



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

December 14, 1995

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for Graham-
Hopedale Road from Providence Road in Graham
to Church Street in Burlington, Alamance
County, U-2410, Federal Aid Project STPNHF-
1716(2), State Project 8.2471701, ER 96-7885

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of November 13, 1995, transmitting the historic
structures survey report by Scott Owen concerning 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 the National Register of
Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Providence Cemetery (#9b). This cemetery contains early gravestones that
represent a distinctive folk tradition. It is eligible under Criterion C and meets
Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary
significance from artistic distinction, and Criteria Consideration D as a
cemetery that derives its primary significance from the age and distinctive
design of the gravemarkers. We believe the proposed boundaries are
appropriate for this property.

DOE

North Main Street Historic District (#35-38 and 51-101). This district, which
is included in the state study list, is eligible under Criterion A because it
reflects the development of neighborhoods in Graham. and Criterion C for its
collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles.
We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for this property.

DOE

Sidney Cotton Mill (#10). This mill, which is included in the state study list,
is eligible under Criteria A and C as an example of an urban steam-powered
textile mill. Please see our additional comments about the mill and mill
village below.

DOE



We do not concur that the Sidney Cotton Mill Village (#11-22) is not eligible for the National Register. Instead, we believe the boundaries for the mill should be expanded to include the surviving mill houses. While only four houses remain from the village's establishment in the 1890s, the remaining houses were built within the mill's period of significance, which extends into the 1940s. Changes to the houses and layout of the mill village took place concurrently with expansions of the mill itself and reflect the growth and development of milling operations. Because of the physical and functional relationship between the mill and the houses, we believe that the Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village constitute an eligible historic district.

DOE

The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

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.

Sincerely,



David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick  
B. Church  
Max Way, Alamance County Historic Preservation Commission  
Graham Historic District Commission

bc: File  
Brown/Bevin  
County  
RF



**An Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report  
Phase II (Abridged)**

**SR 1716 (Graham-Hopedale Road) from Providence Road in Graham to  
US 70 (Church Street) in Burlington  
Alamance County  
TIP No. U-2410  
State Project No. 8.2471701  
Federal Aid Project No. STPNHF-1716(2)**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Scott Owen**

**November 1995**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Principal Investigator  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

*11.1.95*  
**(Date)**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

*11-1-95*  
**(Date)**

## *Management Summary*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen SR 1716 (Graham-Hopedale Road) to five lanes from Providence Road in Graham to US 70 (Church Street) in Burlington, with a grade separation where SR 1716 crosses Southern Railway. This project will involve widening SR 1716 on new location from Providence Road to (or just north of) SR 1720 (Hanover Road), and will require additional right of way. The overall length of the project is 1.9 kilometers (1.2 miles).

A Phase II (Abridged) survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. Alamance County survey files were consulted in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Raleigh, as were the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina State Study List. The APE was drawn to include all properties located within and adjoining the three present alternatives (Figure 1). South of SR 1720 (Hanover Road) these alternatives are located roughly between Oakley Street to the west and Providence Church and Cemetery to the east. The alternatives then converge in the area of the intersection of SR 1716 and SR 1720; from this point SR 1716 will be widened on existing location. An intensive survey was then conducted by car and on foot on August 21, 23, and 29, 1995, and September 6, 8, and 11, 1995, covering 100% of the APE, to identify those properties over fifty years of age that appeared to be eligible for the National Register.

One hundred-two (102) individual structures were identified in this survey. Of these, fifty-five (55) comprise the North Main Street Historic District (SL), which lies partially within the APE. An additional twelve (12) structures make up the Sidney Cotton Mill Village. Four properties located within the APE (a cemetery, a cotton mill, the mill village, and the historic district) are evaluated in this report; Providence Cemetery, the Sidney Cotton Mill (SL), and the North Main Street Historic District (SL) have been determined eligible for the National Register. In a meeting on September 7, 1995, SHPO concurred with NCDOT's determination that the remaining thirty-three (33) individual structures are not eligible for the National Register and are not worthy of further evaluation. Photographs of these structures follow in Appendix B. There are no properties in the APE listed on the National Register; two of the three properties determined eligible in this report are listed on the State Study List. There are no other properties in the APE listed on the State Study List.

### **Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register**

- 9b. Providence Cemetery AM 1480
- 10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL) AM 1236
- 35-38, 51-101. North Main Street Historic District (SL) AM 1309

### **Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register**

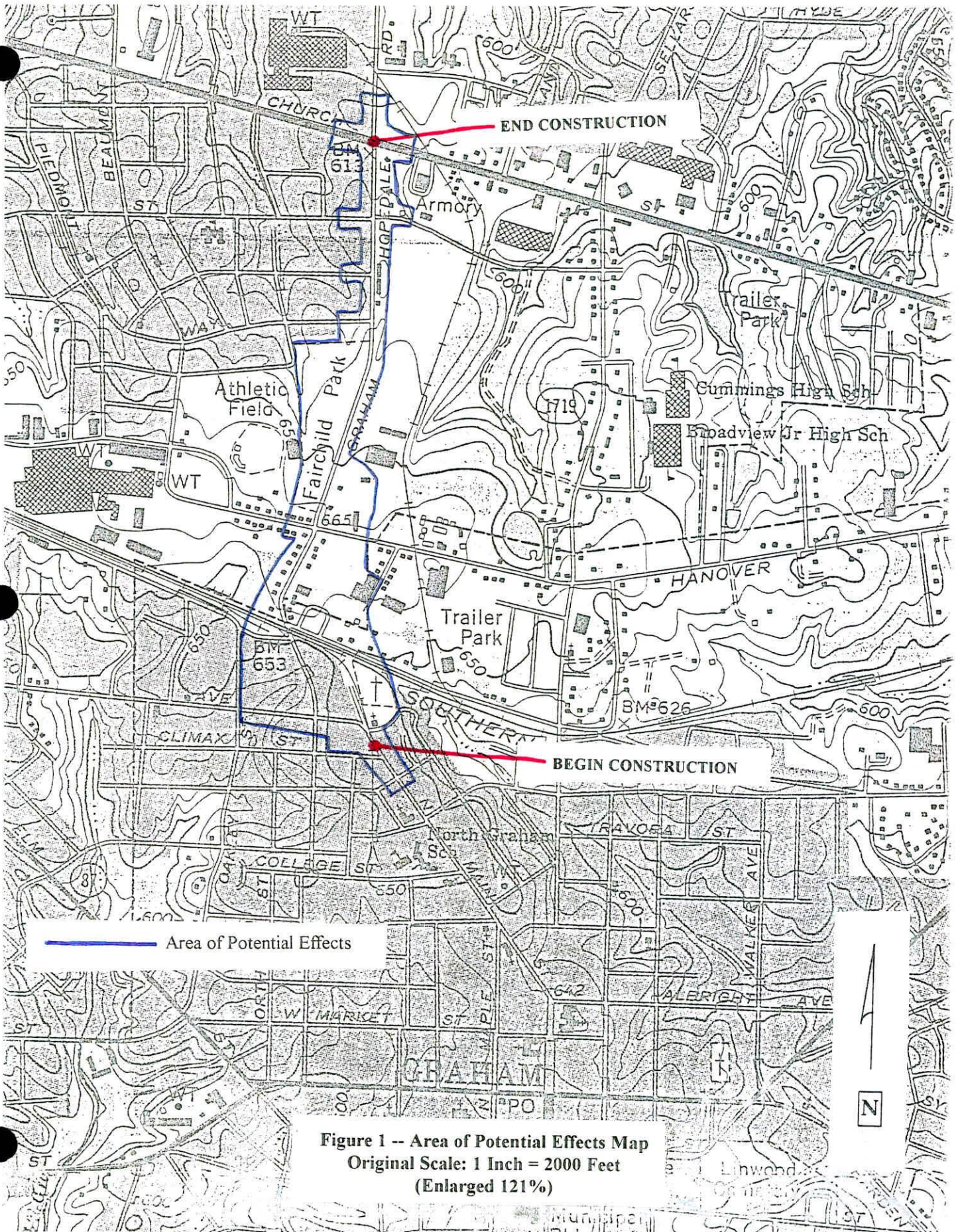
- 11-22. Sidney Cotton Mill Village AM 1401

### **Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Review**

- 1. Office of Communication Workers of America Local 3061 & United Steel Workers of America Local 8205

2. House
3. House
4. House
5. House
6. House
7. Mitchell's Accounting
8. House
- 9a. Providence United Church of Christ
23. Alamance Pawnbroker
24. House
25. House
26. House
27. House
28. House
29. House
30. House
31. House
32. House
33. House
34. House
39. House
40. House
41. House
42. House
43. House
44. House
45. House
46. House
47. House
48. House
49. House
50. House







## *List of Maps, Photographs, and Illustrations*

### **Project Map**

Figure 1 -- Area of Potential Effects .....	4
---	---

### **Sanborn Maps**

Figure 5 -- 1893, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village .....	63
Figure 6 -- 1898, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village .....	64
Figure 7 -- 1904, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village .....	65
Figure 8 -- 1910, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village .....	66
Figure 9 -- 1924, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village .....	67
Figure 10 -- 1931, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village .....	68
Figure 11 -- 1931 (revised 1937 and 1943), Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village .....	69

### **Photographic View Plans**

Figure 2 -- Providence Cemetery .....	51
Figure 12 -- Sidney Cotton Mill (SL) .....	70

### **Site Plans**

Figure 3 -- Providence Cemetery .....	52
Figure 13 -- Sidney Cotton Mill (SL) .....	71
Figure 15 -- North Main Street Historic District (SL) .....	83

### **Proposed National Register Boundary Maps**

Figure 4 -- Providence Cemetery .....	53
Figure 14 -- Sidney Cotton Mill (SL) .....	72
Figure 16 -- North Main Street Historic District (SL) .....	84

### **Photographs**

1. Office of Communication Workers of America Local 3061 & United Steel Workers of America Local 8205 .....	102
2. House .....	102
3. House .....	103
4. House .....	103
5. House .....	104
6. House .....	104
7. Mitchell's Accounting .....	105
8. House .....	105
9a. Providence United Church of Christ .....	106
9b. Providence Cemetery. View A looking northeast from southwest corner of cemetery .....	12
9b. Providence Cemetery. View B looking northwest from middle of cemetery .....	12
9b. Providence Cemetery. View C along western boundary from northwest corner of cemetery .....	13
9b. Providence Cemetery. View D looking southeast from northwest corner of cemetery .....	13
9b. Providence Cemetery. View E along northern boundary from northwest	



corner of cemetery .....	14
9b. Providence Cemetery. Typical fieldstone gravemarkers .....	15
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: James Gant (1769-1824) .....	16
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: J. M. L. A. (1825-1826) .....	17
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: H. H. (1833-1833) .....	18
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: Ephraim Cook (1749-1833) .....	19
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: Elizabeth Cook (1752-1824) .....	20
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: Jeremiah Holt (1766-1847) .....	21
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: Catherine Holt (1764-1839) .....	22
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: Fanny Gant (1760-1844) .....	23
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type II: Susannah An---? (1796-1823) .....	24
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type III: Wm. Gragson (d. 1841) .....	25
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type III: Nancy Gragson (d. 1841) .....	26
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type III: Jane Sumner (d. 1843) .....	27
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type III: Anna Holt (d. 1837) .....	28
9b. Providence Cemetery. Mary Fridle (d. 1845) .....	29
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type IV: Elizabeth Huffman (1780-1854) .....	30
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type IV: Mary A. Huffman (1825-1859) .....	31
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type IV: John Huffman (1819-1852) .....	32
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type IV: William Tarpley (1772-1850) .....	33
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type IV: Hannah G. Harder (d. 1858) .....	34
9b. Providence Cemetery. Type IV: William J. G. Harder (1852-1853) .....	35
9b. Providence Cemetery. Mary G. Harden (1829-1830) .....	36
9b. Providence Cemetery. John Milton Trolinger (1829-1832) .....	37
9b. Providence Cemetery. Michael Thompson Holt (1836-1843) .....	38
9b. Providence Cemetery. Typical Victorian headstones with dogtooth and rope-style moldings .....	39
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1907 addition; pre-1931 stockroom to right; View A from SW .....	54
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1907 addition; View B from W .....	54
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1907 addition; View C from NW .....	55
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1888/1892 mill in back; c. 1904/c. 1931 sheds in front; View D from NW .....	55
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1888/1892 mill to L; 1907 addition to distant R; View E from NE .....	56
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1888/1892 mill; 1892 addition possibly to R behind loading dock; View F from SE .....	56
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1888/1892 mill to R; View G from SE .....	57
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1907 addition with post-1943 shed between stockroom and tower; View H from SE .....	57
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1907 tower; View I from SE .....	58
10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL). 1907 tower; View J from W .....	58
11. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	85
12. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	85
13. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	86
14. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	86
15. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	87
16. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	87
17. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	88
18. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	88
19. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	89
20. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	89
21. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	90
22. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village .....	90

23. Alamance Pawnbroker .....	106
24. House .....	107
25. House .....	107
26. House .....	108
27. House .....	108
28. House .....	109
29. House .....	109
30. House .....	110
31. House .....	110
32. House .....	111
33. House .....	111
34. House .....	112
35. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	76
36. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	74
37. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	78
38. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	76
39. House .....	112
40. House .....	113
41. House .....	113
42. House .....	114
43. House .....	114
44. House .....	115
45. House .....	115
46. House .....	116
47. House .....	116
48. House .....	117
49. House .....	117
50. House .....	118
54. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	75
56. Brookstone Haven Nursing Home (Former Graham High School), North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	79
58. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	75
70. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	77
73. Graham Nazarene Church, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	79
75. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	77
82. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	73
87. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	74
96. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	73
99. House, North Main Street Historic District (SL), contributing .....	78
Spring Meeting Cemetery. R. H. (d. 1798) .....	40
Spring Meeting Cemetery. M. W. M. (1827-1895) .....	41
St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery. Edwin Isley (1813-1846) .....	42
Mount Herman Cemetery. G. Albright (1768-1838) .....	43
Hawfields Presbyterian Cemetery. Jane C. Craufor (1819-1852) .....	44



## *Table of Contents*

I. Signatory Page .....	1
II. Management Summary .....	2
III. List of Maps, Photographs, and Illustrations .....	5
IV. Table of Contents .....	8
V. Purpose of Survey and Report .....	9
VI. Methodology .....	9
VII. Summary Results and Findings .....	10
A. Properties Under Fifty Years of Age .....	10
B. List of Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register .....	10
C. List of Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register .....	10
D. List of Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation .....	10
VIII. Individual Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility .....	12
IX. Bibliography .....	95
X. Appendix A -- Inscriptions of Illustrated Gravemarkers .....	98
XI. Appendix B -- Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation .....	101
XII. Appendix C -- Memorandum, David Brook to H. Franklin Vick, P.E., August 17, 1995 .....	119

### *Purpose of Survey and Report*

This survey was conducted and report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted 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) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

### *Methodology*

This survey was conducted and report compiled by NCDOT 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 Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted a Phase II (Abridged) 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.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The field survey was conducted by car and on foot, and all structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map and an aerial overview map.

In a memorandum of August 17, 1995, David Brook (Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer) informed H. Franklin Vick, P.E. (Manager, Planning and Environmental Branch, NCDOT) that a search of SHPO's files revealed the presence of an historic district and four individual properties "of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project" (see Appendix C). An NCDOT staff architectural historian then conducted a search of SHPO's survey files, and found that no other properties within the APE have been surveyed. Maps and records on file with SHPO showed that there are no National Register-listed properties located within the APE; two properties in the APE, however, were found to be on the State Study List.

The background research of the historical and architectural development of the project area was aided by previous architectural surveys of the county. Carl Lounsbury conducted the first survey of Alamance County, and published his findings in Alamance County Architectural Heritage (1980). Allison Harris Black's An Architectural History of Burlington, North Carolina (1987) is the only other published architectural survey of Alamance County. Patricia S. Dickinson updated the rural section of Lounsbury's survey in 1990; her maps and files are deposited with NCSHPO.



Research on Alamance County cemeteries was aided by published tombstone records and inscriptions. The Major William Bethall and Alexander Martin Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution collected and published gravestone records of cemeteries across the state, and Durward Stokes uncovered additional markers in Tombstone Inscriptions: Recorded from Private or Abandoned Cemeteries in Alamance and Orange Counties, North Carolina (1979). But some of these old Alamance County cemeteries would never have been found were it not for the generous help of Mr. M. M. Way, Senior Planner for the Alamance County Planning Department. Finally, Ruth Little's dissertation "Sticks and Stones: A Profile of North Carolina Gravemarkers Through Three Centuries" (University of North Carolina, 1984) proved extremely valuable in developing a context for Alamance County gravestones.

Julian Hughes's Development of the Textile Industry in Alamance County (1965) provided much information on the beginnings of the Sidney Cotton Mill, as well as the beginnings of the industry in general in Alamance County. Walter Whitaker, Staley A. Cook, and A. Howard White also shed light on the textile industry in Alamance County, as well as the history and development of the town of Graham, in their Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949 (1949; 1974). Allison Harris Black's published survey of Burlington was very helpful in outlining the history of mills and mill villages in that city, as was the Multiple Resource Nomination entitled "Historic Resources of Burlington" by Claudia Roberts and the "Graham Historic District" National Register nomination by Catherine Bishir, Peter Kaplan, Jo Ann Williford, Jerry L. Cross, and Durward T. Stokes. National Register nominations for Lakeside Mills Historic District, Glencoe Mill Village Historic District, and Bellemont Mill Village Historic District helped provide a context for mill villages in Alamance County. In addition, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of the town of Graham dating between 1893 and 1943 helped greatly in sorting out the development of the Sidney Cotton Mill Village and other local neighborhoods.

### *Summary Results and Findings*

#### **A. Properties Under Fifty Years of Age**

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed in the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

#### **B. List of Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register**

- 9b. Providence Cemetery AM 1480
- 10. Sidney Cotton Mill (SL) AM 1236
- 35-38, 51-101. North Main Street Historic District (SL) AM 1309

#### **C. List of Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register**

- 11-22. Sidney Cotton Mill Village AM 1401

#### **D. List of Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**

- 1. Office of Communication Workers of America Local 3061 & United Steel Workers of America Local 8205



2. House
3. House
4. House
5. House
6. House
7. Mitchell's Accounting
8. House
- 9a. Providence United Church of Christ
23. Alamance Pawnbroker
24. House
25. House
26. House
27. House
28. House
29. House
30. House
31. House
32. House
33. House
34. House
39. House
40. House
41. House
42. House
43. House
44. House
45. House
46. House
47. House
48. House
49. House
50. House



Providence Cemetery. View A looking northeast from southwest corner of cemetery.



Providence Cemetery. View B looking northwest from middle of cemetery.





Providence Cemetery. View C along western boundary from northwest corner of cemetery.



Providence Cemetery. View D looking southeast from northwest corner of cemetery.





Providence Cemetery. View E along northern boundary from northwest corner of cemetery.



Providence Cemetery. Typical fieldstone gravemarkers.





Providence Cemetery. Type I: James Gant (1769-1824).



Providence Cemetery. Type I: J. M. L. A. (1825-1826).





Providence Cemetery. Type I: H. H. (1833-1833).



Providence Cemetery. Type II: Ephraim Cook (1749-1833).



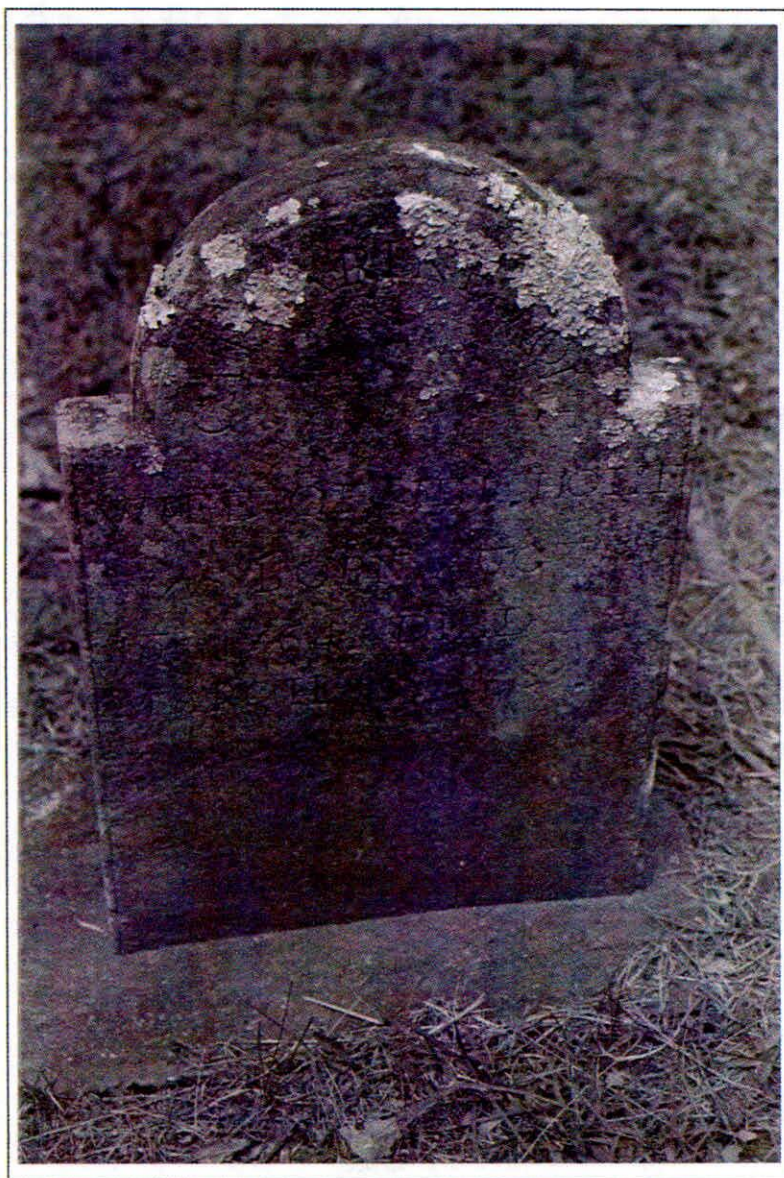


Providence Cemetery. Type II: Elizabeth Cook (1752-1824).





Providence Cemetery. Type II: Jeremiah Holt (1766-1847).



Providence Cemetery. Type II: Catherine Holt (1764-1839).





Providence Cemetery. Type II: Fanny Gant (1760-1844).



Providence Cemetery. Type II: Susannah An---? (1796-1823).





Providence Cemetery. Type III: Wm. Gragson (d. 1841).



Providence Cemetery. Type III: Nancy Gragson (d. 1841).





Providence Cemetery. Type III: Jane Sumner (d. 1843).

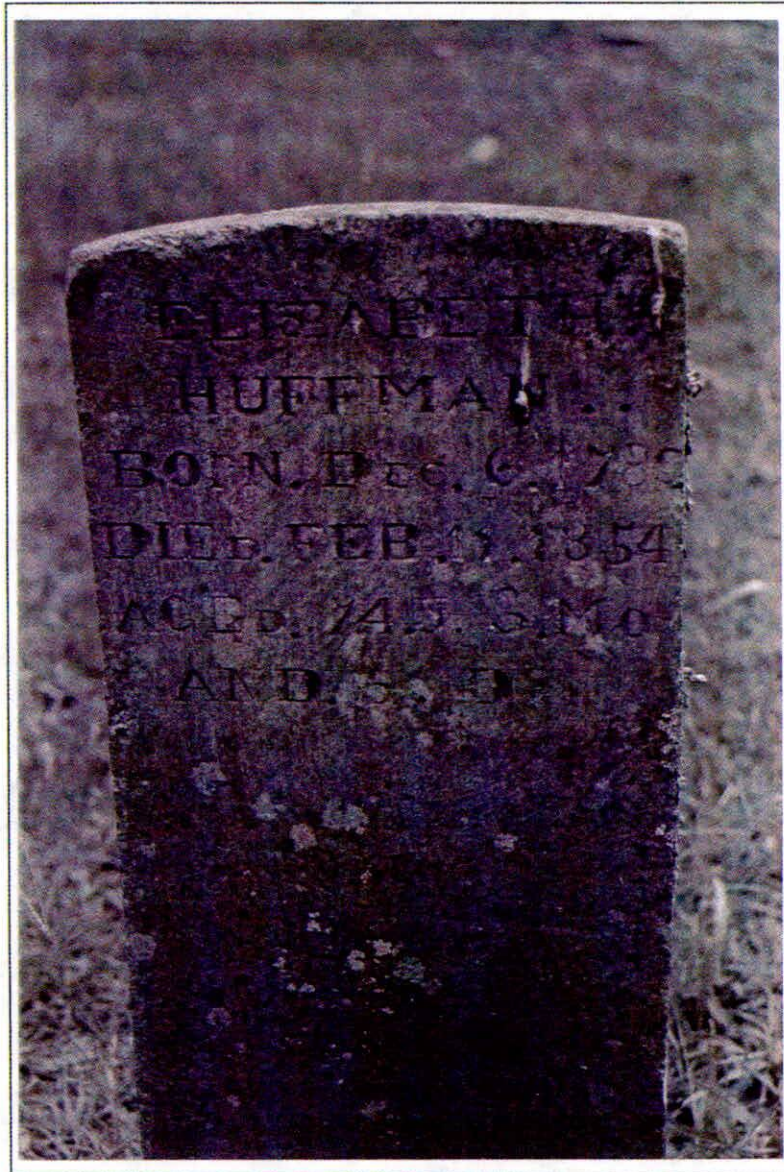


Providence Cemetery. Type III: Anna Holt (d. 1837).





