



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton


Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 1, 2017

MEMORANDUM

To: Mary Pope Furr, Senior Architectural Historian
NCDOT/PDEA/HES

mfurr@ncdot.gov

From: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for the Intersection Improvements to SR 1005 (Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road) at SR 2369 and SR 2371, SS-4907BQ, PA 16-10-0001, Alamance County, ER 17-1223

Thank you for your letter of June 29, 2017, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground (AM0075) and Rock Wall (AM1638) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

We would like to note that the evaluation of integrity for this property should mention the multiple non-contributing secondary buildings built in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and how they effect the integrity of the site. Also, there should be an evaluation of Criterion Consideration A as a religious property and Criterion Consideration D for the cemetery.

We also concur that the Moses D. Pike House (AM0341) is not eligible for listing.

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 any questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/807-6579.

Historic Structures Survey Report
Intersection Improvements to SR 1005 (Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road) at SR 2369
(Sylvan School Road) and SR 2371 (Pleasant Hill Road)
Alamance County
TIP No. SS-4907BQ
WBS No. 44757.1.1

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

Prepared by:
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.
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June 27, 2017

Historic Structures Survey Report
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Jennifer F. Martin, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc.

Date

Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc.

Date

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

Date

Historic Structures Survey Report
Intersection Improvements to SR 1005 (Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road) at SR 2369
(Sylvan School Road) and SR 2371 (Pleasant Hill Road)
Alamance County
TIP No. SS-4907BQ
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Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address and PIN	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground (AM0075)	719 West Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road Snow Camp, NC 8767887258	Eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of religion, social history, art, architecture, and landscape architecture
Moses D. Pike House (AM0341)	607 Sylvan School Road Snow Camp, NC 8767891228	Not eligible under any criteria (due to alterations)
Rock Wall (AM1638) Study List, 2002	Along the southwest side of Sylvan School Road (SR 2369) (north end of the wall is 230 yards southeast of the intersection of West Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road and Pleasant Hill Church Road) 8767786183	Eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of social historic and landscape architecture

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to make intersection improvements to SR 1005 (Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road) at SR 2369 (Sylvan School Road) and SR 2371 (Pleasant Hill Road) in Snow Camp, Alamance County, North Carolina. The project area is in the south-central section of Alamance County. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE for this project is delineated in a map on page 5 of this report.

In June 2017 under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT, MdM Historical Consultants Inc. (MdM) evaluated the historical and architectural significance of three properties in the APE. They are Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground (AM0075), the Moses Pike House (AM0341), and a Rock Wall (AM1638, Study List). The Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground and the Moses Pike House were documented during the comprehensive architectural survey of Alamance County of 1978-1979. The Rock Wall was documented during the 2001-2002 survey update.

Jennifer Martin, an MdM principal, conducted the fieldwork on June 9 and 15, 2017, photographing and mapping all the built resources and landscapes associated with the three properties, all located within the APE. Ms. Martin conducted research at the Alamance County Register of Deeds office, on the Alamance County GIS website, in online resources including historic newspapers, and at the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library.

After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for eligibility, Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground (AM0075) and the Rock Wall (AM1638, Study List) are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

The historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the intersection improvements to SR 1005 (Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road) at SR 2369 (Sylvan School Road) and SR 2371 (Pleasant Hill Road) in Snow Camp, Alamance County, North Carolina was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the intensive-level survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be eligible for the National Register; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations and guidelines. The report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

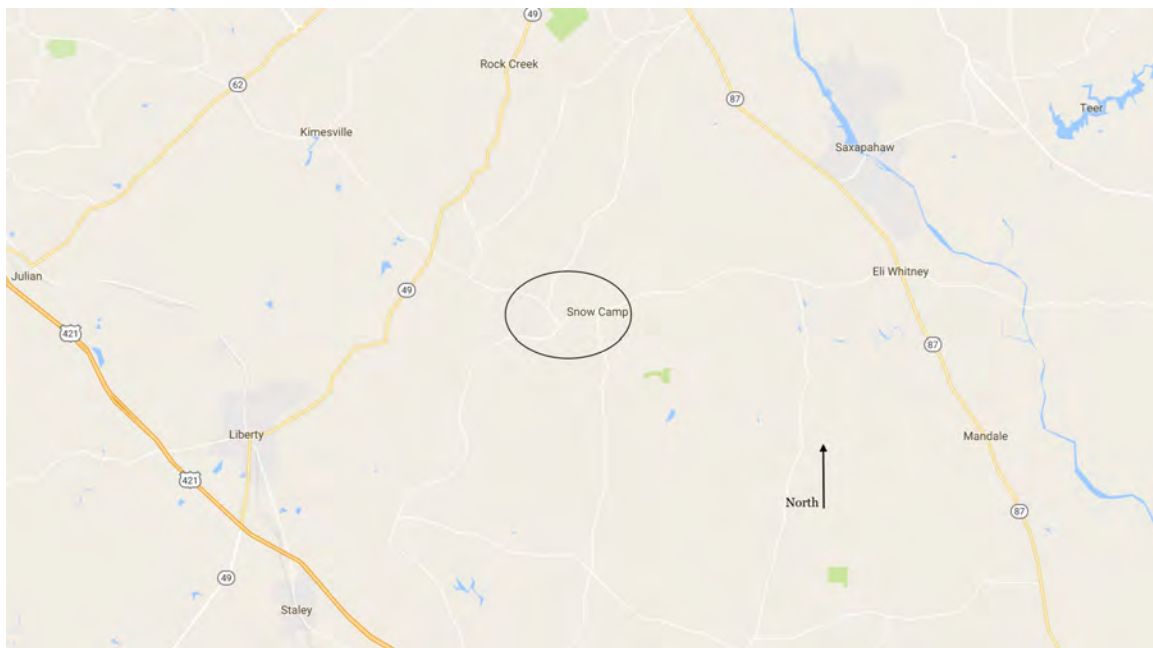
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I. Project Location Maps



