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AND ROSENWALD SCHOOL (GF1181)

Resource Name	New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School
HPO Survey Site #	GF1181
Location	3300 Randleman Road, Greensboro
PIN	7862113613-000
Date(s) of Construction	1930-1931; 1969-1970
Recommendation	Eligible for the NRHP



New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School, Looking Northwest

3.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School is located on the west side of SR 1007 (Randleman Road) opposite the intersection with Shoffner Court. The resource is located on a 5.05-acre parcel at 3300 Randleman Road. The parcel contains a 1931 school, 1970 church, cemetery established in 1892, picnic pavilion, storage shed, and a recreational baseball field. The school and church are attached with a connecting hyphen. These buildings are situated on a small rise overlooking the road. The rectangular-shaped parcel is bound by tree lines along the north, west, and south sides. The school and church are located in the northeast corner of the parcel, and the cemetery is located in the southeast corner. An asphalt surface parking lot is located behind the

Figure 3.1. New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School, Site Plan



Source: ESRI Resource Data

west side of the church and school, with asphalt access driveways along the north and south sides of the church and school. Poured concrete sidewalks connect the entrances on the east facades to the parking lot. A grassy lawn is located along the east side of the parcel, facing the roadway. At the main entrance along Randleman Road is a modern sign supported by a brick foundation pier. At west side, or rear, of the parcel is an open lawn containing a recreational baseball field, picnic pavilion, and a storage shed. The church is surrounded by modern residential subdivisions and commercial businesses (Figure 3.1).

3.2 INVENTORY LIST

3.2.1 GOSHEN ROSENWALD SCHOOL

Located in the northeast corner of the parcel along the highway, the Goshen Rosenwald School was completed between 1930 and 1931 directly in front of the original frame school. The Classical Revival-style red brick building operated as a segregated African American school until 1951. The building was renovated for use as the New Goshen United Methodist Church in the 1950s and enlarged with a new sanctuary wing from 1969-1970. Situated roughly 30 feet north of the sanctuary, the two buildings are connected by a red brick, gable roof hyphen wing.

The 1930-1931 brick building was designed as a four-teacher school on architectural plans provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The plans were designed by Samuel L. Smith, director of the rural school building program in Nashville, Tennessee. Smith had studied rural school architecture with Fletcher B. Dresslar at Nashville's George Peabody College for Teachers, and designed most of the "Community School Plans" required for Rosenwald funding (Fisk University 2001; Hoffschwelle 1998, 2006, 2018; Johnson 2012).

Facing east towards Randleman Road, the Goshen School was based on the Samuel Smith's Floor Plan No. 3 for a Three-Teacher Community School, which contained three classrooms, an industrial room, an entrance corridor, three coat closets, and a recessed entrance vestibule. The design of the Goshen School was modified for four classrooms and one office. Measuring roughly 74-feet by 45-feet, the single-story school featured a slate gable roof, brick veneer walls, steam heat, twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows, a recessed entrance vestibule, and a facing gable, central-bay, Classical Revival-style entrance portico supported by square wood columns. The window banks are located along the front and rear sides to maximize lighting, reduce eye strain, and allow for interior sliding doors and removable blackboards to create multipurpose classrooms. The school was served by two outdoor privies (Figure 3.2) (Carol W. Martin Photograph Collection; Guilford County Fire Insurance Survey 1937:51; Hoffschwelle 1998, 2006, 2018; Johnson 2012; Rogers-Lindsay 2012; Smith 1924).

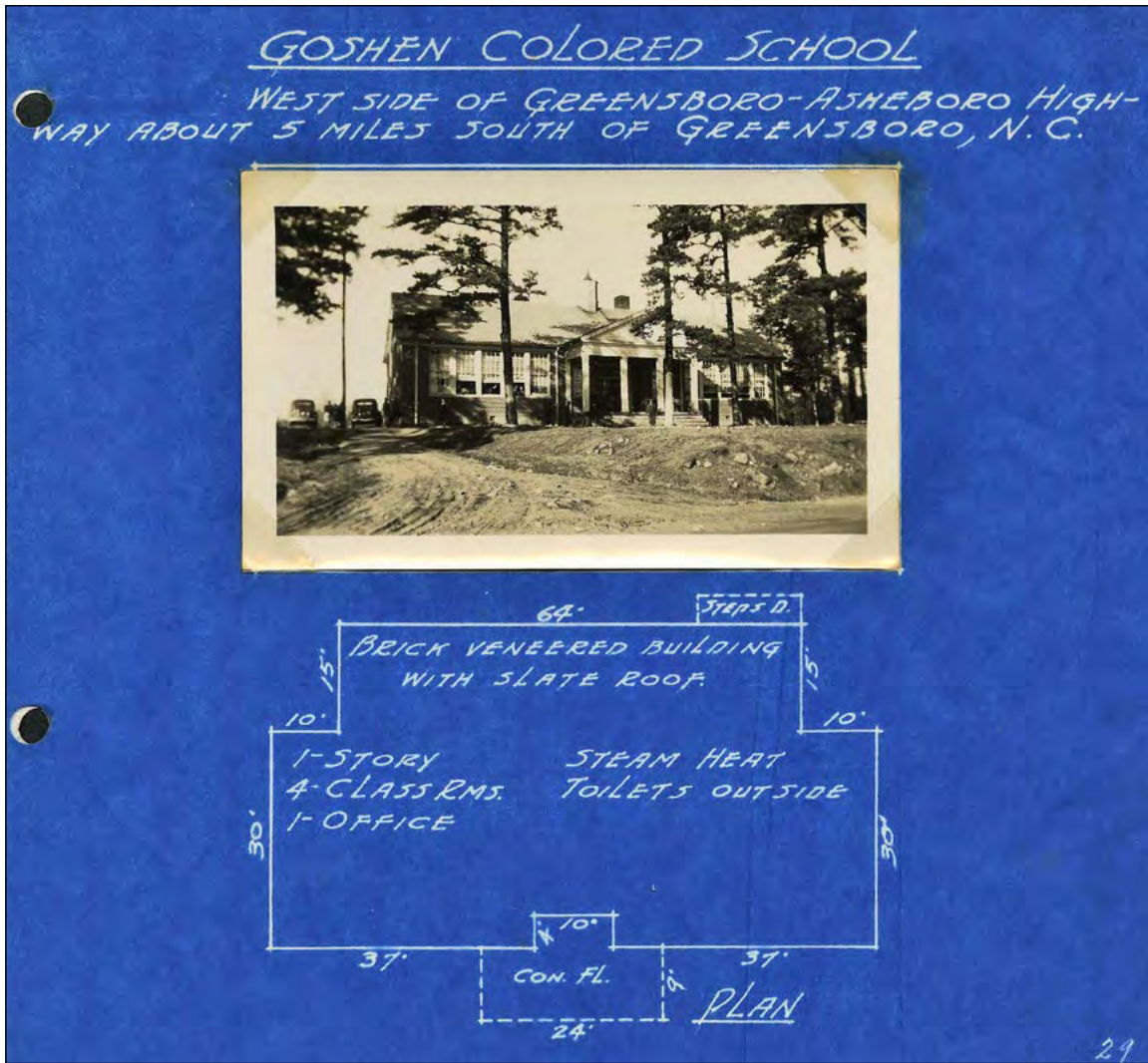


Figure 3.2. Historic Photograph and Plan, Goshen Rosenwald School, 1936
 Source: Guilford County Fire Insurance Survey 1937:51