Providence Cemetery. Mary Fridle (d. 1845).



Providence Cemetery, Type IV: Elizabeth Huffman (1780-1854).



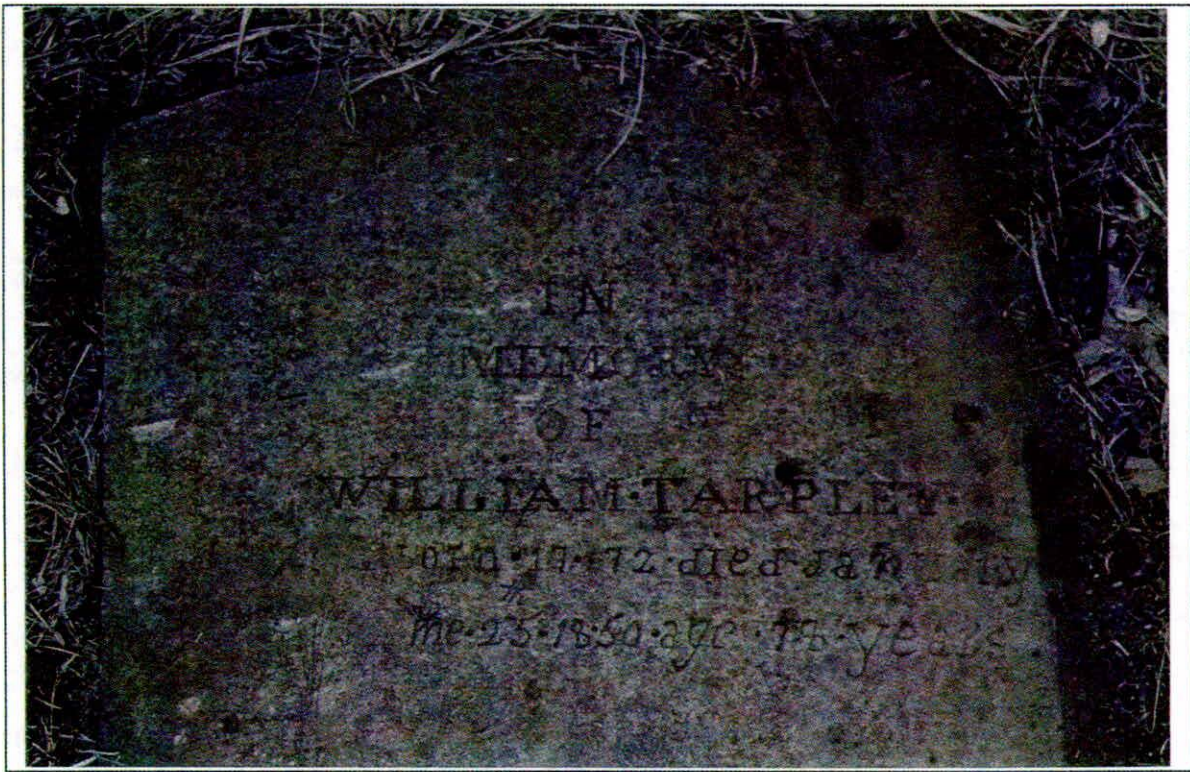


Providence Cemetery. Type IV: Mary A. Huffman (1825-1859).



Providence Cemetery. Type IV: John Huffman (1819-1852).





Providence Cemetery. Type IV: William Tarpley (1772-1850).



Providence Cemetery. Type IV: Hannah G. Harder (d. 1858).





Providence Cemetery. Type IV: William J. G. Harder (1852-1853).



Providence Cemetery. Mary G. Harden (1829-1830).





Providence Cemetery. John Milton Trolinger (1829-1832).



Providence Cemetery. Michael Thompson Holt (1836-1843).





Providence Cemetery. Typical Victorian headstones with dogtooth and rope-style moldings.



Spring Meeting Cemetery. R. H. (d. 1798).





Spring Meeting Cemetery. M. W. M. (1827-1895).



St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery. Edwin Isley (1813-1846).





Mount Herman Cemetery. G. Albright (1768-1838).



Hawfields Presbyterian Cemetery. Jane C. Crauford (1819-1852).



## 9b. Providence Cemetery AM 1480

*Location:* East side of North Main Street at junction with Providence Road, approximately 1.0 mile north of downtown Graham.

*Description:* Providence Cemetery is a multi-denominational burial ground situated between Providence United Church of Christ to the south, Southern Railway to the north, and the Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village to the west. It is screened from the railroad tracks by a line of trees and shrubs on its northern and eastern boundaries. A simple iron fence runs along the western and southern boundaries. The cemetery is still in use today.

The northern half of the cemetery is the original burial ground and church yard for Providence Church. It contains the oldest recorded gravemarker in the cemetery (1824), although there are several graves marked with uninscribed fieldstones that may be older. As local tradition states that this cemetery was first established in 1763 (when Providence Church was founded), it is possible that many early graves were marked with wooden headboards that have long since disappeared. True or not, given the age of the burial ground, this section of the cemetery probably contains some unmarked graves.

The southern half of the cemetery was not opened for burials until 1927. It was in that year that the congregation's fourth church, built in the 1870s and originally situated just south of the oldest graves, was moved further south to its present location to provide more room for burial plots. Most burials since that time, excepting a handful in the northeast corner, have been in the southern half of the cemetery. The original site of the present church building, in the middle of today's cemetery, is marked by a circular walk around decorative shrubbery, and is lined with concrete benches.

The older, northern section of the cemetery contains a wide variety of markers, headstones, and monuments (see photographs above, and Appendix A for complete inscriptions). There are a few fieldstone markers of unknown date; several small, crudely fashioned headstones, some bearing ruled lines with rough, awkward inscriptions and incised edges, dating between the 1820s and the 1850s; professionally carved tablet markers beginning from about 1830; and elaborate Victorian headstones and funerary monuments dating between the 1870s and the first decades of the twentieth century. A few modern headstones stand in the northeastern corner of the cemetery. This section of the cemetery is dotted with numerous large cedar trees and boxwoods; judging from the dates on the headstones that they have overgrown and obscured, some of these boxwoods date from the Civil War period.

The oldest surviving marked graves are loosely clustered approximately 150-200 feet north of the original church site. In addition to the plain fieldstone markers, there are twenty early headstones, all obviously carved by local artisans and amateurs, that can be roughly divided into four types by style and form. Type I consists of three of the oldest known markers in the cemetery: James Gant (1824), "J. M. L. A." (1826), and "H. H." (1833). These markers are similar in size and form, and all three employ decorative incisions. Standing only about twelve inches tall, Gant's marker consists of an overly large tympanum resting on a short tablet. The tympanum is almost a complete circle, with a double incision completing the circle across the face of the tablet (the compass point is clearly visible in the middle of the tympanum). The stonemason used ruled lines to guide his awkwardly lettered inscription across the face of the tympanum. The "J. M. L. A." marker has a much more modestly proportioned tympanum on top of a tablet, and also bears decorative incisions. A border was outlined on the interior of the tablet for the inscription, and a partial circle with a crude heart were carved within the tympanum (the five compass points used to create the heart are still visible). The marker for "H. H." combines elements of the other two



headstones, with a more circular tympanum and a decorative interior border that outlines the entire stone.

The second type of locally carved markers all employ a half-circular tympanum whose diameter measures just shy of the width of the tablet, thus creating a shoulder between the two parts. The headstones for Ephraim and Elizabeth Cook (1833 and 1824, respectively) both have molded edges around their tympana; Ephraim's marker also has an incised border inside the tablet edge (Elizabeth's stone is too weathered to see anything more than the inscription). Jeremiah and Catherine Holt's headstones (1847 and 1839, respectively) are almost identical to the Cooks', with the same form, molded edge tympana, and incised tablet borders. The manner and style of lettering in both pairs, as well as the phrasing of their inscriptions, suggest that they are the work of a single artisan. At the very least it is obvious that each pair was completed by the same hand. The Holts' stones were moved from their family cemetery in Alamance County to Providence Cemetery at some later date after burial, probably during the twentieth century. Two individual headstones complete Type II. Fanny Gant's stone (1844) and the weatherbeaten marker for Susannah An---? (1823) are both related to the Cook and Holt markers by shape, but do not have same the molded or incised edges.

Headstones of the third type are generally larger and plainer than those of the second type, and have a distinctive shape marked by segmentally arched tops ending in dramatic, upturned corners. William and Nancy Gragson's markers (both dating 1841) are typical of this group. They stand about twenty-four inches in height, and are twice as thick as the stones described in the other groups. Judging from the style and date of the inscriptions, these two markers were done by the same person. This artisan also appears to have carved Jane Sumner's headstone (1843) as well, as it has the same shape and lettering. Anna Holt's marker (1837) is a little different, with a scrolled top and less dramatic corners, and a more elaborate inscription.

One individual headstone does not easily fit with any of the above types. Mary Fridle's marker (1845) has a vaguely arched top, with neither a fully formed tympanum nor a dramatic corner or shoulder to qualify it for Types I, II, or III. The inscription, "In Memory of . . .", is unusual for a marker of this style and date, however. While professionally carved stones increasingly offered this sentiment after the 1830s, judging from the markers in Providence Cemetery the phrase did not become popular among local artisans and amateur carvers until the 1850s, as seen with the next type of headstones.

The markers of Type IV are generally distinguished by their size, shape, and inscription. They are thin tablets with slightly arched tops, most standing over twenty-four inches in height and bearing the phrase "In Memory of . . .". The same carver finished the headstones for Elizabeth Huffman (1854) and Mary A. Huffman (1859). Mary's stone is the only one to deviate from the group's standard shape: instead of the slightly arched top, the carver brought the top into a point, and emphasized it with quarter-round corners that curved inward. The lettering is the same, and the words are separated by periods. John Huffman's marker (1852) is typical of the group in its size, shape, and sentiment. William Tarpley's headstone (1850) is related to those Elizabeth and Mary Huffman by the style of its lettering. Hannah G. Harder's headstone (1858) has the crudest lettering of the group, and her infant son William J. G. Harder's marker (1853) is the smallest.

A few professionally carved antebellum headstones are interspersed among these four types of older, cruder "folk-style" stones. Three examples are stones for Mary G. Harden (1830), John Milton Trolinger (1832), and Michael Thompson Holt (1843). These headstones are obviously the work of professional stonecarvers, as seen in their larger size, cleaner and more regular carving, and arrangement of their inscription. The inscriptions found on



Harden and Trolinger's stones were especially popular for commercially produced antebellum headstones.

Between the oldest markers and the original church site are the post-Civil War Victorian headstones and monuments. These gravemarkers also fill the cemetery to the west of the oldest stones, lining the western fence from the original church site to the northwest corner. A few early twentieth-century headstones and a very few modern markers lie to the east of the oldest cluster of graves. The Victorian markers are characterized by a variety of shapes and decorations. The majority of these headstones use the tablet form, although there are a few obelisks as well. Victorian sentiment and symbolism are evident in these monuments: many are carved with Bible verses, and several make use of such funerary symbols as weeping willows, urns, angels, and flowers.

*Historical Background:* Although the oldest surviving marker in this cemetery dates to 1824, local tradition states that this burial ground was opened when the first Providence Church was built here in 1763. The first church was established as New Providence Church, and remained nondenominational for many years before joining the Christian Church (then called Republican Methodists). The first building here was a log structure, and records from 1792 indicate that it served as a school and the local court as well as a church.<sup>1</sup>

As there were no nearby towns or settlements, New Providence Church was a central meeting place for the local rural population of what was then Orange County. New Providence Church also served another function for the general public: since its church yard was the only consecrated ground in the area, the cemetery was open for Christian burials of any denomination. As a result, many prominent local Orange and Alamance County families are represented here, including the Cooks, Holts, and Tarpleys to name a few.

Over the years services for Providence Church were held in three different log buildings on the same site. The congregation built a more permanent frame structure in the 1870s in the middle of the present cemetery. The cemetery during those years was on the north side of the church, and planted with cedar trees and boxwoods in no obvious pattern that can be discerned today. In 1927, needing more room for burials, the congregation moved their church 280 feet south to its present location. It was then covered in brick veneer, and burials continued in the new space north of the building.

*Context:* The following context has been developed from Ruth Little's dissertation "Sticks and Stones: A Profile of North Carolina Gravemarkers Through Three Centuries" (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1984), as well as from a survey of antebellum Alamance County cemeteries conducted by staff NCDOT architectural historians. Little focused her research on the cemeteries of New Hanover, Cumberland, Davidson, and Lincoln Counties, and used her results to compare and contrast the stonecutting traditions of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. Although she was not writing specifically about Alamance County, her general conclusions about the Piedmont region are applicable to the subject project area.

---

<sup>1</sup> Records also show that the church was used for Alamance County's first court sessions in 1849, before the county seat of Graham was established. Reverend John P. Littiken, "History: Providence United Church of Christ (Congregational Christian)". Histories of United Church of Christ in Burlington and Alamance County, North Carolina, ed. Burlington-Alamance County Chamber of Commerce (July 1963) 1. Information on the founding and development of Providence Church and Cemetery also came from "Providence Church and Cemetery", Historic Sites Survey, AM 1198 (State of North Carolina, Division of Archives and History, n.d.).



Little divided stonecutters into three groups: folk, transitional, and professional craftsmen. She defined the work of folk craftsmen as "folk art", or that which was produced outside the mainstream of rapidly changing fashions.<sup>2</sup> It was characterized by the use of locally available material, the continuation of a fixed style over a long period of time, misspellings and grammatical errors, crude lettering, and folk decoration, which was usually linear, symmetrical, abstract, and symbolic in design. Little noted that most of the folk art headstones she identified were found in Davidson and Lincoln Counties. This region, like antebellum Alamance County, was isolated from the coastal metropolitan areas until the coming of the railroad during the mid nineteenth century. This isolation generally denied the importation of commercial products from the coast. As a result the Piedmont developed a remarkable degree of self-sufficiency that showed in the folk tradition of their headstones.

This folk tradition of carved headstones is represented in the four types of older gravemarkers found in Providence Cemetery, as well as in the older cemeteries throughout Alamance County. This tradition of carving could be extremely primitive, and in some areas continued up to the twentieth century. Both the crudeness and longevity of this folk tradition can be found in Spring Meeting Cemetery, a Quaker burial ground in southern Alamance. Quaker headstones typically gave only initials and a date, as seen in the marker for "R. H." (1798; aged 7 months, 16 days). But some also exhibited simple linear decoration, as in the extremely late headstone for "M. W. M." (1895) with its fantastic crosshatched design.

Some folk-style headstones in the county attempted a more sophisticated design, as with Edwin Isley's marker (St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery; 1846). This tablet displays dogtooth molding across the top of the tympanum, as well as beveled and incised vertical edges. However, the majority of gravemarkers within this tradition are much like those found in Providence Cemetery. For example, G. Albright's stone (Mount Herman Cemetery; 1838) has the shape, as well as the molded and beaded edges, of the Type II headstones in Providence Cemetery. And Jane C. Crauford's marker (Hawfields Presbyterian Cemetery; 1852) even appears to be by the same hand that carved the Elizabeth and Mary A. Huffman stones.

These surviving examples of antebellum folk-style headstones from across Alamance County bear out Ruth Little's accurate characterization of the type. "The inconsistency of lettering, proportions, and quality of execution proves that these early gravestones were cut by a large number of amateur stonecutters. In each cemetery, two or three are by the same hand, but in only a few cases can a style found at one church be correlated to that formed at another. Even after specialized stonecutting workshops developed in the nineteenth century, amateur stonecutters continued to produce gravestones in the traditional idiom, although the distinct features of the idiom became more and more diluted."<sup>3</sup>

Transitional craftsmen occupied a position between folk and popular culture, and their products necessarily reflected this position. As stonecutters they shared certain characteristics of the folk craftsman, such as the use of locally available material and a limited geographical distribution. Yet their work incorporated both folk and popular motifs; Little noted that the transitional craftsman was "one of the first to imitate the professional gravestone designs imported into his geographic region from metropolitan centers."<sup>4</sup> None of the headstones surveyed for this project seem to fall within this tradition.

<sup>2</sup> Margaret Ruth Little. "Sticks and Stones: A Profile of North Carolina Gravemarkers Through Three Centuries", diss., U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1984 (Ann Arbor, MI: UMI, 1984) 83.

<sup>3</sup> Little, 62-63.

<sup>4</sup> Little, 150.



The professional craftsman was usually the product of the apprenticeship system, and followed the academic tradition of stonecutting that had been transplanted from Europe to colonial America. He generally designed for a commercial market following the major patternbooks of his period, and had a wide distribution as allowed by the extent of transportation networks. Thus commercially designed funeral monuments by professional craftsmen did not become common in rural Alamance County until the region was connected by railroad to other parts of the state, including the ports and metropolitan centers of the Coastal Plain such as Wilmington and Fayetteville, which had a succession of professional resident and itinerant stonecutters between the 1820s and the 1880s.<sup>5</sup>

*Evaluation:* According to National Register Bulletin 41, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places", "to qualify for listing under Criteria A (association with events), B (association with people), or C (design), a cemetery or grave must meet not only the basic criteria, but also the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D, relating to graves and cemeteries" (page 1).

As shown in the above description and context, the four types of early gravestones in Providence Cemetery represent a distinctive folk tradition. This cemetery is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Design) as its early gravemarkers embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. It also meets the special requirements of Criterion (Consideration A), as Providence Cemetery is a religious property that derives its primary significance from artistic distinction, and Criterion Consideration D, as the cemetery derives its primary significance from the age and distinctive design features of its gravemarkers. necessary?

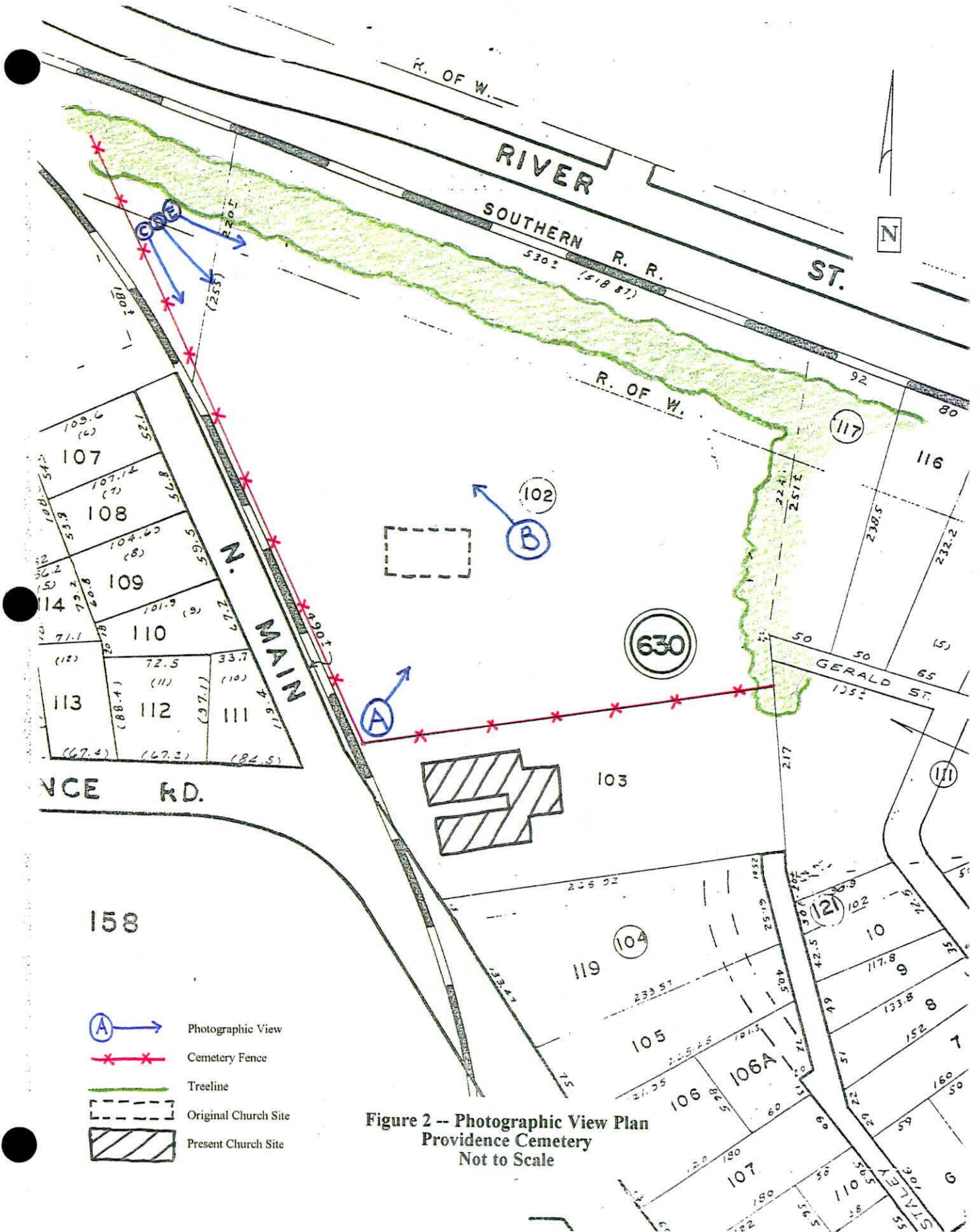
*Proposed National Register Boundary Description:* The proposed National Register boundary for Providence Cemetery is outlined on the attached Alamance County tax parcel map. The proposed boundary includes all of Lot 102, Block 630, Map 155 and part of Lot 101, Block 629, Map 155 (which is occupied by the Sidney Cotton Mill). This proposed boundary corresponds with the actual physical boundary of the cemetery, which encroaches upon the northeastern corner of Lot 101, Block 629, Map 155 and the right of way along the south side of Southern Railway. The physical boundary for this property is the fence along the southern and western sides of the cemetery, the treeline paralleling Southern Railway on the northern end, and the treeline on the eastern side of the property.

*Proposed National Register Boundary Justification:* The proposed National Register boundary for Providence Cemetery follows the physical boundary of the property, and includes all burial plots within the cemetery. Right of way for Southern Railway, as well as part of the adjacent lot occupied by the Sidney Cotton Mill, have been included within the proposed boundary as they fall within the physical boundary of the cemetery and contain several graves. Providence United Christian Church, located on Lot 103, Block 630, Map 155, has not been included within the proposed boundary for Providence Cemetery as it does not contribute to the artistic significance for which the cemetery is eligible for the National Register. The church's relocation in 1927 destroyed its historic relationship with the older

<sup>5</sup> Little, 174, notes that prior to 1820 nearly all of the professionally carved headstones in North Carolina were imported from out of state. The northern Piedmont area, for example, traded by river with Petersburg, Virginia, and a few commercial headstones from the early and mid nineteenth-century appear in the more affluent cemeteries of Alamance County (some of these were signed by the Petersburg stonecutter A. Leslie). But commercial funerary monuments did not become widely popular in Alamance County until the decade before the Civil War. These seem to have been shipped from towns such as Fayetteville, a trading center on the Coastal Plain that expanded with the coming of the railroad and attracted resident professional stonecarvers such as George Lauder (active 1845 through the 1880s).

section of the cemetery that contains the contributing headstones, and later extensive alterations drastically reduced the church's historic integrity.

