

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 1-4 Page 1 Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Guilford County, NC

1. Name of Property

historic name Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District (Additional Documentation)
other names/site number Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum, a North Carolina State Historic Site

2. Location

street & number 6124-6145 Burlington Road **N/A** not for publication
city or town Sedalia **N/A** vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Guilford code 081 zip code 27342

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
 request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally
 statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Chris Mad... Dept of Sec. Historic & Historic Aug. 5, 2022
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for
additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the National
Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
16	2	buildings
4	0	sites
1	1	structures
2	0	objects
23	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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Introduction

The Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District in the small eastern Guilford County town of Sedalia was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 under Criterion A due to its statewide significance in education and Black ethnic heritage and Criterion B for its association with prominent African American educator Charlotte Hawkins Brown. The period of significance begins with eighteen-year-old Brown's 1901 arrival in the community to teach at Bethany Institute, a small struggling school subsidized by the American Missionary Association, and encompasses her founding and leadership of Bethany Institute's successor, Palmer Memorial Institute, from 1902 until 1952, when she relinquished her administrative role to Wilhelmina Crosson. As the 1988 nomination details Brown's significance and the school's operation during her tenure, those aspects of the district's history are not addressed in the Section 8 narrative of this additional documentation. The purpose is to update the nomination to provide current information about the district's physical condition and history and extend the period of significance to 1971, when Palmer Memorial Institute closed.

Additional documentation provided herein is in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (number of contributing and noncontributing resources); Section 7, Description (updating resource status and condition); Section 8, Statement of Significance; Section 9, Major Bibliographical References; Section 11, Author; and Section 12, Additional Documentation, including an updated sketch map indicating contributing and noncontributing resources and photographs illustrating current general views, with an accompanying photo key. Although the district boundary has not a changed as a result of this update, a map that delineates the National Register boundary is included in this Additional Documentation submission.

Section 7. Description

Inventory List

The following inventory list details changes in resource condition, updates status to reflect the extended period of significance, and provides information not included in the 1988 National Register nomination. Most resources are in stable condition awaiting renovation. Five buildings have been completely rehabilitated. Reynolds Hall and Stouffer Hall, both erected in 1967, and Brice-Maye Cottage, moved to its current location between 1951 and 1962, previously deemed noncontributing resources due to age, become contributing with the extension of the period of significance to 1971. The 1972 Charles W. and Novella M. Bundrige House at 6133 Burlington Road remains noncontributing. The water tower pump house, baseball diamond, and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown's gravesite were not included in the 1988 inventory, as noted in the respective entries. The 1922 bell tower was reconstructed in 1988. Other resources erected after National Register listing include the 1998 picnic shelter on campus, a late-twentieth-century garage and storage shed on the Bundrige property, and the circa 2010 carport at

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Bethany United Church of Christ. Three secondary resources on campus, the circa 1953 Ollie Mae Burnside House at 6139 Burlington Road, and two outbuildings associated with the R. B. and Laura E. Andrew Farm at 6145 Burlington Road have been demolished. The circa 1799 portion of the R. B. Andrew Store and (former) Sedalia Post Office was moved to Gibsonville in 1994 and restored.

Properties are enumerated in original inventory list order, with the interspersed addition of resources that were not included in the 1988 nomination. Resource dates are the actual year or approximate date of construction completion. Demolished building names are italicized. Unless otherwise noted, information regarding post-1986 building improvements was extrapolated from North Carolina Historic Sites Section records. All extant primary and secondary resources are illustrated and numbered on the site plan.

Palmer Memorial Institute

1. Campus, 1901-2022, 6136 Burlington Road, contributing site

The campus comprises 40.06 acres (Guilford County tax parcel 8814538547) of the 62.72-acre district. The overall site plan, thoroughly described in the 1988 nomination, is intact. Modifications since 1988 to improve accessibility include the creation of asphalt-paved parking lots at the parcel's northwest corner adjacent to Burlington Road, south of Stouffer Hall, and southeast of Kimball Hall. Asphalt-paved drives that extend south from Burlington Road at four locations wind through campus. Concrete walkways between buildings have been repaired and replaced as necessary. The 2014 amphitheater north of Stouffer Hall features two tiers of formed-concrete benches at the northeast edges of the large oversized-brick-paver plaza, which occupies the site of the Alice Freeman Palmer Building destroyed by fire in 1971.¹ Two short straight runs of concrete steps with tubular steel railings ameliorate grade change. The circular, formed-concrete-bordered, oversized-brick-paver plaza east of Kimball Hall, also constructed in 2014, provides another outdoor gathering venue. Steel-frame interpretive wayside panels installed throughout the site from 2007 until 2011 were replaced in summer 2022. These modifications and additions have had little impact on overall campus character, as site composition and historic circulation patterns are intact. The ratio of hardscape including buildings, walkways, and drives to landscape elements such as expansive grass lawns punctuated by deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs is consistent. The campus perimeter and south acreage remain wooded. Inventory numbers are keyed to the site plan.

2. Stone Entrance Posts and Walls I, ca. 1930, contributing objects

Two rough-face-stone posts and low extension walls with grapevine mortar joints flank the east entrance drive. Light fixtures with round opaque globes and cast-iron bases are mounted on the concrete-capped

¹ North Carolina Office of Archives and History, *Fifty-Fifth Biennial Report, 2012-2014* (Raleigh: North Carolina Office of Archives and History, 2015), 119.

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posts. The inset marble plaque on the east post is inscribed "P.M.I. 1902" while the west post plaque recognizes the donors: "Class 1927."

3. Stone Entrance Posts and Walls II, ca. 1930, contributing objects

Two rough-face-stone posts and low extension walls with grapevine mortar joints flank the west entrance drive. Light fixtures with round opaque globes and cast-iron bases are mounted on the concrete-capped posts. The inset marble plaque on the east post is inscribed "P.M.I. 1903" while the west post plaque recognizes the donors: "Class 1924."

4. Water Tower, 1929, contributing structure

The water tower at the campus's east end comprises a riveted steel 120-foot-tall structure with four angled columns that supports a round, conical-roofed, 50,000-gallon steel water tank. Horizontal struts and angled tie rods span the lattice columns, which are bolted to steel base plates and concrete footings. A central vertical riser pipe rises to supply water to the tank. A fixed steel ladder attached to the exterior of the northwest column leads to a 24-inch-wide steel balcony secured by a two-bar, steel pipe, 37 ½-inch-tall railing that encircles the hemispherical bottom tank. A short ladder hangs from a swivel joint attached to a steel rod at the roof's peak. The ladder has the capability to rotate around the tower. A manhole with a hinged cover provides access to the tank from the roof, which is topped with a cast-iron ball finial. The tower was manufactured in 1929 by Chicago Bridge and Iron Works. "Palmer Memorial Institute" is painted on the tank's north face.

5. Water Tower Pump House, 1929, contributing building (not included in 1988 inventory)

The small, low-hip-roofed, running-bond redbrick pump house at the base of the water tower has a single-leaf plywood door on the west elevation. The building contains a pump, pipes, and other equipment.

6. Baseball Diamond, early- to late-twentieth century, contributing site (not included in 1988 inventory)

The baseball diamond at the campus's northeast corner, created during the early twentieth century and improved as needed during the school's operation, was updated in 1997 to facilitate use by local youth baseball and softball teams. At that time, home plate was relocated to the southwest corner and a perimeter chain-link fence was constructed. The infield has a sand-mix surface and the outfield is grass. The fence enclosing the baseball diamond increases in height at its southwest corner to protect players and bystanders. Aluminum benches for players and two sets of aluminum bleachers are also surrounded by chain-link fencing. A donation from Whitsett resident Boyd Toben subsidized the project. Upon its completion, the diamond was named in memory of PMI teacher, coach, and fourth president Charles W. Bundrige.

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7. Massachusetts Congregational Women's Cottage, 1950, 2011, contributing building

Massachusetts Congregational Women's Cottage fronts Burlington Road near the campus's east end. This building and the almost identical Carrie M. Stone Cottage designed by Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann emulate Canary Cottage's form, fenestration, and plan. Greensboro contractor Shafter Construction Company erected the cottages at a cost of approximately \$30,000 each.² The two-and one-half-story-on-basement, steeply pitched side-gable-roofed, red-brick-veneered cottage was stabilized in 1995 at a cost of \$78,000 and rehabilitated in 2010-2011 per the specifications of HagerSmith Design PA utilizing a \$600,000 2006 appropriation from the N. C. General Assembly.³

Original exterior features include the slightly projecting, pedimented, one-story entrance bay with pairs of simple pilasters flanking a single-leaf door with a paneled base and nine-pane upper section and three-pane sidelights. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash, a multi-pane wood casement bathroom window, almost-full-width weatherboarded front and rear shed dormers, exposed rafter ends, and triangular eave brackets are intact. The low-hip-roofed east porch and the shed-roofed porch that extends from the one-story kitchen ell's east elevation were rescreened, tubular-steel railings were installed, and wood steps with wood and tubular steel railings were erected in 2011.

On the interior, plaster walls and ceilings; wood baseboards, crown molding, window and door surrounds, five-horizontal-panel doors, and single- and double-leaf multi-pane doors; and tongue-and-groove wood floors have been refurbished. The parlor fireplace features a bracketed molded mantel shelf, wire-cut header-course stack-bond red-brick firebox surround, and running-bond red-brick hearth. Low built-in bookshelves topped with tapered paneled posts separate the parlor and dining room. First-floor woodwork is painted with the exception of the central stair's square paneled newel posts and molded handrails, which have a lacquered finish. The slender square balusters are painted. Second-floor doors and woodwork are lacquered with the exception of center hall baseboards and window and door surrounds. White-glazed ceramic-tile wainscoting, black-and-white ceramic-tile checkerboard-pattern floors, and white porcelain toilets and wall-mount sinks were installed in the two bathrooms on the first and second floors in 2011. Light fixtures, door hardware, and electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire detection, and HVAC systems were replaced at the same time.

² Executive Committee meeting minutes, November 18, 1949, Palmer Memorial Institute Board of Trustees meeting minutes, May 20, 1950, Palmer Memorial Institute Papers (hereafter abbreviated PMIP), Series V, Box 8, Bennett Archives at Thomas F. Holgate Library, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; Charles C. Hartmann, revised second floor plan, January 6, 1950, North Carolina Historic Sites Section Files, Dobbs Building, Raleigh.

³ Mark Binker, "Legislators after pet-project cash," *News and Record* (Greensboro, hereafter abbreviated *NR*), May 23, 2006, p. A1; Tiffany S. Jones, "Historic Site Being Renovated," *NR*, April 20, 2010, p. GR57; Tiffany S. Jones, "Historic Kimball Dining Hall to Reopen," *NR*, April 15, 2011, p. GR2.

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8. Galen Stone Hall, 1927, 1950, 1997, contributing building

Galen Stone Hall, designed by prolific Greensboro architect Harry Barton, housed boarding girls. The Classical Revival-style building is identical to Robert E. Jones Hall at Bennett College, a 1922 girls' dormitory also designed by Barton.⁴ After the February 8, 1950 fire that almost destroyed Galen Stone Hall, causing an estimated \$150,000 worth of damage, Charles C. Hartmann guided the repair process, which was completed before students returned to campus in the fall. Shafter Construction Company served as the general contractor.⁵

The two-story-on-basement, hip-roofed, red-brick, Classical Revival-style building features a projecting pedimented west portico with robust Tuscan columns and pilasters, a denticulated cornice, and a multi-pane oculus with a keystone surround at the pediment's center. Other original elements include a molded cornice, rough-face-granite window sills, soldier-course lintels, and paired brick panels with raised-header-course borders between first- and second-story windows on the east and west elevations. Fenestration comprises three-over-three double-hung wood basement sash on the west elevation and six-over-six sash double-hung wood sash, paired on the east and west elevations, elsewhere. Hip-roofed dormers with six-pane casement windows light the attic. At the west entrance, a six-pane transom surmounts the double-leaf door with a three-horizontal-panel base and four-pane upper section. Matching doors at the north and south entrances are sheltered by one-story flat-roofed porticoes. Concrete and brick steps with tubular steel railings rise to the entrances. A concrete ramp provides access to the below-grade basement entrance at the east elevation's center. Bracketed shed canopies surmount the double-leaf door and five-pane transom at that entrance as well as the single-leaf door at the entrance in the east elevation's southernmost bay.