Figure 3.3. Historic Photograph, Goshen Rosenwald School, circa 1950
 Source: Carol W. Martin Photograph Collection

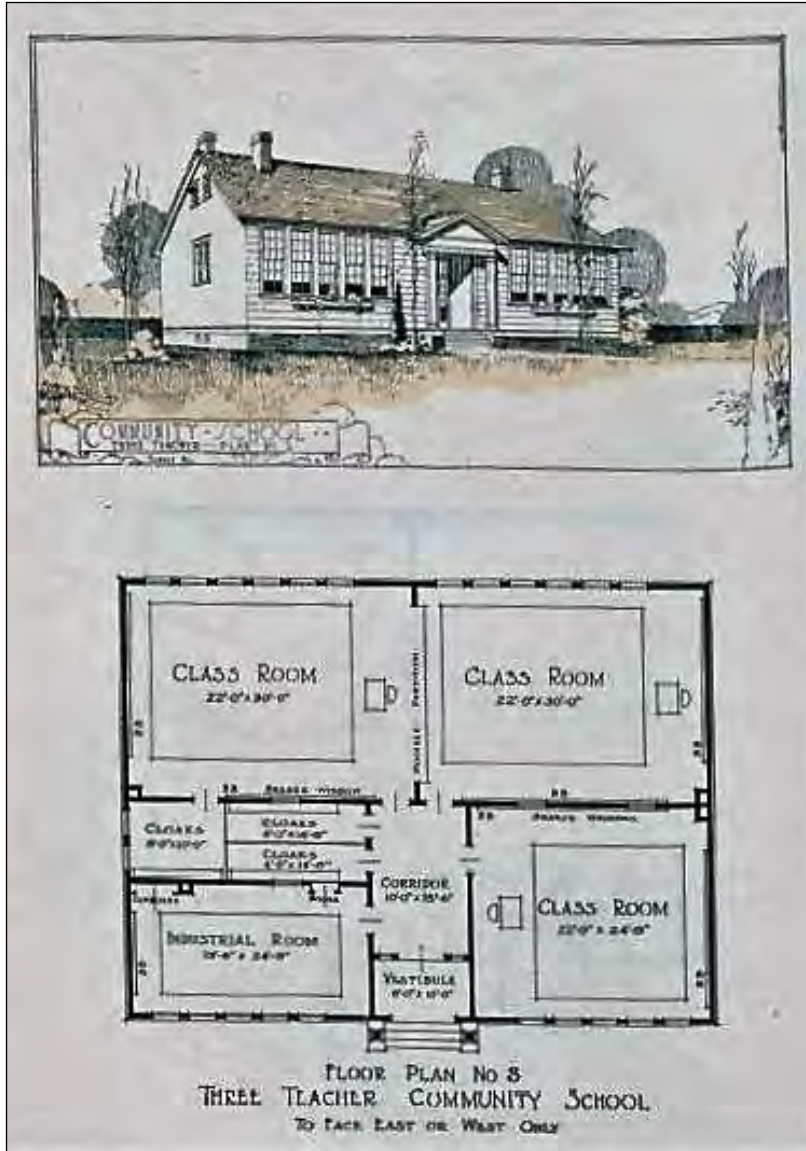


Figure 3.4. Historic Image, Rosenwald Fund, Floor Plan No. 3 for a Three-Teacher Community School Source

Source: Smith 1924:8

At the rear of the school is an original shed roof wing, containing an auditorium, measuring approximately 64x15 feet. The school features a side gable asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer with common bond, molded wood gable returns, and a brick foundation with a water table. An octagonal wooden belfry and masonry flue rise from the roof ridgeline at the center of the building. Entrances are located at the center of the east and west elevations and off-center on the north and side elevations. The primary entrance consists of double metal replacement doors surmounted by a 20-pane fixed transom and flanked by three-pane sidelights. The 10x4 foot recessed entrance is protected by a facing gable Classical Revival-style portico supported by square wood columns and pilasters. Measuring 24x9 feet, the portico's gable features molded trim, dentils, a semi-circular vent with a decorative keystone, and weatherboard siding. The north entrance has a small masonry stoop and steps. The west entrance has a small stoop protected by a non-historic gable roof portico. The building's fenestration consists of two symmetrical banks of four twelve-over-

twelve pane wood sash windows on the façade, six-over-six pane wood sash windows flanking the front entrance, and a four-over-four pan wood sash window on the north elevation. The original banks of windows on the rear, or west, elevation have been removed and replaced with banks of four fixed twelve-pane windows and infilled with vinyl siding. The hyphen, which contains restrooms, wraps around the southwest corner of the school (Figures 3.20-3.21).

The interior of the school retains the original floor plan and most of the original architectural elements, including hardwood floors, plaster walls, five-panel wood doors, and molded trim along the baseboards, chair rails, door surrounds, and window surrounds. The interior also retains three-pane ventilation transoms above doorways, high ceilings in the hallway, tongue-and-groove wainscoting, and raised stage in the rear auditorium space. Non-historic alterations are limited to dropped ceilings in the classrooms, some replacement service doors, and upgraded service areas. The original five-panel hallway and classroom doors were altered with the removal of the second panel from the top of the door; the removed panels were retrofitted with clear glass inserts which enabled visual inspection of hallways and classrooms through closed doors (Figure 3.5-3.9).

3.2.2 NEW GOSHEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Located in the northeast corner of the parcel, the New Goshen United Methodist Church (UMC) was completed between 1969 and 1970 as a wing to the original Goshen Rosenwald School, which had been renovated for use as a church in the 1950s. The New Goshen UMC is a Classical Revival-style red brick building that matches the architectural style of the original red brick school. Situated roughly 30 feet south of the former school, the two buildings are connected by a red brick, gable roof hyphen wing.

The rectangular church measures approximately 80x36 feet and faces east towards Randleman Road. A small 20x18 foot wing extends from the southwest corner of the building. The church features a facing gable asphalt shingle roof, brick veneer over concrete block walls, molded wood gable returns, and a concrete slab foundation. A metal steeple rises from the roof ridgeline near the front of the building. The primary entrance consists of double wood panel doors surmounted by a triangular unbroken pediment with molded trim. The entrance is protected by a three-quarters width facing gable Classical Revival-style portico supported by square wood columns. The portico's gable features molded trim, a circular vent, and weatherboard siding. The sanctuary is served by stained glass, double-hung wood sash windows along the north and south elevations. The hyphen retains original eight-over-eight wood sash windows. The southwest wing and rear of the hyphen, which houses restrooms, have replacement vinyl windows and replacement metal panel doors. The southeast corner of the building features a granite cornerstone inscribed with

Figure 3.5. Photographs of Goshen Rosenwald School



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking Southwest



C. Looking West

Figure 3.6. Photographs of Goshen Rosenwald School



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking East

Figure 3.7. Photographs of Goshen Rosenwald School



A. Entrance Hall, Looking West



B. Entrance Hall, Looking North

Figure 3.8. Photographs of Goshen Rosenwald School



A. Rear Auditorium, Looking Southwest



B. Rear Auditorium, Looking Northeast

Figure 3.9. Photographs of Goshen Rosenwald School



A. Front Classroom, Looking Northeast



B. Hallway, Looking South

“Erected in 1970.” The church exhibits a lecture-hall plan with a center aisle flanked by wood paneled pews. The interior of the sanctuary features original elements such as exposed brick walls, a dropped ceiling, a raised pulpit and choir section with wood paneled railing (Figure 3.10-3.13).