Alamance County, North Carolina



General Project Area



Map showing Area of Potential Effect and Locations of Evaluated Resources (courtesy of NCDOT Historic Architecture Staff)

II. Introduction

The project area for SS-4907BQ is in the rural community of Snow Camp, Alamance County, North Carolina. Quakers settled Snow Camp before the American Revolution making it one of the oldest settlements in the Piedmont. Pennsylvanian Simon Dixon, a Quaker, came to Snow Camp, first called Cane Creek, and built a grist mill.¹ Cane Creek Meeting House, founded in 1751, functioned as the community's social and religious center. Most sources credit General Cornwallis who found the area snow covered during his stop here during the American Revolution with giving Snow Camp its name.

Three properties were evaluated for this report: Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground (AM0075), the Moses Pike House (AM0341), and a Rock Wall (AM1638). The properties have been previously documented during comprehensive architectural surveys of Alamance County conducted under the direction of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. In 1980, architectural historical Carl Lounsbury included Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground (AM0075) and the Moses Pike House (AM0341) in his survey. Benjamin Briggs, Nora Miller and Gary Barkhau updated the Lounsbury survey in 2001-2002 and documented the Rock Wall (AM1638).

¹ "The Past: Grist Mills Began in Snow Camp, Eli Whitney," *The Daily-Times-News* (Burlington), March 7, 1976.

Snow Camp is a small, rural community located in south-central Alamance County. Typical of unincorporated settlements in Piedmont North Carolina, a few businesses and service institutions stand near the main crossroads, in this case Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road (SR 1005) and Snow Camp Road (SR 1004). The area around Snow Camp is rural with farms and small homesteads dotting the rolling landscape.



Intersection of Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road (SR 1005), Sylvan School Road (SR 2369), and Pleasant Hill Church Road (SR 2371), view to the southeast

III. Methodology

Field surveys were conducted on June 9 and 15, 2017. All resources historically associated with Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground (AM0075), the Moses D. Pike House (AM0341), and the Rock Wall (AM1638) were photographed and recorded. The principal investigator conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of comparable historic resources in southern Alamance County. Research on the project area was conducted by consulting Alamance County GIS and tax records, the Alamance County Register of Deeds website, the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library, and census and other archival documentation available online. Newspaper articles found on-line proved especially helpful in unearthing the history of Snow Camp. The principal investigator contacted all the property owners via letter prior to conducting the fieldwork. The owner of the Moses D. Pike House did not respond to correspondence or two site visits so the house was documented on the exterior only.

IV. Historical Background: The Development of Cane Creek and Snow Camp

Quakers from Pennsylvania first settled the area that became known as Cane Creek and that now includes the community of Snow Camp as early as 1749. Simon Dixon, one of the first Quakers to claim land in the area in 1749, returned to Pennsylvania, but finally re-settled with his family in Cane Creek in 1751. He built a dam on Cane Creek and added a grist mill that served the community for almost two hundred years.² Other early residents established industrial concerns in the area including William and Peter Stout who built a cotton factory on Cane Creek in the early nineteenth century.³

The pivotal event for the community occurred in 1751 when two Quaker women—Abigail Pike and Rachel Wright—traveled two hundred miles to the Quarterly Meeting at Little River in Perquimans County to ask permission to establish a meeting at Cane Creek. The Quarterly Meeting granted the request and Cane Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends was established on September 11, 1751.⁴ In 1752, Orange County was formed and included the Cane Creek settlement. Alamance County was formed in 1849 out of western Orange County.⁵



Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground, view to the northwest

² Bobbie T. Teague, *Cane Creek: Mother of Meetings* (Greensboro: North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1995), 14-15.

³ "Snow Camp, Its History and Family Connections, Goes Back Many Years," *The Daily Times-News* (Burlington), April 25, 1957.

⁴ Teague, 17, 33.

⁵ Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 239.

V. Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground
HPO Survey Site #	AM0075
Location	719 Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road (SR 1005)
PIN	8767891228
Construction date	1942, burying ground (1752 to present)
Recommendation	Eligible for the National Register under A and C



Cane Creek Meeting House, built 1942 with ca. 1960 alterations, view to the northeast

Description

Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground occupies a rise at the northwest corner of the intersection of Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road (SR1005), Pleasant Hill Church Road (SR 2371), and Sylvan School Road (SR 2369). The meeting house faces south-southeast toward the intersection and is surrounded on the west, north, and east by the burying ground. The meeting house, burying ground, fellowship building (1980), and pothouse (late 1970s), where Brunswick Stew is prepared, occupy the southern portion of the ten-acre parcel. A parsonage constructed in 1990 stands in the northeast corner of the property and is addressed as 605 West Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road. Gravel parking lots are located just to the west and east of the meeting house.



Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground Site Plan (based on Google Earth map)



Lawn in front of meeting house toward Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road (SR 1005), view to the southwest



Portico on meeting house, view to the southeast

Several massive oak trees and a hickory tree stand on the grassy hillside in front of the meeting house and a pair of cedar trees flank the entrance drive on the east side of the property. The only other significant growth of trees is found along the northern area of the parcel. The church lot is fairly level to rolling, but slopes down considerably in the southeast corner toward the intersection. The burying ground that spreads out on three sides of the meeting house mostly lacks trees and occupies slightly rolling topography.



Meeting room, view to the northeast

Cane Creek Meeting House, 1942, ca. 1960 (front porch renovation)

Built in 1942, Cane Creek Meeting House is a one-story-on-basement, gable-front brick building with a ca. 1960 gable-front, vinyl-sheathed portico supported by wooden Tuscan columns. A wide set of concrete stairs with metal railings extends from the front of the portico. A brick loggia with a concrete ceiling and walls and located under the portico is open on its west and east ends and accessed through arched entryways. The north wall of the loggia contains double-leaf, five-panel doors centered on the lower level of the façade that lead to the basement classrooms. Windows on the upper level of the meeting house are original six-over-six double-hung sash, while those on the lower level are original eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. A steeple with a spire—likely added at the same time as the portico—rests on forward roof’s ridge near the front of the building.

Originally, a pair of brick stairs rose from each side of the facade to landing in front of the upper double-leaf wooden front doors. The meeting house’s original appearance aligned with Quaker architectural preference for stark simplicity.⁶ With the ca. 1960 renovation, the building transformed into its current Colonial Revival-style form.

⁶ Historian Seth Beeson Hinshaw refers to the rectangular form of Quaker meeting at the Pastoral style, Seth Beeson Hinshaw, “The Evolution of Quaker Meeting Houses in North America, 1670-2000,” Master of Science Thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 2001.



Cane Creek Meeting House, ca. 1942, before the portico and steeple were added (photo from Bobbie T. Teague, *Cane Creek: Mother of Meetings*, page 182)

The meeting house interior remains intact with very few changes since its construction in 1942. The main level of the interior holds the large meeting room and a narthex flanked by two small rooms. The meeting room contains an apse framed with fluted pilasters topped by a flat cornice and a raised chancel divided from the pews with a solid paneled wood balustrade. High paneled wainscot spans the north wall and a molded chair rail extends along the other walls. In keeping with Quaker tradition, the meeting space lacks liturgical vestments.

The lower level contains a center hallway running north-south and flanked by classrooms and offices. Walls are concrete block and floor is original linoleum.



Chancel in meeting room, view to the northeast



Lower level hallway, view to the north-northeast



Typical Quaker stone in burying ground



Newer burying ground and fellowship hall on northwest side of meeting house, view to the southeast

Burying Ground

The burying ground spans the west, north, and east sides of the meeting house and contains hundreds of interments with most markers arranged in neat linear rows typical of Quaker graveyards. The oldest burials occupy the east side of the burying ground. Markers range from simple stone and slate slabs carved with initials and a death year to modern, commercially-available granite headstones. The oldest dated interment in the burying ground dates to 1752 and bears the mark “M.” The grave of Ruth Dixon Doan, who died in 1764, is the earliest marked burial bearing the name of the deceased.⁷ One marker recognizes British soldiers who died in the meeting house during the Revolutionary War. It reads: “In memory of British Troops who died in the old meeting house during Cornwallis Encampment here on the retreat from Guilford Court House. March 1781. Erected by Troop 46, B S A, Henry Overman, Leader, who died before completing it.” Local legend contends that three British troops who died of war wounds are buried at Cane Creek Meeting House.⁸

Quakers dominated the early pottery industry in the eastern Piedmont and Cane Creek Burying Ground holds the distinction of containing the only known pottery slab grave markers in the state. The marker for T. Boggs, who died in 1862, is plain and modest in size. The larger marker for infant Israel C. Woody from 1834 is more elaborate and features a discoid at the crown, uppercase letters inscribed into the clay, and a small

⁷ Teague, 32-33.

⁸ Daniel W. Barefoot, *Touring North Carolina Revolutionary War Sites* (Winston-Salem: John Blair Publisher, 1998), 395.

flower design on the front and back. The Woody marker is attributed to potter Solomon Loy of Alamance County.⁹

Fellowship Hall, 1980

A one-story, brick building with a low gable roof stands behind the meeting house. The building features a gabled rear ell, a paved shoulder chimney on its east gable end, six-over-six replacement windows, and a front-gabled porch with brick supports on its southwest corner. A small front-gabled brick addition with double doors on its north-facing façade is located on the northeast corner of the fellowship hall.



Pot house (foreground) and storage building, view to the northwest

Pot House, 1970s

A small, front-gabled building with vertical wood and brick siding stands on a slab foundation behind and north of the fellowship hall. It features double doors on its south-facing façade and large bays on its east façade that can be opened. The Friends built the pot house to have a place to cook Brunswick Stew.

⁹ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1998), 83-84. The Woody marker has been replaced with a granite stone in the ground, likely to prevent damage or theft.

Storage Building, ca. 1980

A front-gabled storage building with vertical siding stands just west of the pot house. It has double, half-glazed doors that are off center on the south-facing façade.



