



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

September 9, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *psr for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Survey Report, Relocation of US 221A from South of SR 1954 (Ellenboro-Henrietta Road) at Avondale to South of the Second Broad River at Caroleen, R-3612, Rutherford County, ER 02-9099

Thank you for your letter of August 19, 2002, transmitting the survey report by Richard Silverman, for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

- RF110** • **Avondale United Methodist Church** located at the Southwest corner of US 221A and SR 2138 in Avondale under *Criterion C: Architecture*. The church is an outstanding local example of ecclesiastical architecture of the period.
- RF430** • **Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy** located at 2527 US 221A, Avondale, under *Criteria A: Event and C: Architecture*. The academy is an important surviving monument to the early 20th-century Consolidation Movement in education and is an important example of that movement on the county level. The school is a good representative of the mainstream, publicly funded early 20th-century Classical Revival style school architecture.
- RF283**
RF113 • **Caroleen Mill and Mill Village** located along the banks of the Second Broad River in southeastern Rutherford County, as a historic district under *Criteria A and C* in the areas of industry, community planning, and development, and architecture. The mill and mill village retain sufficient collective integrity to convey a clearly recognizable identity as a well-planned and realized Southern industrial landscape. We concur with the Caroleen Mill and Mill Village Historic District boundary justification, which follow the existing legal boundaries.

The following property is determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Avondale Bus Stop no longer retains sufficient integrity to be evaluated for significance.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

Page 2

William D. Gilmore

September 9, 2002

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

bc: Brown/McBride ✓
County



RECEIVED
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

April 13, 2006

Ref # ER 02 - 9099

A - ^{NO} 664/cas
4/24/06

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

S-

RE: R-3612, US 221A, Caroleen, Rutherford County. State Project # 8.1891401, Federal Aid #STP-221A(001).

5/5/06

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. In 2002, property #25, the Caroleen Mill and Mill Village Historic District was determined eligible for the National Register via Section 106 studies undertaken by NCDOT. An update of the historic architectural survey was undertaken in April, 2006. During the field survey the principal investigator learned that the Caroleen Mill has been demolished. Photos of the mill site were presented at an NCDOT-HPO concurrence meeting on April 13, 2006. Based on discussions at the concurrence meeting, a revised boundary has been proposed (see attached). Additionally, the name of the historic district has been changed from "Caroleen Mill and Mill Village Historic District" to "Caroleen Mill Village Historic District."

Please review the revised historic boundary and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Richard Silverman, NCDOT Historic Architecture, (919) 715-1618.

We plan to present the project for an effects determination on May 2, 2006.

Sincerely,

Richard Silverman

Richard Silverman
NCDOT Historic Architecture

APR 21 2006

Attachment
cc:

John Conforti, P.E., Project Development Group Supervisor, Western Region
John F. Sullivan, III, P.E., Division Administrator, FHWA

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Please correct
the ROSTER



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

May 11, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
NCDOT - Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *RF for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Letter Addendum, Caroleen Mill Village Historic District Boundary Reevaluation, US 221A From South of SR 1954 (Ellenboro-Henrietta Road) at Avondale to South of the Second Broad River, R-3612, Rutherford County, ER 02-9099

Thank you for your letter of April 13, 2006, transmitting the revised boundary map by Richard Silverman for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the Caroleen Mill Village Historic District, US 221-A at Broad River, Caroleen, Rutherford County, remains eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

RF 283 For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the Caroleen Mill and former Caroleen Mill Village School, once contributing to the Caroleen Mill and Caroleen Mill Village Historic District, (DOE 2002), have been demolished or partially demolished.

Therefore, the district has been renamed the Caroleen Mill Village Historic District and the boundary map has been redrawn to exclude these non-contributing areas. *RF113*

The revised historic boundary map will be added to the project survey report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Richard Silverman

bc: Brown/McBride County

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
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RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II - Intensive
Final Identification & Evaluation

R-3612

Relocation of US 221A from South of
SR 1954 (Ellenboro-Henrietta Road)
at Avondale to South of the
Second Broad River at Caroleen
in Rutherford County, NC

State Project No. 8.1891401
Federal Aid # STP-221A(001)

The
HISTORIC
ARCHITECTURE
Section

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CS # 51-31-00

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Report Prepared By:
Richard Silverman
Architectural Historian
August, 2002

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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TIP# R-3612

RELOCATION OF US 221A FROM SOUTH OF
SR 1954 (ELLENBORO-HENRIETTA ROAD)
AT AVONDALE TO SOUTH OF THE
SECOND BROAD RIVER AT CAROLEEN
IN RUTHERFORD COUNTY, NC

STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1891401
FEDERAL AID NO. STP-221A(001)



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY:
RICHARD L. SILVERMAN
AUGUST, 2002

Richard L. Silverman

8-15-2002

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Mary Pope Furr

8/15/2002

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

Date

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I. Management Summary

I. Management Summary

A. Project Description

B. Vicinity

C. Historic Architectural Resources Summary

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project TIP# R-3612 involves the relocation of US 221A from south of SR 1954 (Ellenboro-Henrietta Road) at Avondale to south of the Second Broad River at Caroleen (See sheet VIC-1, p. 7). According to the NCDOT planning documents, the purpose and need of the project is to address problems along existing US 221A that include: (a) safety, (b) insufficient level of service, (c) a high rate of truck traffic near the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy, and (d) route connectivity. During the course of the production of this report, it was decided that a second planning alternative be introduced for the R-3612 transportation improvement project (See sheet PROJ-1, p. 8). The second alternative proposes to improve the existing section of US 221A for the project area, instead of construction on a new location. The earlier "new location" alternative may have impacted the rear property of the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy, a charter school which currently has development plans for their property. Planning engineers from the Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch of NCDOT have met with school administrators and have introduced a new alternative in an effort to address their concerns.

The project length is approximately one mile (See sheet PROJ-1, p. 8). TIP #R-3612 is both federally and state funded. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by NCDOT staff architectural historians and reviewed in the field on 7 June 2002 (See HR-1, p. 9).

B. VICINITY

The Second Broad River gently curves its way through southeastern Rutherford County, a landscape which proved suitable for mill development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Four cotton mill towns were established during this period: Henrietta, Caroleen, Cliffside, and Avondale. The R-3612 project proposes improvements within two of these mill towns, Caroleen and Avondale (Henrietta and Cliffside are not in the APE). Caroleen today maintains its operating mill and mill village, whereas Avondale has lost its mill village to demolition carried out by Cone Mills in the 1960's. Henrietta's cotton mill has been demolished and the remaining stock of mill houses have suffered due to property neglect. The Cliffside Mill as well as the Cliffside Public School retain a high degree of integrity, however many of the mill houses and downtown structures have been demolished. Due to the loss of architecturally significant structures in Cliffside, Henrietta, and Avondale, it is important to note that Caroleen—though not historically the most significant of the four mill towns—retains its mill and a majority of structures in its mill village. It therefore best represents a relatively intact example of a southeastern Rutherford County cotton mill town.

Land use in the vicinity of the proposed project is industrial as well as mixed use within the town of Caroleen and agricultural beyond the town limits. Single-family residential, mainly mill-type houses, is predominant throughout the project area. Other supporting land uses, such as parks, schools, and churches are found throughout the project area. Since this part of Rutherford County has experienced substantial economic setbacks due to the decline of the textile industry, major new development has not occurred. And while many historic resources in the vicinity survive, the lack of a strong economic base has also led to some neglect in property maintenance which threatens the integrity of many buildings in the vicinity.

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (CONT'D.)

C. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

Twenty-five properties over fifty years of age, including one potential historic district containing multiple parcels, were identified as part of the NCDOT Historic Architectural Resources Survey.

Properties Listed on the National Register

-NONE-

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List

-NONE-

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register

- Avondale United Methodist Church (Property #2)
- Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy (Property #4)
- Caroleen Mill and Mill Village Historic District (Property #25)

Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

- Avondale Bus Stop (Property #3)
- Properties #1, 5-21, 23-24 were shown at a NC Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Concurrence meeting on 11 March 2002 and determined **not eligible** for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation (See *Section VIII, Project Record Documents*, p. 102).

PLEASE NOTE: During the course of the Phase II intensive study, it was determined that Properties #5-6, 9-24 are recommended to be included as contributing parcels in the proposed Caroleen Mill and Mill Village Historic District, now collectively known as Property #25. Accordingly, the remaining properties shown at the 11 March 2002 Concurrence meeting (Properties #1, 7-8) remain **not eligible** for the National Register and are not included in the proposed Caroleen Mill and Mill Village Historic District.

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible under Criterion G in the APE

-NONE-

II. Maps

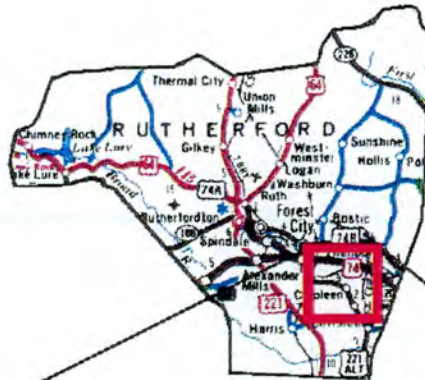
II. Maps

VIC-1: Project Vicinity Map

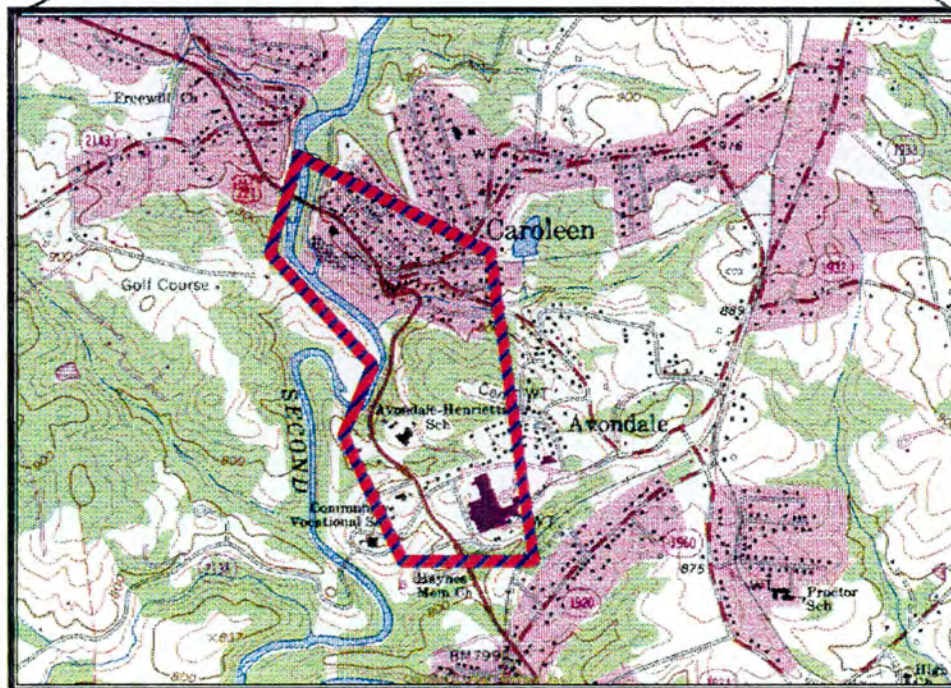
PROJ-1: Project Planning Map


HR-1: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map

II. MAPS



Rutherford County



 Area of Potential Effects



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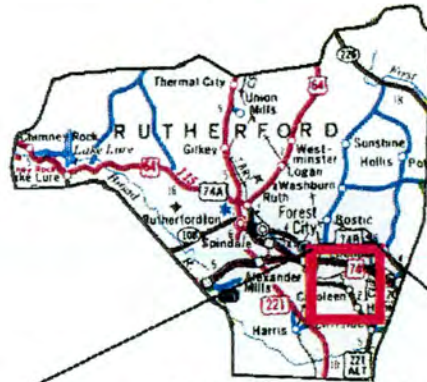
Project
Relocate US 221A in Caroleen and Avondale, Rutherford County

Sheet Title
PROJECT VICINITY MAP

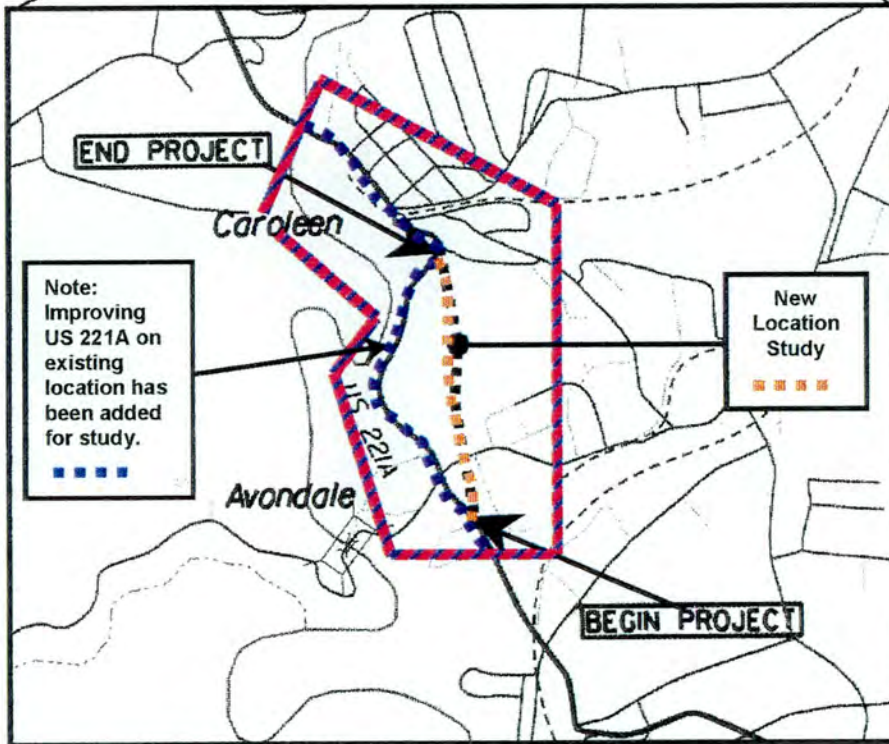
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Silverman
Issue Date:
08-15-02
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TIP No.
R-3612
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Sheet No.
VIC-1

II. MAPS



Rutherford County



END PROJECT

Caroleen

Note:
Improving
US 221A on
existing
location has
been added
for study.



New
Location
Study



Avondale

US 221A

BEGIN PROJECT

Area of Potential Effects



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Project

Relocate US 221A in Caroleen and
Avondale, Rutherford County

Sheet Title

PROJECT PLANNING MAP

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
08-15-02

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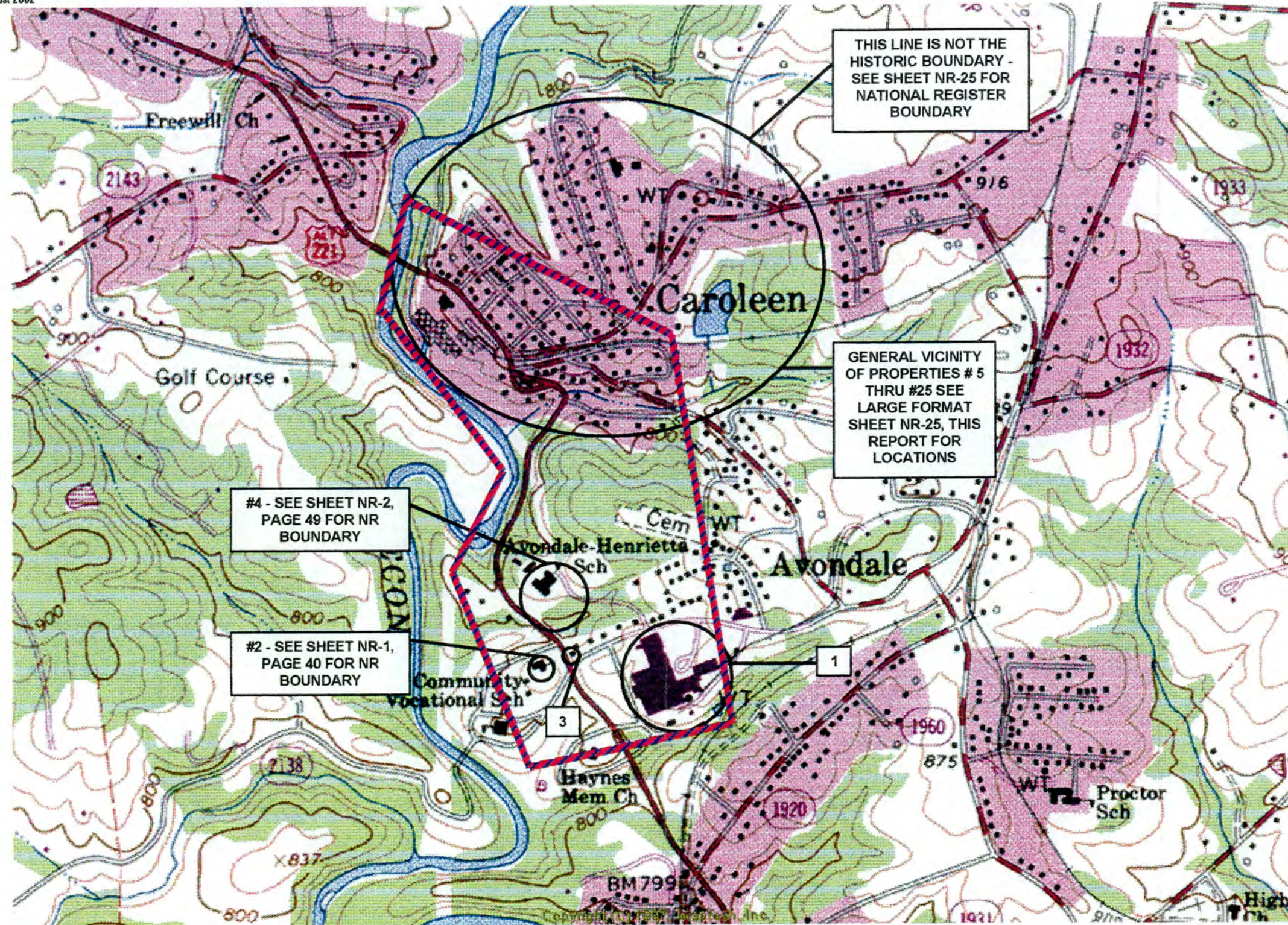
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Sheet No.


PROJ-1





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Project
Relocation of US 221A, Caroleen & Avondale

Sheet Title
**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY MAP**

 Area of Potential Effects

 Property No.

TIP No.
R-3612

Sheet No.
HR-1

III. Purpose of Survey & Report

III. Purpose of Survey and Report

A. Purpose

B. NC Historic Preservation Office Requests

III. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

A. PURPOSE

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

B. NC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE REQUESTS

In a letter of 20 March 2002 from David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer to William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager of the NCDOT Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch, the following was stated (See *Section VIII: Project Record Documents*, p. 99):

Because the architectural survey for the area of potential effect is more than 20 years old, we recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years old and report the findings to us.

In a second letter of 10 July 2002 from David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer to William D. Gilmore, P.E., the following was stated (See *Section VIII: Project Record Documents*, p. 100-101):

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and have located the following structures of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project:

- *R.R. Haynes House (RF 325)*
- *Caroleen Mill Village (HS 11)*
- *Avondale - Haynes Plant #2 (HS 12)*
- *Avondale United Methodist Church (HS 1)*

This county has not been comprehensively surveyed since 1979. We recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age, and report the findings to us.

Based on the two HPO requests, the Caroleen Mill Village (HS 11), the Avondale - Haynes Plant #2 (HS 12), the Avondale United Methodist Church (HS 1) were identified and evaluated as part of this historic architectural resources study. The remaining property identified by HPO, the R.R. Haynes House (RF 325) is not in the APE for the subject project.

IV. Methodology

IV. Methodology

A. Technical Guidelines

B. Goals

C. Fieldwork and Research

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office dated 2 February 1996.

B. GOALS

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

C. FIELDWORK AND RESEARCH

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey on 18 February 2002 and 7 June 2002 by car and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to a historic architectural resources survey map (See sheets HR-1, p. 9 and NR-25, p. 69). Background research was conducted at the Rutherford County Courthouse in Rutherfordton, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill libraries, the North Carolina Historic Preservation Offices in Raleigh and Asheville, and the North Carolina State Library & Archives in Raleigh.

As part of the fieldwork and research conducted on site, NCDOT staff also consulted with Rutherford County historian Nancy Ellen Ferguson and Cliffside school principal and historian Phillip White, both of whom proved extremely knowledgeable with regard to the history of Rutherford County.¹

¹ Phillip White. Interview with Richard Silverman. Cliffside, NC, June 7, 2002.

V. Historic Contexts

V. Historic Contexts

A. Textile Manufacturing in the Piedmont

B. Textile Manufacturing in Southeastern Rutherford County

C. Educational Context

V. HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A. TEXTILE MANUFACTURING IN THE PIEDMONT

Antebellum Period

Small-scale textile mills were constructed in the Piedmont as far back as the late 18th century, and by the Civil War this emerging industry had gained a firm foothold in North Carolina.² Prior to 1830 the Piedmont had a small but relatively diverse manufacturing sector that included woolen mills, foundries, and nail and rifle plants. But development of the emerging textile industry remained stagnant due to the expansion of the slave economy that was spurred by the region's dependence on the lucrative cash crop, cotton. The plantation system set limits on the industrial growth in the antebellum South, and antebellum towns and cities developed as marketing and transportation centers serving plantation products. A significant number of factories, especially in the cotton textile industry beginning in the 1830's, were established to process plantation products.³ In general, the institution of slavery in the South shunted the growth of domestic markets for manufactured goods, although some manufactured products such as cheap clothing and farm equipment were in demand.

Many early factories were built by planters, some experimenting with the use of slave labor in manufacturing. Many Southern planters, however, feared all-out industrialization, arguing that industry would compete with the labor needs of agriculture and become a threat to established social control. Prior to the Civil War most agricultural profits were reinvested in land and slaves.⁴ By 1850, however, more than 200 textile mills still operated in the South. Leaders of the industry included William Gregg and Daniel Pratt, both of South Carolina. By 1860 significant production was limited to a small number of cotton textile mills in towns such as Graniteville, South Carolina.⁵

Textile Manufacturing During the Civil War Period

Perhaps the most rapid rise of industrial expansion in the South occurred from 1860 to 1864. Under the Confederacy, the South rapidly built ironworks, shipyards, textile mills, coal and iron mines, machine shops, clothing and food processing plants, and munitions factories. The Civil War destroyed most of these modest gains, and manufacturing did not demonstrate any real momentum until the 1880s. But from that time forward cotton textile expansion in the Piedmont and industrialization became virtually synonymous.⁶

The scale of industrial expansion after the Civil War, especially in the Piedmont, led many observers to view the region in an entirely different way. Despite continued economic stresses on the planter class and the plantation system, planters remained economically and

² This section principally drawn from the following: Dwight B. Billings, "Industrialization and Change." In *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, coeditors. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989); and Mary J Oates, "Textile Industry" and "Industrialization in Piedmont" In *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture; and* 1989).

³ Dwight B. Billings. "Industrialization and Change." In *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, coeditors. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989) p. 726-727.

⁴ Billings, "Industrialization and Change." p. 726-727.

⁵ Billings, "Industrialization and Change." p. 726-727.

⁶ Billings, "Industrialization and Change." p. 726-727.

politically dominant in the Piedmont at the end of the 19th century. Many planters retained their land and reasserted labor control through the sharecropping system that effectively bound tenants to the soil. Where cotton growing remained profitable and white labor was relatively scarce, planters continued to oppose industrial growth. Other planter industrialists, who were faced with declining agricultural returns, accommodated industrial expansion.⁷

Piedmont versus New England

The pattern of mill expansion in the South was different in important ways from that which marked the older New England textile region. This primarily can be attributed to the distinctive physical and labor conditions of the Piedmont. Hydroelectric power, developed extensively because of the geographic advantages of the Piedmont, enabled entrepreneurs to locate in factories in rural areas where labor was relatively more plentiful. Textile technology required comparatively large numbers of unskilled workers, and cheap labor was to be found in the Southeast. The abundant labor pool, more than any other single factor, stimulated Southern textile expansion and infused northern capital into the region.⁸

One interesting difference between Piedmont and New England textile development is the strong community support that marked early Southern efforts to establish local industry. Religious leaders as well as state and local officials joined farm populations in what has been termed a "crusade" in the 1880s to urge entrepreneurs to open mills. The hope was that heavy investment and cotton textiles would not only provide desperately needed jobs for local workers and effectively use the region's main crop, but would also draw producers in related manufacturing and service industries to locate in the region. In turn, rapid urbanization would create demand for locally made goods as well as for meat, dairy, and other food items, leading to a healthier local agriculture, less dependent on the fortunes of the cotton crop.⁹

By the time investment in Piedmont manufacturing began on a broad scale, machinery, power, and transport technology were far more advanced than they had been at the inception of northern and midwestern industrialization earlier in the 19th century. Of particular importance for Piedmont industrialization was the widespread availability of cheap hydroelectric power after 1900. Investment by power companies in the region was stimulated initially by demand from cotton mills, but other labor-intensive light industry located there in part to benefit from its prevalence. Textile finishing plants; wood, paper and furniture factories; knit goods, apparel, and later synthetic fiber factories all became numerous. Even the presence of excellent water and wood supplies, however could not compensate for a relative regional scarcity of heavy mineral deposits such as coal and iron, which laid the foundation for investment in heavy industry elsewhere.¹⁰

⁷ Billings, "Industrialization and Change." p. 726-727.

⁸ Mary J Oates. "Textile Industry." In *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, coeditors. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), p. 752.

⁹ Mary J. Oates "Industrialization in Piedmont." In *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, coeditors. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.) p. 729-31.

¹⁰ Oates "Industrialization in Piedmont." p. 729-31.

Cotton Mill Expansion in the Late 19th Century

The textile mill has made its greatest impact in the Piedmont in the past hundred years.¹¹ (See figure 1, p. 27) Developing rapidly after 1880, the industry soon rivaled the enormous New England center in plants, equipment, and personnel. The number of spindles in operation more than doubled in the 1890's and the amount of capital invested in the Southern textile industry rose from \$22.8 million in 1882 to \$132.4 million in 1900.¹²

Between 1885 and 1914 the number of mills in North Carolina increased from 60 to 293, and the state ultimately led the South in the production of yarn, cloth, and related manufactures. While viable textile mills have existed in North Carolina from the early 19th century, the "New South" philosophy translated the industry into a tool for rehabilitating, rather than simply supplementing the state's predominantly agricultural economy.¹³

Many of the same factors that encouraged the cotton mills of the early 1800's sustained expansion of the North Carolina textile industry at the end of the century and into the next. Proximity to cotton production, as well as to sources of lumber and minerals, the availability of water power, a mild climate, and local capital and ownership became even more compelling reasons to revitalize the textile industry. By the early 1920's, the number of mills in the state reached 343, and demand continued to rise. It was during the 1920's that Southern mills finally surpassed in production those of New England, once the nation's leader in textile manufacturing.¹⁴

Mill Architecture

The textile industry transformed the economy of North Carolina and exerted an equally profound effect on the state's built environment. The earliest mill buildings were sited on banks of rivers and streams from which they obtained power. Utilitarian, multistory, gable roof structures of wood frame or log, though sometimes brick, were structurally similar to the gristmills and sawmills next to which they often stood. The gradual conversion to steam and electric power in the industry as well as a new attentiveness to fire prevention transformed the cotton mill building type. Driven by the promise of lower insurance costs, as well as heightened safety, textile companies began to construct their mills according to the "slow-burn" model.¹⁵

In "slow-burn" buildings thick, exterior brick walls enclose an interior framing system of heavy hardwood timber, all materials calculated to resist rapid consumption by fire in retain structural integrity, even when partially burned. Similarly, low-pitched or flat roofs covered with tar and gravel or other composition materials provided a less flammable alternative to the shingled, more structurally complex gabled roofed forms. Also essential in "slow-burn" construction was the minimization or isolation of small, confined spaces, those pockets and corners where flammable dust and fibers might accumulate. As in earlier mills, massive, belt-driven machinery dictated multiple stories in high, open interior spaces

¹¹ This section principally drawn from the following report by Vanessa Patrick: "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, TIP. No. R-2593, Red Springs Bypass, Robeson County, NC." (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 2001.)

¹² Oates, "Textile Industry." p. 752.

¹³ Vanessa Patrick. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, TIP. No. R-2593, Red Springs Bypass, Robeson County, NC." (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 2001.) p. 8; See also Glass' *The Textile Industry in North Carolina* (1992).

¹⁴ Patrick, p. 9; Glass, *Textile Industry*.

¹⁵ Patrick, p. 9-10; See also Glass, *Textile Industry* (1992); D.A. Tompkins, *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features* (1899).

like spinning and weaving rooms. Secondary interiors spaces-boiler rooms, cotton storage rooms, stairwells-were particularly susceptible to combustion and thus isolated with brick fireballs and metal fire doors, or re-established as ancillary buildings. Wood and flooring was applied in multiple and crosswise layers to retard flames, as well as contained water used in combating them. The belt- or stair-tower appeared as an especially distinctive feature, breaking out from the main, rectilinear profile of the mill, often ornamented with core build or crenelated brickwork, and usually incorporating a water-tank in its upper regions to supply a sprinkler system. Many large, typically segmentally arched windows, sometimes supplemented with monitors or "saw-tooth" roof sections, supplied natural light and ventilation to the various work spaces within.¹⁶

Mill Village Models and Standards

The efforts to improve mill architecture coincided with attempts to improve the planning and development of the mill communities in which mill "operatives" lived. Many of these planning and design principles applied to industrial communities were well established by the time mill village construction began in Rutherford County in the late 19th century. William Gregg of Graniteville, South Carolina, was among the first to integrate the functions of manufacturing, housing, and management.

In North Carolina, the physical development of mill towns has not been found by historians to follow any particular established model. The appearance of the mill village resulted from individual choices made by individual mill operators standards for design work dictated by the environmental and economic factors, not through its former models or guides. Slowly a communications network seems to have developed in which operators shared information on management, finance, and technology.¹⁷

The concerns and collective wisdom of Southern industrial pioneers later found written expression in trade journals and technical manuals. One popular journal, *The Manufacturer's Record* of Baltimore, published manufacturing news for Southern industrialists including developments in textiles, iron and steel, railroads, and building technology. It offered advice on political economy, machinery, and labor. An issue of 1888, for example, recommended:

*Good dwellings at low rents is one of the essential features of a prosperous manufacturing town, as the better class of mechanics will not put up with inferior accommodations nor with exorbitant rents... Contented laborers, well housed and well fed, are essential to the prosperity of any industrial enterprise. Cheap homes but good homes will attract good laborers who can afford to and will work for much lower pay than where houses are scarce and rents high.*¹⁸

Most influential of all publications were the textbooks of Daniel A. Tompkins, engineer and mill operator of Charlotte.¹⁹ Tompkins began to systematically analyze the technology, financing, and marketing activities of the cotton industry in the 1890's. In 1899, he produced a volume called *Cotton Mill: Commercial Features* for the "use of textile schools

¹⁶ Patrick, p. 9-10.

¹⁷ Brent Glass. "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a 'Public' Place." In *Carolina Dwelling – Towards Preservation of a Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape*, ed. by Doug Swaim. (Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol. 26. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978.) p. 142.

¹⁸ Glass, 143.