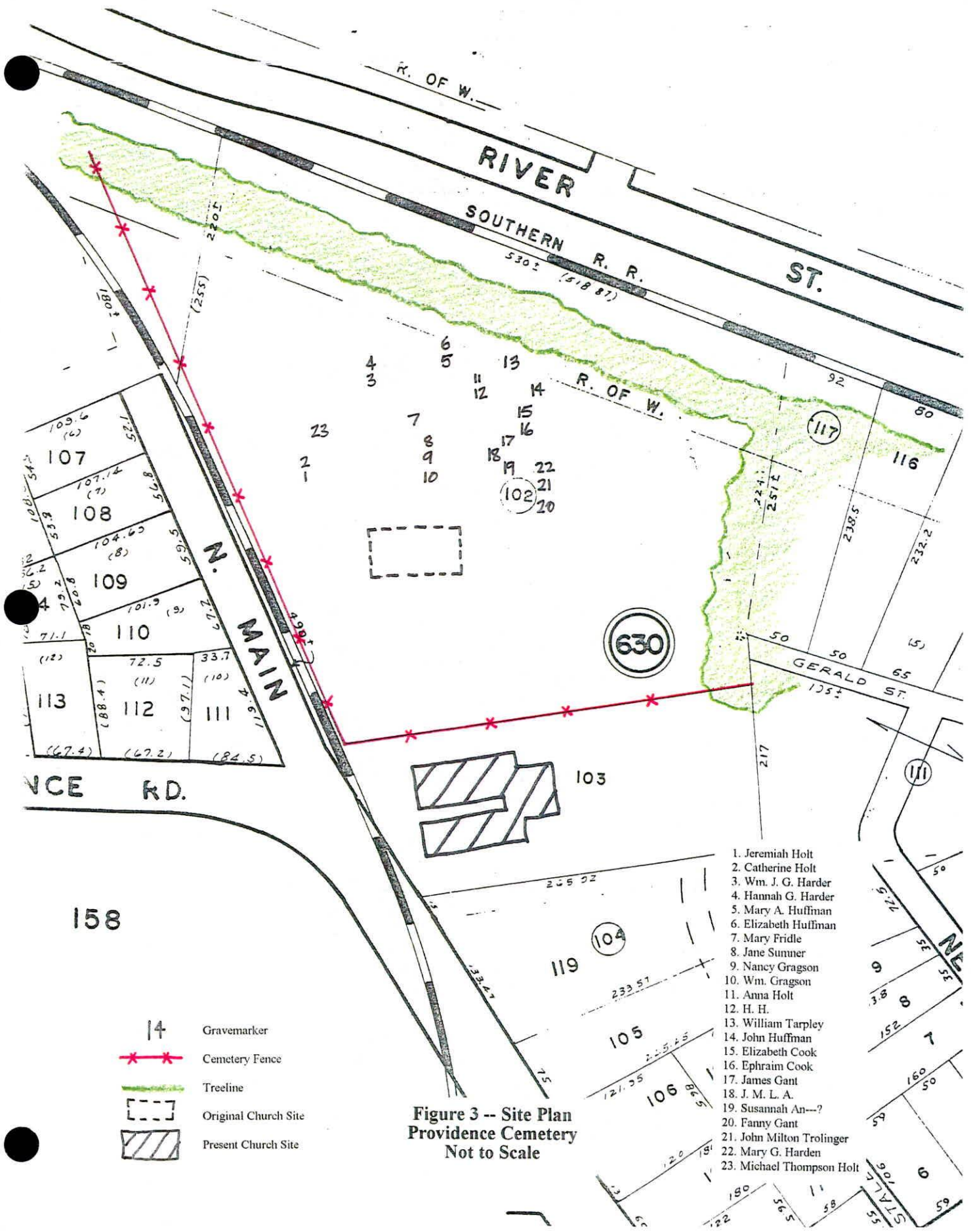




158

- A → Photographic View
- × × × Cemetery Fence
- Treeline
- - - Original Church Site
- ▨ Present Church Site

Figure 2 -- Photographic View Plan  
 Providence Cemetery  
 Not to Scale



- 14 Gravemarker
- ✕✕ Cemetery Fence
- Green Treeline
- Original Church Site
- ▨ Present Church Site

Figure 3 -- Site Plan Providence Cemetery Not to Scale

1. Jeremiah Holt
2. Catherine Holt
3. Wm. J. G. Harder
4. Hannah G. Harder
5. Mary A. Huffiman
6. Elizabeth Huffiman
7. Mary Fridle
8. Jane Sumner
9. Nancy Gragson
10. Wm. Gragson
11. Anna Holt
12. H. H.
13. William Tarpley
14. John Huffiman
15. Elizabeth Cook
16. Ephraim Cook
17. James Gant
18. J. M. L. A.
19. Susannah An---
20. Fanny Gant
21. John Milton Trolinger
22. Mary G. Harden
23. Michael Thompson Holt

158



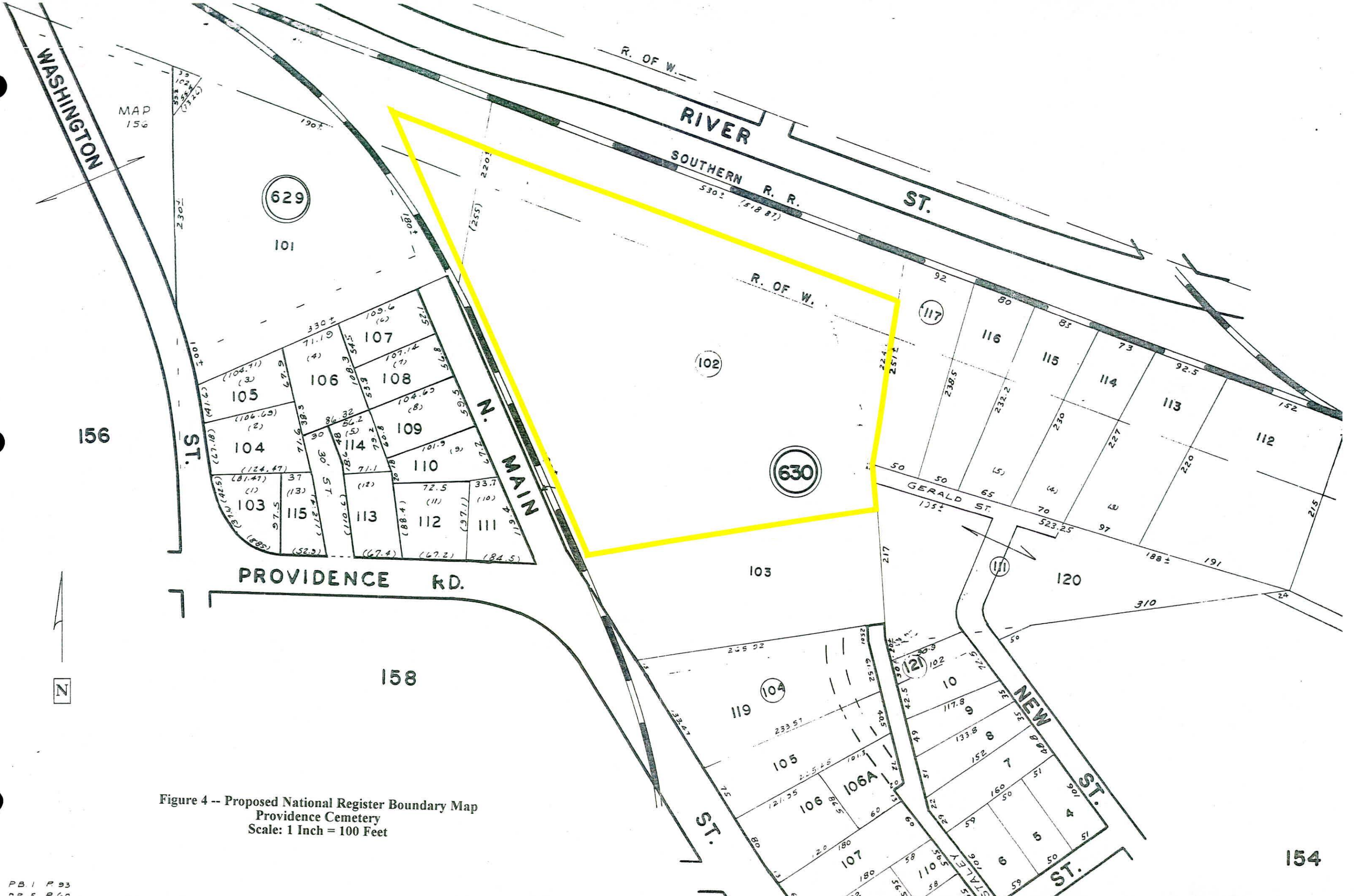


Figure 4 -- Proposed National Register Boundary Map  
 Providence Cemetery  
 Scale: 1 Inch = 100 Feet





10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1907 addition; pre-1931 stockroom to right; View A from SW.

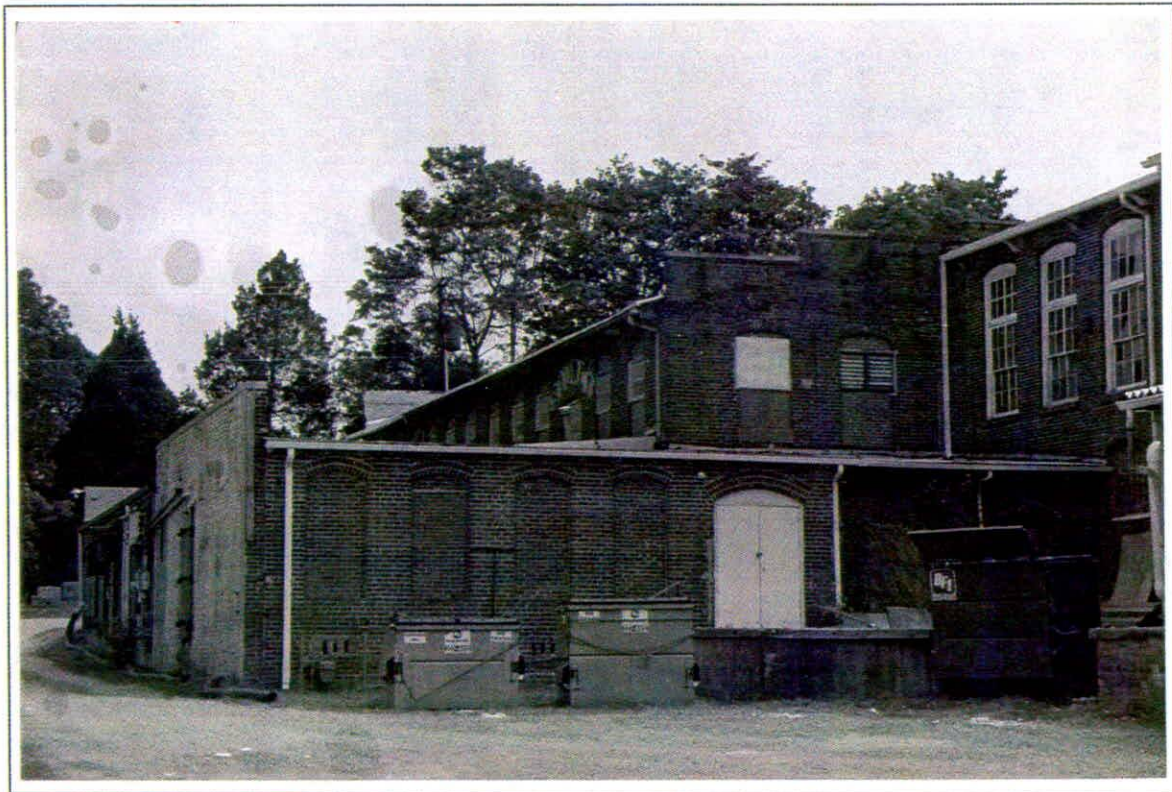


10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1907 addition; View B from W.



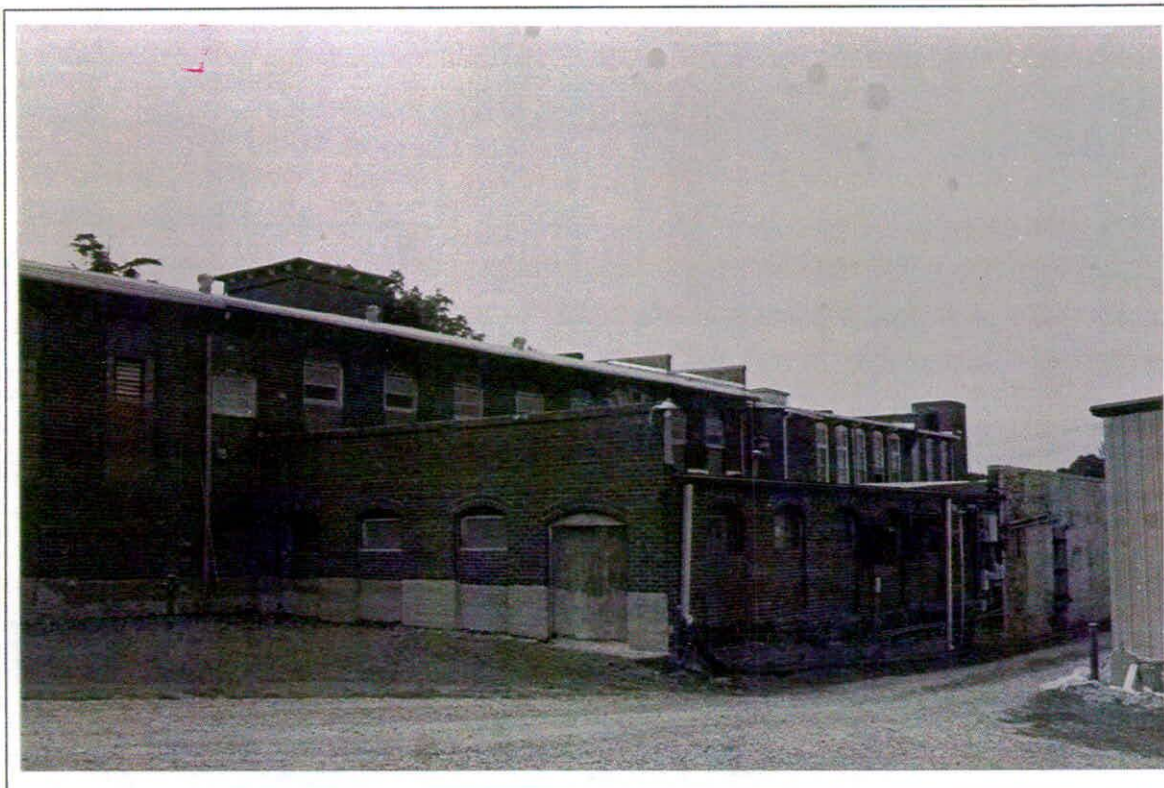


10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1907 addition; View C from NW.



10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1888/1892 mill in back; c.1904/c.1931 sheds in front; View D from NW.





10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1888/1892 mill to L; 1907 addition to distant R; View E from NE.

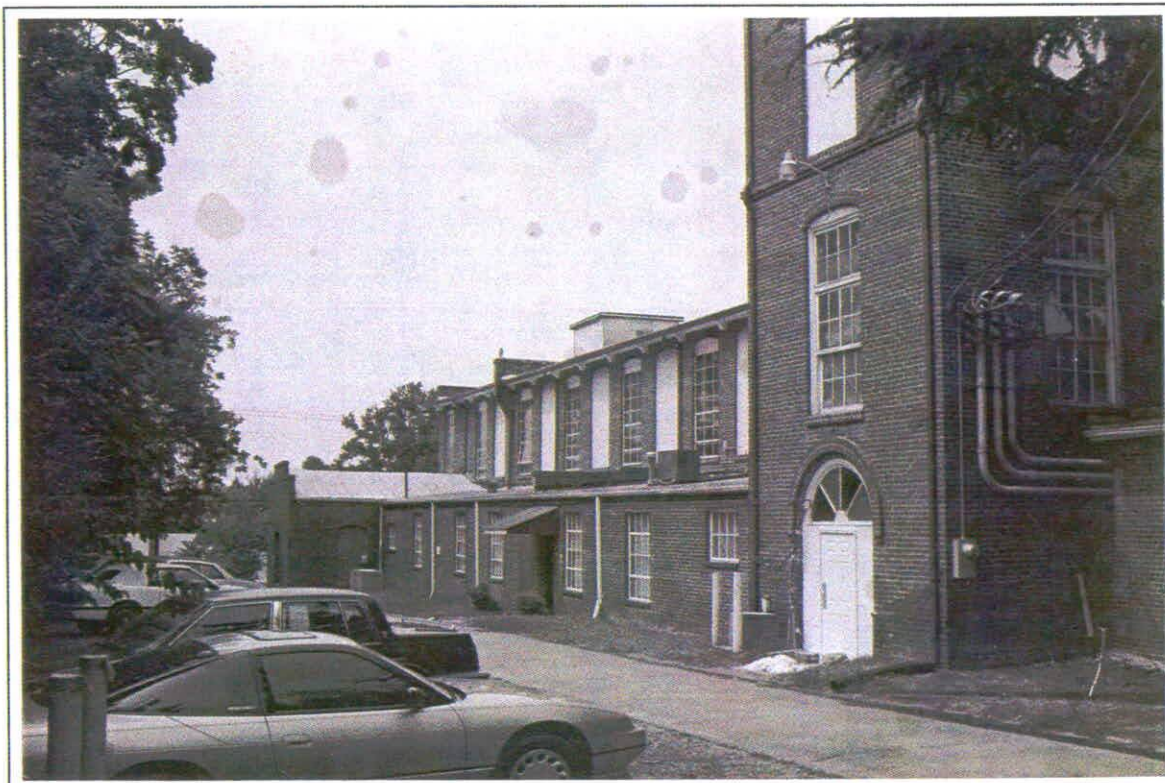


10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1888/1892 mill; 1892 addition poss. to R behind loading dock; View F from SE.





10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1888/1892 mill to R; View G from SE.



10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1907 addition with post-1943 shed between stockroom and tower; View H from SE.





10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1907 tower; View I from SE.



10. Sidney Cotton Mill: 1907 tower; View J from W.



## 10. Sidney Cotton Mill AM 1236

*Location:* 909 Washington Street, approximately 1.0 mile north of downtown Graham.

*Description:* The old Sidney Cotton Mill is an Italianate style two-story brick building laid in 5:1 common bond, with parapet fire walls, tall segmental arched windows, an attached three-story tower, slightly overhanging eaves with a bracket cornice, and decorative brick corbeling. The floor of the oldest section of the building is below ground level as the original mill was built into a slight hill. One-story brick shed additions line the north and south facades. A turreted stair tower is located in the northwest corner of the mill.

The well-preserved interior reveals the mill's "slow burn" method of construction. Besides thick exterior brick walls, the mill has a heavy timber frame for its primary interior structural system. Thick chamfered posts, resting on strong wooden flooring below, support heavy cross beams above on impost blocks. The density of the hardwood discourages quick, blazing fires, and its strength allows the tall, open spaces it needed for the heavy mill machinery.<sup>6</sup>

Most of the window spaces in the original building have been completely bricked up, and lucite block windows and small sash windows have been placed in others. The later additions to the west retain most of their original tall sash windows. The mill building is still in use as a hosiery mill, and is in good condition. A modern corrugated tin building, presumably owned by the company that operates the present hosiery mill, is located directly north of the mill on the same city lot.

*Historical Background:* James Sidney Scott (1827-1897), planter, merchant, soldier, and "pioneer cotton mill man,"<sup>7</sup> owns the distinction of having built the first two cotton mills in Graham. Scott was a local merchant and son of one of the founding commissioners of Alamance County. Soon after Graham's settlement in 1851, Scott opened a general store on the courthouse square which prospered as the county seat became the trading center for the rural Alamance County population. Scott's brother-in-law Calvin Donnell and his son J. L., Jr. (Jack) later joined the operation, and the store continued as Scott, Donnell, and Scott through the 1890s.

In 1882 the elder Scott and Donnell built Graham's first cotton mill on West Harden Street, about one-quarter mile west of the courthouse. L. Banks Holt bought the steam-powered Scott-Donnell Mill between 1885-87 and developed it into his enormous Oneida Cotton Mill (later to become Burlington Mills).

On June 27, 1887, Sidney Scott broke ground on land near the railroad north of Graham for construction of the Sidney Cotton Mill. The building was only one story tall, but was built into the side of a slight hill, which afforded a basement level floor and a high interior space. With his son Jack, Sidney Scott began milling operations the next year. In the beginning, according to Julian Hughes, the Sidney Mill's operations remained small in scope, concerned mainly with dyeing and weaving. The Scotts started with one hundred steam-powered looms making coarse gingham apron goods.

<sup>6</sup> This description of the "slow burn" construction method is drawn from Claudia P. Roberts. "Lakeside Mills District", National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC, 1983) 7:1.

<sup>7</sup> The following background of the Sidney Cotton Mill is largely culled from Julian Hughes's Development of the Textile Industry in Alamance County: "Evolution of Warp and Weft in Alamance": Exploits of Edwin M. Holt and His Sons and Associates in Cotton Mills and Villages (Burlington, NC: Burlington Letter Shops, 1965) 74-87.



Jack Scott, who served as the mill's first secretary and treasurer, expanded his operations to about 150 looms in 1892 by building a one-story weaving shed on the north side of the mill. It is this building which first appears in the 1893 Sanborn map of Graham (Figure 5). Several smaller outbuildings surrounded the mill during these years: a one-story brick office stood to the north, a waste house and oil house stood further west, a large one-story cloth room was located on the south side, and a one-story brick building that served as a dyeing and warping house was located just off the northwest corner of the mill.

The 1904 Sanborn map (Figure 7) shows a substantial two-story dry room on the northwest corner of the mill; according to the available maps this tower stood until at least World War II, but does not survive today. In 1907 Jack Scott doubled the size of his mill with a two-story addition on the west end for carding and spinning machinery, and also added the present tower on the south elevation. As seen in the 1910 Sanborn map (Figure 8) the dyeing house was also expanded, and a cotton warehouse was built next to the old cloth room (labeled the baling room).

The mill probably remained much the same over the next fifteen or twenty years. The 1931 Sanborn map (Figure 10) shows that a stockroom was built on the southwest corner of the building; today it serves as the principal entrance to the mill. Also, another one-story addition was made on the north side of the building, and the baling room was greatly enlarged for general storage.

By 1943 the Sidney Cotton Mill had developed into the present-day plan (Figure 11). The dye house northwest of the mill was gone, as was the brick office and the general storage building. The only changes since 1943 have been the removal of the bulk room on the north side (originally the two-story dry room from c. 1904), and the construction of a one-story shed addition on the south side between the stockroom and the three-story tower.

*Context:* From its settlement beginning in the 1720's through the late nineteenth century, Alamance County was largely comprised of small yeoman farms that operated on a subsistence level. Since Alamance County could not boast of any sort of plantation economy, and since the significant Quaker population retarded any widespread acceptance of slavery (at least until the introduction of cotton in the early and middle nineteenth century), area farms had to rely on crops such as wheat, corn, and hay (for the local dairy industry) that were not labor- or capital- intensive. Tobacco, therefore, did not become a major commercial crop in Alamance County until after the Civil War.

The introduction of cotton in the early decades of the nineteenth century, plus the area's swift, shallow creeks and rivers, provided the foundation for the first and largest industry of Alamance County: textiles. William and Peter Stout established the first cotton mill in Alamance County on Cane Creek in 1830.<sup>8</sup> Others followed, and soon Edwin M. Holt built the Holt and Carrigan Cotton Factory in 1837 on Alamance Creek.

The Holt family dominated the textile industry in Alamance County and North Carolina throughout the nineteenth century. Their dynasty was assured when Holt became the first to produce colored cloth in the south. He developed his fabric known as "Alamance Plaids" in a central Alamance County mill near the North Carolina Railway in 1853. Holt's fabric was quite a boon for the little town known as Company Shops that soon grew up around the nearby railroad depot. That town, later renamed Burlington, became a center for textile production in Alamance County and remained so through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

<sup>8</sup> Hughes, forward (n.p.).

1931  
expansions -  
matches time  
pr. of  
changes to  
mill  
housing.



The Holt manufacturing empire grew rapidly on the eve of the Civil War as his sons (and later his sons-in-law) joined the family business. After reaping great profits during the war, the Holt family weathered the post-war economic slump better than most. By the 1880s the textile industry and the Holt dynasty were rapidly growing again. The Holt empire included the original Alamance Factory Mill (1837; burned 1871 and rebuilt), the Granite Factory Mill (bought in 1858), Carolina Cotton Mills (1869), Lafayette Mills (1880, the first mill built in Burlington; reestablished as Aurora Cotton Mills in 1885), Glencoe Mills (1882), and E. M. Holt Plaid Mills (1883). The Holts were not alone during this textile boom, however. Other major Alamance County mills founded during this period included Bellemont (1879), Altamahaw (1880), and Ossipee (1882). In all nine major cotton mills were built in Alamance during the 1880s, raising the total number of mills in the county to fifteen by 1890.

Water was the principal source of power for cotton mills through the nineteenth century. Several of the major mills in Alamance, including Alamance Factory, Granite Factory, Glencoe, and Altamahaw for example, were built on Alamance Creek and the Haw River. Earlier experiments with steam-powered mills in the 1830s had proven that most were too expensive to operate on a large scale as they required great amounts of wood and coal. Thus, "the advantage enjoyed by water-powered mills would persist throughout the nineteenth century and even into the early twentieth century, when the demand for the state's yarns and woven products finally exceeded the capacity of water-powered mills."<sup>9</sup>

Steam again challenged water as an alternative source of power in the later decades of the nineteenth century. This alternative power source allowed "mill owners the freedom to build their factories anywhere. The dependence on water sites in semi-remote areas vanished, and the owners naturally chose to situate their new mills near convenient lines of rail transportation and close to an adequate supply of labor."<sup>10</sup> As a result several new steam-powered cotton factories were established in the Burlington-Graham area during the 1880s (including the Scott-Donnell Mill and the Sidney Cotton Mill). By the early decades of the twentieth century "a well-developed rail system and the cheaper and more plentiful power offered by electricity finally tilted the industrial geography of North Carolina in favor of urban locations."<sup>11</sup>

Post-Civil War textile mills, both the urban steam-powered and the rural water-powered types, were generally constructed in the "slow burn" method. This design emphasized thick exterior brick walls and a heavy interior timber structural frame, and was called "slow burn" because of "the mass and density of hardwood elements that burned slowly, thus affording mill owners relatively low fire insurance rates."<sup>12</sup>

Many of these mills recalled the Italianate style in their detailing, however minimal. Most just had brackets in their slightly overhanging eaves, like the former Aurora Cotton Mills or the former Elmira Cotton Mills in Burlington. Other mills were more intense in their detailing, such as the old Oneida Mill in Graham (1882; expanded 1885-87). Before extensive alterations were made in recent years, the Oneida Mill exhibited decorative brick corbeling and cornice brackets in its eaves, and bays delineated by brick pilasters. Like the Sidney Cotton Mill nearby, it had Italianate towers, one even with a conical roof.

<sup>9</sup> Brent D. Glass, The Textile Industry in North Carolina: A History (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1992) 11.

<sup>10</sup> Carl Lounsbury, Alamance County Architectural Heritage (Graham, NC: Alamance County Historic Properties Commission, 1980) 48.

<sup>11</sup> Glass, 11.

<sup>12</sup> Roberts, "Lakeside Mills District" 7:1.