Parsonage, 1990, view to the west



Older burying ground, view to the west-southwest

Parsonage, 1990

The one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house stands on the northeast corner of the parcel and is not visible from the meeting house or the burying ground. The house features one-over-one windows, a recessed porch, and a garage incorporated into the north end.

History

The current Cane Creek Meeting House is the fifth building for the Quakers who settled in this area of what is now Alamance County in the mid-eighteenth century. Cane Creek Meeting House, the oldest Quaker meeting in the North Carolina Piedmont, was founded in the 1740s by Quakers from Pennsylvania who travelled the Wagon Road to central North Carolina in search of better farming conditions and cheap land. In 1751, two of those early settlers, Abigail Pike and Rachel Wright, went to Perquimans County seeking permission at the Quarterly Meeting at Little River to establish a meeting along the banks of Cane Creek in present-day Alamance County. The first meeting at Cane Creek took place on October 7, 1751. By the end of its first year, sixty-eight certificates of membership had been granted.¹⁰

When the first Quakers settled in Cane Creek, they likely met in each other's homes until they built the first meeting house. Constructed soon after the meeting was established, the log building stood on the land grant of John Stanfield at the center of the Cane Creek settlement about one mile east of the present building.¹¹ In 1764, William and Rebecca Marshall gave the current meeting house parcel to the Friends who built a new meeting house. The Friends renovated that building in the late 1780s using money donated by two Irishmen who had travelled to Cane Creek and found the meetinghouse in disrepair.¹²

The Cane Creek Friends built the third meeting house in the early nineteenth century after the earlier building fell into disrepair. The new house had weatherboard siding except for the lower portion of the façade, which was brick. A partition down the center of the interior allowed men and women to meet separately. The meeting house served the Friends for decades, but burned in 1879. A committee from Cane Creek Meeting House oversaw the construction of a fourth meetinghouse, a large gable-front frame building completed in 1880. That building burned in early 1942 and the Friends met in the nearby Sylvan School while they planned their new building.¹³

A committee of the Meeting promptly set about to replace the burned building. Donations of materials and labor helped their efforts and by October 1942 the current brick

¹⁰ "Cane Creek Meeting," North Carolina Historical Highway Marker Program, www.ncmarkers.com, accessed June 5, 2017.

¹¹ Some sources contend that the first meeting house stood on the parcel where the current building stands.

¹² Teague, 46.

¹³ Teague, 46-47.

meetinghouse was completed.¹⁴ A newspaper article from the period described the new building as “of brick construction 75 feet by 40 feet with an auditorium that will seat nearly 300 persons in the memorial pews.... It has been described as one of the nicest and most complete church buildings anywhere in this section and was built and furnished at a cost of approximately \$8,000.¹⁵



North corner of the meeting house, view to the south

Around 1960, the meeting added the front portico, steps, a handicap ramp and steeple.¹⁶ At the same time, new classrooms, a pastor’s study, and a small kitchen were installed in the basement. In the late 1970s a pothouse used for making Brunswick Stew was built behind the meeting house. In 1980, the meeting added a fellowship building, also behind the meetinghouse.¹⁷ The parsonage was added to the church property in 1990.

Context: Quaker Meeting Houses and Mid-Twentieth Century Churches in Southern Alamance County

Cane Creek Meeting House is the county and Piedmont’s oldest Quaker congregation and the mother meeting for several others in the area. While Cane Creek Meeting House’s

¹⁴ Teague, 49.

¹⁵ “Cane Creek to Dedicate New Church in Home-Coming and Anniversary Program Lasting All Day Sunday,” *Burlington Daily Times-News*, September 30, 1942.

¹⁶ A June 1963 newspaper photograph shows the portico in place on the front of the meeting house, “At Snow Camp Observance: Spirit of Early Settlers is Lauded,” *The Daily Times-News* (Burlington), June 24, 1963.

¹⁷ Teague, 52-53.

building is not the oldest in the county, its intact landscape that includes a burying ground in use since 1752, contribute to its historic and cultural significance.



West Grove Meeting House, view to the north

West Grove Friends Meeting House (AM0465, Study List) stands on Greenhill Road in the Snow Camp community. In 1911, a group of Friends withdrew from Chatham Friends Meeting in Alamance County and with the help of other conservative Friends established West Grove Friends Meeting. They completed their gable-roofed, weatherboarded building in 1915.¹⁸ The building retains its integrity and stands next to a small burying ground.

Located near Snow Camp, Friends Spring Meeting House (AM0397, NR) began in 1751 when eight families from Pennsylvania established the Spring community and the Spring Meeting. In 1764, Spring Meeting was indulged under Cane Creek Monthly meeting, meaning the former met for worship but conducted its business in the Cane Creek Monthly Meeting. Spring Meeting was formerly established in 1773. The current meeting house dates to 1907 and is a small, weatherboarded, gable-front Gothic Revival-style building with a 1952 spring house pavilion and 1969 fellowship hall. The five-acre property also includes a cemetery where interments began in 1751. The 1907 building is the oldest Quaker meeting house in Alamance County.¹⁹

¹⁸ Howard Hinshaw, Charles Newlin, and David Newlin, "West Grove Friends Meeting—How it Began," West Grove Friends website, www.westgrovefriendsnc.org, accessed June 15, 2017.

¹⁹ Patricia Dickinson, "Friends Spring Meeting House National Register Nomination," 1986.