¹⁹ D.A Tompkins. *Cotton Mill Commercial Features*. (Charlotte, NC: Published by the Author, 1899) n.p.

and investors." In this book, Tompkins prescribed standards for raising capital, bookkeeping, power, machinery, and fire protection. He also included sections on "labor" and "operatives homes" in which the specifications for a typical mill house were set forth.²⁰ Tompkins' carefully prescribed the necessary community facilities for each village including a half-acre lot for each home. He encouraged home gardening "as being conducive to general contentment among the operatives themselves" and emphasized the central fact of industrial life in the Piedmont:

*The whole matter of providing attractive and comfortable habitations for cotton operatives... be summarized in the statement that they are essentially a rural people. They have been accustomed to farm life... while their condition is in most cases decidedly better by going to the factory, the old instincts cling to them.*²¹

Mill Housing

In the early days of Southern industrialism, mill workers typically journeyed daily to the mills from their homes in the surrounding countryside. As the need for operatives increased and multiple-shift work days developed, mill owners soon recognized the potential commercial benefits of providing employee rental housing immediately adjacent to the workplace. The advent of mill housing and wage-based employment proved an effective enticement for poor Southern laborers and farmers.

The mill villages built by Southern industrialists contained standardized, single-family dwelling houses of frame construction, generally one-story in height and gable-roofed with traditional plans of two, four, or five rooms and sometimes a rear ell. By granting houses according to number of occupants -one worker per room, two workers per three rooms, and similar equations- mill owners encouraged entire families to join the work force. Conventionally deep and narrow, each domestic lot in a village included space for a garden and keeping animals to the rear of the dwelling, features calculated to appeal to the predominantly country-bred mill workers. The surviving center-hall, saddlebag, and the other two-roomed, side- gabled structures of the Bynum mill village in Chatham County and a larger Glencoe mill village (National Register) in Alamance County, both created during the late 1870's and early 1880s, testified that the typical mill house was inexpensively built, virtually devoid of ornaments and individuality, and usually lacking in amenities like indoor plumbing and electricity. Supervisors and other managerial types sometimes lived in the mill village with their houses located beside those of the rank and file. The more desirable design and larger scale of supervisor's houses unmistakably reflected their positions in the Southern industrial mill village hierarchy.²² While mill villages did provide basic housing, gardens, and other physical amenities, villagers' lives in many ways were governed by the mill company which provided schooling, stores, churches, and other services. Many of the daily activities were defined by what historians define as a "paternalistic" management system favored by the textile industry. The resulting social structure has often been described at best as a "benevolent tyranny."²³

Although mill housing in the Piedmont has generally been worker owned since the 1950's, this strong community focus distinguishes the industry in the Piedmont. The rural Piedmont's growth around textile towns rather than in larger urban industrial centers is a

²⁰ Glass, 143.

²¹ Glass, p. 145.

²² Patrick, p. 12.

²³ Patrick, p. 10-12.

fact related to its established dependence on the textile industry. The textile industry has powerfully influenced both the form of development as well as the social structure and culture of the Piedmont.²⁴

20th Century Transformations

Electric power mills were already commonplace by 1910. A sophisticated rail system was finally in place in North Carolina by 1900. These factors made possible the selection of cities and small towns for mill construction rather than water-powered sites. Stripped of its riverside moorings, it might have been logical for the mill village to also shed its rural appearance. Yet an analysis of early 20th century mill development reveals an effort to make the urban mill hill as rural as possible and in some ways more rural and its country cousin. Tompkins observation that “the old instincts cling” to the mill population seems to apply to their villages as well. There was little reason to retain the 19th century form but it was precisely this form that prevailed in virtually every village constructed between 1900 and 1925. The community design that developed along the rivers of the Piedmont continued to dominate the industrial landscape of North Carolina.

Industrial centers like Greensboro, Charlotte, Gastonia, Concord, and Roanoke Rapids, today thought of as cities, may also be seen as loose collections of mill hills connected by a central business district. Rail lines and major highways form boundaries for the village. To a large extent their pattern can be traced today. The evolution of these urban districts and their origin in the 19th century mill village design has important implications for urban planners as well as students of a vernacular design.²⁵

Steam and electric power, as well as an expanding rail network, eventually permitted textile mills to locate near or even within established towns and cities. Such comparatively developed places, however could not provide sufficient and proximate housing for workers, and the industrial village remained crucial to the continuing success of North Carolina's mills. That success was celebrated and, to a certain degree, codified in journals like the *Manufacturers Record*, published in Baltimore beginning in 1882, in books like *Cotton Mill, Commercial Features* by the Charlotte industrialists Daniel A. Tompkins published in 1899. This sharing of proven industrial experience and a growing concern for increasing efficiency influenced the design of mill villages during the closing years of the 19th and, especially, the early years of the 20th centuries.²⁶

Many mill owners heeded Tompkins' call for “cleanliness and neatness inside the mill and well-kept grounds and surroundings outside” and “attractive and comfortable habitations for cotton mill operatives,” principally in hopes of encouraging a rise in production levels by improving physical conditions. New villages conformed to regular, a grid-like plans and sometimes included refinements like sidewalks, pastries, baseball fields, and street plantings.²⁷ Fostering some sense of the countryside remained important even in the most urban locations, so deep lots and their garden areas, as well as single-family houses of frame construction continued as key features. Concerning the latter Tompkins observed that:

It was formerly the custom to build for operatives long rows of houses exactly alike, and in most cases adjoining one another. But it has transpired that this is not the

²⁴ Oates, “Textile Industry.” p. 752.

²⁵ Glass, p. 146-147.

²⁶ Patrick, p. 12-13.

²⁷ Patrick, p. 13.

*best plan. Different families have different tastes, and as operatives grow in intelligence and prosperity, this differentiation in taste becomes more marked.*²⁸

In addition to proving that a rather heavy-handed paternalism continued to be the management style of choice, this passage signals an important change underway in the design of mill housing. Villages established from the turn of the century and later contained houses of consciously varied appearance. Variety was achieved primarily through plan type, reinforced by exterior paint schemes and applied ornament.²⁹

What Tompkins was writing was hardly a revelation to his colleagues but instead a codification of the 19th century industrial experience. His book brought together the essential knowledge that had been mostly acquired by oral tradition, trial and error, and economic reality. Its publication in 1899 introduced planning and design elements into the construction of mill villages. What had been chiefly a vernacular and spontaneous form in the 19th century would become a conscious creation in the 20th. Mill engineers, manufactures, and even landscape architects devoted much time, energy, and talent to the question of mill village design. One company, E.W. Draper of Charlotte, was engaged by several manufacturers in North Carolina to provide landscape and street plans for villages in Gastonia, Spindale (Rutherford County), and other western Piedmont mill districts. Draper's plans, which survived in the North Carolina Collection at Chapel Hill, emphasize the basic elements of the mill village almost as classical form. Each community has an entrance where a school and community building are located. House lots are spacious and streets are laid out in regular geometric patterns. Open space, parks, and recreational areas are carefully designated. And at least one plan, common space for gardens and pasture land is provided. Mill buildings and warehouses are screened by abundant plantings of trees.³⁰

In fact, the mill is integrated so completely in Draper's plans that it is no longer the focal point of the community. It is as if the village might exist without the mill. In other words, the functional derivation of the mill hill is erased. The plans are typical of the conscious, even self-conscious, efforts of designers to develop a standard for the mill hill and to include those elements characteristic of the 19th century form.³¹

Decline of Mill Villages

While a greater attention to style and comfort found expression in new and also existing villages, it was far from universal, and much mill housing remained antiquated, unimproved, and were generally dilapidated. Growing economic weaknesses in the textile industry were compounded by the Great Depression, and management gradually abandoned paternalism in favor of aggressive cost-cutting measures like reducing the work force and cutting wages. Building and maintaining housing no longer seemed to be a profitable investment or even a practical necessity, and beginning in the mid-1930's mill owners across North Carolina started to sell their domestic properties. Thanks to improved roads, workers ceased to be constrained in their choice of residence. Many mills discovered that the funds once reserved for housing needs were more constructively applied to meeting the provisions of the minimum wage legislation passed by Congress in 1938, as well as other demands made by their increasingly savvy employees. Interestingly, home ownership was viewed by the textile industry as an effective way of discouraging union membership or, indeed, any challenge to the status quo. It proved a miscalculation.

²⁸ Patrick, p.13; See also Tompkins, p. 116.

²⁹ Patrick, p. 13.

³⁰ Glass, p. 145.

³¹ Glass, p. 145-146.

Most, if not all, mill housing was purchased initially by mill workers, but the industrial village had lost its power as a means of social control.³²

As truck and automobile transportation became accessible in the 1920's many Piedmont workers commuted to factories from farms. Such retention of a predominantly agricultural character in the long run helps to explain the slow progress of the Piedmont toward industrial diversification. The lack of skilled labor continued to dictate the type of manufacturer located in the region. When considered with the related absence of the central large scale economies one can understand more fully the persistence of the region's low per-capita income relative to the other sections of the United States. The peculiar industrialization experience of the Piedmont has had, nevertheless, a lasting impact on the cultural path of its society. The region's industrial structure has been molded it not only by circumstances of time, technology, and resource utilization, but also by the character and social lives of its populace.³³

By the 1950's regional control of the textile industry had been wrestled from New England and has continued since, with three-fourths of current output produced in the Piedmont States. Although northern competition was met successfully, that from foreign producers, especially Japan, growing since before World War Two, has presented an increasingly serious challenge to Piedmont mills.³⁴ Into the early 21st century, the textile industry in North Carolina has experienced major declines due to competition from textile operations located outside the United States, where labor and operational costs are far cheaper. Just as the center of textile production in the late 19th and 20th centuries relocated to the Piedmont, so today, that center of production continues its historic drift further southward in an effort to reduce cost and increase profitability in this long-standing industry.

³² Patrick, p. 14.

³³ Oates, "Industrialization in Piedmont." p. 729-30.

³⁴ Oates, "Industrialization in Piedmont." p. 729-30.

V. HISTORIC CONTEXTS (CONT'D.)

B. TEXTILE MANUFACTURING IN SOUTHEASTERN RUTHERFORD COUNTY

Early Development

The Second Broad River gently curves its way across Rutherford County in a diagonal course entering at Thermal City and ending in the southeast or lower part of the county where it empties into the larger Broad River at Buck Shoals. Not many miles upstream from this confluence, the Second Broad flows through what had been described in the 1800s as a "wilderness area of cane, thorns, and heavy vines."³⁵ Prior to the development of the textile industry in Rutherford County, this area had experienced sparse settlement dating to the Revolution.³⁶ Though the river once saw activity, commercial transportation was not feasible due to low water and dredging problems.

Henrietta Mills No. 1 (Henrietta, NC)

The modern textile industry in Rutherford County can be traced to 1885, when Raleigh Rutherford Haynes (See figure 2, p. 27) developed the idea of constructing a cotton textile plant in what would become the the cotton mill town of Henrietta.³⁷ By July 1887 work on the textile plant known as "Henrietta Mills No. 1" was underway. Associated with the financing and development of this enterprise was Spencer B. Tanner (See figure 3, p. 27), a textile developer who served as the first president of Henrietta Mills No. 1.³⁸ Sadly, this mill has been demolished (See figures 5 and 6, p. 28). However, today in the town of Henrietta a historic marker near this site commemorates the pioneering industrial contributions of Haynes and Tanner. The initial development of Henrietta Mills No. 1 covered a period of five to six years. When completed, the mill was equipped with 5,000 spindles, thus being recognized in publications as the largest textile plant in North Carolina at that time.³⁹ More importantly, the Henrietta Mill #1 is remembered as the first cotton mill in Rutherford County.⁴⁰

In addition to the mill itself, houses for workers and their families were built on the hillsides leading to the Second Broad River. Later a company store and community hall was added to the mill, the later of which provided room for a school and churches until others could be built. The construction of the mill and mill houses continued over a period of five years, and upon completion, the mill first manufactured a coarse white cloth known as "factory cloth." A powerful blue dog's head was chosen as the trademark for the company.⁴¹

Cotton manufacturers usually followed a custom of naming their mills after female members of the family. The mill was named "Henrietta" after Mrs. Henrietta Spencer, the mother-in-law of Simpson B. Tanner, developer of the mill. The community surrounding the mill came to be known by the same name.⁴²

³⁵ William B. Bynum. *The Heritage of Rutherford County, North Carolina*. (Winston-Salem, NC: Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County, 1984.) p. 34.

³⁶ Bynum, p. 34.

³⁷ High Shoals township is historically associated with the former High Shoals Iron Works.

³⁸ Bynum, p. 34.

³⁹ Clarence W. Griffin. *History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina 1730- 1936*. (Asheville: Miller Printing Co., 1937.) p. 595.

⁴⁰ Bynum, p. 34.

⁴¹ Bynum, p. 34.

⁴² Bynum, p. 34.

Henrietta Mills No. 2 - Caroleen, NC

By 1895, Simpson B. Tanner and the Henrietta stockholders had begun building another mill a few miles upriver from the town of Henrietta.⁴³ Houses for mill workers and their families were built on the hillsides near the mill, and another large company store was built. This was Henrietta Mills No. 2, but named the "Caroleen Mill" after Caroline Tanner, Simpson B. Tanner's mother. The surrounding community also came to be called Caroleen (See *Section VI, Part A*, this report).⁴⁴ J. S. Spencer was superintendent of both Henrietta plants one and two, which together operated 62,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. According to published sources, the two mills combined had a larger number of spindles than did any other group of mills in the state.⁴⁵ Not content with their successes with the Henrietta plants, Haynes and Tanner, in 1897, completed construction of the Florence mills in nearby Forest City. Florence Mills was equipped with 12,200 spindles.

Cliffside Mills - Cliffside, NC

The area of Rutherford County known as Cliffside is located 1.5 miles west of the Cleveland County line and four miles north of the South Carolina line. This site was selected for the construction of a cotton mill because of the excellent water power site found at the horseshoe bend of the Second Broad River. Prior to building of the textile plant, the surrounding land was described as undeveloped, barren, and covered with rough surface rocks and trees. Early use of the land had been as hunting grounds by the Catawba Indians with little evidence of permanent village sites.⁴⁶ At the turn of the 20th century, Haynes began to focus his energies in the planning of a mill and community to become Cliffside Mills and the town of Cliffside. During this period, Tanner was to continue his work with Henrietta Mills and its two plants.⁴⁷

In the early 1960s, most of the Cliffside mill houses were demolished. Additionally, the downtown store buildings, mill office, the Haynes Memorial Building, and the dry cleaners were demolished. The Cliffside mill itself, a highly-intact example of a turn-of-the-century textile plant, today remains in operation (See figures 6 & 7, p. 29).

Haynes Mill No. 2 - Avondale, NC

Raleigh Rutherford Haynes' son, Charles H. Haynes built a mill and village along US 221A, the road connecting the towns of Caroleen and Henrietta. The mill and town were named after Haynes' St. Petersburg, Florida home, Avondale. The plant was later purchased by Cone Mills which in the 1960's demolished the mill houses. The surviving mill, however, is still known as the Haynes Plant, though it has experienced dramatic alteration during the 1950s and 1960s (See *Section VI, Part C*, this report).⁴⁸

Biographical Information

Raleigh Rutherford Haynes, regarded as one of the founders of the textile industry in Rutherford County, was born in High Shoals Township, Rutherford County, June 30, 1851.⁴⁹ His father was a farmer, deputy sheriff and neighborhood teacher. His mother was

⁴³ The Caroleen Mill was completed and put in their operation in 1896.

⁴⁴ Bynum, p. 34.

⁴⁵ Griffin, p. 595.

⁴⁶ Phillip White. "Remembering Cliffside" Internet website: www.remembercliffside.com.

⁴⁷ Griffin, p. 596.

⁴⁸ Griffin, p. 35.

⁴⁹ His birthplace has been moved to the residence of Janice Bridges Shirley in Cliffside where it is

Sarah, a daughter of Elijah Walker, of Ellenboro. When Raleigh was eight years old, in 1859, his father died. Raleigh remained on the farm assisting his mother until he was twenty, when he went to Union County, South Carolina to learn how to cultivate cotton. After two years he returned to his home at Ferry, and added to his farming operations both a store and saw mill.⁵⁰

Mr. Haynes continued to prosper as his farming and business interests expanded. He invested in land until he became one of the largest landowners in Rutherford County. Having acquired valuable timber land and a water power site at the High Shoals on Second Broad River, Haynes and associates Simpson B. Tanner and J. S. Spencer of Charlotte began development of Henrietta Mills in 1887. Henrietta Mills and village grew and prospered, and about eight years later Henrietta No. 2 plant was built and named Caroleen. In addition, in 1897 R.R. Haynes bought the necessary land and built the Florence Mills at Forest City.⁵¹

Raleigh Rutherford Haynes died suddenly February 6th, 1917, in St. Petersburg Florida, where he had gone for his health. In 1922 the Haynes Memorial Building was dedicated in the town of Cliffside, a structure dedicated to the memory of the founder of Cliffside and the textile industry in Rutherford County.⁵²

Simpson B. Tanner – Textile Developer

Mr. Haynes contemporary Simpson B. Tanner, was a pioneer textile builder in his own right. Tanner was born in Clifton, South Carolina in 1853. His father, Colonel Andrew Tanner, was from Rutherford County, but had taken his family to South Carolina where he worked in the Hurricane Shoals Iron Works in an iron-ore district that ran from High Shoals in Spartanburg and Cherokee Counties in South Carolina. Young Tanner went from a clerk in Union, South Carolina to work as a traveling salesman or “drummer” with a Charlotte firm, and Rutherford County was part of his territory. In his travels, Tanner expanded the market for cloth and also learned about cotton production.⁵³

Haynes and Tanner are both associated in the development of the textile industry in Rutherford County. Tanner was interested in many other business enterprises, and at the time of his death he was regarded as one of the leading textile manufacturers of the state. For many years Mr. Tanner was the president of the Henrietta Mills, at Henrietta. Tanner also developed the Spindale group of mills and the town of Spindale in Rutherford County. At the time of Mr. Tanner’s death in 1924, he was president of the Spencer mill, Spindale Mill, Stonecutter Mill, Sunlight Mill and Horne Company, all of Spindale.⁵⁴

Other Mills in Rutherford County

M. Levi is known to have built the Clegghorn mill, at Rutherfordton. This plant became part of Spencer mills of Spindale. The Spindale group of mills came into existence and 1916, along with the town of Spindale. The Spencer mill was first built, followed closely by the Spindale Mill. These were later consolidated, along with the Clegghorn mill, into the Spencer Corp., and the Spencer Mills. Between 1916 and 1923 the Haynes mill, at Avondale, the Alexander mill, and Alexander, and the grace mill at Rutherfordton were

undergoing rehabilitation.

⁵⁰ Phillip White. “Remembering Cliffside” Internet website: www.remembercliffside.com.

⁵¹ White, “Remembering Cliffside.”

⁵² Griffin, p. 598.

⁵³ Bynum, p. 35.

⁵⁴ Griffin, p. 598-599.

built. J. F. Alexander of Forest City, was the individual responsible for the construction of Alexander Mill, which was named for him. Later the Elmore Corp., the Spinners Processing Company, the Stonecutter Mill and the Sterling Hosiery Mill, all of Spindale, were put into operation.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Griffin, p. 596.



Section V. / Fig. 1: Extent of Textile Manufacturing in the Southeastern U.S. in 1899



Section V. / Fig. 2: Raleigh Rutherford Haynes



Section V. / Fig. 3: Simpson B. Tanner



Section V. / Fig. 4: Historic Marker & Site of Henrietta Mill No. 1 Henrietta, NC



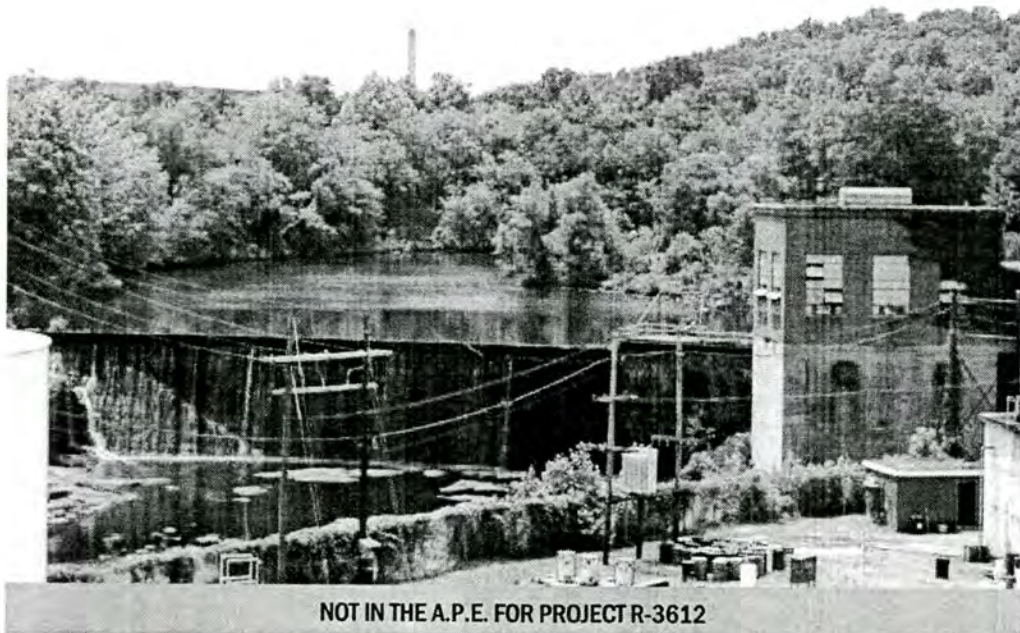
Section V. / Fig. 5: Site of Henrietta Mill No. 1 (demolished) Henrietta, NC



NOT IN THE A.P.E. FOR PROJECT R-3612

Section V. / Fig. 6: Cliffside Mill

Cliffside, NC



NOT IN THE A.P.E. FOR PROJECT R-3612

Section V. / Fig. 7: Cliffside Dam

Cliffside, NC

V. HISTORIC CONTEXTS (CONT'D.)

C. EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT

In 1900, of Charles Brantley Aycock was elected governor of North Carolina.⁵⁶ A former school teacher and later lawyer, Aycock had campaigned throughout the state for universal education. After entering office, one of his most important steps to achieving this goal was the creation of the Central Committee for the Promotion of Public Education in North Carolina. Aycock and the Central Committee worked to improve public education in North Carolina and reform the outdated policies and practices of the 19th century.⁵⁷

In 1903, the General Assembly authorized loans for the construction of public schools, and as a result, some 3,400 public schools were built between 1900 and 1915, the majority of which were of either one or two room buildings. Their role in educating a generation of North Carolina's school children between 1900 and 1920 was surpassed by the movement for larger, consolidated schools in the 1920's. Few of the earlier one-room buildings survive to the present; however, the large brick schools of the 1920's, such as the Rutherfordton-Spindale Central High School and the Henrietta-Caroleen High School remained landmarks in many communities.⁵⁸

Even as new schools were being built in the 1920s, the school consolidation movement was gaining important civic and legislative support in North Carolina. In 1923 and the General Assembly passed legislation providing for school consolidation and new, higher standards for public construction. The movement for school consolidation by state government was also given momentum by efforts on the county level. For example, on June 4th 1923 the Rutherford County school board adopted a countywide school consolidation plan.⁵⁹

School consolidation proposals and projects were being advanced in Rutherford County through strong local leadership and regional prosperity in the textile industry: in a space of two years three consolidated high schools were approved, completed, and occupied in 1925. In the winter of 1923-1924 civic leaders in Rutherfordton joined with like-minded people in Spindale, the textile mill village between the county seat and Forest City, and the village of Ruth to endorse a special school tax district to raise revenues to erect a new consolidated high school. The election on 26 January 1924 overwhelmingly supported the proposal. Hugh Edward White, an architect in Gastonia, prepared the plans for the new Rutherfordton-Spindale Central High School which was built by the Palmer Spivey Construction Company of Charlotte. It was occupied by students in 1925, the same year that students entered Rutherford County's Cool Springs High School.

In Southeast Rutherford County, civic leaders in the mill towns of Henrietta and Caroleen also pressed for consolidation and the creation of a special school tax district to support the construction of a joint high school to serve senior students in their schools. An election was held and voters approved the new tax and consolidation. Twin High School (also known as Henrietta-Caroleen High School) was erected in 1924-1925 at Avondale, midway between the two mill villages of Henrietta and Caroleen; it opened with grades seven through eleven attending school there for the first time in the fall of 1925. These

⁵⁶ This section drawn from National Register Nominations by Davyd Foard Hood, as documented below.

⁵⁷ Davyd Foard Hood. *National Register of Historic Places. Nomination for the Rutherfordton Spindale High School.* (Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History, 1992.) section 8, p. 9.

⁵⁸ Hood, *Nomination for the Rutherfordton Spindale High School*, section 8, p. 9.

⁵⁹ Davyd Foard Hood. *National Register of Historic Places. Nomination for the Cool Springs High School.* Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History, 1999.

three high schools, Rutherfordton-Spindale Central, Henrietta-Caroleen, and Cool Springs remain the only three schools operated exclusively as high schools in Rutherford County for over thirty years. In 1959 Chase High School which completed in Southeast Rutherford County and became the first of a new series of larger consolidated schools in the 1960's.⁶⁰

In the 1920's Rutherford County was at the forefront of the school consolidation movement; Cool Springs High School, one of the first three buildings designed specifically as high schools in Rutherford County, and surely one of the earliest such buildings in North Carolina to survive with integrity, is evidence of the leadership by prominent citizens and local officials, including Clyde Atkinson Erwin (1897-1952), superintendent of public instruction in Rutherford County from 1925 to 1934, when he was appointed state superintendent of public instruction, a post he held until his death. Of these three high school buildings erected in 1924-1925, Cool Springs High School remains the most imposing and intact. Rutherfordton-Spindale Central High School was damaged by fire in April 1938, and the interior of its west wing was rebuilt to designs by V.W. Breeze of Shelby. Henrietta-Caroleen High School at Avondale, distinguished by a handsome portico, is a smaller building with fewer original facilities than were provided by the Cool Springs building. It may also be an eloquent reminder of the design ability of architect Louis Humbert Asbury. At present, however, conclusive attribution for the architectural design for the Henrietta-Caroleen High School has not been made. A memorial plaque (now in the possession of the Wilmington architectural firm) once attached beside the front door bore the name of the architect, Leslie N. Boney of Wilmington, North Carolina; the date, 1925, when the building was completed; and the name of the contractor, the Palmer-Spivey Construction Company, who also built the Rutherfordton-Spindale Central High School. Leslie N. Boney was also the architect of the New Hanover County High School, of 1919.⁶¹ Despite the lack of a definitive attribution for the Henrietta-Caroleen High School, Asbury's Cool Springs and Cliffside schools remain among a small number of the oldest public school buildings in North Carolina in continuous use. Each remains a landmark in its community and Rutherford County.⁶²

A key figure in the consolidation and centralization movement was Eugene Clyde Brooks, the superintendent of public instruction. In 1920 he created the Division of School House Planning which provided standardized plans and advice for the newly consolidated systems in towns and countryside alike. This new way of thinking about planning for the education of children sought its expression in editorials published in local newspapers, *The Sun* and the *Rutherford County News*. The movement for school consolidation and new construction was extremely successful and particularly important in Rutherford County. The significance of the efforts in Rutherford County cannot be overstated, and Capt. B. L. Smith did so in the comments he made:

*Rutherford County has probably made greater educational progress within the past ten years than any county in North Carolina. To be sure there was more room for improvement than was to be found in most other counties in the state. The changes have been so great that it is hard for even those in closest touch with the schools to realize the extent of the transformation.*⁶³

In the article he continued by telling the newspaper's readers that in 1918-1919 there were but two brick schools in the county. Within a decade -by February 1929- there were "twenty-four modern brick buildings housing a large majority of the pupils of the county."

⁶⁰ Hood, *Cool Springs*, section 8, p. 13.

⁶¹ Hood, *Rutherfordton-Spindale*, section 8, p. 11-12.

⁶² Hood, *Cool Springs*, section 8, p. 20.

⁶³ Hood, *Rutherfordton-Spindale*, section 8, p. 10.

Attendance in the county school system dramatically increased in the decade and the average length of term was increased from 103 days in 1918-1919 to 157 in 1927-1928. Likewise, the quality of the teachers and their education showed a marked improvement as did the courses that were offered as well as the number of extra-curricular and athletic programs. In short, the schools of Rutherford County were indeed transformed in the 1920's and today survive as and representative of both local and state-wide effort to modernize education.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Hood, *Rutherfordon-Spindale*, section 8, p. 10.

VI. Property Inventory & Evaluations

R-3612 Phase II Report
August 2002

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

A. Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Property #2

Avondale United Methodist Church

Property #4:

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

Property #25

Proposed Caroleen Mill & Mill Village Historic District

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Identification

Avondale United Methodist Church (Property #2)

Location

Southwest corner of US 221A and SR 2138 (Avondale Landfill Road) in Avondale.

Description

The Avondale United Methodist Church is mentioned in *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*⁶⁵ as well as described in *The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County*⁶⁶ as “one of the most ambitious in the county.” Built in 1924, the church is situated on a 2.2 acre parcel on the southwest corner of US 221A and SR 2138 (Avondale Landfill Road) in the mill town of Avondale.

The brick 2.5-story church building faces east, orienting itself to the road intersection above which it stands (See illustrations, 2.1 - 2.6, this section). The central façade is composed of two-story free-standing Corinthian columns capped by projecting sections of entablature and an Attic order lit by paired windows. The church vestibule is accessed via three paired doors surmounted on the upper façade by stained-glass arched windows. Flanking the façade are bilaterally symmetrical temple-front elevations displaying the *distyle-in-muris* motif achieved by the use of two-story pilaster treatments. The lower façade pattern echoes the main entrance with the use of rectilinear openings crowned on the upper façade by semicircular arched stained glass lights. The rear section of the building, housing secondary support rooms, is appropriately, the least adorned. To the west of the main church building is found the gable-roof two-story vinyl-sided educational wing built in 1956.

Stylistically, the church incorporates the plan and architectural elements of the Beaux-Arts movement, especially in the façade’s bold entablature treatment, and dome. Additionally, the use of fanlights opening onto the tympanum sections within the pediments as well as the use of splayed lintels with keystones refers to the Colonial Revival.

The interior of the church has seen few alterations since its construction in the 1920s. The arced double-height sanctuary maintains its original wooden pews, interior woodwork, ceiling beams, and upper balcony. The wooden balcony rail, though not original, does not detract from the overall quality of the interior’s design. The most significant alteration to the church is the transformation of the semicircular dome roof to a polygonal section. This change was made in the early 1990s as part of a renovation campaign.

⁶⁵ Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern and Jennifer Martin. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999).

⁶⁶ Kimberly I. Merkel. *The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County*. (Forest City: Rutherford County Arts Council, Inc., 1983).

