

**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

May 26, 2020

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap, Architectural Historian sreap@ncdot.gov
NCDOT/EAU/Historic Architecture Group

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-6013, Widen NC 119 from SR 1981/SR 2621 to Lowes Boulevard, PA-18-09-0005, Alamance County, ER 20-0820

Thank you for your April 7, 2020, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

Hawfields School (AM0875) is not individually eligible for the National Register. Although it appears significant under Criterion A, locally, in the area of education, and Criterion C, as an important local example of an important building type (mid-nineteenth century one-room schoolhouse), it does not meet Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties. Moved once c.1902, and to its current location in 1990, it is now behind a church, and artificially grouped next to a moved post office. Historically, it would have been in a rural agricultural area. Material changes after the period of significance further decrease integrity, including installation of a stone chimney which was likely never part of the original school, adding new foundation piers, recent metal roof, recent door and window shutters, and recreating the interior ceiling. As it was used for grain storage for most of the twentieth century, it is possible other material changes took place after it arrived at the present location in the 1990s to recreate the schoolhouse.

Albright Post Office (AM1678) is not individually eligible for the National Register. Although there remain many unknown facts about the history of Albright Post Office, such as the length of its postal use and the current condition of the interior, the property, moved c.2000 to the present site, does not meet Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties. It was moved to a church property, with which it has no direct historic association, and placed in an artificial grouping next to a moved schoolhouse. In its moved position, the post office is no longer immediately adjacent to a main road. Its historic position adjacent to the main road is evident in the 1893 *Map of Alamance County* by William Luther Spoon. The former post office is instead now positioned to the side of the church buildings, oriented to face a side parking lot.

Hawfields Presbyterian Church (AM0007): The resources included in the original 1978 National Register listing, the c. 1850 Sanctuary (w/ 1920s classroom addition), c.1850 Session House, and earliest portion of the cemetery, retain integrity to remain listed in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons stated in the report.

Hawfields Presbyterian Church (Boundary Increase): While we agree that there is potential for a boundary increase here, we disagree with some of the consultant's justifications, and with some of the resources proposed for inclusion in the increase. We recommend the report be revised to clarify this section based on the following questions/comments/guidance.

- Please check with Chandra Burch and/or Andrew Edmunds to determine if a boundary increase survey site number has been assigned and insert it into the report for the proposed boundary increase section.
- We disagree with the inclusion of the moved Hawfields School and the moved Albright Post Office as contributing resources within a boundary increase for Hawfields Presbyterian Church.
 - The school and post office were not historically associated with the church and do not contribute to the arguments for the church's significance. For additional reference see National Register Bulletin 15. NRB 15, states, "One of the basic purposes of the NR is to encourage the preservation of historic properties as living parts of their communities. *In keeping with this purpose, it is not usual to list artificial groupings of buildings that have been created for purposes of interpretation, protection, or maintenance.* Moving buildings to such a grouping destroys the integrity of location and setting and can create a false sense of historic development." NRB 15, page 31 elaborates on artificial groupings, including a small district. "Not Eligible: A rural district composed of a farmhouse on its original site and a grouping of historic barns recently moved onto the property is not eligible." Perhaps if the church moved these buildings to the property during its historic period and has a record of making early efforts to preserve the history of the community, you might pull these into the Boundary Increase. However, as that is not the case, the school and post office were moved to the church property only in recent years.
- Criterion A justification – Please reiterate the intent of Criterion A in the original nomination and explain how this is a significant continuation. The Criterion A justification for the boundary increase needs to state the proposed *Area of Significance* and why the boundary increase is significant under "A" in the Area of Significance. This is currently missing from the report.
- Criterion B – we agree the boundary increase is not eligible under Criterion B and appreciate the detailed research the consultant provided here.
- Criterion C justification – While we think there could be a Criterion C argument for a boundary increase to the original nomination, the argument presented in the report is confusing and does not work as a justification. Please reframe it.
 - The report states that the fellowship hall (1950s) and educational building (1960s) are not extraordinary examples of any particular type, period, or method of construction [...] and gain their significance from their physical connection with the 1850s sanctuary and their physical representation of the church's growth over time. This is not an architecture argument plus the sanctuary and session house do not appear to be connected to the fellowship hall and educational building. The arcade is treated like a breezeway. When the 1960s classroom was constructed, they did connect it to the 1950s fellowship building with an enclosed hallway. The 1960s classroom (for purpose of resource count) should technically be considered an addition to the 1950 fellowship building. If the sanctuary is only abutted by arcades, it is still counted separately. If you can label the arcades versus halls in an aerial and when they were added, we can confirm this. The session building also appears to be freestanding.

- To warrant using Criterion C for a boundary increase, the fellowship hall/ classroom addition must contribute to the architectural significance of the church complex. They are mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival. It is certainly possible to argue that this complex as a whole demonstrates change in the needs and preferences for architecture in local religious buildings from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. We doubt there are many comparable examples demonstrating this architectural range, locally. However, you may wish to check Dan Pezzoni's recent Criterion C argument for a church complex that expanded over time. This may help with reframing the "C" argument for the proposed boundary increase ----- Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (NR 2019) <https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/RH0047.pdf>
- If a justification is made for including the 1950s/1960s buildings of the church complex, it makes sense to go ahead and expand the corresponding cemetery boundary.
- Please include a revised map showing the original boundary next to a revised boundary for a proposed boundary increase overlaid on an aerial map with parcels. Note early in the report the boundary justification mentions including a "buffer". Revisit the boundary selection requirements in the NR bulletins. It explicitly prohibits "buffers."
- If possible, when including photos of comparables in a report, note in the caption whether they are NR listed and the date (NR #####). Try to focus on sites with a long history like this one where the mid-century buildings and original or early church building(s) are all contributing.

Please feel free to contact Jenn Brosz at jenn.brosz@ncdcr.gov with any questions, or to set up a time for conference call if needed.

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

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
WIDEN NC 119 FROM SR 1981/SR 2621 TO LOWES BOULEVARD IN
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP PROJECT U-6013
WBS NO. 47158.1.1
PA TRACKING NO. 18-09-0005**

**Prepared for:
TGS Engineers
706 Hillsborough Street, Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27603**

and

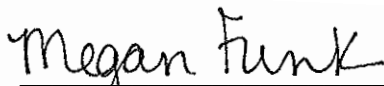
**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Division 7**

**PREPARED BY:
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
P.O. BOX 1198
201 WEST WILSON STREET
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27886**

**Megan Funk
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0796

MARCH 2020



**Megan Funk, Principal Investigator
Commonwealth Heritage Group**

03-27-2020

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT**

Date

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NCR-0796

MARCH 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 119 from SR 1981/SR 2621 to Lowes Boulevard in Alamance County, North Carolina. The project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number U-6013 and is state funded. Federal permits are anticipated.

The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. The Hawfields Presbyterian Church (AM0007), a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1978, was selected to determine if the qualities that originally made it eligible for the NRHP remain and to determine if the existing NRHP boundary is appropriate. In addition to the portions of the church complex that are listed on the NRHP, portions of the complex that were not included in the original nomination have been evaluated. Two additional resources, a school and a post office, that were moved to the church complex have also been evaluated. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

This report represents the documentation of a complex of buildings that is located within the APE for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth NRHP evaluation of the requested property in the study area. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Alamance County Register of Deeds, both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted using online sources. This report recommends the boundary of Hawfields Presbyterian Church (AM0007), which was listed on the NRHP in 1978, be expanded to include resources that have gained historic significance since the original nomination as well as adjacent parcels that are owned by the church and serve to buffer the historic resources from encroaching development. Lastly, Hawfields School and Albright Post Office are also recommended eligible for the NRHP.

PROPERTY NAME	HPO SSN	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	CRITERIA
Hawfields School	AM0875	Not Eligible	-
Albright Post Office	AM1678	Not Eligible	-
Hawfields Presbyterian Church (Listed on the NRHP in 1978)	AM0007	Expand NRHP Boundary	A, B and C

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METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this report, the Commonwealth architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth NRHP evaluation of the requested property in the study area in January 2019. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Alamance County Register of Deeds, in addition to using online sources. This report includes the architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of a complex of buildings that is located in the Area of Potential Effects (APE): Hawfields Presbyterian Church (AM0007), including the church, which was previously listed on the NRHP, additional associated resources that were excluded from the original nomination, and two resources that were moved to the complex. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Commonwealth prepared this historic architectural resource evaluation report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*,¹ NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO's) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports*. Resources are evaluated according to NRHP criteria. The location of the project area and the evaluated resources are shown in Figure 1 and 2.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area is located within the City of Mebane, just north of the community of Hawfields, and is characterized by commercial development, including strip malls and stand-alone businesses, many of which represent franchises and/or nation-wide chain stores. Four apartment complexes, one assisted living complex, at least one hotel, and Hawfields Middle School stand east of NC 119. The west side of NC 119 is dominated by a Lowes with a large parking lot at the northern end, additional, but smaller, commercial development toward the center, and a wooded swath with small twentieth century dwellings on large parcels at the southern end. The oldest dwelling, a ca. 1917 bungalow, is now used as a commercial building with a large parking lot across its front lawn, while the other dwellings appear to still be used as residences. The focus of this report, Hawfields Presbyterian Church (AM0007), is located just south of the intersection of NC 119 and SR 1981/SR 2126 on a large open parcel. The church's cemetery, which measures approximately 13 acres, is located on the opposite side of NC 119. Unlike the project area, this area is characterized by swaths of trees that separate the church and cemetery from pockets of late twentieth-century residential development.

¹ National Park Service, 2017. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60.

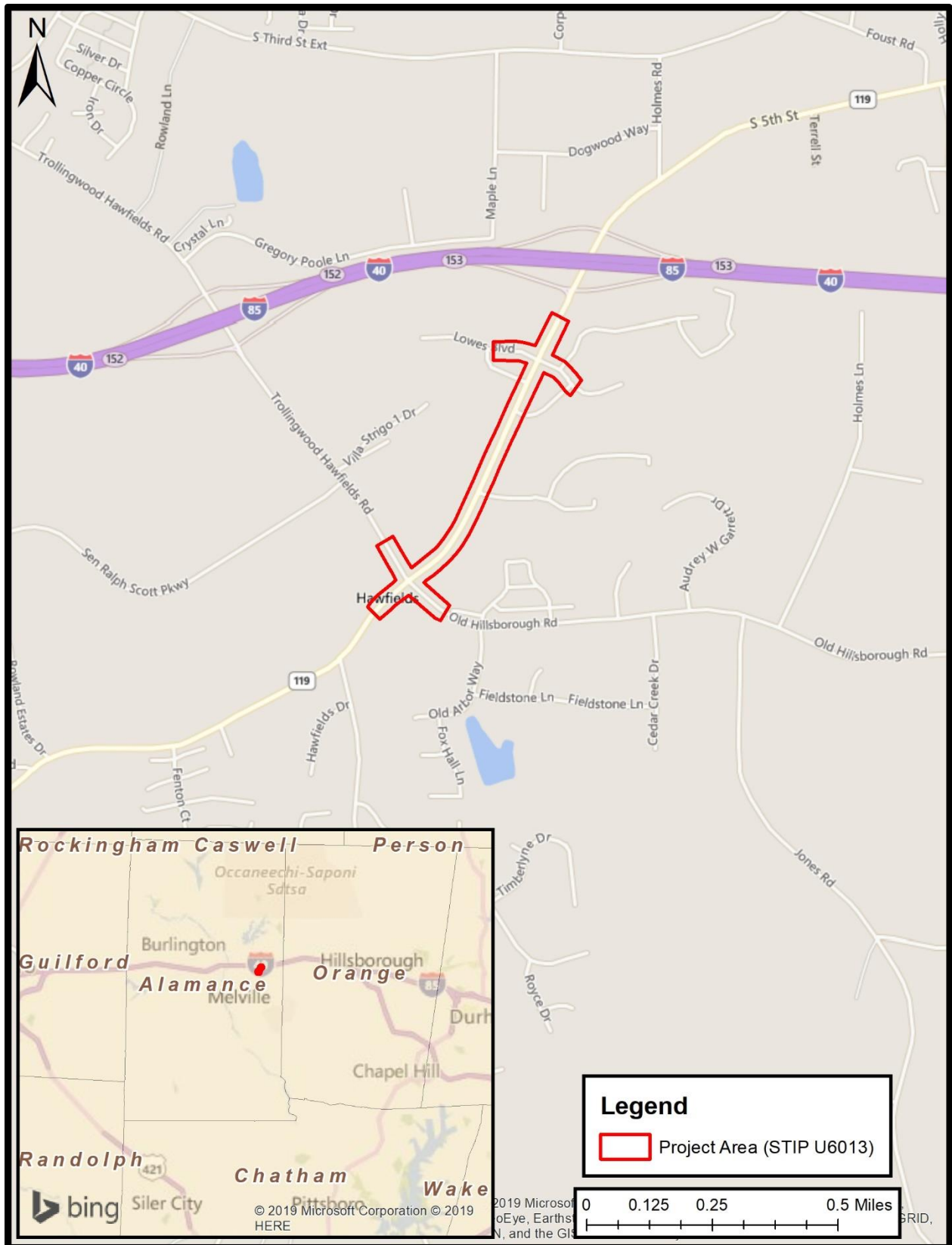


Figure 1: Project Location.



Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects.

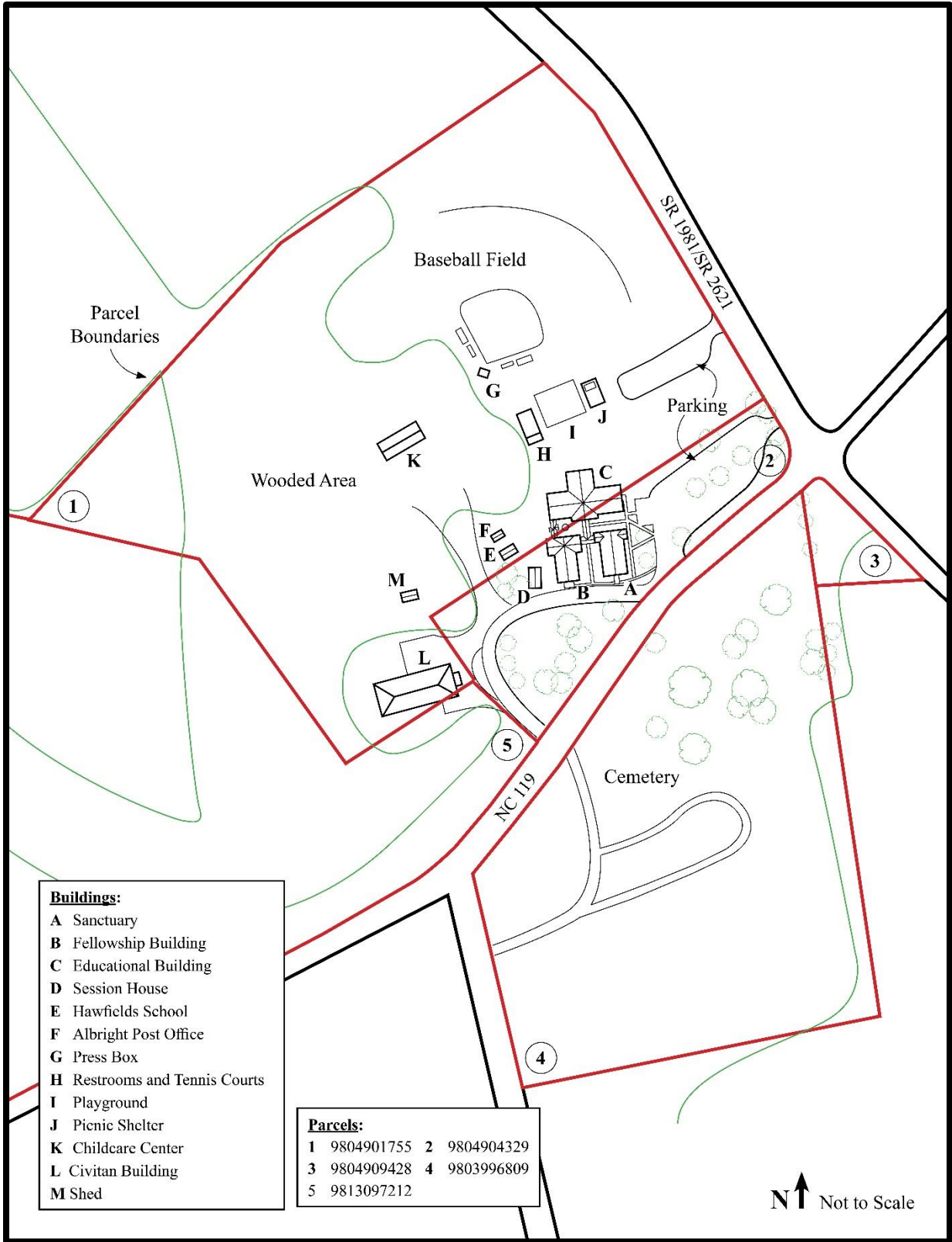


Figure 3: Site Plan, Hawfields Presbyterian Church Property.

EVALUATION OF MOVED RESOURCES

Resource Name:	Hawfields School
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	002
HPO Survey Site Number:	AM0875
Location:	2115 NC 119, Mebane, North Carolina
Parcel ID:	9804901755
Dates(s) of Construction:	1885
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 4: Hawfields School, Looking Southeast.

Setting

The school stands on the grounds of Hawfields Presbyterian Church just west of the fellowship hall and educational building and northwest of the session house. Directly to its north is a similar one-room structure, Albright Post Office (AM1678). Both structures face west away from the church and toward a gravel driveway/parking area that leads north to a ca. 1970 Civitan building that stands in a wooded area to the northwest. The land west of the driveway/parking area is also wooded while the land surrounding the school, post office and church buildings is mowed lawn with mature trees (Figure 3).

Property Descriptions

Hawfields School

Exterior

The school is one bay wide and two bays deep with a front-gabled metal roof. The building rests on fieldstone piers and is finished with unpainted weatherboard siding. It has a centered, board-and-batten door on its façade and two six-over-six, wooden sash windows on each of its side elevations. The windows are each flanked by a large board-and-batten shutter. The entry door is approached by stone steps with wooden railings that were likely added when the structure was moved to the church complex. A large fieldstone chimney, that appears to be a reconstruction, is centered on the rear elevation (Figures 4 and 5).



Figure 5: Hawfields School, Looking Northwest.

Interior

On the interior, the building is finished with flush boards on the walls and floor that appears original and beadboard on the ceiling that appears modern but likely reflects original materials. Period appropriate desks and benches, as well as blackboards and a piano, have been staged in the room. Information about past schools in the Hawfields community is displayed on the piano (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Hawfields School, Classroom.

Historical Background

During the nineteenth century, education in North Carolina evolved from relying primarily on private schools, tutors, and family members, such as mothers and older siblings, to being a part of a statewide public system, then a county system. While operating as a statewide system in the 1850s, Alamance County was served by 40 schools that were located in dedicated buildings as well as churches. Following the devastation of the Civil War, which compromised educational efforts across the state, the system became county operated.² It was during this timeframe that the Hawfields School was opened.

The school was constructed in 1885 on Kimrey Road, roughly one mile west of its current location (Figure 7).³ It served the Hawfields community until 1902 when a second Hawfields School was completed (Figure 8). While in use, it offered a free four-month term. It was also served by multiple teachers including William York, J. E. Crutchfield, J. I. White, Paisley White, Fannie Foust and Ardelia Jones. After the new school was constructed, the old school was moved to the Patton Farm and used as a granary (Figure 9). In the 1990s it was moved to its current location next to Hawfields Presbyterian Church and restored.⁴

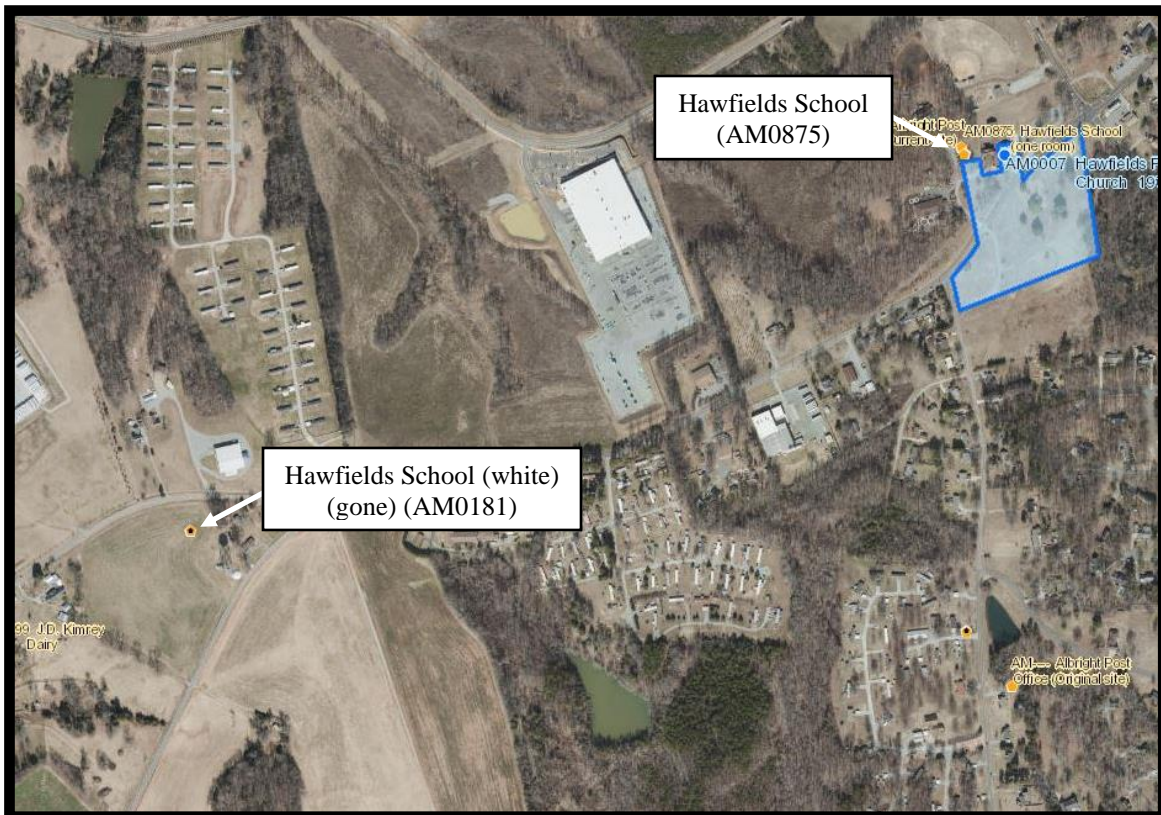


Figure 7: HPOWeb Screen Capture, Showing Location of Hawfields School (white) (AM0181) and Hawfields School (AM0875) (HPOWeb).

² *Alamance County Architectural Inventory*, Alamance County Historic Properties Commission, 2014, 3.

³ *Ibid*, 127 and 132. HPOWeb denotes a location on Kimrey Road for Hawfields School as AM0181. This location, which is also marked as “gone,” likely pertains to the second school but could pertain to both schools.

⁴ *Ibid*, 132.



Figure 8: 1902 Second Hawfields School, Demolished (Hawfields Presbyterian Church).



Figure 9: 1885 Hawfields School on Patton Farm (*Alamance County Architectural Inventory*).

A brief history of the second Hawfields School, which has since been demolished, shares that it was historically associated with the church and the Scotch-Irish settlers in the area. It also shares that it was constructed on land purchased from Alexander Patton.⁵ This is interesting as the original school was moved to the Patton Farm. If this is the same Patton, it may suggest that the structure's first move was not far from its original location.

It should be noted that the church has been closely tied to educational pursuits for much of its history with many of its pastors acting as teachers in the community. Specific pastors, as well as when and where they taught, are mentioned in Herbert S. Turner's *Church in the Old Fields*. The most relevant of these mentions, however, was not a pastor but rather James Ira White who in 1887 was given permission to rent the session house for one dollar a month for use as a school. Though the text says that White went on to teach "two generations of Hawfields boys and girls there" the Alamance County Architectural Inventory lists a J. I. White as a teacher as well.⁶ Since the time frames of the two schools overlap it may be that he taught at one school for a few years and then at the other or that he served the schools simultaneously, traveling from one to the other in order to better serve the students in the area.

⁵ *Ibid*, 130.

⁶ Turner, 170-171 and *Alamance County Architectural Inventory*, 130.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Hawfields School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Hawfields School has been moved two times in the past 150 years, settling after its second move on the property of Hawfields Presbyterian Church in the 1990s. Though now compromised by two large distribution centers and a neighborhood of mobile homes, the original setting was likely characterized by a few small structures and agricultural fields. This setting differs from the current location due to the close proximity of the church and the Albright Post Office (AM1678). The new setting also differs in that the school was likely oriented toward the road but is now oriented toward a small parking area/driveway. Despite this, the structure has retained its basic design, and some of its original materials and workmanship. Alterations relating to the restoration of the church include a new metal roof, fieldstone piers and a fieldstone chimney. The entry door and shutters also appear to be new and though their board-and-batten composition is possibly original, it seems more likely that the school had a paneled door and no shutters. The materials chosen for the restoration, as well as an effort to retain materials when possible, contributed to a preservation sensitive and well-executed restoration. Due to this, the school still conveys the feeling of a rural, late nineteenth-century schoolhouse as well as its association with this era of education in North Carolina.