Friends Spring Meeting House, view to the southeast

The current building at Cane Creek Meeting House represents a form common in Alamance County: the front-gabled, brick church with a portico and steeple. Center United Methodist Church on Center Church Road in Snow Camp dates to 1956 and is a red-brick, front-gabled church with a vinyl-sided portico sheathed in vinyl siding. A large steeple rests on the roof's ridge near the front of the building. Unlike Cane Creek Meeting House, which lacks any outward liturgical elements in keeping with Quaker tradition, Center United Methodist Church features arched-head stained glass windows.

Evaluation

Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground remains at the original location and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The building and burying ground possess *integrity of setting* because they remain in a rural setting where they were established and evolved over three centuries. The meeting house remains mostly intact with original windows and interior and exterior finishes. The ca. 1960 portico does not detract for the building's overall *integrity of material* and documents the meeting's efforts to update the building to a popular style of the period. The meeting house possesses *integrity of association* because it is mostly intact and overall retains the appearance and form it had when built. The integrity of association is further bolstered by the long occupation and use of the site by Quakers who established a place of worship and burying ground at the site in the mid-eighteenth century. The meeting house evokes the aesthetic or historic

sense of a Quaker meeting house established in the colonial period and which evolved over time as the congregation expanded. Therefore, Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground retain its *integrity of feeling*. The physical evidence of the crafts of the Quakers evidenced in the grave markers and historic building on the site contribute to the property's *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of a Quaker meeting house and its accompanying burying ground are intact and therefore the property retains *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Ordinarily cemeteries and properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance or a cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground meets Criteria Consideration A as a resource constructed and historically associated with a religious institution.

Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Religion and Social History. The property is a tangible reflection of Quaker settlement in Piedmont North Carolina beginning in the mid-eighteenth century. The current meeting house, built in 1942, occupies the site where Quakers have worshiped since 1764 when they built their second meeting house in the Snow Camp community. Cane Creek Meeting House has served as the social, religious, and community focal point for the backcountry settlement for centuries. Cane Creek Meeting House also contributed to the settlement of southern Alamance County by spawning other Quaker meetings including Springs Friend Meeting House, which is listed in the National Register.

No one associated with Cane Creek Meeting house achieved any particular significance on the national, state, or local level. Therefore, the building is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Cane Creek Meeting House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its embodiment of the Pastoral Style of Quaker architecture. Rectangular in form often with a portico on its gabled facade, the Pastoral Style emerged during the modern period when meetings hired pastors to lead services. Cane Creek Meeting House hired its first pastor in 1900.²⁰ The current building, dating from 1942, followed Quaker aesthetic principles when it was built: a simple, modest building with a front stair for men and a front stair for women. The ca. 1960 addition of the portico and a single flight of front steps signaled the meeting's adoption of modernity in its architecture and social practice. The Cane Creek

²⁰ "Early History of Quakers Reviewed Up Through Sixteenth Century During Event at Cane Creek Church," *The Burlington Daily Times-News*, October 9, 1942.

Meeting House Burying Ground, in use since 1752, is eligible in the areas of landscape architecture and art for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a Quaker cemetery wherein stones and markers are arranged in orderly rows and for the large collection of Quaker markers, a distinct form of funerary art reflecting the religion's proclivity toward simplicity.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, Cane Creek Meeting House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary

The recommended NRHP boundary for Cane Creek Meeting House and Burying Ground includes the legal parcel 8767891228 owned by the Cane Creek Meeting of Friends. The boundary includes the 1942 meeting house, the burying grounds that surround the meeting house, the fellowship hall, the pot house, storage building, and parsonage. The boundary also includes the significant landscape, parking areas, historical markers, and signs associated with the Cane Creek Meeting House. Further, the boundary follows the existing right-of-way along Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road (SR 1005). The parcel represents the land, resources, and features associated with the Cane Creek Meeting House, which has been associated with this parcel since at least 1764, the date of the first marked burial, and the date the first meeting house was built on the site. The ten-acre parcel is an appropriate setting to convey the property's significance in the areas of Religion, Social History, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Art.



VI. Moses D. Pike House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Moses D. Pike House
HPO Survey Site #	AM0341
Location	607 Sylvan School Road
PIN	8767887258
Construction date	ca. 1856
Recommendation	Not Eligible for the NRHP under any criteria (due to alterations)



Description

The Moses D. Pike House at 607 Sylvan School Road faces southwest toward Sylvan School Road (SR 2369). The property is in the unincorporated community of Snow Camp in southern Alamance County. The house stands above road level because of a steep embankment that runs along the front yard and drops off near the highway. A row of five large pine trees near the right-of-way help to buffer the house from the highway. The one-acre house parcel includes the house only. Five agricultural outbuildings historically associated with the Pike House stand on an adjacent 2.8-acre parcel immediately to the northeast. The two parcels are fairly level with large pine and oak trees interspersed throughout the property. Most significant is the massive cedar tree just off the north rear corner of the house. An unpaved driveway extends from the north side of Sylvan School Road to the north corner of the house.



Moses D. Pike House, ca. 1856, ca. 1980

The Pike House is a two-story, double-pile, side-gabled vernacular frame dwelling with a one-story side wing. According to architectural historian Carl Lounsbury, who documented the Pike house during the 1980 survey of Alamance County, the house built around 1856 is a three-room-plan house, also called a Quaker Plan house, with a stair leading to a loft. The three-room plan came to the North Carolina Piedmont with early settlers from Pennsylvania.²¹ Over time, the Pikes overbuilt and updated the original house resulting in its current form.