Background Information

The establishment of the cotton mill town of Avondale in the first decade of the 20th century predates the construction of the Avondale United Methodist Church. Avondale, named for Haynes' winter home in St. Petersburg, Florida, is situated among a series of Haynes' cotton mill towns in southeastern Rutherford County: Caroleen, Henrietta, and Cliffside. Avondale was initiated by Raleigh Rutherford Haynes and to be owned entirely by the Haynes family. Unfortunately, Raleigh Rutherford Haynes did not live to see his dream fulfilled. Soon after the construction of Avondale was begun, Haynes died of a stroke at his winter home. For two years, work on the mill town was at a standstill.⁶⁷

Haynes successors decided to link the Avondale project with the established management of the Cliffside mill. Work on the town of Avondale resumed with Mr. J. B. Watkins as the lead construction engineer. Soon mill houses were built and mill operatives began to move into them. Eventually there was a post office and a company store, but still no church building of any kind. In the early days of Avondale, the Baptists and Methodists held services in what was the knitting mill, later to become the boiler room of the Haynes plant in Avondale.⁶⁸

In 1919, both denominations began to make plans for church buildings of their own. The Baptists completed their first building in 1923. According to the Avondale United Methodist Church history, the Methodists "were left in the knitting mill, and Reverend A. J. Burrus was our pastor." In 1924 the present Methodist church was completed. A period photograph illustrates the original semicircular dome as well as the more developed landscape elements.⁶⁹

In 1956 the educational wing, located to the west of the main sanctuary, was completed. In the 1960s, the mill decided to demolish the Avondale mill village, which sadly was the trend for many mill towns in North Carolina. As a consequence, many church members relocated, causing church membership to fall quite dramatically. To this day, a small but dedicated group of church members have invested their efforts into maintaining the church.⁷⁰

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Avondale United Methodist Church is considered **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property qualifies for eligibility under Criteria C as significant both locally and regionally in the area of architecture.

The Avondale United Methodist Church, Rutherford County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important*

⁶⁷ Jessie Jenkins Owens. "A Short History of Avondale United Methodist Church", Unpublished manuscript, n.d.

⁶⁸ Owens, n.p.

⁶⁹ Owens, n.p.

⁷⁰ Owens, n.p.

as well.⁷¹ There are no documented, specific events of outstanding significance associated with the history of Avondale United Methodist Church

The Avondale United Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁷² The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Avondale United Methodist Church is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁷³ Despite recent alterations to the church dome structure, Avondale United Methodist Church nonetheless survives remarkably intact. Sited amongst the cotton mill communities of Caroleen and Avondale, the church is an outstanding example of ecclesiastical architecture of the period.

The Avondale United Methodist Church, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁷⁴ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Other examples of this building plan type survive in the state, retain their original dome structures.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-1, p. 40.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Avondale United Methodist Church is determined by the present-day parcels containing the historic features that directly contribute to its significance. The use of existing legal boundaries is appropriate because they are consistent with the historical partitioned and ownership of the area, as well as its remaining integrity. The boundary follows existing right-of-way on US 221A and center line of SR 2138 (formerly W. Haynes St., now Avondale Landfill Road).

The legal boundaries are recorded on current tax map numbers held at the Rutherford County tax office in Rutherfordton.

⁷¹ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 991), p. 12.

⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 21.



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

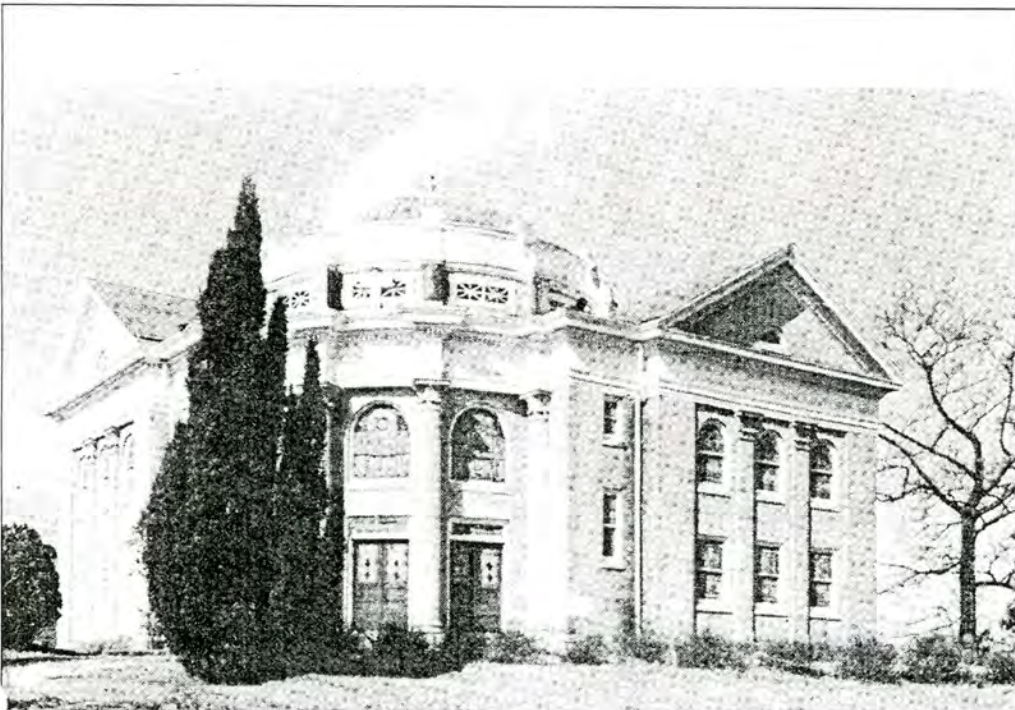
PROPERTY # 2

Avondale United Methodist Church

View of main entrance from US
221A and Avondale Landfill Road

FIGURE

2.1



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Avondale United Methodist Church

Period view of church prior to
alteration of the dome structure

FIGURE

2.2



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Avondale United Methodist Church

View of memorial date stone

FIGURE

2.3



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

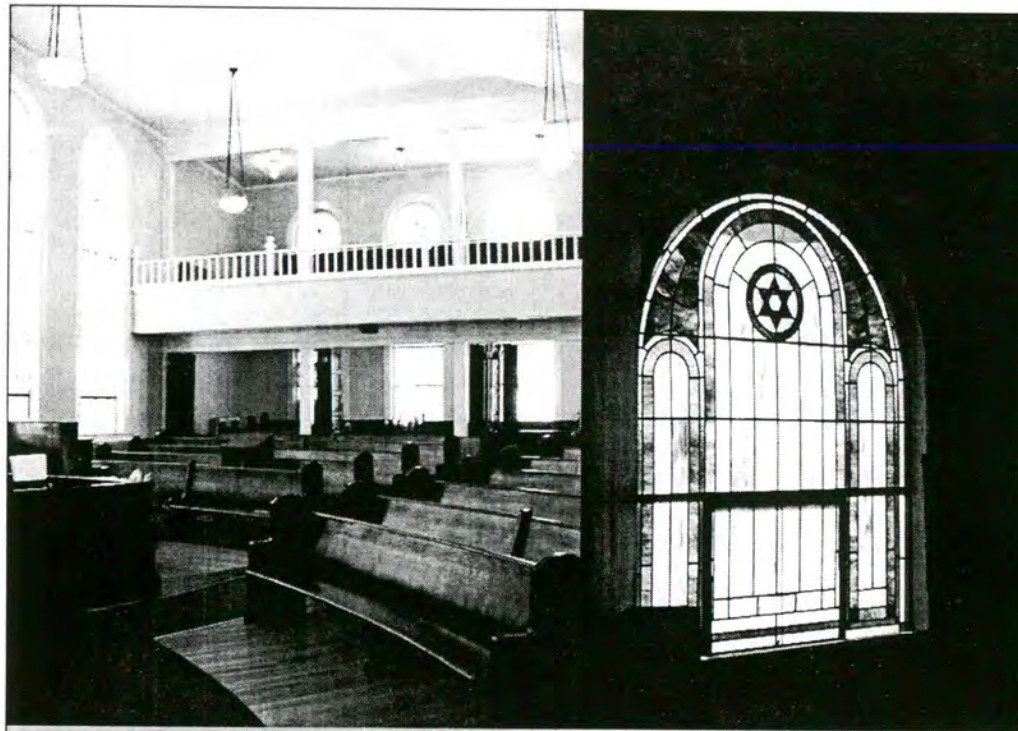
PROPERTY # 2

Avondale United Methodist Church

Side View with Educational Wing

FIGURE

2.4



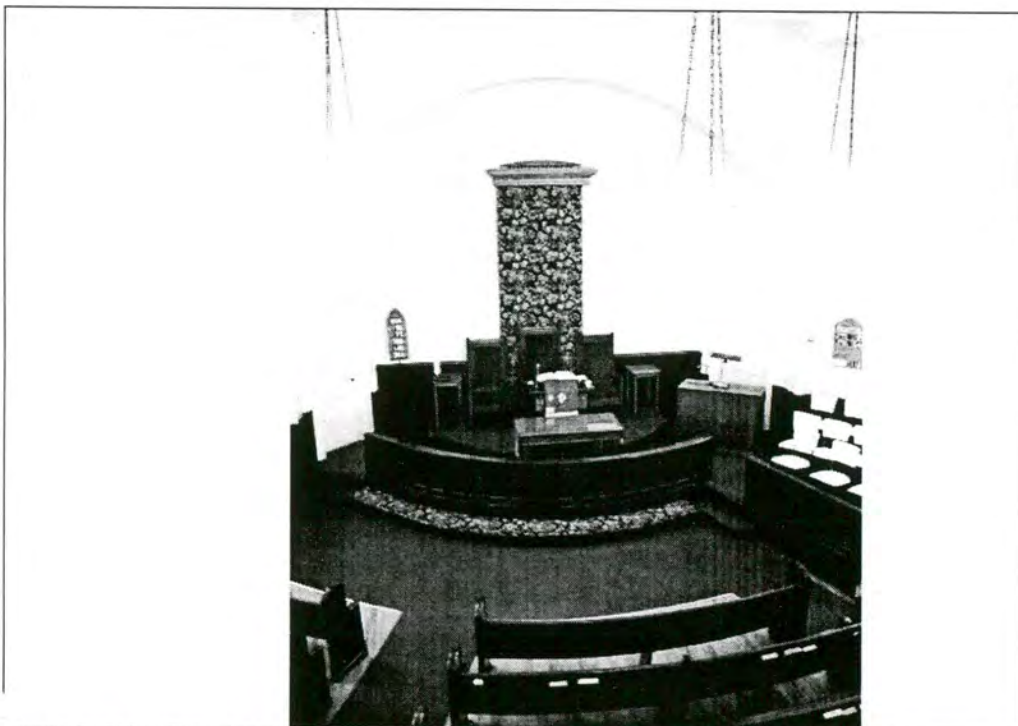
PROPERTY # 2

Avondale United Methodist Church

Interior Views

FIGURE
2.5

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY # 2

Avondale United Methodist Church

Interior Views

FIGURE
2.6

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



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Project

Relocate US 221A in Caroleen and
Avondale, Rutherford County

Sheet Title

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:
Avondale United Methodist Church

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
08-15-02

File Name:
NR_1.ppt

TIP No.

R-3612

Scale

NTS

Sheet No.

NR-1

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS (CONT'D.)

A. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER (CONT'D.)

Identification

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy (Property #4)

Location

2527 US 221A, Avondale

Description

Perched atop a hill overlooking US 221A in Avondale, the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy is a brick two-story-over-basement structure with a rear auditorium wing (See illustrations 4.1 - 4.8, this section). The façade of the school building is highlighted by a wooden, three-bay, two-story wooden portico supported by attenuated Classical columns. The grand Classical-Revival form of the building is further defined by shallow projections and recessions in the façade that make the building appear more refined. The primary wall treatment consists of red brick and cast stone trim used for the basement belt course, window sills and lintels, entablature, diamond-shaped accent blocks, and coping. The grandeur of the façade continues on the narrow side elevations, but then is discontinued by a pier projection on the relatively simple rear façade and auditorium wing.

The interior of the school building retains a majority of its original design elements. Notable among its features is the auditorium room with a stage opening framed by the classical orders articulated by paired pilasters, engaged piers, and entablature. The projecting stage floor is finished in paneled woodwork. A pressed metal ceiling, original wooden seating, and period pendant lighting are also maintained.

Connected to the main building via a flat roof metal canopy is a 1966 cafeteria building. This simple, one-story brick structure appears to have been built rather cost-effectively but does not continue the design themes established by the original school building.

Background Information

Please also reference Section V., Historic Context, Part C., p. 30-32.

In the past decade the significance of Rutherford County's early-20th century educational buildings has dramatically increased.⁷⁵ Both the Rutherford-Spindale Central High School and the Cliffside Public School have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Despite the fact that the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy has neither been nominated for the register nor identified in *The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County*, published in 1983 and based on a Department of Cultural Resources survey begun in 1979, the school is significant in the architectural history of Rutherford County.

⁷⁵ Hood, *Rutherfordton-Spindale*, section 8, p. 11.

The Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy, today operating as a charter school, was built in 1924-1925 as the Henrietta-Caroleen High School.⁷⁶ It has also been known as Twin High as well as Tri High (referring to the three mill towns of Caroleen, Henrietta, and Avondale).

Like its predecessors in the county –Rutherford-Spindale Central High School and the Cliffside School- the Henrietta-Caroleen school was built in a prominent location in its community and rendered in the Classical Revival style. A comparison of the schools is useful in assessing historic significance. The two-story brick Cliffside public school, which was built with private funding from the Haynes family, is adorned with a substantial stone Ionic portico. The Haynes family, who owned the Cliffside mill and village hired the Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury (1877-1975) for the Cliffside school design. For the Rutherford-Spindale Central High, the least formulaic school design in the county, Hugh White and his architectural firm of White, Streeter and Chamberlain were retained.⁷⁷ The third in this series of 1920's buildings was the Henrietta-Caroleen High School, built between the mill villages of Henrietta and Caroleen in southeastern Rutherford County. Conclusive attribution for the architectural design for the Henrietta-Caroleen High School has not been made. A memorial plaque (now in the possession of a Wilmington architectural firm) once attached beside the front door bore the name of the architect, Leslie N. Boney of Wilmington, North Carolina; the date, 1925, when the building was completed; and the name of the contractor, the Palmer-Spivey Construction Company, who also built the Rutherford-Spindale Central High School. Leslie N. Boney was also the architect of the New Hanover County High School, of 1919.⁷⁸ A National Register nomination credits another architect:

*Twin High School at Avondale, distinguished by a handsome portico, is a smaller building with fewer original facilities than were provided by the Cool Springs building. It is also an eloquent reminder of the design ability of Louis Humbert Asbury; until May 1998, when it ceased to be used for instructional purposes.*⁷⁹

An expanded investigation into the history of the school (beyond the scope of this NCDOT study to determine eligibility) is tentatively planned by the administrators of the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy. Perhaps their research will reveal the original designer and/or architect of record for the school building.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy is considered **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property qualifies for eligibility under Criteria A and C as significant both locally and regionally in the areas of education and architecture.

The Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy, Rutherford County, NC, is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be*

⁷⁶ Hood, *Cool Springs*, section 8, p. 13.

⁷⁷ Hood, *Rutherford-Spindale*, section 8, p. 11.

⁷⁸ Hood, *Rutherford-Spindale*, section 8, p. 11-12.

⁷⁹ Hood, *Cool Springs*, n.p.

*associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁸⁰ The Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy is important as a surviving monument to the Consolidation movement in education in the 1920s. Consolidation was an important part of the modernization of North Carolina's public schools in the early 20th century, and the construction of this building was an important example of that effort on the county level.

The Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁸¹ The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁸² The Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy survives as a good representative of mainstream, publicly-funded early 20th century Classical Revival style school architecture. Though not achieving the design quality of Rutherfordton-Spindale Central High School nor the grandeur of the privately funded Cliffside School, the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy nonetheless retains its architectural integrity, site orientation, as well as many of its original furnishings.

The Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁸³ The conventional siting, plan, and construction of the property are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-2, p. 49.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy is determined by the original parcel upon which the historic structures were built (Map 413, Block 1, Parcel 8). Today the academy owns an additional acreage that is under

⁸⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

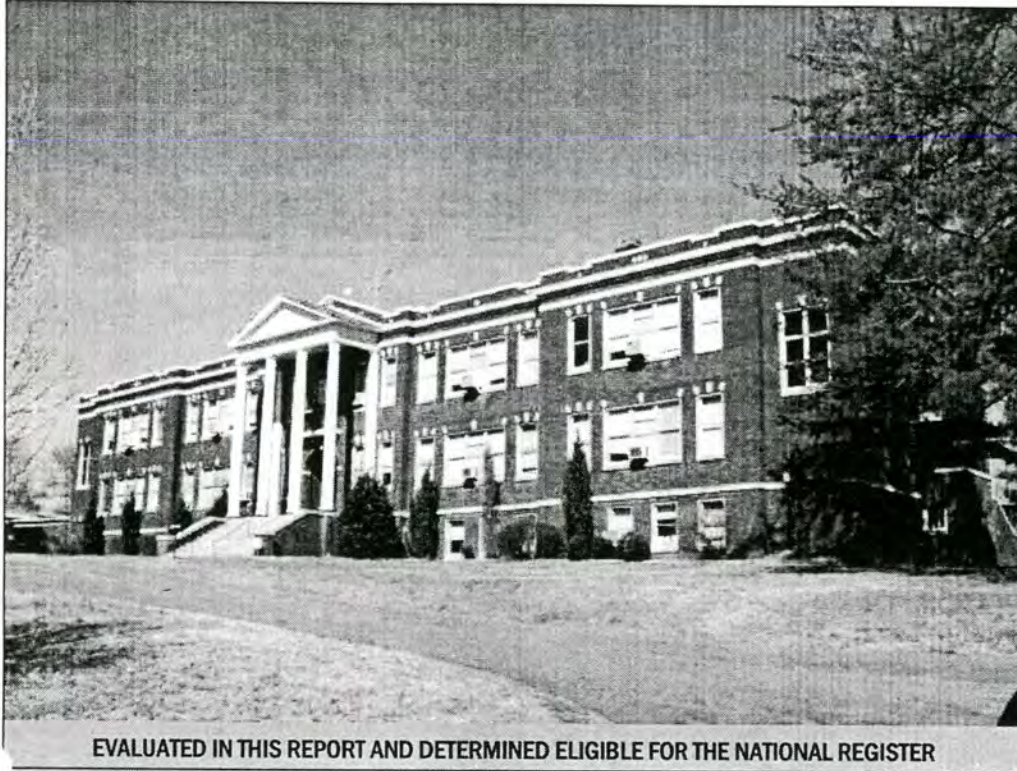
⁸¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

development (Map 413, Block 1, Parcel 9). This additional land (Parcel 9) is not included in the National Register boundary because that acreage was not deeded to the school until 1958 (See photocopy of deed information from Rutherford County tax office, found in *Section VIII.: Project Record Documents*, p. 103). Additionally, there are no known historic resources associated with the 1920s school buildings found on the additional acreage acquired (Parcel 9) by the school in 1958. Finally, parts of the additional acreage have been cleared, as the school currently has plans to develop that land for modern recreational facilities.

Tax maps indicate that the property line extends into the US 221A right-of-way. The legal boundaries are recorded on current tax map numbers held at the Rutherford County tax office in Rutherfordton.

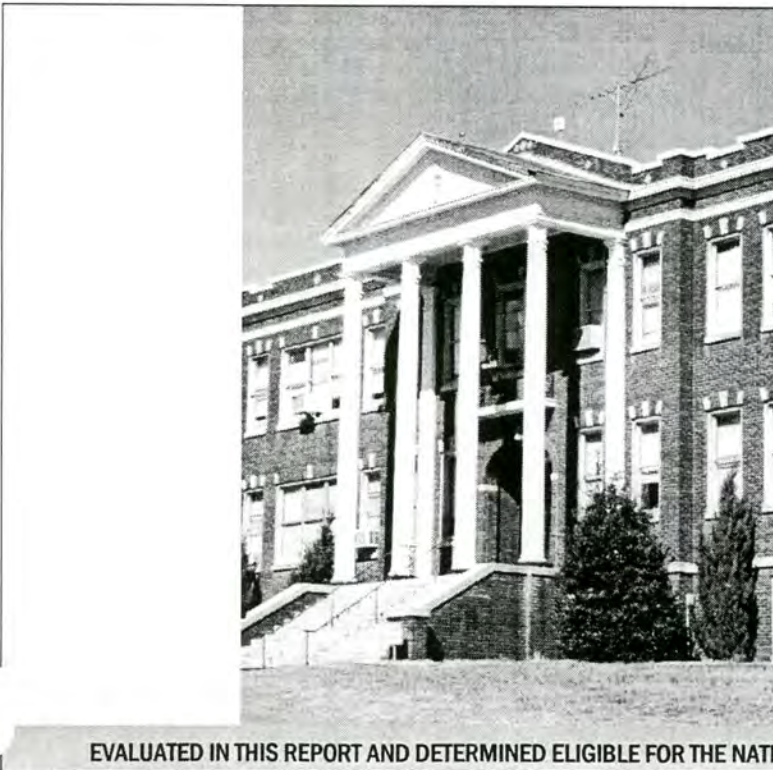


PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

View of main building

FIGURE
4.1

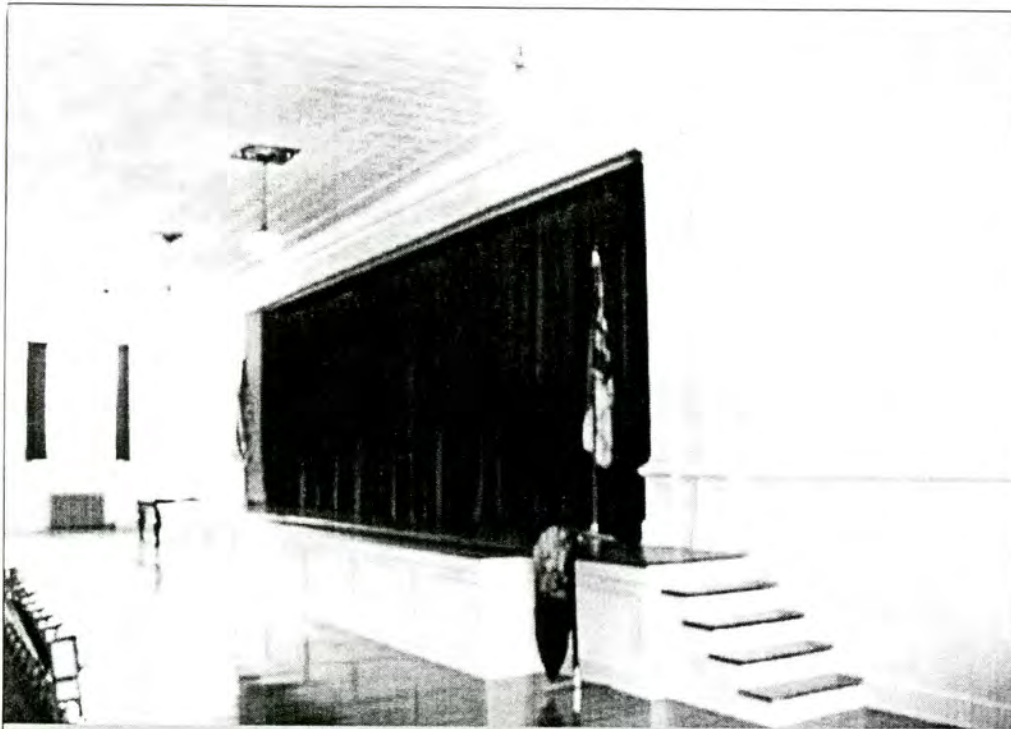


PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

View of portico of main building

FIGURE
4.2



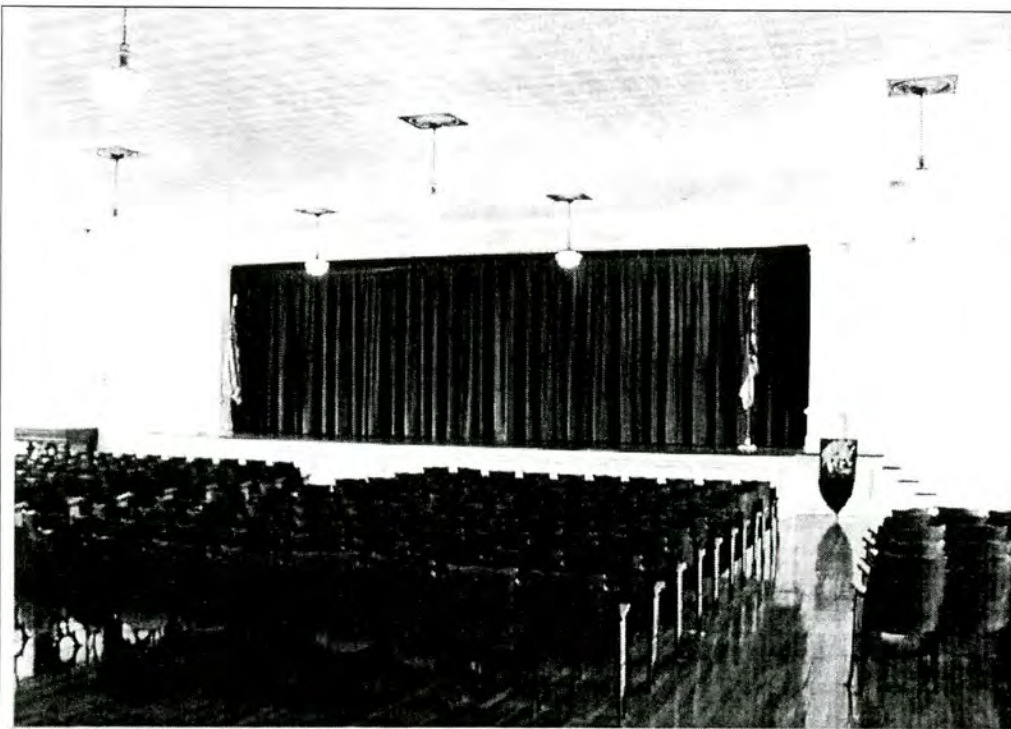
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

Interior view of auditorium stage

FIGURE
4.3



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

Interior view of auditorium with
original seating

FIGURE
4.4

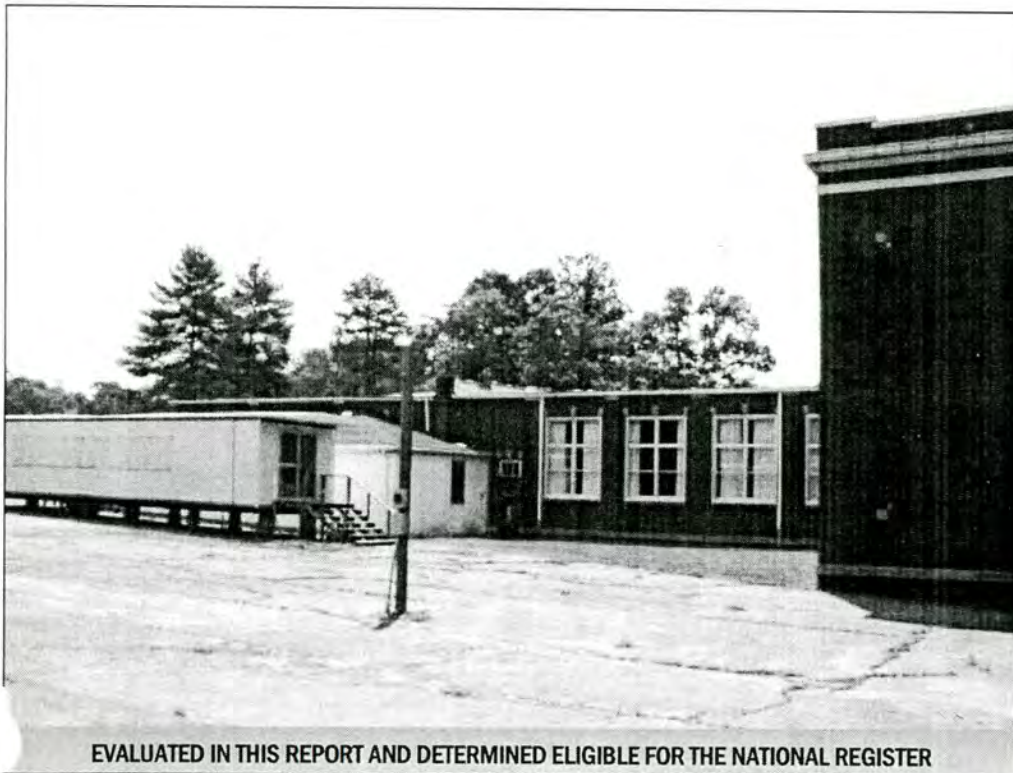


PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

View of rear of main building

FIGURE
4.5

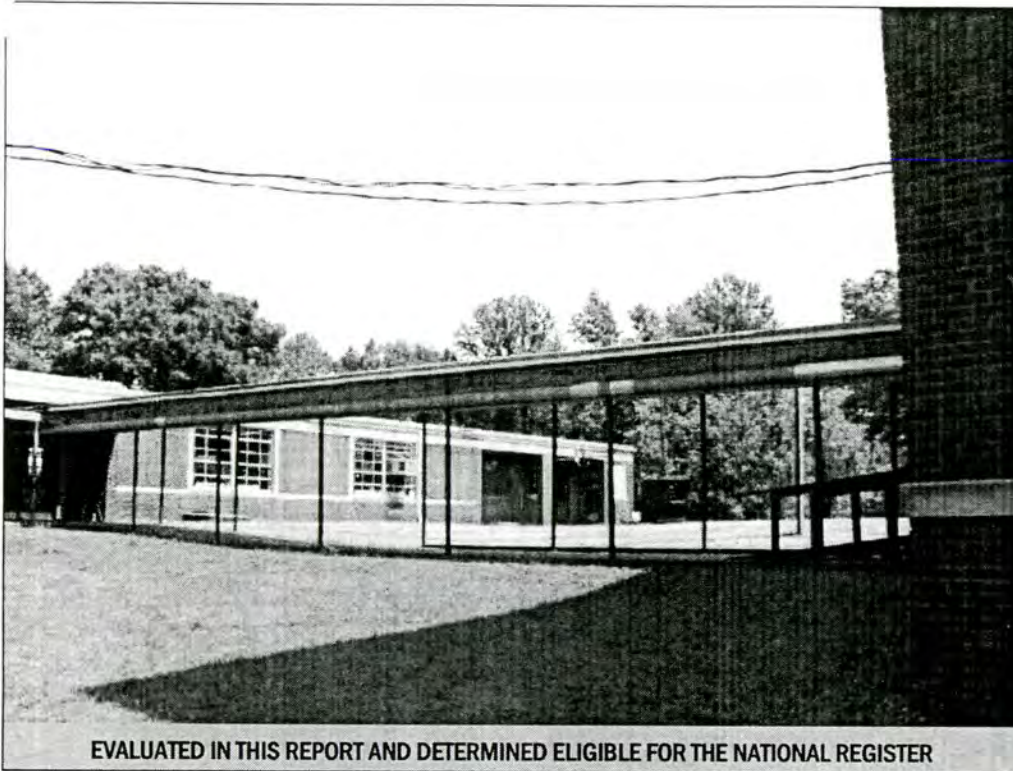


PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

View of rear auditorium

FIGURE
4.6



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

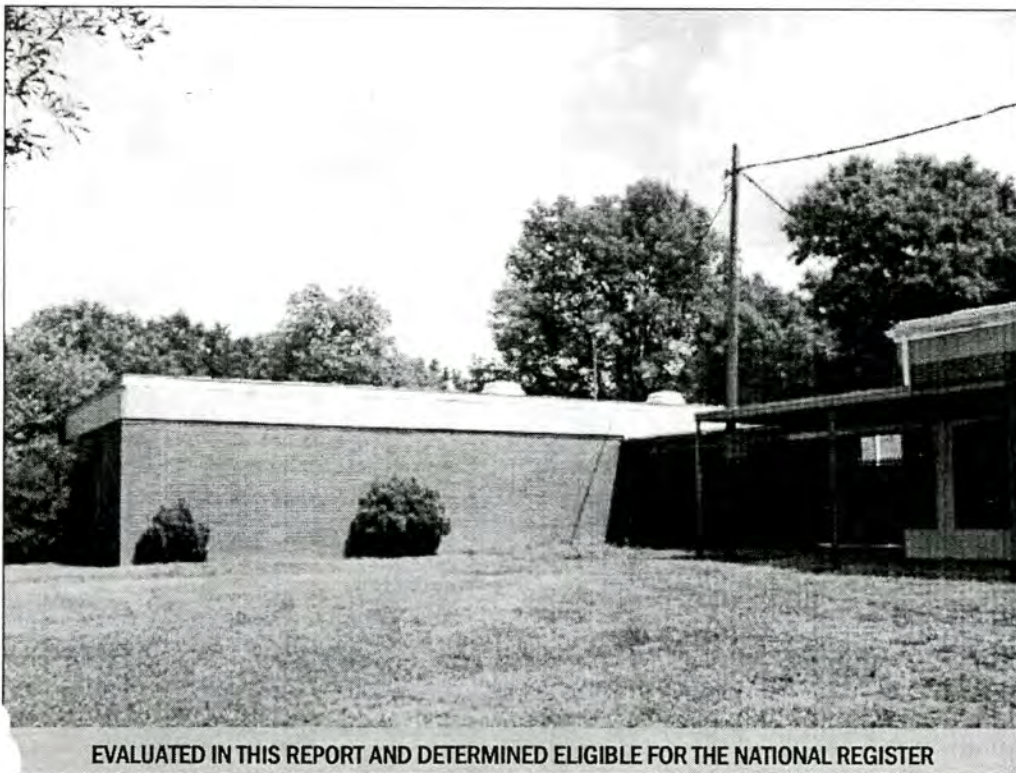
PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