*Evaluation:* The Sidney Cotton Mill is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Industry) as an early example of the urban steam-powered textile mill, and under Criterion C (Design) as a relatively unaltered example of a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century cotton mill built in the "slow burn" method of construction, with the Italianate detailing characteristic of the period. The Sidney Cotton Mill was only the second mill built in Graham, and along with other local urban factories it was part of the first generation of textile mills to be powered by steam and thus freed from the traditional rural water site.

*Proposed Boundary Description:* The proposed National Register boundary for the Sidney Cotton Mill is outlined on the attached Alamance County Tax Map, and includes all of Lot 101, Block 629, Map 155.

*Proposed Boundary Justification:* The proposed National Register boundary for the Sidney Cotton Mill, which has been determined eligible under Criteria A (Industry) and C (Design), includes the surviving mill building on the lot with which it has been historically associated. The newer tin building beside it does not contribute to the cotton mill's importance, but it has been included within the boundary since it sits on the same lot as the mill.







JAN. 1898  
GRAHAM  
N.C.

2

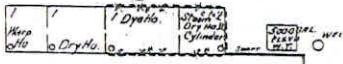
W.C. DIV. OF SOUTHERN R.R.

See Table

WELL

60'

MILLS.



SIDNEY COTTON MILLS.  
72 Looms.

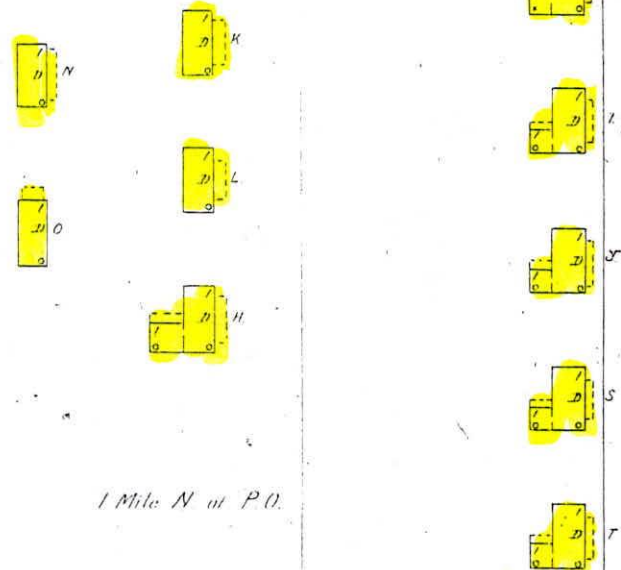
Cloth Folding Desk  
Weaving 1st

Beaming, Quilting & Twisting  
Small Spindles.

NO. 100000000  
 WATER, STEAM & PULLS DIST.  
 POWER & HEAT, STEAM  
 PULL, PRESS & COAL  
 LIGHTS, HEAT, OIL  
 WASTE, SWEEP UP & CLEANUP  
 TO MAKE AN OVERALL PLAN

Cloth Room

8400 Spindles  
 463 Looms.  
 NIGHT WATCHMAN  
 CLOCK TOWER  
 UNIVERSAL AUTOMATIC SPINNERS IN  
 ALL ROOMS EXCEPT DYE HO., OFFICE &  
 COTTON BALE ROOM  
 THE WATER TRAPES SUPPLYING SPINNERS  
 ARE OF THE NEWEST MAKE AND SPINNERS  
 IN THIS MILL SPIN WITH 30" WALKER  
 WALKER, SPINNERS & PULLS DIST.  
 POWER & HEAT, STEAM  
 PULL, COAL  
 LIGHTS, WATER ELEC.  
 WASTE, SWEEP UP & CLEANUP  
 TO MAKE AN OVERALL PLAN



1 Mile N. of P.O.

Orinda Cotton Mill No. 2

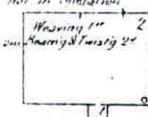


Figure 6 -- Sanborn Map  
 1898, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village  
 Scale Unavailable



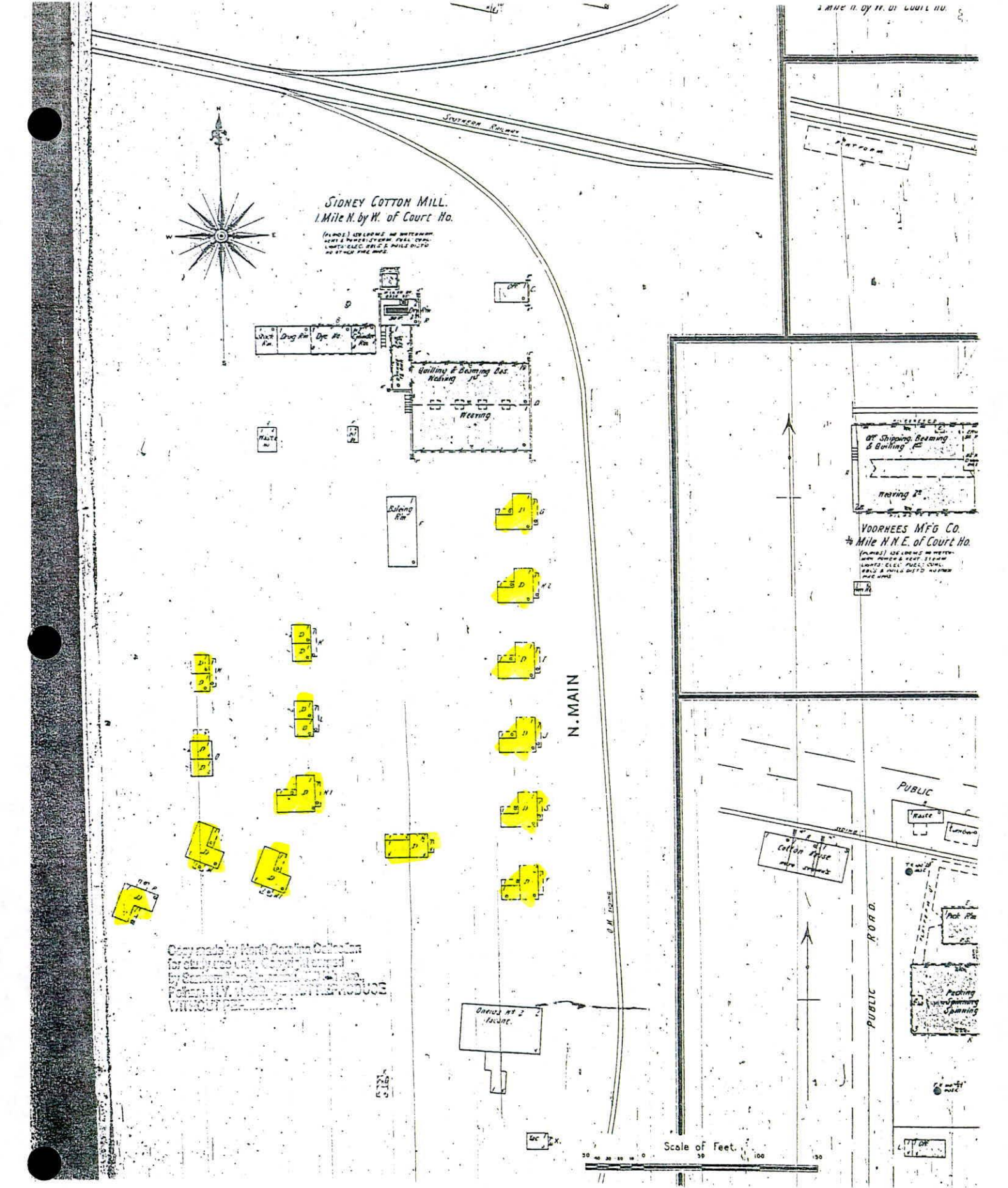
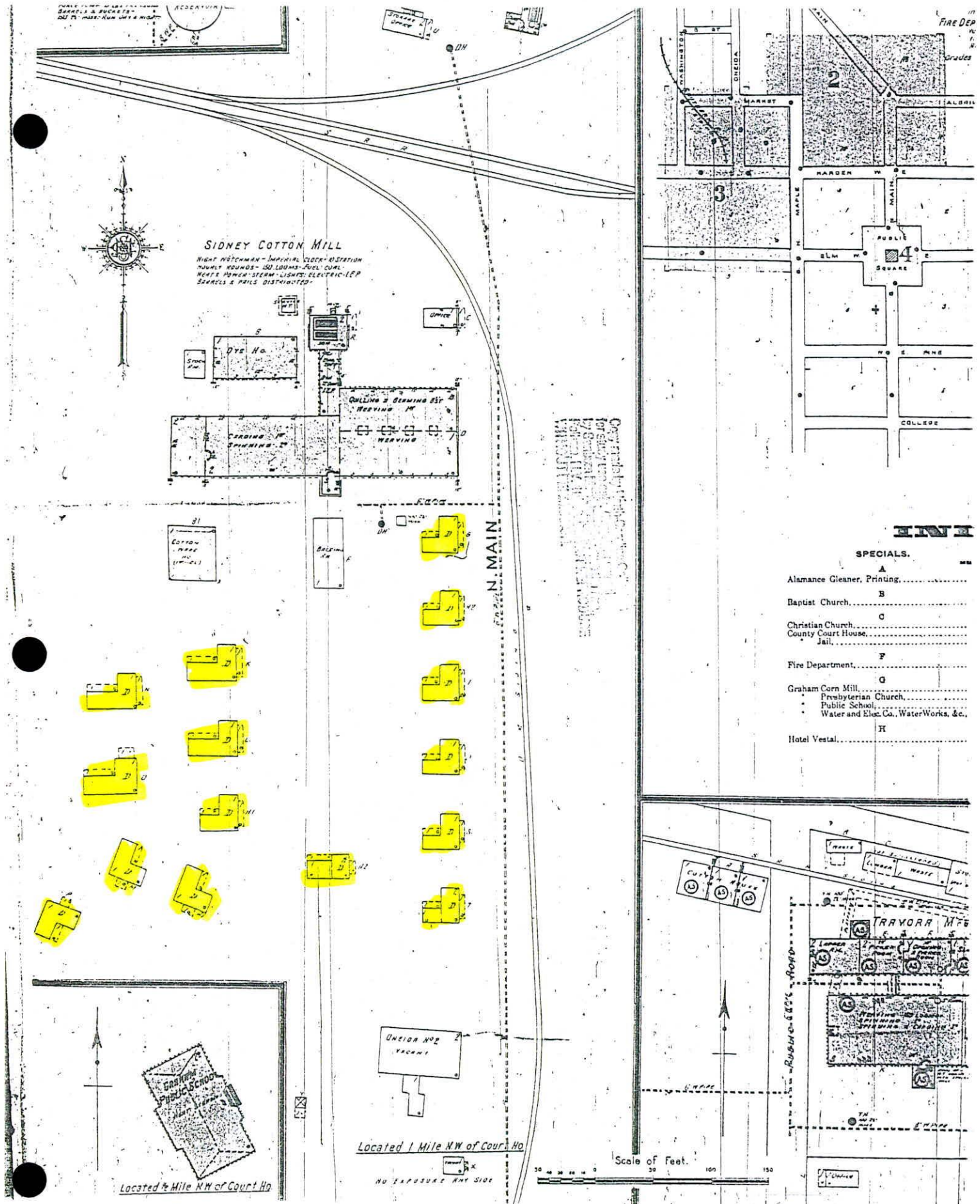


Figure 7 -- Sanborn Map  
 1904, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village  
 Scale: 1 Inch = 100 Feet





**SIDNEY COTTON MILL**  
 NIGHT WATCHMAN - IMPERIAL CLOCK - 0 STATION  
 TUNNY ROUNDS - 50 LUMBS - FUEL COAL  
 HEAT POWER - STEAM - LIGHTS - ELECTRIC - LEP  
 SWORDS & PAIRS - DISTRIBUTED

- SPECIALS.**
- A Alamance Cleaner, Printing
  - B Baptist Church
  - C Christian Church, County Court House, Jail
  - F Fire Department
  - G Graham Corn Mill, Presbyterian Church, Public School, Water and Elec. Co., WaterWorks, &c.
  - H Hotel Vestal

Located 1 Mile NW of Court Ho

Located 1/2 Mile NW of Court Ho

ONEIDA NO 2  
 YACHTS

NO EXPANSION ANY SIDE

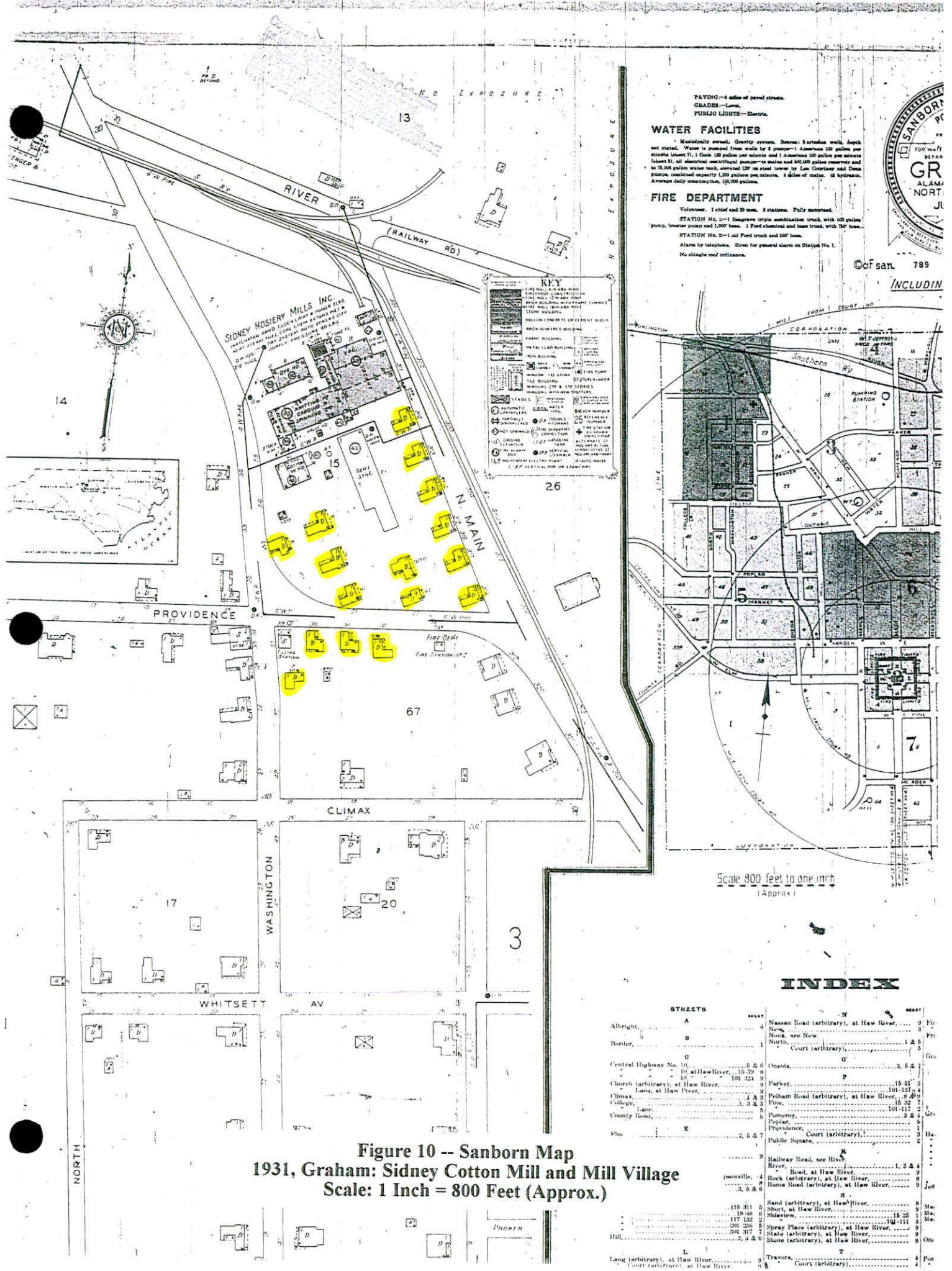
Scale of Feet. 0 50 100 150

**Figure 8 -- Sanborn Map  
 1910, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village  
 Scale: 1 Inch = 100 Feet**









**Figure 10 -- Sanborn Map 1931, Graham: Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village Scale: 1 Inch = 800 Feet (Approx.)**





PROVIDENCE  
CEMETERY

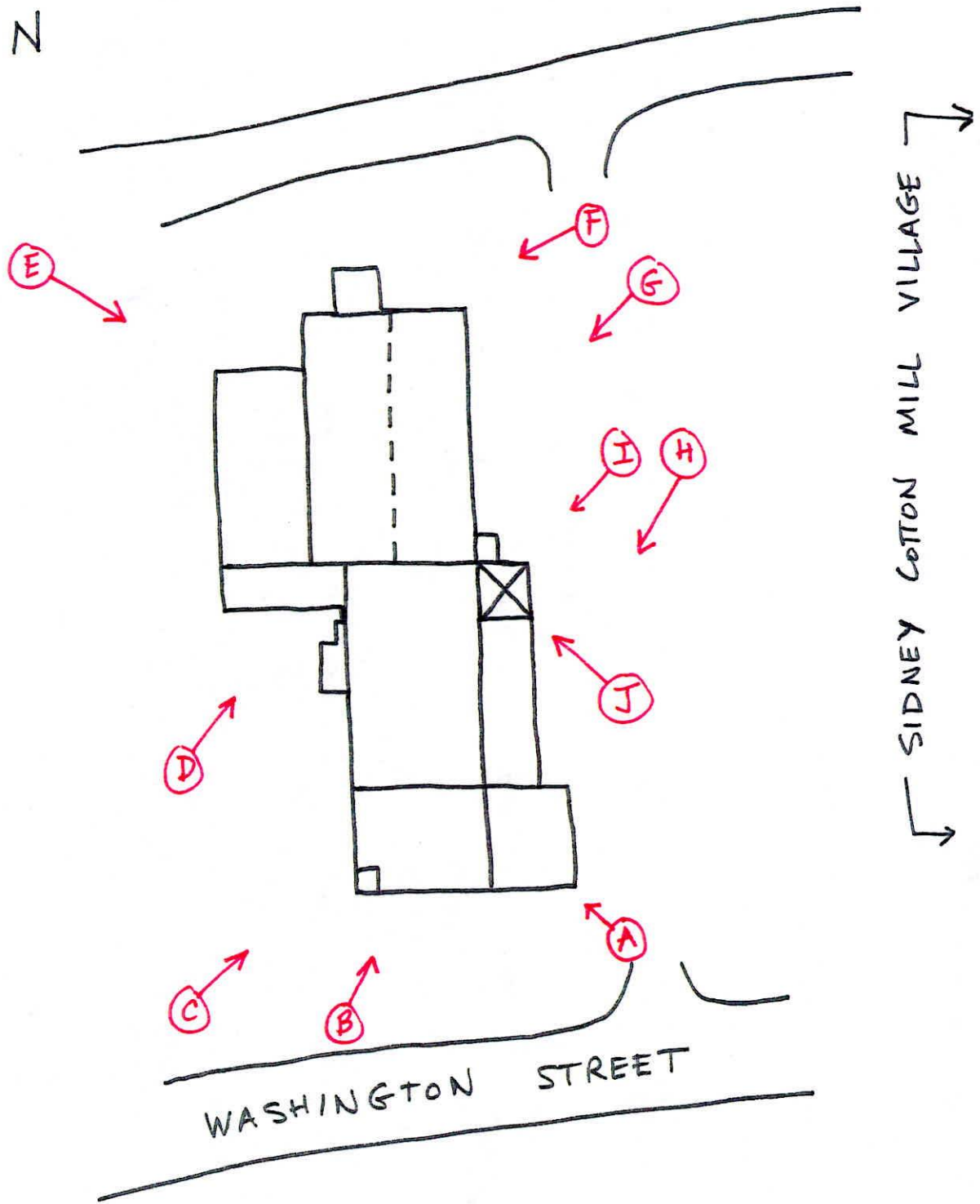


Figure 12 -- Photographic View Plan  
Sidney Cotton Mill (SL)  
Not to Scale



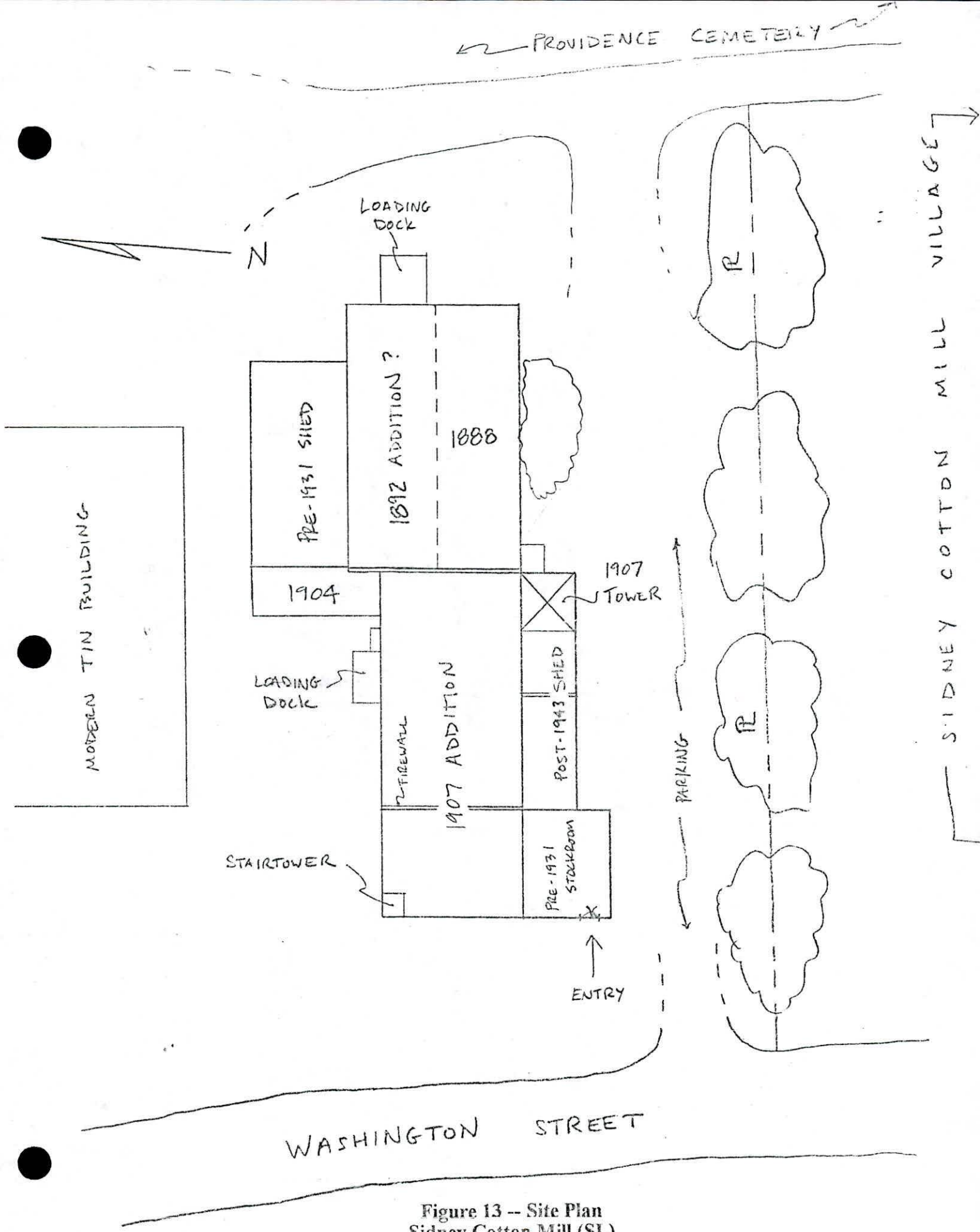


Figure 13 -- Site Plan  
 Sidney Cotton Mill (SL)  
 Not to Scale

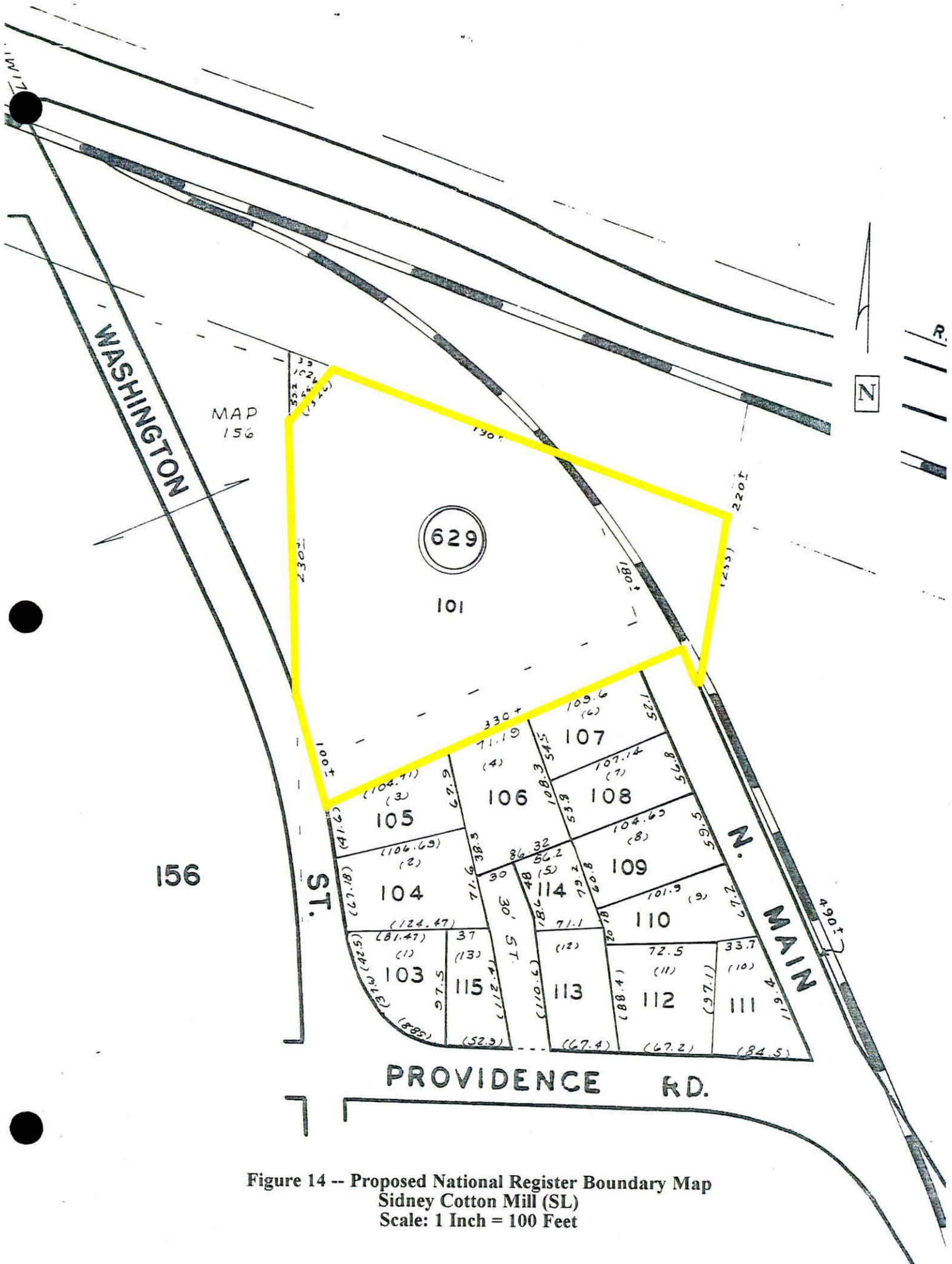


Figure 14 -- Proposed National Register Boundary Map  
 Sidney Cotton Mill (SL)  
 Scale: 1 Inch = 100 Feet