The Pike House, resting on a continuous concrete block foundation, displays asbestos shingles on its exterior and a full-height Mount Vernon-style porch resting on a brick foundation, two alterations that occurred after the 1980 survey. The one-story wing extending from the south gable end of the original house was also added after the 1980 survey. Recently, the windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash. A non-original brick chimney rises from the south gable end where the two-story block butts up against the one-story, side-gabled wing. A screened shed roof porch with vinyl siding beneath the windows extends from the rear of the two-story portion; this porch was

²¹ Carl Lounsbury, *Alamance County Architectural Heritage*, (Graham: Alamance County Historical Properties Commission, 1980), 13.

present in 1980. A distinct feature remains intact: the two-story block's wide overhanging eaves with a soffit and frieze sheathed in bead board.

Despite communication by U.S. Mail and two site visits, the investigators were not able to access the interior.



West façade, view to the east



Well house and shed (background) view to the northeast

Well House, late nineteenth century

A large well house on a random stone foundation and with an intact well under its overhang stands just off the southeast corner of the house. The north end of the front-gabled building with a standing seam roof is open on its lower level to accommodate the well. Simple wood posts support this part of the building.

Shed, late nineteenth century

A small shed, possibly a chicken house, stands east of the large barn. Vertical wood sheathes the exterior and a standing seam metal roof tops the shed roof of the small building that faces south.

Barn, late nineteenth century

A front-gabled weatherboard barn with slatted vents along the frieze stands east of and facing the house. A standing seam metal roof tops the large building. A large open bay on the façade leads to a wide aisle. A shed-roofed crib with vertical wood siding is attached to the south side of the façade. Portions of the exterior walls are missing.

Garage and Shop, ca. 1940

A side-gabled garage and shop with vertical wood siding and a standing seam metal roof stands just off the southeast corner of the mobile home. The building contains one room on the north and a wide open bay on the south side. A shed roof on the rear tops an open area for equipment storage.

Mobile home, ca. 1960

A small mobile home with aluminum siding and louvered glass doors stands north of the house. It rests on a brick foundation.

Wood Shed, ca. 1960

A small gable-roofed wood shed with rafter tails stands behind the mobile home.

History

Moses D. Pike (1822-1908) had Berry Davidson build the three-room-plan portion of the house still owned by Pike descendants. Moses Pike was born in Cane Creek, now Snow Camp, and married Ruth Dixon (1829-1912) in 1855.²² Moses Pike's great-grandmother Abigail Overman Pike (1709-1781) and another woman, Rachel Wright, formed the

²² Moses D. Pike Biographical Information. www.ancestry.com, accessed June 14, 2017.

delegation that traveled on horseback to Perquimans County in the 1740s to request the Quarterly Meeting's permission to establish a Monthly Meeting at Cane Creek. Moses Pike was a farmer and upon his death in 1908, a Burlington newspaper declared him “a sober, industrious citizen, of unquestioned honesty and determined loyalty to his convictions.” Moses and Ruth Pike had six children, but four of them predeceased him.²³



Barn, view to the northeast

Berry Davidson (1831-1915), a Randolph County native, worked as a millwright and built and outfitted saw mills, grist mills, and cotton mills primarily in Alamance and Guilford Counties. He likely encountered Moses Pike through Solomon Dixon, who had a mill on Cane Creek and with whom Davidson apprenticed beginning in 1845. Davidson’s career was long and prolific and well-documented through his personal diaries that survive.²⁴

²³ “Death of Moses E. Pike,” *The Twice-a-Week Dispatch* (Burlington), September 8, 1909.

²⁴ Catherine W. Bishir and Helen Walton, “Berry Davidson,” *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, Copyright & Digital Scholarship Center, North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, NC, accessed June 14, 2017.



Garage/shop, view to the north

Ruth and Moses Pike's son, Joseph Gurney Pike (1861-1953) inherited the house and outbuildings from his parents. Like his father, J. G. Pike was a farmer, but also worked as a millwright. He married Clara Dixon in 1872 and the couple had four children.²⁵ In 1949, Clara and J. G. Pike sold the farm to their son, Thomas H. Pike (1910-1998), and his wife, Gertrude Pike.²⁶ In 1966, Thomas Pike, a widower, sold the house and its one-acre parcel to his daughter, Rebecca Pike Younts and her husband, John Reid Younts.²⁷ In 1980, Thomas Pike sold the parcel containing the outbuildings to his daughter and son-in-law. The property is no longer a working farm, but retains several outbuildings.

²⁵ "J. G. Pike, Snow Camp, Dies at Home," *The Daily Times-News* (Burlington), August 26, 1953.

²⁶ Alamance County Deed Book 197, page 185, July 19, 1949, Alamance County Register of Deeds website, accessed June 14, 2017.

²⁷ Alamance County Deed Book 350, page 250, December 6, 1966, Alamance County Register of Deeds website, accessed June 14, 2017.