Architect Jay Fulkerson of Lucy Carol Davis Associates provided specifications for Galen Stone Hall's exterior restoration executed in 1997 by Progressive Contracting Company at a cost of \$381,811. The project scope included masonry cleaning, gutter and downspout replacement, and window, door, woodwork, portico, and railing repair or replacement and painting. In January 2000, the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service (NPS) awarded the state a \$30,000 Save America's Treasures Preservation Fund grant for repairs. In 2020, the state legislature appropriated \$1,100,000 to rehabilitate Galen Stone Hall. The exterior is in good condition with the exception of the failing slate roof that is causing interior deterioration.

⁴ "Buildings at Bennett to Cost Near \$90,000," *Greensboro Daily News*, July 27, 1921, p. 4; "Bennett College," *Greensboro Daily News*, August 6, 1922, p. 13.

⁵ Larry Hirsch, "Flames Raze Dormitory at Sedalia," *Greensboro News*, February 9, 1950, p. B1; "Fire Destroys Sedalia Building," *Daily Times-News* (Burlington), February 9, 1950, p. B1; Executive Committee meeting minutes, March 23, 1950, April 25, 1950, PMIP, Series V, Box 8.

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The first floor encompasses a foyer, living room, lounge, office, counselor's suite, guest suite, thirteen dormitory rooms, and two communal bathrooms. A counselor's suite, convalescent suite, nineteen dormitory rooms, two communal bathrooms fill the second floor. The basement, now used to store site maintenance equipment, contained a recreation room, laundry, beauty parlor, furnace room, and three large student luggage storage rooms. The interior, characterized by plaster walls and ceilings, wood baseboards and window and door surrounds, single- and double-leaf paneled and multi-pane doors, and vinyl-composition-tile floors, has not been restored. Most operable single-pane transoms surmounting corridor doors have been enclosed. The living room features a tongue-and-groove wood floor, built-in benches lining the northeast walls, and built-in bookcases flanking the painted-brick fireplace surround with a bracketed molded mold mantel shelf on the south wall. The mid-twentieth-century Celotex tile living room ceiling is in poor condition. Water infiltration has resulted in plaster failure and ceiling collapse in myriad locations throughout the building. The north and south stairs feature square paneled newel posts, molded handrails, and slender square painted balusters. The south stair has suffered extensive water damage. The 2020 appropriation will subsidize interior and exterior repairs.

9. Picnic Shelter, 1998, noncontributing building (not included in 1988 inventory)

The side-gable-roofed picnic shelter south of Kimball Hall comprises rusticated-concrete-masonry-unit-enclosed west storage and restrooms and an open east pavilion supported by square formed-concrete posts. The shelter has a poured-concrete floor. Construction was subsidized by a \$100,000 state legislative appropriation to the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation in 1997. Jay Fulkerson of Lucy Carol Davis Associates rendered plans for the building erected by Progressive Contracting Company.

10. Kimball Hall, 1927, 2011, contributing building

This one-story-on-basement, hip-roofed, red-brick, Classical Revival-style, T-plan building occupies a prominent site west of Galen Stone Hall. A 1988 state legislative appropriation funded exterior refurbishment including masonry repointing and woodwork painting undertaken in 1991. A \$1.4 million 2006 appropriation from the N.C. General Assembly allowed for the building's complete renovation in 2010-2011 to create an event venue. The Palmer Alumni Association and the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Foundation contributed \$53,000 for furnishings and fixtures. HagerSmith Design PA rendered plans for the work executed by Greensboro contractor J. Wayne Poole, Inc.⁶

⁶ Mark Binker, "Legislators after pet-project cash," *NR*, May 23, 2006, p. A1; Tiffany S. Jones, "Historic Site Being Renovated," *NR*, April 25, 2010, p. GRS7; Tiffany S. Jones, "Historic Kimball Dining Hall to Reopen," *NR*, April 15, 2011, p. GR2; Nancy McLaughlin, "Museum grounds reborn, revitalized," *NR*, April 23, 2011, p. A1.

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The projecting pedimented portico at the primary (north) entrance features groups of three robust Tuscan columns, a frieze punctuated by triglyphs and guttae, and a denticulated cornice and pediment. Other original elements include a molded cornice, tall nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash in the dining hall and six-over-six sash elsewhere, rough-face-granite window sills, and round-arched louvered wood attic vents with keystone-topped surrounds. A fifteen-pane transom surmounts the double-leaf door with a three-horizontal-panel base and four-pane upper section. Flat-roofed frame entrance vestibules with wood-paneled walls punctuated by pilasters and denticulated molded cornices flank the main block, which served as the dining hall. Each has a single six-over-six sash on north and south elevations and a double-leaf door with a three-horizontal-panel base and four-pane upper section. Tubular steel and wire mesh railings was installed on the straight runs of concrete and brick steps that rise to the entrances. A matching railing was added to the stair leading to the flat-roofed screened porch that extends from the rear wing's south elevation. The square wood posts and wood lattice railing have been repaired and the screens replaced. Tall brick chimney stacks rise from the gray slate roof. The square brick elevator tower that projects from the rear wing's west elevation was erected in 2010.

The dining hall retains an open plan. Plaster walls and ceilings, wood baseboards, chair rails, crown molding, window and door surrounds, single- and double-leaf doors with three-horizontal-panel bases and four-pane upper sections, five-horizontal-panel doors, and tongue-and-groove wood floors have been refurbished. The stair connecting the first floor and basement features square paneled newel posts, molded handrails, and slender square painted balusters. All woodwork is painted brown. White-glazed ceramic-tile wainscoting with black accents, green-and-white ceramic-tile checkerboard-pattern floors, white porcelain toilets and wall-mount sinks, and enameled steel stall dividers and doors were installed in the two bathrooms on the first floor. The elevator was added to facilitate basement access. Light fixtures, door hardware, and electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire detection, and HVAC systems were replaced. The basement, originally industrial and mechanical arts classrooms, now houses mechanical equipment. The building's geothermal system requires additional equipment located in a fenced enclosure south of the rear wing.

11. Bell Tower, 1988, noncontributing structure

The small, approximately eight-foot-square, twenty-four-foot-tall, two-stage, weatherboarded bell tower south of Kimball Hall is a 1988 reconstruction of the 1922 bell tower that stood at the same location. Neil S. Weeks Construction Company of Goldsboro erected the replacement tower utilizing drawings rendered by Greensboro architect Major S. Sanders Jr. The structure closely resembles the original tower, but is a few feet shorter.⁷ The asphalt-shingled pent roof wraps around the lower stage above a door opening on the east elevation and three window openings on the other elevations. The narrower upper stage, open at

⁷ Major S. Sanders Jr., "Bell Tower Reconstruction," 1988 drawings and specifications, North Carolina Historic Sites Section Files, Dobbs Building, Raleigh.

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the top, has a pyramidal roof. The original bell hangs in the tower. The structure rests on a poured-concrete foundation.

Bus Shed, ca. 1964, demolished 2021

Firehouse, ca. 1930s, demolished 2021

12. Tea House, 1929, 1964, contributing building

This modest, one-story, side-gable-roofed, frame building, constructed in 1929 by students and staff at a cost of \$1,000 to contain the canteen and bookstore, was initially known as the Green Parrot Tea Room. The large west room last functioned as a library. The front-gable addition at the east end was erected and the entire building was remodeled following extensive fire damage from a lightning strike in summer 1964.⁸ Painted German siding sheathes the exterior with the exception of the west elevation, which is covered with board-and-batten siding. The roof system was repaired and sheathed with asphalt shingles in 2017. The building rests on a painted concrete-block foundation. An original double-leaf five-horizontal-panel door remains on the west elevation. The gable-roofed west porch supported by slender square posts is a reconstruction. The north porticos were removed after 1989. Poured-concrete stoops and steps remain at the east and three north entrances. The windows and doors on the 1964 addition's north elevation are enclosed with plywood. Two aluminum-frame three-horizontal-pane awning windows and a single-leaf door with a three-horizontal-panel base and three-horizontal-pane upper section punctuate the east elevation. Two two-over-two-horizontal wood sash remain on the addition's south elevation. Although the exterior is in good condition, the interior is inaccessible as much of the floor system has collapsed. In October 2019, NPS awarded the State of North Carolina a \$481,150 African American Civil Rights Historic Preservation Fund grant to facilitate the Tea House restoration. Moore Architecture planned the rehabilitation slated for completion in 2022.

13. Stouffer Hall, 1967, 1992, contributing building

Sanford contractor W. L. Jewell and Son erected this one-story red-brick-veneered building west of Kimball Hall at a cost of \$44,750.⁹ The architect has not been identified. A 1988-1989 state legislative appropriation funded the complete renovation of what was originally a science laboratory to serve as multipurpose museum space for the Historic Sites Section. Architect Jay Fulkerson of Lucy Carol Davis Associates rendered plans for the exterior and interior work finished in March 1992 by Jimmy Hicks Construction Company. During that process, the flat roof was replaced with a low-gable roof and the

⁸ Chauncey I. Withrow, "Charlotte Hawkins Brown Returns From European Trip," *New York Age*, August 30, 1930, p. 10; Wilhelmina Crosson, "Palmer Memorial Institute: The Annual Report of the President of the Institution to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1964-1965," PMIP, Series V, Box 8.

⁹ Science Building Correspondence, PMIP, Series II, Box 5.

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gable ends and top of each wall were sheathed in metal panels. The north, east, and west walls are blind. Shed-roofed metal canopies were added to shelter two single-leaf steel doors on the east elevation, one matching door on the west elevation, and a double-leaf steel door on the north elevation. Concrete steps with tubular-steel railings rise to the west entrance. The other entrances are at grade. Nine four-horizontal-pane aluminum sash with two-pane central hoppers and metal-panel spandrels span the south elevation. The building retains its original predominantly open plan, with a large central room flanked by several storage rooms and a restroom. Finishes include painted concrete block walls, dropped acoustical-tile ceilings, and a poured-concrete floor covered with commercial-grade carpeting and vinyl-composition tile. The metal-frame greenhouse that extended from the east elevation was removed in conjunction with the renovation. Despite these modifications, the building possesses sufficient architectural integrity to convey its 1967 appearance and is an important element of the last phase of campus development. In the 1988 National Register nomination, Stouffer Hall was deemed noncontributing due to age, but it becomes contributing with the extension of the period of significance.

14. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Gravesite, 1961, 1976, contributing site (not included in 1988 inventory)

Dr. Brown was interred east of Canary Cottage in accordance with her wishes. The gravesite has served as a memorial since her death in 1961. Two flat bronze plaques on poured-concrete bases cover the grave. The small rectangular head plaque is embossed with her birth and death dates, while the large tablet inscription written by Greensboro attorney and former PMI board chair Richard Wharton lauds Dr. Brown's achievements. The poured-concrete upright marker located a few feet west of the grave has clipped upper corners and an inset pentagon-shaped bronze memorial plaque. The Association for Study of Afro-American Life and History and the Amoco Foundation, Inc. subsidized the marker's July 1976 installation.¹⁰ A concrete walkway leads to the gravesite. The 2010 steel-frame interpretive wayside panel adjacent to the walkway was replaced in summer 2022.

15. Canary Cottage, 1927, contributing building

A 1988 state legislative appropriation funded exterior restoration of this two-and one-half-story-on-basement, steeply pitched side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded dwelling erected to serve as Dr. Brown's home. Lucy Carol Davis Associates rendered plans for the project. Original exterior features include the slightly projecting, pedimented, one-story entrance bay with pairs of simple pilasters flanking a single-leaf door with a paneled base and nine-pane upper section and three-pane sidelights. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash, a multi-pane wood casement bathroom window, almost-full-width weatherboarded front and rear shed dormers, exposed rafter ends, and triangular eave brackets are intact. The low-hip-roofed

¹⁰ Marker ceremony program, August 12, 1976, PMIP, Series IV, Box 7.

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east porch and the shed-roofed porch that extends from the one-story kitchen ell's east elevation were rescreened and an unpainted wood ramp and steps and with wood railings were erected in 1989.