82. House. two-story single pile plan, late 19th century, N. Main St. H. D.



96. House. story-and-a-half Victorian cottage, late 19th century, N. Main St. H. D.





87. House, double pile plan with Queen Anne details, before 1910. N. Main St. H. D.

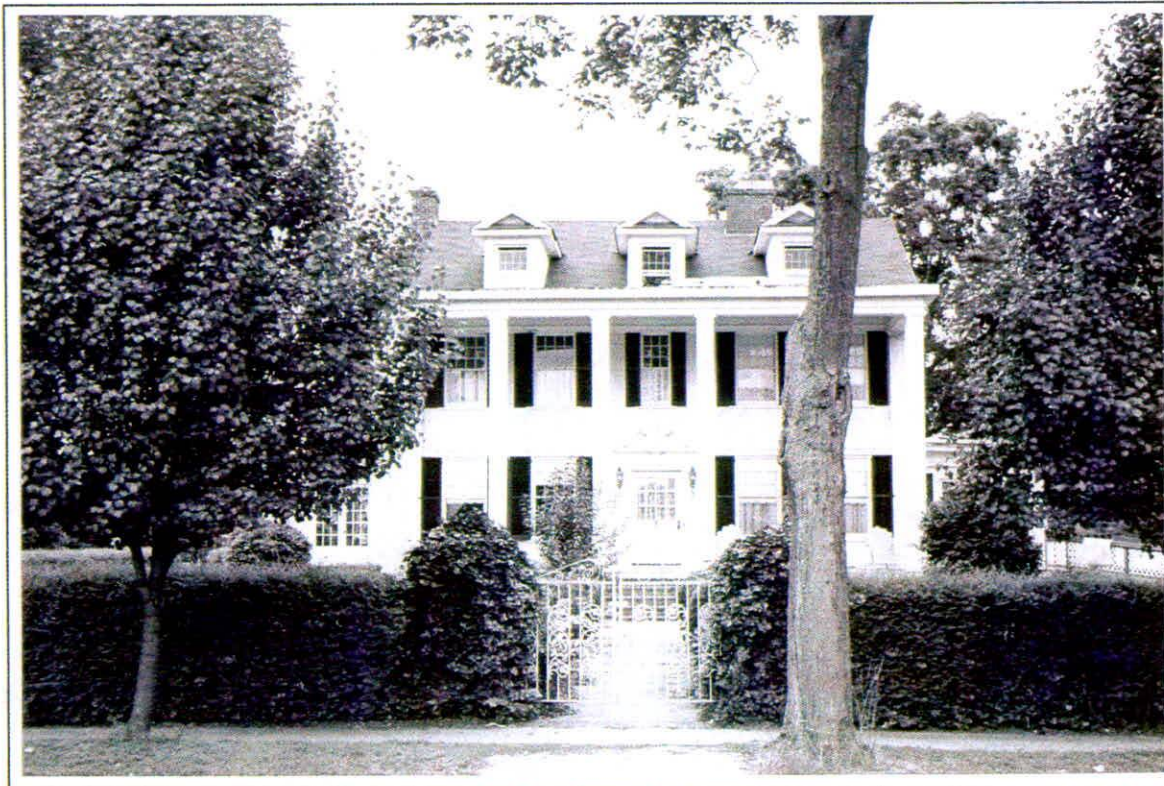


36. House, double pile plan with Colonial Revival details, early 20th century. N. Main St. H. D.





58. House, double pile plan with Mediterranean Revival details, before 1924, N. Main St. H. D.



54. House, Colonial Revival with "Mount Vernon piazza", before 1924, N. Main St. H. D.





38. House. Colonial Revival with miniature "Mount Vernon piazza", c.1931-43, N. Main St. H. D.

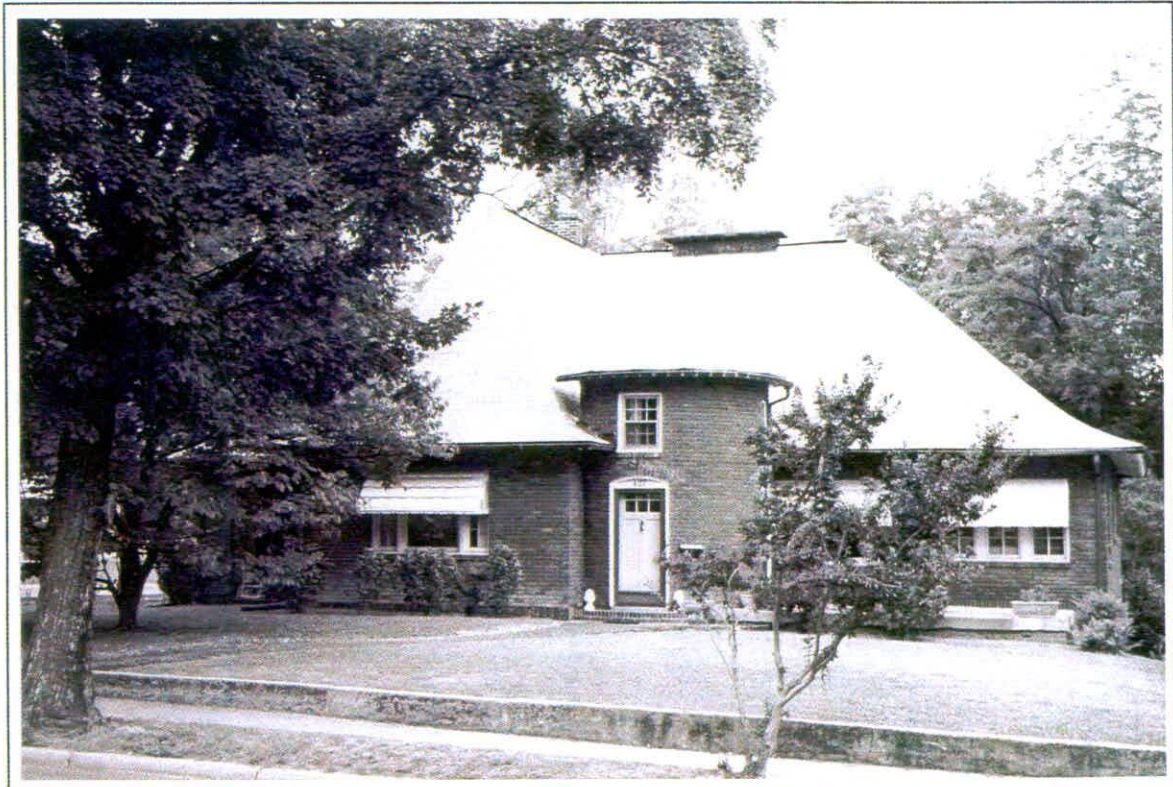


35. House. Craftsman bungalow. 1920s, N. Main St. H. D.





75. House, Craftsman bungalow, c.1910-24, N. Main St. H. D.



70. House, Tudor Revival, c.1931-43, N. Main St. H. D.



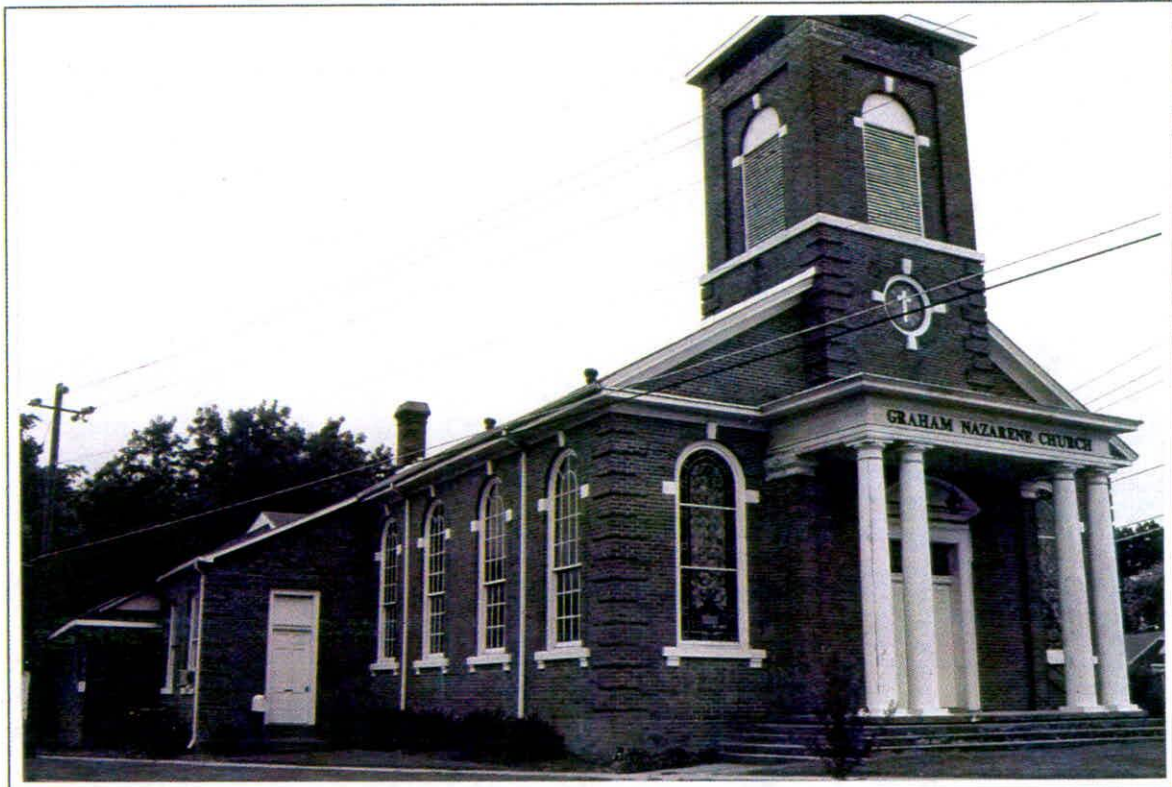


99. House, Tudor Revival, c.1924-31, N. Main St. H. D.



37. House, Tudor Revival, c.1931-43, N. Main St. H. D.





73. Graham Nazarene Church, before 1924, N. Main St. H. D.



56. Brookstone Haven Nursing Home (Former Graham High School), 1903/1936, N. Main St. H. D.



### 35-38, 51-101. North Main Street Historic District (SL) AM 1309

*Location:* Both sides of the 400-700 block of North Main Street, and both sides of the 300 block of Maple Street; begins approximately two blocks north of downtown Graham.

*Description:* This small historic district, lying two blocks north of downtown, consists mainly of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century dwellings, neighborhood churches, and a former school situated along tree-lined North Main Street and Maple Street. It is bounded by Whitsett Street on the north end and West Market Street on the south, and is roughly three blocks long. Of the fifty-five structures in this district, forty-four are considered contributing (a representative sample of photographs are shown above; where possible estimated dates of construction have been confirmed by the building's appearance on Sanborn maps).

The North Main Street Historic District encompasses a variety of architectural styles and house types that represents some of the spectrum of fashion for turn-of-the-century neighborhoods in North Carolina. These include two-story single pile frame houses that were popular during the later decades of the nineteenth century; story-and-a-half Victorian cottages with decorative gable pediments; two-story double pile frame houses dressed up in Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Mediterranean Revival details; more traditional Colonial Revival houses, replete with dormers and the "Mount Vernon piazza"; Craftsman bungalows with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails and knee brackets, and multiple roof lines; and ambitious brick Tudor Revival houses, with sweeping, steeply pitched roofs and offset entries (one even enters through a corner turret topped with a conical roof).

*Historical Background:* Graham was named the county seat in 1850 for newly formed Alamance County, and was laid out on the Lancaster square plan, with the courthouse on a central square in the flow of traffic.<sup>13</sup> Not only was Graham the seat of government for the county, but it also became the center of trading for the local rural population. Lawyers, grocers, druggists, and merchants all made their offices and stores on the downtown square, and residential neighborhoods spread outward from the center of town.

Soon after its settlement the town fathers decided not to allow the North Carolina Railroad (NCR) to set up its company shops and depot in Graham, for fear of the railroad's disruptive effects upon the town's carefully planned layout and its operation as a government and trading center. The NCR therefore bypassed Graham and moved two miles west to establish Company Shops in 1856. Company Shops later became Burlington, and enjoyed (or suffered) rapid industrial growth in contrast to Graham's controlled development. "The denial to the railroad also insured that Graham would remain a small country town until the Industrial Revolution broke loose in the 1800s shifting the economic focus of the piedmont from a rural to an urban setting. Even then, growth in Graham, unlike that in Burlington from 1880 to 1914, was more restrained, a characteristic that preserved much of its early architecture [sic], especially in the area around the courthouse square."<sup>14</sup>

The oldest houses of Graham, including its few surviving antebellum houses, were built west of the courthouse primarily along West Elm Street. Other residential areas spread out along the main cross streets of Graham, including East and West Harden, East and West Elm, and East and West Pine Streets. The outlying areas were not developed until the later

<sup>13</sup> Catherine Bishir, Peter Kaplan, Jo Ann Williford, Jerry L. Cross, and Durward T. Stokes, "Graham Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC, 1983) 7:1.

<sup>14</sup> Bisher et al., 8:1.



years of the nineteenth century, however. For example, the neighborhood northwest of the downtown square emerged largely from mill housing for the Oneida Cotton Mill that stretched along Oneida, Mill, Guthrie, and West Harden Streets. (These mill houses were most likely built after L. Banks Holt's purchase of the mill in 1885 from James Sidney Scott and W. C. Donnell).

The North Main Street neighborhood is characteristic of the residential development that stretched further and further from town as the twentieth century approached. In the early years of its development the houses of this neighborhood were more widely spaced than the residential areas closer to town. But as Graham slowly grew outward from its center, the neighborhood began to fill up with more houses. For example, by 1910 the west side of Maple Street was as densely built as it appears today, and Houses #82, 84, 85, 87, 95, and 96 were already standing.<sup>15</sup> By contrast the 1910 Sanborn map shows that development along North Main Street was much more widely spaced.

But Sanborn maps of later years (1924, 1931, and 1931/1937/1943) show how North Main Street became just as heavily built as Maple Street. It was during these years after 1910 when the Craftsman bungalows and Colonial and Tudor Revival houses were built among the older houses along North Main Street. The arrangement of house styles through the historic district thus illustrates the neighborhood's development, as successive styles were built further north, away from the town center and the older houses of the neighborhood, such as the two-story single pile houses and story-and-a-half Victorian cottages.

Graham's residential growth during the twentieth century was just as restrained as its industrial growth of the nineteenth century. "In contrast to the sprawling 20th century expansion of many North Carolina towns, Graham's growth was inhibited by its geographical location. The textile manufacturing community of Haw River lay just to the northeast; Burlington, rapidly growing from a town into a thriving city, was closing in on the northern and western boundaries of the county seat; and the vast L. Banks Holt estate covered most of the southern area of the town and extended into the county . . . The county seat thus retained the character it had developed shortly after the turn of the century, a residential community with a central commercial district centered around the courthouse square."<sup>16</sup>

*Evaluation:* The North Main Street Historic District was determined eligible for the National Register on September 21, 1995, in a meeting between representatives of NCDOT and SHPO. The district is considered eligible under Criterion A (Community Development) as an intact example of Graham's neighborhood development, and Criterion C (Design) for its surviving array of early popular house types. Four houses at the northern end of the district (House #'s 35-38) lie within the APE of the subject project; these houses are considered to be contributing structures to the historic district. SL

*Proposed National Register Boundary Description:* The proposed National Register boundary for the North Main Street Historic District is outlined on the attached quadrangle map. This boundary follows the rear property lines of the structures within the district; except for Building #57, Alamance County Veterans' Services Office (auditorium, former Graham High School), which is located behind Building #56, Brookstone Haven Nursing Home (former Graham High School), all structures within the district adjoin North Main Street and Maple Street.

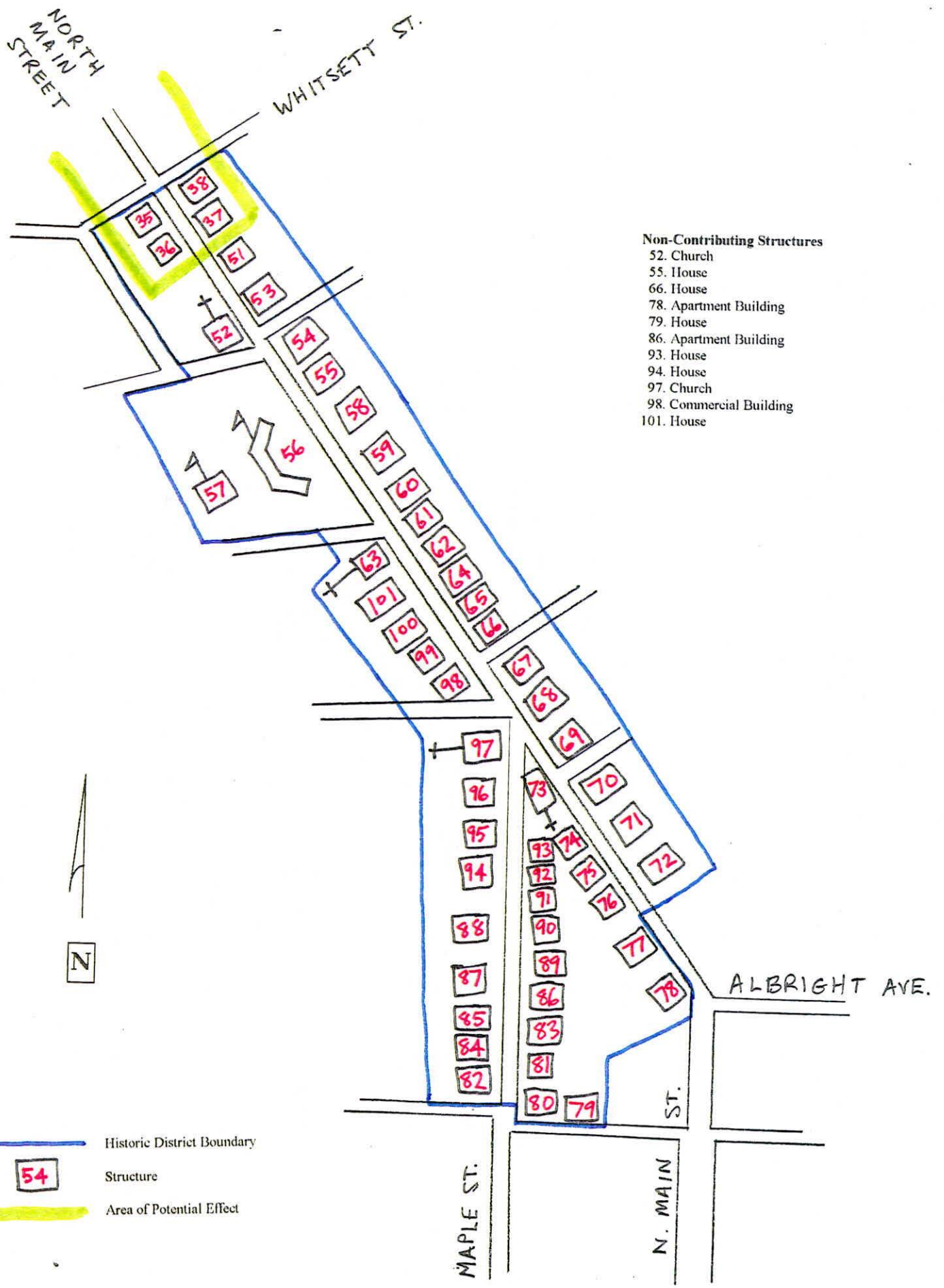
<sup>15</sup> According to the 1910 Sanborn map of Graham, among these surviving houses on Maple Street stood Maple Street Presbyterian Church. It was demolished sometime after 1943.

<sup>16</sup> Bisher et al., 8:5-6.



*Proposed National Register Boundary Justification:* This boundary has been drawn to include all the contributing buildings and their lots within the North Main Street Historic District, and follows the boundary outlined in the North Main Street Historic District State Study List application. The neighborhood to the east of North Main Street has been excluded from the district because it did not begin development until the eve of World War II, and thus does not fall within the district's period of significance (c. 1890 - c. 1930). The neighborhood west of Maple Street was not included within the district because it appears to have been built largely for the old Oneida Cotton Mill (later Burlington Mills) on West Harden Street, which was located southwest of the historic district. While the neighborhood north of Whitsett Street does contain a few older houses that fall within the district's period of significance, it was not included within the proposed National Register boundary because of its lack of integrity and intervening modern development.