Rear elevation, view to the south-southwest

Context: Three-Room-Plan Houses in Southern Alamance County

Eighteenth-century settlers from southeastern Pennsylvania brought the three-room-plan house form with them when they settled in the Piedmont. Because of its prevalence among early Quaker settlers, it is often called a Quaker plan house. While it proved a popular dwelling in the western Piedmont, early settlers built only a small number of three-room houses in Alamance County and all the documented examples are in the southern part of the county near Snow Camp. A three-room-plan house, built of log or frame construction, contains two small rooms with no heat that open into one large room with heat. The builder typically located the stair along the wall that divided the large room from the smaller rooms.²⁸

The ca. 1865 Hiram Braxton House (AM0058) on Newlin Road in Snow Camp is a log, three-room-plan house with an 1884 side addition. Listed in the National Register (1993), the house has been altered by the removal of the stair and a partition wall, but retains its whitewashed walls, pine floor, hand-planed ceiling joists, and hand-planed poplar window casings.²⁹

²⁸ Lounsbury, 13.

²⁹ Patricia Dickinson, "Hiram Braxton House National Register Nomination," 1993.



John Allen House, view to the north

The John Allen House, also built by Berry Davidson, dates to ca. 1852 and is a frame three-room-plan house located at the junction of Snow Camp Road and West Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road. Around 2011, a tree fell on the house badly damaging the roof. The house stands in nearly ruinous condition. The Thomas Lindley House (AM0245) dates to ca. 1840 and is a two-story, side-gabled dwelling laid out in a three-room plan. Later chimneys occupy each gable end and weatherboard sheathes the exterior. The house is visible in satellite photographs, but is inaccessible by road due to a locked gate.

Evaluation

The Moses Pike House remains at the location where it was constructed in ca. 1856 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The house possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in a rural setting where it was constructed. The house's *integrity of material* has been compromised by additions to the mid-nineteenth-century house, new windows, and a Mount Vernon-style porch built around 1980. The house lacks *integrity of association* because it does not have the appearance and form it had when built. Because additions, asbestos siding, new windows, and a new portico obscures the original house, the house lacks *integrity of feeling*. The house lacks the building technology or aesthetics of its historic period because of the alterations and therefore does not possess *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style are not intact and therefore the house lacks *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Because the original house has been overbuilt and obscured by later unsympathetic alterations and additions, the lack of integrity has rendered the house not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Moses Pike and his family, the original and subsequent owners, did not achieve any particular significance on the national, state, or local level. The house therefore is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The mid-nineteenth-century Moses Pike House does not retain sufficient integrity to convey the distinctive characteristics of this dwelling type. The original house has been overbuilt and altered making the original house undiscernible from the exterior. Although the house was built by Berry Davidson, a renowned carpenter and millwright, the house, because of its integrity issues, does not represent his work as a master or possess high artistic value. It is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion C, specifically in the area of architecture.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Moses Pike House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.



Pine trees along Sylvan School Road and the front property line of the Moses Pike House, view to the northwest

VII. Rock Wall: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Rock Wall (Study List, 2002)
HPO Survey Site #	AM1638
Location	Along the southwest side of Sylvan School Road (SR 2369) (north end of the wall is 230 yards southeast of the intersection of Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road and Pleasant Hill Church Road)
PIN	8767786183
Construction date	ca. 1853
Recommendation	Eligible for the National Register under Criterion C



Rock wall, view to the southeast

Description

The linear rock wall stretches approximately 230 yards along the southwest side of Sylvan School Road starting just across the road from the Moses D. Pike House. It continues to the southeast ending just opposite the modern house at 523 Sylvan School Road. The substantial dry-laid fieldstone wall stands about five feet high and about three feet wide. The wall, which remains in good condition, fronts an agricultural field and stands on the northwest edge of a forty-two-acre parcel.

History

According to a 1976 newspaper article, the rock wall dates to around 1853 and served as the dividing line between the Moses Pike House and land owned by Thomas C. Dixon.³⁰ The Dixon House (AM0128), built around 1853, occupied the west corner of the intersection of West Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road (SR 1005) and Pleasant Hill Road (SR 2371) about 235 yards to the northwest of the rock wall. It is no longer standing. The fence was likely intended to contain livestock although fence laws did not take effect in Alamance County until the late nineteenth century.



Rock wall, view to the northeast

Evaluation

The rock wall remains at the location where it was constructed ca. 1853 and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The wall possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in a rural setting where it was constructed along the border of an agricultural field. The wall's rocks remain in place therefore its *integrity of material* remains intact. The wall possesses *integrity of association* because it has the appearance and form of a nineteenth century dry stack rock wall. The wall retains *integrity of feeling* because its form and materials remain intact. The wall demonstrates the building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style remain and therefore the wall demonstrates *integrity of design*.

³⁰ "Landmark No. 81," *The Daily-Times News* (Burlington), August 10, 1976.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The rock wall is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Social History as an example of the manner in which Quaker stonemasonry impacted the rural agricultural landscape of southern Alamance County in the mid-nineteenth century.

No person historically associated with the rock wall achieved any particular significance on the national, state, or local level. The wall therefore is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The rock wall embodies the distinctive characteristics of a nineteenth-century dry stack rock wall and possesses high artistic value. Its form, proportions, structure, style and materials embody Quaker stonemasonry of the period as also seen in the nearby remains of Dixon Mill built in 1753. The wall is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Moses Pike House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.



