

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lakeside Mills District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 404 to 418 Lakeside Avenue, Kent Avenue, and
428 to 437 Hatch Street

not for publication

city, town Burlington

vicinity of

state North Carolina

code 037

county Alamance

code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Alamance County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Graham

state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Architectural Inventory of Burlington has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981-82 federal state county local

depository for survey records North Carolina Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh

state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lakeside Mills District is located north of Burlington's Central Business District, approximately one mile from the city center and one mile from the northern city limits. It consists of a one-story brick mill and ancillary buildings, sixteen one-, one-and-one-half- and two-story frame houses, and a store building--the central and major portion of the original 1890s Lakeside Mills village. The Lakeside Mills District remains remarkably intact, retaining its original general layout and semi-rural character. This situation is due primarily to failure of the mill to expand significantly and to minimal twentieth-century urban development in the immediate vicinity. Because the number of workers employed by the mill remained fairly constant, very few houses were erected on the extensive village tract after the initial construction phase in the early 1890s.

The Lakeside Mills District occupies gently rolling terrain that reaches its steepest grade along Lakeside Avenue. The district extends along Lakeside Avenue for approximately one-and-one-half blocks north of Hatch Street; on both sides of unpaved Kent Avenue; and on both sides of Hatch Street west of Lakeside Avenue to the west property lines of 228 and 233 Hatch Street. All of the district boundaries, which are building lot lines, are visually distinct. Broad expanses of green space extend beyond the east, south and west boundary lines. At the north edge of the district, post-1940 development on the west side of Lakeside Avenue and a wooded area on the east side of the street mark the boundary. Small creeks run through the low-lying area north and east of the mill; the north branch was dammed to create the lake (no longer in existence) that was used in the generation of power for the mill. Other surviving Lakeside Mills houses east of the district, along Hatch Street beyond the east creek, are no longer an integral part of the village landscape due to intervening green space and their orientation toward later, unrelated development east of the village.

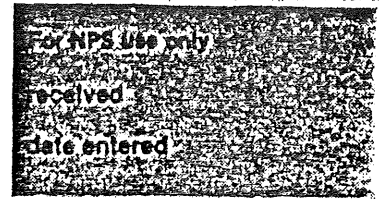
Within the district, the factory buildings are situated in the northeast quadrant, separated by Lakeside Avenue from the majority of the houses clustered to the west; two houses are on the east side of Lakeside Avenue, just south of the mill tract. The factory buildings are on a gentle grade sloping downward to the north and east. Most of the houses are located at or near the crest of the hill, on Lakeside and Kent avenues, with the remainder on Hatch Street on the lower lying area at the south edge of the district. Tall hardwoods stand in many of the yards, particularly on Kent Avenue and the west side of Lakeside Avenue. Most of the houses have a smattering of low foundation plantings and a few are enhanced by informal flower beds.

The mill complex consists of the factory, a combination office and cloth room, a superintendent's office, and a storage building. The mill and two offices resemble each other in their tall rectangular doors and windows (now boarded over or bricked in) set in segmental arches of paired headers. All of the mill complex structures have brick exteriors of one-to-five common bond, except for the small gable-roofed, storage building with walls of vertical boards. The other ancillary buildings also are modest in size. The tiny superintendent's office with a shallow hipped roof is distinguished by its main entrance on the east facade of double doors, each door containing two panels of tongue-and-groove boards placed on the diagonal.

The office/cloth room is the largest of the ancillary industrial buildings, with a four-bay facade, a depth of five bays, and a frame shed addition on the rear elevation. The symmetrical main facade has two doors flanked by taller windows, all sheltered by a simple shed-roofed porch covered with raised seam tin. The building's very shallow gable roof is hidden by a flat parapet. Simple corbelling by each course of brickwork makes the transition between the lower main elevation and the wider parapet. On the interior, the front office portion of two rooms is plastered and has molded door and window architrave surrounds with square corner blocks incised with molded circles. Each of these rooms has a fireplace served by the single interior chimney; the mantelpiece in the east office is simple, embellished only with molded pilasters topped with consoles below the mantel shelf, while the mantel in the west

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room also features turned posts on the pilasters and a molded architrave. The cloth rooms in the rear of the building are sheathed in beaded tongue-and-groove boards, except for one room which is unfinished to reveal the support system of the roof. The entire building presently is used for storage.