Criterion A

Hawfields School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

From 1885 through 1902 Hawfields School served to educate children in the Hawfields community. As a part of the local school district, the school is a part of the pattern and development of education in the late-nineteenth century in the Hawfields area as well as Alamance County and North Carolina as a whole. Also, though school buildings took on many forms during this time, Hawfields School is exemplary of the one-room, schoolhouse form. The school, however, has been moved from its original location to a site with other structures that though contemporaneous to the school are arranged in a manner that differs from its original setting. Its restoration also required the replacement and reconstruction of some of its original architectural components and compromising its integrity. For these reasons, the school is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Hawfields School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally

associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Though the names of some of the teachers that taught at Hawfields School are known, none of them have been identified as having made a significant contribution to the Hawfields community or elsewhere other than serving in their roles as teachers. No other individuals were identified in conjunction with the school and it is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Hawfields School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The 1885 Hawfields school is a small, one-room classroom building that from 1885 through 1902, when it was replaced with a larger structure, served students in the Hawfields community. Though schools during this period took on many forms, sometimes adapting existing buildings, the scale, gabled form, and symmetrical elevations, some of which are windowless to allow for blackboards, of the Hawfields School are all indicative of nineteenth century school design, particularly in rural areas.

In order to assess the architectural significance of the Hawfields School, HPOWeb and a publication of the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission (ACHPC) were reviewed. HPOWeb lists 25 resources in the county, 11 of which are denoted as gone, while the ACHPC publication discusses 19 schools in addition to other properties that were used as schools. Of these, only one extant nineteenth-century school, aside from Hawfields, displays such a quintessential school form.

This resource, Travis Creek or Cable School (AM2116, Figure 10), was constructed around 1850 and has been added to the North Carolina NRHP Study List. The school was one of the first common or free schools in the county, established shortly after the creation of a state fund that matched the contribution of school districts in order to help them set up their own schools. The school differs from the Hawfields School in a few ways. One, its exterior is clad with vertical boards and battens, and second, it had an attached residence for the teacher. Nonetheless, the core of the school displays a similar form to Hawfields. Furthermore, while Hawfields has been moved, the Travis Creek School is noted as being "Alamance County's only surviving 'common school' at its original site."⁷ Though this site has been compromised by the construction of

⁷ Jim Schlosser, "Elon University Planning to Restore 1840s-Era School," *News & Record*, February 26, 2010, https://www.greensboro.com/news/columnists/elon-university-planning-to-restore-s-era-school/article_61bd3368-acf2-54ea-9649-ae5509bdcfa3.html, accessed February 17, 2020.



Figure 10: Travis Creek School (AM2116).

nearby athletic fields associated with Elon University. The school is also more significant for its duration of service, acting as a school from the 1850s through the 1910s.⁸

Alamance County also boasts of two NRHP-listed schools: McCray School (AM0099) and Woodlawn School (AM0477) (Figures 11 and 12), both of which date to the 1910s. McCray School was constructed 30 years after Hawfields, ca. 1915, and is front gabled but slightly larger. It also has a small front porch that shelters an interior closet, likely added, and has a rear addition. Nonetheless, the school retains wooden elements, such as its weatherboard siding and a door. Like Hawfields, its design is very simplistic with most of its details relating to its craftsmanship rather than ornamentation. Also like Hawfields, the school has been restored, in this case in response to significant storm damage in the 1980s. The school has the distinction of having served African American students as well.

Woodlawn School was constructed as a one-room school in 1911 then expanded to two rooms in 1913, leading to it having a gable-and-wing form.⁹ Aside from an asphalt shingle roof, the school is immaculately preserved with many original wooden elements including its siding, doors, windows and a belfry. Unlike Hawfields, it is more ornate with gallows brackets, transoms above its doors and windows, and a belfry. It is also based on a design from Raleigh architects Barrett & Thomson as opposed to Hawfields' vernacular design.¹⁰ While not the most similar

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *Alamance County Architectural Inventory*, 137.

¹⁰ Daniel Pezzoni, *Woodlawn School*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1991.



Figure 11: McCray School (AM0099).



Figure 12: Woodlawn (AM0477).

comparable due to its later construction date and architect inspired design, Woodlawn School exemplary of the preserved state and setting desired for NRHP-listed properties.

As a finely restored resource, Hawfields School stands as a strong example of a late nineteenth-century educational building. Its integrity, however, has been compromised by its two moves, use as an agricultural building, and many recreated features including its foundation, chimney, doors and shutters. In contrast, the Travis Creek School, though also used for some time for grain storage, stands in its original location and appears to retain a greater amount of historic materials, some of which are not in perfect condition, but that have been retained rather than replaced. The school embodies additional significance through its association with the nascent years of the state public school system and its span of operation, which extended into the 1910s. Hawfields School also falls short of the significance of McCray School, which served African American students, and of the immaculately restored state of Woodlawn School. For these reasons, the architecture of educational buildings in Alamance County is better represented by Travis Creek, McCray and Woodlawn Schools and Hawfields School, is therefore, recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Hawfields School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). 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 and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

Due to the school being moved twice, its current site is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration B

Hawfields School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration B (moved properties). For a property removed from its original or historically significant location to be considered eligible under Criteria Consideration B, it must be significant primarily for architectural value or as the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

The school is one of only a few late nineteenth century schools that remain in the county. Once serving students in the Hawfields community, the moved school now stands next to the church that it is historically associated with. Though this site differs from its original location, it shares the same community history and an overlapping period of significance. Following the demise of the second Hawfields School, as well as a Hawfields School constructed for African American students, the studied resource is the only remaining nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century schoolhouse in the Hawfields community constructed specifically for that purpose. However, due to the movement of the school and the amount of work required to restore it, its integrity does not meet the threshold required of an individually eligible resource. For this reason, Hawfields School is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration B.

Resource Name:	Albright Post Office
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	003
HPO Survey Site Number:	AM1678
Location:	2115 NC 119, Mebane, North Carolina
Parcel ID:	160518
Dates(s) of Construction:	Late Nineteenth Century
Recommendation:	Not Eligible



Figure 13: Albright Post Office, Looking East-Northeast.

Setting

The post office stands on the grounds of Hawfields Presbyterian Church just west of the fellowship hall and educational building. To its south is a similar one-room structure, Hawfields School (AM0875). The structure faces west, away from the church and toward a gravel driveway/parking area that leads north to a ca. 1970 Civitan building that stands in a wooded area to the northwest. The land west of the driveway/parking area is also wooded while the land surrounding the post office, school and church buildings is mowed lawn with mature trees. There is also a small fenced in area along the east (rear) elevation of the building that is used as a garden (see Figure 3).

Property Descriptions

Albright Post Office

Exterior

The post office was originally located approximately 0.5 miles south of its current location on Turner Road but was moved to the church complex around 2000. It is a small, one-room structure with a front-gabled, metal roof; unpainted wooden weatherboard siding; and a stone pier foundation. The metal roof and stone piers appear to be fairly new and likely date to when the structure was moved. Its façade is three bays wide with a board-and-batten door flanked by windows covered by board-and-batten shutters. The entry is approached by stone steps with wooden railings that likely date to when the structure was moved as well. There is a small rectangular louvered vent in the gable. Though its side elevations are blind, its rear elevation has a small board-and-batten door in the gable (Figures 13 and 14).



Figure 14: Albright Post Office, Looking Southwest.

Interior

Initially, the post office was surveyed as an ancillary building and due to being locked, its interior was not viewed. Further inquiry of the church staff, however, revealed that its interior has not been restored to the extent of the Albright School (AM0875) but left more or less as it was found. The staff member also shared that a counter still remains in the building.

Historical Background

From settlement through the late nineteenth century, the rural landscape was characterized by small, one-room buildings that functioned as stores, post offices, schools, agricultural buildings, kitchen houses and even dwellings. As time passed, some of these structures were enlarged or incorporated into other structures, while many others were simply replaced by newer, larger structures leaving them to be repurposed or to fall into disrepair.

Around 2000, the Albright Post Office was moved from its original location, which was roughly 0.5 miles south of the church on Turner Road. A map from 1893, depicts it in its original location, as well as the location of the church (Figure 15). The map also suggests that it was owned by A. G. Albright, who lived almost directly across the road from the post office. A. G. Albright is likely Alvis Graham Albright, who was born in Alamance County in 1850 as the sixth child of James and Sarah Albright and is buried in the Hawfields Presbyterian Church cemetery.¹¹

It is uncertain how long the post office was in operation as only two lists of post offices including an Albright Post Office in Alamance County were found. These lists date to 1892, the year

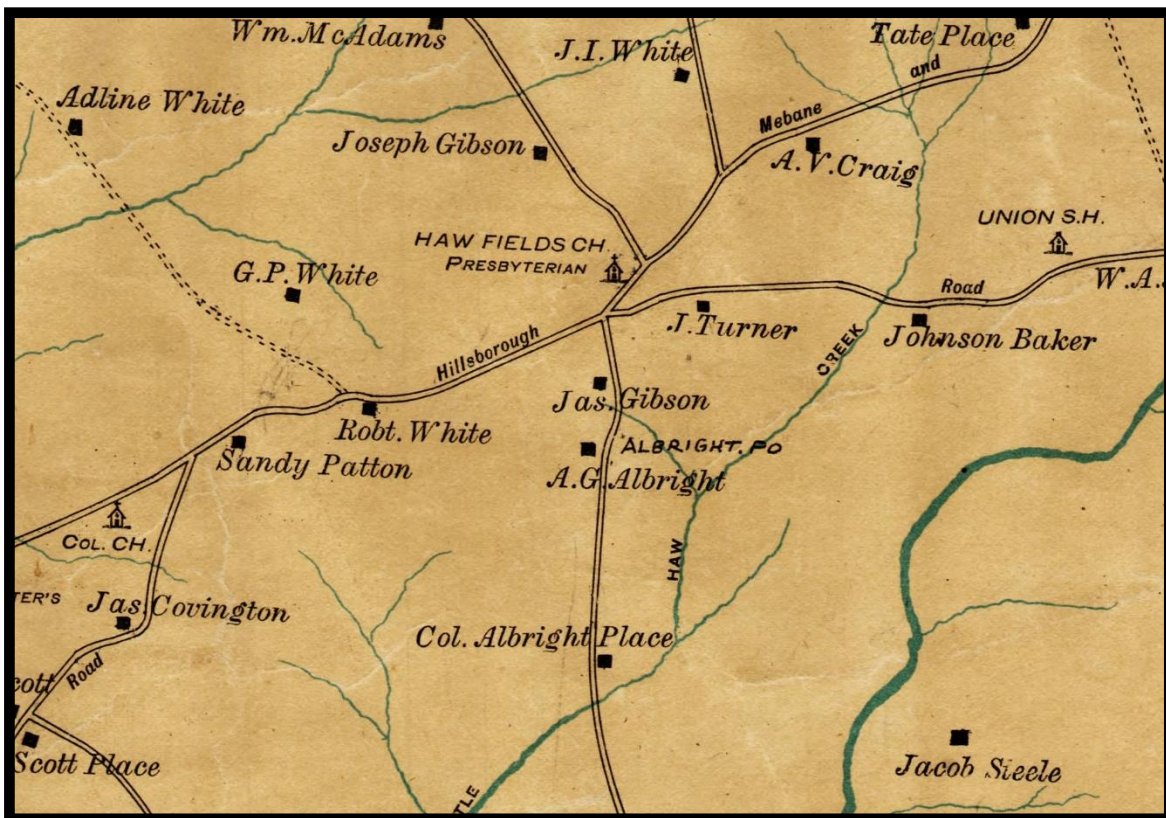


Figure 15: *Map of Alamance County, North Carolina (William Luther Spoon), 1893, Showing Albright Post Office (North Carolina State Archives).*

¹¹ Ancestry.com. "Alvis Albright," 1850 U. S. Census, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=8054&h=12537686&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=nee569&_phstart=successSource, accessed February 17, 2020.

before the map showing the location of the post office was published, and 1899.¹² Other lists consulted include the 1882 and 1909 postal guides.¹³ It could be that the post office was in existence at those time but operating under another name. The 1880 and 1900 censuses were also consulted to see if A. G. Albright was listed as a postmaster. In both censuses, however, he was listed as a farmer and no one else in the area was listed as a postmaster. This could suggest that “postmaster” was not his primary occupation, or the primary occupation of anyone else in the vicinity, or that the post office only operated for a short period of time.

