



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

April 22, 1996

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 NC 274
from NC 275 to US 29-74, Gaston County, U-
2408, Federal Aid Project No. STPNHF-74(1),
State Project No. 8.1811201, ER 96-8631

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 1996, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Marvin Brown of Greiner, Inc., 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:

Arlington Mill Village (GS 185). This mill village is one of only a small number of villages in the county surviving from the turn of the century. Its mill and most of its original houses are extant and continue to represent the plan and appearance of these early villages, despite alterations to many of the buildings. The village retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and is eligible under Criterion A for community planning and development.

Myrtle Mill Village (GS 245). This mill village is representative of the many mill villages erected in the county in the teens and twenties. Its mill and most of its original houses are extant and continue to represent the plan and appearance of these villages, despite alterations to many of the buildings. The village retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and is eligible under Criterion A for community planning and development.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Arkray Mill Village (GS 184). This mill village has lost integrity through the alteration of individual buildings and the alteration of the village's original layout and design through demolition and new construction.



2307, 2313, 2317, and 2323 Milton Avenue. These houses, probably constructed as speculative housing for mill workers, are not associated with any mill or mill village, and are altered examples of common building types.

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,



for David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
M. Brown, Greiner, Inc.
Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission

bc: File
 Brown/Bevin
County
RF

AN HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
NC 274 FROM NC 275 TO US 29-74
GASTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1811201
TIP NO. U-2408

PHASE II

Prepared For:

THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
AND
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Prepared By:

Marvin A. Brown

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OCTOBER 1995

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_____ Marvin A. Brown Principal Investigator	_____ Date
_____ Architectural Resources Section North Carolina Department of Transportation	_____ Date
_____ Project Manager North Carolina Department of Transportation	_____ Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to NC 274/Bessemer City Road from US 29-74/Franklin Boulevard to NC 275/Dallas Bessemer City Highway in Gastonia in Gaston County (State Project No. 8.1811201, TIP Project No. U-2408). The project length is approximately 2.8 miles (see Figures I.1 and I.2 below).

Under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT, Greiner, Inc. conducted a Phase II inventory of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Marvin A. Brown, Senior Architectural Historian with Greiner, initially conducted preliminary background research; photographed and mapped all resources 50 years old or older within the APE during a preliminary and intensive-level survey on September 18-21, 1995; and made preliminary assessments of the eligibility of the APE's resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. Brown made a preliminary presentation of his findings to Barbara Church and Ed Davis of NCDOT on October 3, 1995. At that meeting NCDOT recommended that Greiner intensively survey and evaluate the National Register eligibility of three resources located within the APE--the Arlington, Arkray, and Myrtle mill villages. On October 5, 1995, NCDOT and Mr. Brown met with representatives of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and presented the results of the initial survey. At this meeting it was determined that 41 of the resources within the APE were not eligible for listing in the National Register. Photographs and a map showing the location of these 41 resources are included in a photographic inventory accompanying this report under separate cover. It was further recommended by SHPO that Greiner evaluate the National Register eligibility of one resource located within the APE resource--a group of four houses at 2307, 2313, 2317, and 2323 Milton Avenue.

Greiner subsequently completed the Phase II survey of the APE and evaluated and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of the three mill villages and the Milton Avenue houses. Greiner's survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable local residents and individuals, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. Following the fieldwork and October 5th meeting, Greiner completed sketch maps for the four resources to be intensively evaluated within the APE and historic district boundary maps for the two resources that Greiner recommends as be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. This report records the results of Greiner's Phase II field survey and research.

Greiner recommends that two resources within the APE are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A--the c.1901 Arlington Mill Village and the c.1918 Myrtle Mill Village. Greiner further recommends that two other resources--the c.1921 Arkray Mill Village and the 1920s houses at 2307, 2313, 2317, and 2323 Milton Avenue--are not potentially eligible for Register listing under any of the Register Criteria. The following summarizes the status and evaluation of these four resources:

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

PAGE

RESOURCES LISTED IN, DECLARED ELIGIBLE FOR, OR CONSIDERED POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Resources Listed in the National Register or Declared Eligible by a Determination of Eligibility:

None

Resources on the North Carolina National Register Study List and Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

None

Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register:

GS 185	Arlington Mill Village - Between Bessemer City Road, Smith Avenue, Webb Street, and May Street, Gastonia	V-1
GS 245	Myrtle Mill Village -Between Bessemer City Road, Jenkins Road, Milton Avenue, and Myrtle Avenue, Gastonia	V-20

RESOURCES NOT CONSIDERED POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GS 184	Arkray Mill Village - Between Bessemer City Road, Jenkins Road, Arkray Street, Brown Street, and Bond Avenue, Gastonia	V-38
	Houses - 2307, 2313, 2317, and 2323 Milton Avenue, Gastonia	V-52

RESOURCES DETERMINED NOT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER BY NCDOT AND SHPO

Forty-one resources were determined not to be eligible for National Register listing at a meeting held between NCDOT and SHPO on October 5, 1995. Photographs of these resources and a map showing their location are included in a photographic inventory accompanying this report under separate cover.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to NC 274/Bessemer City Road from US 29-74/Franklin Boulevard to NC 275/Dallas Bessemer City Highway in Gastonia in Gaston County (State Project No. 8.1811201, TIP Project No. U-2408). The project length is approximately 2.8 miles (Figures I.1 and I.2). This report presents the results of a Phase II historic architectural survey of the project area by Greiner, Inc. for the Federal Highway Administration and the Division of Highways, Planning and Environmental Branch, NCDOT.