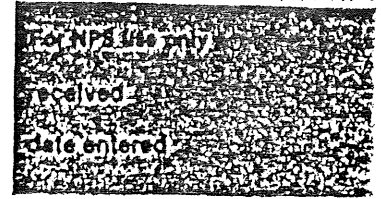
The focal point of this industrial complex, naturally, is the one-story mill itself. Its irregular long and low configuration consists of a large rectangular unit originally intended for the primary spinning and weaving operations; a smaller rectangular wing on the east side of the main unit (to which it is parallel) meant for stock and spooling rooms; and another wing extending at a right angle from the northeast end of the main wing for dyeing processes. A small wing for the picker room was attached to the north end of the main unit and another small wing on the south end was added later for a cloth room. Another small addition was built next to this south wing in the 1950s. An 85-foot-tall smokestack with a corbelled pendant cap rises immediately adjacent to the engine room at the north end of the building. A few enclosed loading docks and other very small shed-roofed wings at various points around the building appear to have been added after the original construction. Except for these smallest appendages, all of the elevations are characterized by many large and closely spaced windows, occasionally interrupted by doors, usually the metal, sliding type and also in segmental arches. Along the exposed east elevation of the main unit, below the tall tier of windows there is a row of short windows marking a raised basement just tall enough for storage but not for industrial operations. Extremely shallow gable roofs surmount all of the original or early units. A hip-roofed monitor with clerestory windows, now covered with tarred paper on the exterior, runs most of the length of the main unit.

Characteristic of mill construction, the main unit and the parallel wing on its east side have a primary structural system of heavy timbers, with slightly chamfered posts nine inches square supporting nine-inch by twelve-inch cross beams with an intervening impost block. The cross beams, with concave ends, penetrate the exterior walls where they appear as cornice brackets between the windows. Combined with very thick wooden flooring, the strength of the large wooden supporting members provides extensive open spaces for the large and heavy mill machinery. This construction is known as the slow burn type due to the mass and density of the hardwood elements that burned slowly, thus affording mill owners relatively low fire insurance rates. The structural system of the smaller units consists of the brick walls, augmented by the frame roof bracing. In these units, closely spaced rafter ends pierce the top of the exterior walls; the floors are cement. Interior walls connecting the units are brick with segmental arched doorways containing heavy wooden or sliding steel doors.

Of the non-industrial frame structures in the Lakeside Mills District, fourteen are mill houses built in 1892 to 1893 when the mill complex was erected. They all consist of a one-and-one-half- or two-story, one-room deep gable-roofed main unit, with a one-story front porch covering the central front door and window on either side, and a one-story rear ell. They rest on brick piers with later in-fill, and their windows have six-over-six double-hung sashes. Some of the roofs are covered with asphalt shingles but most have raised seam tin.

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The porches of the two-story mill houses have gable roofs, originally with box posts with molding at the top and a match stick railing. Only one of these houses, 409 Lakeside Avenue, retains its original porch intact. This house and the adjoining two-story house at 405 Lakeside Avenue have interior chimneys projecting from the rear slope of the gable roof. The other two-story house, at 228 Kent Avenue, is the most altered of the three, with a replacement chimney, entrance porch, and lower main facade windows.

The one-and-one-half-story mill houses, all with central chimneys and lacking dormers, are distinguished by the unusual disposition of their main facade elements: the central entrance and window on either side are clustered closely in the middle third of the facade where they are covered by porches that extend only to just beyond the windows. Originally, box posts with moldings and a match-stick railing supported the hip-roofed porches, while the shed-roofed porches had square-in-section posts and a slat railing. The porches are entered from the middle or end, depending upon the grade of the front yard.

Although most of the mill houses have been altered to some degree, none have been changed radically and all retain their original forms. The most common alterations include the application of stucco to chimneys and replacement of siding and porch elements. While many of the wooden porch floors have been replaced with cement slabs and most of the railings have been removed or replaced, all of the porch roofs and the majority of the porch supports survive intact.

The two houses and the store apparently built by private interests other than Lakeside Mills resemble the mill houses in their general forms and materials. The one-story house at 223 Kent Avenue is a wide gable-roofed form with a broad rear ell, a shed-roofed front porch with turned supports, and two-over-two double-hung sashes; it is virtually intact on the exterior. The narrow gable-front store at 228 Hatch Street has a shed-roofed front porch with turned supports, two of which have been replaced by plain posts. Next door, the post-1930 bungalow at 230 Hatch Street is one story with a clipped gable roof and side entrance porch.