Over time, the parcel containing the post office passed into the ownership of the Turner family and in 1961 Bernard H. Turner sold an 18-acre tract containing the building to Joan T. Williamson.¹⁴ Through this period, the property remained undeveloped (Figure 16). However, in the early 2000s, Williamson divided the tract into smaller parcels and began selling them for development. It was likely around this time that the post office was moved to the church complex. HPOWeb marks the original location of the post office as “AM---- Albright Post Office (Original Site)” and just east of the marker, along Turner Road, stands a 2003 dwelling.¹⁵

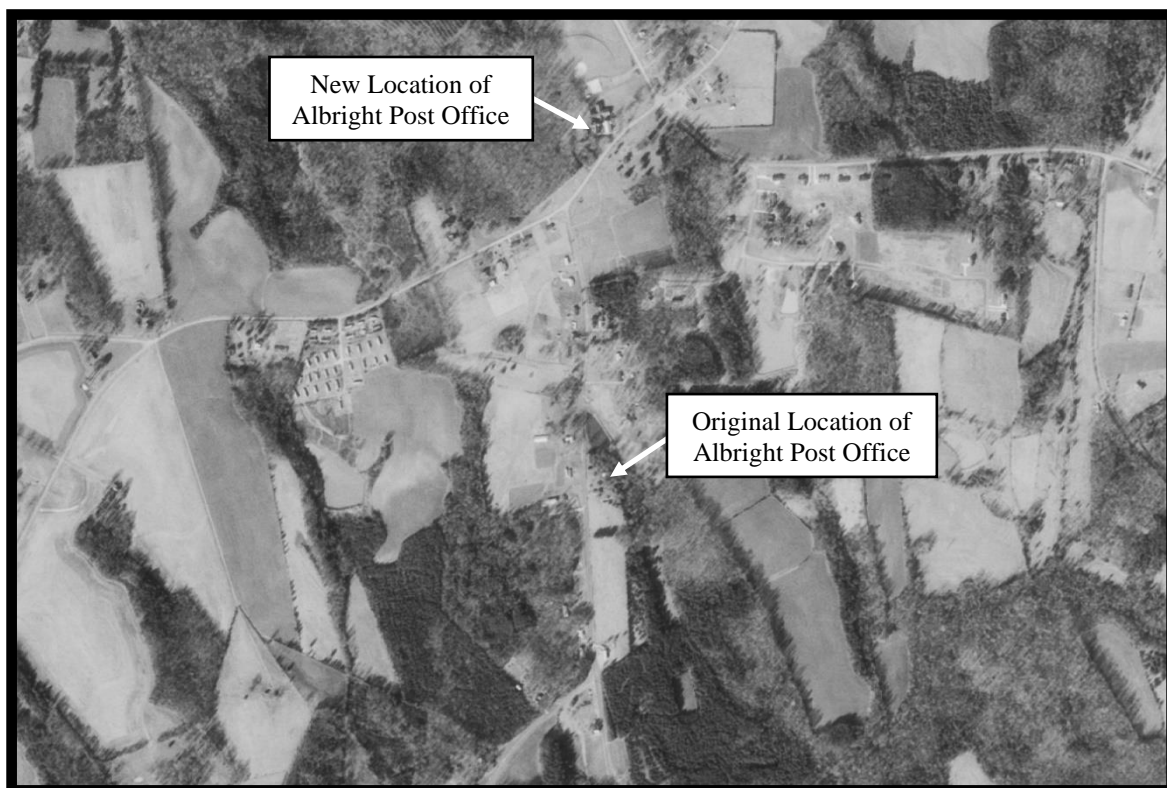


Figure 16: 1980 Aerial Image Showing Original Location and Setting of Albright Post Office as well its Proximity to Hawfields Presbyterian Church (Earth Explorer).

¹² *United States Official Postal Guide*, United States Post Office Department, 1892, 11 and *United States Official Postal Guide*, United States Post Office Department, 1899, 471.

¹³ *United States Official Postal Guide*, United States Post Office Department, 1882 and *United States Official Postal Guide*, United States Post Office Department, 1909.

¹⁴ Alamance County Deed Book 292, page 122.

¹⁵ HPOWeb, “1850 Turner Road, Mebane, NC,” Parcel Layer, <https://nc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d2d04d8d7e03403f889419526e682529>, accessed February 17, 2020.

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Albright Post Office is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Albright Post Office was moved to the church complex in the early 2000s from a location on Turner Road that is roughly 0.5 miles south of its current location and is near an intersection with Webster Grove Drive. At the time, this area was undeveloped, and the post office stood on a large parcel. Since then, the parcel has been subdivided for housing. Though it is still located in a rural area, its placement next to the church differs from its original location and setting both in its orientation to the road and its proximity to other buildings. Despite this, the structure has retained its original design, as well as a considerable amount of original materials and workmanship. Easily identifiable alterations include a new metal roof and stone piers and steps, which serve to preserve its structure and helped facilitate its move, respectively, as well as some hardware and small light fixtures. Other materials, such as its siding, door, shutters, and a small vent, appear to be original or to authentically replicate its original design, material choices, and workmanship. Due to this, the post office still conveys the feeling of a rural, late nineteenth-century commercial structure as well as its association with this era and building type.

Criterion A

Albright Post Office is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Rural communities in the nineteenth century were often defined by whether or not they had a post office. The establishment of the Albright Post Office, originally located 0.5 miles south of the church, displays the population of the area as well as the significance of Turner Road as a thoroughfare in the late-nineteenth century. Furthermore, the well-restored state of the building still allows it to convey its association with patterns of rural mail delivery and commerce in the nineteenth century. However, because the structure has been removed from its original location and had various elements, including its roof, foundation, and hardware, replaced it no longer retains the level of integrity expected of an individually eligible resource and for this reason is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Albright Post Office is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only

justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Though the post office is likely associated with A. G. Albright or another member of the Albright family, no specific association or significance was revealed. No other individuals were identified in relation to the history of the post office and it is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Albright Post Office is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The one-room Albright Post Office is representative of many rural post offices constructed in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. While small structures of this type were once scattered across North Carolina, in and between many of its small and large communities, they have largely become a relic of the past. HPOWeb lists ten such structures in Alamance County. Of these, four structures are listed as gone and four are masonry structures from the twentieth century.¹⁶ The most comparable to the Albright Post Office is the Carney Post Office (AM0495, Figure 17), which stands in its original location within the NRHP-listed Cedarock Park Historic District (AM0496). This district is composed of two adjoining farms that were combined in the 1970s to form a “natural area park with a historical focus” and is operated by the Alamance County Parks Department. According to the NRHP nomination form the post office was in operation from the early 1880s until 1902. The structure, which appears to retain a considerable amount of original exterior materials including German siding and wooden sash windows, differs from the typical rural post office form with a side-gabled roof and two entry doors that access separate rooms. It has also been “heavily remodeled... for use as the park maintenance office” and is not interpreted or identified as a historic post office by the park.¹⁷ Due to its reuse and remodel, as well as its atypical form, the structure stands as a good example of the building type but not as the best example, much like the Albright Post Office, which is compromised by being moved.

Though not individually surveyed, a second post office exists in the Cedarock Park Historic District. This post office, which shares the Albright Post Office’s front-gabled form, is located behind the G. W. Garrett House (AM0149) within a cluster of ancillary structures including a well, a smoke house, and a two-story corn crib (Figure 18). The buildings are all a part of an interpreted site with interpretive signage. According to the post office’s display it was in use as a community post office in the 1870s and 1880s and still contains a wooden box with compartments for sorting the mail. However, its placement behind the main house and within a

¹⁶ The original site of the Albright Post Office is recorded in HPOWeb as “AM----” but was not included in the totals provided.

¹⁷ Patricia S. Dickinson, *Cedarock Park Historic District*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1986.



Figure 17: Carney Post Office (AM0495).



Figure 18: Post Office Behind G. W. Garrett House (AM0149).

cluster of utilitarian buildings is odd for a building serving a public function. This seems to suggest that the building was not constructed as a post office but for another use on the farm. This idea is further supported by the nomination form, which states, “a post office was located either in the Garrett House or in a small outbuilding nearby in the rear yard.” Its logical that the post office may have operated from inside the Garrett House for a time and then been moved to an under-used or multi-purpose building in the yard where it was easily accessible by community members. This structure/set up predates the second, stand-alone post office, which began operating in the 1880s and is located 0.5 miles north of the Garrett House. At this time, the post office at the Garrett House likely resumed its use as a utilitarian structure as it is listed on the district’s nomination form as a “shed (former post office).”¹⁸

Each of the structures have faults, particularly the interior alterations of the Carney Post Office. Additionally, the Albright Post Office and the post office at the Garrett House have both been used as utilitarian structures. Despite this, both have been restored and are now being interpreted for their time as a post office. To some extent, the Albright Post Office, stands out as a structure that was constructed for the purpose of being a post office. This characteristic, however, is negated by the integrity issues stemming from its move and restoration. For these reasons, the post office does not meet the standards of an individually eligible resource and is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Criterion D

Albright Post Office is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). 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 and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

Due to the post office being moved to the church around 2000, its current site is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration B

Albright Post Office is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration B (moved properties). For a property removed from its original or historically significant location to be considered eligible under Criteria Consideration B, it must be significant primarily for architectural value or as the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

Due to its restoration, the Albright Post Office is not significant for its architectural value. The post office is also not significant as the surviving resource associated with rural mail delivery in Alamance County, though a case could be made that it is the sole surviving post office associated with the Hawfields community. The overall history of the Hawfields community, however, is more strongly conveyed through the church and the post office is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration B.

¹⁸ Ibid.

HAWFIELDS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BOUNDARY EXPANSION

Resource Name:	Hawfields Presbyterian Church
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	001
HPO Survey Site Number:	AM0007 (Listed on the NRHP in 1978)
Location:	2115 NC 119, Mebane, North Carolina
Parcel ID:	9803996809, 9804901755, 9804904329 and 9804909428
Dates(s) of Construction:	Ca. 1850-ca. 1920, 1951, 1965, ca. 1970, post-1980 and 18 th -21 st century cemetery
Recommendation:	Expand NRHP Boundary



Figure 19: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Looking Northeast.

Setting

The original buildings associated with Hawfields Presbyterian Church, a sanctuary and a session house, stand on the northwest side of NC 119 just west of the intersection of NC 119 and SR 1981/SR 2126 on a roughly 3.5-acre parcel. The resources face south toward NC 119 and the sanctuary is set back approximately 95 feet from the road. Though the façade of the session house is roughly in line with the façade of the sanctuary, the angle of the road results in it being set back much further, approximately 250 feet (see Figure 3).

In the 1950s, a fellowship hall with the same form as the sanctuary was constructed between the original buildings—west of the sanctuary and east of the session house—and in the 1960s an

educational building was constructed north of the sanctuary and fellowship hall.¹⁹ A series of arcades and hallways connects the three buildings. Together, these buildings form the core of the complex and span two parcels. The eastern half of the northern parcel, which measures roughly 22 acres and is irregularly shaped, contains athletic fields including a baseball diamond, tennis court, a playground and restrooms, while the western half is wooded. This wooded section contains a ca. 1970 Civitan building near its center and a childcare center at its southern end. The parcel also contains two late-nineteenth century structures, Hawfields School (AM0875) and Albright Post Office (AM1678), that were moved to the church complex and stand just west of the fellowship hall.

The southern parcel, which borders NC 119 and is long and somewhat irregular, contains the sanctuary, fellowship hall, a portion of the educational building and the session house. Northeast of the buildings, the parcel is filled by a parking lot, and southwest of the buildings is a grassy lawn. A U-shaped driveway leads from NC 119 at the center of the parcel west then south to reconnect with NC 119. Mature trees are scattered in and around the parking area as well as the grassy lawn and a row of trees shades the east side of the church.

The church's cemetery is located on a separate parcel on the southeast side of NC 119 and measures roughly 13 acres. The NRHP-listed portion of the cemetery contains an older section that begins in the northeast corner and extends west toward a newer section. Most of the grave markers in each section face east, though some, particularly those in the older section, are at different angles. The number and density of grave markers decreases toward the western, newer section, and the southern section, which was not included in the NRHP boundary, contains only a few grave markers. East of the NRHP-listed portion of the cemetery, on a separate parcel of land that borders Old Hillsborough Road, is another small section of cemetery that was not included in the original NRHP boundary. A driveway that lines up with the south entrance of the church's driveway extends south then west across the cemetery parcel connecting with Turner Road, and a loop at the center of the driveway extends to the east. Large trees, including magnolias, dot the older cemetery while a few smaller trees shade the northwestern half of the parcel.