On the interior, plaster walls and ceilings; wood baseboards, crown molding, window and door surrounds, five-horizontal-panel doors, and single- and double-leaf multi-pane doors; and tongue-and-groove wood floors have been refurbished. The parlor fireplace features a bracketed molded mantel shelf, wire-cut header-course stack-bond red-brick firebox surround, and running-bond red-brick hearth. Low built-in bookshelves topped with tapered paneled posts separate the parlor and dining room. Original wood cabinets with base drawers and paneled doors and glazed upper sections remain in the kitchen and butler's pantry. The wide, white-porcelain-enameled, wall-mount kitchen sink is supported by porcelain legs. The kitchen has a vinyl-composition-tile floor. First-floor woodwork is painted with the exception of the central stair's square paneled newel posts and molded handrails, which have a lacquered finish. The slender square balusters are painted. Although most second-floor doors and woodwork are lacquered, baseboards and window and door surrounds in the center hall, bathroom, and one bedroom have been painted. Original white porcelain toilets, wall-mount and pedestal sinks, and clawfoot tubs remain in the two bathrooms on the second floor. Light fixtures and door hardware are original. The electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire detection, and HVAC systems have been replaced. The building is furnished as it was during Dr. Brown's tenure.

16. Carrie M. Stone Cottage, 1950, contributing building

Carrie M. Stone Cottage, which fronts Burlington Road near the campus's west end, originally housed female teachers. This building and the almost identical Massachusetts Congregational Women's Cottage designed by Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann emulate Canary Cottage's form, fenestration, and plan. Shafter Construction Company erected the cottages at a cost of approximately \$30,000 each.¹¹

Carrie M. Stone Cottage was rehabilitated to serve as the site visitor center in 1986-1987. The only significant exterior modification since that time was the addition of the concrete steps and concrete ramp with concrete-capped brick walls and black-finished metal railings that provide egress at the primary (north) entrance in 1994. The roof was replaced that year and again in 2021.

Original exterior features include the slightly projecting, pedimented, one-story entrance bay with pairs of simple pilasters flanking a single-leaf door with a paneled base and nine-pane upper section and three-pane sidelights. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash, a multi-pane wood casement bathroom window, almost-full-width weatherboarded front and rear shed dormers, exposed rafter ends, and triangular eave

¹¹ Executive Committee meeting minutes, November 18, 1949, Palmer Memorial Institute Board of Trustees meeting minutes, May 20, 1950, PMIP, Series V, Box 8, Bennett Archives at Thomas F. Holgate Library, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; Charles C. Hartmann, rear and right side elevations and revised second floor plan, January 6, 1950, North Carolina Historic Sites Section Files, Dobbs Building, Raleigh.

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brackets are intact. The low-hip-roofed east porch and the shed-roofed porch that extends from the one-story kitchen ell's east elevation were rescreened and wood steps with wood railings were erected in 1987.

On the interior, plaster walls and ceilings; wood baseboards, crown molding, window and door surrounds, five-horizontal-panel doors, and single- and double-leaf multi-pane doors; and tongue-and-groove wood floors have been refurbished. Built-in window seats span most of the north walls of the two parlors. The west parlor fireplace features a bracketed molded mantel shelf, wire-cut header-course stack-bond red-brick firebox surround, and running-bond red-brick hearth. The central stair features square paneled newel posts and molded handrails with a lacquered finish and slender square painted balusters. All woodwork is painted. The first-floor restroom and kitchen were updated in 1987. The second-floor restroom has an original black-and-white ceramic-tile checkerboard-pattern floor and white-porcelain tub with a canted corner. Light fixtures, door hardware, and electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire detection and HVAC systems were replaced in 1987 and have been upgraded as needed. In July 2021, the state received a \$278,763 grant from the NPS Historic Preservation Fund and History of Equal Rights program to subsidize rehabilitation including exterior and interior repairs and painting, masonry repointing, public restroom renovation, and electrical, lighting, and security system updates. In 2021, the hardwood floors were refinished throughout the first floor, which was also painted, and the restroom was remodeled. The remaining work will be finished in 2022. Moore Architecture guided the rehabilitation.

17. Charles W. Eliot Hall, 1934, contributing building

Greensboro architect Harry Barton designed this building in the same manner as the 1927 Galen Stone Hall to house boarding boys.¹² Although the intention was for the building to be almost identical, the south five bays were not constructed due to insufficient funding. The two-story-on-basement, hip-roofed, six-to-one common-bond red-brick, Classical Revival-style building features a projecting pedimented east portico with robust Tuscan columns and pilasters, a denticulated cornice, and a multi-pane oculus with a keystone surround at the pediment's center. Other original elements include a molded cornice, boxed eaves, soldier-course lintels, rough-face-granite window sills, a soldier-course belt-course, and paired brick panels with raised-header-course borders between the first- and second-story windows on the east and west elevations. Fenestration comprises six-over-six sash double-hung wood sash, paired on the east and west elevations. Hip-roofed dormers with six-pane casement windows light the attic. At the east entrance, a five-pane transom surmounts the single-leaf door with a three-horizontal-panel base and four-pane upper section. A narrower matching fixed panel fills the remainder of the door opening. The Classical Revival surround that framed the matching door on the north has been removed. Brick and concrete steps rise to the north and east entrances. Concrete steps provide access to the below-grade basement entrance at the west elevation's center. The north four basement window openings and the door

¹² "New Boy's Dormitory at Palmer Institute," *New York Age*, December 22, 1928, p. 3.

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opening in the northernmost bay have been enclosed with brick. Louvered vents fill the three south window openings. Two single-leaf doors, each with a three-horizontal-panel base and four-pane upper section, pierce the south elevation's central bay at each level. A short run of concrete steps leads to the first-story entrance. The south wall is windowless, as the building was to be completed when construction funds became available. In 2005, the state legislature appropriated \$1,500,000 to stabilize Eliot Hall. The gray slate roof and exterior woodwork were repaired in 2007 per the specifications of HagerSmith Design PA.¹³

The interior, characterized by plaster walls, plaster and mid-twentieth-century Celotex tile ceilings, wood baseboards and window and door surrounds, and vinyl-composition-tile floors, has not been restored. The first floor encompasses a foyer, living room, eight dormitory rooms, a communal bathroom, and two utility rooms. Dormitory rooms and a communal bathroom fill the second floor. The living room retains an L-shaped built-in bench lining the southeast walls. The built-in bookcases that flanked the painted-brick fireplace surround and the bracketed molded wood mantel shelf have been removed. Original double-leaf multi-pane doors and multi-pane transoms remain in the living room and foyer. Elsewhere, single-leaf paneled wood doors were replaced in the 1960s with flat-panel wood doors. Most operable multi-pane transoms surmounting dormitory room doors have been enclosed. Built-in closets flank dormitory room entrances. Celotex ceilings are in poor condition. Water infiltration has resulted in plaster failure and ceiling collapse in myriad locations throughout the building. The northwest corner stair features square paneled newel posts, molded handrails, and slender square painted balusters.

18. Brightside Cottage, 1929, contributing building

Brightside Cottage and the identical Gregg Cottage, immediately adjacent to the west, stand south of Charles W. Eliot Hall and Carrie M. Stone Cottage at the edge of the campus's wooded south acreage. The one-story, weatherboarded, cross-gable-roofed bungalow features deep eaves, exposed rafter ends, paired six-over-one double-hung wood sash, a multi-pane single-leaf front door, and a single-leaf rear door with a three-horizontal-panel base and six-pane upper section. The off-center front porch is supported by groups of three square corner posts that rise to scrolled brackets. The lattice that spanned the posts was removed after 1988. The brick end chimney pierces the west eave. The roof was replaced in 1997. The dwelling contains living and dining rooms, a kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. Plaster walls and ceilings, wood baseboards and window and door surrounds, single-leaf single-panel and multi-pane doors, and tongue-and-groove wood floors are intact, although water infiltration has resulted in some plaster deterioration. The living room fireplace has a molded mantel shelf and painted brick firebox surround. The cottage is in good condition, albeit in need of refurbishment. Vocational and

¹³ Tiffany S. Jones, "History still in the making," *NR*, November 14, 2007, p. GRN4.

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agricultural program instructor H. E. Sutton was the first occupant. Sub-freshmen resided in Brightside Cottage during the 1960s.¹⁴

Garage, erected between 1967 and 1970, demolished between 1988 and 1991

19. Gregg Cottage, 1929, contributing building

This one-story, weatherboarded, cross-gable-roofed bungalow, identical to Brightside Cottage to the east, is characterized by deep eaves, exposed rafter ends, paired six-over-one double-hung wood sash, a multi-pane single-leaf front door, and a single-leaf rear door with a three-horizontal-panel base and six-pane upper section. The doors and some window openings are covered with plywood for security. The off-center front porch is supported by groups of three square corner posts that rise to scrolled brackets. The lattice that spanned the posts was removed after 1988. The brick end chimney pierces the west eave. The dwelling encompasses living and dining rooms, a kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. Interior finishes include plaster walls, plaster and Celotex tile ceilings, wood baseboards and window and door surrounds, single-leaf single-panel and multi-pane doors, and tongue-and-groove wood floors. The living room fireplace has a molded mantel shelf and painted brick firebox surround. The cottage is in stable condition, but has suffered damage from water infiltration and is in need of comprehensive rehabilitation. Science and math teacher H. M. Holloway and his family were the initial occupants.¹⁵

20. Brice-Maye Cottage, 1940s, moved to current location between 1951 and 1962, contributing building

This small, one-story, side-gable-roofed, German-sided building rests on a painted concrete-block foundation. Window openings are covered with painted plywood with the exception of two small six-over-one double-hung wood sash on the south elevation and a pair of matching windows on the west elevation. A single-leaf flat-panel wood door has been installed at the primary (north) entrance, which is sheltered by a gabled canopy supported by slender square wood posts that rest on a poured-concrete stoop with two steps. The south door opening is filled with painted plywood. Four concrete steps rise to the entrance. The building was moved from Palmer Farm Road, initially to house the youngest (sixth- and seventh-grade) male students. During the 1960s, senior boys had the opportunity to live in Brice-Maye Cottage.¹⁶ Although the building is in stable condition, comprehensive restoration is needed. In the 1988

¹⁴ Chauncey I. Withrow, "Charlotte Hawkins Brown Returns From European Trip," *New York Age*, August 30, 1930, p. 10; Wilhelmina Crosson, "Palmer Memorial Institute: The Annual Report of the President of the Institution to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1964-1965," PMIP, Series V, Box 8.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ The building's move date is based upon Guilford County aerial photographs. Wilhelmina Crosson, "Palmer Memorial Institute: The Annual Report of the President of the Institution to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1964-1965," PMIP, Series V, Box 8.

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National Register nomination, Brice-Maye Cottage was deemed noncontributing due to age, but it becomes contributing with the extension of the period of significance.

21. Reynolds Hall, 1967, contributing building

African American Greensboro architect W. Edward Jenkins designed Reynolds Hall, erected by Greensboro contractor George W. Kane, Inc. at a cost of \$284,054.¹⁷ The austere, two-story, gable-roofed, running-bond red-brick, boys' dormitory displays classical elements including quoins, a tall cornice, boxed eaves, and eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. At the center of the eleven-bay east elevation, a classical broken pediment surround with fluted pilasters frames the six-panel double-leaf door with a six-pane transom. On the east elevation of the gabled full-height stair tower that projects from the south elevation, a classical surround with a flat pediment and fluted pilasters frames a four-panel single-leaf door with a four-pane transom.

The first floor encompasses a foyer, living room, office, counselor's suite, guest suite, eleven dormitory rooms, and a communal bathroom. Eighteen dormitory rooms, a communal bathroom, and a lounge fill the second floor. The basement includes a recreation room with a kitchen, bathroom, and utility, storage, and furnace rooms. The simply finished interior retains original finishes including painted concrete-block and gypsum-board walls, gypsum-board and dropped-acoustical-tile ceilings, and flat-panel wood doors. The foyer and expansive living room have gypsum-board ceilings and walls. The fireplace projecting from the center of the living room's south elevation features a classical crosseted mantel with a denticulated molded cornice framing the marble firebox surround and hearth. The corridor and office walls are sheathed with gypsum board. Floor finishes include terrazzo in the foyer and corridors, carpeting in the living room, parquet in the counselors' suites, vinyl-composition-tile in the dormitory rooms, and sheet vinyl in the recreation room. Closets and built-in desks span one long wall of each dormitory room. Bathrooms retain original pale pink, green, or yellow square ceramic-tile wainscoting; small square variegated ceramic-tile floors in the same shades; and white porcelain fixtures. The north and south steel and concrete stairs feature square steel newel posts, molded aluminum handrails, and slender square steel balusters. In the 1988 National Register nomination, Reynolds Hall was deemed noncontributing due to age, but it becomes contributing with the extension of the period of significance.