Under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT, Greiner conducted a Phase II inventory of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Marvin A. Brown, Senior Architectural Historian with Greiner, initially conducted preliminary background research, photographed and mapped all resources 50 years old or older within the APE during a preliminary and intensive-level survey on September 18-21, 1995; and made preliminary assessments of the eligibility of the APE's resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. On October 3, 1995, he made a preliminary presentation of his findings to Barbara Church and Ed Davis of NCDOT, and on October 5, 1995, he presented the results of the initial survey to NCDOT and representatives of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Mr. Brown subsequently completed the Phase II survey of the APE and evaluated and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of four resources, as directed by NCDOT and SHPO, located within the APE--the Arlington Mill Village, the Myrtle Mill Village, the Arkray Mill Village, and the group of houses at 2307, 2313, 2317, and 2323 Milton Avenue. He then prepared this survey report, with the assistance of graphics coordinator James R. Snodgrass.

An historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to Bessemer City Road/NC 274 was necessary for compliance with the basic requirements of: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines." In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan for the Phase II survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be Register eligible; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

The Area of Potential Effect or APE is the area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The boundaries of the project's APE were established by NCDOT and Greiner during Greiner's inventory of the general project area. They are delineated in this report on the Gastonia North USGS topographical quadrangle map. They are largely defined by the dense residential, commercial, and industrial development that defines Bessemer City Road/NC 274 within the project area from the southern end of the project to just short of its northern terminus. They extend beyond this development only at the Arlington, Arkray, and Myrtle mill villages, and at open fields on the east side of NC 274 near the northern terminus of the project area. The APE's distance from the project corridor ranges from approximately 100 to 1,500 feet and the APE encompasses approximately 275 acres of land.