The area surrounding the church complex is used for a variety of purposes. North of the church, beyond the baseball field, there are plowed fields and to the west there is a wooded area as well as an area that appears to have been timbered and is now characterized by low growth vegetation. Small neighborhoods from the 1970s and 1980s encompass the west, south, and east edges of the cemetery. The neighborhoods are shaded by a number of mature trees reducing their visual impact on the historic resources. East of the parcels, at the intersection of NC 119 and SR 1981/SR 2126, is the beginning of a commercial area that extends northeast along NC 119. The most visible of this development is a ca. 1975 gas station at the east corner of the intersection. The parcels along the east side of SR 1981/SR 2126 and the northwest side of and NC 119 contain twentieth-century dwellings on large lots with mature trees.

¹⁹ The fellowship hall and educational building, as well as the subsequent Civitan building and childcare center, were not included in the original NRHP boundary and will be discussed in the next section of this report.

Property Descriptions

Previously Listed Resources

Ca. 1850 Church

Exterior and Interior

The church retains its original temple form with a three-bay, pedimented façade and large, 16-over-16 wooden sash windows with stone sills. It has been largely unaltered in the past 100 years with the exception of a ca. 1925 two-story classroom addition that spans the rear of the building and was included in the 1978 NRHP nomination (Figure 20).

Likewise, the interior of the church, which is defined by a large sanctuary with a U-shaped balcony and the interior of the classroom building have undergone little alteration since their respective construction dates (Figure 21).

Session House

Exterior and Interior

The session house stands to the west of the church complex and is a small, one-room, front-gabled structure with wooden weatherboard siding. It was meticulously restored to its original appearance with an effort to retain as much original material as possible in the 1970s and more recently had a metal roof added.²⁰ According to staff members at the church, it retains its original interior aesthetic as well and is still used for meetings (Figure 22).

Cemetery

The original portion of the cemetery is also largely unaltered with many original grave markers remaining in place. The markers show some signs of aging but also of preservation and the grounds are well maintained. The cemetery has been in continuous use since before the construction of the church and has been expanded west and south (Figure 23).

²⁰ *Hawfields Presbyterian Church*, Historic Sites Survey Form, Survey File: AM0007, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC.



Figure 20: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Looking North-Northwest.



Figure 21: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Sanctuary.



Figure 22: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Session House, Looking Northeast.



Figure 23: Hawfields Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Looking Northwest. Note more modern gravemarkers in background at left.

Property Descriptions

Additional Resources

Fellowship Hall

Exterior

West of the sanctuary is a 1951 fellowship hall that is described in the NRHP nomination form as a gymnasium, but no longer serves that function. The building shares a similar scale and form to the sanctuary with a pedimented façade and is finished with brick in a Flemish bond pattern. Its double leaf entry features narrow wooden doors each with six lights over two raised, vertical panels. Above is a large window with a vinyl grid of muntins and mullions and a jack arch lintel. Like the original building, the entry is placed in a slightly recessed brick frame. It is approached by tiered brick steps that terminate as a large stoop. The entry is flanked by tall, 40-light, fixed-pane windows with brick sills and brick jack arches with keystones. The windows are placed in shallow recesses with a brick sill at the base of the recess. An architrave that is not as deep as the one on the original building and lacks its rafter brackets wraps the façade and side elevations. The tympanum contains only a circular, louvered vent (Figure 24).

Like the sanctuary, a two-story classroom wing spans the northwest (rear) elevation of the fellowship hall giving the building a T-shaped footprint and the asphalt shingled roof a cross-gabled form. Due to this configuration, both the northeast and southwest elevations are split into two sections—an expanse of windows and a gable. The four-bay expanse has tall, 40-light, fixed-pane windows like those on the façade in the first, second and fourth bays from the south and an exterior brick chimney in the third bay. The elevations differ slightly in that there are



Figure 24: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking North-Northwest.



Figure 25: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking West.



Figure 26: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking Northeast.

three corrugated awnings that protect basement windows below the upper windows on the northeast elevation while on the southwest elevation there are HVAC ground units in front of two of the basement windows (Figures 25 and 26).

The southeast (front) elevation of the northern wing has a single six-over-six window, likely a replacement, that is typical of the building. The window is placed at the midline of the elevation to light an interior stairwell (see Figure 25). The northeast gable is three bays wide and a double leaf entry with doors like those on the façade in the second bay (from the south) of the first story and a six-over-six window in the third bay. The entry is sheltered by the breezeway (opposite the sanctuary). Above, three six-over-six windows span the elevation and a rectangular louvered vent occupies the gable. Built in HVAC units protrude from below the windows in the third bay (Figures 27 and 28).



Figure 27: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking Southwest.

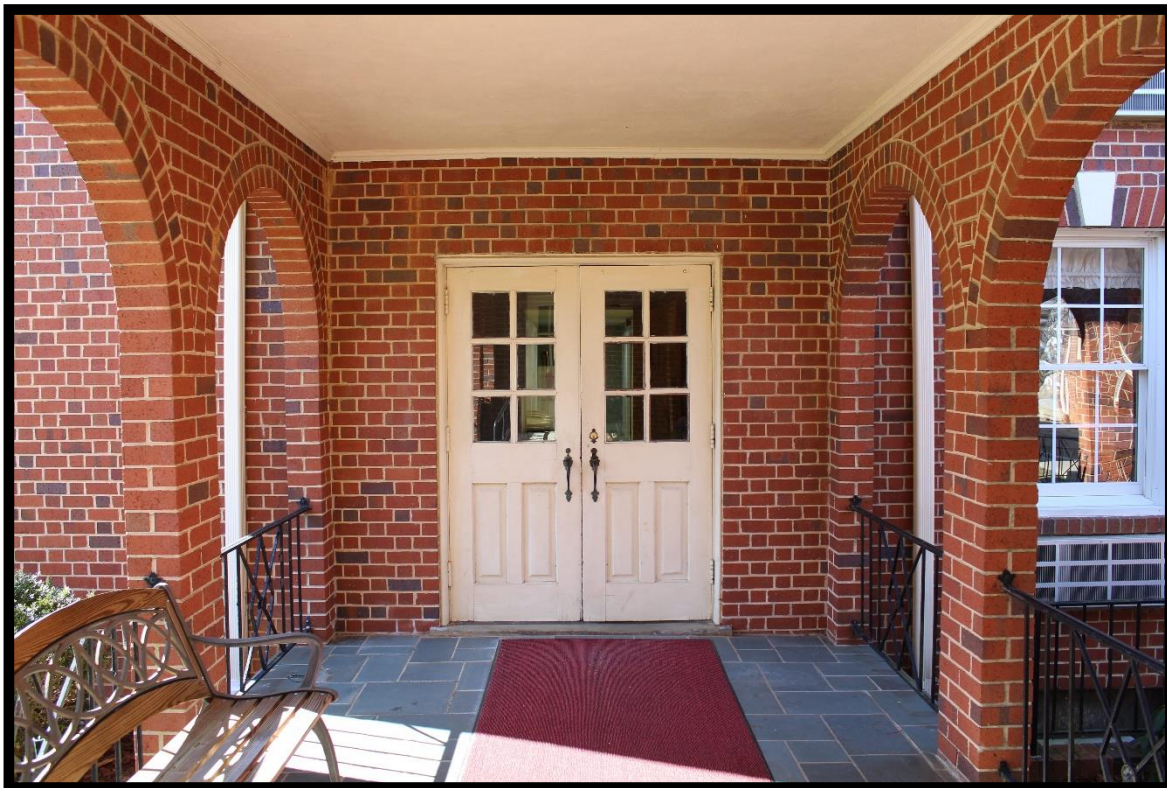


Figure 28: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking West.

The northwest (rear) elevation of the building is eight bays wide. The bays, which contain six-over-six windows on the first and second stories, are unequal in width, likely reflecting the arrangement of rooms on the interior. An exterior brick chimney rises between the fifth and sixth bays from the east and a one-story, gable roofed hallway extends from the seventh bay, northwest to an educational building. A large gable tops the elevation and contains a rectangle filled with vinyl siding and a vinyl louvered vent. There is also an HVAC unit that protrudes from below the fourth second story window from the east. Though concealed by vegetation, it appears that there is an entrance to the basement at the base of the third or fourth bay (Figure 29).

The southwest gable is three bays wide. The first story is spanned by a blind window and two six-over-six windows, while the second story is spanned by three six-over-six windows, and the gable contains a large rectangular louvered vent. Below the center bay is a basement entrance accessed by a set of steps that begin at the southern corner of the building. There is a basement window and brick window well below the blind window (Figure 30). The southeast (front) elevation of the southern wing contains two six-over-six windows and an HVAC unit protrudes from the elevation between them. A basement window that appears to contain a modern AC unit is present below the upper windows, it is surrounded by a brick window well (see Figure 26).

Though it appears that the rear section of the fellowship hall was constructed at the same time as the body of the building, it has a more simplistic cornice.



Figure 29: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking Southwest.



Figure 30: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall, Looking East-Northeast.

Interior

Like the original building, the fellowship building is composed of a large front section and a rear classroom section. According to the NRHP nomination form, the fellowship building was previously used as a gymnasium.²¹ This use is quite plausible due to the size of the large fellowship room that dominates the front section. Today, however, this room appears to function more as a multi-purpose meeting space filled with folding chairs and tables, a raised platform, a piano, and a projector screen. The room has been renovated, but retains its original wooden floors, which show a great deal of wear and further substantiate the room's previous use as a gymnasium. The room is also lined with wooden paneling (a feature that may have been added) and has two fireplaces and a modern drop ceiling (Figure 31). A stairway in the south corner of the room leads to a large recreational room in the basement (Figure 32). The rear portion of the fellowship building is two stories with a basement and contains classrooms, kitchens and storage space (Figures 33 and 34). The hallway that connects the fellowship building with the educational building is now used for storage (Figure 35).

²¹ Catherine W. Bishir, Michael Southern, and Jim Sumner, *Hawfields Presbyterian Church*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1978.



Figure 31: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Building, Main Room.



Figure 32: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Building, Recreation Room (Basement).



Figure 33: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Building, Basement Kitchen.



Figure 34: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Building, First Floor Kitchen.

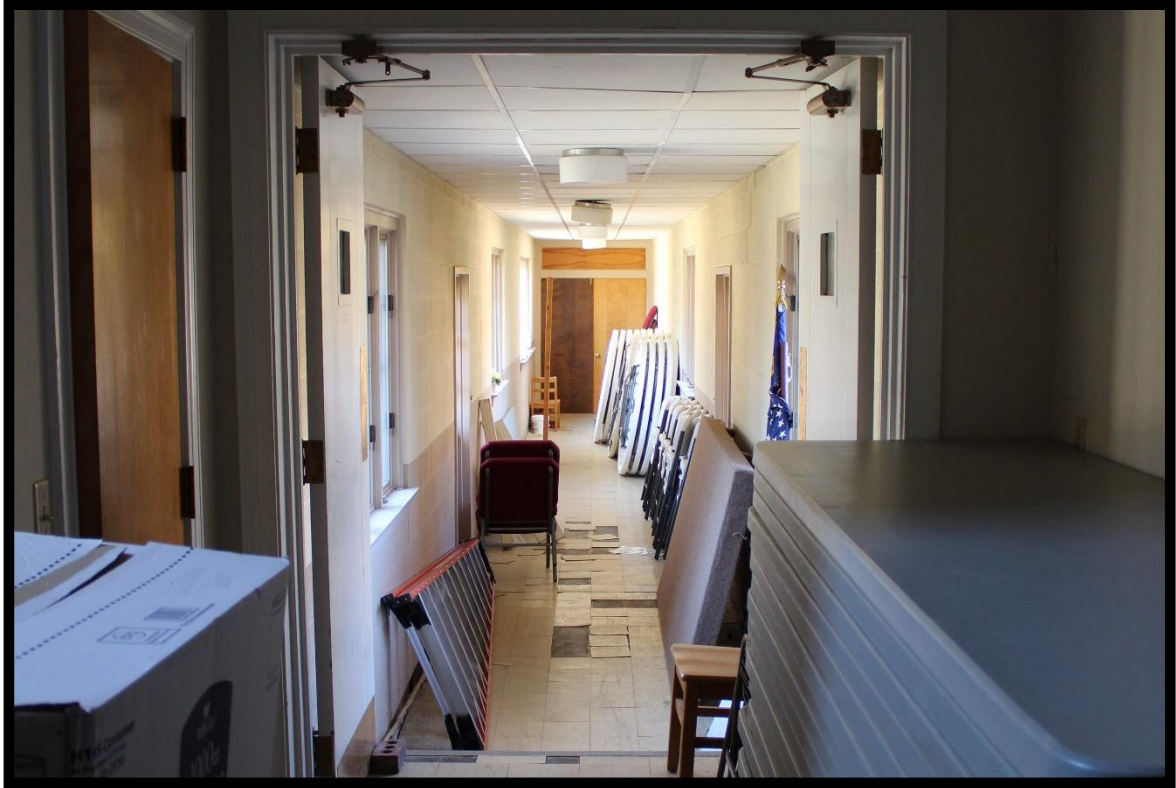


Figure 35: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Hallway.