22. Brice-Webb House, 6124 Burlington Road, 1927, mid-twentieth century, contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story, weatherboarded, steeply pitched front-gable-roofed Craftsman-style house is characterized by deep bracketed eaves and timbered truss embellishment in the gable peaks. The full-

¹⁷ W. Edward Jenkins' 1965 design for Reynolds Hall included a pedimented portico similar to those at Galen Stone and Charles W. Eliot halls. The portico was likely eliminated as a cost-saving measure. The Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor," December 19, 1966, PMIP, Series II, Box 3; W. Edward Jenkins, "Dormitory Building for Palmer Memorial Institute," October 11, 1965, PMIP, Series II, Box 4.

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width hip-roofed front porch is supported by paired and tripled square wood posts on concrete-capped rough-face-stone plinths with scored mortar joints spanned by a plain wood balustrade. Craftsman-style double-hung wood windows with six-narrow-vertical-pane upper sash and single-pane lower sash light most first-floor rooms. The façade's second story fenestration comprises two outer four-over-four sash and a central group of three windows: a six-over-six sash and two flanking four-over-four sash. A central single six-over-six sash and two pairs of matching sash pierce the rear (south) elevation. Two tall square red-brick chimney stacks rise from the east slope of the asphalt-shingle roof. The house rests on a formed concrete foundation. The gabled one-story-on-basement, weatherboarded, mid-twentieth-century addition that extends from the south elevation has a concrete-block foundation.

Erected by PMI students and staff for Reverend John Brice, Bethany Congregational Church pastor (1926-1950) and PMI vice principal, chaplain, and religion instructor, the house was purchased in 1953 by educator Vina Wadlington Webb (PMI class of 1907) and her husband Haywood E. Webb, a retired North Carolina agricultural extension service agent. Following Vina Webb's 1986 death, her son Harold Webb donated the residence to Bethany United Church of Christ in 1991. Church trustees conveyed the property to Unity Builders, Inc. of Greensboro in December 2018. The house is vacant.¹⁸

23. Bethany Congregational Church – Bethany United Church of Christ, 6125 Burlington Road, 1870, circa 1925, 1975, contributing building

The one-story church encompasses a front-gable-roofed frame sanctuary erected in 1870, remodeled around 1925, and brick-veneered in 1975 in conjunction with the construction of the one-story, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered rear wing, which contains a fellowship hall and Sunday school classrooms. A pyramidal-roofed belfry rises above the three-bay façade, which features a double-leaf six-panel wood door topped with a round-arched stained-glass transom. The façade's central bay, which includes the entrance, is sheathed with painted vertical boards framed with narrow pilasters. Two lancet-arched stained-glass windows flank the entrance and a small diamond-shaped stained-glass window pierces the façade gable. Four six-over-six double-hung wood sash with mottled stained-glass panes punctuate the sanctuary's east and west elevations. All of the stained-glass windows were added around 1925. Six-over-six sash with clear-glass panes light the 1975 wing. Brick steps and a concrete ramp with a slender metal railing rise to the façade entrance. The congregation's close association with Charlotte Hawkins Brown began with her 1901 arrival in the community to teach at Bethany Institute, a small struggling school subsidized by the American Missionary Association, and continued throughout PMI's operation. In conjunction with PMI's founding mission to prepare youth to be "educationally efficient, culturally secure, and religiously sincere," all students were required to attend Sunday school, church services, and vespers.

¹⁸ Guilford County Deed Book 3793, p. 1265; Deed Book 8117, p. 2409.

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23a. Carport, circa 2010, noncontributing structure (not included in 1988 inventory)

Prefabricated metal carport with corrugated-metal low-gable roof supported by slender aluminum posts. Guilford County aerial photographs indicate that the carport was erected between 2008 and 2014.

24. Bethany Church Cemetery, late-nineteenth century-2022, contributing site

Interments with flat and upright fieldstone, granite, marble, and concrete headstones are clustered throughout the central portion of the 8.47-acre church lot, which gradually declines in elevation and is wooded to the north. A fence with slender metal railings spans the burial ground's south edge. The central double-leaf matching gate is mounted on square brick posts that support a cast-iron round-arch sign indicating the cemetery name, "Bethany Gardens." A concrete-paved walkway leads from the gate to a monument comprising a granite cross mounted on a round brick two-tier pedestal erected in memory of deacon emeritus Claude Lemuel Totton (1919-2008). Numerous students, faculty, and staff associated with both PMI and the church are interred in the cemetery.

25. Charles W. and Novella M. Bundrige House, 6133 Burlington Road, 1972, noncontributing building

Charles W. Bundrige's tenure at PMI began in 1953, when he was hired to teach social studies and coach varsity basketball. He continued coaching after his 1962 promotion to business manager. For the last academic term of the institution's operation (1970-1971), Bundrige was PMI's president. This one-story brick-veneered Ranch house, previously classified as noncontributing due to its age, remains so as it was erected after the district's period of significance by Burlington contractor James Gilliam for PMI on acreage purchased by Charlotte Hawkins Brown in 1940. The Bundriges acquired their lot from Brown's heirs in May 1973.¹⁹ The dwelling encompasses a front-gable west section with a small inset entrance porch and a side-gable east wing with a single-bay garage at its east end. Fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one sash and a nine-horizontal-pane picture window at the façade's center. A wide rectangular chimney rises from the rear (north elevation) west of a sliding-glass door.

¹⁹ Charles Walter Bundrige (1921-1997) and his first wife Sadie Ruth Bailey, a Greensboro educator, married in 1958. After Sadie's death in 1965 at the age of 36, he wed Etta Novella Moyer Stone (1929-2004) in 1967. In 1972, Charles and Novella, a Bennett College graduate and retired Virginia high school teacher, occupied the newly built brick Ranch house at 6133 Burlington Road opposite the PMI campus. The couple and their son James Wesley Stone attended United Institutional Baptist Church in Greensboro. James Wesley Stone inherited the house and remains in Sedalia. Death certificates; Charles W. Bundrige, "Application for World War II Compensation," Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1950; North Carolina A&T State University, "The 77th Annual Commencement of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University," June 2, 1968; Charles Walter Bundrige, "Personal Biography," personnel records, PMIP, Series I, Box 1; "Novella Moyer Bundrige," *NR*, May 27, 2004, p. B6; Guilford County Deed Book 911, p. 213; Deed Book 2262, p. 49; Plat Book 55, p. 80.

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25a. Garage, 1988, noncontributing building (not included in 1988 inventory)

The one-story, front-gable-roofed, Masonite-sided, two-bay garage northeast of the house has paneled roll-up garage doors on the south elevation and a single-leaf door and six-over-six double-hung sash on the west elevation.

25b. Storage Shed, late-twentieth century, noncontributing building (not included in 1988 inventory)

A small, one-story, front-gable-roofed, T1-11-sided, prefabricated storage shed with a double-leaf door on the east elevation stands at the edge of the woods northwest of the house.

Vacant Lot

Site of the circa 1953 Ollie Mae Burnside House that stood at 6139 Burlington Road. Guilford County aerial photographs indicate that the house was demolished between 1991 and 1995.

Robert B. and Laura E. Andrew Farm

26. Robert B. and Laura E. Andrew House, 6145 Burlington Road, ca. 1910, contributing building

This two-story, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed house is characterized by a decorative front gable, a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the façade and east elevations, turned bracketed porch posts spanned by a simple late-twentieth-century railing, two-over-two double-hung wood sash, and a single-leaf front door with a paneled base and glazed upper section. Two tall brick chimneys with corbelled stacks rise from the rear roof slope. The one-story gabled ell that projects from the north elevation's west bay has a brick end chimney. A one-story, hip-roofed, one-bay-deep rear wing spans the remainder of the main block's north wall. The porch with slender turned posts that spans the ell's east elevation extends to a one-story, gable-roofed, board-and-batten-sided building which was likely the kitchen of the late-nineteenth-century dwelling on the farm. The porch floor was replaced with plywood and a simple railing installed in the late-twentieth century. The square white-painted-brick well at the porch's north end abuts the kitchen. A single-leaf board-and-batten door and six-over-six double-hung wood window pierce the kitchen's east elevation. A matching window is centered on the west elevation. The north and south elevations are blind.

Robert Boston Andrew (1868-1931) and Laura Eugenia Lowrance Andrew (1872-1956) purchased in 1906 a one-hundred-acre farm that included a house and outbuildings from the Foust family. The late-nineteenth-century dwelling was demolished following the circa 1910 construction of the existing residence. The Andrews' daughter Elsie (1898-1987), who married Porter Paisley (1888-1965), inherited

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the property, which included a post office and store frequented by PMI faculty and students. Elsie Andrew Paisley sold the house, outbuildings, and surrounding acreage to prominent African American community leaders, educators, and real estate investors Prince and Ruth E. Smith on May 24, 1984. The couple in 2001 purchased the home north of Sedalia School where Mrs. Smith lives. She still owns the Robert B. and Laura E. Andrew House, which has been occupied since 1984 by a series of tenants.²⁰

26a. Barn, late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century, contributing building

The double-pen, gable-roofed, V-notched log and frame barn, obscured from view due to a thick stand of bamboo, has suffered partial roof collapse. The barn is located north of the granary.

26b. Granary, late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century, contributing building

The front-gable-roofed vertical-board-sheathed granary northeast of the house has a V-notched log core flanked by frame shed additions that span the east, west, and north elevations. Weatherboards cover the gable ends. The granary retains single-leaf board-and-batten doors on the south and north elevations, while wide single- and double-leaf doors enclose the sheds' south ends. 5V-crimp metal panels cover the roof.

Smokehouse, late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century, demolished between 1988 and 1991

Garage, early twentieth century, demolished between 1991 and 1995

Store and (former) Sedalia Post Office, circa 1799, moved to Gibsonville in 1994

Prince and Ruth E. Smith purchased the building at 6147 Burlington Road from the Paisley family on February 22, 1965.²¹ The Modernist U. S. Post Office to the east at 6151 Burlington Road (not in district) was erected that year. The original one-story, weatherboarded, frame portion of the building was erected circa 1799. R. B. Andrew constructed the rear addition in the early-twentieth century. Jerry Nix purchased the building in 1994, demolished the rear addition, and moved the circa 1799 section to his property in Gibsonville, where it was restored next to the Daniel P. Foust House (NR 1985). Both properties are local historic landmarks.²²

²⁰ Robert B. and Laura E. Andrew's son Robert W. Andrew (1906-1985) married Helen Wharton in 1938 and the couple resided in Greensboro. Guilford County marriage records; death certificates; Guilford County Deed Book 3375, p. 745; Ruth E. Smith, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 19, 2022.

²¹ Guilford County Deed Book 2198, p. 770; Ruth E. Smith, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 19, 2022.

²² Millicent Rothrock, "Intriguing Stories Will Accompany Building's Move," *NR*, December 10, 1994, p. 1; Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission, *Landmark Properties of Guilford County, North Carolina* (Greensboro: Jostens Printing, 2005), 32-33.

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Integrity Statement

The Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District possesses integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as the campus occupies its original site, a sizable parcel that allowed for building expansion, and maintains its historic relationship with the residences, church, and cemetery north and west of the campus that are encompassed within the district. The level of design, materials, and workmanship integrity is also high. The buildings display character-defining features of vernacular, Craftsman, Classical Revival, Modernist, and Ranch architectural styles. The surrounding area remains primarily residential, although commercial development adjacent to the Interstate 40 interchange to the east burgeoned during the early twenty-first-century.

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Statement of Significance

The Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District in the small eastern Guilford County town of Sedalia was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 under Criterion A due to its statewide significance in education and Black ethnic heritage and Criterion B for its association with prominent African American educator Charlotte Hawkins Brown. The period of significance begins with eighteen-year-old Brown's 1901 arrival in the community to teach at Bethany Institute, a small struggling school subsidized by the American Missionary Association, and encompasses her founding and leadership of Bethany Institute's successor, Palmer Memorial Institute, from 1902 until 1952, when she relinquished her administrative role to Wilhelmina Crosson. As the 1988 nomination details Brown's significance and the school's operation during her tenure, those aspects of the district's history are not addressed in the Section 8 narrative of this additional documentation. The purpose is to update the Palmer Memorial Institute Historic District nomination to provide current information about the district's physical condition and history and extend the period of significance to 1971, when Palmer Memorial Institute closed. The 1952-1971 period spans the presidencies of Crosson, Harold E. Bragg, and Charles W. Bundrige, and includes the construction of Stouffer Hall, the science laboratory finished in January 1967, and Reynolds Hall, the boys' dormitory completed in August of that year. During Crosson's tenure, PMI's stellar reputation as a college preparatory school continued to attract youth from throughout the United States as well as international students. However, interest in private African American college preparatory schools declined following transformational legislation that required school integration. Escalating operating costs, declining donations and enrollment, and imprudent management during the late 1960s resulted in a budget deficit that could not be overcome following the February 14, 1971 fire that destroyed the 1922 Alice Freeman Palmer Building, which housed classrooms and administrative offices. Although PMI closed at the end of the semester, alumni have continued to perpetuate the school's mission as they lead efforts to achieve equal rights, advocating for school integration, voting rights, and gender and racial parity throughout the United States. PMI faculty, the majority of whom had graduate degrees, taught stimulating classes that provided a strong foundation for future educational and employment opportunities and inspired students to pursue community uplift. Approximately ninety percent of graduates attended college and sixty-four percent undertook postgraduate work. Many PMI alumni became prominent lawyers, judges, physicians, educators, politicians, business owners, journalists, and community leaders actively engaged in social and political advocacy. Their achievements demonstrate the efficacy of PMI's pedagogical approach, known as the "triangle of achievement," which provided youth with the academic, leadership, and teamwork skills and motivation to become "educationally efficient, culturally secure, and religiously sincere."