INVENTORY LIST

Lakeside Mills Complex:

- P 1. Mill Building - 1893 mill building in typical "slow burn" industrial construction of heavy timber framing and brick walls, here laid in one-to-five common bond. The one-story, irregularly shaped building with approximately 25,300 square feet of floor space is distinguished by a long, hip-roofed monitor with skylights running most of the length of the main unit, and by exterior elevations with dozens of tall windows in segmental arches and interior cross beams penetrating the walls at the eaves as curved brackets. Lowell, Massachusetts-trained textile technologist Lafayette Holt designed Lakeside for his cousins, Robert L. and James H. Holt, Jr. The Holt brothers were the sons of local textile industry leader James H. Holt and the grandsons of textile pioneer Edwin M. Holt.
- C 2. Main Office/Cloth Room - One-story brick office building five bays deep and four bays wide, the symmetrical main elevation featuring two entrances flanked by windows and a simple parapet concealing a very shallow gable roof. The two front rooms, originally used as offices, have plastered walls and fireplaces served by a central chimney; panels and turned posts distinguish one of the mantelpieces. The back rooms, intended as cloth rooms, are sheathed in tongue-and-groove beaded boards.
- C 3. Superintendent's Office - Very small, hip-roofed brick building in one-to-five common bond. Like mill and main office, the windows and doors are contained in segmental arches. The main entrance contains double doors with panels of tongue-and-groove boards on the diagonal.
- C 3(a) Storage Building - Small gable-roofed frame building resting on brick piers. Vertical boards form the exterior walls; the interior is unfinished. This deteriorated structure probably dates from very early in the twentieth century.

Lakeside Mills Houses and Store:

(All of the mill houses in the district, apparently built in the 1890s, are frame buildings consisting of a one-and-one-half- or two-story main, gable-roofed one-room-deep unit with a rear one-story ell. The one-and-one-half-story mill houses have central chimneys in the front, two room unit; on their main elevations, the entrance and window to either side are clustered at the middle of the facade beneath a porch ending just beyond the windows. The openings are more evenly distributed across the main facades of the two-story mill houses. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes.)

- C 4. 404 Lakeside Avenue - One-and-one-half-story mill house with a hip-roofed front porch supported by box posts with molding at the top. Raised seam tin covers the roof, stucco covers the chimney, and the exterior has been sheathed in asphalt shingles.
- C 5. 406 Lakeside Avenue - One-and-one-half-story mill house with hip-roofed front porch supported by box posts. The original wooden porch floor has been replaced with a cement slab. The roof is covered with raised seam tin and the exterior has been sheathed in asbestos tiles.
- C 6. 410 Lakeside Avenue - One-and-one-half-story mill house with exterior walls covered in asphalt shingles. The hip-roofed front porch retains its original box piers and match stick railing but has a replacement floor of cement.
- C 7. 414 Lakeside Avenue - One-and-one-half-story mill house with original box posts supporting the hip roof of the porch. The porch floor is cement, all roofs are covered with asphalt shingles, and the exterior is sheathed in asbestos shingles.
- C 8. 418 Lakeside Avenue - One-and-one-half-story mill house with raised seam tin roof and exterior covered with tar paper. Gable-roofed front porch has been extended to north with a shed and a small wing has been added to the north end of the main unit.
- C 9. 405 Lakeside Avenue - Two-story mill house with gable-roofed front porch and replacement iron supports and railing. The interior chimney rises from the rear slope of the front unit roof. Exterior is covered with asbestos tile.
- C 10. 409 Lakeside Avenue - Two-story mill house unaltered except for application of asbestos tiles to the exterior walls. The roof retains its raised seam tin and the gable-roofed front porch continues to feature its box supports and match stick railing.
- C 11. ²³²224 Kent Avenue - Virtually intact one-and-one-half-story mill house with shed-roofed front porch, small square-in-section posts and slat railing. Retains original narrow weatherboard exterior and raised seam tin roof. Chimney has been covered with stucco. No foundation plantings.