3.2.3 GOSHEN CEMETERY

Located on the south end of the parcel, the cemetery was established in 1892. The cemetery contains at least 337 burials, including several prominent leaders in the local African American community. Archival research did not indicate that the cemetery contains unmarked burials. The cemetery contains approximately 72 burials from the 1892-1939 period; 100 burials from the 1940-1969 period; 119 burials from the 1970-1999 period; and 46 burials from the 2000-2019 period. Currently, around 51 percent of the burials are from the historic 1892-1969 period. The burials are primarily marked with a variety of commercially made tombstones, monuments, and burial markers dating from the late nineteenth through the early twenty-first centuries. The cemetery also features a small number of burials marked by unadorned cast concrete box slabs. In the northwest corner of the cemetery, near the ballfield, is the burial of Thomas Edison Alston (1926-1993), a famous major league baseball player who was a member of the congregation and learned to play ball at Goshen. The cemetery does not feature any gates, columns, fencing, or landscaped areas, with the exception of several mature trees interspersed in the southeast corner (FindAGrave.com 2012) (Figure 3.14-3.16).

3.2.4 GOSHEN BALLFIELD

Located on the west side of the parcel, the recreational ballfield dates from the early 1930s. The field consists of a roughly rectangular shaped grassy lawn surrounded by trees on the north, west, and south sides. The east side flanks the asphalt parking lot behind the church. A chain link fence protects the batter’s and catcher’s box at home base in the southeast corner of the ballfield. The original frame Goshen School originally stood in the northeast corner of the field. The frame school was demolished in the 1970s and replaced with a picnic pavilion, which is used during athletic games, church picnics, and community gatherings. Measuring approximately 25x50 feet, the open non-historic pavilion features a front gable roof, wooden posts, and a concrete slab foundation. The pavilion features a gable sign indicating the structure was dedicated to Robert Lee Shoffner, Sr., a leader in the local community who died in 1999. A small prefabricated, gable roof storage shed, housing groundskeeping equipment, is located south of the picnic pavilion (Figure 3.17-3.18).

Figure 3.10. Photographs of New Goshen UMC



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking West

Figure 3.11. Photographs of New Goshen UMC



A. Looking Northwest at Hyphen



B. Looking Northeast

Figure 3.12. Photographs of New Goshen UMC



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking East at Hyphen

Figure 3.13. Photographs of New Goshen UMC



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking Northeast

Figure 3.14. Photographs of Goshen Cemetery



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking West

Figure 3.15. Photograph 1993 Thomas Edison Alston Burial, Looking North



Figure 3.16. Photographs of Goshen Ballfield



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking Southeast at Catcher's Box

Figure 3.18. Photographs of Goshen Ballfield



A. Looking Southwest at Picnic Pavilion and Storage Shed



B. Looking West at Picnic Pavilion

3.3 HISTORY

The history section is divided into three sections, detailing the individual histories of the three primary historical components of the property, including its use as a church and cemetery, school, and recreational ballfield. New South historian Sherry Teal interviewed the current pastor, Rev. Timothy E. Fitzgerald, during a tour of the property on February 28, 2019; Rev. Fitzgerald provided Ms. Teal with much valuable historical information about this resource (Teal 2019).

3.3.1 NEW GOSHEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

According to county property ownership and deed records, the New Goshen United Methodist Church acquired this parcel in phases from 1877-1966. The congregation constructed a church on the parcel in 1888, which was destroyed by a fire in 1896, and replaced with a new church that year. In 1890, the congregation purchased an adjacent one-acre parcel containing a dwelling for \$15 from W.L. Kirkman, who was most likely William Lindsay Kirkman, a local white farmer. The congregation used the dwelling as a parsonage (no longer extant). By 1892, the congregation had an established cemetery on the church property. The original pastor was Rev. L.S. Flagg (FindAGrave.com 2012; Guilford County Register of Deeds 1882:89–90, 1890:326–328, 2018; New Goshen United Methodist Church 2018; Rogers-Lindsay 2012).

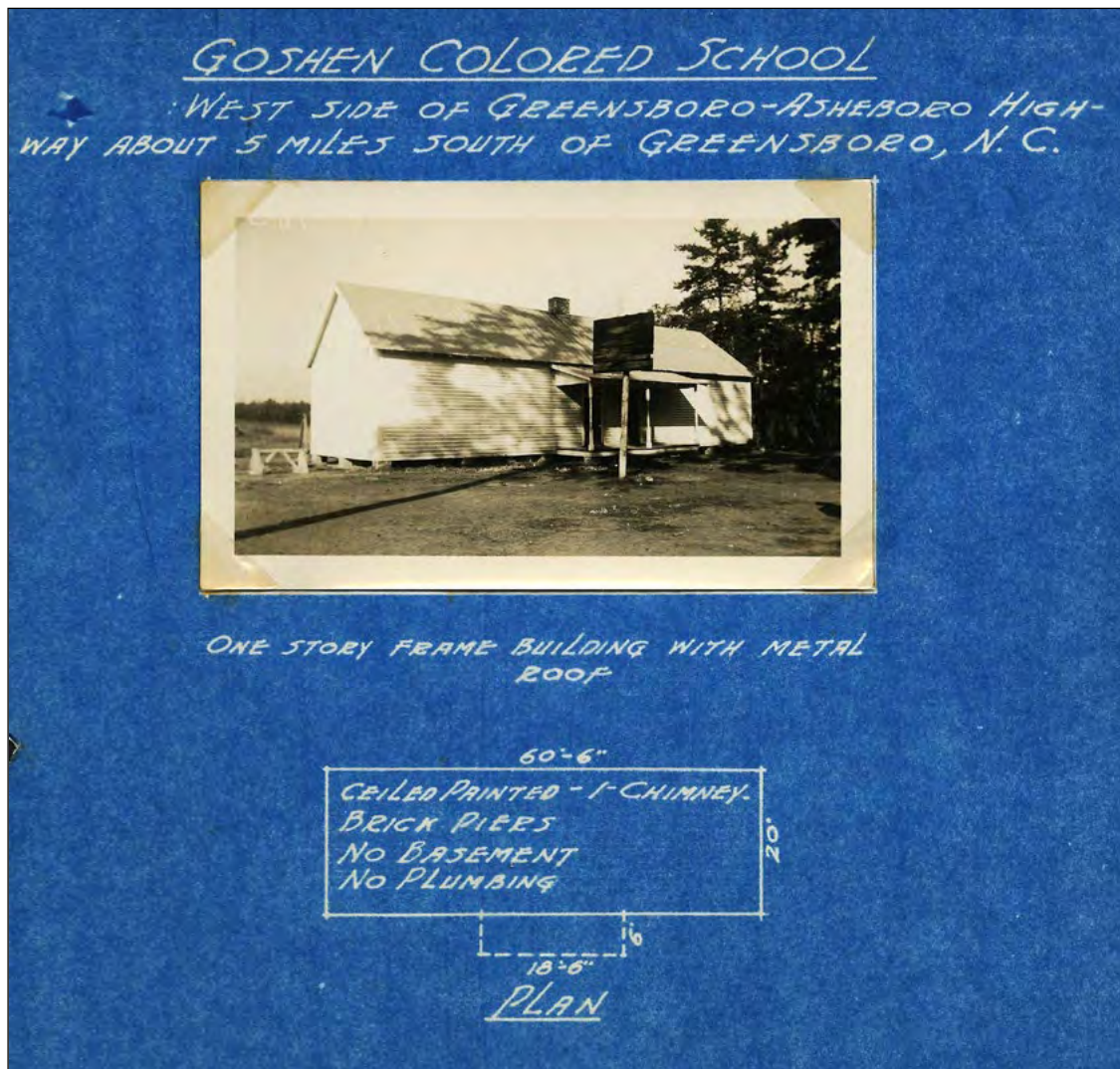
The church was originally known as “Goshen,” and later renamed “New Goshen” in the 1930s or 1940s. The name refers to the biblical Land of Goshen, a pastoral region in Lower Egypt occupied by Israelites before the Exodus; the region was a land of plenty and comfort. The Goshen church was located in Guilford County’s Sumner township, a rural, farming community with a large number of African American freedmen after the Civil War. Some of the Goshen church land was owned by Ralph Donnell prior to 1882 and donated to the congregation. Donnell was an African American farmer born in 1834, so it was likely he had been enslaved; he was buried in the New Goshen cemetery in 1908 (Ancestry.com 2018; FindAGrave.com 2012; Guilford County Register of Deeds 1882:89–90; Rogers-Lindsay 2012).