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Criterion A: Education and Black Ethnic Heritage

Palmer Memorial Institute, 1952-1971

After fifty years of Dr. Brown's leadership, Palmer Memorial Institute's board of trustees appointed three presidents within a twenty-year period: Wilhelmina M. Crosson (1952-1966), Harold E. Bragg (1966-1970), and Charles W. Bundrige (1970-1971). Crosson (1900-1991), a Palmer Memorial Institute faculty member since 1949, was elevated to the presidency in fall 1952 upon Dr. Brown's retirement. She brought a wealth of experience and academic training to the position. Born in Rutherford, New Jersey soon after her parents' move from Warrenton, North Carolina, she relocated with her family in 1906 to Boston, where she attended public schools. Following graduation, she commuted sixteen miles daily from her family's home to Salem Normal School to study elementary education. She later earned degrees at Boston Teachers' College (B. S. 1934) and Boston University (M.Ed. 1954) and took courses at Harvard, Columbia, and Purdue universities, Emerson and Goddard colleges, and the University of Mexico.²³

Wilhelmina Crosson began her career in 1920 at Boston's Hancock School, which provided academic and vocational instruction for girls. Many of her students were first-generation Italian American. In 1926 she founded the Aristo Club, an organization of Black professional women who promoted African American history instruction in public schools, hosted cultural events, and raised funds for academic scholarships. Crosson established Boston's first remedial reading program at Hancock School in 1935, espousing the pedagogical approach that reading is a core skill that facilitates learning in all subjects rather than a stand-alone subject. She lectured on the highly successful program and opened the first of four Boston Remedial Centers at the Paul Revere School to serve the six schools in the all-white Hancock District. Crosson remained at Hancock School until a 1945 sabbatical spent studying intercultural teaching in Mexico's public schools, after which she accepted a position in Roxbury at Hyde School, which served African American children. While there, she attempted to ameliorate drop-out rates by emphasizing engaging subjects such as Black history.²⁴

Crosson had become acquainted with Dr. Brown as child, when PMI's founder spoke annually at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Boston. Their relationship deepened in the late 1910s during Brown's frequent visits to Boston and Salem Normal School, where she had studied for a year before moving to North Carolina in 1901. When Brown offered Crosson the opportunity to teach remedial reading at PMI in fall 1949, Crosson initially took a leave of absence from Hyde School, but soon decided to remain in

²³ Janet Sims-Wood, "Wilhelmina Marguerita Crosson," in Jessie Carney Smith, ed., *Notable Black Women, Book II* (Detroit: Gale Research, Inc., 1996), 152-156.

²⁴ Ibid.; Mary Sarah King, "Pioneer in Boston Public Schools," *Boston Globe*, October 24, 1969, p. 40, Robert C. Hayden, *African-Americans in Boston: More Than 350 Years* (Boston: Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1991), 50-51; "Wilhelmina M. Crosson, at 91," *Boston Globe*, May 31, 1991, p. 78.

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Sedalia. She resided with Brown in Canary Cottage. In addition to revamping reading and writing courses, she established a learning center for honor students. During her second semester on campus, a February 8, 1950 fire almost destroyed Galen Stone Hall, causing an estimated \$150,000 of damage and displacing the 130 girls who were in residence. Fortunately, no one was injured as all students and faculty were in Greensboro viewing the movie "Pinky."²⁵

Dr. Brown insisted upon rapid resumption of normal routine. Classes resumed two days after the fire. Girls were housed in dormitories at Bennett College, a private four-year historically Black liberal arts institution for women in Greensboro, and bused to PMI for the remainder of the semester. Donations of food, clothing, supplies, and money assuaged losses. Although PMI's insurance policy covered less than a third of the dormitory repair cost, benefactors including Galen and Carrie Stone's son Robert Gregg Stone and Burlington Industries founder and president J. Spencer Love, both PMI trustees, made sizable contributions to the restoration fund. Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann guided the repair process, which was completed before students returned to campus in the fall. Despite the positive outcome, the traumatic nature of the event and exhaustion from overwork precipitated a decline in Brown's health. Crosson assumed more administrative tasks, and, on October 5, 1952 became PMI's president at the request of Brown and the board of trustees.²⁶

During Crosson's tenure, PMI's stellar reputation as a college preparatory school and her frequent recruiting trips continued to attract youth from throughout the United States as well as international students. Enrollment comprised one hundred female and forty-one-male seventh- through twelfth-grade students during the 1952-1953 term. The graduating class contained thirty-five girls and thirteen boys. Enrollment averaged 150 to 200 students throughout the 1950s and 1960s, with most graduates pursuing higher education.²⁷

Although the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown versus Board of Education* mandated public school desegregation, most municipalities integrated slowly, and segregated private institutions such as PMI continued to provide superior instruction for Black youth. PMI maintained accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (first achieved in 1923) and the North Carolina Department

²⁵ Larry Hirsch, "Flames Raze Dormitory at Sedalia," *Greensboro News*, February 9, 1950, p. B1; "Fire Destroys Sedalia Building," *Daily Times-News* (Burlington), February 9, 1950, p. B1; Isaac J. Johnson, "Pattern for Living," *The Message Magazine*, June 1953; Wilhelmina Crosson, interview with Marie Hart, Boston, Massachusetts, February 28, 1981; Charles W. Wadlington and Richard F. Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute: What One Young African American Woman Could Do* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 185-187; Leigh Somerville McMillan, "Sisterhood," *Winston-Salem Journal*, April 15, 2008, p. D2.

²⁶ "Fire Destroys Sedalia Building," *Daily Times-News* (Burlington), February 9, 1950, p. B1; Wadlington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 188-189; "Palmer Names New President," *News and Observer* (Raleigh), October 7, 1952, p. 5;

²⁷ "Palmer Memorial Institute," Division of Negro Education, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, High School Principal's Annual Reports, Guilford County, 1952-1971.

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of Public Instruction. The diverse curriculum included courses in African American history, philosophy, math, science, literature, fine and applied arts, music, French, Spanish, Latin, typing, and home economics. Summer programs based on campus and abroad afforded access to museums and cultural events. Students joined a variety of athletic teams, clubs, and councils. Musically inclined teenagers participated in the campus orchestra, glee club, and the Sedalia Singers, a choral group that performed throughout North Carolina and at national venues including Symphony Hall in Boston and Town Hall in New York City. The Grace E. Deering Literary Society, drama club, and dance team also provided cultural outlets. Youth developed leadership skills in dormitory councils and debated current events in the Junior Town Meeting League. All students were required to attend Sunday school, church services, and vespers. PMI boys played on basketball and football teams, both known as the "Palmer Pirates," and competed in boxing and weight lifting in North Carolina and Virginia. Girls joined junior and senior cheerleading squads. Intramural athletic activities included archery, baseball, tennis, track, and volleyball. Students also enjoyed weekend excursions to hike, swim, bowl, roller skate, ride horses, shop, and attend movies, concerts, dances, and picnics. Faculty and staff chaperoned all off-campus trips. Students were required to receive advance permission to leave campus for the limited number of weekend visits with family allowed each semester and to return on time after breaks.²⁸

The institution's regimented routine and high standards fostered academic proficiency, cultural awareness, and time management and leadership skills. Each weekday, students attended classes and evening study hall and assisted with campus operation and maintenance, thus developing competencies that would facilitate future success in business and household management. Youth assisted in the kitchen, managed the dining hall, served as waiters and classroom hall monitors, and cleaned buildings. Shifts in the Tea House, the campus canteen and bookstore, supplied boys with valuable experience working in a retail environment. Girls mastered domestic skills at Massachusetts Congregational Women's Cottage, erected in 1950 to house the home economics program. Students maintained campus landscaping and outdoor recreational facilities. They also tended livestock and cultivated crops on the school's farm, which supplied the dining hall.²⁹

PMI students benefited from the institution's connections with local residents as well as statewide and national organizations. Crosson, like Brown, encouraged community attendance at PMI events and use of the school's facilities by civic and religious entities. The North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's

²⁸ "Palmer Memorial Institute to Give Concert in Boston," *Pittsburgh Courier*, April 14, 1928, p. 7; "Real Glimpses of Negro Rural Life," *Boston Globe*, April 17, 1928, p. 23; "Palmer Memorial Institute Gives Concert in New York," *California Eagle*, May 3, 1929, p. 11; "Sweet Singers from North Carolina," *New York Age*, January 2, 1932, p. 7; Palmer Memorial Institute, *The Palmerite* (yearbook), 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966; "The Palmer Memorial Institute Bulletin" (annual promotional brochure), 1955-1970.

²⁹ Palmer Memorial Institute, *The Palmerite* (yearbook), 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966; "The Palmer Memorial Institute Bulletin" (annual promotional brochure), 1955-1970; Wilhelmina Crosson, "Palmer Memorial Institute: The Annual Report of the President of the Institution to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1964-1965," PMIP, Series V, Box 8.

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Club convened its annual executive board business meeting at PMI in January 1955.³⁰ NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins advocated for school integration during a visit to Sedalia on August 5th and 6th, 1955. He addressed the Council of Presbyterian Men of the Synod of Catawba during their summer retreat at Palmer Memorial Institute.³¹

After a period of declining health, Dr. Brown died in 1961 and was interred east of Canary Cottage. Crosson perpetuated a curriculum rooted in PMI's founding mission to prepare youth to be "educationally efficient, culturally secure, and religiously sincere." However, she noted that the mentality of many students changed during the 1960s, as youth were not as receptive to traditional campus policies regarding conduct, decorum, dress, social interaction, and work requirements. The shift reflected evolving cultural norms and the volatile national political climate.³²

Crosson traveled throughout the United States, often at the request of parents' organizations, to promote PMI's successful college preparatory program. At a Philadelphia gathering in early 1964, Richard Hailey, then in ninth grade at Beaver Junior High School, decided to apply to PMI and other boarding schools at the encouragement of his teacher and mentor Mary Duff. He arrived in Sedalia in fall 1964, joining an economically and culturally diverse group of students, many from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington D. C. Hailey was impressed with the bucolic campus, high-quality facilities, and challenging curriculum. PMI faculty, the majority of whom had graduate degrees, taught stimulating classes that provided a strong foundation for future educational and employment opportunities and inspired students to pursue community uplift. Although administrators including Crosson and her assistant, longtime faculty member Charles W. Bundrige, were strict disciplinarians, most students favorably viewed the rigorous campus environment. In order to reduce the cost of attendance, Hailey assisted kitchen and janitorial staff. He enjoyed excursions to attend concerts and events at nearby campuses including Bennett College; Guilford College, a private four-year coeducational institution in Greensboro that enrolled its first three Black students in fall 1962; and Elon College (now Elon University), a private four-year coeducational institution in Elon that admitted its first full-time African American student, Glenda Phillips Hightower, in fall 1963.³³

Like Hailey, Wilmington, N. C. native Suzette Thompson-Dudley, who attended PMI from fall 1964 until graduating as co-valedictorian in spring 1966, excelled in academics and enjoyed interacting with classmates from throughout the United States, the Caribbean, and Africa. For six weeks during her senior

³⁰ "Sedalia Host to Club Group," *News and Observer*, January 18, 1955, p. 11;

³¹ "Wilkins Wants Lake Ousted," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, August 6, 1955, p. 1; "NAACP Leader to Speak," *Charlotte Observer*, July 31, 1955, p. 9.