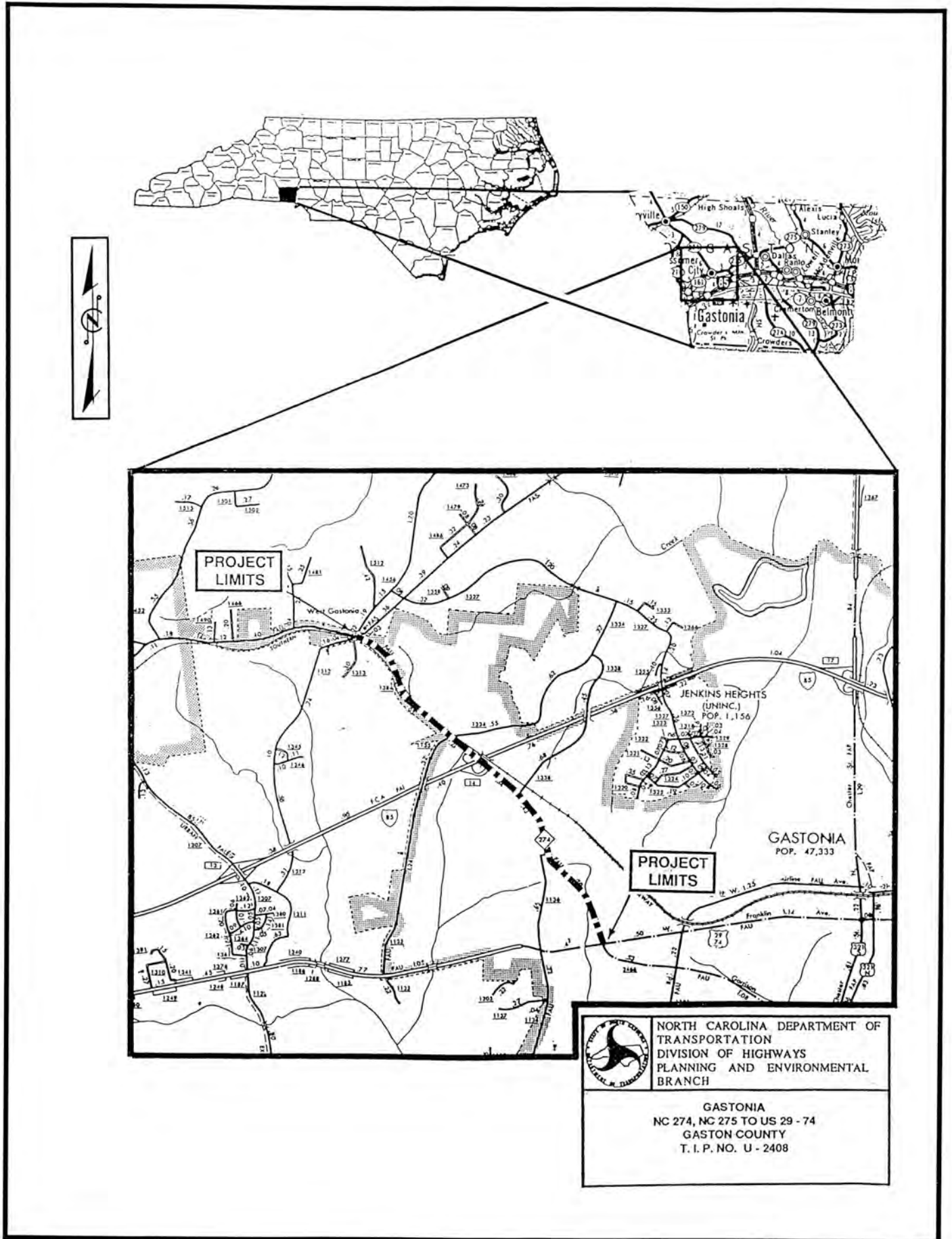


FIGURE I.1 Project Locator and Corridor Map

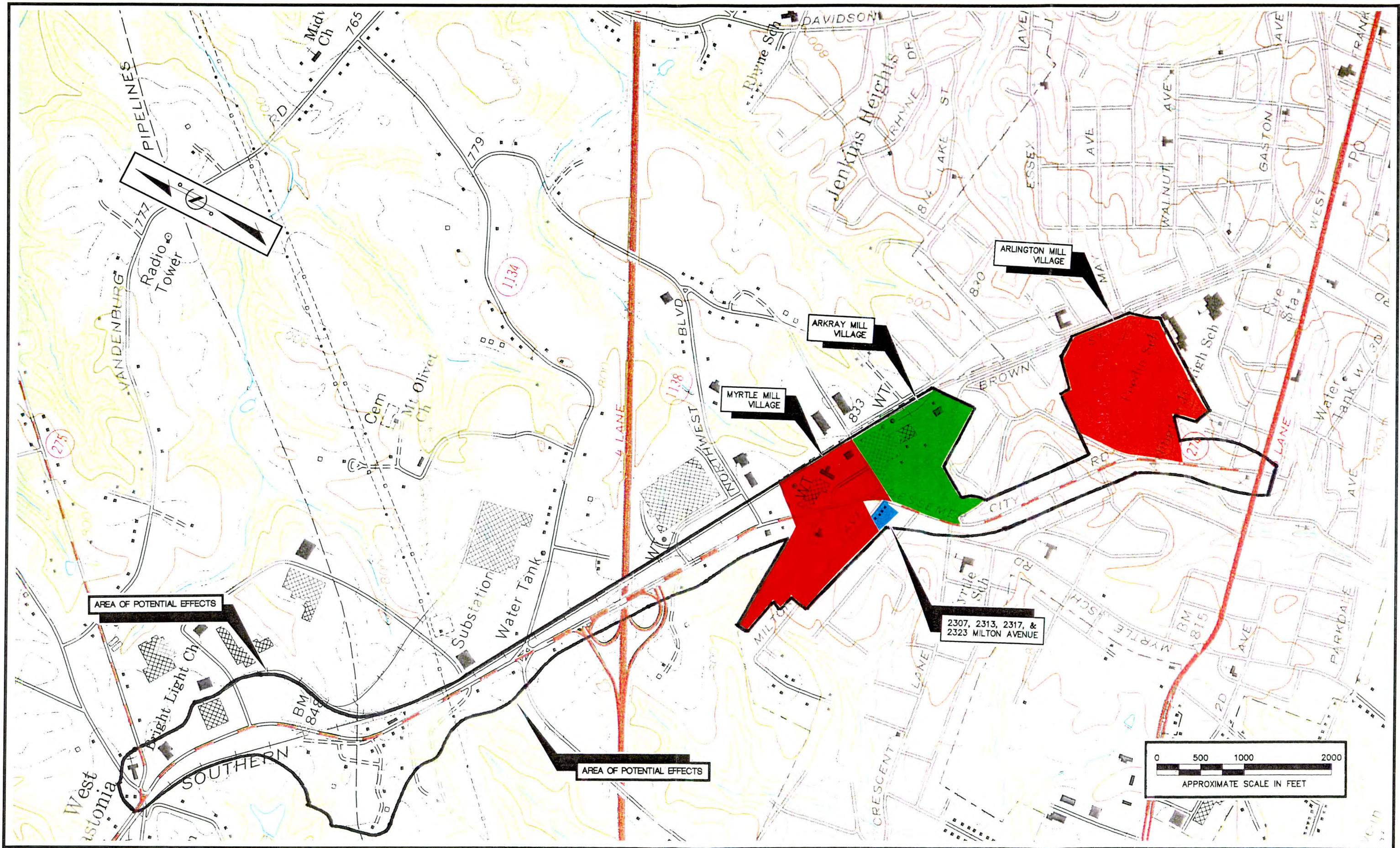


FIGURE I.2 Area of Potential Effect and Property Inventory Map

II. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) follows Bessemer City Road/US 274 from the project's southern terminus at Franklin Avenue/US 29/74--the major east-west route through Gastonia--northwest to its northern terminus at Dallas Bessemer City Highway/NC 275, a twentieth-century route that connects the two named nearby towns. Bessemer City Road probably dates from the late nineteenth century, for Gastonia did not come into existence until the early 1870s, when two rail lines met near its present center, and Bessemer City was not incorporated until 1892.

By 1914 the route of Bessemer City Road had largely been established, running roughly parallel to and just to the southwest of the Southern Railway (Figure II.1). The road extended past the western edges of the Gray (c.1904) and Arlington (c.1901) mill villages and then out into open, moderately rolling countryside (Plate II.1). Near its southern end it followed a slightly different path than it does at present, running north along the western edge of Arlington and then west near the northern edge of the present Arkray Mill Village. Between 1914 and 1922, however, the road was angled northwest to eliminate this kink, taking its present form (Sanborn Map Company 1922).