Educational Building

Exterior

A hallway at the rear of the fellowship hall leads to a 1965 educational building. The hallway has a wooden entry door with nine lights over vertical raised panels on both its northeast and southwest elevations. The entries have brick porches sheltered by gabled roofs that are supported by lattice-like metal posts. The porch on the northeast elevation is wider than the one on the southwest elevation and is off-center from the entry door. Both entries are flanked by ribbons of casement windows (Figures 36 and 37).

At its north end, the hallway connects to a one-story educational building constructed of brick in a Flemish bond pattern. The educational building has a cross-shaped plan, with roughly equal east, west, and north wings and a very short south wing. The building is covered by an asphalt shingle roof and has a gable at the end of each of the wings. Aside from the hallway, which connects to the building's west wing, the building is connected to the other buildings via a northern branch of the breezeway. The connection is roughly centered on the south gable and shelters wooden entry doors with six lights over two raised vertical panels. The entry is flanked by a ribbon of three casement windows on the southwest and a ribbon of five casement windows on the northeast (Figures 38 through 40).

A paired casement window lights the northeast elevation of the south wing, while a row of casement windows including, from west to east, three tripled and two paired casement windows lights the southeast elevation of the east wing (Figure 41).

The east gable end contains a recessed entry flanked by ribbons of five casement windows. The entry recess is topped with a broken pediment with an urn supported by fluted, square pilasters. In the recess is a pair of wooden doors with six lights over raised vertical panels with a six light transom above. The recess is approached by a brick and concrete stoop with steps on the sides and a metal railing across the front. A large circular louvered vent occupies the peak of the gable and cornice returns, typical of the other gables as well, finish the elevation (Figure 42).

The northwest elevation of the east wing and northeast elevation of the north wing are also lit by an arrangement of paired and tripled casement windows with the paired windows located closer to the gable ends and triple windows located closer to the center (Figure 43).

The north gable end is very similar to the east gable end with a nearly identical recessed entry flanked by ribbons of five casement windows. The only differences in the elevations are a missing urn above the entry recess, vinyl sash replacement windows instead of wooden sash, and a taller stoop due to the grade of the parcel (Figure 44).

The southwest elevation of the north wing and northwest elevation of the west wing are lit primarily by paired casement windows with only one tripled window on the west wing near where the wings meet. Next to this window, on the north wing, is an entry door with nine lights over two recessed panels. The door is topped with a single light transom and flanked by a casement window above siding. The arrangement of the door and window as well as the use of siding below the window suggests that it may replace an earlier configuration. The door is approached by a brick and concrete ramp that runs the length of the west wing's elevation (Figure 45).



Figure 36: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Hallway, Looking West-Southwest.



Figure 37: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Hallway, Looking East-Northeast.

The west gable end is similar to the east and north gable ends except that instead of being recessed, its double leaf entry door is sheltered by a gabled porch with lattice-like metal posts and a set of steps that project forward instead of from the sides. The hallway that connects with the fellowship hall projects from the southeast elevation of the wing. Its southwest elevation is flush with the gabled elevation (Figure 46).

The southeast elevation of the west wing contains, from west to east, two paired casement windows and one tripled casement window (Figure 48). The elevation faces a courtyard with landscaping and a fountain that is dedicated to the memory of Lt. (JG) Jack K. Barnes. The courtyard is nestled between the educational building, hallway, fellowship building and breezeway.

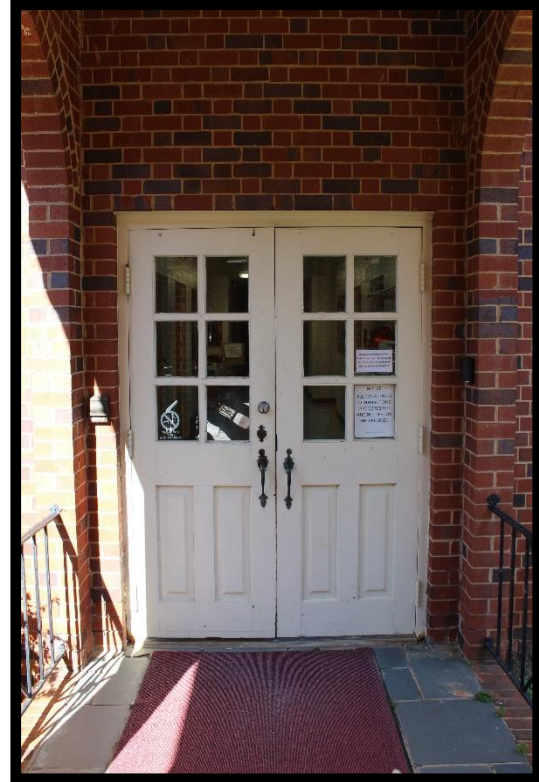


Figure 38: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking North-Northwest.



Figure 39: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking Northeast.



Figure 40: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking West.



Figure 41: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking Northwest.



Figure 42: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking West-Southwest.



Figure 43: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking Southwest.



Figure 44: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking South-Southeast.



Figure 45: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking Southeast.



Figure 46: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking Northeast.



Figure 47: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Hallway, and Fellowship Hall, Looking Southeast.



Figure 48: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Looking Northwest.

Interior

The educational building contains the church's administrative offices, a library, parlor, and classrooms and is also well preserved. The primary construction material of the building, concrete block, is visible in the building's hallways and in many of the classrooms. The material, however, is concealed with wood paneling in the building's more formal spaces, such as the administrative suite and library (Figures 49 through 51).

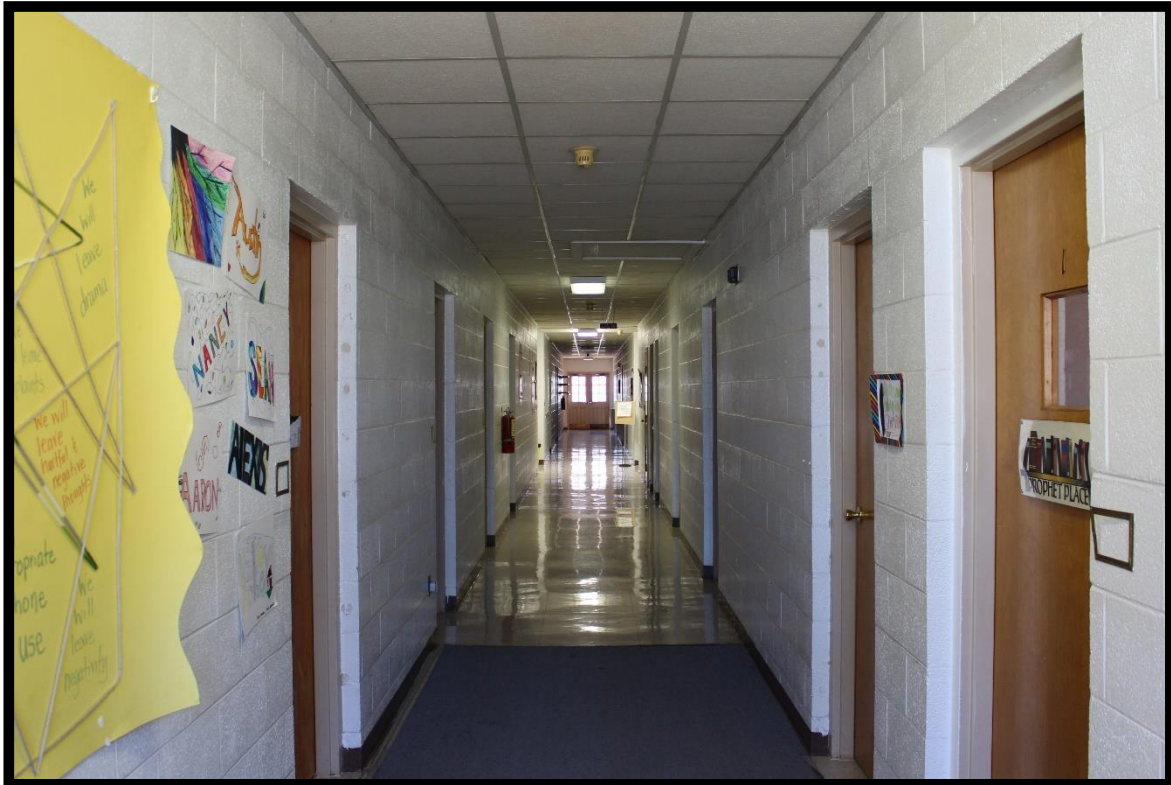


Figure 49: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, East Wing.



Figure 50: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Administrative Suite.



Figure 51: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Educational Building, Library.

Athletic Complex

North of the educational building is an athletic complex with a playground, tennis courts, a baseball field with a press box, a restroom building and a picnic shelter (Figures 52 and 53). The complex was started in the 1970s and has been expanded over time. The press box appears to date to the 1970s or 1980s and consists of a one-story shed-roofed section that likely serves as a ticket booth and a two-story shed-roofed section that serves as the press box. The building is clad with vertical wooden paneling. The restroom building, which abuts the south end of the tennis courts, was constructed in the 1970s and is a one-story structure constructed of concrete block with a metal shed roof. It has a storage area on the east end that is clad on the south (front) elevation with vertical metal siding. A playground spans the lawn between the tennis courts and a ca. 2009 picnic shelter with a gabled asphalt shingle roof supported by simple posts.



Figure 52: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Athletic Complex, Looking Northwest.



Figure 53: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Athletic Complex, Press Box (Left) and Restroom Building (Right), Looking North.

Civitan Building

A ca. 1970 building used by the Hawfields Civitan Club is located to the east of the athletic complex, in a wooded area. It is one-story, has a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof and is clad with vertical board-and-battens above a horizontal divider with wooden panels below. From west to east the façade contains a six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window; a solid entry door; and two large, single-pane windows. A flat-roofed addition that appears to be undergoing renovations extends from the west (side) elevation and the center of the gabled roof extends to form a porch on the east (side) elevation. The porch is supported by simple wooden posts and shelters an additional entry door. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the roof near the west elevation (Figure 54). Aerial images show a shed roofed wing on the north (rear) elevation and small detached structures along the elevation as well as a metal quonset hut northwest of the building.



Figure 54: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Civitan Building, Looking Northwest.

Shed

A ca. 1970 shed is located in the wooded area south of the Civitan building and north of a childcare center. The shed has a side-gabled metal roof and is clad with vertical metal siding and exposed rafter tails serve as its only architectural detail. A large sliding door faced with the same metal as the elevations is located on the south (front) elevation at the east corner (Figure 55). The date of construction of the shed is estimated from aerial images, particularly the 1967 aerial which does not show any evidence of the structure. Its exposed rafter tails, however, suggest that it may have been constructed during the first half of the twentieth century and moved to its current site. Alternately, the architectural detail may simply be borrowed from the earlier period of construction.



Figure 55: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Shed, Looking Northwest.

Childcare Center

A post-1980 building that is used as a childcare center is located Southwest of the church buildings, near NC 119. The one-story brick building has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof with a hip-roofed carport that extends from the east (front) elevation of the building. The carport is supported by brick piers and acts as a covered drop-off sheltering a set of glass doors set in a glass surround. Paired windows with six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sashes flank the carport. Similar windows that are separated by modern six-panel doors spans the south (side) elevation, which abuts a fenced play area (Figure 56). A parking lot partially abuts the north (side) elevation.



Figure 56: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Childcare Center, Looking Northwest.