View of metal canopy

FIGURE

4.7



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

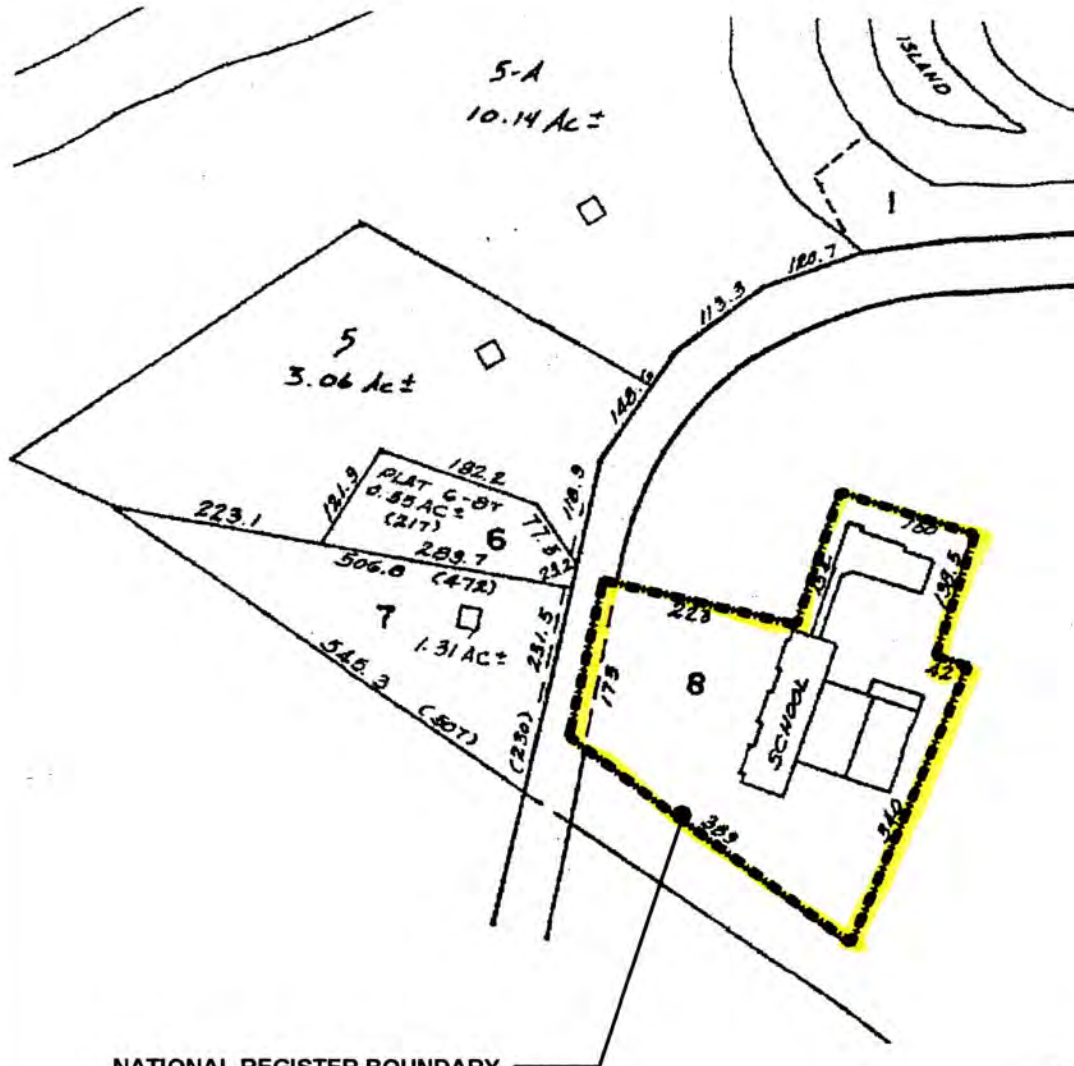
PROPERTY # 4

Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

View of 1966 Cafeteria

FIGURE

4.8



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy



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Relocate US 221A in Caroleen and
Avondale, Rutherford County

Sheet Title

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:
Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
08-15-02

File Name:
NR_2.ppt

TIP No.

R-3612

Scale **NTS**

Sheet No.

NR-2

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS (CONT'D.)

A. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER (CONT'D.)

Identification

Caroleen Mill and Mill Village (Property #25)

Location

See sheet NR-25, p. 69

Description

Collectively identified as Property #25 in the NCDOT survey, the Caroleen Mill and Mill Village are located along the banks of the Second Broad River in southeastern Rutherford County (See illustrations, 25.1 – 25.22, this section). The mill complex, also locally known as the “Caroleen Plant” is situated to the east of the Second Broad and west of US 221A. Set upon a hill, the mill village itself, with houses, church, depot and non-contributing modernist governmental buildings, is separated from the plant by US 221A. The land in the town of Caroleen is moderately hilly, but comfortably walkable, and surrounded by agricultural lands.

Caroleen Plant (See Site Plan, Sheet SP-1, p. 67)

The Caroleen Mill is mentioned in *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* and described in *The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County* as “radically altered.”⁸⁴ A tour of sections of the interior of the plant was provided by representatives of Parkdale, Inc, the current operators of the mill.

The original section of the mill building is a multi-story brick structure punctuated by a brick corner tower that exhibits muted features of the industrial Italianate style, including corbelled cornice work and segmental arched window openings, since infilled with brick. The heavy projecting eaves betray the use of heavy wood framing typical of Southern mill construction during the final quarter of the 19th century. Long elevations are marked by regularly spaced segmental arched window openings that have since been infilled with brick. Presumably, when the plant was electrified in the early 20th century, the advantages of controlled electric lighting in a modern cotton fabric manufacturing facility eliminated the need for natural lighting.

A second building type found on the mill site are early 20th century two- and three-story long, rectilinear buildings that served as opening and warehouse rooms. Sections of these building types face US 221A and are also served by a rail spur of the Seaboard Airline Railroad that enters the mill complex from the east. The warehouse buildings feature low-pitch gable roofs, heavy eave treatments, and horizontal wood siding. Windows are regularly spaced and are nearly square in shape. Though parts of these buildings have been altered over time, they continue to contribute to the historic architectural significance of the complex.

⁸⁴ Merkel, p. 81.

Contrasting with the architecturally significant late 19th century main block of the mill are mid-20th century additions that serve to fulfill the functional program of the mill operation but clearly depart from the original substantive architecture from which the mill complex derives its significance. These additions are multi-story windowless appendages built in brick or either clad in corrugated metal sheet material.

Interlaced among the various disparate sections of the plant are overhead metal ducts that are supported by metal posts. These serve to distribute the cotton from the opening room to the production areas in the main mill. In addition to these connections, an overstreet walkway connects the second story of two buildings in the complex. Other secondary features of the site include a truck loading dock, power substation, chimney stack, water tank, site lighting, chain-link fencing, and large areas of asphalt paving, serving both parking lots and access roads.

Indeed the Caroleen Mill has experienced “radical alteration” as a North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources publication notes. The early phases of the mill were designed with architectural features that have since been diminished by subsequent mid-20th century windowless industrial appendages. Furthermore, the contained nature of the plant, with its surrounding chain-link fence and large areas of asphalt paving creates a strong visual separation from the mill village that historically was not present.

The Dam

A rock dam remains the most picturesque feature of the mill town. Stretching across the Second Broad River above the mill site, the dam once featured a race and other elements associated with the function of generating power for the Caroleen Plant.

The Depot

Located on the east side of US 221A across from the Caroleen Plant, the railroad depot was served by a spur of the Seaboard Airline Railroad. Now abandoned and in fair condition, the depot is a wood frame structure rectangular in plan with a gable roof featuring a broad, overhanging eave treatment typical of railroad facilities of this type. A substantial loading dock door of diagonal board can be found on the east elevation. The depot is raised on brick piers with no infill. Originally, sashes may have been 6-over-6, but damage due to vandalism has resulted in material loss. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the depot building.

Caroleen Mill Village: Houses

The mill village is mentioned in *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* as well as described in *The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County* as “highly intact.”⁸⁵ Situated upon a “mill hill” this largely residential community is defined by an organized system of streets loosely based on a grid pattern that has been transformed to accommodate the changes in topography, transportation needs, as well as drainage patterns. The streets that are closest in proximity to the mill and US 221A are more faithful to the grid pattern, while as one moves away from the core of the town, the streets are less orthogonal. Until the mid-20th century, most of the town’s roads were not paved, and townsfolk likely walked them to the plant.

⁸⁵ Merkel, p. 81.

The majority of the houses in Caroleen were built and owned by the mill company, first known as "Henrietta Mill No. 2." Renters, or mill "operatives" as they were known, received a deduction from their paychecks in exchange for housing. The amount of the deduction depended on the number of rooms the operative rented. Historically, this was a common practice experienced in almost all Southern cotton mill towns.

Housing typology in Caroleen, therefore, was defined by the number of rooms rented. There was the *shed-room house*, which contained four rooms and typically housed two families. A *three-room house* was for a single family with a few children. A *two-room house* was for a man and a wife without children. Two-story houses, called *ten roomers* housed more than one family. With lots sizes from one-quarter to one-half acre, almost all houses included enough land for a vegetable garden.

An NCDOT field survey of the houses was conducted to determine the extent of a potentially eligible historic district.⁸⁶ Examples of the *shed room house* constitute a large proportion of the surviving housing stock in Caroleen. Typically, these 1-story houses feature a three or four bay façade and a two-bay side elevation. Gable roofs with eave-front orientation are commonly penetrated by a central brick ridge chimney. Plain projecting eave treatments and simple wooden attic vents are also typically found. Historically, wall cladding is weatherboard with cornerboard treatment. Though from the street these buildings appear to be single-pile cottages, the long "catslide" rear plane of the gable roof covers the two-room deep floor plan. Thus the envelope of diminutive-appearing building type is pushed to provide additional space in a cost-effective manner. Front porches for the *shed room house* are usually full or at the least three-quarters the width of the façade. Porch and main house foundations are continuous brick, certainly an enhanced feature in the context of comparable low-cost buildings of this type.

The *three room house* consists of a 1-story, single-pile, eave-front gable form with a rear ell. A *two room house* is similar, though built without the rear ell. The final building type, the *ten roomer* is found in Caroleen in the section of town south of the railroad line. It appears that these multi-family buildings have not fared as well over time, as the area south of the railroad line has experienced fires, demolition, and modern building replacement via trailers and modular homes. *Ten roomers* are similar to the *shed room house*, only the *ten roomer* is a two-story structure. Architectural features such as the appended, full shed porches, use of front gables and other design variations common to the other house types are also found on *ten roomers*. A limited number of house types and floor plans, as well as a "kit of parts" approach to building in Caroleen results in a fairly predictable, though quite pleasant, rhythm in defining the streetscape.

Houses in the mill village have been altered in various ways. Wing and ell additions, enlarged, enclosed or demolished porches, and replaced sash, doors, and siding of aluminum and vinyl constitute the most common changes. Carports and other side and rear additions, as well as decorative features like window shutters, porch posts and railings, and paint schemes also differentiate the residences. The houses within the mill village appear to be largely in tact with regard to the general architectural forms of buildings, even though claddings, porch supports, and other ornamentation may have been replaced in the last quarter-century.

⁸⁶ Documentation provided to determine the extent of a *potentially eligible historic district* (not to the expanded scope of documentation typically associated with the National Register nomination process).

Superintendent's House

The most distinguished house in the town remains the house of the company superintendent. It sits on a large, multi-acre lot that today is fronted by a vinyl horizontal rail fence. Though the house has undergone a remodeling that has either concealed or destroyed historic character-defining features, the 2-story complex hip and gable roof is indicative of a substantial late-19th century wood-frame house. A wrap-around porch with a central gable over the entry can today be viewed from the street.

Notable Buildings

The Caroleen Baptist Church sits within the mill village and thus was accessible by foot to all company operatives. Built in 1897, the church's present brick veneer Colonial Revival appearance dates to a major remodeling in 1940. Recent alterations in vinyl, including a steeple replacement, diminish the historic integrity of the structure. The two remaining civic buildings, a U.S. Post Office and a County Sheriff's office appear to date to the 1960s. Both buildings maintain frontage on US 221A where vacant lots and parking areas have supplanted original buildings. According to local residents, the company store was located within the mill complex and was not a free-standing structure.

Background Information

Note: Please also reference Section V, Historic Context, Parts A and B, this report.

In 1895, Simpson B. Tanner and the Henrietta stockholders began constructing a cotton textile mill in Caroleen called "Henrietta Mills No. 2", located a few miles upriver from its predecessor, "Henrietta Mills No. 1."⁸⁷ Houses for mill workers and their families were built in Caroleen on the hillsides near the mill, and another large company store was built. Henrietta Mills No. 2 was named the Caroleen Mill after Caroline Tanner, Simpson B. Tanner's mother. The surrounding community also came to be called Caroleen.⁸⁸ J. S. Spencer was superintendent of both Henrietta plants, which together operated 62,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. According to published sources, the two mills combined had a larger number of spindles than did any other group of mills in the state.⁸⁹ Branson's business directory of 1896 listed the population of the town -within a one mile radius of the Henrietta No. 2 mill- as 100.⁹⁰

Around 1928, a large chain, the Martel Company, bought both Henrietta Mills No. 1 and 2. During the Great Depression the plants at Henrietta and Caroleen remained open, although they were forced to curtail their operations. The mills faced their greatest test during World War II when many of the active employees entered the military. During this period the plant turned eighty-five percent of its efforts into making gauze for the armed forces.⁹¹

In 1957, Burlington Industries bought both plants of Henrietta Mills, though many of the supervisors from the Martel ownership remained. In 1958, Burlington Industries sold the mill houses at each plant, with mill employees having the first right of purchase. When the Henrietta Plant was closed in 1977, this region of the county suffered economically. Fortunately, the Caroleen Plant remained in operation, manufacturing unfinished greige

⁸⁷ The Caroleen Mill was completed and put in their operation in 1896.

⁸⁸ Bynum, p. 34.

⁸⁹ Griffin, p. 595.

⁹⁰ Levi Branson., editor. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1896*. (Levi Branson, Publisher, 1896.), n.p.

⁹¹ Bynum, p. 36.

fabrics. This material is shipped to textile finishers -customers of Burlington Industries- where the materials end use is apparel lining, tape backing, drapery lining, and print cloth.⁹²

In the 1990s the Caroleen plant was owned by Galey and Lord, Inc. and employed approximately 165 people. In July, 2001, Galey and Lord announced plans to close the Caroleen plant. At the time of this report, the summer of 2002, Parkdale, Inc. of Lexington, NC has resumed operations at the mill.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Caroleen Mill and Mill Village is considered **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. As their component properties are interrelated both historically and functionally, the mill and mill village constitute a historic district. The district qualifies for eligibility under Criteria A and C as significant both locally and regionally in the areas of industry, community planning and development, and architecture.

The Caroleen Mill and Mill Village, Rutherford County, NC, is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁹³ The Caroleen Mill and Mill Village are expressions of the "cotton mill campaign," a defining feature of North Carolina's late 19th and early 20th century development. For the town of Caroleen, as for many others throughout the state, a textile mill promised commercial benefits locally, as well as a contribution to the diversification and advancement of the state's economy. The Caroleen Mill was the largest industry and principal employer in the town for over a century. Its presence throughout the 20th century augmented the town's population, physical size, and prosperity.

The Caroleen Mill and Mill Village is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁹⁴ The district does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Caroleen Mill and Mill Village is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess*

⁹² Bynum, p. 36.

⁹³ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

*high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁹⁵ The mill, its floor plan and surviving auxiliary structures were devised to meet particular requirements of cotton textile production. The placement, layout, and scale of the mill and mill village, as well as the siting of the buildings reflect the managerial philosophy that characterized the textile industry of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While the structures and open spaces that comprise the district are not individually distinguished, they collectively achieve a clearly recognizable identity as a well planned and realized Southern industrial landscape.

The Caroleen Mill and Mill Village, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁹⁶ The district is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

The Caroleen Mill and Mill Village district retains the location, spacial organization, and design features that constitute its historical identity. Similarly uncompromised mills and mill villages established during the late 19th and early 20th centuries appear to be fast disappearing, at least and the western Piedmont region. For example the Henrietta Mill No. 1 in the nearby town of Henrietta, part of another mill and mill village complex developed in the late 19th century, once resembled the Caroleen village in setting and design. The loss of the mill building and a number of its mill houses has essentially erased its distinctive profile. Many of the Caroleen mill houses, especially south of the rail line, have been demolished or heavily modified. Changes to the village north of the rail line are largely superficial and basic forms remain intact. The district has lost some structures and gained some intrusions, but its collective appearance remains fundamentally unaltered. The relationship among its components is substantially unchanged, and the overall condition of the District's buildings remains good to fair. Mill and mill villages created during the late 19th century are not well represented in the survey record (unpublished and published), but the Caroleen district possesses sufficient historical integrity qualify as a significant example.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-25, this section, p. 69.


National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Caroleen Mill and Mill Village historic district is determined by the present-day parcels containing the historic features that directly contribute to its significance. The use of existing legal boundaries is appropriate because they are consistent with the historical partitioned and ownership of the area, as well as its remaining integrity.

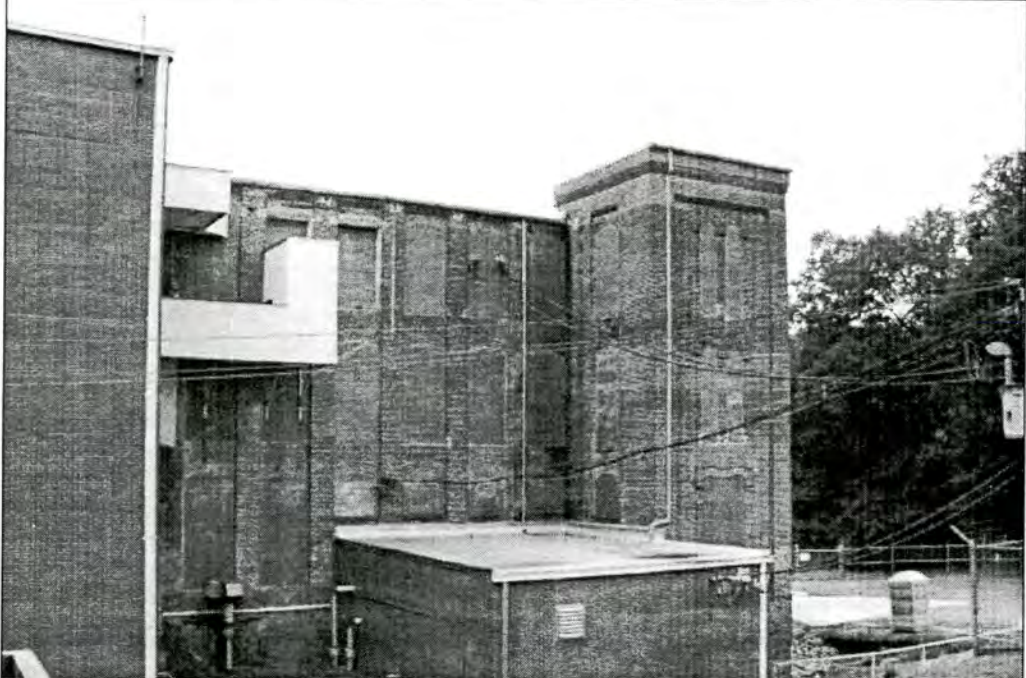
The legal boundaries are recorded on current tax map numbers held at the Rutherford County tax office in Rutherfordton.

⁹⁵ Ibid., p. 17.

⁹⁶ Ibid., p. 21.

	PROPERTY # 25
	Caroleen Mill View of late 1890s Main Mill
	FIGURE 25.1

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

	PROPERTY # 25
	Caroleen Mill View of late 1890s Main Mill
	FIGURE 25.2

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

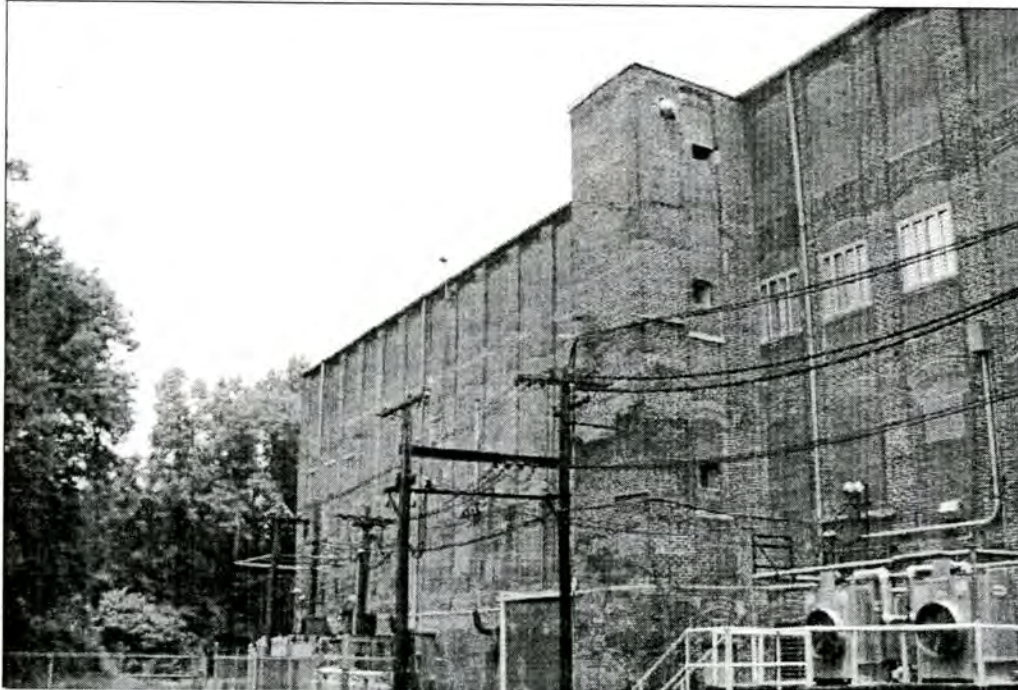


PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill
View of rear of late 1890s
Main Mill - Mill Race and
water intake near turbine
house

**FIGURE
25.3**

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



PROPERTY # 25

Carolee Mill
View of late 1890s Main
Mill - Rear

**FIGURE
25.4**

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

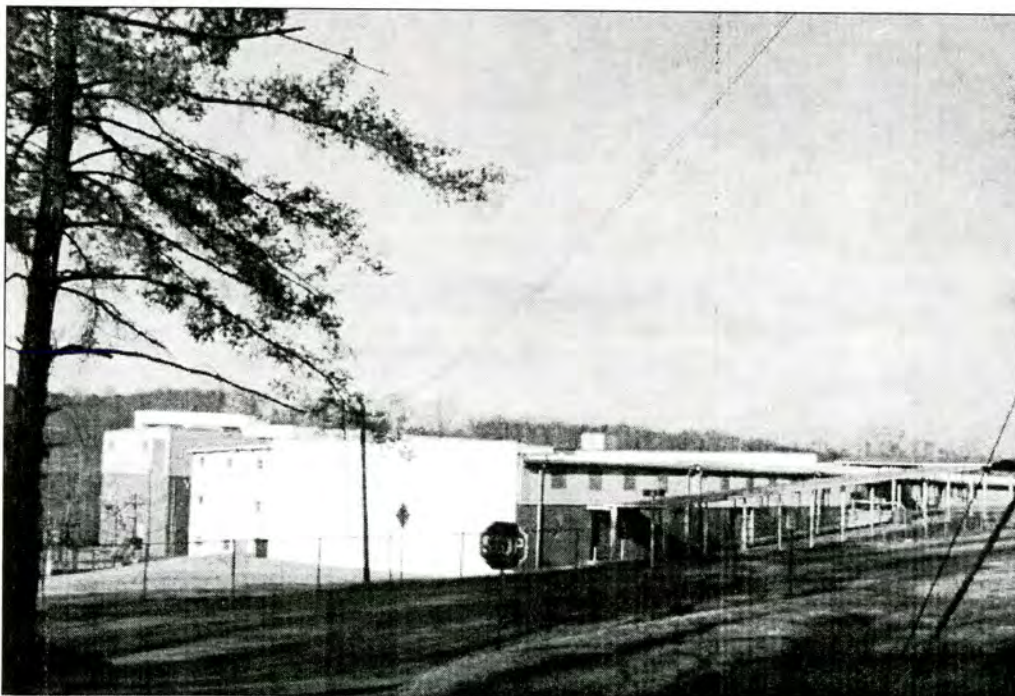


**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill
View from US 221A

FIGURE
25.5



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill
View from US 221A

FIGURE
25.6



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill

View from US 221A

**FIGURE
25.7**



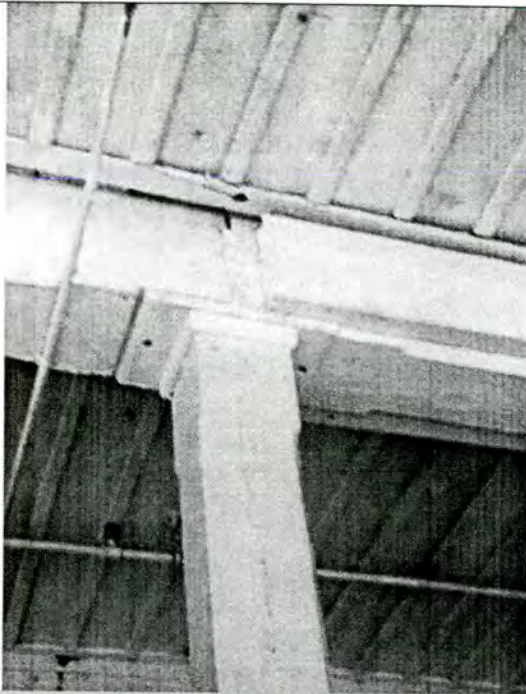
**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill

View from US 221A

**FIGURE
25.8**



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

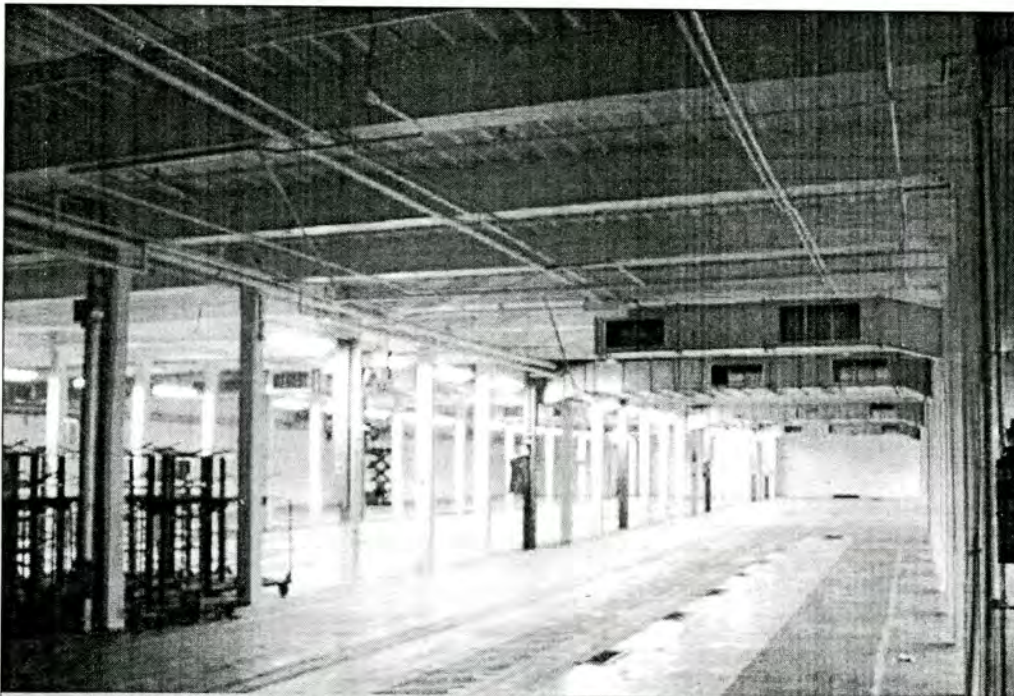
PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill

Interior Column in Main Mill

FIGURE

25.9



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

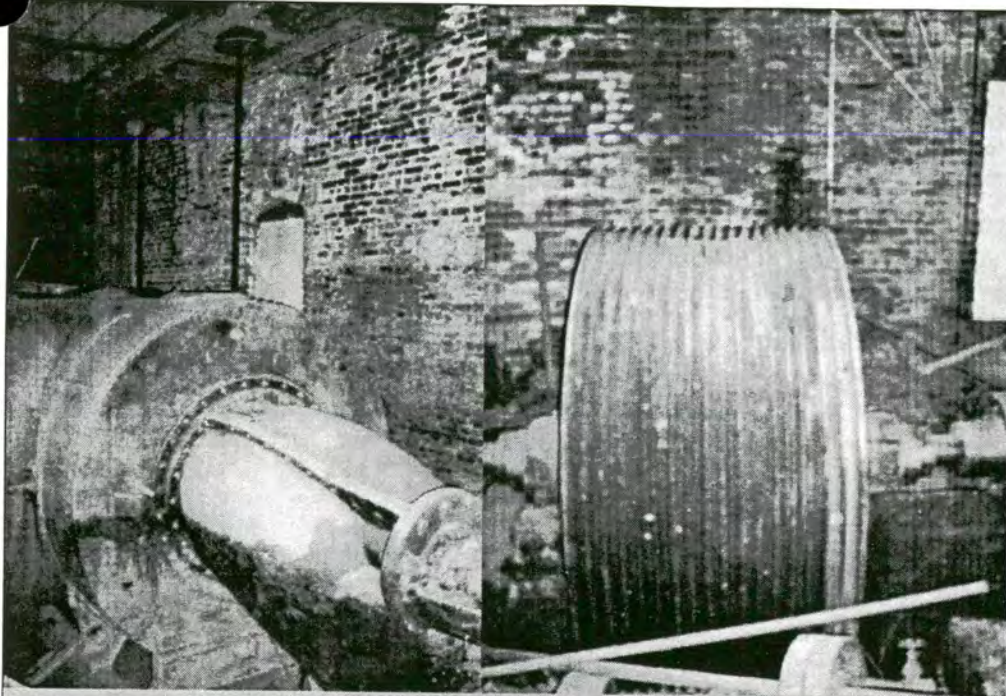
PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill

Interior view of Main Mill

FIGURE

25.10



PROPERTY # 25

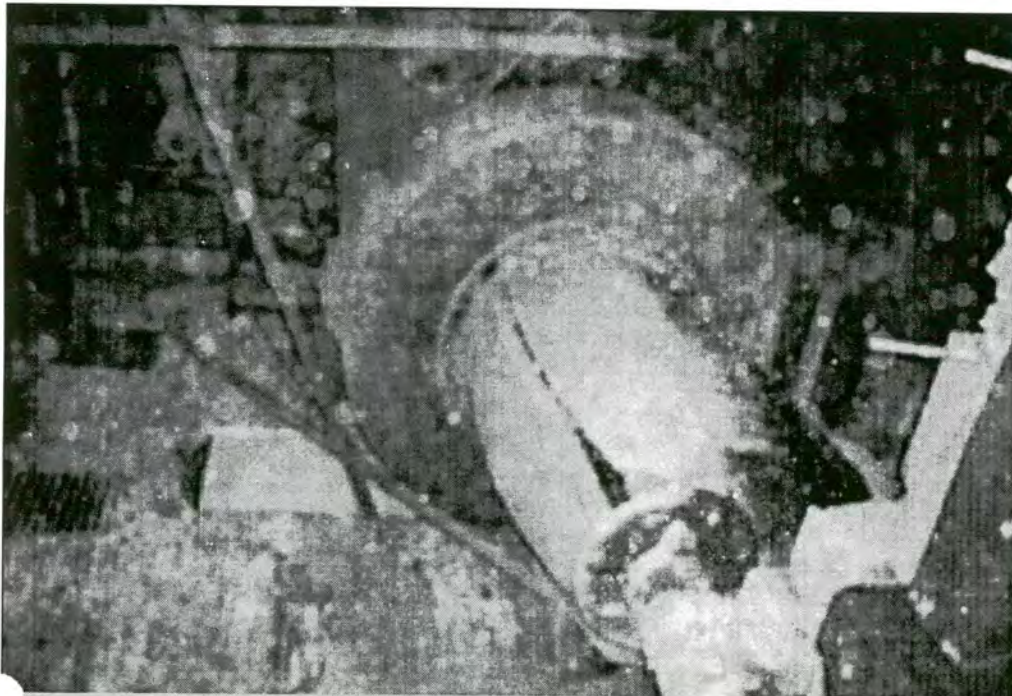
Caroleen Mill

Original Turbine equipment in
basement of Main Mill

FIGURE

25.11

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill

Original Turbine equipment in
basement of Main Mill

FIGURE

25.12

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



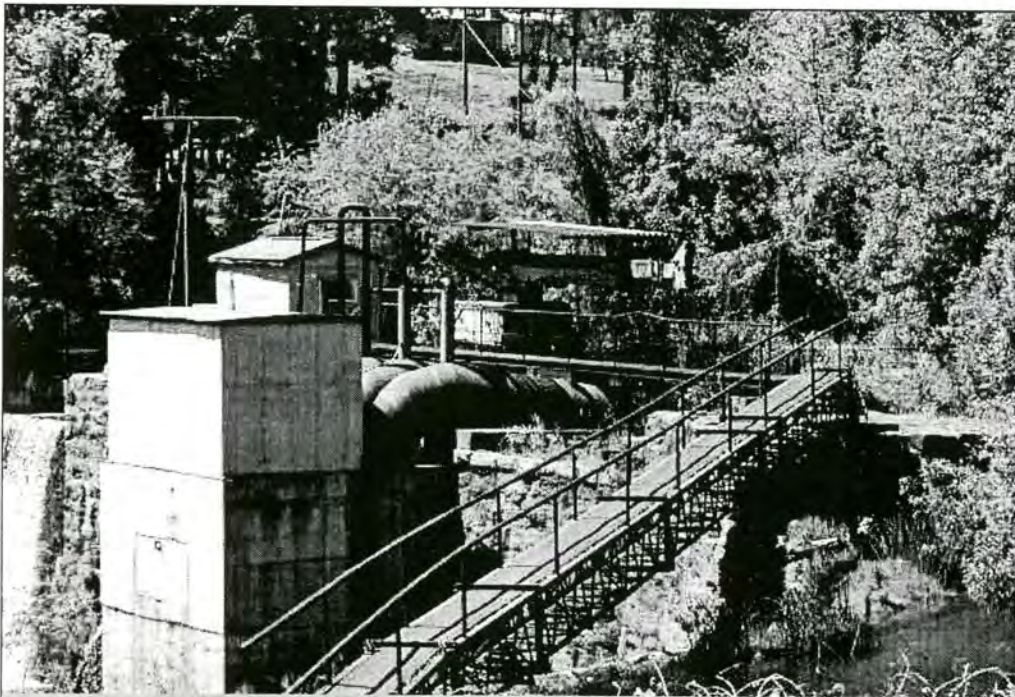
**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill

Dam on Second Broad River
upstream from the Mill

**FIGURE
25.13**



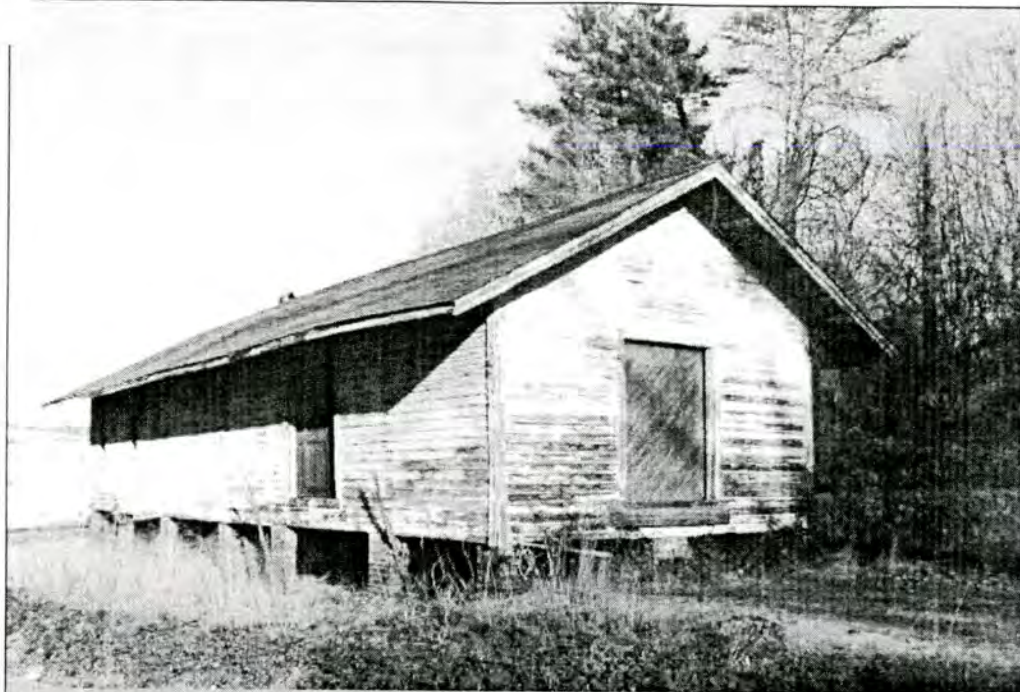
**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill

Dam on Second Broad River
upstream from the Mill

**FIGURE
25.14**



PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Depot

View from Coopertown Road

FIGURE

25.15

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Depot

View from Boss Moore Road

FIGURE

25.16

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



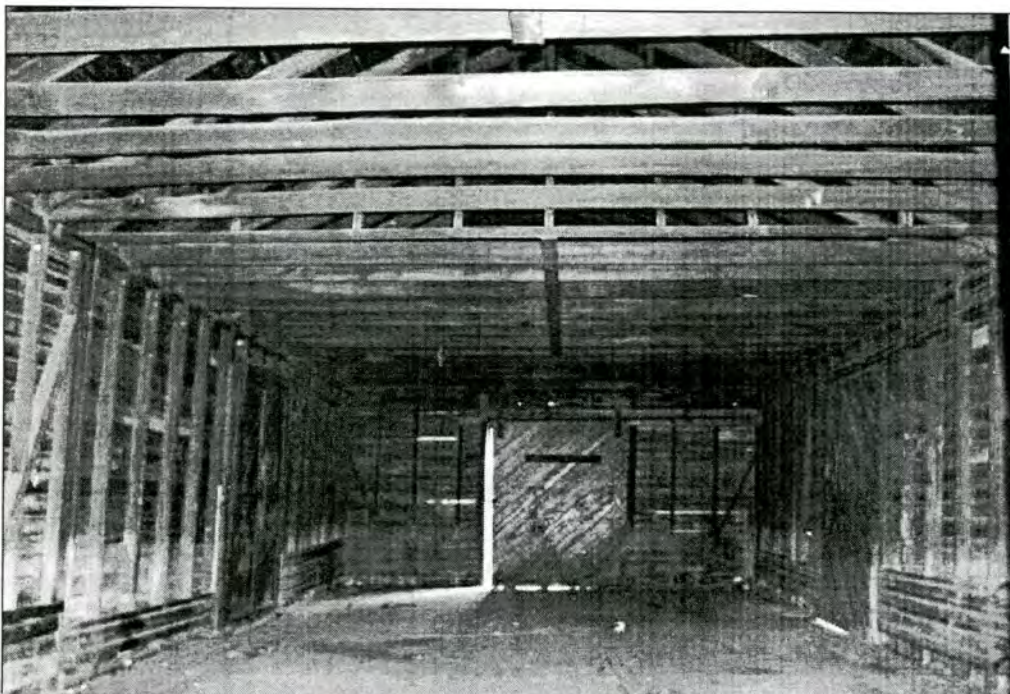
PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Depot

Interior View of Front Room

**FIGURE
25.17**

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Depot

Interior view of main room

**FIGURE
25.18**

**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill Village

Representative 1-story mill
house with rear ell

(Tax parcel 20 - See sheet
NR-25, this report)

**FIGURE
25.19**



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill Village

Representative 2-story mill
house with "catslide" roof

(Tax parcel 34 - See sheet NR-
25, this report)

**FIGURE
25.20**



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill Village

Representative mill houses
facing Carloeen Road
between Israel Street and
Hollifield Street

(Tax parcels 153-155 - See
sheet NR-25, this report)

FIGURE

25.21



**PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

PROPERTY # 25

Caroleen Mill Village

Superintendent's House

(Tax parcel 178A - See
sheet NR-25, this report)

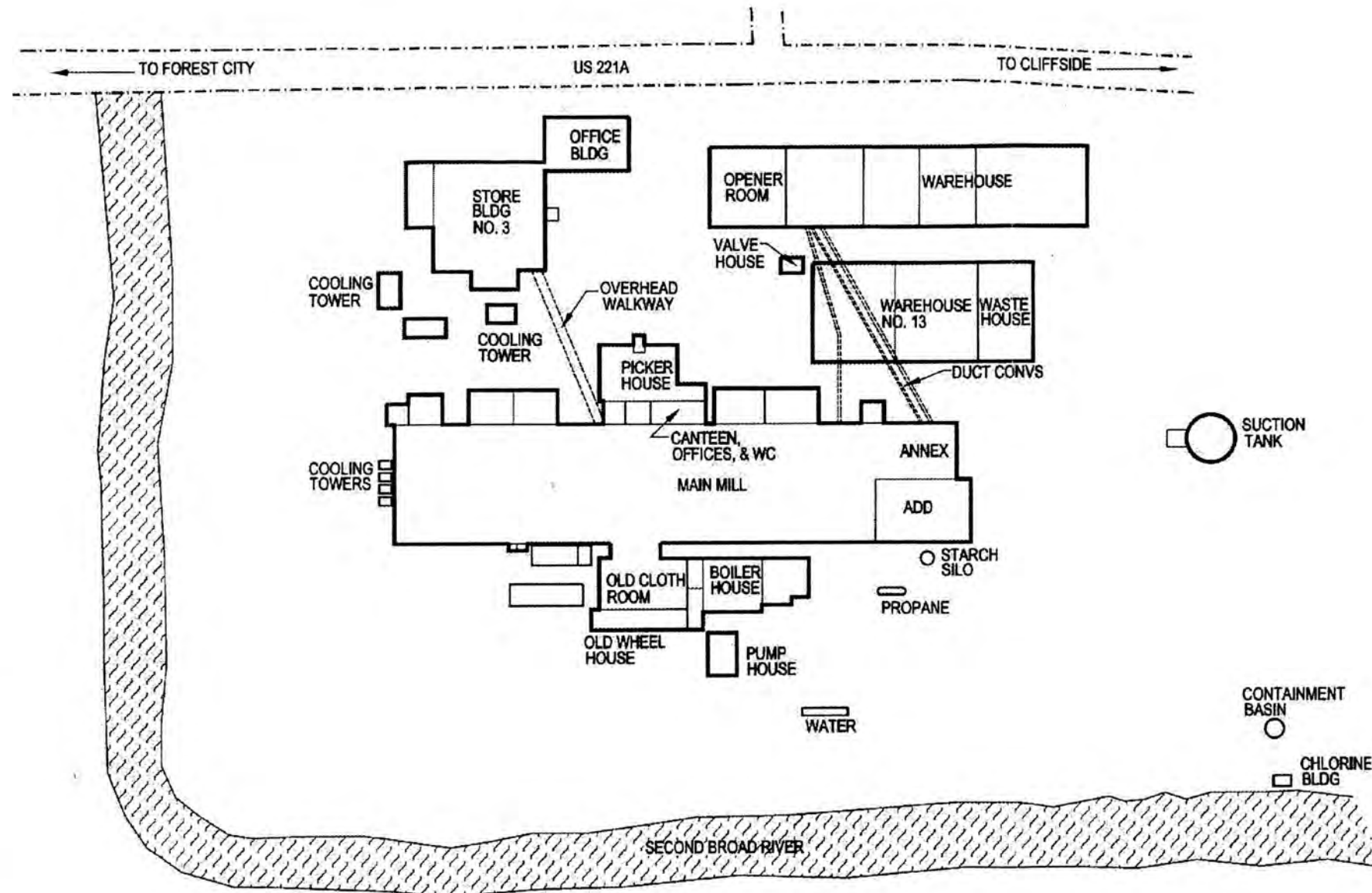
FIGURE

25.22



Historic Architecture
NCDOT
1 South Wilmington St.
1548 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

Tel 919-733-3141
Fax 919-733-9794
www.ncdot.org



Notes:

- For National Register boundary, see sheet NR-25, this report
- This plan based on drawing by Engineering Plan Services, Factory Mutual Insurance Company, 20 Aug. 1998



Site Plan Diagram: Property #25 - Carolen Mill (Tax Parcel 1)

Project
Relocation of US 221A, Carolen & Avondale

Sheet Title
SITE PLAN DIAGRAM: CAROLEEN MILL

Drawn By:
R. Silverman
Issue Date:
08-15-02
File Name:
SP_1.ppt

TIP No.
R-3612

Sheet No.
SP-1

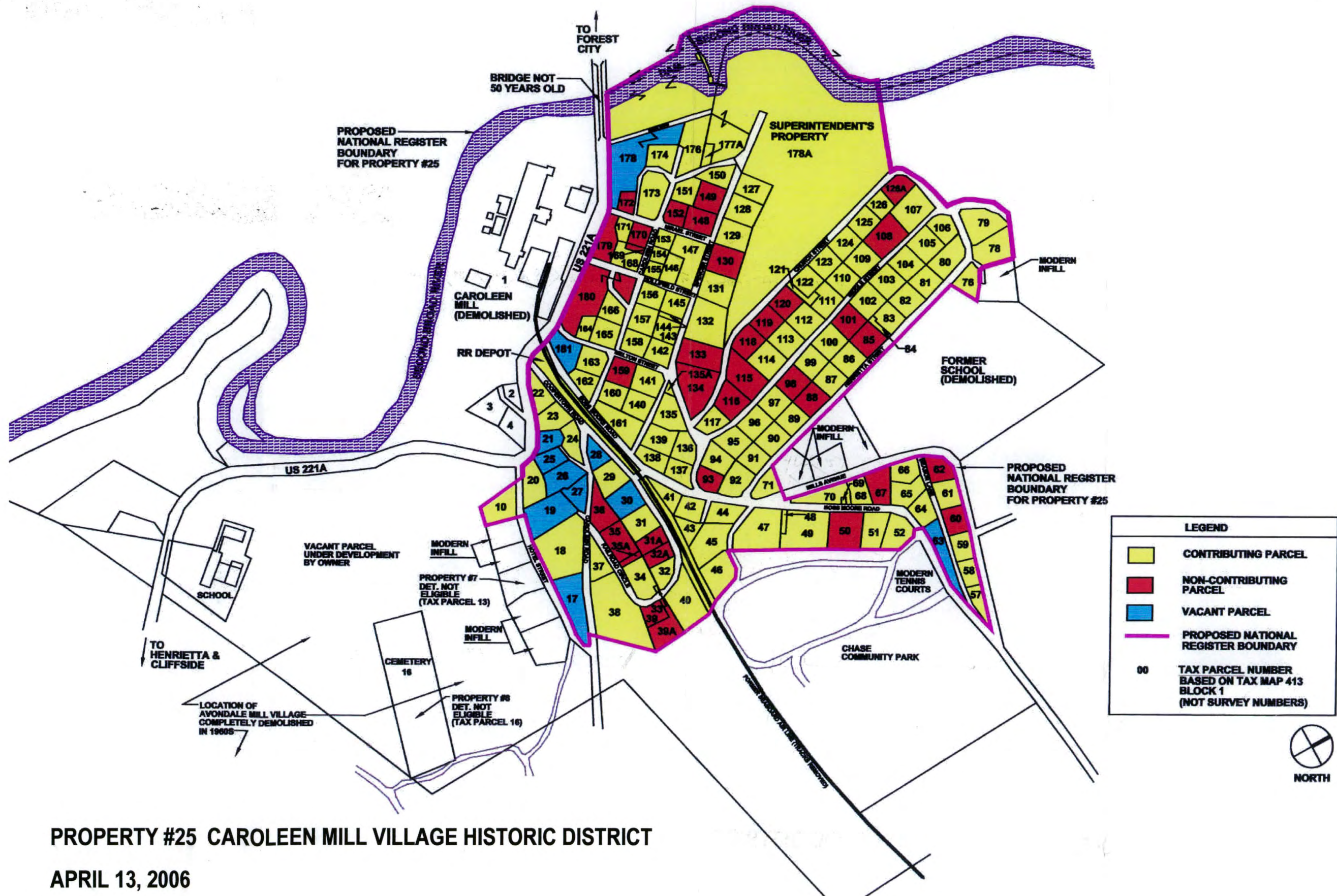
**National Register Boundary for Proposed
Caroleen Mill & Mill Village Historic District**

R-3612 Phase II Report
August 2002

National Register Boundary for Proposed Caroleen Mill and
Mill Village Historic District

**National Register Boundary for
Property #25:
Proposed Caroleen Mill & Mill Village Historic District**

See 24"x36" Sheet, Next Page



PROPERTY #25 CAROLEEN MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

APRIL 13, 2006

**Property Inventory for Proposed
Caroleen Mill & Mill Village Historic District**

R-3612 Phase II Report
August 2002

Proposed Caroleen Mill and Mill Village Historic District

Property Inventory for

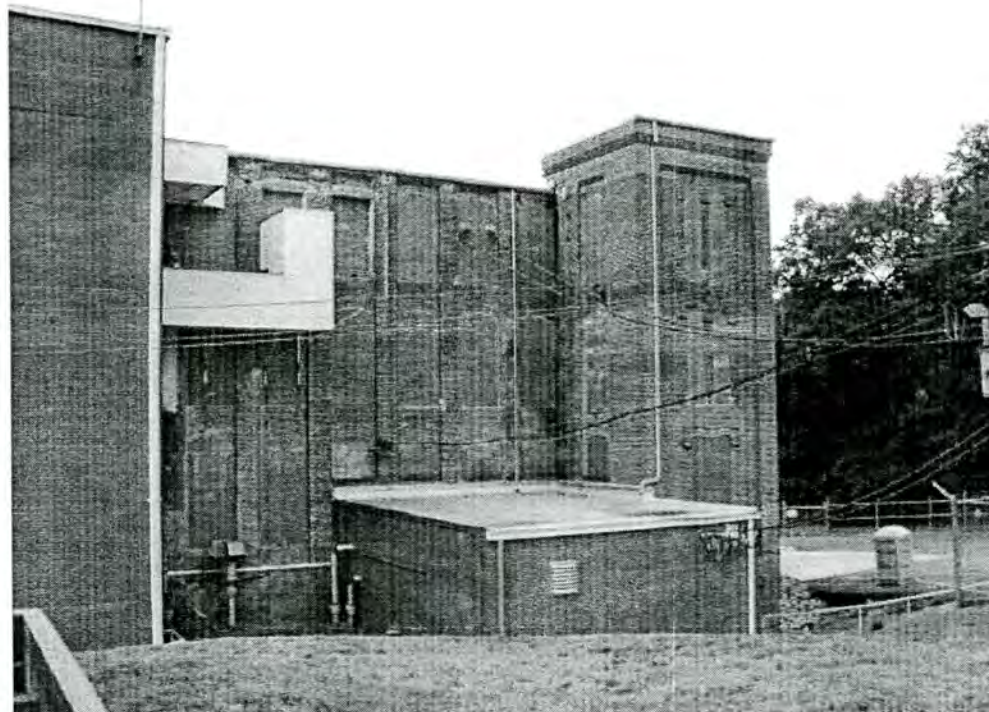
Property #25:

Proposed Caroleen Mill & Mill Village Historic District

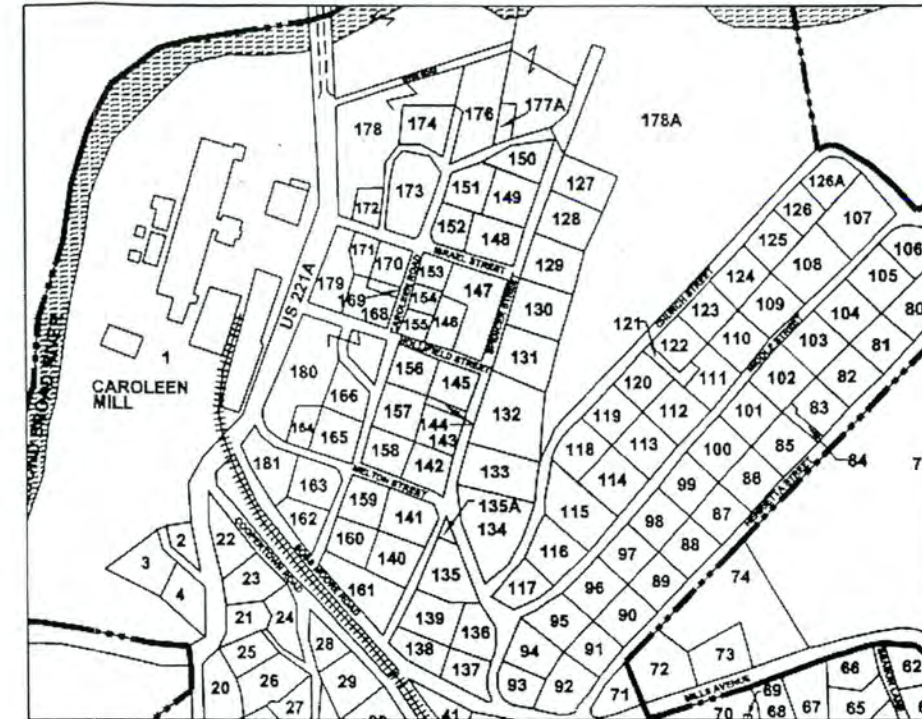
See 11"X17" Sheets HD-1 through HD-17



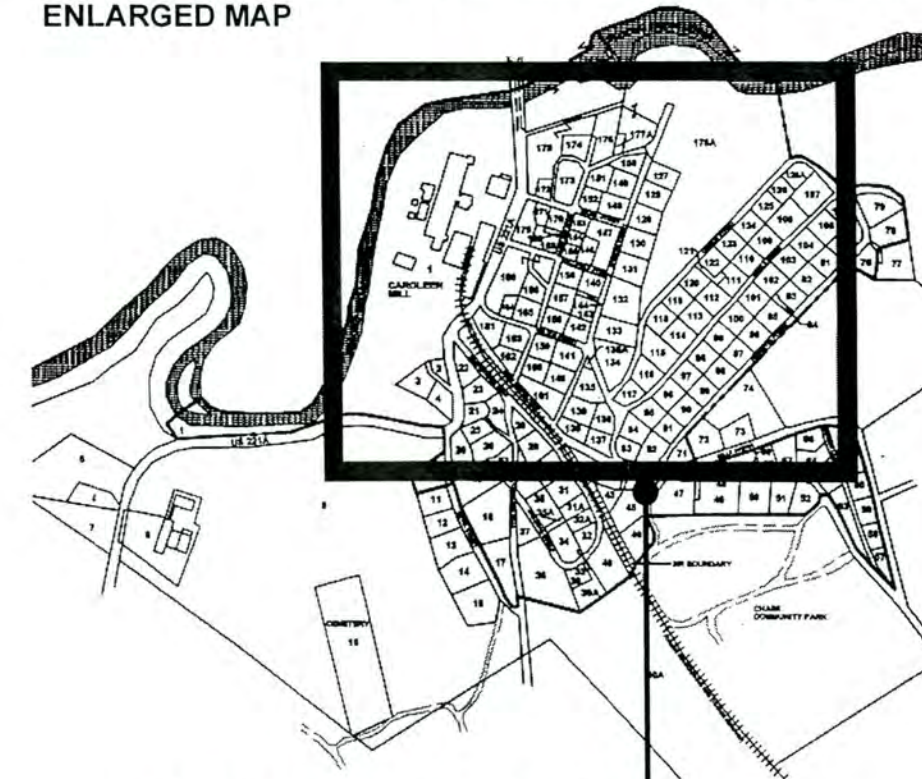
PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



ENLARGED MAP



SEE ENLARGED MAP ABOVE

PROPERTY #25:
 PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT



Historic Architecture
 NCDOT
 1 South Wilmington St
 1548 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

Tel 919-733-3141
 Fax 919-733-9794
 www.ncdot.org

Project
 Relocation of US 221A, Caroleen & Avondale

Sheet Title
 PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL
 VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Drawn By:
 R. Silverman
 Issue Date:
 08-15-02
 File Name:
 HD_1.ppt

TIP No.

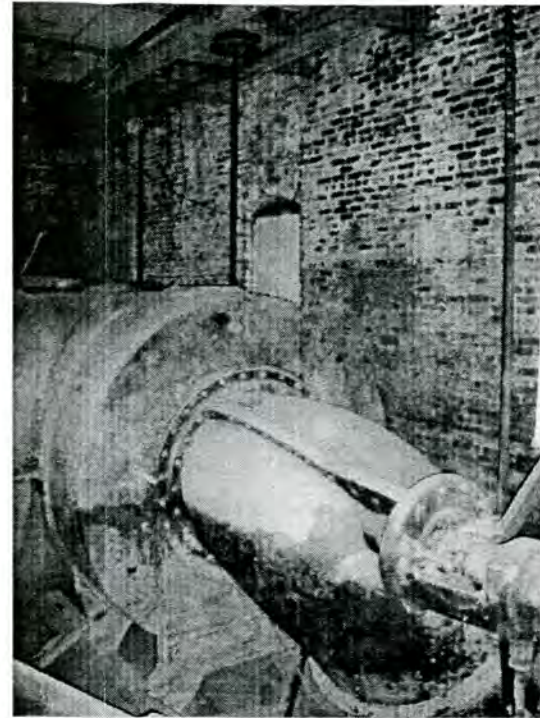
R-3612

Sheet No.