- C 12. 228 Kent Avenue - This two-story mill house has undergone considerable alteration. Large and squat central brick chimney and gable-roofed entrance porch appear to be replacements and the exterior has been sheathed in asbestos tiles.
- C 13. ²²⁴~~232~~ Kent Avenue - The most intact of the one-and-one-half-story mill houses, apparently retaining all exterior materials and elements except for the porch railing. The shed-roofed porch is supported by slightly chamfered posts.
- C 14. 223 Kent Avenue - This one-story frame house, probably not built by Lakeside Mills, differs from the identified mill houses in its wide one-story form with a very broad rear ell, three-quarter shed-roofed front porch with turned posts, off-center interior chimney, and two-over-two double-hung windows. Dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the house survives practically intact, only its roof noticeably altered with asphalt shingles.
- C 15. 227 Kent Avenue - One-and-one-half-story mill house with a shed-roofed front porch, raised seam tin roof, and replacement exterior sheathing of asphalt shingles.
- revised (1996?)*
C 16. 228 Hatch Street - This narrow one-story gable-front store building of uncertain date appears to have been built at the same time as the surrounding mill village on property not owned by Lakeside Mills. Its history is obscure. In fair condition, the structure is relatively intact except for the replacement with plain posts of two of the turned posts that support the shed-roofed front porch.
- C 17. 230 Hatch Street - Post-1930 clipped gable-roofed one-story bungalow with side porch supported by brick piers. Covered with aluminum siding. Although not a mill house, its siting, form, scale, landscaping, and lack of applied decoration renders the house in keeping with the surrounding older dwellings.
- C 18. 234 Hatch Street - One-and-one-half-story mill house with shed-roofed front porch supported by square-in-section posts. Main unit intact except for asphalt roof. The rear ell has been enlarged with enclosure of its porch and a shed addition.
- C 19. 233 Hatch Street - One-and-one-half-story mill house with hip-roofed porch and box supports. Exterior intact except for stucco on chimney, asbestos shingle siding, and replacement cement porch floor.
- C 20. 237 Hatch Street - One-and-one-half-story mill house with shed-roofed front porch and roof covered with raised seam tin. New iron posts and railings decorate the porch and aluminum siding covers the elevations.

PROPERTY OWNERS

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PROPERTY OWNER AND ADDRESS*</u>
Lakeside Mill	Mr. and Mrs. Hooper Harris P. O. Box 2024
404 Lakeside Avenue	Mary E. Heritage 330 Lakeside Avenue
406 Lakeside Avenue	Goley Keith and James Rae Webster 924 Kimberly Road
410 Lakeside Avenue	Charles H. Hurley and wife, Minnie 412 Saint Johns Street
414 Lakeside Avenue	James L. Whitaker and wife, Patricia Coble 2584 Bedford Street
418 Lakeside Avenue	D. A. Southard
405 Lakeside Avenue	Norca Enterprises, Inc. 2404 North Church Street
409 Lakeside Avenue	Robert M. Westbrook and wife, ██████ Lena E.
224 Kent Avenue	Jesse D. Batton and wife, Hilda Mae
228 Kent Avenue	Howard D. Morningstar
232 Kent Avenue	Mary E. Heritage 330 Lakeside Avenue
223 Kent Avenue	Brenda Chambers
227 Kent Avenue	Mary E. Heritage 330 Lakeside Avenue
228 Hatch Street	Brenda Chambers 223 Kent Avenue
230 Hatch Street	Gracie Ward Christopher
234 Hatch Street	Mary E. Heritage 330 Lakeside Avenue
233 Hatch Street	Russell L. Kanupps 2240 Lacy Street
237 Hatch Street	Annie B. Thompson

* If no address listed, property is owner-occupied.
All streets are in Burlington.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

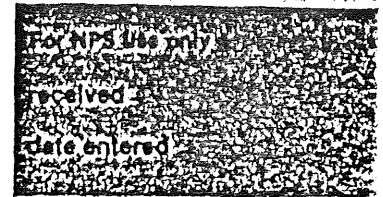
Specific dates 1892-93 **Builder/Architect** Lafayette Holt, Designer

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Lakeside Mills is one of the five cotton mills established in Burlington by the descendants of cousins Peter and Edwin M. Holt between 1883 and 1892. Organized in 1892 by brothers Walter L., Edwin C., and Samuel M. Holt, it was instrumental in averting a financial crisis in the wake of the demise of the North Carolina Railroad repair and maintenance shops and contributed to Burlington's rise as a textile industry center of national importance. Of all of Burlington's late nineteenth century textile mills, Lakeside Mills is the least altered, its factory complex virtually intact. It is particularly noteworthy that the majority of the adjoining contemporary Lakeside Mills village is well preserved. Its original semi-rural quality marked by expanses of green space and an absence of later in-fill construction characterizes the neighborhood.