The realignment of Bessemer City Road was part of the urbanization of the northwestern corner of Gastonia in the teens and twenties. During this period, two mill villages--Myrtle (c.1918) (Plate II.2) and Arkray (c.1921)--and at least four working-class subdivisions--J. White Ware (1913), Whitesides (1923), Whitesides #2 (1924), and Whitesides #3 (1927)--were established along and near the southern section of Bessemer City Road. By the end of the 1920s, the area was filled with modest frame houses and sprawling textile mills (Plate II.3). The northern portion of the APE along the road saw little development during this period, other than the construction of the occasional small rural dwelling. Just beyond the northern terminus, however, the Ragan Mill Village was established in the early 1920s and, beyond that, contemporary mill villages rose in the town of Bessemer City.

At the onset of the Depression, Bessemer City Road was a major thoroughfare, connecting the string of textile mills and residential developments along its path with the services of Gastonia. By 1935 its two lanes had been paved. In 1951 the present west-bound lanes of the road were added, as the textile industry continued to thrive (Kaylor 1995).

Since the 1960s, industrial and commercial development has continued apace along Bessemer City Road within and near the APE. Modern services edge the southern terminus of the alignment and fast food restaurants, gas stations, motels, stores, and other services have been extended out along Bessemer City Road in either direction from its junction with I-85, which passes through the middle of the APE (Plates II.4 and II.5). A modern industrial park filled with substantial industries extends along the railroad tracks at the western edge of the APE, from the interstate up to the northern terminus of the project (Plate II.6). Only near the northern end of the APE, on the west side of Bessemer City Road, do some stretches of fields remain, suggesting what the appearance of much of the area must have been prior to the late nineteenth century.