Cemetery

Located on the opposite side of NC 119 from the church complex is the church's cemetery. The cemetery, which is the church's second burial ground, was established in 1783, with the burial of the church's second reverend, the Reverend John DeBow, being the first interment there.²² A large portion of the cemetery is included in the current NRHP boundary, however, a small section of graves at the eastern corner of the cemetery was not included. This area contains graves from the 1960s through the 2010s, some of which belong to veterans. The grave markers in this section include upright stones on bases and flat markers (Figures 57 through 59). The southern half of the cemetery parcel was not included in the original NRHP boundary as well. This section contains a small number of more recent graves at the northwest corner but is mostly open lawn.



Figure 57: Hawfields Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Looking Northwest. Gravemarkers of Samuel T Carr, a Vietnam Veteran (1940-1977); Samuel Carr, a World War I Veteran (1891-1964); and Elizabeth F. Carr (1906-1993).

²² Cemetery Census, *Alamance County North Carolina Cemeteries*, "Hawfields Presbyterian Church," Electronic document, <https://cemeterycensus.com/nc/alam/cem006.htm>, accessed February 6, 2019.



Figure 58: Hawfields Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Looking North.



Figure 59: Hawfields Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

The original Hawfields congregation was established in the early eighteenth century by Scottish settlers who migrated from Ireland to the Americas before following “The Great Wagon Road” through Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia and into the Carolina backcountry. Like other Scotch-Irish, the settlers were strong practitioners of the Presbyterian faith and the church served as the basis for most social activity in the newly formed community.²³

Over the next 100 years, the Hawfields community and consequently the church grew. A large portion of this growth can be attributed to the construction of the railroad, which reached Mebanesville, now Mebane, just a few miles northeast of Hawfields, in 1855. In January 1856, the tracks were joined at Greensboro and trains began passing through the Mebane and Hawfields communities. Not only did the introduction of the railroad decrease the time and effort it took for nearby farmers to transport their crops to larger cities and larger markets, it also increased the land value of adjoining property.²⁴

In addition to the general growth of the area, the prosperity brought by the railroad led the members of Hawfields to construct a new church building, which still serves as the church’s sanctuary today. In his “Sketch of Hawfields Church,” Stephen A. White wrote, “The old church after having been used for near a half century was considered by the congregation to be rather uncomfortable and not stylish enough for the congregation and in the fall of 1852 preparations were begun for building the present house which was finished in 1854, which building is a substantial brick building 44 X 66 feet with side and end galleries which stands in a beautiful grove of 10 acres and is considered one of the best country churches of the south.”²⁵

The new sanctuary as well as the session house, which was constructed around the same time, served the Hawfields Presbyterian church community with little change for nearly 70 years. In 1926, it made the first major alteration to its current site with the addition of the classroom wing at the rear of the sanctuary building. Harry Barton of Greensboro was the architect for the addition, which was completed at a cost of \$6,635. Updates were also made to the sanctuary at this time including refinishing the walls, painting the woodwork, sanding the floors, and altering the pews to make them more comfortable. On the exterior, the brick was repointed, the shutters were repaired and painted, and an exterior entrance to the gallery was enclosed.²⁶

In the 1940s, the church felt the need to expand again and began planning for a fellowship building. One of the primary means of fundraising for the building was through a Harvest Festival. The festival included an auction, in which Governor W. Kerr Scott, a member of the church, served a number of times as auctioneer. By June 1949, the necessary funds had been raised and Albright Construction Company, the family of which was associated with the church,

²³ Herbert Snipes Turner, D. D., *Church in the Old Fields*, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1962, 31.

²⁴ Turner, 144.

²⁵ Stephen A. White, “Historical Sketch of Hawfields Church” (MS among the historical records of Hawfields Church).

²⁶ Turner, 206.

was chosen to complete the new building. According to Turner, it was completed in May of 1950, though the memorial plaque states “Erected 1951.”²⁷

Earlier, in 1914, the congregation took actions to create a cemetery fund, forming the Hawfields Memorial Association and ensuring the maintenance of the cemetery. It also expanded the cemetery grounds sometime prior to 1960 with the purchase of two tracts from E. C. Turner’s farm.²⁸

By the early 1960s, the church was fundraising for the educational building and land north of the existing buildings had already been purchased.²⁹ According to a plaque inside the building, Vernon E. Lewis served as the architect and Donald W. Perry was the contractor. This building, which completed the core of the current church complex, was finished in 1965 (Figure 60).



Figure 60: 1967 Aerial Showing Hawfields Presbyterian Church Including the Fellowship Hall and Educational Building (Earth Explorer).

Over the next 15 years, the athletic complex was added north of the church complex and the Civitan building was constructed in the wooded area (Figure 61). Sometime thereafter, the childcare center was constructed and by 1994 the complex had achieved its current configuration (Figure 62).

²⁷ Ibid, 228-229.

²⁸ Ibid, 192.

²⁹ Ibid, 232.



Figure 61: 1980 Aerial Showing Hawfields Presbyterian Church. Note the Addition of the Civitan Building (in Wooded Area) and the Athletic Complex (Earth Explorer).



Figure 62: 1993 Aerial Showing Hawfields Presbyterian Church. Note the Addition of the Civitan Building (in Wooded Area) and the Athletic Complex (Google Earth).

NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the previously listed portions of Hawfields Presbyterian Church, including the sanctuary, session house, and a section of the cemetery, remain eligible for the NRHP. Furthermore, an expansion of the NRHP boundary is recommended to include the additional resources associated with the church.

Integrity of Previously Listed Resources

The previously surveyed and listed portion of Hawfields Presbyterian Church remains in its original location. Its immediate setting, including the late eighteenth-century cemetery, has been only moderately altered with the expansion of the church and the gradual removal of its original 10-acre grove of trees over the past 150 years. Beyond its parcel, its setting has changed with the addition of a few early-twentieth-century residences to the northeast, some late-twentieth century residences (shielded by trees) to the south, and a gas station at the intersection of NC 119 and SR 1981/SR 2126. There is also a considerable amount of commercial development north of the intersection. The church, however, stands in an area that has been only minimally affected by this development. Furthermore, the original sanctuary and session house have retained their design as well as an impressively high percentage of original materials and workmanship. Only a few minor improvements have been made to the interior of the sanctuary to modernize the building and preserve its usefulness to the congregation. Furthermore, the twentieth-century buildings that stand to the west and north of the sanctuary have been added in thoughtful ways, replicating some of the building's details, like its Flemish bond brick pattern and general form (Fellowship Building), while also being distinguishable as later additions. Even more, these buildings were in existence when the church was first listed on the NRHP and have since become historic, aging over 50 years, in their own right. Lastly, due to the well-preserved state of the church and its grounds, the complex retains its feeling as a nineteenth-century church and its association with the Scotch-Irish settlers who settled the Hawfields area.

Due to its high integrity, well-preserved state, and the original justifications outlined in the NRHP form, the previously listed portions of Hawfields Presbyterian Church, including the sanctuary, the session house and the cemetery, remain eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

Integrity of Additional Resources

Aside from Hawfields School and Albright Post Office, which were moved to the church complex in the late 1990s or early 2000s, the additional resources on the church property remain in their original locations. Since the construction of the first additional building, the fellowship hall in 1951, the church's immediate surroundings have stayed much the same with pockets of wooded areas interspersed with small dwellings. The most drastic changes to this setting include commercial development east of the church complex and small neighborhoods with dwellings dating to the 1970s and 1980s on the west, south, and east edges of the cemetery. The visual impact of these areas, however, is minimal due to distance and the presence of mature trees that act as screens. The addition of the subsequent buildings—the education building, Civitan building, childcare center, school and post office—have had minimal impacts on the overall setting of the complex as well. As for the design, materials, and workmanship of the additional buildings, though they do not match the quality of the sanctuary, the buildings have been well preserved and retain a great deal of original exterior and interior elements. Notable changes include the replacement of the fellowship hall's double-hung windows and alterations to the

interior including drop ceilings and modern lighting.³⁰ The historic buildings (fellowship hall and educational building), in particular, complement the sanctuary in form and detailing, while the non-historic and less significant buildings (Civitan building, childcare center and shed) are situated away from the sanctuary and session house in a manner that minimizes the impact of their more-modern/utilitarian designs. Additionally, the moved buildings exhibit styles and forms that are contemporaneous with the sanctuary. The complementing qualities of the historic buildings also aids in enhancing the feeling and association of the church as a historic resource that has grown and continued to function into the twenty-first century.

Criterion A

Four of the additional resources, the fellowship hall, educational building, school and post office are recommended as contributing to the significance of the property under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The original portions of the church are associated with the early settlement of North Carolina's Piedmont region by Scotch-Irish settlers in the mid-eighteenth century. Though the resources evaluated here are not significant for their association with that period, the fellowship hall and educational building, in particular, are significant for their association with the historic church. This significance is derived from their role in facilitating the church's growth and continued function into the twenty-first century allowing it to be one of the oldest, continuously operating congregations in North Carolina.

Due to their high integrity and important role in the continued operation of the church, the fellowship hall and educational building are recommended as contributing resources under Criterion A.

Individually, Hawfields School and Albright Post Office do not retain the integrity required to be considered eligible for the NRHP. The moved buildings, however, are associated with Hawfields Presbyterian Church's nineteenth century congregation as well as the development of the overarching Hawfields community, of which the church was the cornerstone. Additionally, the school and post office represent the surviving resources associated with the early development of the local school district and rural mail delivery in the community. If not for their relocation to this site, the buildings would likely have been lost leaving the church as the only remaining public building associated with the nineteenth century development of the Hawfields community. However, by placing the buildings together, they, including the church, gain additional context that is not available at other locations in the area or at their original sites. Through the movement of the school and post office to the church grounds, the architectural resources that defined the once active community have been brought together in a place that will ensure their preservation and that, unlike their original locations, has not been compromised by

³⁰ *Hawfields Presbyterian Church*, Survey File: AM0007.

development. In this way, the buildings contribute to the significance of the church by reaffirming its connection with the community that was established by its earliest members and are therefore recommended as contributing resources under Criterion A.

Though the remaining resources (Civitan building, childcare center, shed and athletic complex) also play a role in the growth of the church, most of them do not meet the age requirement to be considered significant, nor are they as integral to the operation of the church or its historic context. For these reasons, they are recommended as non-contributing resources under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The additional resources are recommended as non-contributing to the significance of Hawfields Presbyterian Church under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The 1978 NRHP nomination form states that Hawfields Presbyterian Church is eligible under Criterion B because it is "associated with the lives of early Presbyterian minister Henry Pattillo, minister William Paisley, and others; with the politically prominent Scott family including two governors, W. Kerr and Robert, and legislative leader Ralph."³¹

However, the tenure of both ministers, Pattillo and Paisley, predates the current church and all of the additional buildings. Due to this, the structures are not directly associated with the ministers' productive lives and are not representative of the time periods when they achieved their significance.

In regard to the Scott family, their influence is better represented by a number of other NRHP-listed properties in the county. These include the Kerr Scott Farm (AM0464), which was listed on the NRHP in 1987. The farm was the home of Governor W. Kerr Scott and the birthplace of his son, Governor Robert Scott. The family is also associated with the Henderson Scott Farm Historic District (AM0497) which was also listed on the NRHP in 1987 and described under Criterion A "as the home of five generations of the Scott family beginning with Henderson Scott (1814-1870), is the site most closely associated with this dynasty of statewide significance in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the areas of agriculture and government/politics." This farm is the birthplace of both Governor W. Kerr Scott and Senator Ralph Scott. It also contains Senator Ralph Scott's 1951 dwelling, which being less than 50 years old when the nomination form was completed, was found to be non-contributing, but would likely be found as contributing if the property were to be reevaluated.

³¹ Bishir, *Hawfields Presbyterian Church*.

Due to the existence of properties that are more closely associated with the Scott family, the resources associated with the church complex are not the best representations of the Scott family's contributions to the Hawfields community, Alamance County or North Carolina. Since the structures post-date the lives of ministers Pattillo and Paisley and are not the best representations of the lives of Governor W. Kerr Scott, Governor Robert Scott, and Senator Ralph Scott, they are recommended as non-contributing resources under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Two of the additional resources, the fellowship hall and educational building, are recommended as contributing to the significance of Hawfields Presbyterian Church under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Though the fellowship hall and educational building are not extraordinary examples of any particular type, period, or method of construction, nor are they the work of a master or particularly artistic, they gain their architectural significance from their physical connection with the historic sanctuary as well as their physical representation of the church's growth. Additionally, in order to ensure the continued preservation of the sanctuary and its surroundings, it is important that these buildings be considered along with it, as a single entity.