HD-1



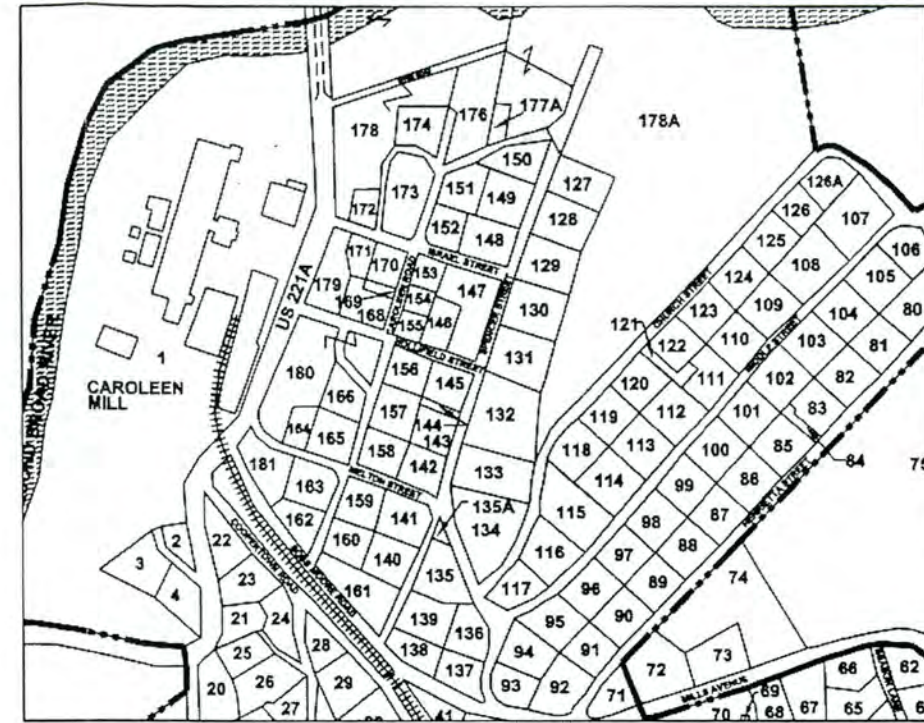
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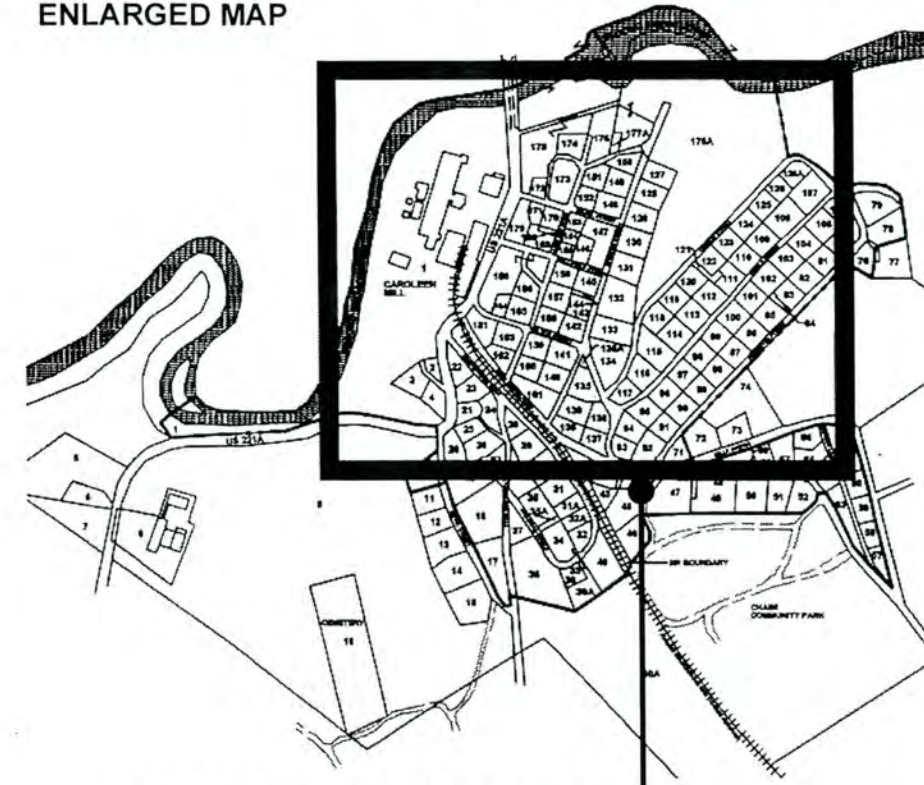
PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



ENLARGED MAP



SEE ENLARGED MAP ABOVE

PROPERTY #25
 PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT



Historic Architecture
 NCDOT
 1 South Wilmington St
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 PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL
 VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

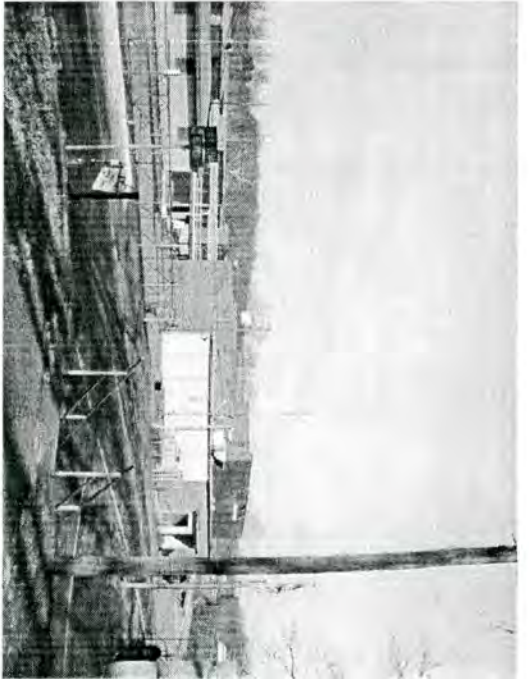
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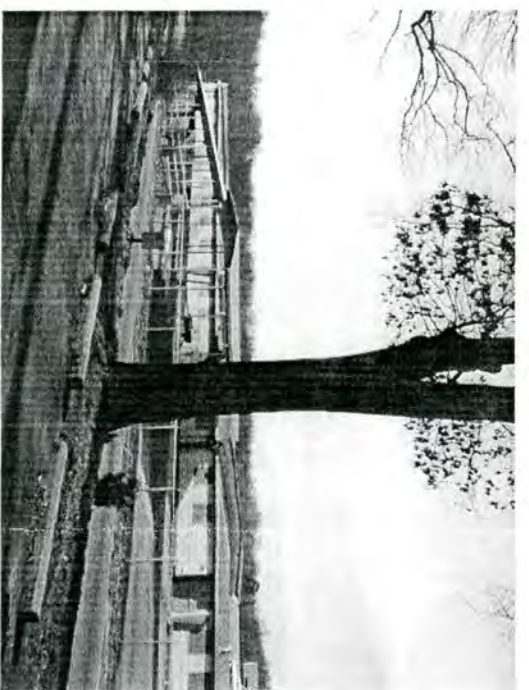
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PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



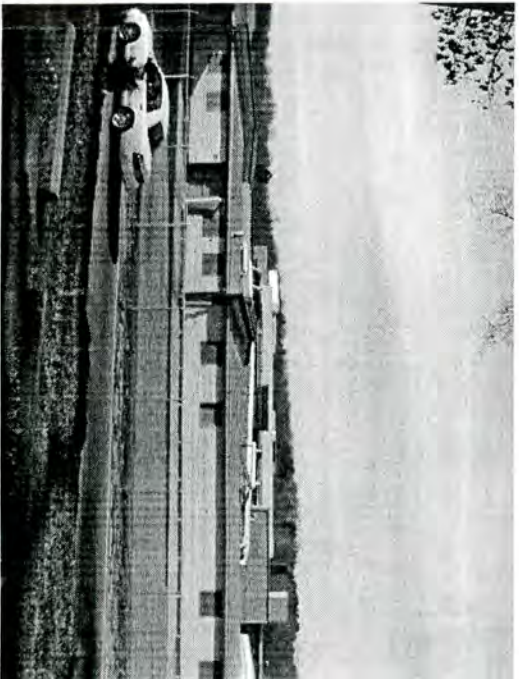
PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



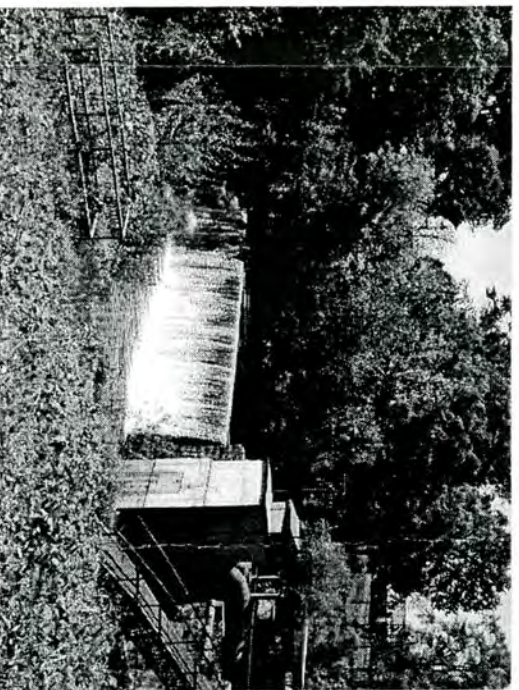
PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



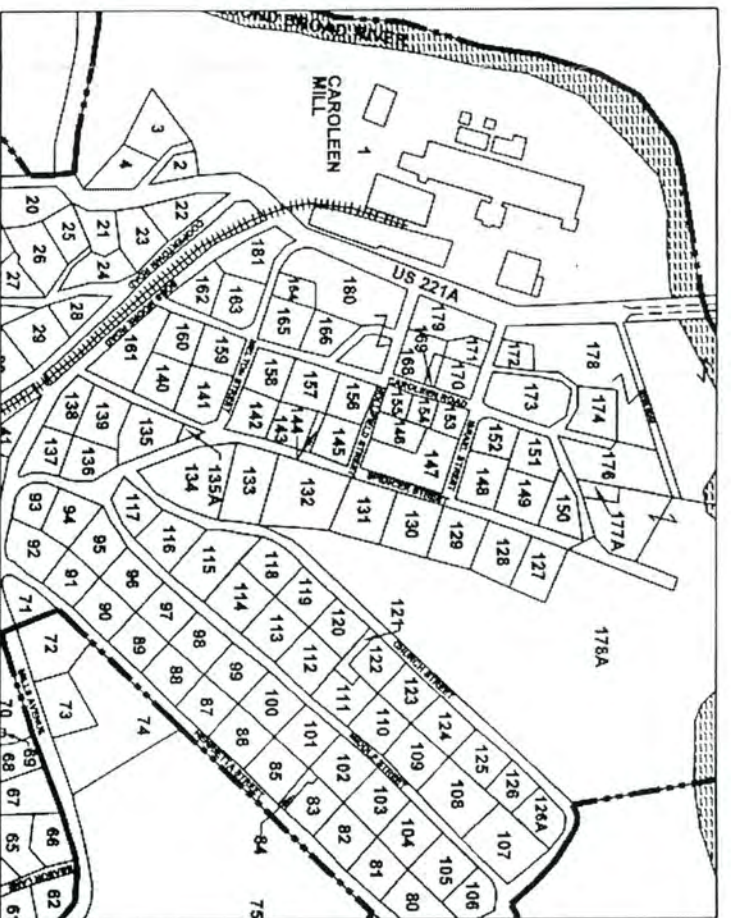
PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



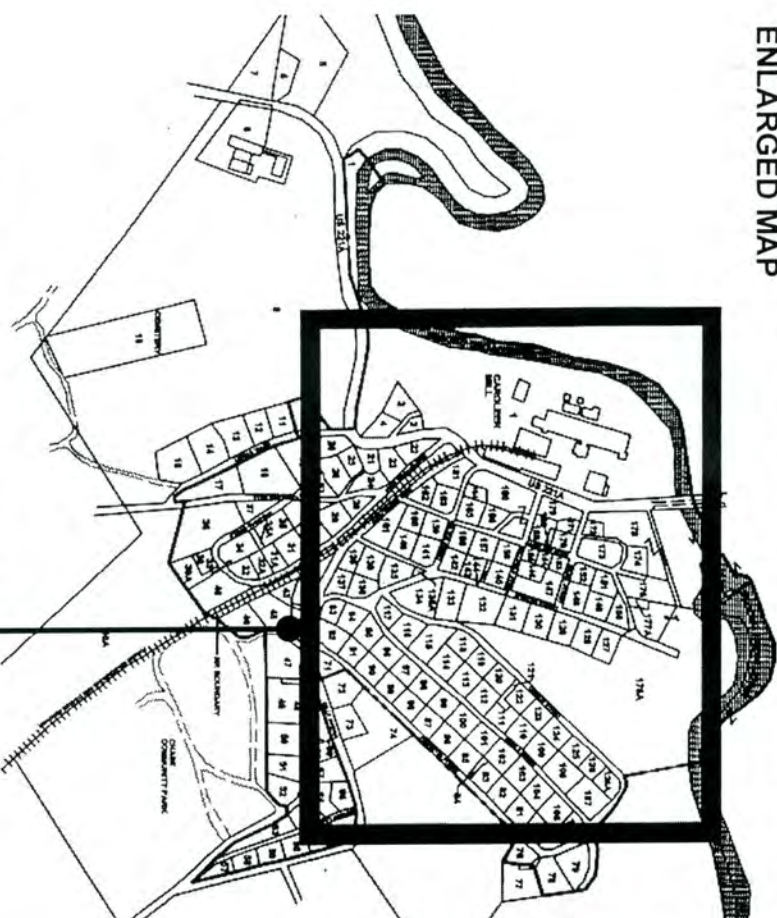
PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



PROPERTY #25 - PARCEL 1 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 2 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 17 - VACANT



#25 - PARCEL 21 - VACANT



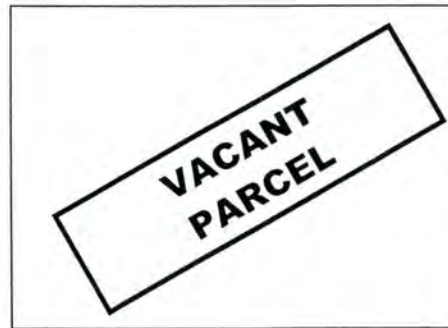
#25 - PARCEL 3 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 18 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 22



#25 - PARCEL 4 - VACANT



#25 - PARCEL 19 - VACANT



#25 - PARCEL 23 - CONTRIBUTING



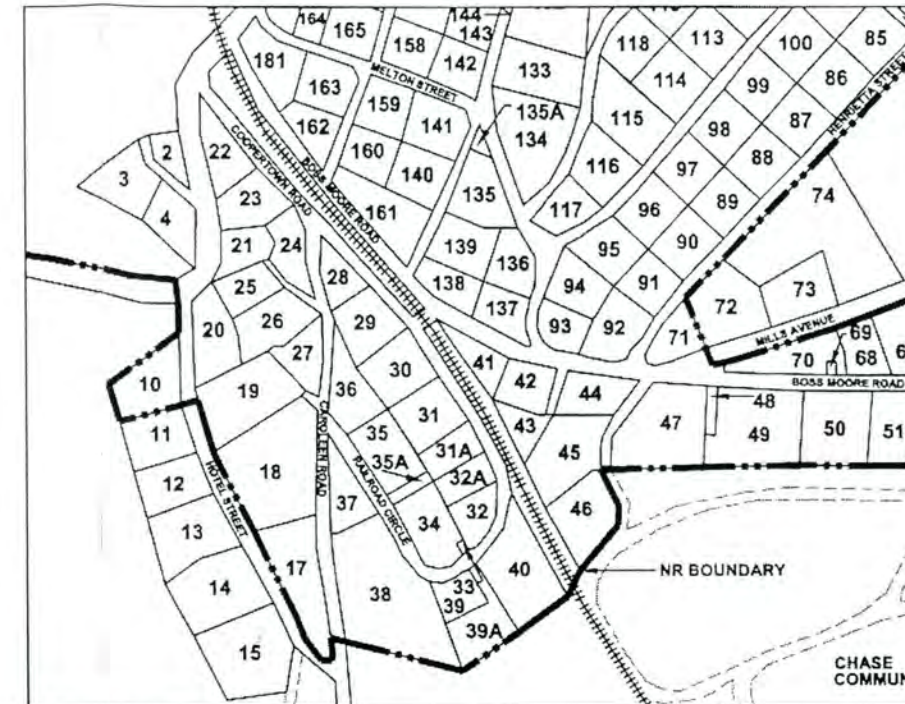
#25 - PARCEL 10 - CONTRIBUTING



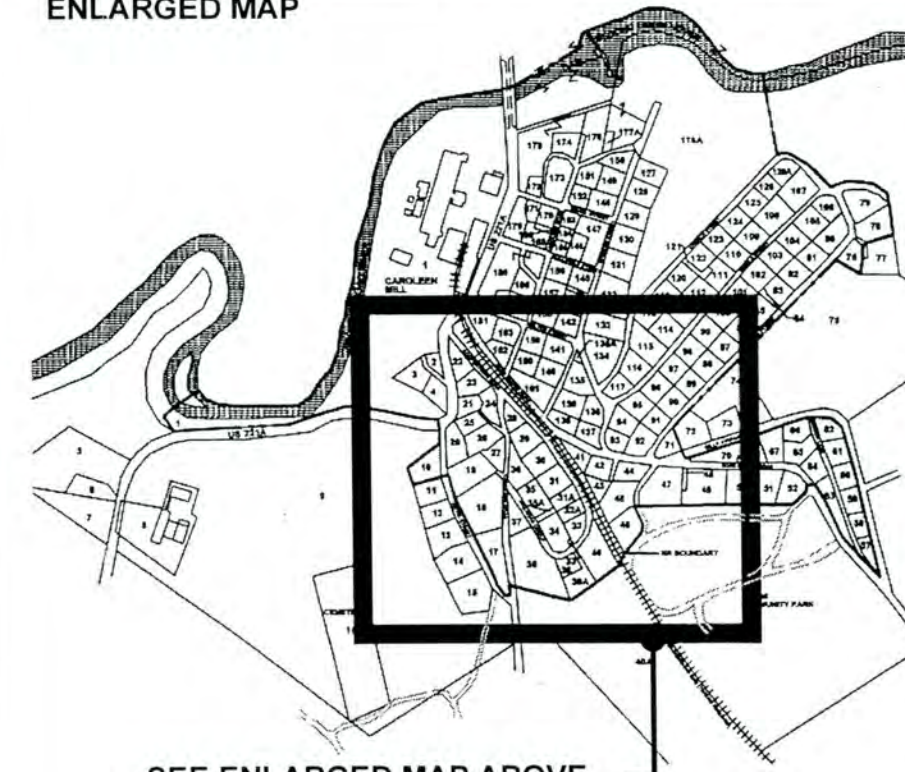
#25 - PARCEL 20 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 24 - CONTRIBUTING



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VACANT
PARCEL

#25 - PARCEL 25 - VACANT



#25 - PARCEL 29 - CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)

#25 - PARCEL 32A - NON-CONTRIBUTING

VACANT
PARCEL

#25 - PARCEL 26 - VACANT

VACANT
PARCEL

#25 - PARCEL 30 - VACANT



#25 - PARCEL 32 - CONTRIBUTING

VACANT
PARCEL

#25 - PARCEL 27 - VACANT



#25 - PARCEL 31 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 33-34 CONTRIBUTING

VACANT
PARCEL

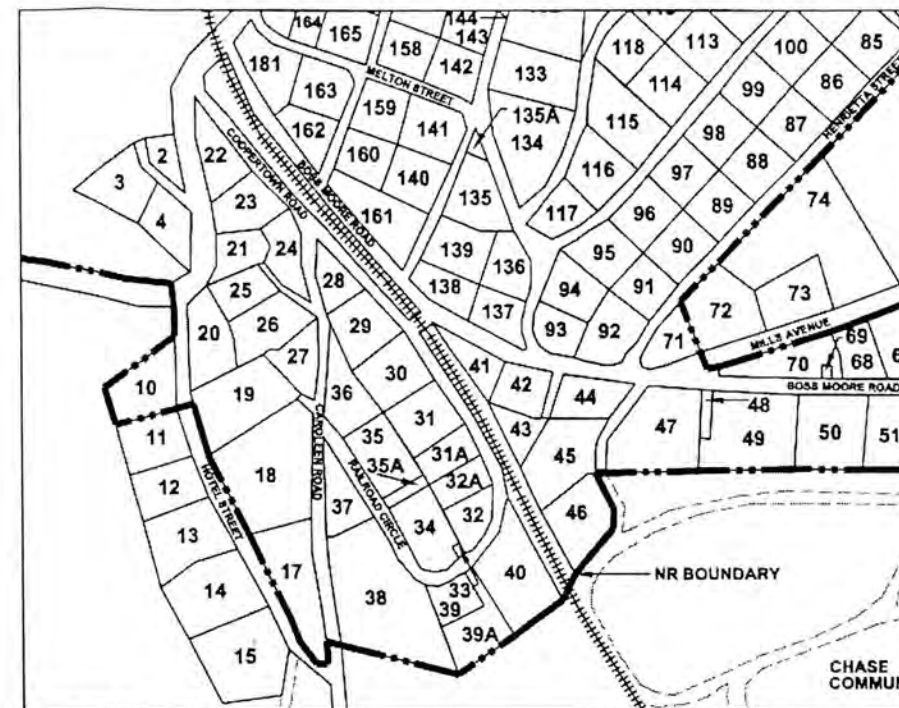
#25 - PARCEL 28 - VACANT

NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)

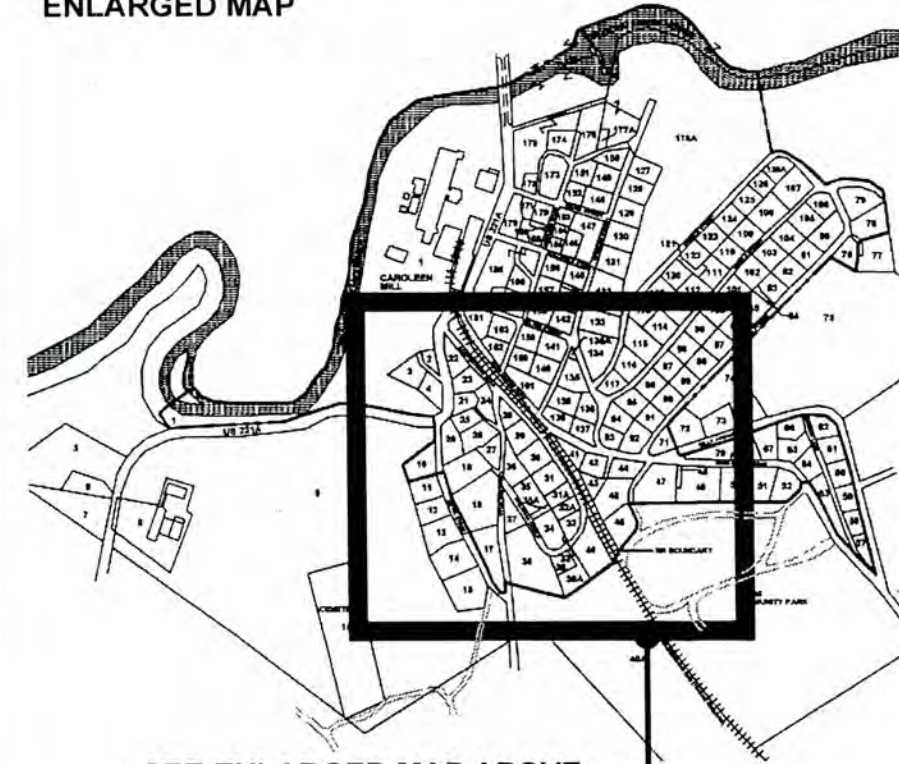
#25 - PARCEL 31A - NON-CONTRIB.

NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)

#25 - PARCEL 35-35A - NON-CONTRIB.



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**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**



#25 - PARCEL 40 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 44 - CONTRIBUTING

#25 - PARCEL 36 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 37 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 41 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 45-46 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 38 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 42 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 47 - CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

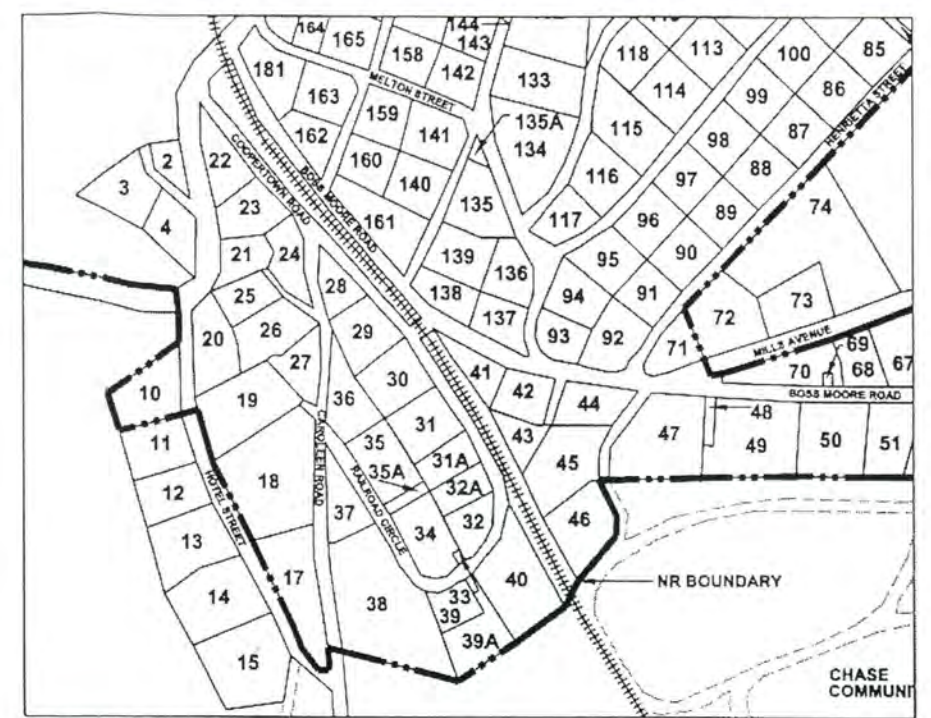


#25 - PARCEL 43 - CONTRIBUTING

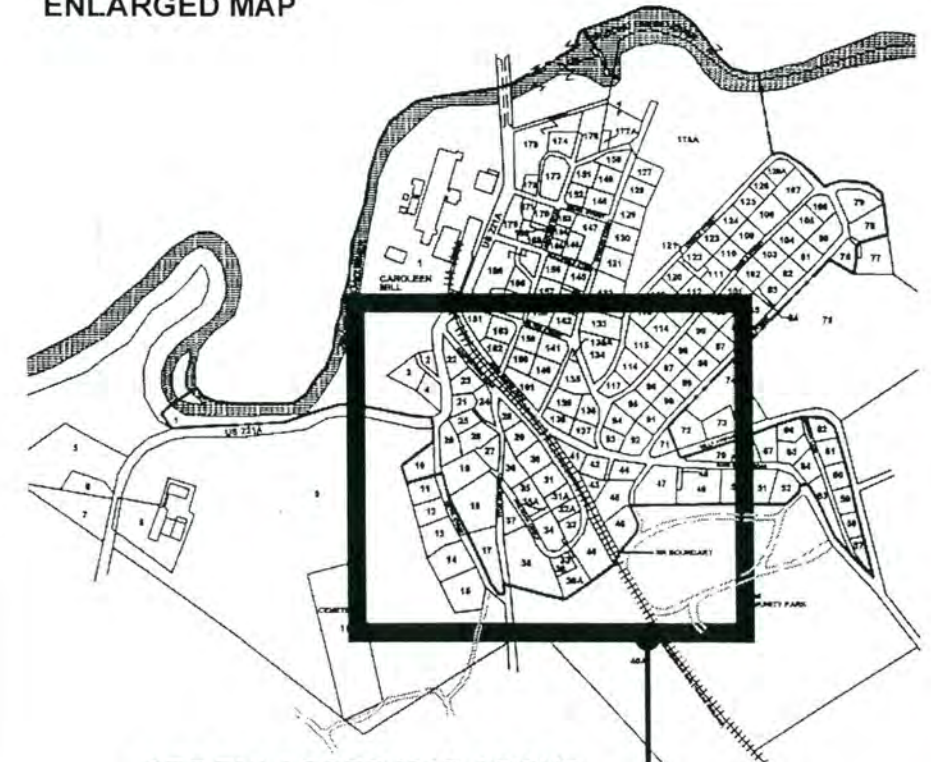
#25 - PARCEL 39-39A - NON-CONTRIB.



#25 - PARCEL 48-49 - CONTRIBUTING



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**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 50 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 58 - CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 62 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 51 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 59 - CONTRIBUTING

**VACANT
PARCEL**

#25 - PARCEL 63 - VACANT



#25 - PARCEL 52 - CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 60 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 64 - CONTRIBUTING



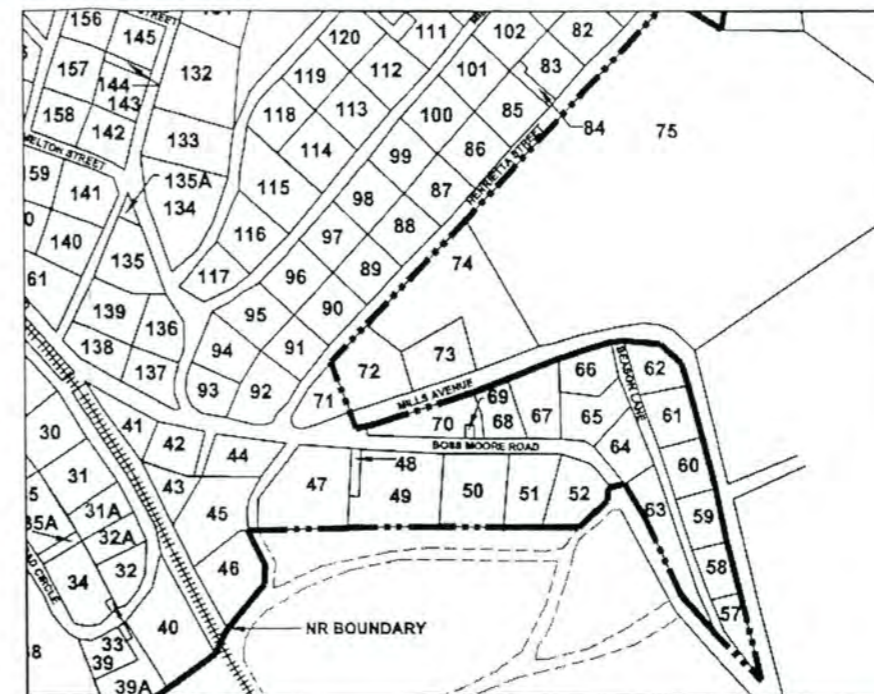
#25 - PARCEL 57 - CONTRIBUTING



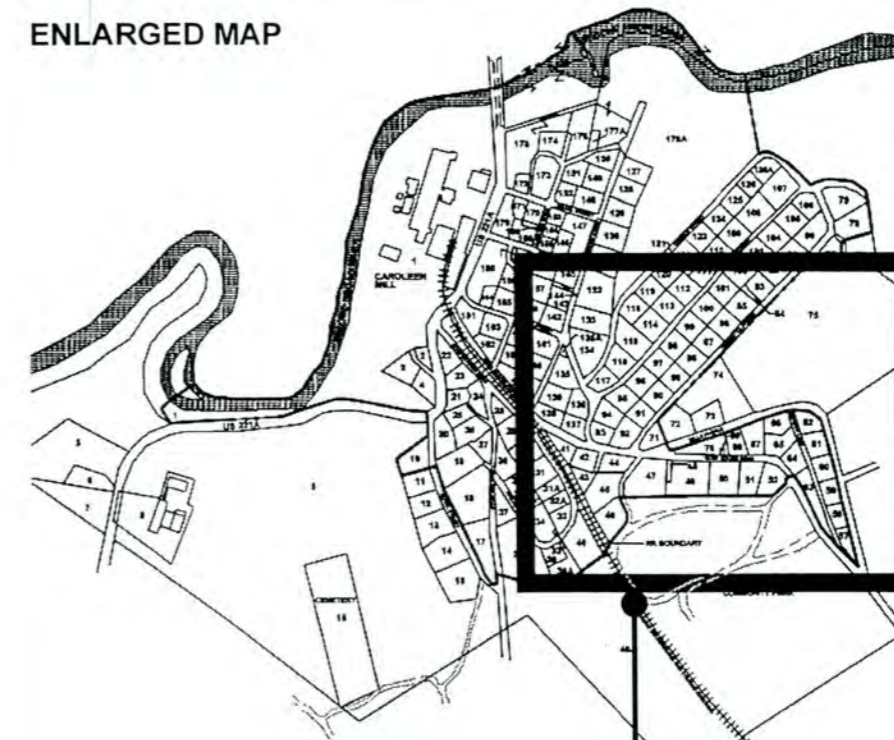
#25 - PARCEL 61 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 65 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 66 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 71 - CONTRIBUTING



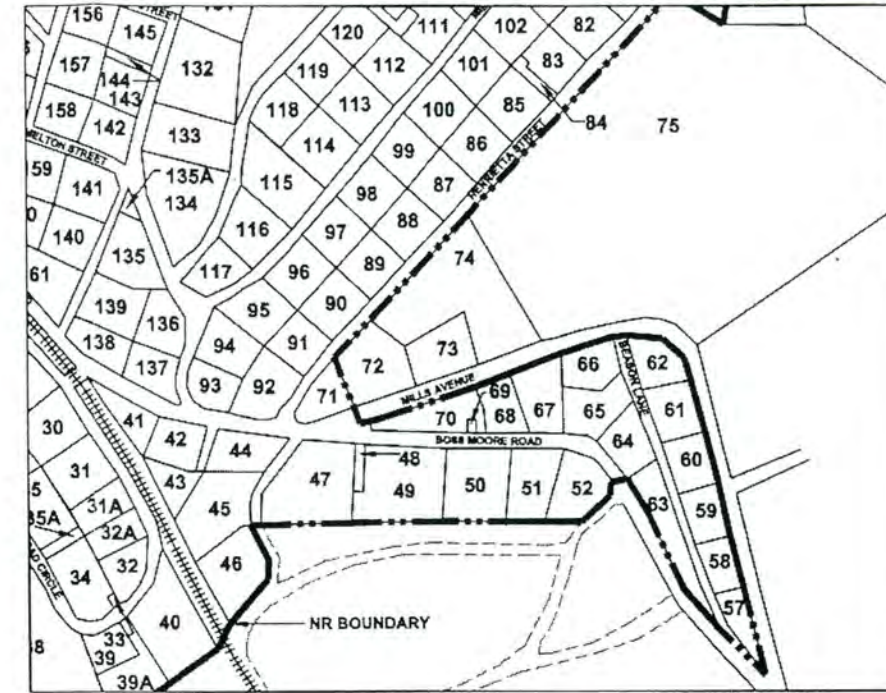
#25 - PARCEL 67 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