³² Although the wording of the "triangle of achievement" concept varied slightly over the years, the tenets of education, culture, and religion remained constant. Sims-Wood, "Wilhelmina Marguerita Crosson," 155; Dennis Rogers, "Sedalia historic site revives legacy of black prep school," *News and Observer*, November 24, 1987, p. C1.

³³ Richard Hailey, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 8, 2022.

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year, she resided in Massachusetts Congregational Women's Cottage with seven other outstanding students and two adult mentors. The tradition awarded student achievement and facilitated refinement of social and domestic skills prior to graduation. The young women practiced proper comportment at Sunday teas in Canary Cottage with Ms. Crosson and during trips to Greensboro to shop or attend cultural events. In fall 1966, Thompson-Dudley joined the small contingent of Black students leading the drive to integrate the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG).³⁴

Richard Hailey, Suzette Thompson-Dudley, and other PMI alumni emphasized that developing social graces and appreciation for fine arts were core components of the PMI "triangle of achievement," a means of attaining life balance. Students were relatively sheltered from the volatile national political climate. They were aware of civil rights demonstrations occurring in Greensboro and throughout the nation, but were not allowed to participate. Nevertheless, media coverage and PMI alumni at Bennett College and what is now North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University in Greensboro kept them apprised of local initiatives.³⁵

Many PMI alumni attended historically black colleges and universities. However, passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which required school integration as a prerequisite for federal funding eligibility, increased opportunities for Black enrollment at predominantly white colleges and universities. Suzette Thompson-Dudley recalled that her PMI guidance counselor Ruth M. Totton encouraged students to seek admittance to institutions such as UNCG to test Civil Rights Act compliance. The legislation directly impacted PMI as it gradually resulted in desegregation of most public school districts by the late 1960s, precipitating declining interest in private African American college preparatory schools. Some of PMI's donors and board members felt that PMI should actively recruit white students in compliance with federal law. Others, including trustee Richard Wharton, suggested that PMI reduce tuition, an approach that was not feasible due to steadily increasing operating costs.³⁶

PMI's six-week summer schools and month-long leadership schools had generated some additional revenue since 1959. Study-abroad courses first held in summer 1963 provided opportunities to travel and study in England, France, Germany, Italy, Monaco, Spain, and Switzerland. Beginning in summer 1963, Albert C. Boothby directed a six-week on-campus session focused on art, music, English, and

³⁴ Suzette Thompson-Dudley, oral history interview with Lisa Withers, University of North Carolina at Greensboro Institutional Memory Collection, July 7, 2015.

³⁵ Ibid.; Richard Hailey, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 8, 2022; Eric V. A. Winston, producer, "The Correct Thing: Palmer Memorial Institute," 2019 documentary, <https://vimeo.com/413813084> (accessed January 2022); Palmer Memorial Institute Alumni Association, "2020 Virtual Palmer Memorial Institute Alumni Reunion," <https://www.youtube.com/> (accessed January 2022).

³⁶ Full integration of Guilford County public schools was finally achieved in fall 1970. Charles W. Wadlington and Richard F. Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute: What One Young African American Woman Could Do* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 198-201; John E. Batchelor, *Guilford County Schools: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1991), 149; Suzette Thompson-Dudley, oral history interview with Lisa Withers.

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contemporary American culture. Although attendees paid for the course, a 1965 \$60,000 Ford Foundation grant dispersed over three years allowed sixty-four disadvantaged eleventh-grade students with college potential to enroll in a similar six-week session. Students attended cultural events in Greensboro and Raleigh, visited college campuses, and recreated in the community. Guest instructors included prominent sculptor Nathan Cabot Hale, known for his abstract and realist welded bronzes. PMI collaborated in 1966 with the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, which received Upward Bound funding from the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, to offer an intense college preparatory program involving eight-week sessions during two consecutive summers and instruction throughout the intermediary year. Approximately one hundred rising juniors from eleven North Carolina counties were selected based upon financial need.³⁷

Crosson preserved PMI's endowment fund and continued fundraising efforts. In response to her solicitations for donations to improve the physical plant, PMI received sizable grants from the Winston-Salem-based Z. Smith Reynolds (\$200,000) and Mary Reynolds Babcock (\$100,000) foundations that allowed for the construction of Reynolds Hall, another boys' dormitory at the west end of campus. Winston-Salem philanthropist Anne Cannon Reynolds Forsyth donated \$49,000 to build Stouffer Hall, a science laboratory named in memory of her mother Anne Cannon Stouffer.³⁸ Facing mounting financial challenges and health concerns, Crosson retired after the spring 1966 semester. She remained in Greensboro until her 1970 return to Boston, where her volunteerism included tutoring and assisting at shelters for unhoused people.³⁹

After interviewing a small candidate pool including Charles W. Bundrige, PMI trustees selected Birmingham, Alabama native Harold Edward Bragg (1939-) to head the school, hoping that his youth and enthusiasm would reinvigorate the institution. He became PMI's first male president in September 1966. A graduate of Kenyon College (A. B. in History, 1961) and Kent State (M. Ed. in History and Education, 1966), Bragg had been a reference librarian at Akron Public Library and a history teacher at

³⁷ Wadelington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 198; Upward Bound, PMIP, Series II, Box 5; "Palmer Memorial Institute: The Annual Report of the President of the Institution to the Board of Trustees for the Year 1959-1960," PMIP, Series V, Box 8; "Two Summer Institutes," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, March 25, 1962, p. 13B; "Exercise Set for Palmer Memorial Institute," *Daily Times News*, August 11, 1965, p. 3D; "High Schoolers Study at Palmer," *WSJ*, July 11, 1965, p. 13; "Education Project Started," *Morning Herald* (Durham), June 22, 1966, p. 8.

³⁸ Anne Cannon Reynolds Forsyth was the daughter of Anne Cannon Stouffer and Z. Smith Reynolds, granddaughter of Joseph and Anne Cannon and R. J. and Katharine Reynolds, and wife of physician Frank Forsyth. She established the Anne C. Stouffer Foundation, which from 1967 until 1975 facilitated southern preparatory school integration by providing full scholarships for 142 African American youth. "Palmer Institute Given Grant," *Daily Times News* (Burlington), June 28, 1965, p. 5B, "Palmer Memorial Institute Planning Expansion Program," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, August 11, 1965, p. 10B; Wadelington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 200; Anne C. Stouffer Foundation Records #4556," Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; "Anne Cannon Forsyth," *Winston-Salem Journal*, May 12, 2003.

³⁹ "Wilhelmina M. Crosson, at 91," *Boston Globe*, May 31, 1991, p. 78.

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Rawlings Junior High School in Cleveland before moving to Sedalia. He was a founding member, vice president, and president of the Akron chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) during the mid-1960s. CORE, an interracial organization established in 1942 in Chicago, employed nonviolent direct action to spur desegregation of businesses, housing, interstate travel, public facilities, and schools; promote voter registration; and achieve equity in education and employment. Bragg and his wife Linda Beatrice Brown Bragg facilitated the 1964 organization of an interracial, interfaith high school youth group called "Students for Better Understanding." Linda, an Akron native, is a 1961 Bennett College alumna and the niece of Willa Beatrice Player, a Bennett College Latin and French instructor and administrator who became that institution's first female president (1955–1966) and served as a PMI trustee.⁴⁰

Harold Bragg oversaw the completion of Stouffer Hall in January 1967 and Reynolds Hall in August of that year. Student enrichment opportunities abounded. Twenty-six students studied in France, England, Spain, and Italy during the six-week 1967 summer term. Philosophy and comparative religion courses were added to the curriculum in fall 1967 and faculty presented a lecture series. Unlike Crosson, who felt that PMI's integration was inevitable, Bragg stated that the campus served as an "isolated oasis" where African American students could develop academically, emotionally, and culturally without the "tensions and hostilities" of Black-white interaction.⁴¹ Thus, although PMI had some white faculty and staff as well as a predominantly white board of trustees, the student body remained solely African American.

Between 1955 and 1970, PMI gradually increased annual fees including tuition, room, board, books, and activities from a total of \$725 to \$1,900. However, Bragg did not possess the financial acumen and management skills necessary to overcome escalating operating costs and declining donations and enrollment. In order to reconcile budget deficits during the late 1960s, Bragg completely drained PMI's endowment and reserve funds and incurred substantial debt. Faculty became demoralized and struggled to maintain discipline as students were restless and in some cases disruptive. Relaxed admission standards had resulted in the acceptance of more youth with previous discipline problems. Seven girls set a fire that caused \$3,000 in damage to Galen Stone Hall on December 3, 1969. Bragg soon announced his plans to resign at the end of the spring semester. As one of his final actions, Bragg engaged Woodmere Park Improvement Association executive director Cecil Rouson Jr., a Greensboro activist who had served

⁴⁰ Harold Edward Bragg, "Personnel Resume," PMIP, Series I, Box 1; Minutes of Palmer Memorial Institute Board of Trustees meeting, May 13, 1966, PMIP, Series V, Box 8; Wadelington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 203.

⁴¹ Hugh Page, "School Chief: 'No Regrets,'" *NR*, April 29, 1968; "Palmer Puts Stress on Quality," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, April 7, 1967, p. 27; "Palmer Adds Philosophy and Comparative Religion," *Charlotte Observer*, January 21, 1968, p. 15G; Rosemary Yardley, "Palmer Institute at Crossroads of Its History," *Greensboro Daily News*, May 17, 1970, p. 2B.

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as one of Malcolm X's body guards, to serve as commencement speaker in May 1970. That summer, PMI trustees appointed Charles Walter Bundrige (1921-1997) to the school's presidency.⁴²

Bundrige assumed PMI's leadership in fall 1970 as the institution struggled to remain open. The United States Army WWII veteran and North Carolina A&T State University alumnus (B. S. 1949, M. S. in education, 1968) taught social studies at PMI from 1953 until 1962, when he became business manager. He served as the varsity basketball coach from 1953 until 1970.⁴³

The 1970-1971 term had an auspicious beginning with 150 enrolled seventh- through twelfth-grade students, only ten of whom were from North Carolina. However, after a February 14, 1971 fire, likely set by students, destroyed the two-story, brick, Classical Revival-style, 1922 Alice Freeman Palmer Building, PMI was unable to surmount its financial challenges. The building, which housed the auditorium, library, administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, and music studios, had been the center of campus life. Classes were held in the dormitories and dining hall for the remainder of the semester. Inadequate insurance coverage and a dearth of donations rendered reconstruction of the Palmer Building impossible. Fundraising efforts were hampered by the Internal Revenue Service mandate that private schools must have non-discriminatory admissions policies in order to maintain tax-exempt status. PMI closed in June. In early September, Malcolm X. Liberation University of Greensboro offered to purchase the campus for \$250,000, a small fraction of the \$1,300,000 property value assessed by Guilford County. Following extensive debate and community protest, the PMI board of trustees declined the offer.⁴⁴

Bennett College acquired the residual forty-acre PMI campus in March 1972. Although the buildings were largely vacant during the 1970s, some educational programs and meetings were held on site. In April 1972, the Behavior Institute of Maryland utilized federal Office of Economic Opportunity financing to begin operating in Kimball Hall an educational program designed to enable children of seasonal farm workers who had dropped out of school to obtain high school diplomas. Thirty seventeen- to twenty-four-

⁴² "The Palmer Memorial Institute Bulletin" (annual promotional brochure), 1955-1970; "Seven Girls Are Charged in Blaze," *Greensboro Daily News*, December 16, 1969, p. A10; Harvey Harris, "Pan-Africanism is Commended to Palmer Grads," *Greensboro Daily News*, June 1, 1970, pp. 1 and 15B; Wadelington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 204-206.

⁴³ Charles Walter Bundrige, "Personal Biography," personnel records, PMIP, Series I, Box 1; Wadelington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 204-206.

⁴⁴ C. A. Paul, "Palmer Will Start 68th Year," *Greensboro Daily News*, August 29, 1970, p. 1B; Don Bolden, "Palmer Building is Destroyed," *Daily-Times News*, February 15, 1971, pp. 1 and 3A; Charles Walter Bundrige correspondence and Concerned Citizens Petition, August 30, 1971, PMIP, Series II, Box 3; "Malcolm X University Seeks a Campus," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, September 2, 1971, p. 30; Harvey Harris, "Sedalia Area to Discuss Ways to Block Palmer Institute Sale," *Greensboro Daily News*, September 3, 1971, p. 15A; "Malcolm X May Withdraw Offer," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, September 5, 1971, p. 16; "Exemption is Revoked," *Statesville Record and Landmark*, May 15, 1972, p. 5.