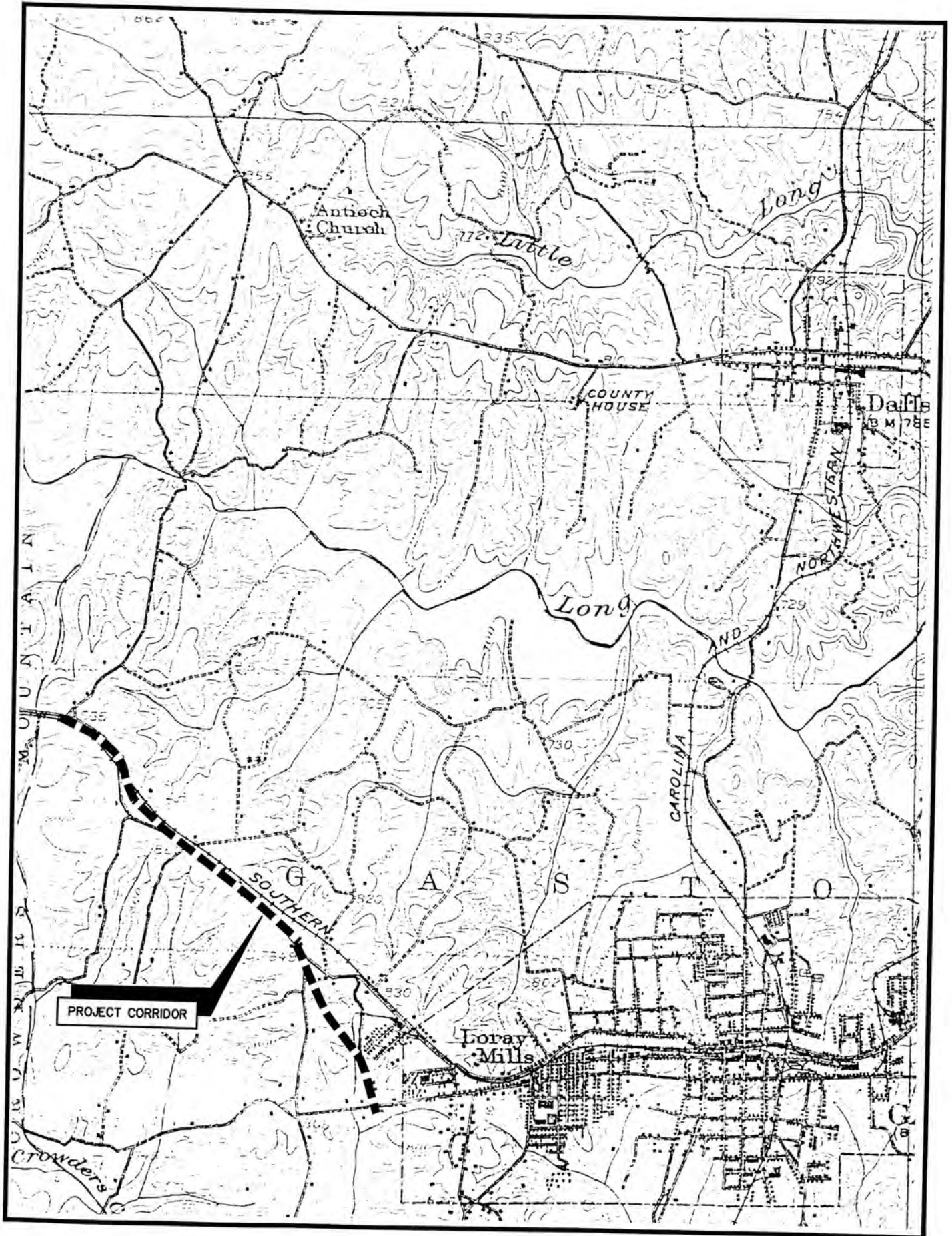


FIGURE II.1 1914 U.S. Geological Survey Map of Gastonia



PLATE II.1
Arlington
Mill Village
(c.1901), east
of Bessemer
City Rd



PLATE II.2
Myrtle Mill
Village
(c.1918), west
of Bessemer
City Rd

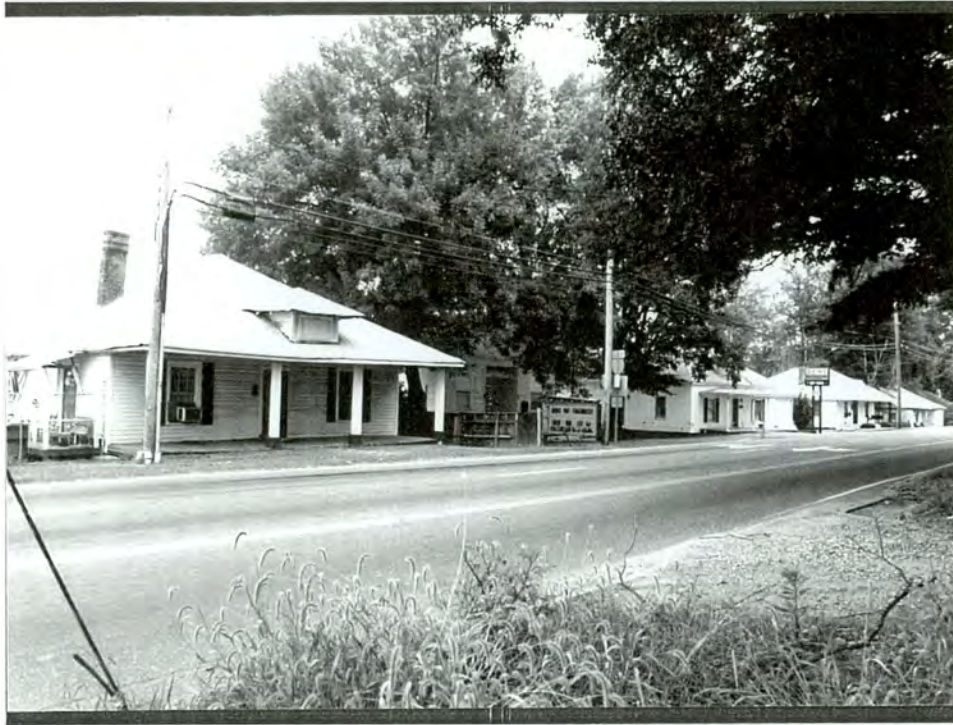


PLATE II.3
Speculative
housing
(1910s) on
west side of
Bessemer
City Rd
north of
Franklin Blvd



PLATE II.4
Southwest
corner of
Franklin Blvd
and Bessemer
City Rd,
southern end
of alignment



PLATE II.5
Bessemer
City Rd at I-
85



PLATE II.6
Industrial
park on east
side of
Bessemer
City Rd near
I-85

III. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology for this project consisted of historical background research, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The main primary sources of information were Sanborn, city, and mill village plat maps, newspapers, and personal interviews. The main secondary sources were local community, industrial, and architectural histories, particularly Thomas Allison Ragan's compilations of articles about the textile industry in Gaston County and Kim Withers Brengle's architectural history of the county. A search of the files of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) netted Ms. Brengle's inventory forms for the Arlington, Arkray, and Myrtle mill villages, along with other useful information.

The purpose of the research and field survey was to understand the historical and architectural contexts of the APE and to develop specific developmental and architectural histories of individual resources. Such knowledge was crucial in determining which resources within the APE were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The APE was largely defined by the dense residential, commercial, and industrial development that defines Bessemer City Road/NC 274 within the project area from the southern end of the project to just short of its northern terminus. The APE extends beyond this development only at the Arlington, Arkray, and Myrtle mill villages, and at open fields on the east side of NC 274 near the northern terminus of the project area.

The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of Greiner on September 18-21, 1995. Mr. Brown drove or walked every paved road, driveway, and path within the APE in order to view, assess, photograph, map, and record the resources 50 years old or older within the APE. He also drove almost all of Gastonia, and other areas of Gaston County as well, in order to view textile mill villages. This provided a broader context within which to assess the mill villages located within the APE. On October 3, 1995, Mr. Brown made a preliminary presentation of his findings to Barbara Church and Ed Davis of NCDOT, and on October 5, 1995, he presented the results of the initial survey to NCDOT and representatives of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Mr. Brown subsequently completed the Phase II survey of the APE and evaluated, mapped, and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of four resources, as directed by NCDOT and SHPO, located within the APE--the Arlington Mill Village, the Myrtle Mill Village, the Arkray Mill Village, and the group of houses at 2307, 2313, 2317, and 2323 Milton Avenue. This information forms the body of this report. Photographs and a map of the locations of the resources determined not to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register at the October 5th meeting are included in the photographic inventory accompanying the report.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A. The Textile Industry in Gaston County, 1900-1945

The southwestern corner of the North Carolina Piedmont that is now Gaston County was settled by non-Native Americans in the 1740s and 1750s. Primarily Germans and Scotch-Irish, these settlers emigrated to the area from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other points to the northeast. The initial focal points of settlement were the county's two major waterways, the Catawba River and its South Fork, which were later to play a formative role in the county's dominant industry, textiles (Brengele 1982:3; Brown 1986:246).