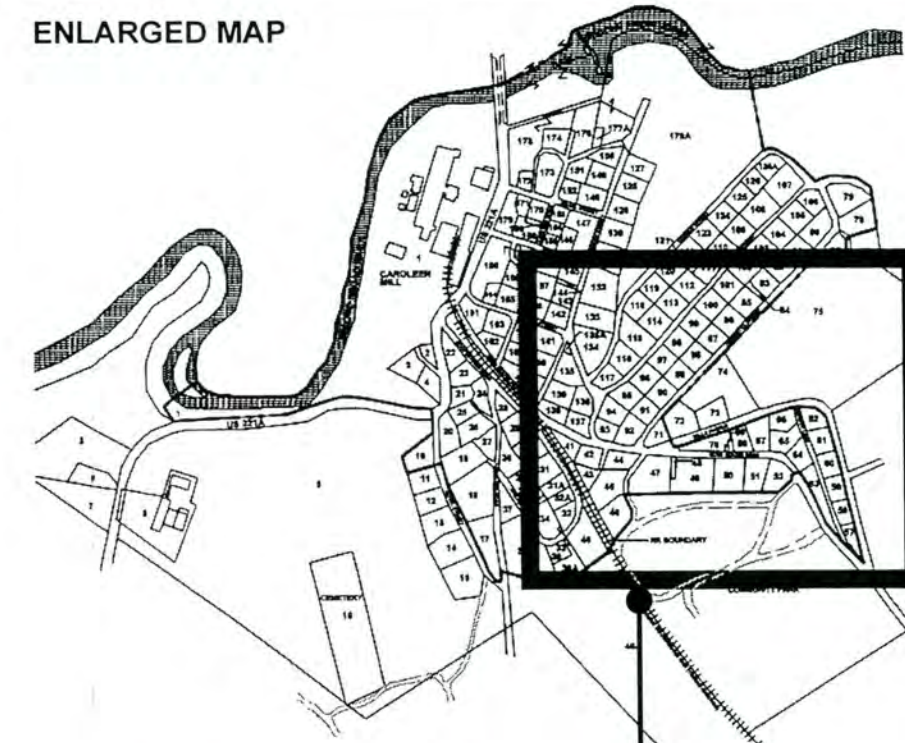
#25 - PARCEL 68 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 69-70 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 76 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 81 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 86 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 78 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 82 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 87 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 79 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 83-84 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 88 - CONTRIBUTING



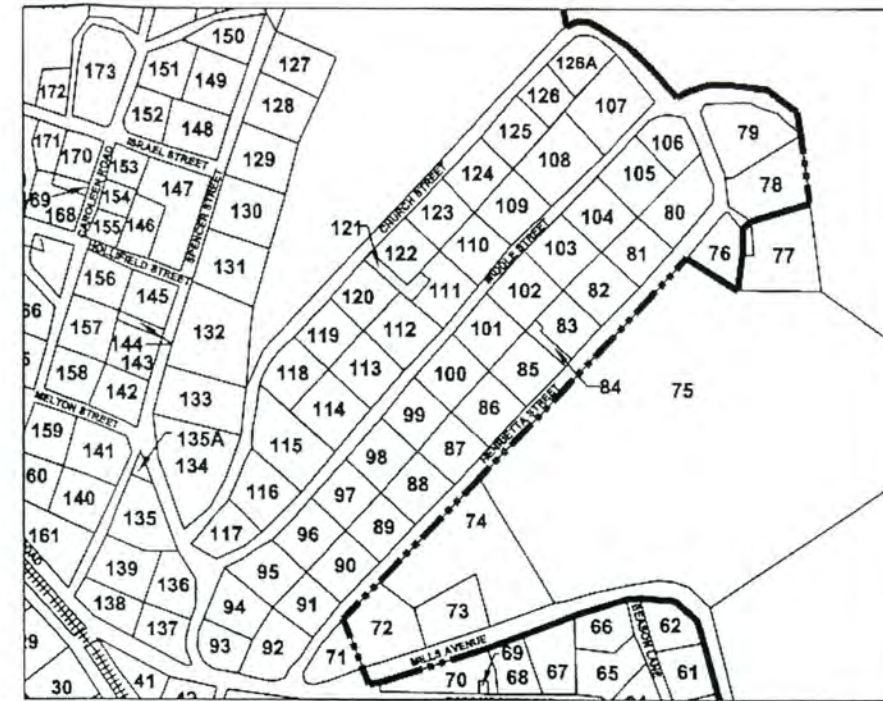
#25 - PARCEL 80 - CONTRIBUTING



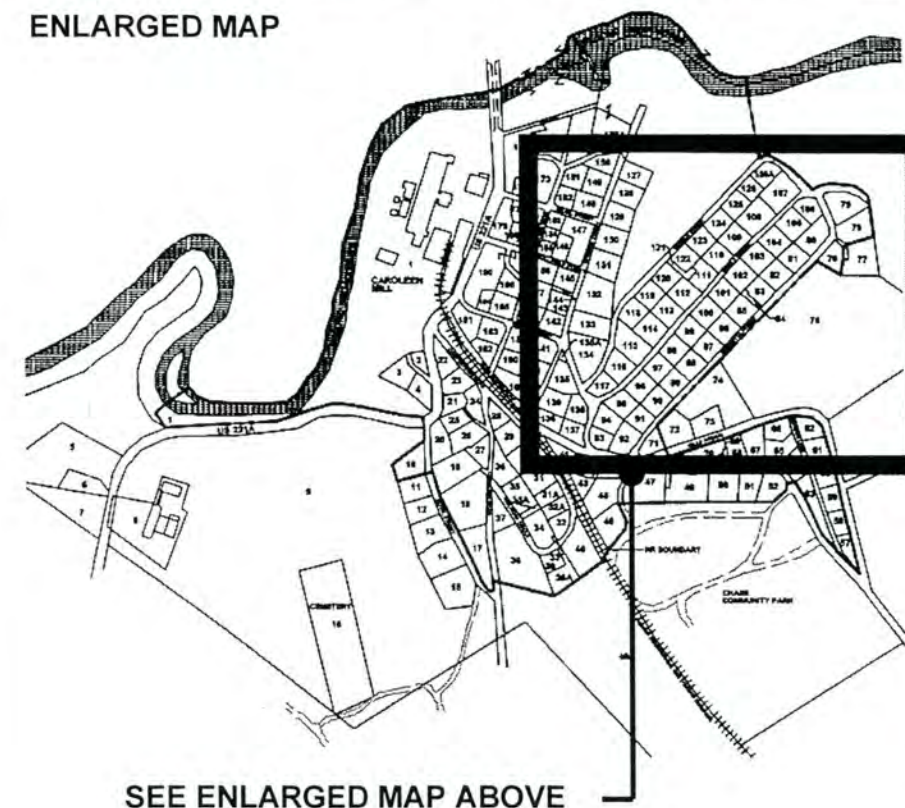
#25 - PARCEL 85 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 89 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 90 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 94 - CONTRIBUTING



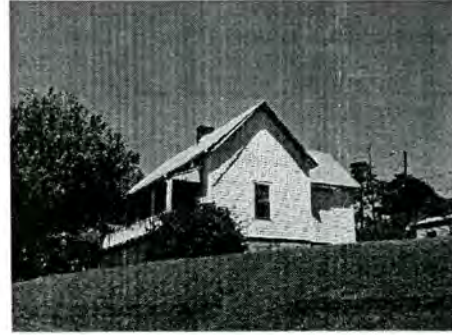
#25 - PARCEL 98 - NON -CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 91 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 95 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 99 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 92 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 96 - CONTRIBUTING



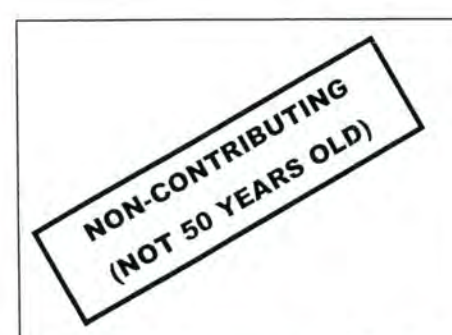
#25 - PARCEL 100 - CONTRIBUTING



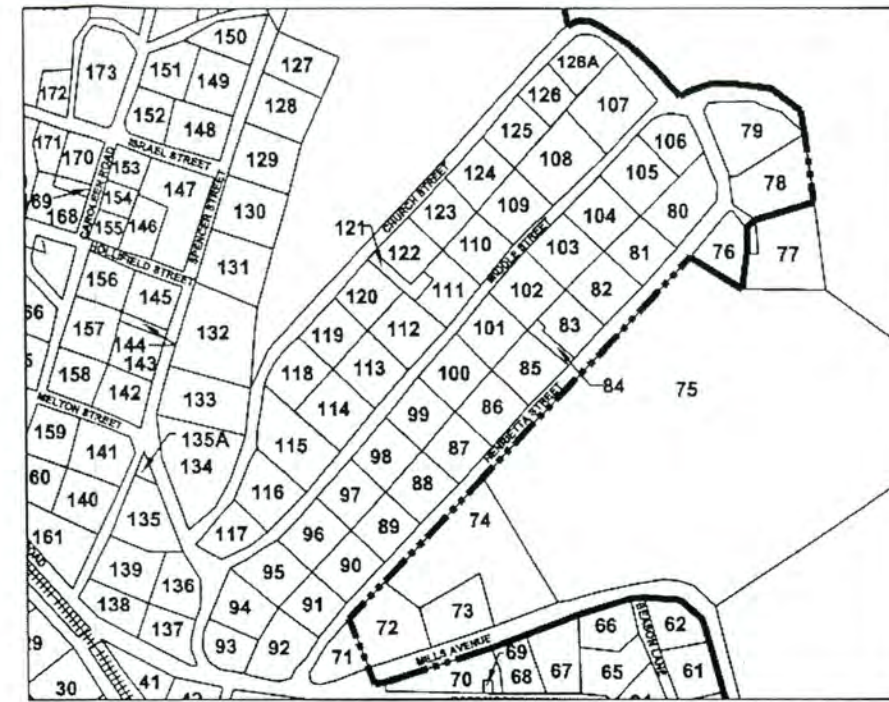
#25 - PARCEL 93 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



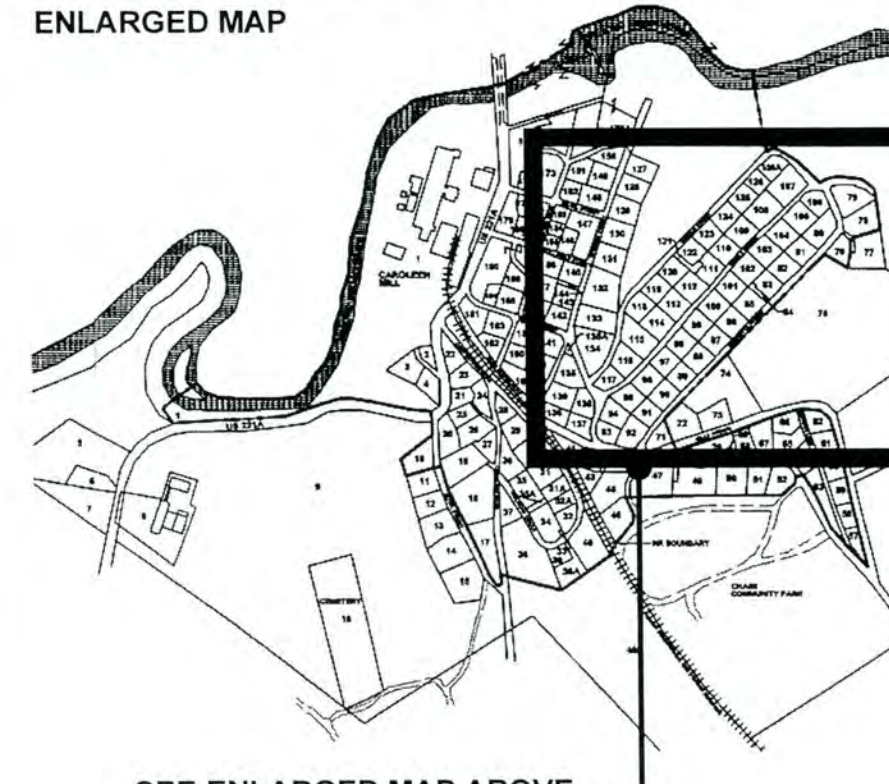
#25 - PARCEL 97 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 101 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 102 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 106 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 110 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 103 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 107 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 111 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 104 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 108 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 112 - CONTRIBUTING



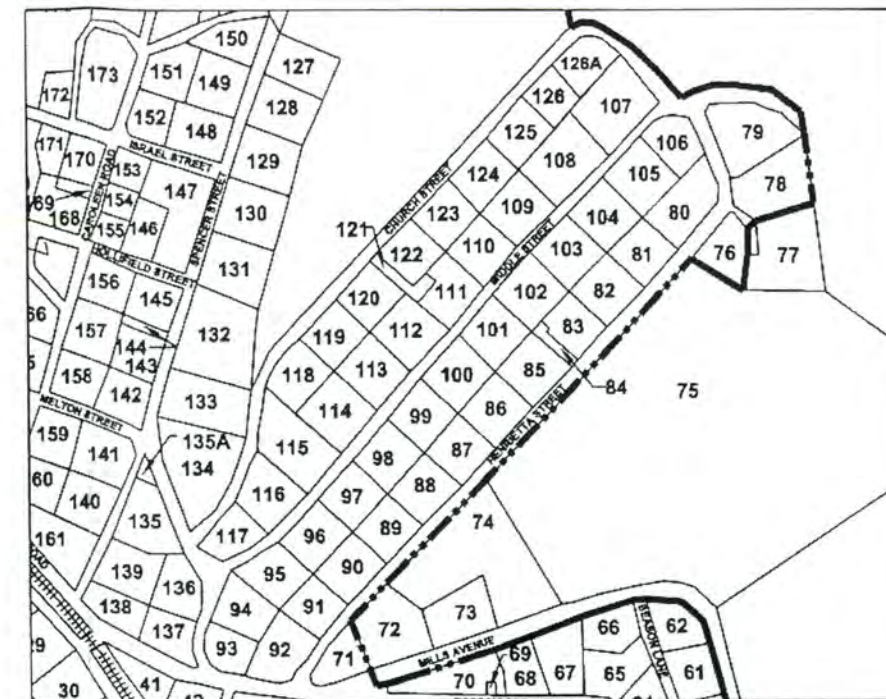
#25 - PARCEL 105 - CONTRIBUTING



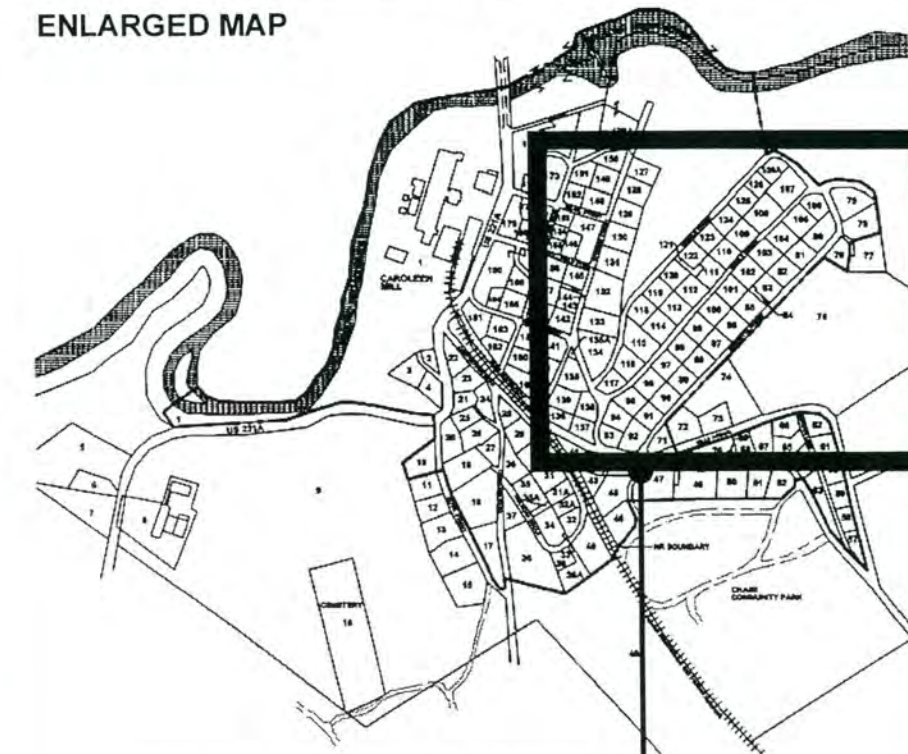
#25 - PARCEL 109 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 113 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 114 - CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 118 - NON-CONTRIBUTING #25 - PARCEL 123 - CONTRIBUTING



**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 115 - NON-CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 119 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 124 - CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 116 - NON-CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

#25 - PARCEL 120 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 125 - CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
(NOT 50 YEARS OLD)**

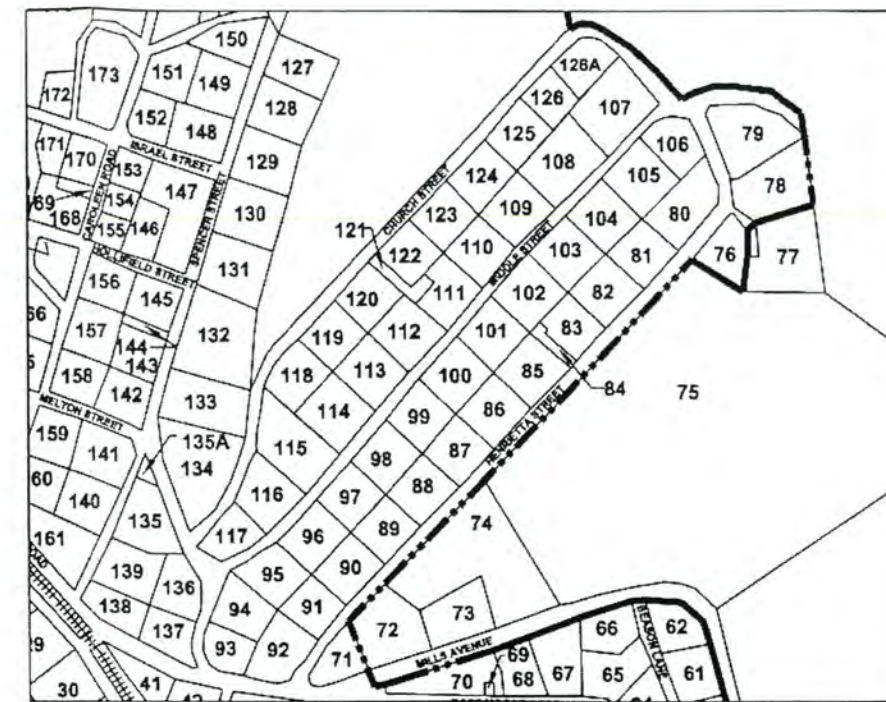
#25 - PARCEL 117 - CONTRIBUTING



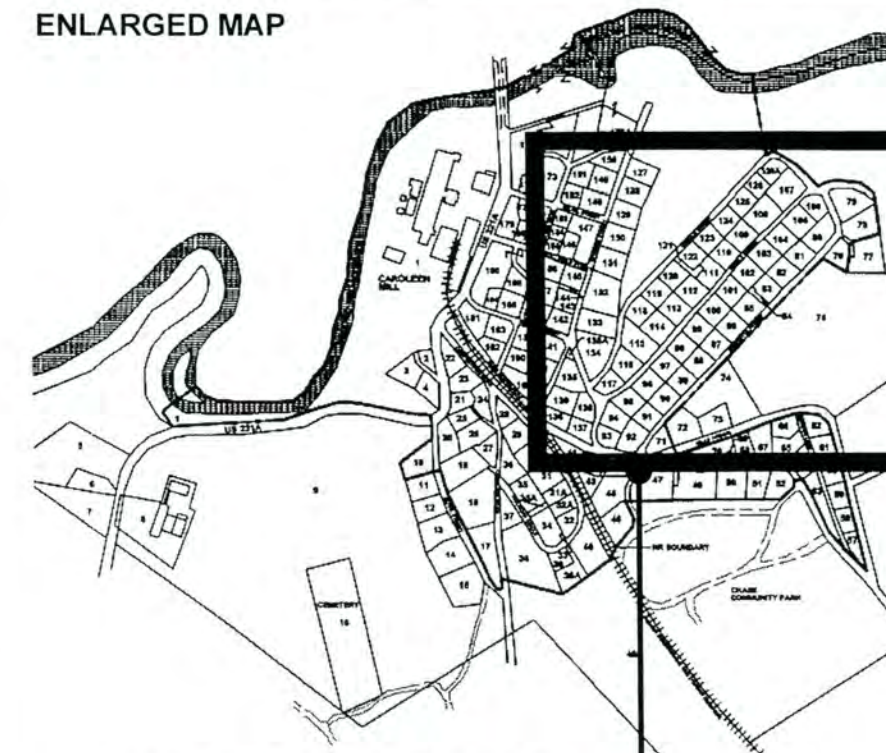
#25 - PARCEL 121-122 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 126 - CONTRIBUTING



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**VACANT
PARCEL**

#25 - PARCEL 126A - VACANT

**NON-
CONTRIBUTING
PARKING LOT**

#25 - PARCEL 130 - NON-CONTRIB.

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
NOT 50 YEARS OLD**

#25 - PARCEL 134 - NON-CONTRIB.



#25 - PARCEL 127 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 131 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 135-135A - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 128 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 132 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 136 - CONTRIBUTING



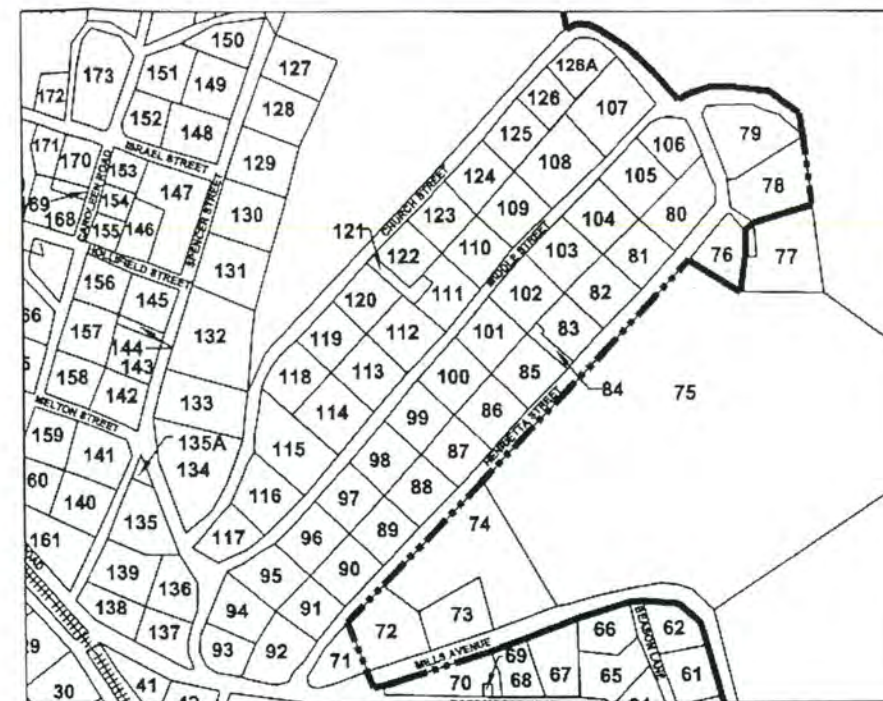
#25 - PARCEL 129 - CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
NOT 50 YEARS OLD**

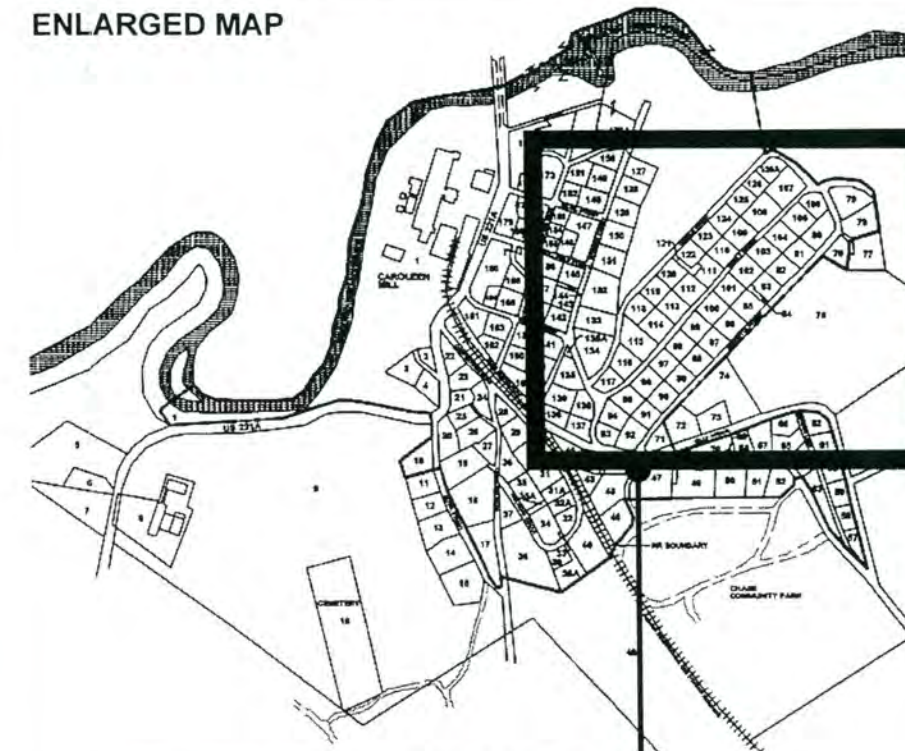
#25 - PARCEL 133 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 137 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 138 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 142 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 147 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 139 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 143-144 - CONTRIBUTING



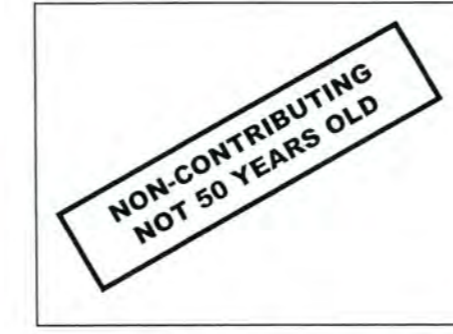
#25 - PARCEL 148 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 140 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 145 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 149 - NON-CONTRIBUTING



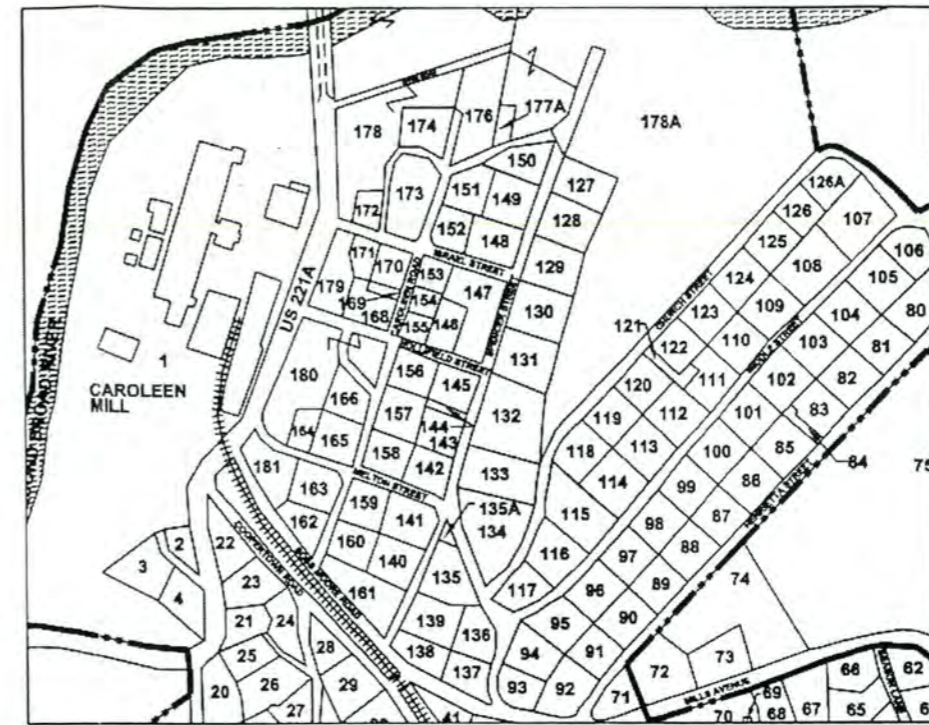
#25 - PARCEL 141 - CONTRIBUTING



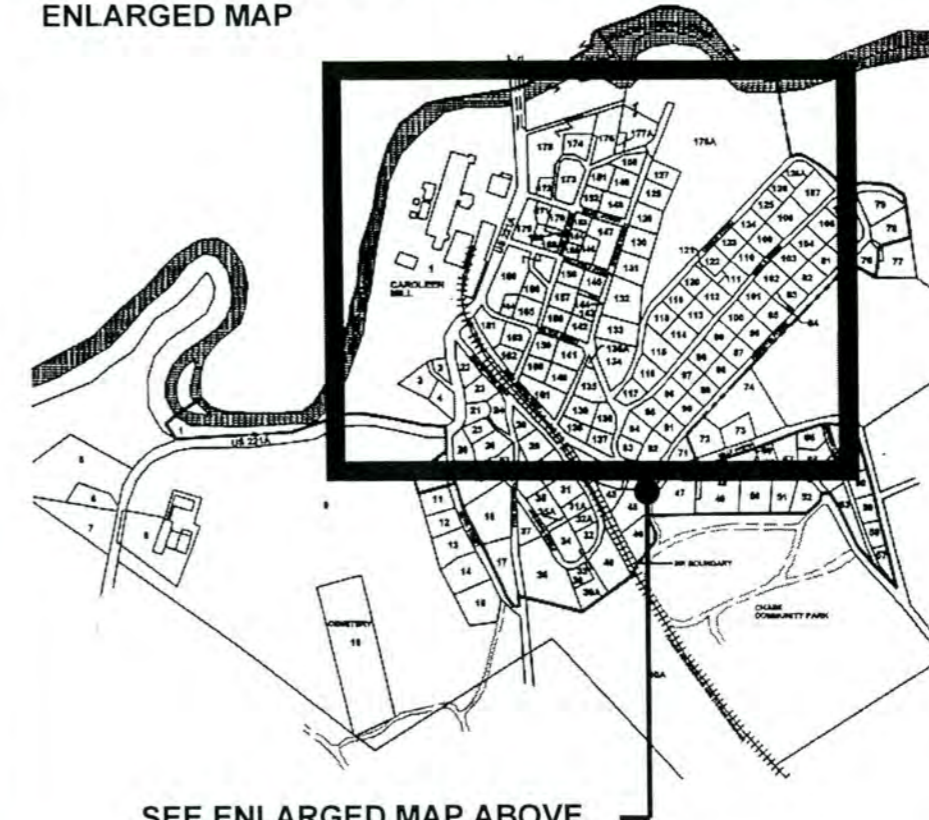
#25 - PARCEL 147 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 150 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 151 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 157 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 161 - CONTRIBUTING