**Figure 15 -- Site Plan**  
**North Main Street Historic District (SL)**  
 Not to Scale



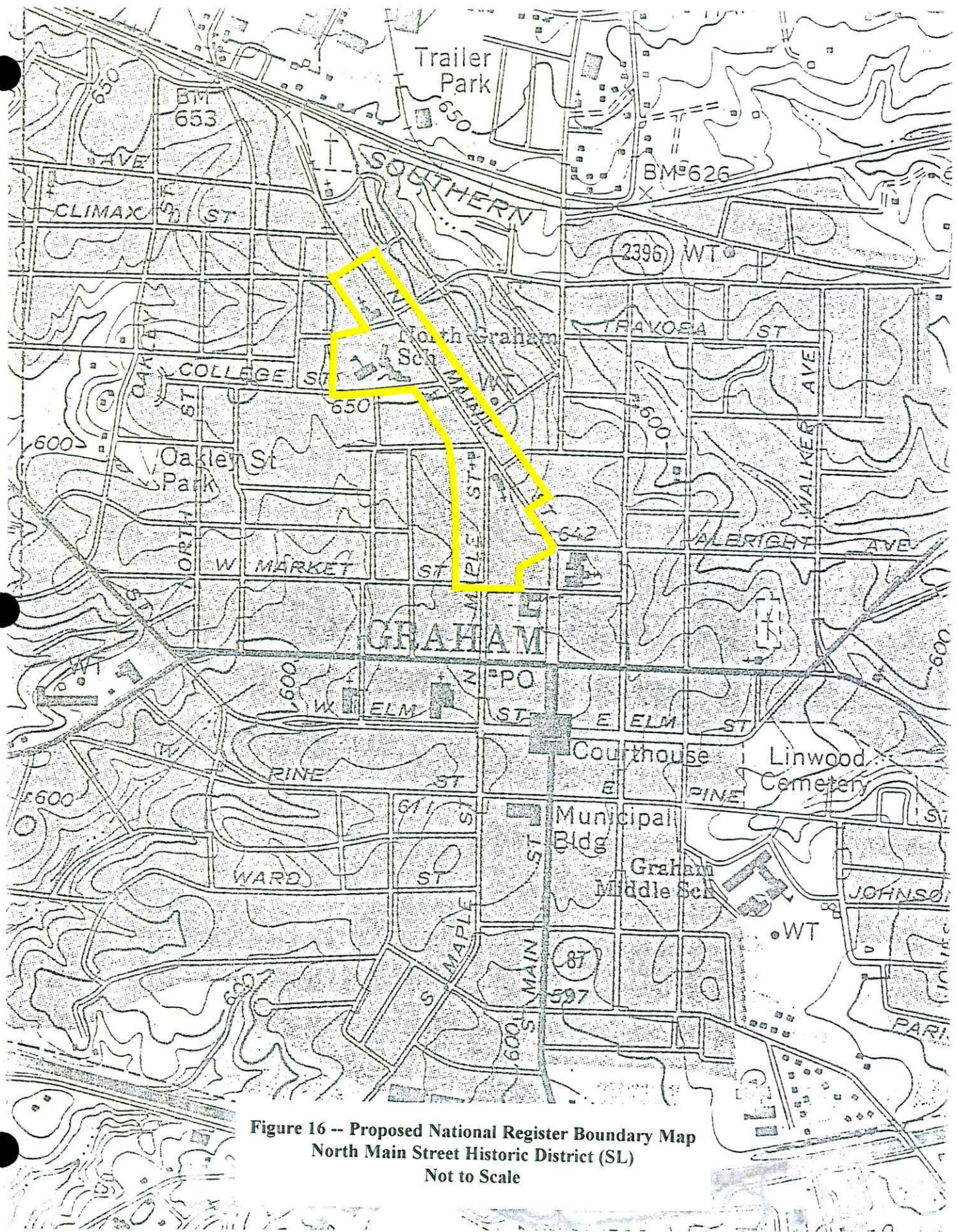
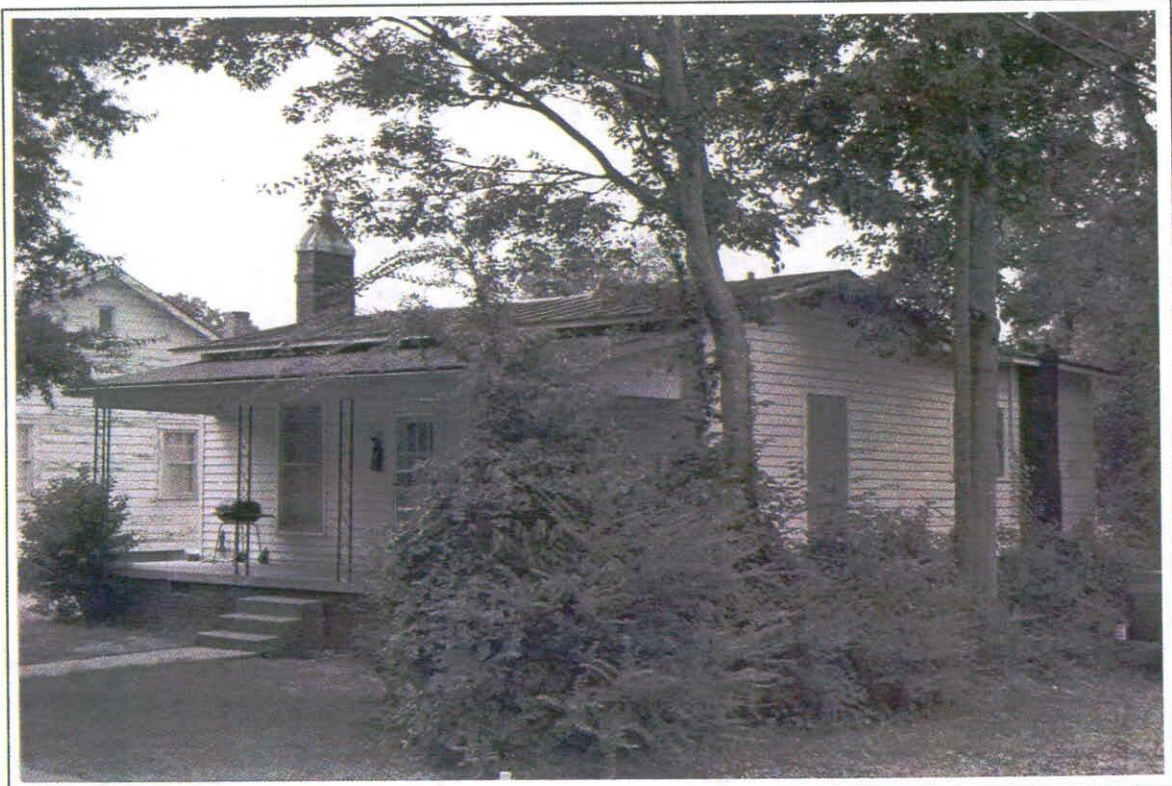
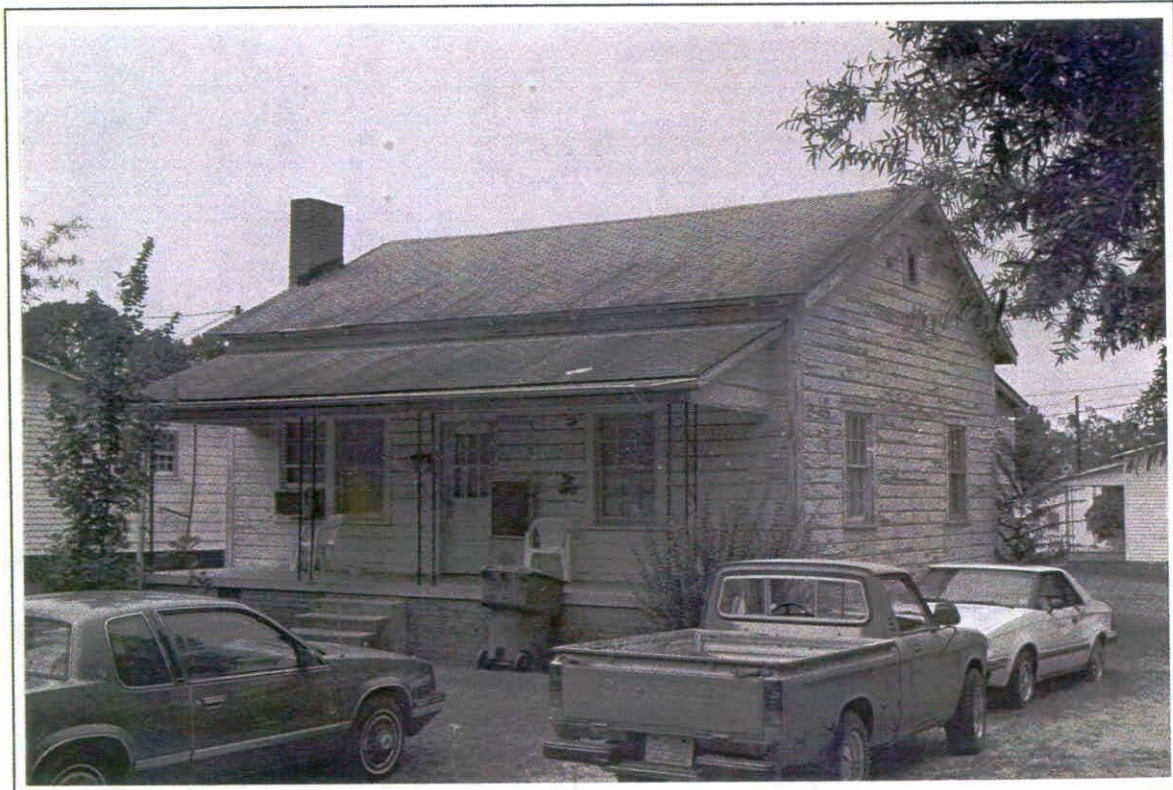


Figure 16 -- Proposed National Register Boundary Map  
North Main Street Historic District (SL)  
Not to Scale





11. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, before 1893.

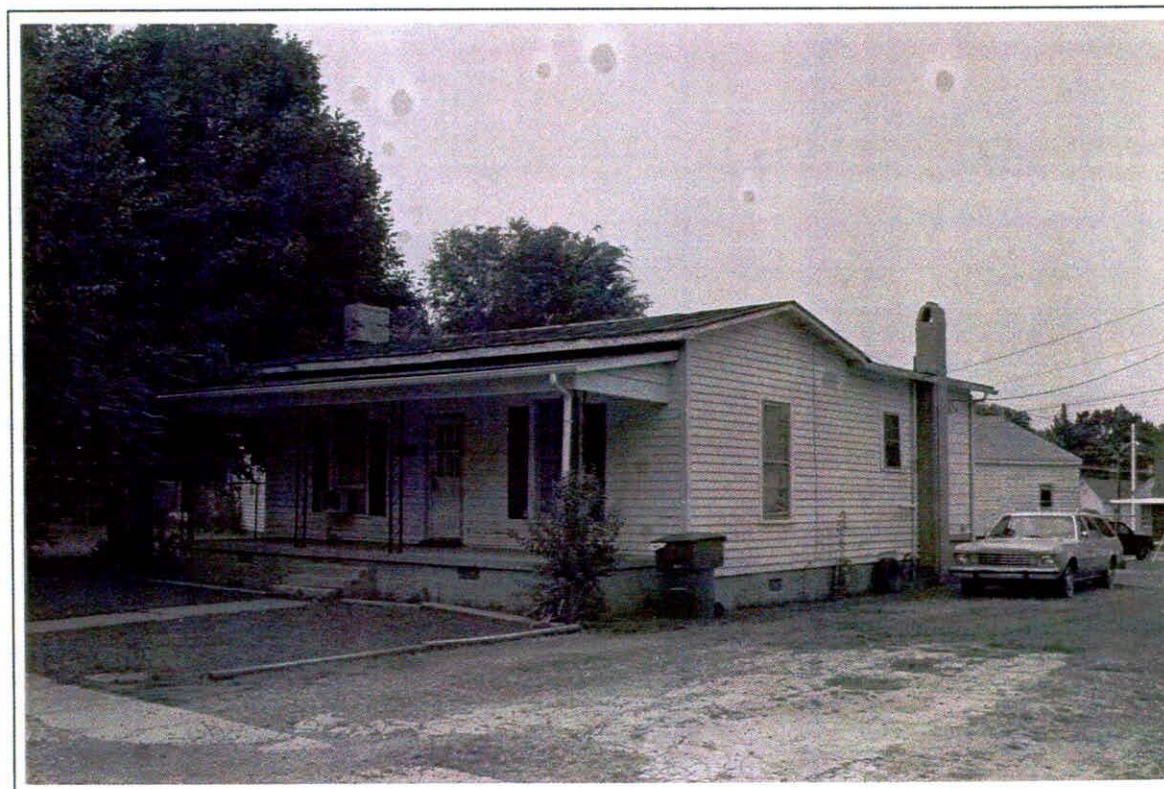


12. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, between 1931-1943.



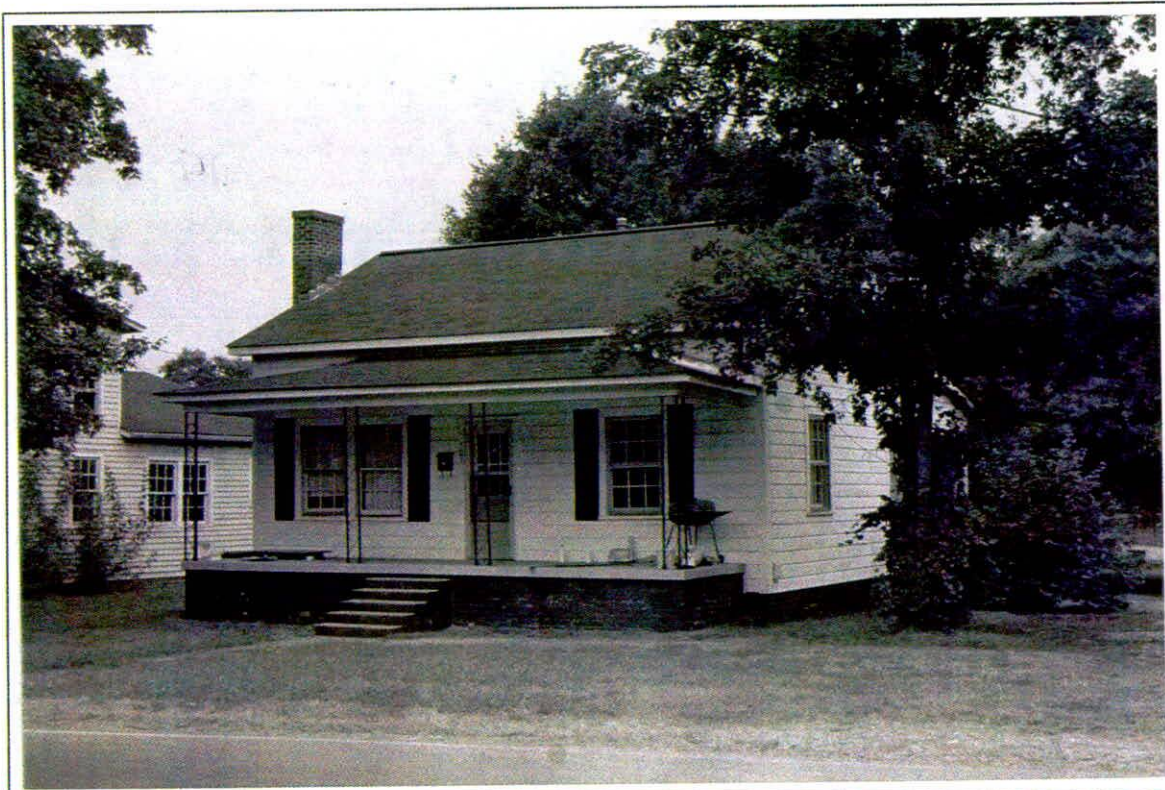


13. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, before 1893.

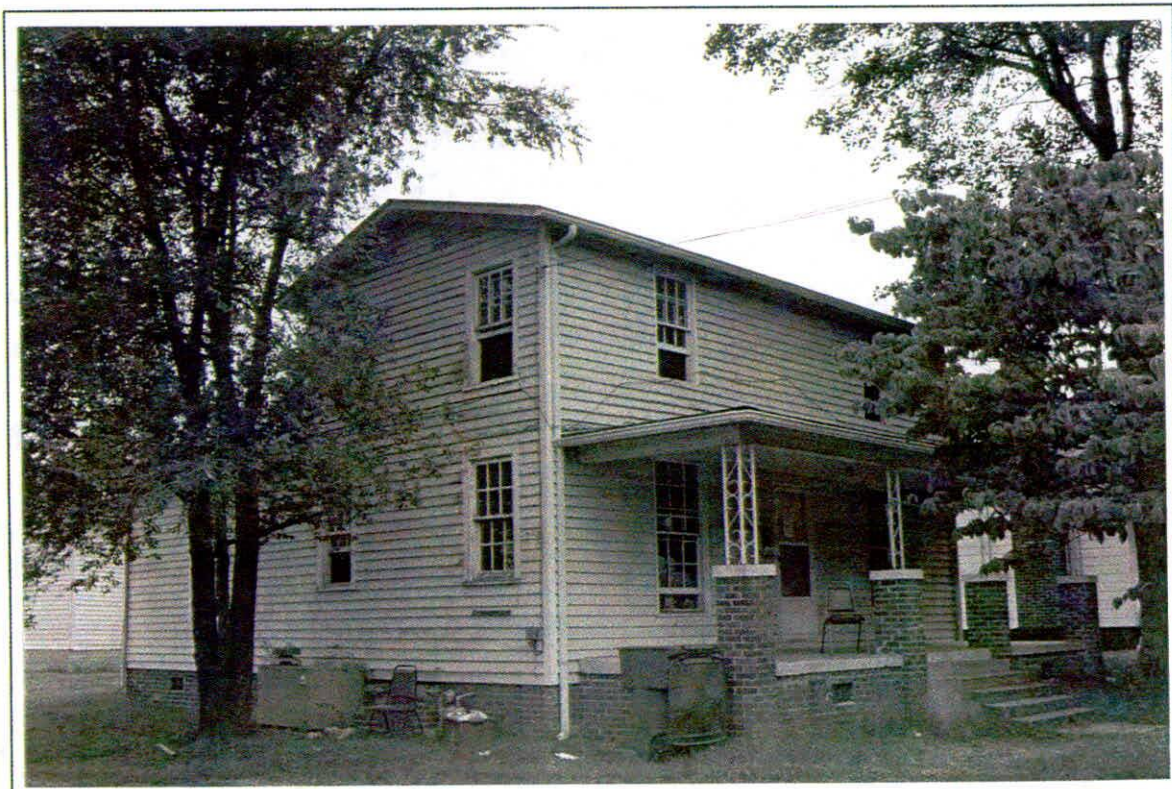


14. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, before 1893.



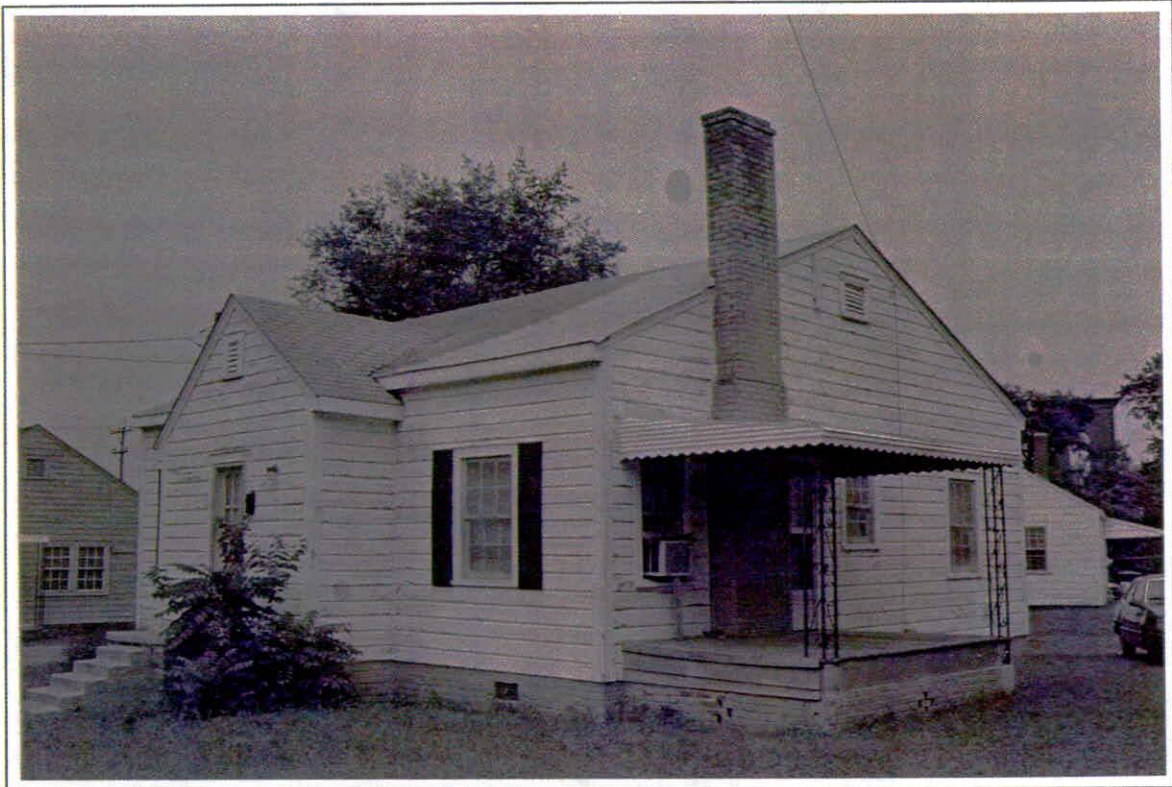


15. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, between 1931-1943.



16. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, between 1931-1943.



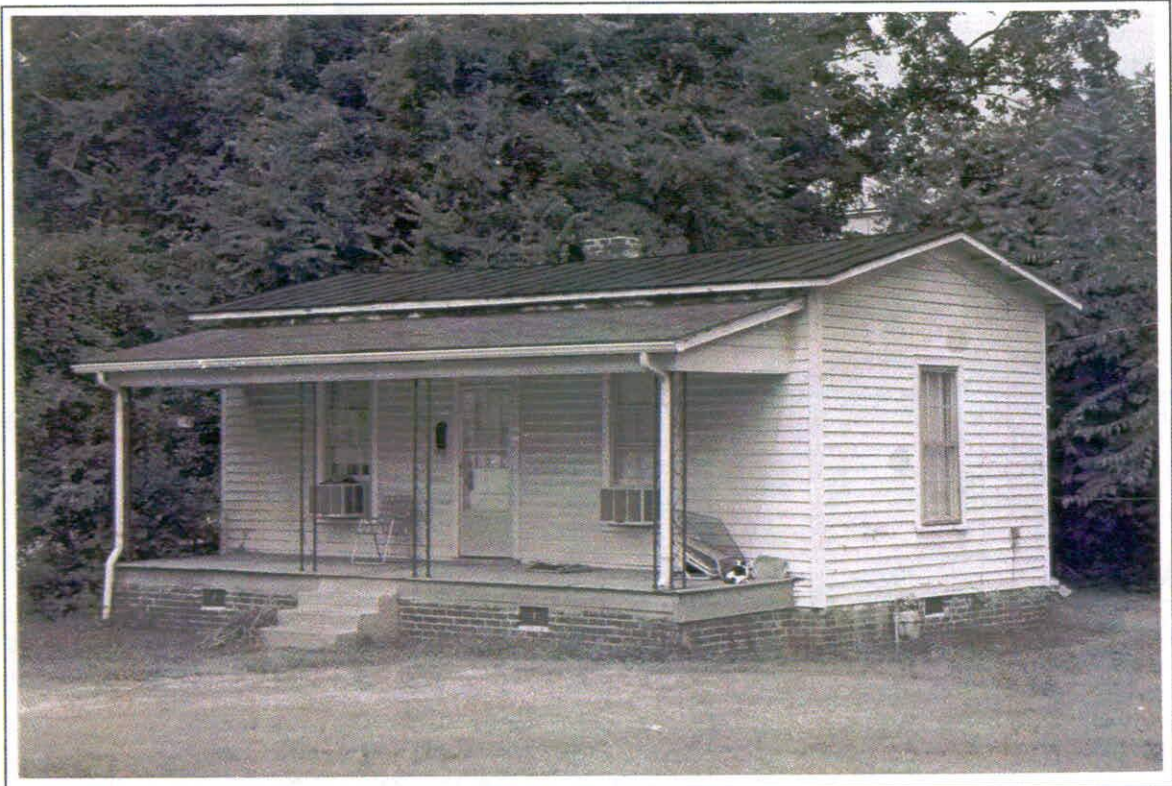


17. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, between 1931-1943.



18. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, after 1943.





19. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, before 1893 (possibly moved from original site facing cemetery).



20. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, between 1931-1943.





21. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, between 1931-1943.



22. House, Sidney Cotton Mill Village, between 1931-1943.



## 11-22. Sidney Cotton Mill Village AM 1401

*Location:* Northeast of the intersection of Providence Road and Washington Street, directly south of Sidney Cotton Mill; approximately 1.0 mile north of downtown Graham.

*Description:* The remnants of the Sidney Cotton Mill Village are located in the block south of the Sidney Cotton Mill, bounded by Providence Cemetery to the east, Providence Road to the south, and Washington Street to the west. Twelve small frame houses remain today in a village that at one time numbered sixteen houses; of these twelve remaining houses, only four appear to survive from the village's original establishment.

The village today represents roughly two periods of growth, which are stylistically reflected in the surviving houses: the story-and-a-half side gable houses facing Providence Cemetery (#'s 11, 13, 14, and # 19 which was probably moved from that row) date from the village's establishment after 1888, while the minimalist Cape Cods and quasi-bungalows facing Providence Road and Washington Street (#'s 15, 16, 17, 22, 21, and 20) were built between 1931 and 1943.

*Historical Background:* This mill village was probably built about the same time James Sidney Scott built the Sidney Cotton Mill (1888), as Sanborn maps of Graham show that eleven houses were already standing south of the mill by 1893 (Figure 5). The houses faced east, and were built in three rows on a north-south axis perpendicular to the mill. During this period, and for the next several years, North Main Street ran on a straight line and extended north between the cotton mill and Providence Cemetery to cross the Southern Railway tracks.<sup>17</sup>

The early Sanborn maps of 1893, 1898, 1904, and 1910 show the vacant Oneida Cotton Mill #2 on North Main Street, lying south of the Sidney Cotton Mill and Mill Village (Figures 5-8). This was presumably a secondary mill for the larger Oneida Cotton Mill located about one mile southwest on West Harden Street. It appears to have gone out of operation before 1898, and was torn down before 1924, as it is not shown on the Sanborn map of that year. None of the houses shown on the available Sanborn maps were ever associated with the Oneida #2 mill; although Oneida #2 was close to the Sidney Cotton Mill Village, those houses were always shown to be in specific association with the Sidney Cotton Mill.

The mill village layout of eleven houses in three rows was identical in the 1898 Sanborn map, but by 1904 four additional houses were built in the area (Figures 6-7). Three of these houses (those in the bottom left corner of the 1904 Sanborn) were oriented differently than the others, but according to their outlines they were similar, if not identical, to those built before 1893.

The only change seen in the 1910 Sanborn map was additions made to four of the pre-1893 houses, where they were given rear or side ells (Figure 8). The 1924 Sanborn map, however, shows that a greater change to the village: Providence Road was built through part of the village, separating three of the houses that first appeared on the 1904 Sanborn map from the rest of the village block (Figure 9). In addition, another house was built on the interior of the block, bringing the total number of mill houses to sixteen. By 1931 one house had been lost to a curve in the intersection of Providence Road and Washington

<sup>17</sup> This is shown in all available Sanborn maps of Graham (1893-1943). They also show that from the start a Southern Railway spur ran down North Main Street between the cotton mill and the cemetery; the tracks were removed several years ago. Today, traffic is diverted around the mill village on Providence Road and Washington Street, which were laid out by 1924. See Figures 6-8.



Street, and one additional house had been built on the south side of Providence Road (Figure 10).