Furthermore, though the additions do not possess architectural significance on their own, they have been constructed in a manner that does not subtract from the architectural significance of the NRHP-listed portions of the church. This is particularly true of the fellowship hall, which mimics the scale and form of the sanctuary without overpowering it or causing confusion over what part relates to the original church, and the educational building, which stands back from the sanctuary and fellowship hall and reflects their gabled brick forms and classical details. Other churches in the area that have been expanded over time include Bethel United Methodist Church (AM0693, Figure 63). Constructed in 1879, Bethel is located in the southern part of Alamance County near Snow Camp and began as a simple, front-gabled sanctuary building. The way in which Bethel has been enlarged, however, presents a stark contrast to Hawfields. For one, the additions, which include an entry vestibule with a belfry and classrooms, were added directly to the façade and north (rear) elevations, respectively, as opposed to Hawfields' additions (aside from the 1920s classroom wing), which were constructed as stand-alone buildings and are visually separated from the original building. The result is that Bethel's nineteenth-century sanctuary is sandwiched between early-twentieth century sections with an even later section extending east from the classroom wing. Furthermore, in 1948, the church was raised to create a basement and veneered with brick. These changes have effectively hidden the original portion of Bethel United Methodist making the well-thought expansion and resulting preservation of Hawfields Presbyterian Church something even more worthy of appreciation.

To better understand the impact of the additional buildings on the original portions of Hawfields Presbyterian Church, other NRHP-listed churches in Alamance County were surveyed. This included Cross Roads Presbyterian Church (AM0488, Figure 64), and two Neoclassical-style churches constructed in Burlington in the early 1920s, First Christian Church (AM0655, Figure 65) and First Baptist Church (AM0654, Figure 66).

The closest comparison to Hawfields Presbyterian Church is Cross Roads Presbyterian Church, which for some time shared a pastor with Hawfields and was constructed roughly 25 years after the earlier church in 1876. Located less than ten miles north of Hawfields Presbyterian Church, it is also constructed of brick, though laid in a common bond pattern, and front gabled. The church also lacks Hawfields' enclosed pediment and cornice details, exhibiting instead a full-brick façade with a one-story front-gabled entry vestibule that projects from the center of the elevation. The church is similar in that the windows and entry doors on the façade, including a shuttered window in the gable, are placed in shallow recessed bays. The apertures are topped with shallow brick arches and a keystone and are filled with stained glass windows that were added in 1940.³² Like Hawfields, the church has been expanded overtime. The additions, however, extend from the north (rear) elevation of the church limiting their visual effect on the original section. While this arrangement of additions is successful in minimizing the effect of the additions, it also displays the slower growth of Cross Roads in comparison with Hawfields.

Constructed in the 1920s in a more-urban area, the Neoclassical-style churches appear massive in scale, particularly in comparison with Hawfields, and display more high-style designs than the rural church. Nonetheless, they convey the effects that large wings/additions can have religious buildings. First Christian stands out with two primary elevations, one on West Davis Street and one on South Church Street, both with pediments supported by Doric columns and for its domed roof with an oculus. It has a two-story classroom wing that extends from its southwest elevation and though the wing is an original element of the church, it's almost unadorned elevations lead to it appearing as a later addition and disrupt the profound Neoclassical elements present on the main body of the building. A true addition extends from this wing as well. It is three stories due to the sloping landscape and features simplified details similar to the original classroom wing. The church also has a small ca. 1980 office wing that is easily distinguishable from the original church due to the use of a brighter red brick and steel-framed windows.³³

First Baptist Church was designed by High Point architect Herbert Hunter and stands on a prominent corner in downtown Burlington. Its building is defined by an elongated pediment supported by six Ionic columns and two Ionic pilasters. The church has three additions, the first of which was added to a rear corner and was set back significantly from both of the church's primary elevations. In contrast, the second and third additions filled the voids created by the set back and are in line with the church's primary elevations. The additions mimic various features of the primary elevations creating elevations that are both harmonious and distinguishable. The greatest effects of the additions, however, is their effect on the scale of the original portion, which, though still massive, does not stand out with the same grandeur as if the additions, particularly the west addition, were pushed back further from the road or separated in a manner like those at Hawfields Presbyterian Church.

In conclusion, the additional buildings, particularly the fellowship hall and educational building, expand the church in a manner that does not detract from the architectural significance of the historic sanctuary or the session house. Instead they have tactfully allowed for the expansion of

³² Bishir, *Hawfields Presbyterian Church*.

³³ Claudia P. Roberts, *First Christian Church of Burlington*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1983.



Figure 63: Bethel United Methodist Church (AM0693), Looking North.



Figure 64: Cross Roads Presbyterian Church (AM0488), Looking Northwest.



Figure 65: First Christian Church (AM0655), Looking West.



Figure 66: First Baptist Church (AM0654), Looking Southeast.

the church, and as stated in the NRHP nomination, “reflect the growth of the congregation and its activities.” For these reasons, they are recommended as contributing resources under Criterion C.

Two of the remaining resources, the school and post office, which are discussed along with other comparable resources earlier in this report, are representative of their respective building types as well as of their period of construction. The buildings, however, have been restored requiring the reconstruction and replacement of various materials and compromising their integrity. Due to this, they are recommended as non-contributing resources under Criterion C.

Lastly, the Civitan building, childcare center, shed and athletic complex do not possess architectural significance and are therefore recommended as non-contributing resources under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The additional resources are recommended as non-contributing to the significance of Hawfields Presbyterian Church under Criterion D (potential to yield information). 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 and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The additional resources are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and are therefore recommended as non-contributing resources under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

The additional resources are recommended as non-contributing to the significance of Hawfields Presbyterian Church under Criteria Consideration A (religious properties). For a religious property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A, it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance.

Though the previously nominated Hawfields Presbyterian Church has been found eligible for the NRHP and, its sanctuary in particular, is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular Greek Revival-style church, the additional resources discussed here do not derive their significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance and are therefore recommended as non-contributing under Criteria Consideration A.

Criteria Consideration D

The additional portions of the cemetery, particularly the portion east of the current NRHP boundary, are recommended as contributing to the significance of Hawfields Presbyterian Church NRHP nomination under Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries). For a cemetery to be eligible under Criteria Consideration D, it must derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

Hawfields Presbyterian Church cemetery, as a whole, is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration D for including the grave of North Carolina governor, W. Kerr Scott, as well as four of the church's most influential ministers, John Debow, Ezekial Curry, Anderson Hughes, and N. N. Fleming. It is also significant for its association with one of the earliest established communities in Alamance County. This significance includes the portions to the east and the south, which have been in the ownership of the church for over 50 years and are a part of the true cemetery boundary.

Period of Significance

The original period of significance is denoted as 1800-1899 with the specific dates of 1852-1855 provided. These dates reflect the construction of the sanctuary and its early history at this site. The period of significance, however, should be extended through 1970 to reflect the prolonged history of the congregation, which was established in the mid-eighteenth century and is one of the oldest Presbyterian congregations in the state, as well as the church's continued influence and role as the center of the Hawfields community.

NRHP Boundary Justification

The fellowship hall, educational building, Hawfields School and Albright Post office as well as all of the cemetery, the looped driveway and the mature trees that surround the church, driveway and parking lot should be included in the NRHP boundary as historically significant resources that exemplify the continued history/growth of the church in the twentieth century.

An argument could also be made for including all the discussed resources in the NRHP boundary. Justification for this argument was presented in a January 1992 letter from Juli Aulik, Interim Preservation Planner, HPO to M. M. Way, an advisor to the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission.³⁴ The letter, which is in response to a local historic landmark nomination, requests further evidence be provided as to why a proposed 18.5-acre boundary should be designated when the NRHP boundary measures only nine acres. The letter stipulates that the additional land “does not have to have been directly related to the church or owned or used by the church. Rather, its preservation must be related to the preservation of the church and its property.” The letter provides a similar suggestion for the additional buildings, historic or non-historic, stating that “they could be included as a part of the overall site because of their relationship to the significant structures and because of their effect – and the potential effect of future changes and additions – on the integrity of the setting of the earlier structures and the cemetery.”

For this reason, a larger boundary encompassing most of parcels shown in Figure 3 was considered. A smaller boundary, however, that encompasses only the originally nominated resources – the church, session house and part of the cemetery – and the resources listed above is being proposed based on the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. In particular, the recommendation to “exclude additional, peripheral areas that do not directly contribute to the property's significance as buffer or as open space to separate the property from surrounding areas.”

Fellowship Hall and Educational Building

Though they are not outstanding examples of any architectural style or period, the fellowship hall and educational building do meet the age requirement for historic properties and more importantly represent the continued growth of the Hawfields Presbyterian Church congregation in the twentieth century. Furthermore, they have been added in a manner that is sensitive to the original design of the church and does not detract from its historic appearance. For these reasons, the buildings are significant under Criterion A (Event) and C (design/construction) and should be included within the NRHP boundary for the church as contributing resources.

Civitan Building, Childcare Center and Shed

The Civitan building, childcare center and shed are not architecturally significant. The buildings also do not appear to meet the age requirement to be considered historic. Furthermore, though their placement to the west and within the wooded area does not detract from the setting of the historic property their addition lowers the integrity of this area. For this reason, the Civitan building, childcare center and shed should be excluded from the NRHP boundary.

³⁴ Juli Aulik, letter to M. M. Way, January 2, 1992 (*Hawfields Presbyterian Church*, Survey File: AM0007).

Athletic Complex and Wooded Area

Hawfields Presbyterian Church was established as a small rural church in “a beautiful grove of 10 acres.”³⁵ Though the original grove of trees has diminished over time, the wooded area to the west and the open athletic fields to the north help to buffer the historic church from extant and potential development in the area. This threat is particularly imminent due to the zoning of the adjoining parcel at the north as B-2, which allows for a “compact neighborhood shopping district.” The church property itself is zoned as R-20, which allows for “low-density residential and agricultural” development as well as other compatible development.³⁶ While the athletic fields and wooded portions of the church complex are not exact representations of the original setting, they are reminiscent of the wooded grove and the greater rural character of the Hawfields community when the church was established. The resources, however, do not contribute to the property's significance but act more as buffers to the property and should be excluded from the NRHP boundary.

Additional Sections of Cemetery

As a portion of the cemetery containing some internments over 50 years old, the small, roughly 0.6-acre section to the east of the larger, NRHP-listed section of the cemetery should be added to the church’s NRHP boundary. The southern half of the cemetery should also be added as it reflects the true boundary of the cemetery.

Hawfields School and Albright Post Office

Though moved to the property, the school and post office add to the historic context of the church by providing examples of contemporaneous buildings. Their addition to the site speaks to the heyday of the Hawfields community and its presence as more than just a rural church, but a small community that was important to the early development of Alamance County. For this reason, they should be included in the NRHP boundary as contributing resources.³⁷

Parcel 9804802087

West of the parcels that contain the sanctuary and fellowship hall (Parcel ID: 9804904329) and the educational building, Civitan building, childcare center and athletic complex (Parcel ID: 9804901755) is a 30-acre parcel that is also owned by the church (Parcel ID: 9804802087). This parcel was not fully evaluated due to its primary resource, a 1956 dwelling, being located over 0.25 miles from the historic sanctuary. A small section of the parcel, however, extends east toward the complex and borders the U-shaped driveway. A small portion of this is recommended as part of the NRHP boundary expansion due to its proximity to the driveway and the presence of mature trees in the area.

³⁵ Stephen A. White, “Historical Sketch of Hawfields Church.”

³⁶ City of Mebane, *City of Mebane Unified Development Ordinance, Article 3, Zoning Districts, 3-1 and 3-2*, <http://cityofmebane.hosted.civicle.com/cms/One.aspx?portalId=230755&pageId=12376581>, accessed February 2020.

³⁷ These resources are evaluated for their own historical merits in sections one and two of this report.

Proposed NRHP Boundary

The NRHP boundary for Hawfields Presbyterian Church as established in 1978, contains approximately 9.67 acres and includes the original sanctuary, session house, and a portion of the cemetery. This smaller boundary reflected the period of significance outlined in the 1978 NRHP nomination, which at the time did not extend past 1928. A boundary adjustment is suggested to expand the period of significance to 1970 and include the ca. 1951 fellowship building, ca. 1965 educational building, and the entire cemetery, which has been in the ownership of the church since before 1960. The northern and western portions of the land owned by the church act as buffers to the historic property and contain non-historic resources that do not contribute to the property's significance. The recommended expanded boundary has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (Figure 67). The NRHP boundary is identified as part of parcels 9804901755, 9804904329 and 9804802087 and all of parcels 9803996809 and 9804909428 (GPIN#). The boundary contains approximately 22 acres.



Figure 67: Hawfields Presbyterian Church, Current NRHP Boundary and Proposed Boundary Expansion.

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