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year-old youth were enrolled in the free program by fall 1972. New Directions Evangelistic Association held weekly bible school meetings on the property in 1975.⁴⁵

The American Muslim Mission, a Black separatist movement previously called the World Community of Al-Islam in the West, purchased the campus and forty acres for \$417,000 in November 1980 with the intention of operating an integrated boarding high school and teachers' college. Volunteers modified some buildings and instruction began for a few college students in March 1983. However, the school closed that summer.⁴⁶

PMI alumnae Maria Hawkins Cole (Dr. Brown's niece) and Marie Gibbs, concerned about the campus's condition, began advocating in late 1982 for the creation of a state historic site to celebrate the legacy of Dr. Brown, the institution, and its graduates and faculty. Gibbs and community leaders including brothers Burleigh Webb (PMI graduate) and Harold Webb, PMI teacher Ruth M. Totton, and Charles W. Bundrige established the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation, Inc. State senator William Martin of Greensboro sponsored the 1983 bill that initiated planning for PMI's designation as a state historic site. A \$63,377 appropriation from the state legislature that fall subsidized site development preparations. In fall 1985, the legislature allocated \$400,000 for campus acquisition and building stabilization. The state spent in 1986-1987 an additional \$275,000 on planning and initial repairs, including the conversion of Carrie M. Stone Teachers' Cottage to a visitor center, and purchased the property from Muhammad Mosque No. 2, Inc. for \$417,000 on June 4, 1987. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum opened to the public on November 7, 1987.⁴⁷

Building repair, rehabilitation, and renovation is ongoing. A \$482,000 appropriation from the N.C. General Assembly in 1988-1989 funded restoration of the exteriors of Canary Cottage and Kimball Hall and the complete renovation of Stouffer Hall to serve as multipurpose museum space for State Historic Sites. Subsequent improvements during the mid-1990s included replacing the roof of Carrie Stone Teacher's Cottage (\$15,100), repairing Galen Stone Hall's roof and exterior (\$284,400), and stabilizing Massachusetts Congregational Women's Cottage (\$78,000). A \$100,000 allocation in 1998 facilitated the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation's construction of the picnic shelter south of Galen Stone Hall. In January 2000, the National Park Service (NPS) of the U.S. Department of the Interior awarded the state a \$30,000 Save America's Treasures Preservation Fund grant for Galen Stone Hall repairs. The state legislature designated \$1,500,000 for Eliot Hall's stabilization in 2005. The following year's

⁴⁵ Mark Brock, "Sedalia is Site of Migrant School," *NR*, October 5, 1972, pp. 1 and 2D; Guilford County Deed Book 2581, p. 280; "Come Join Us," *Daily Times News*, September 30, 1975, p. 2A.

⁴⁶ Guilford County Deed Book 3121, p. 344; "Muslim College to Open in Sedalia," *Durham Morning Herald*, March 13, 1983, p. 4; Su Anne Pressley, "Muslims of '80s Cope With Strident Image from '60s," *Charlotte Observer*, May 3, 1983, pp. 1 and 2B.

⁴⁷ Guilford County Deed Book 3596, p. 64; "New State Site to Honor Prep School Founder," *News and Observer*, November 7, 1987, p. 2C; Wadlington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 211-213.

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legislative appropriations included funding to renovate Kimball Hall (\$1.4 million) and Massachusetts Congregational Women's Cottage (\$600,000). NPS awarded the state a \$481,150 African American Civil Rights Historic Preservation Fund grant in October 2019 to facilitate the Tea House restoration. In July 2021, the state received a \$278,763 grant from the NPS Historic Preservation Fund and History of Equal Rights program for the renovation of Carrie Stone Teachers' Cottage. In 2021, the N.C. General Assembly allocated \$1,100,000 to rehabilitate Galen Stone Hall.⁴⁸

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum is the only historic site operated by the State of North Carolina that exclusively interprets twentieth-century African American history and honors the accomplishments of a woman. The interpretive focus places Dr. Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute within the broader context of education and African American, women's, and social history, with an emphasis on African American achievement in North Carolina. The site is a popular destination for school groups and other visitors, whose campus exploration often includes a tour of Canary Cottage, meticulously furnished as it was during Dr. Brown's tenure. Myriad events and recreational activities take place at Kimball Hall, renovated in 2011, the picnic shelter, and outdoor spaces including the lawns, plazas, and baseball diamond. Annual visitation numbered 7,498 during the 2018-2019 fiscal year.

Palmer Memorial Institute's Legacy

The term "civil rights movement" is often used to describe activism that occurred between 1954 and 1964 intended to spur national legislative change. However, Palmer Memorial Institute's creation, operation, and legacy manifest an important component of the larger and longer tradition of Black struggle for equal rights. The pedagogical approach espoused by Dr. Brown, subsequent administrators, and faculty facilitated development of academic, leadership, and teamwork skills and fostered personal growth, thus empowering youth to pursue higher education and realize community uplift.

PMI alumni led efforts to achieve equal rights, advocating for school integration, voting rights, and gender and racial parity throughout the United States. Approximately ninety percent of graduates attended college and sixty-four percent undertook postgraduate work. Many became prominent lawyers, judges, physicians, educators, politicians, business owners, journalists, and community leaders.⁴⁹ Imbued with the academic and social skills, self-confidence, community pride, and strong work ethic promoted by PMI, alumni drove social change. In some cases, multiple generations of family members attended the school. The following overview of notable alumni, presented in chronological order by graduation date,

⁴⁸ North Carolina Historic Sites Section Files, Dobbs Building, Raleigh; Mark Binker, "Legislators after pet-project cash," *NR*, May 23, 2006, p. A1; Tiffany S. Jones, "Historic Site Being Renovated," *NR*, April 25, 2010, p. GRS7; Tiffany S. Jones, "Historic Kimball Dining Hall to Reopen," *NR*, April 15, 2011, p. GR2; Nancy McLaughlin, "Museum grounds reborn, revitalized," *NR*, April 23, 2011, p. A1.

⁴⁹ Palmer Memorial Institute Alumni Surveys, 1967, PMIP, Series II, Box 2; Dennis Rogers, "Sedalia historic site revives legacy of black prep school," *News and Observer*, November 24, 1987, p. C1.

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illustrates the success of PMI's mission to enable personal and community transformation. Although the sample highlights only a small number of the hundreds of students who attended PMI between 1902 and 1971, their brief biographies epitomize the efficacy of PMI's educational philosophy, known as the "triangle of achievement," which provided youth with the skills and motivation to become "educationally efficient, culturally secure, and religiously sincere."⁵⁰

Zula Clapp Totton, a member of PMI's first graduating class in 1905, was briefly a teacher at Oak School in Mebane before marrying Sedalia farmer Riley Totton. Their children included Claude, Raymond, and Eric Totton, all of whom served in the United States military during World War II, attended PMI and what is now North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (N.C. A&T), and resided in Sedalia. Raymond Totton (class of 1942) was employed by General Metals Corporation and a barber for Sedalia residents and PMI students. Claude Lemuel Totton, a Lorillard Tobacco Company employee, and Ruth Morris, an alumna of Roxboro Memorial High School in Boston and Fisk University in Nashville (1946), married in 1948. Ruth was a physical education and music teacher and guidance counselor at PMI from 1946 to 1948 and from 1955 until the institution closed in 1971. After Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum opened, she joined the staff as an interpreter, guiding tours and manning the visitor center. Ruth and Claude's daughter Claudia Totton graduated from PMI in 1966. The family attended Bethany Congregational Church (known since 1957 as Bethany United Church of Christ).⁵¹

Vina Wadlington Webb (class of 1907) earned degrees from Bennett College (B. A., 1933) in Greensboro and North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University; M. A., 1946) in Durham during her lengthy career as an educator. Following her 1965 retirement from Sedalia School, where she began teaching in 1937, she was an assistant in the PMI library. Her husband Haywood E. Webb, a 1909 N.C. A&T graduate, was a North Carolina agricultural extension service agent successively in Guilford, Alamance, and Vance counties between 1917 and 1942. The Webbs lived in Greensboro and elsewhere until purchasing in 1953 the house at 6124 Burlington Road (just west of PMI and east of Sedalia School) that had been erected by PMI students and staff for Reverend John Brice, Bethany Congregational Church pastor (1926-1950) and PMI vice principal, chaplain, and religion instructor. The Webbs were community leaders and active members of Bethany United Church of Christ. Young educators including Prince and Ruth Smith, who married in 1955 following their graduation from N. C. A&T, temporarily

⁵⁰ Exact quantities of PMI students and graduates have not been determined. Total student enrollment estimates range from one to two thousand.

⁵¹ "Palmer Memorial Institute," Division of Negro Education, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, High School Principal's Annual Reports, Guilford County, 1941-1942; Ruth Morris Totton personnel records, PMIP, Series I, Box 1; John Marsh, "Sedalia Just an Alias for Palmer Institute," *Greensboro Record*, April 6, 1966, p. B2; "Palmer Institute To Become Black Historical Site," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, August 30, 1987, p. 16A; Wadlington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 51; Tracey Burns-Vann and Andre D. Vann, *Sedalia and the Palmer Memorial Institute* (Charleston, S. C.: Arcadia Press, 2004), 16-17, 30-31, 34; "Claude L. Totton," *NR*, August 28, 2008, p. B4; Tiffany S. Jones, "Sedalia's oldest native passes away at 89," *NR*, September 10, 2008, p. RCR1.

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resided with Vina and Haywood Webb as they began their careers. Following Vina Webb's death in 1986, Harold Webb donated the house to Bethany United Church of Christ in 1991.⁵²

Haywood and Vina Webb's four sons—Haywood Jr., Burleigh, Harold, and Reginald—also had distinguished careers. Burleigh C. Webb (class of 1939) served in U. S. Army during World War II and earned degrees from N.C. A&T (B. S. agriculture, 1947), University of Illinois (M. S. agronomy, 1947), and Michigan State University (Ph.D. crop science, 1951). After teaching in and heading the agronomy department at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, Dr. Webb returned to N.C. A&T in 1959 and taught chemistry until becoming the School of Agriculture's acting dean (1961) and dean (1962), a position he retained until his 1994 retirement. Burleigh and Harold Webb were strong advocates for the 1987 creation of the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum.⁵³

Harold and Lucille Holcombe Webb were proponents of civil rights throughout their careers. Harold Webb received undergraduate and graduate degrees in education from N.C. A&T following mid-1940s study at Tuskegee Institute, where he had trained to become a military pilot. Webb was a public school teacher and administrator in neighboring Orange County until hired in 1966 to oversee the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction's utilization of Title I federal grants to improve the academic achievement of disadvantaged students. He promoted busing as a mechanism to expedite public school integration during the 1970s. Dr. Webb served as a deputy assistant superintendent and director of compensatory education at the Department of Public Instruction from 1970 until 1977, when Governor Jim Hunt appointed him the state's first African American personnel director. After retirement from state government, he served as a Wake County commissioner from 2003 until 2010. His numerous accolades include a Congressional Gold Medal recognizing Tuskegee Airmen presented by President George W. Bush on March 29, 2007. Among other volunteer efforts, Dr. Webb was a co-founder and president of the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization established in 1983. Lucille Holcombe Webb, also a N.C. A&T alumnus, was a teacher and administrator in the Raleigh City and Wake County public school systems. As a Wake County Board of Health member and co-founder and president of the non-profit Strengthening the Black Family established in 1989, she achieved national renown for her success at organizing community-based initiatives to address racial health disparities.⁵⁴

⁵² Vina W. Webb personnel records, PMIP, Series I, Box 1; Guilford County Deed Book 1493, p. 43; Deed Book 3058, p. 302; Deed Book 3793, p. 1265; Burns-Vann and Vann, *Sedalia and the Palmer Memorial Institute*, 22, 38, 81; Ruth E. Smith, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 19, 2022.

⁵³ Burns-Vann and Vann, *Sedalia and the Palmer Memorial Institute*, 39; Nicholas Brown, "Webb Helps Shape A&T History," *NR*, February 4, 1992, p. 8.

⁵⁴ "Hunt Picks Directors of Budget, Personnel," *Charlotte Observer*, January 10, 1977, p. 7B; Henry Gargan, "Harold Webb, former Wake Commissioner, dies at 92," *News and Observer*, December 16, 2017, p. A3; Raleigh Hall of Fame, "Lucille Holcombe Webb and Harold H. Webb," inductees 2011, <https://www.raleighhalloffame.org/inductees/2011-2> (accessed January 2022).