The New Goshen congregation was originally a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which divided into two breakaway conferences in 1939 to form the Methodist Church. In 1968, the Methodist Church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren Church to form the United Methodist Church, the largest mainline Protestant denomination in the United States. Segregated congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church were typically part of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, usually referred to as the A.M.E. Church; however, records do not indicate that the Goshen congregation was affiliated with the A.M.E. Church. The New Goshen Methodist Church became the New Goshen United Methodist Church in 1967 (Rogers-Lindsay 2012).

The 1896 church was damaged by fire in 1957 and later demolished. The congregation worshipped in the adjacent Rosenwald school until building a new sanctuary from 1969-1970. The cemetery contains at least 334 burials, including several prominent leaders in the local African American community. The congregation numbers around 220 people (FindAGrave.com 2012; New Goshen United Methodist Church 2018; Rogers-Lindsay 2012; Teal 2019).

According to online property records, the congregation sold its original parsonage located at 116 Webster Road in January 1989. Located approximately 0.6-miles northeast of the church, that parsonage is no longer extant. Six months later, in July 1989, the congregation purchased a new parsonage located at 511 Bennett Street, approximately 4.35 miles north of the church. The new parsonage is a Ranch house constructed in 1974, and occupied by the current pastor, Rev. Timothy E. Fitzgerald (Teal 2019).

Figure 3.19. Historic Photograph and Plan, Original Goshen Colored School, 1936.



Source: Guilford County Fire Insurance Survey 1937:80

3.3.2 *GOSHEN SCHOOL*

In the early twentieth century (the exact date is not available), the Goshen congregation constructed a small, frame school on the property, called the “Goshen Colored School.” The original cost was \$2,500. Measuring roughly 60-feet by 20-feet, the single-story frame building featured a metal gable roof, central brick flue, brick pier foundation, and double entrances protected by a shed roof porch. Students played basketball in front of the school. Historic aerial photographs indicate the frame school stood adjacent to the north side and directly behind the church; this school was enlarged by 1955 and demolished in the 1970s (Figure 3.19) (Guilford County Fire Insurance Survey 1937:80).

In 1930, the Goshen congregation donated a 3.5-acre portion of the church property for construction of a new school for use by the African American community. From 1930-1931, the “Goshen Colored School” was constructed at a cost of \$11,425. The brick school was funded, in part, by a \$1,200 grant from the Rosenwald Fund. From 1921-1930, the Julius Rosenwald Fund provided grants ranging from \$300-\$1500 for 12 African American schools in Guilford County, including Beulah, Brown Summit, Florence (two), Gibsonsville, Goshen, Jacksonville, Jonesboro, Mt. Tabor, and Mt. Zion. The original Florence School was built from 1915-1916 under the Tuskegee Institute’s guidance (Fisk University 2001; Obenauer and Brown 2015).

In 1932, the congregation added brick veneer to the adjacent 1896 church, so it would match the new brick Rosenwald school. The school closed in 1951, when the Guilford County Board of Education opened the Rena Bullock School in the Pleasant Garden community of southeast Guilford County. Rena Bullock was a segregated school for African American students and named for Rena Bullock, a schoolteacher at Goshen. After the Goshen School closed, it was purchased by the New Goshen United Methodist Church for \$8,500 and underwent a \$7,500 renovation for use as Sunday School classrooms and congregational gatherings. After the church was damaged by fire in 1957 and then demolished, the congregation began holding religious services in the school building, until a new sanctuary was completed in 1970. Costing \$82,672 and connected to the school with a hyphen wing containing restrooms, the new building contained an entrance hall, sanctuary, and offices; the original school was converted for use as a fellowship hall, kitchen, and childcare facilities – using the original floorplan. In 1965, the congregation legally consolidated the property ownership deeds into a single 5.307-acre parcel, which has since been reduced in size to the current 5.05-acre parcel (Buchanan 2001; Guilford County Register of Deeds 1965:531–532, 2018; New Goshen United Methodist Church 2018; Rogers-Lindsay 2012; Schlosser 2007; Teal 2019).

3.3.3 GOSHEN RED WINGS

In the early 1930s, the school's principal, Frank Bristol Morris, organized the Goshen Red Wings, a community Negro baseball team, in a cornfield behind the school. Hundreds of African Americans would travel on Saturday afternoons from neighboring black communities of St. Peter, Guilford, Mt. Zion, Terra Cotta, Florence, Collins Grove, Bass Chapel, Summerfield, Jackson, Mount Tabor, Stoney Hill, and Red Hill to watch the team play. Teams also traveled from Randleman and Staley in Randolph County. Church members would sell snacks such as homemade ice cream, roasted peanuts, lemonade, and hot dogs to the spectators. Organizers were Arthur Crump, Sam Kelly, Frank B. Morris, Muriel Watkins, and Elreta Alexander-Ralston, the first black woman to graduate from Columbia Law School and to practice law in North Carolina (Barber 2010; Clarey 2007; Rogers-Lindsay 2012).