In 1800 the population of Lincoln County, of which Gaston County formed the southern half, was about 12,500. By 1840 it had doubled to over 25,000. By 1846 the growth was sufficient to merit breaking Gaston off as its own county (Brengele 1982:3-4).

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the county's economy was dominated by small farmers, aided by few or no slaves, who raised corn, wheat, and other mixed crops. Non-farm activities were largely limited to occasional grist mills and tanneries and a small iron and gold mining industry (Brengele 1982:4-6).

The roots of Gaston's textile industry were laid with the establishment of three textile mills in the late 1840s and early 1850s. In the third quarter of the nineteenth century, however, agriculture continued to predominate. Even as late as the mid-1890s, by which time the textile industry had begun to boom, the county was largely characterized as an agrarian producer of cotton, wheat, and corn (Brengele 1982:10; State Board of Agriculture 1896: 340-341). Cotton was the major cash crop well into the twentieth century, producing half of the county's farm income in 1910 and one-third in 1945 (Hobbs 1920:50; McVay 1945:6).

Even though farming was widespread well into the twentieth century, it neither dominated Gaston County's economy nor formed the foundation of its ethos. The textile industry did. This set Gaston off from almost every other county in the state. As Brengele (1982:13) succinctly states, "It is impossible to overstate the importance of the textile industry to the development of Gaston County." From its minor antebellum beginnings, it expanded to a potent industry in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and, from the turn of the century through World War II and beyond, it became the dominant economic and social force in the county. In the 1870s three new cotton mills were established in Gaston County. The number grew to 11 in the 1880s and more than doubled by 1900. At least five factors made Gaston suitable for the development of a textile industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century: (1) numerous streams to provide power, (2) transportation outlets provided by rail lines, (3) local cotton, (4) the availability of workers as a result of declining agricultural prosperity, and (5) a core group of perceptive industrialists who made the most of these advantages, which were not unique to the county (Brengele 1982:14-15).

The county's watercourses, particularly the Catawba and its South Fork, provided waterpower to run the mills erected in the 1870s and 1880s (Glass 1992:5). They also provided water for steam power, which was introduced about 1887 at the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company textile mill, Gastonia's first mill and one of the first plants in the state powered by steam (Ragan n.d.: n.p.). The availability of dependable electric power at a reasonable cost spurred the industry greatly in the early twentieth century. Electricity freed the mills from locating on watercourses, allowing them to develop in Gastonia and elsewhere throughout the county along rail lines. Duke Power Company, the primary force in electrifying the mills, completed its first power plant on the Catawba River in 1904 (Separk c.1950:85-86).

In the late nineteenth century, pioneers such as George W. Ragan, who helped organize Gastonia's first two mills, and George A. Gray, who was instrumental in building the first steam-powered mill in the county and opened the county's first all-electric-powered mill, established independent mills in Gaston (Ragan 1961:n.p.; Ragan n.d.:n.p.). In the twentieth century, these individuals and others formed local management groups and opened multiple mills. These groups were often associated with an individual local bank and were major political and economic forces in the county. They included Stowe-Lineberger in the Belmont area, Armstrong and Gray-Separk in the Gastonia area, and Hutchison in Mount Holly. By 1925 the groups controlled about half of the county's mills (Brengele 1982:15-16).

Representative of these combines was Gastonia's Gray-Separk group. Formed of independently incorporated mills, it was created in 1912 upon the death of George A. Gray by his sons, J. Lander Gray and George A. Gray, Jr., and son-in-law, Joseph H. Separk. With a few other entrepreneurs, and the backing of the First National Bank of Gastonia, they took over the management of the family interests--which included the Gray Manufacturing Company and interests in several other mills--and formed the operating group. The group consisted of seven mills: Arlington Cotton Mills, their biggest, which was founded in 1900 by George W. Ragan; Gray Manufacturing Company, which was founded by George A. Gray in 1904; Flint Manufacturing Company, incorporated by Gray, Ragan, and others in 1906; Parkdale Mills (incorporated 1916); Myrtle Mills (incorporated 1918); Arrow Mills in adjacent Lincoln County (incorporated 1918); and Arkray Mills (incorporated 1920). With the exception of Parkdale Mills, all of Gray-Separk's operations merged into Textiles, Inc., along with a number of mills from other groups, in 1931 (Ragan n.d.:n.p.).

The county's individual entrepreneurs and groups owed their success at least as much to reliable power sources and transportation outlets, particularly railroads, as to their business acumen. By 1860 the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherfordton Railroad (later the Seaboard Airline Railway) had entered the county, providing it with its first rail line. In the early 1870s, the Atlanta and Charlotte Airline Railroad (later the Southern Railway) bisected the county from east to west. It was followed a few years later by the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad (later the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad), which bisected the county from north to south (Brengele 1982:10; Separk c.1950:83-85).

The railroads increased access to markets and towns grew up along their tracks. The county's most notable post-railroad urban development was Gastonia Station, later Gastonia, which was incorporated in 1877 as a one-mile square centered on the crossing of the Atlanta and Charlotte and Chester and Lenoir lines (Brengele 1982:11; Separk c.1950:4-5). Gastonia's development was slow at first. In 1880 its population was about 236 and by 1885 it was only 485 (Brengele 1982:11; Separk c.1950:6). It awaited the advent of textile mills to soar.

The Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, the town's first mill, was established in 1887. It was followed by two more mills in 1893, another in 1896, another in 1899, and two more in 1900. These seven mills lifted the population of the town to nearly 5,000 in 1900. By 1910 four more mills had been erected and the town was a major industrial center with a population, within city limits alone, exceeding 5,700 (Separk c.1950:6; Brengele 1982:15). In 1911 Gastonia, the de facto center of the county, officially became the county seat, supplanting the town of Dallas a few miles to its north (Sharpe 1962:772).

Demand for cloth for military uniforms during World War I created a boom period throughout Gaston County that lasted until the onset of the Depression. Eight new mills were established there in 1916 alone. Between 1916 and 1919 the number reportedly grew from about 46 to 84. Greater Gastonia held nearly half of these mills alone. Additionally, many mills were enlarged, most notably Loray Mills, which in 1921 almost doubled its number of spindles to 107,000 operated by 1,700 employees. By 1920 Gaston County had more cotton mills than any other county in the country (Brengele 1982:16; Hobbs 1920:18-19).

Many of the county's textile mills failed during the Depression. Others were reopened under new management, such as the 15 county mills that merged into Textiles, Inc. in 1931. By the end of the Depression the industry had recovered and even grown. In 1940 it employed 30 percent of the county's workforce, up from 22 percent in 1929 (Brengele 1982:16, 22; Ragan n.d.:n.p.). By 1949 there were 140 textile mills in the county, the production of which included 80 percent of the fine-count combed cotton made in America. At that date Gaston County continued to hold more textile plants than any other in the country (Separk c.1950:4; Lefler and Newsom 1954:537). To the present, the industry remains central to the county's economy.

As the county and the textile industry grew, so did Gastonia and its immediate environs. By the mid-1930s there were 43 cotton textile mills in Greater Gastonia. The mills led to the development of other industrial enterprises there, including cotton, silk, and other fiber-converting plants, factories that produced textile machinery, foundries, machine shops, comber needling plants, roller covering shops, planing mills, and other allied manufacturing plants (Separk c.1950:6).

By the 1950s almost half of the county's population lived in Greater Gastonia. Almost half of these lived outside of city limits in industrial suburbs that extended, almost unbroken, for miles in each direction of the city proper. Greater Gastonia in the 1950s was "a bewildering collection, with well-kept factories in the heart of town, and residential suburbs engulfing the more distant mills" (Sharpe

1962:772). Its architectural character is still largely defined by the textile industry in general and textile mill villages in particular.

B. Mills, Mill Villages, and Associated Design and Architecture, 1900-1945

Mills

Textile mills erected in Gaston County in the last quarter of the nineteenth-century were generally two stories and brick, with large windows, steep gabled roofs, and towering smokestacks. Late in the century they began to incorporate slow-burn architectural features, which included deep brick walls, shallow roofs, heavy wooden timbers, and stairs and elevators set off in separate towers. Picker, engine, and boiler rooms, and waste houses and warehouses, all susceptible to fire, were located behind fire walls or in separate buildings. Although always functional structures, into the first decade of the twentieth century the county's textile mills were adorned with decorative brickwork, turreted towers, and arched windows (Brengele 1982:16-17; Glass 1992:38-39).

During the 1910s the form and finish of the mills changed. Ornamental features were omitted, clerestories or monitors were affixed to roofs to provide more light, and rounded arches over windows were dispensed with (Brengele 1982:17). The advent of electric motors and concomitant removal of belt drives led to the spreading out of mill buildings. The typical Gaston County mill erected after World War I, according to Brengele (1982:18), was one-story tall and sprawling, with nearly flat roofs pierced by monitors, flat-arched windows, and no decoration. They continued to be built of brick, although a few--including Flint Mill No. 2 and Arkray Mill, built in 1921 by the Gray-Separk group--were fashioned of reinforced concrete (Ragan n.d.:n.p.; Brengele 1982:18).

Because so many of the county's late nineteenth and early twentieth century mills remain functional textile factories or operated until the last decade or two, "few have survived without the major alterations required by modern industry" (Brengele 1982:17). They have been added to and reconfigured and almost universally feature bricked-in windows. A small number of intact mill buildings do survive in the county, however, most notably the towering Loray Mill.

Mill villages

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, with the rise in textile production throughout the Piedmont, North Carolina's industrialists regularly began to develop mill villages along with their mills. These villages were tied to major watercourses and generally located in rural areas. They provided for their inhabitants a tight-knit community with necessary services--educational, commercial, social, religious--within walking distance, individual dwellings for raising large families, and open space to enjoy and cultivate. They were a transitional, not-wholly-unfamiliar space for the former rural dwellers that inhabited them; a space, not coincidentally, under the firm control of the mill (Glass 1978:147).

Steam and, early in the twentieth century, electric power, together with an extensive rail system, soon freed mill villages from their rural water-bound locations. They were therefore free to change form. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, however, they did not. Transplanted from the banks of rivers to the edges of towns and cities, they gave industrial centers such as Gastonia the appearance of “a loose collection of mill hills connected by a central business district,” rather than a true urban design (Glass 1978:147).