Criteria Assessment

- A. Lakeside Mills is one of the five textile mills established in Burlington between 1883 and 1892 that were instrumental in Burlington's development as a national textile center.
- B. Lakeside Mills was established by brothers Walter L., Edwin C., and Samuel M. Holt and later managed by another brother, James H. Holt, Jr., textile leaders of Alamance County.
- C. The Lakeside Mills factory and adjoining mill village are unusually well preserved examples of late nineteenth-century mill complexes.
- D. May be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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As the importance to Company Shops of the railroad maintenance and repair shops diminished after the North Carolina Railroad Company leased its line to the Richmond and Danville Railroad in 1871, the local textile industry's tremendous expansion offset a potential financial crisis. Alamance County's textile industry had been growing ever since Edwin M. Holt opened his mill on Little Alamance Creek in 1837. Due to the development of steam power which enabled mills to be located away from the streams and rivers that formerly had been the cotton mill machinery's sole power source, and to the convenient transportation afforded by the railroad, Company Shops became an ideal location for new mills. The burgeoning textile industry's steadily increasing need for labor was bringing an influx of new residents to the town as the railroad repair and maintenance shops were removed in 1886. Company Shops became Burlington in 1887, signalling the transformation of the town's character with its new economic base.¹

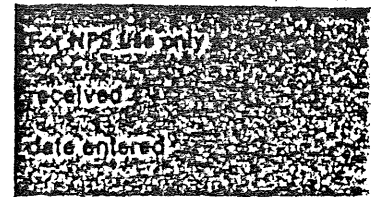
The driving forces behind Burlington's emergence as a textile manufacturing center of national importance were the family and descendants of Edwin M. Holt and his distant cousin, Peter F. Holt. In 1882, Peter Holt and others opened the town's first mill, Lafayette Cotton Mills, designed by Holt's son, textile technologist Lafayette Holt, and later acquired and redeveloped as a new mill by Edwin M. Holt's youngest son, Lawrence S. Holt.² The four other mills established in Burlington by Edwin M. Holt's sons and grandsons between 1883 and 1892 included Lakeside Mills. It was founded by brothers Walter L. (1859-1913), Edwin C. (1861-1944), and Samuél M. Holt (1862-1924), said to have been a sea captain whom James H. Holt wished to keep at home.³

The three Holt brothers learned the textile industry through their father, James H. Holt, Sr., the oldest of the three sons to whom Edwin M. Holt turned over his business interests in 1864. As the leader of E. M. Holt's Sons, James H. Holt, Sr., soon began expanding his own business interests, thus providing training and managerial positions for his seven sons. In 1880, he established Glencoe Cotton Mills on the Haw River, a little more than four miles north of Graham, where he installed his eldest sons, Walter L. and Edwin C. Holt, to learn the business. As their siblings came of age, the two brothers left Glencoe in 1886 for Burlington to organize the W. L. and E. C. Holt Mill, later renamed the Elmira Cotton Mill. Four years later, two other sons of James H. Holt, Sr., established Windsor Cotton Mills.⁴

In March 1893, Lakeside Mills was incorporated by Walter L. Holt, President, Edwin C. Holt, Secretary, and Samuel M. Holt, Vice President; the incorporation papers listed \$50,000 of capital stock at \$100 a share.⁵ According to Julian Hughes, the new mill was organized late in 1892, with construction of the factory being completed late in 1893 based upon designs of Lafayette Holt, who also planned the mill's machinery arrangement.⁶ It is likely that the mill houses on Lakeside Avenue, Kent Avenue, and Hatch Street were built at the same time to provide the necessary housing for the mill operatives. The Lakeside Mills tract was 27.72 acres, in the rural northern outskirts of Burlington, sold to the company for \$2,000, one week after it was incorporated, by Walter L. Holt, who also owned additional large tracts at the north edge of the mill property.⁷ Lakeside Mills developed less than half of its property; the remainder was platted as narrow building lots, several of which were sold during the 1890s.⁸ R. J. Hall owned property east and south of the Lakeside tract and A. J. Hatch, for whom Hatch Street apparently was named, owned land at its southwest edge.⁹ The orientation of the one-story house at 223 Kent Avenue indicates that it existed prior to the development of Lakeside Mills, which adapted it for use as a mill house.