In 1947, Sam Kelly and other members of the Goshen Red Wings, sometimes called the New Goshen Red Wings, formed the semi-professional Carolina Negro League in the sanctuary of the 1896 New Goshen United Methodist Church (no longer extant). The Goshen Red Wings joined the league and became the Greensboro Red Wings. Members of the Carolina Negro League were located throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and included teams such as the Charlotte Black Hornets, Raleigh Tigers, Durham Black Sox, Winston-Salem Pond Giants, Kinston Grays, Rocky Mount Crocodiles, Danville All-Stars, Norfolk Royals, and Richmond Giants. Players made seventy-five to one hundred dollars per week. The Greensboro Red Wings played at War Memorial Stadium (GF0375), then home to the all-white Greensboro Patriots. The Red Wings were one of the first black teams to be allowed to play at the War Memorial Stadium, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. The team also traveled throughout the South and East Coast for tournaments and inter-league games. And, the Red Wings played university teams such as North Carolina A&T (Barber 2010; Clarey 2007; Hood 2001; Rogers-Lindsay 2012).

Several members of the Red Wings went on to play with the National Negro Leagues baseball teams, such as the Cleveland Buckeyes, Kansas City Monarchs, Indianapolis Clowns, Birmingham Black Barons, and Baltimore Elite Giants. Thomas Edison "Tom" Alston, a six-foot, five-inch tall first baseman with the Red Wings, played for San Diego in the Pacific Coast League until his contract was purchased by the St. Louis Cardinals in 1954. Alston made his major league debut on April 13, 1954, becoming the first African American to play for the St. Louis Cardinals. He remained with the Cardinals through 1957. One of the most famous African American baseball players from North Carolina, in 1993, Alston was buried at Goshen, in a grave adjacent to the baseball field where he first started playing in the 1940s after serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II. As Major League Baseball integrated, the Negro leagues and their teams folded. By 1958, all of the Negro leagues had closed (Figure 3.20- 3.21) (Barber 2010; Bayne 2012; Center



Figure 3.20. Historic Image of the Greensboro Red Wings, 1948

Source: Center for Negro League Baseball Research 2018

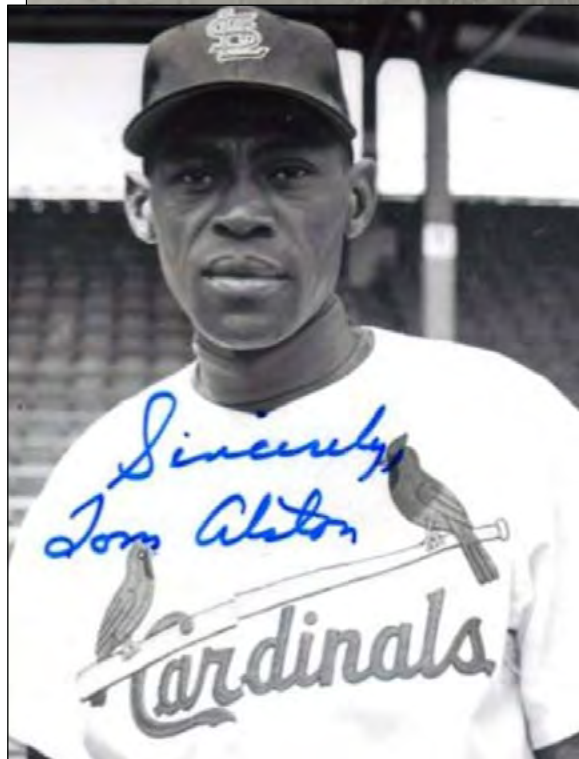
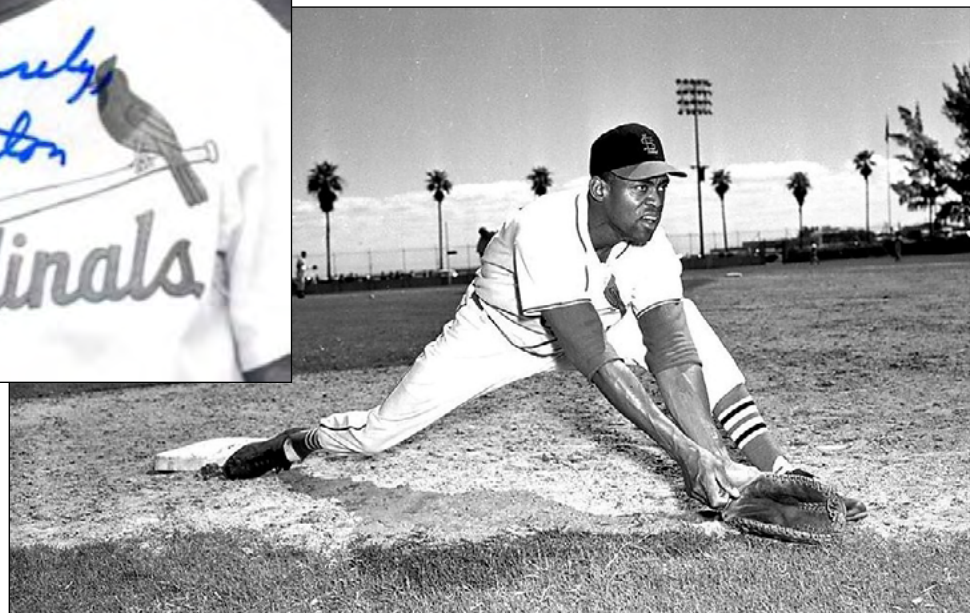


Figure 3.21. Historic Photographs of Tom Alston of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Source: FindAGrave.com 2012



for Negro League Baseball Research 2018; Clarey 2007; FindAGrave.com 2012; Negro Southern League Museum N.D.; Rogers-Lindsay 2012).

Born in Guilford County on January 31, 1926, Tom Alston grew up near New Goshen Church, where his family attended services. His father, Shube Alston, was a career employee of a fertilizer plant operated by the American Agricultural Chemical Company. His mother, Annie Alston, was a homemaker who died in 1945. Annie Alston was a member of the Shoffner family, prominent members of the local African American community. When Shube Alston died in 1966, his residence was 212 Shoffner Court, located approximately 0.4-miles northeast of the church; this dwelling is no longer extant. The 1930 census listed the Alston family as living on Schuffelburge Road, which is not identified on modern street maps. It is possible that the census taker misspelled Shoffner Road as Schuffelburge Road, which would indicate the Alston family lived along Shoffner Road (later renamed Shoffner Court) from the 1920s through the 1960s. This interpretation seems more likely since Annie Alston's surname was Shoffner. The Alston family was not listed in the 1940 census. Otherwise, city directories and family death certificates between the 1930s and 1950s only list the Alston family as residing at Rural Route 1, Box 166A, and not a street address (Ancestry.com 2005, 2007, 2018; U.S. Census Bureau 1930, 1940).