The revised 1931 Sanborn map, updated for 1943, shows the biggest changes to the village, however, and illustrates the layout as it more or less appears today (Figure 11). It seems that by 1943 eight mill houses (seven of which were built before 1893) were razed and replaced with the quasi-bungalows and Cape Cods mentioned above. The four mill houses built on the block south of the original village (three between 1898-1904, and the fourth between 1924-1931) were also torn down, but the houses that were built in their place do not appear to have been part of the mill village. In addition, one of the four remaining pre-1893 houses (#19) appears to have been moved from its original site facing Providence Cemetery. The storage building that had been located directly south of the mill since before 1893 was gone, and on its site stood the relocated House #19. In #19's place, facing the cemetery, was built House #12.<sup>18</sup> Finally, a Pure Oil filling station (Building #23) was erected on the curve in the northeastern corner of the intersection of Providence and Washington, where a pre-1893 mill house had once stood (demolished before 1931).

It is interesting to note that the houses built after 1931 did not fit the original layout of the Sidney Cotton Mill Village. They instead were oriented to Providence Road and Washington Street, which hints at the effect the automobile had in residential development in early twentieth-century North Carolina. The only mill houses that remain in their original orientation, and that give some indication of what the village looked like before 1943, are Houses #11, 13, and 14, lined in a row facing east on old North Main Street.

*Context:* Until the last decades of the nineteenth century, cotton mills were generally dependent upon water power and were thus located on rural sites bordering swift creeks or rivers. In these rural settings villages of "company houses" were constructed to lure workers into "public work", or jobs that paid a weekly or monthly wage.<sup>19</sup> The typical village was built overlooking the river, and laid out along streets that usually conformed with the local topography. "Housing in North Carolina's mill villages followed the Rhode Island model of single-family units rather than the Lowell [Massachusetts] system of boardinghouses for workers. To attract families of workers from nearby farms, mill owners in North Carolina sought to replicate a rural atmosphere in the village by building detached houses on large lots with ample room for home gardens and animals."<sup>20</sup> The Glencoe Mill Village, a National Register Historic District located on the Haw River in Alamance County, is a prime example of this type of village. Built between 1880 and 1882, the village originally consisted of forty-eight frame dwellings, various warehouses, a company store and office, and a church all arranged along two streets that led down to the main road that paralleled river and the mill complex. The houses were one- and two-story side gable

<sup>18</sup> House #19 is identical (save for the missing rear ell) to Houses #11, 13, and 14, which have appeared in all the available Sanborn maps since 1893 and are reasonably certain to have been built in conjunction with the mill. They all exhibit the same shallow-pitch roof, window and door placement, and attached shed roof porch. House #12, on the other hand, is exactly like House #15, which is known to have been built between 1931-1943, according to the Sanborn maps. They are characterized by roofs of a more normal pitch, a deeper floor plan that allows two windows on a side instead of one, and a pair of windows located to the left of the front door.

<sup>19</sup> Brent Glass, "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a 'Public' Place," *Carolina Dwelling: Towards Preservation of Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape*, ed. Doug Swaim (Raleigh, NC: Student Publication, North Carolina State University School of Design, 1978) 138.

<sup>20</sup> Barry Jacobs, "Glencoe Mill Village Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC, 1978) 8:2.



structures, some with one-story kitchen ells and others with detached kitchens. The village today remains largely intact.<sup>21</sup>

The availability of steam power in the mid 1880s (and electricity in the early twentieth century) freed mills from their rural water sites, and allowed mill owners more choice in locating their factories. As noted above, many mill owners preferred to be located in urban areas that were connected to reliable transportation routes and that could offer a steady supply of labor. In these urban mills "operatives were drawn from unemployed townspeople and farmers from surrounding areas hard-hit by agricultural depressions. As mills expanded, additional houses were constructed to provide shelter for the growing work force, with the forms of houses changing to reflect current building trends . . . The mill houses were designed for quick and inexpensive construction using available materials in traditional, vernacular forms."<sup>22</sup>

Freed by the development of steam power, the Holt family built five cotton mills in Burlington between 1880 and 1893: Lafayette Mills in 1880, which failed and was reestablished as Aurora Cotton Mills in 1885; E. M. Holt Plaid Mills in 1883; Elmira Cotton Mills in 1886; Windsor Cotton Mills in 1890; and Lakeside Mills in 1893. The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills Village was typical of its time as an example of urban workers' housing. Several house types were built there over a forty year span, including the standard one- and two-story side gable dwellings, and later bungalows. More houses were built on the blocks surrounding the factory as operations grew and additions were made to the mill. Today, long after the mill sold its housing (much of it to its workers), the village remains "a remarkably cohesive neighborhood" and "retains much of the orderliness characteristic of the period when it was owned and maintained by the mill."<sup>23</sup>

The most intact mill village to survive in Burlington is Lakeside Mills. Much like the Sidney Cotton Mill and Village in Graham, Lakeside Mills was originally built one mile north of the center of town. Unlike the Sidney Cotton Mill Village, however, this National Register Historic District "remains remarkably intact, retaining its original general layout and semi-rural character."<sup>24</sup> The survival of all of the mill's original housing (sixteen one-, one-and-one-half, and two-story frame side gable dwellings built in the 1890s), as well as the relatively unaltered mill, associated buildings, and company store, contributes greatly to the district's integrity.

*Evaluation:* The Sidney Cotton Mill Village is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under any of its criteria. It was evaluated within the historical and architectural contexts of the county, and when compared with other surviving mill villages of the area (both urban and rural), the remnants of the Sidney Cotton Mill Village do not appear to be historically or architecturally significant. For example, Glencoe Mills Historic District (NR) and Lakeside Mills District (NR) are superb representatives of the rural and urban mill village in late nineteenth-century Alamance County. These villages retain their original layout and most of their original structures. The Sidney Cotton Mill Village, on the other hand, has many integrity problems which make it ineligible. It has lost much of its original plan and layout with the loss and addition of numerous mill houses over the years. Seven of the original eleven houses were destroyed between 1931 and 1943, as were three houses that dated before 1904. The houses that were built later to replace these losses ignored the village's original row plan, and were arranged haphazardly along the

<sup>21</sup> Jacobs, 7:2, notes that as of 1978 forty-one of the original forty-eight mill houses still survived.

<sup>22</sup> Allison Harris Black, *An Architectural History of Burlington, North Carolina* (Burlington, NC: Burlington Historic District Commission, 1987) 21.

<sup>23</sup> Black, 66.

<sup>24</sup> Roberts, "Lakeside Mills District," 7:[n.p.].



newer streets of the neighborhood instead of being oriented to the mill as the original houses had been. Today this leaves only four houses of a one-time total of sixteen that follow the orientation of the original mill village plan.

- \* How imp. is the original plan if all remaining houses were built by mill during its prod. of operation?
- \* What obt. integrity of buildings themselves?



## *Bibliography*

- Alamance County Tax Maps. Alamance County Office Building, Graham, NC.
- Beatty, Bess. "The Edwin Holt Family: Nineteenth-Century Capitalists in North Carolina." North Carolina Historical Review 63.4 (October 1986): 511-35.
- Bishir, Catherine, Peter Kaplan, Jo Ann Williford, Jerry L. Cross, and Durward T. Stokes. "Graham Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Raleigh, NC. 1983.
- Black, Allison Harris. An Architectural History of Burlington, North Carolina. Burlington, NC: Burlington Historic District Commission, 1987.
- Daughters of the American Revolution, Major William Bethall Chapter. Cemetery Records of Rockingham County, North Carolina; Caswell County; Alamance County; Guilford County, North Carolina. Reidsville, NC: Daughters of the American Revolution, Major William Bethall Chapter, 1957.
- Dickinson, Patricia S. "Belmont Mill Village Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Raleigh, NC. 1987.
- Euliss, Elinor Samons, ed. Alamance County: The Legacy of Its People and Places. Greensboro, NC: Legacy Publications, 1984.
- Glass, Brent. "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a 'Public' Place." Carolina Dwelling: Towards Preservation of Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape. Ed. Doug Swaim. Raleigh, NC: Student Publication, North Carolina State University School of Design, 1978.
- Glass, Brent D. The Textile Industry in North Carolina: A History. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1992.
- Graham, North Carolina. 1893, 1898, 1910, 1924, 1931. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps. Microfilm, North Carolina Collection. Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC.
- Graham, North Carolina. 1910, 1924, 1931. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps. Sanborn Maps: Alamance-Bertie Counties. Microfilm Reel No. Z.6.3. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC.
- Graham, North Carolina. 1931 (Revised 1937 and 1943). Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map. Miscellaneous Maps: North Carolina Cities and Towns. Microfilm Reel No. Z.6.31. North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, NC.
- "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places." National Register Bulletin 41. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places. [Washington, D. C.]: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992.



- Harden, John W. Alamance County: Economic and Social. University of North Carolina Extension Bulletin. A Laboratory Study in the Department of Rural Social Economics. Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina P, 1928.
- Histories of United Church of Christ in Burlington and Alamance County, North Carolina. Ed. Burlington-Alamance County Chamber of Commerce. Burlington, NC: Burlington-Alamance County Chamber of Commerce, 1963.
- Hughes, Julian. Development of the Textile Industry in Alamance County: "Evolution of Warp and Weft in Alamance": Exploits of Edwin M. Holt and His Sons and Associates in Cotton Mills and Villages. Burlington, NC: Burlington Letter Shop, 1965.
- Jacobs, Barry. "Glencoe Mill Village Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Raleigh, NC. 1978.
- Little, Margaret Ruth. Sticks and Stones: A Profile of North Carolina Gravemarkers Through Three Centuries. Diss. U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1984. Ann Arbor, MI: UMI, 1984. 8415834.
- Lounsbury, Carl. Alamance County Architectural Heritage. Graham, NC: Alamance Historic Properties Commission, 1980.
- Marquez-Frees, Linda and Davyd Foard Hood. "Granite Cotton Mills." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Raleigh, NC. N.d.
- "North Main Street Historic District." Study List Application, AM 1309. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History. 1990.
- "Providence Church and Cemetery." Historic Sites Survey, AM 1198. State of North Carolina, Division of Archives and History. N.d.
- Roberts, Claudia P. "Historic Resources of Burlington." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Raleigh, NC. 1983.
- . "Lakeside Mills District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Raleigh, NC. 1983.
- Seifert, Donna J. "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties." National Register Bulletin 21. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division. [Washington, D. C.]: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1993.
- "Sidney Cotton Mill." Historic Sites Survey, AM 1236. State of North Carolina, Division of Archives and History. N.d.
- Spoon, William Luther. Map of Alamance County, North Carolina. 1893. Miscellaneous Collection: County Maps, Alamance-Chatham. MC.001/1893s c.2. Microfilm Reel No. Z.6.22. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.
- Stokes, Durward T. Tombstone Inscriptions: Recorded from Private or Abandoned Cemeteries in Alamance and Orange Counties, North Carolina. N.p.: n.p., [1979].



Welborn, Mrs. John Scott, ed. North Carolina Tombstone Records. Vols. 1-3. High Point, NC: Daughters of the American Revolution, Alexander Martin Chapter, 1935-39.

Whitaker, Walter, Staley A. Cook, and A. Howard White. Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949. 1949. Burlington, NC: Alamance County Historical Association, 1974.



*Appendix A: Inscriptions of Illustrated Gravestones*



## Providence Cemetery

James Gant (1769-1824): "JAMES GANT/BORN 1769./DIED 1824."

J. M. L. A. (1825-1826): "J. M. L. A./B.M.16.1825./D.M.6.1826."

H. H. (1833-1833): "IN MEMORY OF/H.H/BORN APRIL 31<sup>th</sup>/AND DEPARTED/THIS  
LIFE APRIL/THE 31.HO/LTA[?]D"

Ephraim Cook (1749-1833): "EPHRAIM/COOK/WAS BORN OCT: 30/1749 DIED DEC:  
1 1833"

Elizabeth Cook (1752-1824): "ELIZABETH/WIFE OF EPHRAIM/COOK WAS  
BORN/APRIL 1 1752 DIED/JUNE 29 1824"

Jeremiah Holt (1766-1847): "JEREMIAH HOLT./WAS BORN.OCTOBER/1. 1766./DIED  
MACH 1. 1847."

Catherine Holt (1764-1839): "CATHERINE HOLT/WIFE OF JER.HOLT/WAS BORN  
AUGUST/15. 1764. DIED/MARCH 16. 1839."

Fanny Gant (1760-1844): "FANNY GANT/WAS BORN OCT 18<sup>TH</sup> 1760/AND DIED  
JULY 8AD 1844/AGE 83 YEARS 10 MO 12 D"

Susannah An---? (1796-1823): "SUSANNAH AN[?]/BORN 1796 DIED 182[3]/AGE D  
27"

Wm. Gragson (d. 1841): "WM GRAGSON/DIED JAN . 22/1841"

Nancy Gragson (d. 1841): "NANCY GRAG/SON DIED . FEB/4 1841"

Jane Sumner (d. 1843): "JANE SUMNER/DIED. FEB.18.1843"

Anna Holt (d. 1837): "IN/MEMORY O[F]/ANNA. HOLT/WHO. DEPARTED/THIS.  
LIFE/FEB 17<sup>TH</sup> 1837"

Mary Fridle (d. 1845): "IN/MEMORY OF/MARY FRIDLE/WHO DEPART/JULY 27  
1845/[?] 56 Y. 10. M"

Elizabeth Huffman (1780-1854): "ELIZABETH./HUFFMAN./BORN. DEC. 6. 1780/DIED.  
FEB. 11. 1854/AGED. 74.Y. 6.MO/AND. 5. D"

Mary A. Huffman (1825-1859): "IN/MEMORY. OF./MARY. A. HUFFMAN/BORN. JAN.  
21. 1825/DIED. MAR. 25. 1859/AGED. 34.Y. 2.M.4.D"

John Huffman (1819-1852): "IN/MEMORY/OF/JOHN HUFFMAN/WHO/WAS BORN.  
MARCH. 2/1819 & DEPARTED. THIS/LIFE. MAY. 11.  
1852/AGED. 33.Y. 2M & 15. D"

William Tarpley (1772-1850): "IN/MEMORY/OF/WILLIAM.TARPLEY./born.17.72.died.  
January/the.25<sup>th</sup>.18.50.age.78.years"

Hannah G. Harder (d. 1858): "In. MEMORY. of/HANNAH. g. HARDER/died.JLy.12.1858.  
Age/28y.9da"



William J. G. Harder (1852-1853): "IN/MEMORY OF/WILLIAM.J.G.HARDE<sup>R</sup>/WHO  
WAS/BORN. JUNE. THE. 6<sup>th</sup>/1852. AND.  
DIED/JUNE. THE. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1853"

Mary G. Harden (1829-1830): "MARY G./*Dau. of*/JOHN & REBECCA/HARDEN/DIED/  
May 26,1830/*AE 1yr: 3ms. 20ds.*"

John Milton Trolinger (1829-1832): "SACRED/to the memory of/JOHN MILTON/infant  
son of/John & Elizabeth/TROLINGER./Born Sept.  
2<sup>nd</sup> 1829./Died Aug. 30<sup>th</sup> 1832/aged 2 yrs. 11 mos."

Michael Thompson Holt (1836-1843): "MICHAEL THOMPSON HOLT/SON  
OF/JOSEPH S & LAURA HOLT/BORN JULY 6  
TH. 1836:/DIED FEB'Y 7 TH. 1843:"

#### Spring Meeting Cemetery

R. H. (d. 1798): "1798/R H/7 M<sup>o</sup> 16."

M. W. M. (1827-1895): "MWM/WAS BORN THE/9<sup>th</sup> OF THE 9<sup>th</sup> MO/1827 AND DIED/  
THE 9<sup>th</sup> OF THE 1<sup>th</sup>/MONTH 1895"

#### St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery

Edwin Isley (1813-1846): "IN/MEMORY OF THE/DECEAST HER/E LIES THE BOD/  
Y OF EDWIN ISL/EY BORN THE 20/SEP 1813 AND DE/  
PARTED THE 20 SEP 1846 AGE 33/YEARS"

#### Mount Herman Cemetery

G. Albright (1768-1838): "G. Albright/BORN 1768 DIED 1838/AGE 68 YEARS"

#### Hawfields Presbyterian Cemetery

Jane C. Craufor (1819-1852): "JANE. C. CRAUFOR/WAS. BORN. MAY./1819.  
DEPARTED./THiS. LIFE. FEBRY/THE. 5.<sup>th</sup>. 1852"



*Appendix B -- Photographs of Properties Determined  
Not Eligible for the National Register and Not  
Worthy of Further Evaluation*