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Lakeside Mills was considered to be a small operation, originally consisting of less than one hundred looms on which chambray cloth, the primary fabric for "Hickory" work shirts, was made. As the mill began to function in 1893, the price of cotton was low due to a financial panic. Samuel M. Holt, manager of the plant, bought enough cotton at the low price to supply the mill with the necessary raw material for a year. Lakeside's profits began increasing in the fall of 1894 when both the price of chambray and the number of working men wearing "Hickory" shirts rose. According to Julian Hughes, Lakeside's fortunes continued to grow thereafter.¹⁰ A special textile edition of the Raleigh News and Observer published in 1895 records that Lakeside Mills, in the suburbs of Burlington, had 147 looms and 3,300 spindles manufacturing "very popular styles of cheviots, sheetings, domets and plaids."¹¹ Although the profit margin may have continued to increase or remained steady, apparently Lakeside experienced no further expansion. Consequently, very few mill houses were added to the original village and the majority of the Lakeside tract remained undeveloped for several decades. The strictly residential character of the mill's neighboring village was altered only with the early addition of the frame store at 228 Hatch Street, probably built privately.

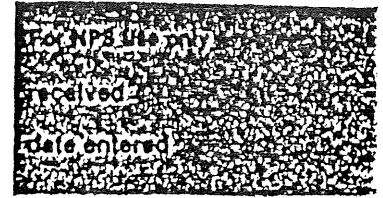
After James H. Holt, Sr. died in 1897, some of his sons made career changes. When Samuel M. Holt left Burlington to go into ranching in Texas with his brother Ernest, James H. Holt, Jr., who had been directing Windsor Cotton Mills, took over the management of Lakeside.¹² Lakeside Mills continued to sell lots at the periphery of its tract, including several to A. A. Apple, who became a minor stockholder of the firm.¹³ A January, 1919 issue of the Charlotte Observer states that Lakeside Mills had 3,472 spindles and 138 looms on which 75 operatives were producing cheviots and checks. W. P. Mooneyham was listed as superintendent, and it was noted that the former superintendent, George Lashley, had died in an influenza epidemic. The company's executives remained Edwin C. Holt, president, Robert L. Holt, vice president, and James H. Holt, secretary-treasurer and manager.¹⁴ Two months later, Lakeside executed an indenture with William Iselin and Co. of New York for the lease of warehouse space at the mill.¹⁵ The length of the lease is not known, and there is no indication that Lakeside's operations were curtailed. In March, 1923, just four months prior to the death of Robert L. Holt, the company amended its articles of incorporation to increase its "life and duration" from thirty to sixty years. A. A. Apple succeeded Robert L. Holt as secretary-treasurer.¹⁶

After the death of James H. Holt in 1928, the scope of Lakeside Mills' operations was diminished.¹⁷ In November, 1934, Edwin C. Holt transferred to his sister, Daisy Holt Green of Charleston, South Carolina, all of the property that he was holding as the sole surviving trustee under the will of his father, James H. Holt, Sr. Included in this property were 288 shares of Lakeside Mills stock.¹⁸ By this time, Lakeside was operating on a very small scale as a subordinate of Glencoe Cotton Mills.¹⁹ In December, 1934, as the principal owner of Lakeside Mills, Daisy Holt Green deeded the company and its assets, including the original 27.72-acre tract less the lots that had been sold since 1893, to her three sons, Walter Guerry Green, Jr., J. Holt Green and Robert H. Green.²⁰ On January 17, 1935, the Green brothers voluntarily dissolved Lakeside Mills Corporation.²¹ Thereafter a small spinning and weaving mill was operated in the Lakeside mill building as part of Glencoe Cotton Mills.²²

Early in 1940, Walter G. Green, Jr., and Robert H. Green deeded their interests in the Lakeside Mills property to their brother, J. Holt Green.²³ Over the next few years, J. Holt Green sold more than half of the property as residential building lots.²⁴ After his death in 1945, a casualty of World War II, the remainder of the Lakeside Mills tract reverted to the possession of Walter G., Jr. and Robert H. Green.²⁵ The status of operation at the mill during the

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late 1940s and 1950s has not been ascertained. By 1960, the Greens owned only the mill tract, which they deeded to B. Tate and Geraldine M. Horton.²⁶ In 1962, the Hortons, with partners Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Aldridge, leased the mill to Annedeem Hosiery Mills, Inc. of Burlington, which they owned.²⁷ On February 5, 1962, the Greensboro Daily News reported, "The old Lakeside Mill was renovated under new ownership during the year and plans call for the addition of new employees."²⁸ Annedeem maintained a small operation with about thirty employees at Lakeside for almost two decades. Annedeem Hosiery, Inc., under new ownership in 1979, purchased the Lakeside mill tract from the Hortons, Jeffries, Harrises and Mr. Aldridge and converted the mill to a warehouse.²⁹ Early in 1983, Annedeem sold the Lakeside mill tract to Mr. and Mrs. Hooper Harris, who plan to preserve the mill as they expand their small dyeing and finishing operation here.³⁰

The structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structures. Information concerning use patterns as well as structural details are often evident only in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the district.