Figure 3.22. Historic Marker for Goshen Greensboro Red Wings in Front of Church.

Baseball continues to be played at the old cornfield ballfield behind the church, which sponsors community cookouts and games. A chain link fence protects the batter's and catcher's box at home base. The former cornfield ballfield is considered sacred ground for the local African American community. A reunion of former Red Wing players was held here in 1996 and a historic highway marker was erected on the front lawn in 1997 (Figure 3.22) (Bellamy-Small 1996; Rogers-Lindsay 2012).

3.4 NRHP EVALUATION

Located on a 5.05-acre parcel located at 3300 Randleman Road, this African American resource consists of several separate components, including the New Goshen United Methodist Church, Goshen Cemetery, Goshen Rosenwald School, the Goshen Ballfield with support structures. Constructed in phases in the northeast corner of the parcel from 1930-1970, the adjacent school and church are brick Classical Revival-style buildings connected by a hyphen wing. Located on the south end of the parcel, the cemetery was established in 1892. Located on the west side of the parcel, the recreational baseball field dates from the early 1930s. The ballfield is served by a picnic pavilion, constructed since the 1970s, and prefabricated storage shed.

3.5.1 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

This resource is a unique African American church complex with a Rosenwald school, cemetery, and ballfield. A search of the NC-SHPO online survey records indicated that no other similar resources have been previously surveyed in North Carolina. Since African American cemeteries are relatively common throughout the Piedmont region of North Carolina, this report's architectural context for comparable resources focused on churches, Rosenwald Schools, and recreational ballfields.

Churches

A search of the NC-SHPO online survey database indicated that several comparable brick churches had been previously surveyed in Guilford County. These include the Highland Baptist Church in High Point and the Alamance Presbyterian Church in Greensboro.

Located at 1204 Textile Place in High Point, the Highland Baptist Church (GF8689) is a brick Classical Revival-style church constructed around 1965. The facing-gable, two-story church features round arched stained glass windows, asphalt shingles, an entrance door surround with a broken pediment, and a pedimented entrance portico supported by oversized square wood columns. A large, square steeple rises from the roof ridgeline near the front of the building. The portico, columns, and steeple are covered with metal siding. The windows appear to be original, however, the entrance doors have been replaced. Sunday School classrooms and office are likely located in the basement. The church features no wings or additions; however, a detached brick veneer building, likely housing a Fellowship Hall, is located behind the church. According to the Guilford County Real Property Data, the sanctuary was renovated in 1985 and the detached support building was completed in 1980. The property also features an adjacent 1966 brick Ranch house located at 1206 Textile Place, which serves as the manse. This church has not been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP or placed on the Study List (Figure 3.23).

Figure 3.23. Highland Baptist Church, High Point, 2019



*A. Church and Manse,
Looking Northeast*



B. Church, Looking West



*C. Support Building,
Looking Northeast*

The Alamance Presbyterian Church (GF1141) at 4000 Presbyterian Road in Greensboro is a brick Classical Revival-style church constructed in 1955. The facing gable, two-story church features round arched stained glass windows, asphalt shingles, eaves with molded trim and gable returns, and a concrete water table. A large, octagonal, frame steeple with a conical roof and square brick base rises from the roof ridge at the front of the building. A pedimented entrance portico supported by square columns protects a set of two entrance doors with molded surrounds. The church features a 1956 two-story side wing, which was significantly enlarged and renovated in the 1960s into a three-story educational wing. Founded in 1764, the congregation's property includes the 1955 church sanctuary, circa 1965 two-story educational building, a non-historic picnic pavilion and playground, a large cemetery with early burials, a 1984 storage building, and a former 1942 manse, which has been converted into a community outreach center. The two-story educational building is connected to the church sanctuary by an enclosed hyphen wing. In recent years, the sanctuary has been renovated with a reconfigured chancel, replacement doors and windows, and synthetic siding along the eaves. Around 2010, the educational wing underwent a significant remodeling with the addition of a new steel skeleton. This church was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1991 (Alamance Presbyterian Church 2016) (Figure 3.24).

Rosenwald Schools

The Fisk University Archives in Nashville, Tennessee, documented from 1921-1930 the Julius Rosenwald Fund provided grants ranging from \$300-\$1500 for 12 African American schools in Guilford County, including Beulah, Brown Summit, Florence (two), Gibsonville, Goshen, Jacksonville, Jonesboro, Mt. Tabor, Mt. Zion, Persimmon, and Terra Cotta. The original Florence School was built from 1915-1916 under the Tuskegee Institute's guidance. These schools ranged from one- to eight-classrooms. Of these, the Brown Summit School and Mt. Zion Schools were most similar to Goshen; each were brick, four-classroom schools constructed from 1923-1931 – neither of these are extant. The North Carolina Rosenwald School database documented that the Jonesboro School in Greensboro and both Florence Schools in High Point have also been destroyed. The database and 2015 North Carolina Rosenwald NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) documented that none of Guilford County's Rosenwald Schools had been previously listed on the NRHP or the North Carolina NRHP Study List (Fisk University 2001; Obenauer and Brown 2015).

A search of the NC-SHPO online survey database indicated that no Rosenwald Schools have been documented in Guilford County, and only a few have been documented in the fourteen counties surrounding Greensboro. Those schools include the Atkins High School in Winston-Salem (NRHP-listed, 1999), the Walnut Cove Colored School in Stokes County (NRHP-listed 1995), and Central School/Training School in Randolph County (NRHP-listed 1993). The Atkins High School is a substantial, three-story building within an urban setting, so it is not considered a comparable Rosenwald school to Goshen.

Figure 3.24. Alamance Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, 2019



A. Sanctuary, Looking West



B. Sanctuary and Educational Wing, Looking North



C. Looking Southeast

The Walnut Cove Colored School (SK0081) in Stokes County is a single-story, Craftsman-style Rosenwald School completed from 1920-1921. The frame, rectangular building measured approximately 49x73 feet and held four-to-five classrooms, a comparable size to the Goshen Rosenwald School. Costing \$5,700, the school also featured comparable architectural features such as banks of large windows, brick flue, hardwood floors, beaded interior walls, five-panel wood doors, and interior transoms. The school closed in 1952, was converted into apartments sometime after 1955, and restored in 1994 for use as a senior center. The Walnut Cove Colored School was listed on the NRHP in 1995 under Criterion A for in the areas of education and black ethnic heritage, with a 1926-1944 period of significance (Figure 3.25) (Fisk University 2001; Phillips 1995).

The Central School/Randolph County Training School (RD00024) located at 414 Watkins Street in Asheboro is a single-story brick Classical Revival-style school completed from 1926-1927 with a 1948 two-story wing as well as a 1952 freestanding gymnasium at the rear. The rectangular, eight-classroom building has a T-shaped plan and is larger than the Goshen Rosenwald School, but very similar in architectural style, proportion, materials, and scale. Costing \$21,202, the Central School exhibits similar details such as banks of twelve-over-twelve double hung windows, a central Classical Revival-style entrance portico, and a main entrance with a large, multi-pane transom and sidelights. The school also featured a similar interior floor plan layout with a central corridor lined by classrooms, an industrial room, a library, and a rear auditorium with a raised stage. The two-story wing extending from the north side features a flat roof, but otherwise is similar in scale, size, and materials. The Central School was listed on the NRHP in 1993 under Criterion A in the areas of education and black ethnic heritage and under Criterion C for architectural significance, with a 1926-1943 period of significance. The building is currently used for government offices and exhibits some replacement windows in the 1948 side wing, replacement metal entrance doors, and some bricked in doorways in the original rear wing (Figure 3.26) (Fisk University 2001; Hanchett 1993).