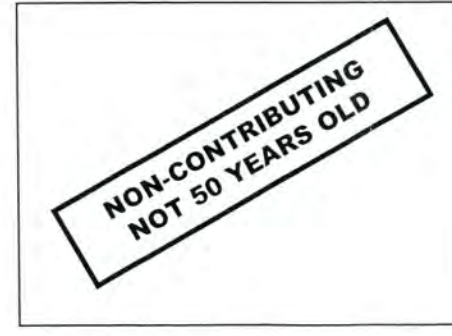
#25 - PARCEL 152 - NON-CONTRIBUTING #25 - PARCEL 158 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 162 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 153-155 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 159 - NON-CONTRIBUTING #25 - PARCEL 163 - CONTRIBUTING



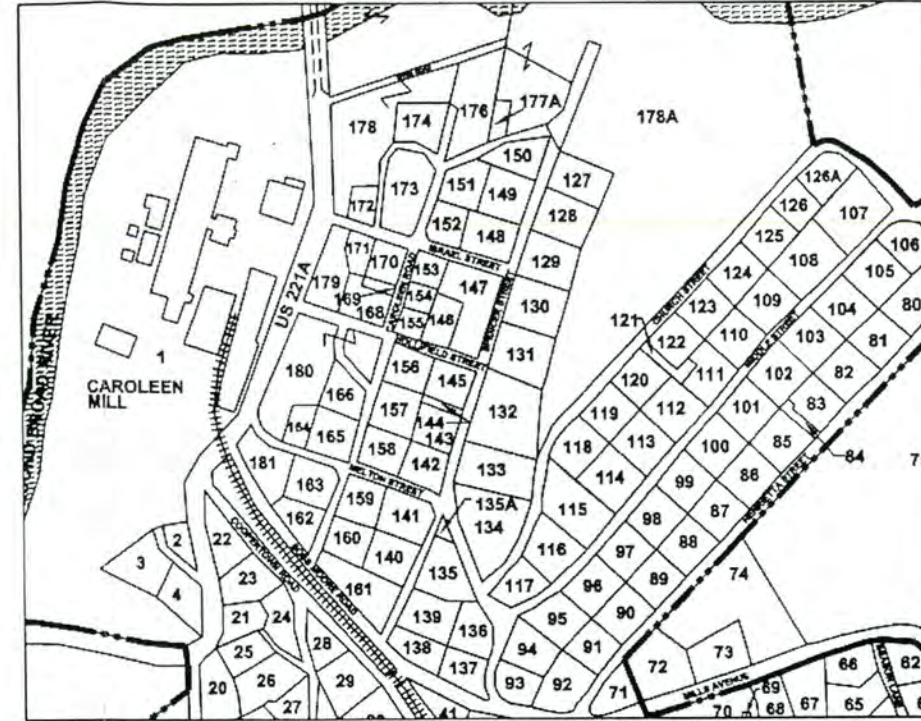
#25 - PARCEL 156 - CONTRIBUTING



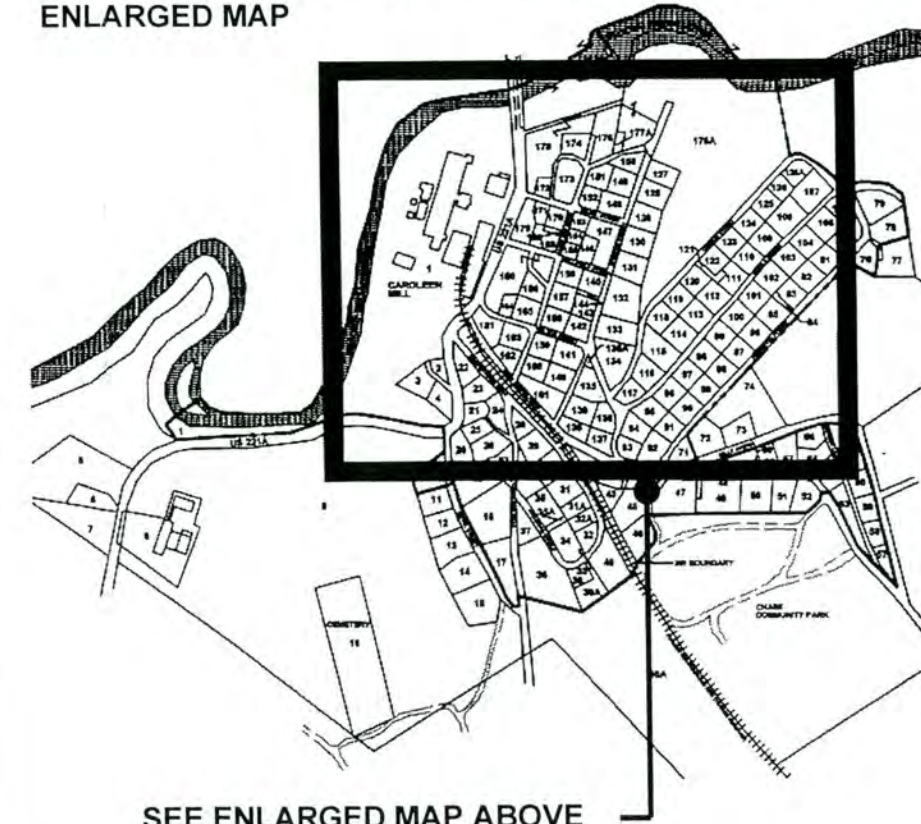
#25 - PARCEL 160 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 164 - CONTRIBUTING



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#25 - PARCEL 165 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 170 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 174 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 166 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 171 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 176 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 168 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 172 - NON-CONTRIB.



#25 - PARCEL 178 - VACANT.



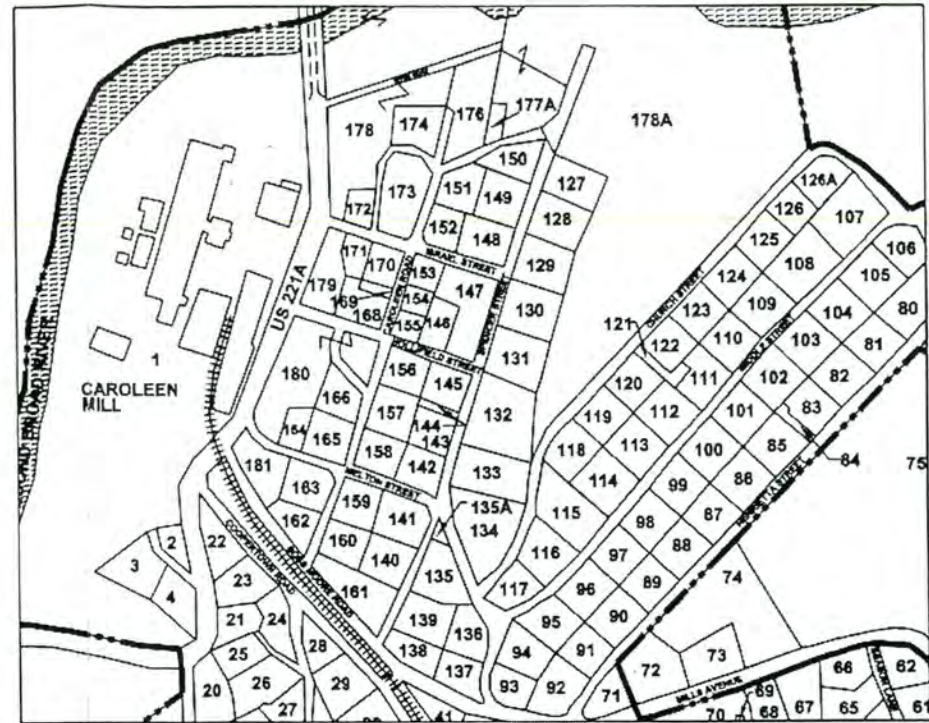
#25 - PARCEL 169 - NON-CONTRIB.



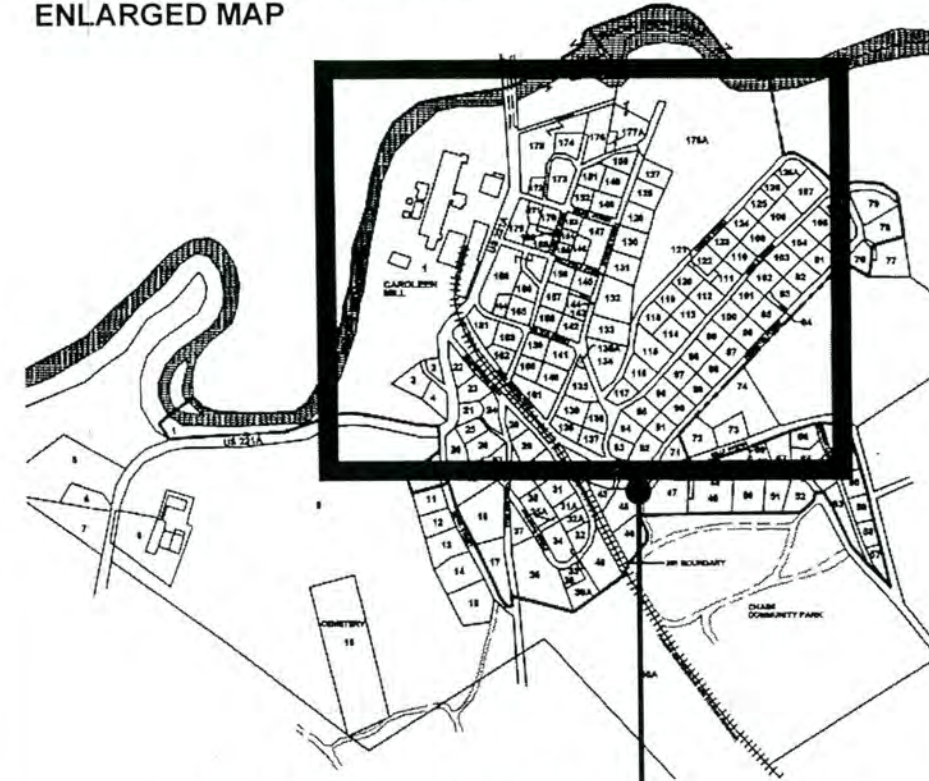
#25 - PARCEL 173 - CONTRIBUTING



#25 - PARCEL 178A - CONTRIBUTING



ENLARGED MAP



SEE ENLARGED MAP ABOVE

PROPERTY #25
PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT



Historic Architecture
NCDOT
1 South Wilmington St
1548 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

Tel 919-733-3141
Fax 919-733-9794
www.ncdot.org

Project
Relocation of US 221A, Caroleen & Avondale

Sheet Title
PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL
VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Drawn By:
R. Silverman
Issue Date:
08-15-02
File Name:
HD_1.ppt

TIP No.
R-3612

Sheet No.
HD-16

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
PARKING LOT**

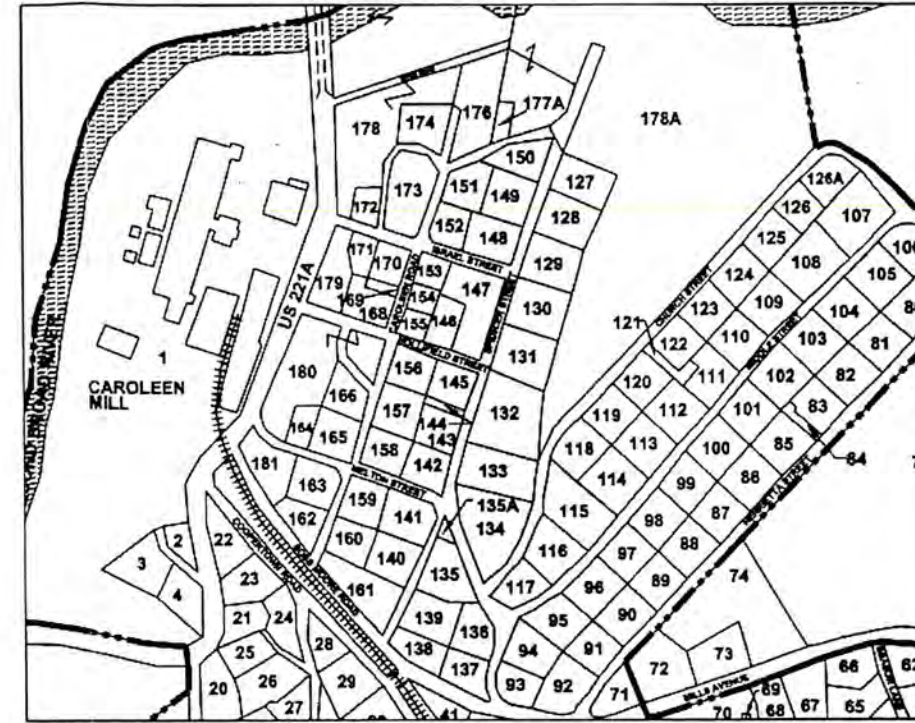
#25 - PARCEL 179 - NON-CONTRIBUTING

**NON-CONTRIBUTING
PARKING LOT**

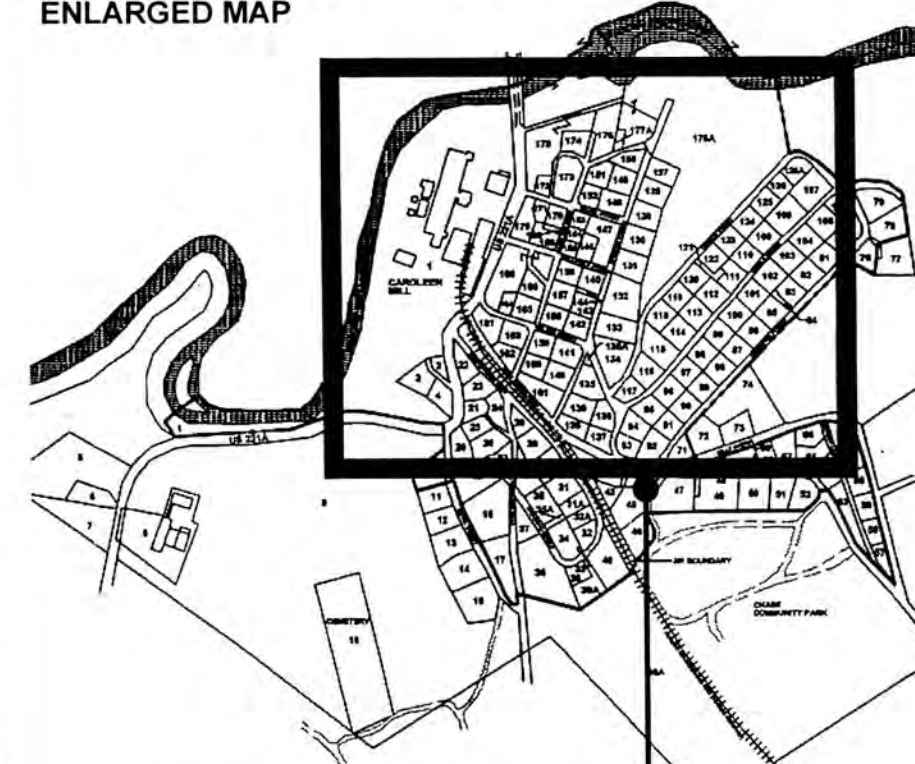
#25 - PARCEL 180 - NON-CONTRIBUTING

**VACANT
PARCEL**

#25 - PARCEL 181 - VACANT



ENLARGED MAP



SEE ENLARGED MAP ABOVE

PROPERTY #25
PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT



Historic Architecture
NCDOT
1 South Wilmington St
1548 Mail Service Center
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Project
Relocation of US 221A, Caroleen & Avondale

Sheet Title
PROPOSED CAROLEEN MILL & MILL
VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Drawn By:
R. Silverman
Issue Date:
08-15-02
File Name:
HD_1.ppt

TIP No.

R-3612

Sheet No.

HD-17

VI. Property Inventory & Evaluations

R-3612 Phase II Report
August 2002

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

B. Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

Property #3

Avondale Bus Stop

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS (CONT'D.)

B. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Identification

Avondale Bus Stop (Property #3)

Location

Northeast corner of US 221A and Ellenboro-Henrietta Road

Description

The Avondale Bus Stop is a largely reconstructed wood post, open-air pavilion structure sitting on poured concrete plinth (See illustrations, p. 31-32, this section). Wood posts are trimmed in wood base molding and braced to the roof framing with sawn brackets that provide lateral stability as well as decorative flair. The low hip roof covers pavilion interior which includes a pair of wood benches.

Background Information

According to interviews with town residents, the Avondale Bus Stop was built in the 1940s to serve bus commuters employed at the Haynes Plant #2 in Avondale. The bus route spanned from Rutherfordton in the north to Cliffside in the south. In the early 1990s, the entire structure was reconstructed with new materials. The only original building material from the 1940s period is the surviving concrete floor and foundation system.⁹⁷ The bus stop is located in an area of Avondale that once included a mill village serving the Haynes Plant #2. In the 1960s, Burlington Industries demolished the mill village. The bus stop site is a charming surviving feature of the mill village; however, the building itself, cannot be designated as a historic property due to the lack of integrity: the majority of the building fabric dates to the 1990s.⁹⁸

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Bus Stop is considered **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criterion considerations.

The Avondale Bus Stop, Rutherford County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important*

⁹⁷ Phillip White, et al. Interview with Richard Silverman. Avondale, NC, June 7, 2002. Mr. White is the principal of Cliffside School.

⁹⁸ The bus stop has not been published in any county survey books.

as well.⁹⁹ There are no documented, specific events of outstanding significance associated with the history of the Avondale Bus Stop.

The Avondale Bus Stop is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*¹⁰⁰ The reconstructed Avondale Bus Stop does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The reconstructed Avondale Bus Stop is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*¹⁰¹ The Avondale Bus Stop illustrates a reconstruction of an earlier building from the 1940s. Sufficient architectural integrity is not present for the structure to be eligible under this criterion.

The Avondale Bus Stop, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*¹⁰² The reconstructed Avondale Bus Stop is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary

-N/A-

National Register Boundary Justification

-N/A-

⁹⁹ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 21.



PROPERTY # 3

Avondale Bus Stop
View from US 221A

**FIGURE
3.1**

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY # 3

Avondale Bus Stop

View of original concrete plinth and
reconstructed superstructure

**FIGURE
3.2**

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

VI. Property Inventory & Evaluations

R-3612 Phase II Report
August 2002

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

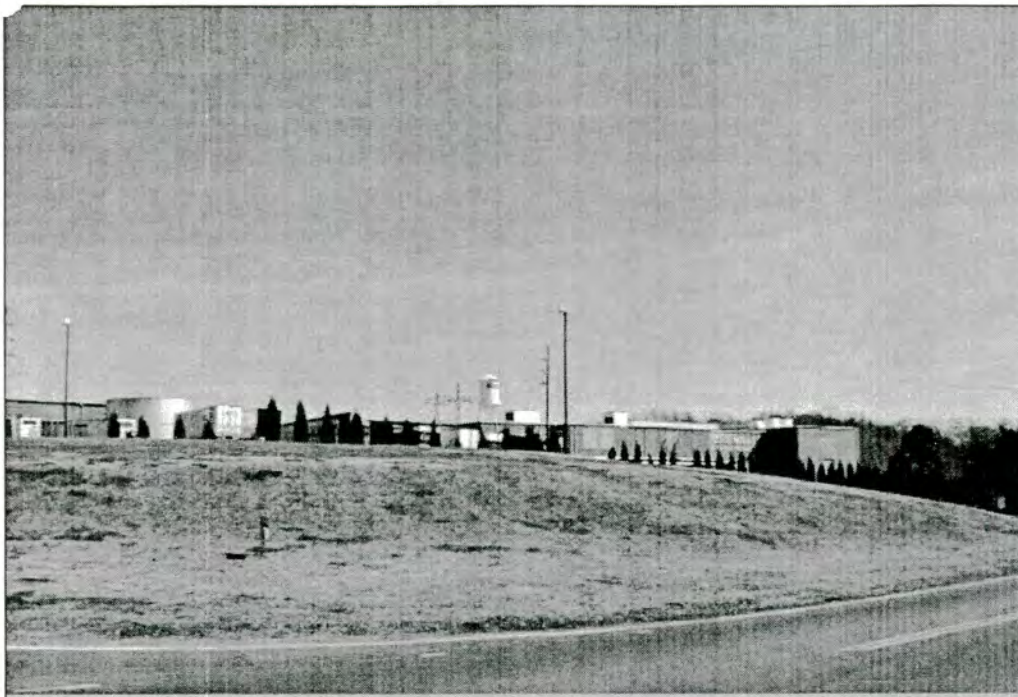
C. Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS (CONT'D.)

C. PROPERTIES CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION

TABLE I.: R-3612, PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND EVALUATED

PROPERTY NO'S.	IDENTIFICATION	EVALUATION	NOTES
1	Haynes Plant No. 2	Not Eligible	See Signed Concurrence Form
2	Avondale United Methodist Church	Eligible	See Evaluation
3	Avondale Bus Stop	Not Eligible	See Evaluation
4	Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy	Eligible	See Evaluation
5	Now part of Property #25	Eligible- Proposed Historic District	Contributing Parcel
6	Now part of Property #25	Eligible- Proposed Historic District	Contributing Parcel
7	House	Not Eligible	See Signed Concurrence Form
8	Caroleen-Henrietta Cemetery	Not Eligible	See Signed Concurrence Form
9 thru 24	Now part of Property #25	Eligible- Proposed Historic District	Contributing Parcels
25	Proposed Caroleen Mill & Mill Village Historic District	Eligible- Proposed Historic District	See Evaluation



CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER & NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
SEE SIGNED NCDOT-SHPO CONCURRENCE FORM / 19 MARCH 2002

PROPERTY # 1

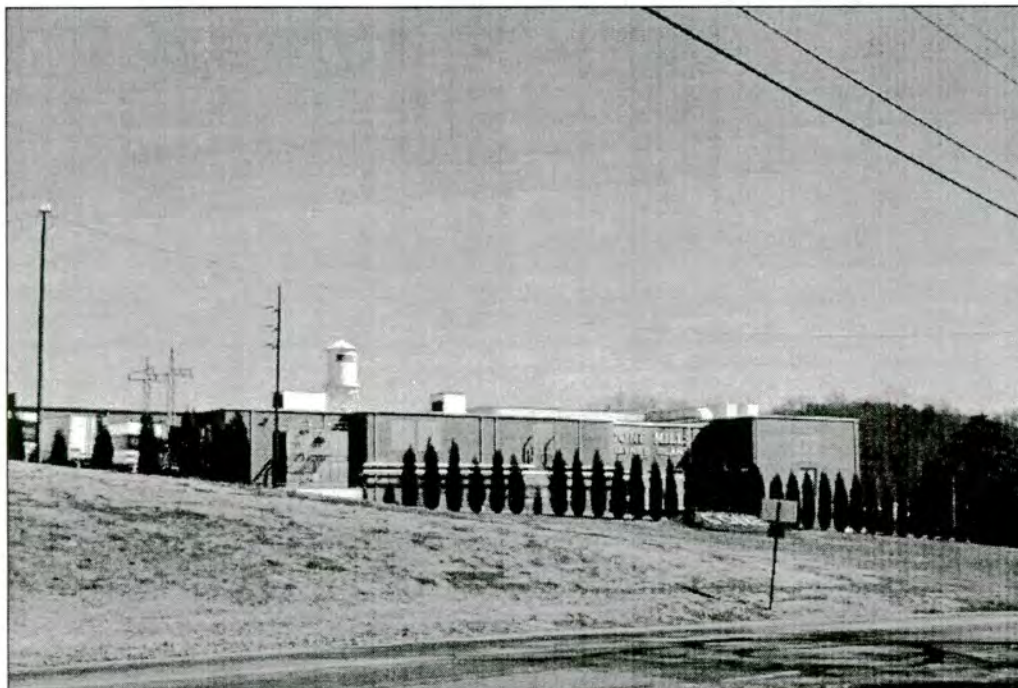
Cone Mills (Haynes Plant No. 2)

SHPO survey files state that the Haynes Plant No. 2 was begun in 1916 by Raleigh Rutherford Haynes. Haynes died in 1917 before the mill was completed.

Cone Mills purchased the mill which has been greatly altered and concealed by new structures.

FIGURE

1.1



CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER & NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
SEE SIGNED NCDOT-SHPO CONCURRENCE FORM / 19 MARCH 2002


PROPERTY # 1


Cone Mills (Haynes Plant No. 2)

View from US 221A

FIGURE

1.2

	PROPERTY # 7
	House Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER & NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION SEE SIGNED NCDOT-SHPO CONCURRENCE FORM / 19 MARCH 2002	FIGURE 7.1

	PROPERTY # 8
	Caroleen-Henrietta Cemetery Not an architecturally or historically significant cemetery
CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER & NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION SEE SIGNED NCDOT-SHPO CONCURRENCE FORM / 19 MARCH 2002	FIGURE 8.1

VII. Bibliography

VII. Bibliography

Principal Sources Consulted

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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VIII. Project Record Documents

R-3612 Phase II Report
August 2002

VIII. Project Record Documents

VII. Project Record Documents

HPO Scoping Comments

NCDOT-HPO Concurrence Forms

Deed References

VIII. PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS

HPO SCOPING COMMENTS:

Richard Silverman



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

March 20, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
Division of Highways
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook *for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Review of Scoping Sheets for Relocation of US 221A from South of SR 1954 at Avondale to SR 1949 South of Caroleen, Federal Aid STP-221A(001), State Project 8.1891401, R-3612, Rutherford County, ER 02-9099

We recommend that a comprehensive survey be conducted by an archaeologist to identify and evaluate the significance of archaeological remains that may be damaged or destroyed by the project. Potential effects on unknown resources must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction activities.

Two copies of the resulting archaeological survey report, as well as one copy of the appropriate site forms, should be forwarded to us for review and comment as soon as they are available and well in advance of any construction activities.

A list of archaeological consultants who have conducted or expressed an interest in contract work in North Carolina is available at www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/consults. The archaeologists listed, or any other archaeologist, may be contacted to conduct the recommended survey.

Because the architectural survey for the area of potential effect is more than 20 years old, we recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years old and report the findings to us.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

VIII. PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS (CONT'D)

HPO SCOPING COMMENTS:



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

July 10, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
Division of Highways
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook *for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Relocation of US 221A from south of SR 1954 (Ellenboro-Henrietta Road) to south of Second Broad River, Rutherford County, Federal Aid STP-221A (001), State Project 8.1891401, TIP No. R-3612, Division 13, ER 02-9099

Thank you for your letter of April 12, 2002, concerning the above project.

There are no known-recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries. However, the project area has never been systematically surveyed to determine the location or significance of archaeological resources.

The project area is considered to have a high potential for archaeological resources based on the topographic situation.

We recommend that a comprehensive survey be conducted by an experienced archaeologist to identify and evaluate the significance of archaeological remains that may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed project. Potential effects on unknown resources must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction activities.

Two copies of the resulting archaeological survey report, as well as one copy of the appropriate site forms, should be forwarded to us for review and comment as soon as they are available and well in advance of any construction activities.

A list of archaeological consultants who have conducted or expressed an interest in contract work in North Carolina is available at www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/consults. The archaeologists listed, or any other experienced archaeologist, may be contacted to conduct the recommended survey.

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VIII. PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS (CONT'D)

HPO SCOPING COMMENTS:

Page 2
William D. Gilmore
July 10, 2002

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and have located the following structures of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project:

- R.R. Haynes House (RF 325)
 - Caroleen Mill Village (HS 11)
 - Avondale (Haynes Plant #2) (HS 12)
 - Avondale United Methodist Church (HS 1)
- (see attached map for locations)

This county has not been comprehensively surveyed since 1979. We recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age, and report the findings to us.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: SCH
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT ✓
Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT

VIII. PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS (CONT'D)

NCDOT-HPO CONCURRENCE FORM:

Federal Aid # STP-221A (001) **TIP #** R-3612 **County:** Rutherford

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: US 221A from south of SR 1954 at Avondale to SR 1949 south of Caroleen

On 11 March 2002, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Other

reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- there are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1, 5-21, 23-24 NOT INDIV. ELIG. are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. *EVAL: 2, 3, 4, 22, 25 and possible Caroleen Mill Village that may include some non-indiv. elig. Properties*
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- all properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.

Signed:

[Signature] _____ 11 Mar 2002
 Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] _____ 3/19/02
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

[Signature] _____ 3/11/02
 Representative, SHPO Date

[Signature] _____ 3/19/02
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

VIII. PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS (CONT'D)

DEED REFERENCE TOWNSHIP H.S. CONSIDERATION 1.00 SHEET 1 OF 3
STAMPS MAP BLK LOT
R-413 1 8

GRANTOR	BOOK	PAGE	DATE	TYPE	GRANTEE
<u>THE HENRIETTA MILLS</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>7/28/93</u>	<u>W/D</u>	<u>THE RUTHERFORD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION</u>
<u>Rutherford County Board of Education</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>3/1/99</u>	<u>W/D</u>	<u>Rutherford County</u>
<u>Rutherford County</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>7/1/99</u>	<u>W/D</u>	<u>Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy</u>

GRANTOR: THE HENRIETTA MILLS
GRANTEE: THE RUTHERFORD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
Rutherford County
Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

TAXING DISTRICT
CITY
SCHOOL DIST.
OUTSIDE CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
BACK REFERENCE
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date

DESCRIPTION: 664 OVER
SPECIAL NOTES: Tul High School
TAXES LISTED BY: RUTHERFORD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION VALUE
TYPE PROP. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY
U.S. HWY. 221-A
LOT BLK FLAT NAME OF SUBDIVISION

PREPARED BY MILLER-BOOLEY TAX MAPPING SERVICE HICKORY, N. C.

DEED REFERENCE
413-1-8

DEED REFERENCE TOWNSHIP H.S. CONSIDERATION 5000 SHEET 1 OF 2
STAMPS MAP BLK LOT
R-413 1 9

GRANTOR	BOOK	PAGE	DATE	TYPE	GRANTEE
<u>BURLINGTON INS. INC.</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>7/24/93</u>	<u>W/D</u>	<u>RUTHERFORD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION</u>
<u>Rutherford County Board of Education</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>3/1/99</u>	<u>W/D</u>	<u>Rutherford County</u>
<u>Rutherford County</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>7/1/99</u>	<u>W/D</u>	<u>Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy</u>

GRANTOR: BURLINGTON INS. INC.
GRANTEE: RUTHERFORD COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
Rutherford County
Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy

TAXING DISTRICT
CITY
SCHOOL DIST.
OUTSIDE CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
BACK REFERENCE
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date
to
Bl. Pg. Date

DESCRIPTION: OVER
SPECIAL NOTES: EXCEPTING COUNTRY TRACT CONTAINING A.D.C. & KNOWN AS LOT 222
TAXES LISTED BY: ↑ VALUE
TYPE PROP. ADDRESS OF PROPERTY
U.S. HWY. # 221-A
LOT BLK FLAT NAME OF SUBDIVISION
223 - G-79 B.I. COTTON HILLS
225
PREPARED BY MILLER-BOOLEY TAX MAPPING SERVICE HICKORY, N. C.

DEED REFERENCE
413-1-9