NOTES

(Some of the information used in this nomination was gathered by Allison Harris.)

¹Durward T. Stokes, Company Shops: The Town Built By a Railroad (Winston-Salem, NC: John F. Blair, 1981), pp. ~~126~~ -28.

²Julian Hughes, Development of the Textile Industry in Alamance County (Burlington, N.C.: Burlington Letter Shop, 1965), pp. 60, 64 and 130.

³Ibid., p. 3.

⁴Ibid., pp. 28-31.

⁵Alamance County Registry of Deeds (ACRD), Alamance County Courthouse, Book of Incorporations 2, Page 38.

⁶Hughes, pp. 31 and 67.

⁷ACRD, Deed Book 16, Page 338.

⁸See numerous deeds at ACRD, in books 16, 17 and 19.

⁹ACRD, Plat Book 1, Page 143.

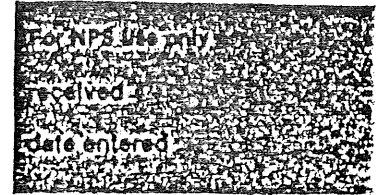
¹⁰Hughes, pp. 31-32.

¹¹News and Observer, 28 November 1895, p. 30.

¹²Hughes, p. 32.

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13

See various deeds at ACRD; also ACRD Book of Incorporations 5, Page 68.

14

Charlotte Observer, 3 January 1919, p. 34.

15

ACRD, Deed Book 66, Page 60.

16

ACRD, Book of Incorporations 5, Page 68.

17

Telephone interview with Walter G. Green, Jr., of Graham, N.C., conducted by Claudia P. Roberts, 6 July 1983.

18

ACRD, Deed Book 109, Page 151.

19

Telephone interview with Walter G. Green, Jr.

20

ACRD, Deed Book 109, Page 31.

21

ACRD, Book of Incorporations 6, Page 377.

22

Telephone interview with Walter G. Green, Jr.

23

ACRD, Deed Book 128, Page 459.

24

See numerous deeds at ACRD in Books 128, 130, 132 and 133.

25

Telephone interview with Walter G. Green, Jr.

26

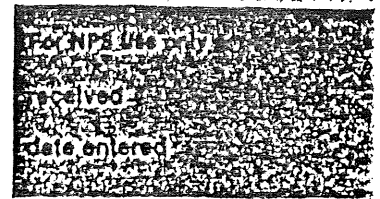
ACRD, Deed Book 286, Page 339 and Deed Book 286, Page 355.

27

ACRD, Deed Book 297, Page 417.

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28

Greensboro Daily News, 5 February 1962.

29

ACRD, Deed Book 444, Page 763.

30

Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Hooper Harris, conducted by Claudia P. Roberts in Burlington, N.C., 5 July 1983.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See notes on continuation sheets and Item 9 of "Historic Resources of Burlington"

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 11.5 acres

Quadrangle name Burlington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1,7	6,4,0	2,5,0	3,9	9,6	4,5,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

B	1,7	6,4,0	5,0,0	3,9	9,6	5,0,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

C	1,7	6,4,0	4,5,0	3,9	9,6	3,5,0
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D	1,7	6,4,0	2,5,0	3,9	9,6	3,0,0
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E						
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F						
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G						
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H						
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudia P. Roberts

organization Consultant to the City of Burlington

date June 30, 1983

street & number 425 South Lexington Avenue

telephone (919) 227-3603 Ext. 79

city or town Burlington

state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date November 16, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