1. Office of CWA Local 3061 & USWA Local 8205



2. House



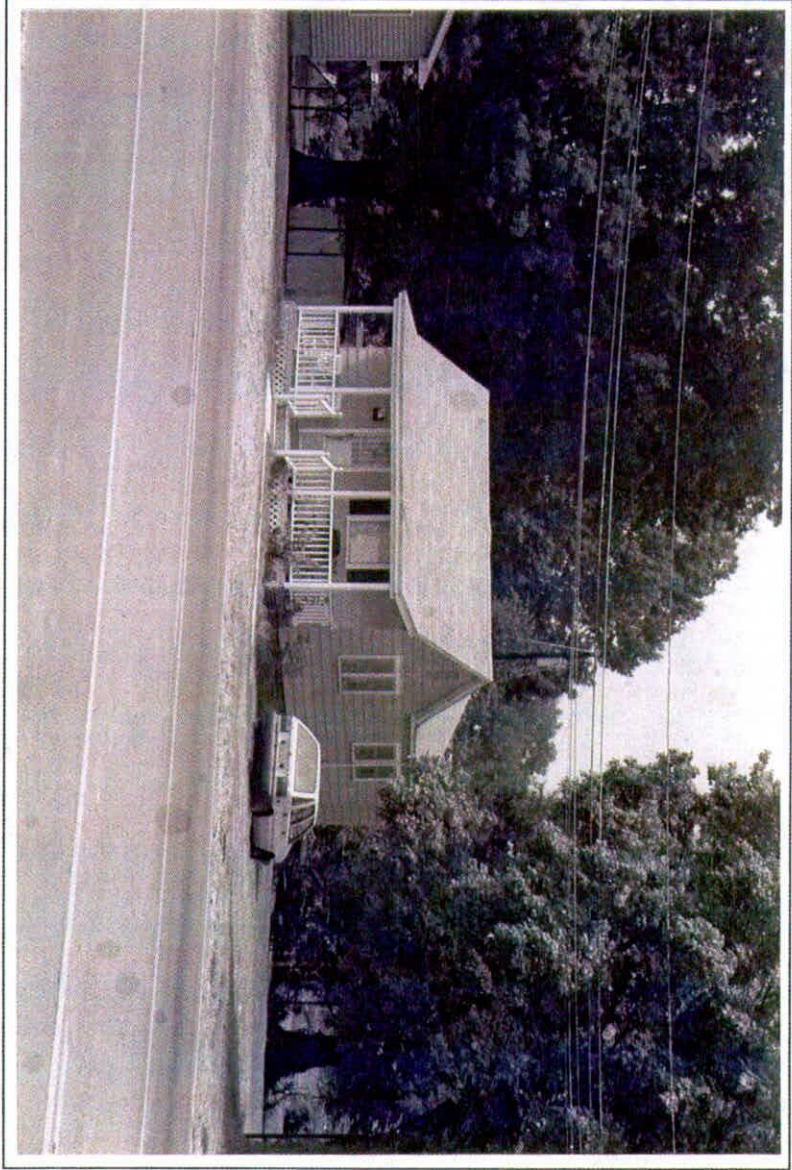


3. House

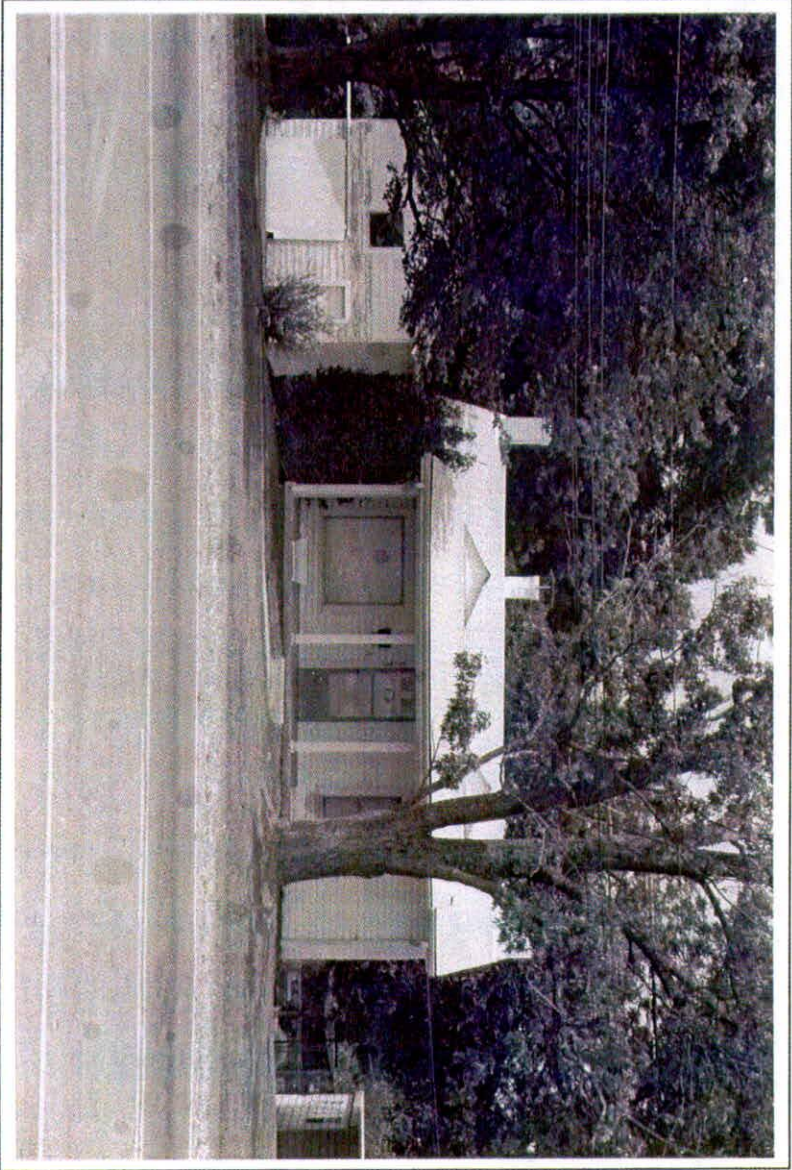


4. House





5. House

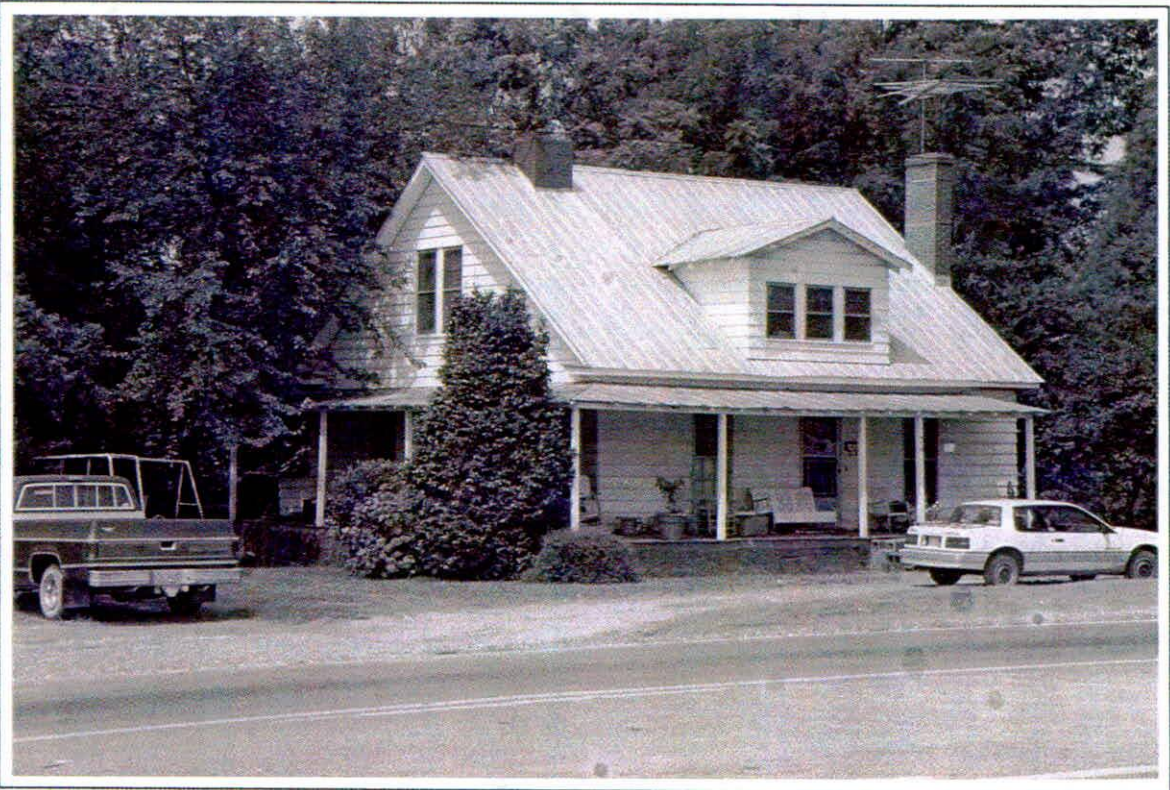


6. House





7. Mitchell's Accounting



8. House





9a. Providence United Church of Christ



23. Alamance Pawnbroker





24. House



25. House



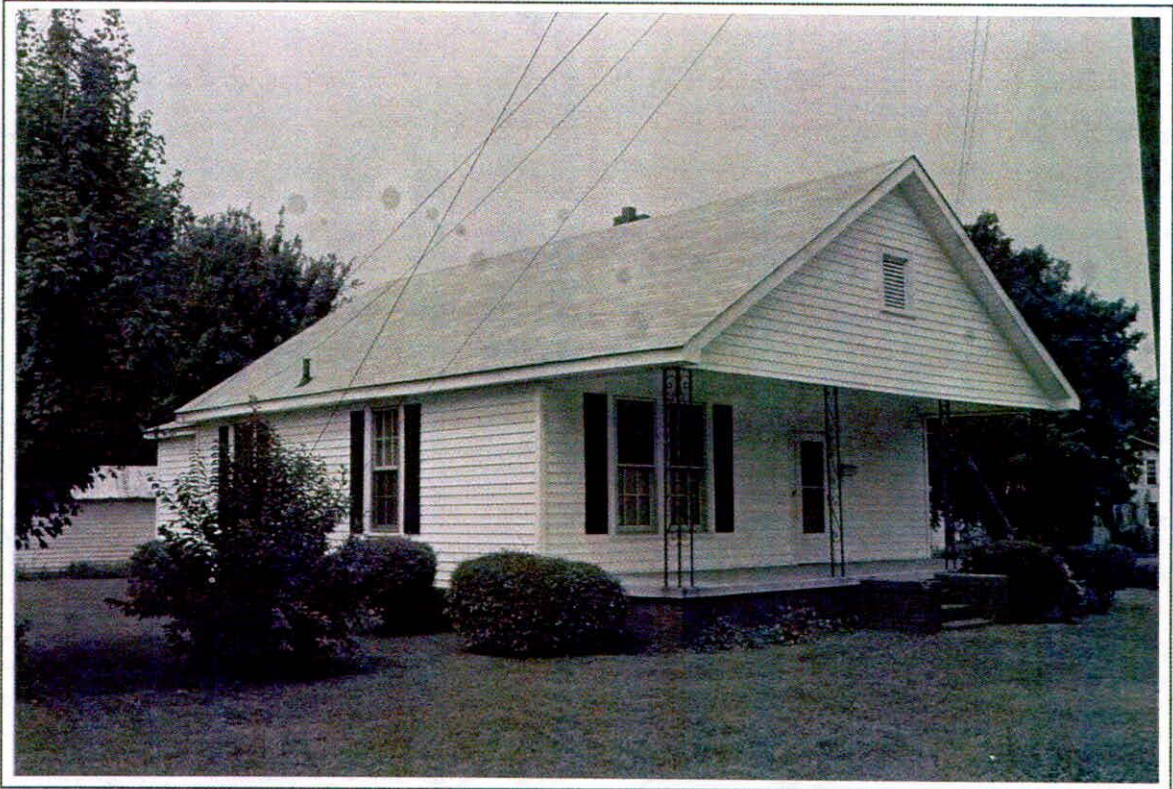


26. House



27. House



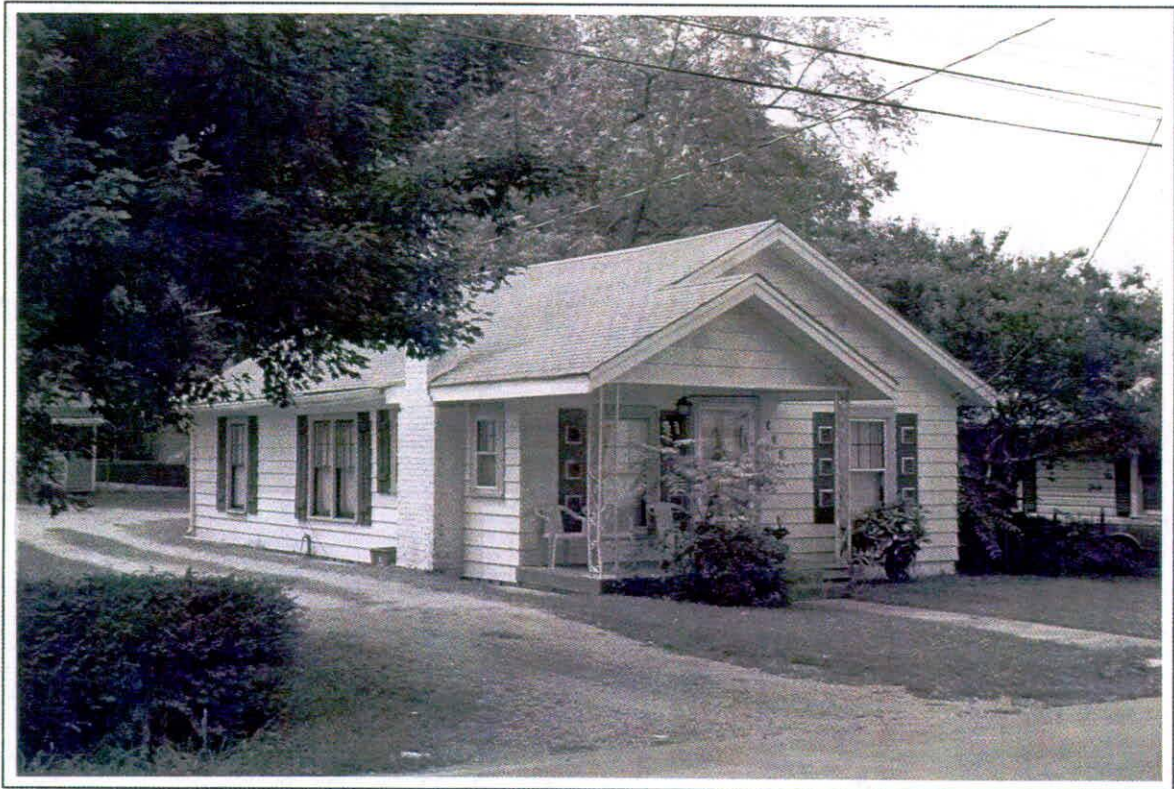


28. House

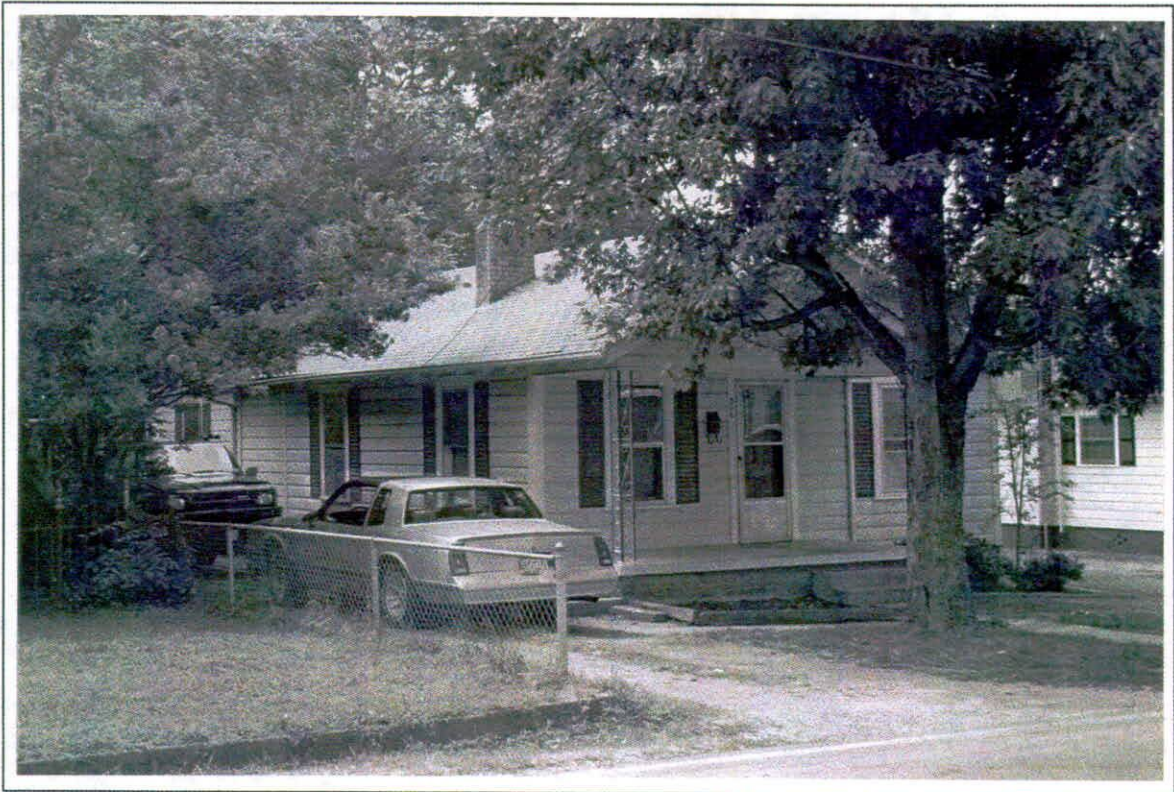


29. House



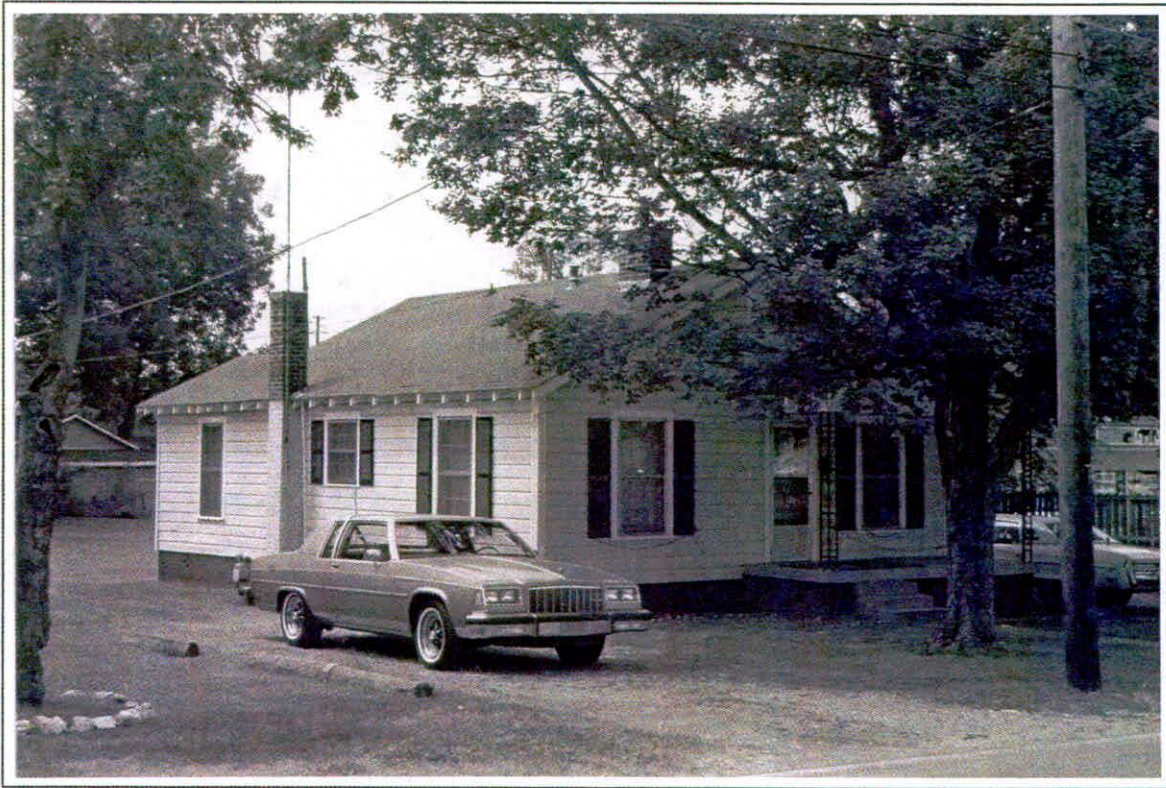


30. House

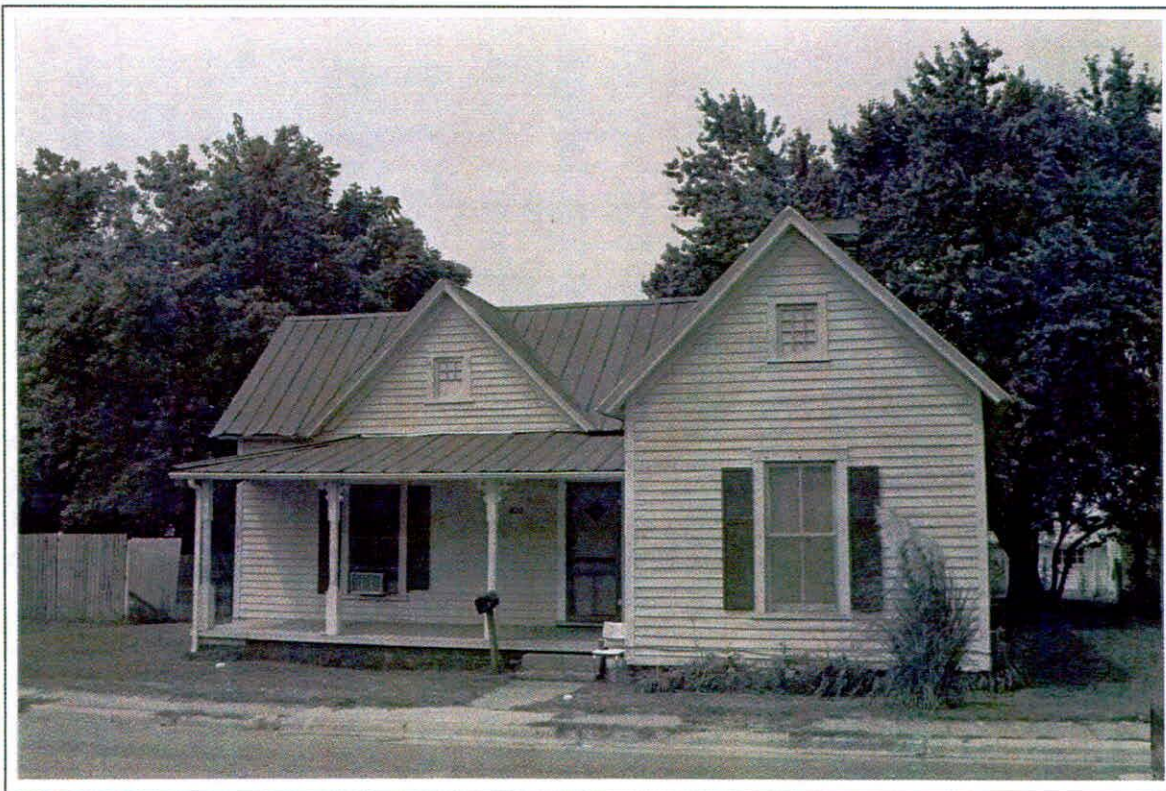


31. House





32. House



33. House





34. House

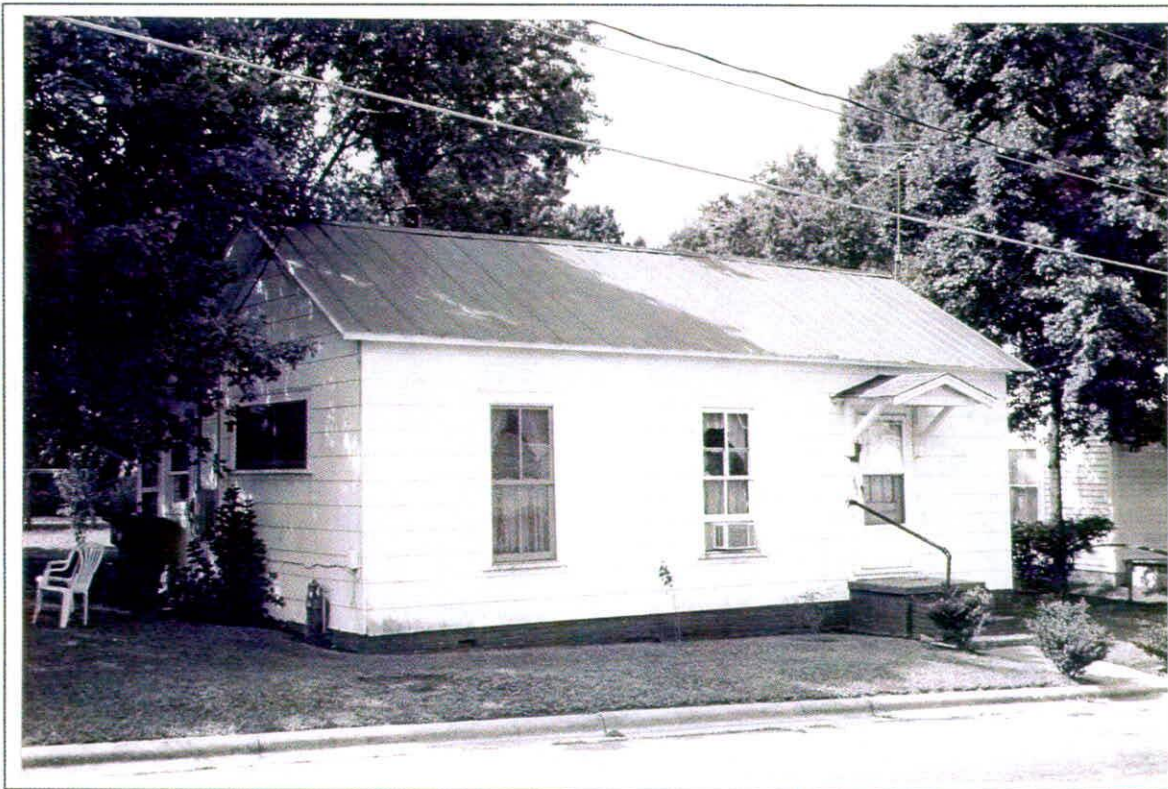


39. House





40. House



41. House



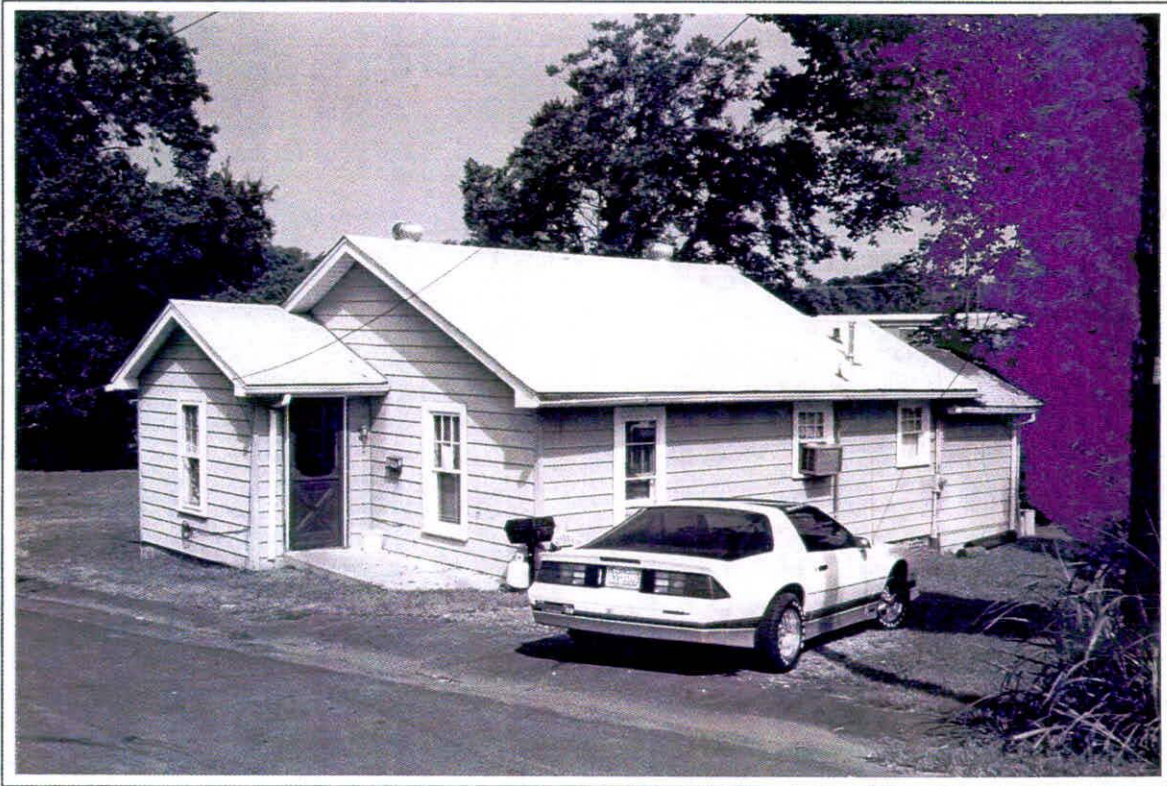


42. House



43. House





44. House

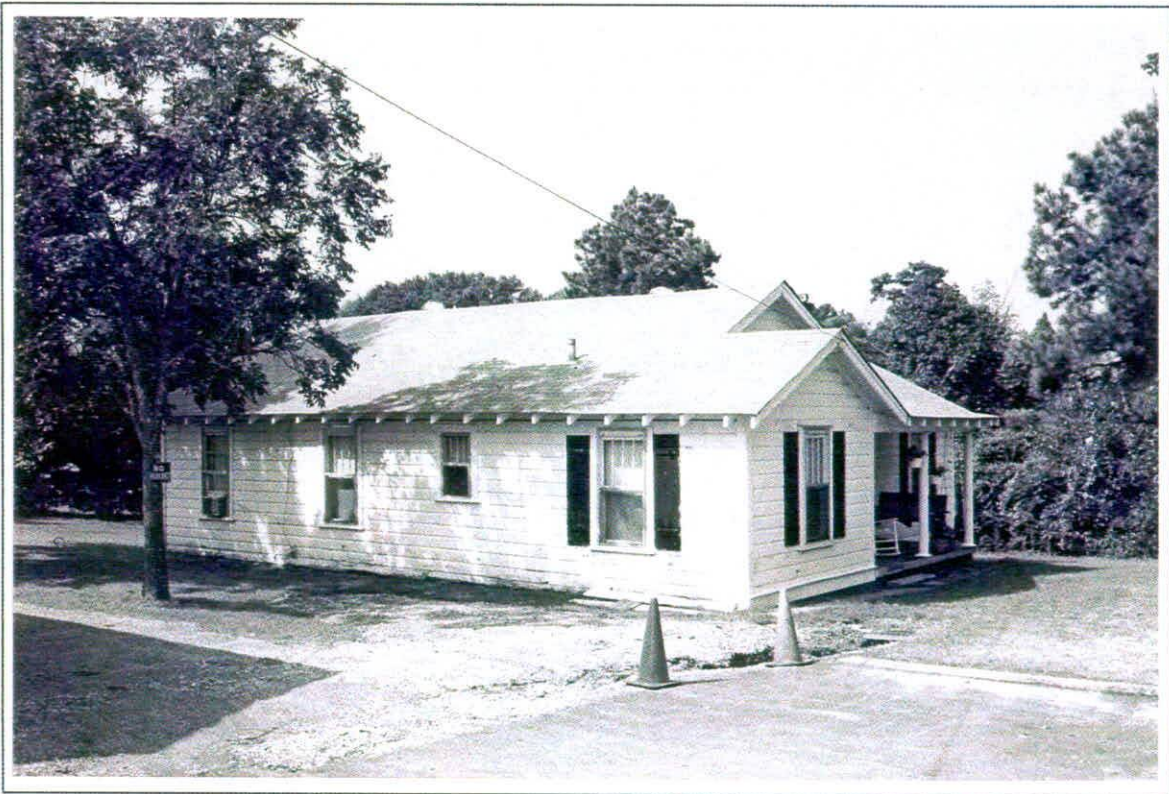


45. House





46. House



47. House





48. House



49. House





50. House



*Appendix C -- Memorandum, David Brook to  
H. Franklin Vick, P.E., August 17, 1995*



McCAIN'S



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
William S. Price, Jr., Director

August 17, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: H. Franklin Vick, P.E., Manager  
Planning and Environmental Branch  
Division of Highways  
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook *David Brook*  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SUBJECT: Improvements to SR 1716 from  
Providence Road to US 70, Alamance  
County, U-2410, Federal Aid Project  
STPNHF-1716(2), State Project  
8.241701, 96-E-4220-0023



We have received information concerning the above project from the State Clearinghouse.

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:

Sidney Cotton Mill (AM 1236), 900 Washington Street. This property was placed on the state study list on October 11, 1990.

North Main Street Historic District (AM 1309), 400-700 blocks of North Main and 300 block of Maple Street. This district, which includes the Captain E. S. Parker House (AM 1183), 609 North Main Street, was placed on the state study list on October 11, 1990.

J. Clarence Walker House (AM 1311), 808 Sideview Street. This property was placed on the state study list on October 11, 1990.

Providence Church and Cemetery (AM 1198), North Main Street. We recently evaluated this property and do not believe that it is eligible for the National Register.

We recommend that an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation evaluate these properties and survey the area of potential effect for other structures over fifty years of age.



There are no known archaeological sites within the proposed project area. Based on our present knowledge of the area, it is unlikely that any archaeological resources which may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the project construction. We, therefore, recommend that no archaeological investigation be conducted in connection with this project.

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.

DB:slw

cc: State Clearinghouse  
N. Graf  
B. Church  
T. Padgett  
Alamance County Historic Properties Commission