Typical section of the wall, view to the southwest

National Register Boundary

The recommended boundary for the rock wall includes the wall and a three-foot area around and on all sides of the structure. The area encompassing the wall and its immediate setting is approximately 4,000 square feet or less than one acre.



Map showing NRHP boundary for the rock wall

VIII. Bibliography

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Appendix: Professional Qualifications

JENNIFER FRANCES MARTIN

- POSITION:** Founding Principal
- EDUCATION:** M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation
Middle Tennessee State University
- B.A. History and B.A. Sociology
University of South Carolina
- Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP)
Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
Durham, North Carolina
- Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, University of Nevada, Reno
- PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Preservation Durham
Preservation North Carolina
City of Durham Historic Preservation Commission
Vernacular Architecture Forum
Southeast Chapter Society of Architectural Historians

EXPERIENCE:

Jennifer F. Martin has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1991 and is a founding principal with MdM Historical Consultants. She has documented scores of historic properties through successful completion of architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and local landmark designation reports. She has worked with local governments and commissions on programs to identify, document, and protect historic and cultural resources. She has further contributed to the field through publication and well as by making presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Ms. Martin was previously the Carolinas Regional Manager for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, where she oversaw a staff of architectural historians, preservation planners, and archaeologists working on projects in the Carolinas and Virginia. Ms. Martin was responsible for scoping projects, preparing budgets, and monitoring and overseeing cultural resource surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, environmental documents necessary for compliance with federal and state laws, and consultations with historic preservation commissions throughout the region. Prior to

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joining Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Ms. Martin worked for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as the National Register Coordinator in Raleigh and as the Historic Preservation Specialist in Asheville. Ms. Martin is the award-winning author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: the Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina* and a co-author of *The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report for NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) Improvements from SR 1438 to NC 275, Gaston County, North Carolina (2017)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Architectural Field Survey NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) Improvements from SR 1438 to NC 275, Gaston County, North Carolina (2016)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report for the Construction of Roundabouts at the Intersection of SR 1315 and SR 1307 and the Intersection of SR1315 at SR 1316, Union County, North Carolina (2016)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Secondary Road Improvements to SR 1137, Watuaga County, North Carolina (2016)*
- *Golden Belt Historic District Preservation Plan, Durham, North Carolina (2016)*
- *Orange County Architectural Survey Update, Orange County, North Carolina (2015)*
- *Dr. Neil and Nancy Elizabeth Culbreth House National Register Nomination, Whiteville, North Carolina (2015)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 224, Stokes County, North Carolina (2015)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Interstate 26 Widening, Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report for six bridges in Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 192, Macon County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *Penderlea Homesteads Historic District National Register Nomination, Pender County, North Carolina (2014)*
- *Sunset Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Greensboro, North Carolina (2013)*
- *Wilkesboro School Historic Tax Credit Application, Wilkesboro, North Carolina (Approved 2013)*
- *Richard B. Harrison School National Register Nomination, Selma, North*

- Carolina (2012)
- *Downtown Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Perry School National Register Nomination*, Franklin County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Johnson Farm National Register Nomination*, Harnett County, North Carolina (2009)

PUBLICATIONS:

The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina (co-author). Brunswick County Planning Department, 2014.

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University, 2006

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999

PRESENTATIONS

“Introduction to Raleigh’s Historic Architecture,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Raleigh, North Carolina

“Restoration of the Morganton and Marion Depots,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Asheville, North Carolina

“Nominating Rosenwald Schools to the National Register of Historic Places,” National Rosenwald School Conference, Nashville, Tennessee

AWARDS:

2004 Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2003 Special Book Award Recognizing an
Outstanding Guide Book Series from the Southeast
Society of Architectural Historians for the series
that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of
Western North Carolina*

2001 Certificate of Commendation from the
American Association for State and Local History
for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*

CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

POSITION:	Founding Principal & Architectural Historian
EDUCATION & TRAINING:	B.A. Public Policy Studies Duke University Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Washington DC Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, Lynchburg, Virginia
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Preservation North Carolina Preservation Durham, Board Member Vernacular Architecture Forum Southeast Chapter Society of Architectural Historians

EXPERIENCE:

Cynthia de Miranda, a founding Principal of MDM Historical Consultants, has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1993. Ms. de Miranda has successfully prepared National Register nominations, local landmark designation reports, architectural surveys, design review guidelines, and preservation plans. She has documented historic properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Washington State. She has also contributed to the field through publications and presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Prior to forming MDM Historical Consultants, Inc., Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., in Durham, North Carolina, and with Hess, Roise and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staffs of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C., and the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (now the Raleigh Historic Development Commission) in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- *Owen and Dorothy Smith House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Leonard Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Tyler Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Crabtree Jones House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)

- *Raleigh Business District Walking Tour for RaleighHistoric Mobile App*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *Historic Architecture of Brunswick County*, publication, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2014)
- *Wachovia Building Company Tract House National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *Proximity Print Works National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2014)
- *Garland S. and Toler Moore Tucker House Local Designation Report and National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *St. Matthew's School Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
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- *John and Belle Anderson House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
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- *Harwell Hamilton and Jean Bangs Harris House and Office National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex Local Landmark Designation Report*, Wake County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Dillard and Mildred Teer House Local Designation Report*, Durham, North Carolina (2009)

- *Fayetteville Modern Architectural Survey*, City of Fayetteville, North Carolina (2009)
- *Wilbur and Martha Carter House National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2008)

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