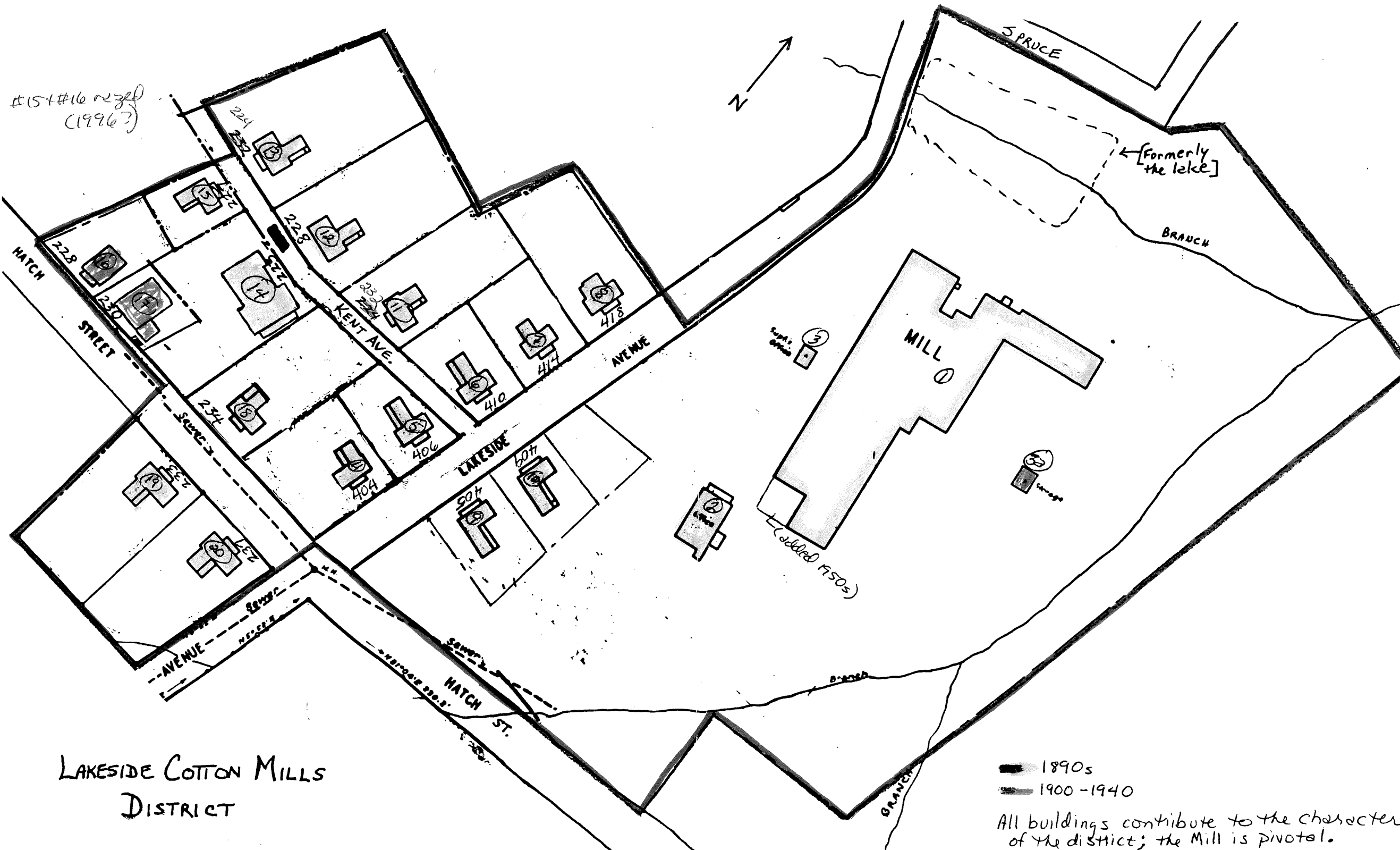
date entered

Continuation sheet Lakeside Mills District Item number 10 Page 1

Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of 228 Hatch Street, follow the west property lines to 228 Hatch Street and 227 Kent Avenue north, crossing Kent Avenue to follow the south and then west property lines of 232 Kent Avenue to the northwest corner of 232 Kent Avenue. Then follow the north property lines to the east of 232 and 228 Kent Avenue to the northeast corner of 224 Kent Avenue (as shown on map). Then follow the west and north property lines of 418 Lakeside Avenue. Cross Lakeside Avenue to the west line of the mill lot and follow it north. Then follow the north, east and south property lines to the northeast corner of the intersection of Lakeside Avenue and Hatch Street. Cross Lakeside Avenue to the southeast corner of 404 Lakeside Avenue, and then cross Hatch Street to the northeast corner of 237 Hatch Street. Follow the east property line of 237 Hatch Street south, and then follow the south property lines of 237 and 233 Hatch Street west. Continue along the west property line of 233 Hatch Street north, cross Hatch Street, and follow the north side of Hatch Street west to the southwest corner of 228 Hatch Street, the point of beginning. Beyond these boundaries there is green space and/or post-1940 construction.

#15 + #16 rezoned
(1996)



LAKESIDE COTTON MILLS DISTRICT

- 1890s
- 1900-1940

All buildings contribute to the character of the district; the Mill is pivotal.