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Bath, North Carolina native William H. Lanier (class of 1922 valedictorian) earned degrees from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania (B. S.) and N.C. A&T (M. S.). After teaching at Dunbar School in Lexington, North Carolina, he returned to Sedalia in 1937 as one of six teachers at the newly erected public school for African American youth. Lanier taught upperclassman science and math. He initially resided on the PMI campus and assisted the football coach. A highly regarded educator and community leader, Lanier served as Sedalia School's principal from 1950 until 1966.⁵⁵

Durham native Vivian McCotta Merrick Sansom (class of 1934) earned an undergraduate degree at Talledega College in Alabama, followed by a master's degree in health and physical education from Boston University (1941). After teaching physical education at North Carolina Central University in Durham for six years, during which she was the only female instructor of that subject, she served as the Winston-Salem YWCA's assistant director from 1952 until 1959. While in Winston-Salem, her husband James Joseph Sansom Jr., a Morehouse College and North Carolina Central University School of Law graduate, became Wachovia Bank's first Black branch manager. The Sansoms moved in 1959 to Raleigh, where Vivian was a Shaw University professor of health and physical education until 1996. Joe Sansom rose from vice president to president and CEO of Mechanics and Farmers Bank, the oldest African American-owned bank in North Carolina. Vivian Sansom's grandfathers John Merrick and physician Aaron McDuffie Moore were among the bank's founders. The men also organized and headed North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.⁵⁶

Maria Hawkins Cole (class of 1938), Dr. Brown's niece, was one of six relatives raised in Canary Cottage by her aunt. After graduating from PMI, she briefly attended a clerical college and sang in a jazz orchestra in Boston before moving to New York to pursue a career as a vocalist. Maria performed in the bands of Benny Carter, Count Basie, Fletcher Henderson, and Duke Ellington during the late 1930s and 1940s. She met Nat "King" Cole in 1946 when his trio appeared at Club Zanzibar in Harlem, where she opened for the Mills Brothers. The couple married in 1948 and settled in Los Angeles. Maria accompanied her husband as his band toured internationally. Their five children included Natalie Cole, also a renowned vocalist. Maria continued to sing, recording with Nat as well as releasing solo albums through the mid-1960s. After Nat's 1965 death due to lung cancer, Maria created the Cole Cancer Foundation.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ "Palmer Institute's 21st Commencement," *New York Age*, July 15, 1922, p. 6. Sedalia Public School, *The Sedalian*, 1964 yearbook, 4, 9; Burns-Vann and Vann, *Sedalia and the Palmer Memorial Institute*, 81; "William H. Lanier Sr.," unidentified newspaper, late December 1975; Wadelington and Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute*, 163.

⁵⁶ "Vivian McCotta Merrick Sansom," *News and Observer*, July 8, 2015, p. 10A; "Palmer Memorial Institute," Division of Negro Education, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, High School Principal's Annual Reports, Guilford County, 1933-1934.

⁵⁷ Daniel E. Slotnik, "Nat King Cole Widow Dies," *Charlotte Observer*, July 15, 2012, p. B4; North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, "Nat "King" Cole's Widow Maria Cole Visits Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum," June

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Fayetteville natives Margaret and Edna Lanier resided in Canary Cottage at the same time as Maria Cole. The girls, orphaned after the deaths of their father Andrew M. Lanier in 1934 and mother Mary W. Lanier in 1930, excelled at PMI. They assisted in the kitchen and dining hall to subsidize their room and board. After leaving Sedalia, Margaret Lanier (class of 1937) received an undergraduate degree from Virginia State University (1941) and moved to Washington D. C., where she earned a master's degree in education from American University and undertook postgraduate studies at George Washington, Howard, and Catholic universities. Her career as a Washington D. C. educator culminated with seventeen years as principal of Langley Junior High School, from which she retired in 1982. Edna Lanier (class of 1938) obtained an undergraduate degree in history and library science from North Carolina Central University (1942), a master's degree in social work from Atlanta University (1946), and certification from the Institute of Psychology (1970) in Chicago, where she spent her career as a psychotherapist. Both women instilled the importance of education in their children, many of whom attained advanced degrees.⁵⁸

After her tenure at PMI, Bernita Darby Bennette (class of 1944) graduated from Morris Brown College in Atlanta, studied at the New York Conservatory of Music in New York, and returned to Atlanta to work as a public school music supervisor and counselor. She served as Coretta Scott King's special assistant after Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination and later became director of protocol at the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change.⁵⁹

Atlanta native Dovey Madeline Davis (class of 1946) earned bachelors and master's degrees in home economics from Howard and New York universities. A 1953 graduation trip to Liberia resulted in her twenty-three-year tenure in the country, where she operated an import and export business, curated an art gallery, and from 1968 until 1971 was first lady of Liberia Antoinette Tubman's special assistant. She undertook doctoral studies in community service education at Cornell University's College of Human Ecology from 1971 until 1976, when she returned to Liberia to research the impact of the country's female farmers on rural development. Early-onset Alzheimer's disease precipitated her 1978 retirement.⁶⁰

11, 2008, <http://news.ncdcr.gov/2008/06/11/nat-king-coles-widow-maria-cole-visits-charlotte-hawkins-brown-museum/> (accessed January 2022).

⁵⁸ Jewell Lanier Oates, daughter of Edna Lanier Oates (, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 17, 2022, "Margaret Lanier Murray," *Washington Post*, July 16, 1997; Palmer Memorial Institute," Division of Negro Education, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, High School Principal's Annual Reports, Guilford County, 1936-1937 and 1937-1938.

⁵⁹ Merrell G. Foote, "Bernita Bennette, protocol director for King Center," *Atlanta Constitution*, January 17, 1986, p. 20; Henry P. Leifermann, "Profession: concert singer, Freedom Movement lecturer," *New York Times*, November 26, 1972, pp. 43-44.

⁶⁰ "Dovey Madeline Davis," *Atlanta Constitution*, May 18, 1995, p. 26; "To Remember Dovey, Lovely, Lively, Creative Spirit," funeral program, 1995, Digital Library of Georgia, https://dlg.usg.edu/record/aarl_afpc_davisdoveymadeline (accessed January 2022).

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During the 1950s and 1960s Durham native Henry McKinley “Mickey” Michaux (class of 1948), received undergraduate and law degrees from North Carolina Central University, served in the United States United States Medical Corps and Army Reserves, and befriended Martin Luther King Jr. as the men championed civil rights. Michaux established a Durham law firm in 1970. Acting on encouragement he had received from King, he soon sought political office. Elected in 1972 to the North Carolina House of Representatives, he was the third African American to serve in that capacity during the twentieth century. When President Jimmy Carter appointed Michaux U. S. attorney in the Middle District of North Carolina in 1977, he became the first black U. S. attorney in the South since Reconstruction. He resumed his political career in 1983 and remained a state legislator until September 2018, earning the distinction of longest serving member in the House of Representatives.⁶¹

George H. Starke Jr. (class of 1949) obtained a business administration degree from Morehouse College in Atlanta and became the first African American student at the University of Florida in fall 1958 upon his enrollment in the law school. After experiencing sustained physical and emotional challenges as the institution’s only Black student, Starke departed after three semesters and embarked upon a fifty-year career as an investment banker, mortgage broker, and energy consultant, initially in New York City and then in Washington, D. C. While in New York, Starke became Moody’s Investment Advisory Services’ first African American investment advisory aide in 1962. The University of Florida recognized Starke’s achievements and important role in the institution’s desegregation with an honorary degree in spring 2019.⁶²

After graduating from Lincoln University in 1959, Stanley S. Scott (class of 1951) pursued a journalism career, initially in Memphis and Atlanta and becoming in 1964 the first full-time Black news reporter for United Press International (UPI) in New York. In that capacity, he was the only reporter present at Malcom X’s assassination. His account garnered a Pulitzer Prize nomination. During 1966-1967, he served as assistant director of public relations at the NAACP’s New York headquarters. Scott in 1967 became the Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation’s first full-time Black reporter at New York news radio station WINS. He joined the White House staff as assistant communications director in 1971 and served as Special Assistant for Minority Affairs for the Nixon and Ford administrations (1973-1975) and Assistant Administrator for Africa at the State Department’s Agency for International Development (1975-1977). Scott then returned to New York to work for Phillip Morris, Inc., rising to vice president of corporate affairs during his ten-year tenure.⁶³

⁶¹ David E. Price, “Honoring Rep. H. M. “Mickey” Michaux,” *Congressional Record* Vol. 164, No. 161.

⁶² “U. of Florida Accepts Negro,” *Charlotte Observer*, September 16, 1958, p. 2; University of Florida Levin College of Law, “George H. Starke, Jr. Receives Honorary Degree,” May 3, 2019, <https://www.law.ufl.edu/law-news/george-h-starke-jr-to-receive-honorary-degree> (accessed January 2022).

⁶³ “Stanley S. Scott,” *New York Times*, April 7, 1992, p. 36; Lincoln University, “Stanley S. Scott,” undated biography, <https://www.lincolnu.edu> (accessed January 2022); “Stanley S. Scott Papers,” collection finding aid, Gerald R. Ford

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Thelma Wyatt Cummings Moore (class of 1961) earned degrees from University of California-Los Angeles, Illinois Institute of Technology, and Emory University School of Law. During her thirty-one-year tenure as a judge, she was the first woman to serve full-time on the Atlanta Municipal Court and the City Court of Atlanta, the first female chief judge of the Fulton County Superior Court, the first African American woman to serve on the State Courts of Georgia, and the first African American woman chief administrative judge of any judicial court in the State of Georgia. Moore currently heads Atlanta-based Moore Law, LLC, established in 2008 upon her retirement from the bench.⁶⁴

Prominent attorney Richard D. Hailey (class of 1967) applied to Butler University in Indianapolis based upon a suggestion from PMI president Harold Bragg during his senior year. Following graduation from Butler University, Hailey earned a law degree from Indiana University in 1974 and in 1976 established the Indianapolis law firm Ramey and Hailey with his wife and fellow attorney Mary Beth Hailey, whom he met at Butler University. Hailey furthered his studies at Georgetown University Law Center (L.L.M. International Law, 1983). The nationally esteemed trial attorney is a member of professional organizations including the American Association for Justice, of which he has served as president, and Australian and South African trial lawyers' associations. Hailey traveled in 2000 to South Africa to assist in the initial formation of the latter organization, which was the first bar in South Africa organized under President Mandela. He regularly lectures for law schools and professional organizations, has been interviewed by national media outlets such as CBS ("60 Minutes") and National Public Radio, and testifies at state and federal hearings. According to Hailey, his experience at PMI has influenced every aspect of his life, from personal conduct and dress to academic and professional aspirations. Positive reinforcement from PMI faculty bolstered his self-esteem and the rigorous curriculum provided a strong foundation for his subsequent education. Exposure to Greensboro's Black professionals, including lawyers such as J. Kenneth Lee who represented historically underserved clients, inspired his career.⁶⁵

Presidential Library and Museum, <https://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/library/guides/findingaid/scottspapers.asp> (accessed January 2022).

⁶⁴ Moore Law, LLC, "About Us," <https://moore-legal.com/about-us/> (accessed January 2022).

⁶⁵ Richard Hailey, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 8, 2022; Ramey and Hailey, "Richard Hailey," <https://www.rameyandhaileylaw.com/richard-hailey/> (accessed in February 2022). J. Kenneth Lee served on PMI's board of trustees.

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Photos Guilford County, NC

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Additional Documentation

Current Photographs

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, on December 2, 2021. Digital images located at the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources.



1. Galen Stone Hall, west elevation

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2. Kimball Hall, north elevation (above) and 3. Charles W. Eliot Hall, northeast oblique (below)



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4. Reynolds Hall, east elevation (above) and 5. Stouffer Hall, southeast oblique (below)



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6. Canary Cottage, north elevation (above), and 7. Carrie M. Stone Cottage north elevation (below)



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8. Brightside Cottage, north elevation (below) and 9. Tea House, north elevation (below)



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10. Robert B. and Laura E. Andrew House, 6145 Burlington Road (above)
11. Brice-Webb House, 6124 Burlington Road (below)



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12. Charles W. and Novella M. Bundrige House, 6133 Burlington Road (above)

13. Bethany Congregational Church – Bethany United Church of Christ, 6125 Burlington Road (below)



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Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name State of North Carolina
street & number 116 West Jones Street telephone _____
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27603