Baseball Fields

A search of the NC-SHPO HPOWeb database revealed that seven baseball fields and ballparks have been previously documented in North Carolina. These include the Riegelwood Dixie Youth Baseball Park (CB0186) in Columbus County; a Baseball Field (DV0757) in Davidson County; the Farmington School Baseball Field (DE0725) in Davie County; the Dan River Baseball Field (RK1645) in Rockingham County; the 1949 Berkeley Mills Ballpark (HN1903) in Henderson County, and the Hicks Field (CO0195) in Chowan County. The circa 1952 Riegelwood Dixie Youth Baseball Park was determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP in 2010. The Baseball Field in Davidson County and circa 1940 WPA-funded Farmington School Baseball Field have been surveyed only. The circa 1950 mill-related Dan River Baseball Field and grandstand was demolished from 2009-2010.

Figure 3.25. Walnut Grove Colored School, 2019



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 3.26. Central School/Randolph Country Training School, 2019



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Southeast



C. Looking Northwest

Constructed from 1949-1950, the Berkeley Mills Ballpark contains a baseball field, grandstand, and two dugouts built by the Berkeley Mills textile plant for its industrial league ballclub; this ballpark was listed on the NRHP in 2016 under Criterion A for local historical significance in recreation and culture, with a 1949-1966 period of significance (Figure 3.27). Located in Edenton, Hicks Field contains a 1939 WPA municipal baseball field, grandstand, two dugouts, outfield fence, and a fieldhouse. Home of high school, semi-professional, and minor league ballclubs, this ballfield was listed on the NRHP in 1995 under Criterion A for local historical significance in entertainment and recreation, and Criteria Consideration G for properties less than 50 years of age, with a 1939-1952 period of significance. In the 1940s and 1950s, Hicks Field occasionally hosted African American high school teams and semi-professional ballclubs. In 1997, Hicks Field underwent a significant renovation, including remodeling of the 1939 grandstand, addition of two new grandstands (increasing seating from 500 to 1,200), new press box, and double-decking the 1939 outfield fence (Butchko 1995; Edenton Steamers 2018; Pezzoni 2016).

The Palmer Memorial Institute (GF0180-GF0196), a private school for African Americans established in 1901 near Greensboro in Guilford County, featured an athletic ballfield, similar in size to Goshen. This African American campus closed in 1971 and was reopened in 1983 as the Charlotte Hawkins Brown State Historic Site. The Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1988 under Criterion A for statewide historical significance in education and ethnic heritage; under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown; and under Criterion Consideration G for properties less than 50 years of age. The 62.72-acre district features 15 buildings and structures, including the athletic ballfield adjacent to a circa 1930 water tower (GF0182); both the ballfield and water tower are separated from the main campus by a gravel farm road. The ballfield is noted in the NRHP nomination as part of the original campus site, and although it is located within the NRHP boundaries, the ballfield was not inventoried as an individual contributing resource, neither was it provided a unique HPO survey site file number. The NRHP nomination did not include historical information about the ballfield; however, historic aerials indicate a baseball field was in place at this location since at least 1955, though the batter's and catcher's box at home base was reoriented between 1982 and 1999 from the northwest corner to the southwest corner (Figure 3.28) (Phillips 1988).

Besides the recreational ballfield at the former Palmer Memorial Institute, the online survey information did not indicate that any of these baseball fields or ballparks were related to African American history or the formation of a semi-professional Carolina Negro League ballclub. Extant Negro League Ballparks are extremely rare in the U.S., with prominent examples including Hamtramck Stadium near Detroit, Michigan; Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Alabama; League Park in Cleveland, Ohio; Hinchliffe Stadium in Paterson, New Jersey; and Red Cap Field in Jacksonville, Florida. In North Carolina, Negro League games were held at the Durham Athletic Park (DH0122), determined NRHP-eligible in 1998, and Greensboro's War Memorial Stadium

Figure 3.27. Berkeley Mills Ballpark, 2015



A. Grandstand

Source: Pezzoni 2016



B. Ballfield

Source: Pezzoni 2016

Figure 3.28. Palmer Memorial Institute Ballfield, 2017



Source: Google Streetview screengrab.

(GF0375), NRHP-listed in 2001.

3.5.2 EVALUATION

The resource was previously surveyed as the “Goshen School” (GF1181) and evaluated for listing on the NRHP as part of an architectural survey report prepared in 1991 for the NCDOT I-85 Greensboro Bypass project. Prepared by consultant Landgon E. Oppermann, the 1991 technical report concluded that resource was likely a Rosenwald School, but at the time archival evidence was inconclusive. Nevertheless, Oppermann recommended the school as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for educational significance as a rural African American school, and possibly Criterion C for architectural significance as a Rosenwald School. Opperman recommended that the NRHP boundary be limited to the section of the parcel containing just the “church-related” school. Oppermann’s evaluation, however, did not include the adjoining church, cemetery, or recreational baseball field. The NC-SHPO concurred with the recommendation (Oppermann 1991).

Integrity

Properties may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location and setting of the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School evokes the association with a once rural community center, which served as an anchor to the local African American community. The site

retains a church, school, cemetery, recreational baseball field, and support structures from the 1892-1970 period of significance. Although the area surrounding the parcel has been developed by non-historic suburban residential subdivisions and commercial businesses, the church and school parcel is lined on three sides by mature trees and dense vegetation. The tree lines protect the viewshed from non-historic intrusions from the surrounding suburban setting. The building, both interior and exterior, retains a high level of integrity from the original 1930-1931 Rosenwald School and the 1969-1970 sanctuary addition. This level of integrity reveals the character defining elements of materials and craftsmanship in the building's windows, doors, floors, moldings, transoms, stage, and brickwork. The parcel also retains sufficient integrity from the late nineteenth century when the cemetery was established and the early twentieth century when the baseball field was created to maintain the sense of the property's once rural setting.

Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School is a well-preserved and maintained local example of the development of rural African American churches in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Established in 1888 at this site, the New Goshen United Methodist Church is an anchor for the surrounding Goshen community, which was once a rural black farming community in Guilford County. The congregation established a cemetery at the church, with the oldest known burial occurring in 1892.

In the early twentieth century, the church donated land for construction of a segregated black school serving the Goshen community. In 1930, the school was replaced with a Rosenwald-funded brick school for African Americans. Completed in 1931, the Rosenwald school included an auditorium and served the community until 1951. In the early 1930s, the school's principal established a community baseball field behind the school, which served as the birthplace of the Goshen Red Wings, a semi-professional baseball team. In 1947, the church was also the site where the Carolina Negro League was formed for African American baseball teams in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The Goshen Red Wings joined this league and became the Greensboro Red Wings, playing their home games at the NRHP-listed War Memorial Stadium (GF0375) in Greensboro. The Negro Leagues eventually dissolved in the late 1950s, once the major league baseball teams integrated.

The New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A due to its historical association with social history, ethnic history for African Americans, educational history, and recreational history. The recommended period of significance is circa 1892, when the cemetery was established, through 1970, when the current church sanctuary was completed.

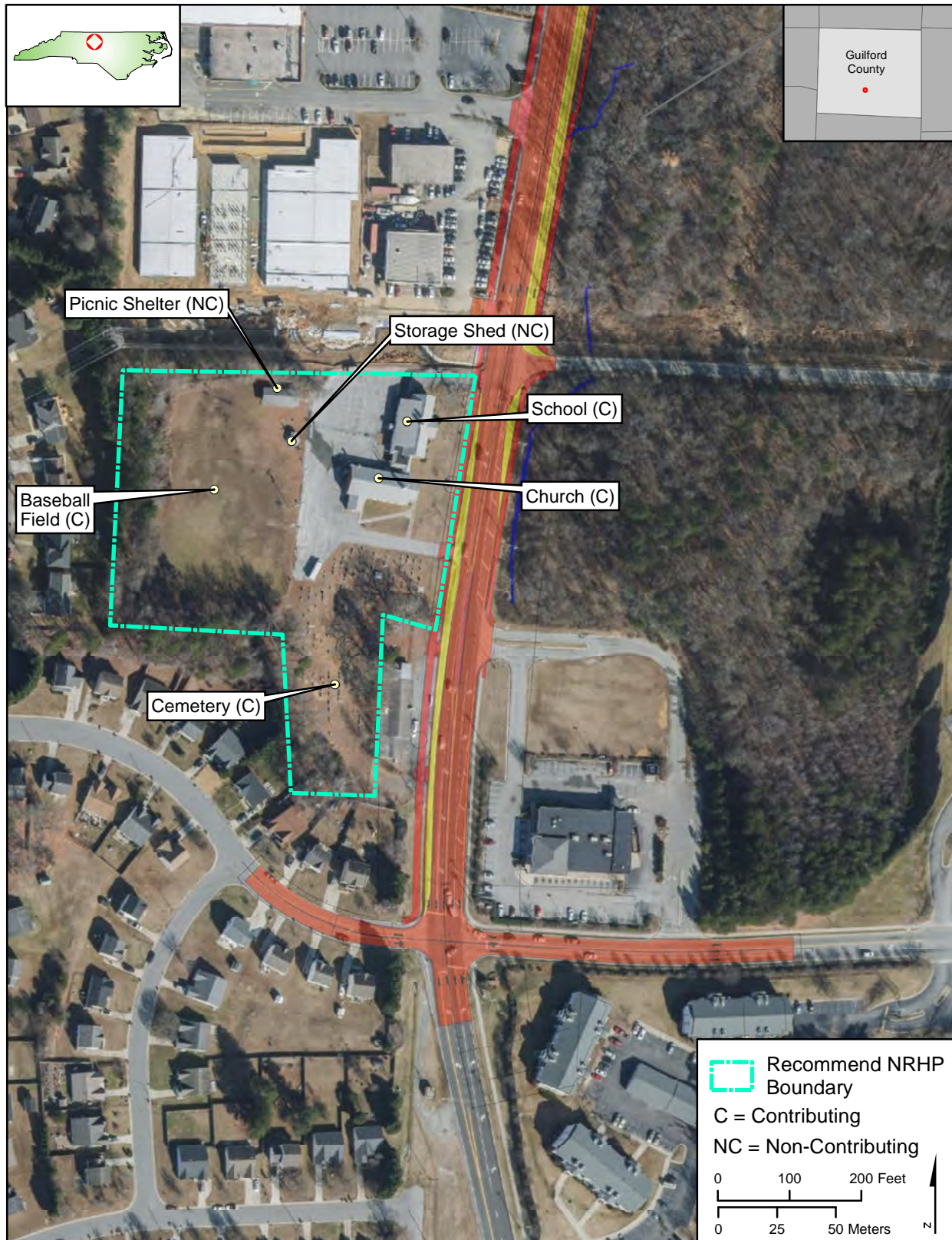
Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with person or persons that have made contributions significant to our past under Criterion B. Preliminary research indicates that the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School are associated with Thomas Edison “Tom” Alston, who attended school and church services here. Born in 1926, Tom Alston also played baseball for the Goshen Red Wings at this site, and later played professional baseball in San Diego. In 1954, Alston integrated the St. Louis Cardinals when he became the first African American to play for that major league baseball team. He played for the Cardinals through the 1957 season. Alston retired to North Carolina and in 1993 he was buried in the New Goshen United Methodist Church Cemetery only a few feet from the recreational baseball field where he learned to play professional baseball in the 1930s and 1940s. One of the most celebrated African American baseball players from North Carolina, Alston is considered an exceptionally significant athlete and community leader in Greensboro. Preliminary research indicates that Alston’s childhood home along the nearby Shoffner Court road is no longer extant. Due to Alston’s close association with the school, church, recreational baseball field, and cemetery at this site, it is the opinion of the consultant that the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School is also eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. The New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School consists of two distinct components – a school and a church - that are adjoined with an enclosed hyphen. The components successfully complement one another, however, with similar scale, proportions, design, materials, and architectural details. Both the good examples of early to mid-twentieth century Classical Revival-style architecture with red brick veneer walls, grey asphalt shingle gable roofs with similar pitches, nearly identical gable-front entrance porticos supported by white square columns, concrete porch steps painted grey with black metal hand rails, white molded trim, and white rooftop towers along the ridgelines.

Non-historic alterations to the property are minimal. The original Goshen Rosenwald School has been altered with replacement entrance doors and windows at the rear of the building. The interior has been altered with dropped ceilings in the classrooms and auditorium. The baseball field is supported by a non-historic picnic pavilion and prefabricated storage shed. Otherwise, the property retains the feeling and association from its 1892-1970 period of significance.

In addition, the property is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria Consideration A for Religious Properties since it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction and historical importance.

Figure 3.29. Recommended NRHP Boundary for the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School Showing Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources



Source: ESRI Resource Data

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any un-retrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Therefore, the New Goshen United Methodist Church and Rosenwald School is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A, B, and C, and meets Criteria Consideration A with a period of significance of circa 1892-1970. The recommended NRHP boundaries include the entire 5.05-acre legal parcel containing the resource. Along the northern edge, the NRHP boundary follows the power line easement. Along the eastern edge, the NRHP boundary follows the right-of-way along SR 1007 (Randleman Road), which is approximately 35-feet from the roadway's centerline. The NRHP boundary excludes the ditch and grassy embankment running along SR 1007, as this property is located within the right-of-way. The church, school, cemetery, and recreational baseball field are recommended as contributing resources. The picnic pavilion and storage shed are recommended as non-contributing resources (Figure 3.29).

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