The initial appearance of the mill villages had been largely evolutionary. The publication of Daniel Tompkins' *Cotton Mill: Commercial Features* in 1899, however, “introduced planning and design elements into the construction of mill villages. What had been chiefly a vernacular and spontaneous form in the nineteenth century would become a conscious creation in the twentieth. Mill engineers, manufacturers, and even landscape architects devoted much time, energy, and talent to the question of mill village design” (Glass 1978:145).

Following Tompkins' lead, some Southern textile manufacturers hired professional planners to design their villages. In the late teens, the Gray-Separk group engaged Charlotte planner Earle S. Draper to design their Arkray and Myrtle mill villages in Gastonia. Draper, who was professionally educated as a landscape architect, had come to Charlotte in the teens to oversee the development of Myers Park for pioneer professional planner John Nolen. Establishing his own firm in the city in 1917, he became “perhaps the foremost planner in the southeastern United States prior to World War II.” Between 1917 and 1933, Draper designed over 100 suburbs, and nearly 150 mill villages and village extensions, throughout the South (Hanchett 1985:79).

Draper conceived of his mill villages as complete communities. According to Glass (1978:145-146):

Draper's plans . . . emphasized the basic elements of the village almost as classical form. Each community has an entrance where a school and community building are located. House lots are spacious and streets are laid out in irregular geometric patterns. Open space, parks, and recreational areas are carefully designated. In at least one plan [Spindale in Rutherford County], common space for gardens and pasture land is provided. Mill buildings and warehouse are screened by abundant plantings of trees.

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

Draper's efforts, at least in his own eyes, had helped create model mill villages. He wrote in 1929, “The old time mill house built as cheaply as possible with four rooms, no hall, no bathrooms, and little provision for the necessary utilities has almost ceased to exist in the South” (Glass 1992:64). His

effect on the nature of mill houses is perhaps not as clear as he believed, but his landscape designs, at least on paper, did generally attempt to break free of the grid.

"The most distinctive element of the built environment in Gaston County," Kim Withers Brengle (1982:18) states in her architectural history of the county, "is the mill village. Nearly 5,000 houses built to house employees of textile mills remain standing in the county today [1982], while many more have not survived." During her county survey, Brengle recorded more than 50 mill villages and multiple-mill-village districts. The county's pattern of mill village development, the most extensive in the state, reflected that of the rest of the Piedmont. It adopted the mill village system in the nineteenth century, using local operatives. Between about 1880 and 1905, as the number of jobs in the mills rapidly increased and local workers became more scarce, the mills began to bring employees in from surrounding counties. After about 1905 employers had to look as far afield as the mountains to operate their ever larger and more numerous mills. The system, at least into the twenties, appears to have been viewed by both labor and management as having a number of advantages. It offered such benefits as lower rents, community services, and a sense of community to workers and, to owners, a captive work force and control (Brengle 1982:18-19).

The mill house type that predominated in Gaston County from the 1870s to the beginning of twentieth century was a basic rectangular, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end form. These dwellings generally had a rear ell, three or four rooms, and varied ornamentation. With the exception of a few brick houses at McAden Mills, they were built of frame. Only their uniformity and repetitiveness--and of course the adjacent mill and other mill- and village-related non-residential structures--distinguished them from other modest houses (Brengle 1982:19).

When Gaston County's mills and villages were freed from river banks at the close of the nineteenth century, many were erected on flatter terrain within or close to towns. Even though they resembled their predecessors in many ways, the new villages were more urban in character, "built in neater rows, lining streets that were often laid out on a grid pattern" (Brengle 1982:20; Glass 1992:40). Although houses were regularly placed, the streets they lined did not always form perfect grids. Earle S. Draper's villages, including Myrtle and Arkray (see Figures V.3 and V.6 below), had some curvilinear elements, as did villages elsewhere in the county, such as those erected in the town of Belmont by the Sterling Spinning Company in 1919 and the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company in 1925 (Brengle 1982:21). The county's often rolling terrain itself, without the intercession of landscape designers, often led to curving streets. This is apparent at such mill villages as Gray and Arlington off of Bessemer City Road in Gastonia, which include non-rectilinear elements.

The new villages generally included buildings other than houses and privies. The expansive Loray Mill Village community included a school, dormitories, laundry facilities, church, cafeteria, community hall, playground, and nursery. Smaller villages often at least included a community hall that served many of these functions (Brengle 1982:22).

Particularly in and around Gastonia, these new villages were sometimes located right next to each other. Often only minor distinctions distinguished one from the other. These included porch

placement and finish; the presence or lack of dormers or facade gables; and roof shape, whether gable or pyramidal, the latter being particularly popular in the county in the teens and twenties. The villages formed much of the urban character of Gastonia other towns in the county. Yet, in spite of their similarities, the villages retained strong identities of their own, particularly in the hearts and minds of their proprietary inhabitants (Brengele 1982:21; Hobbs 1920:18-19).

Village houses built in the county after the turn of the century continued to look much like other modest local dwellings, and vice versa. Their limited stylistic features were related more to general national changes in domestic architectural design than to any particularities of the textile industry. Beginning in the teens, and continuing until the end of mill house construction in the thirties, limited mill village adornment was mostly influenced by the Craftsman style and the bungalow and foursquare forms (Brengele 1982:20-21).

By the mid-1930s, mill village companies throughout the state ceased building mill villages and began to sell those they held. Numerous factors led to this state of affairs, which differed so dramatically from that of a decade earlier. According to Glass (1992:84-85) in his history of the textile industry in North Carolina:

Maintenance costs were considered too high, and owners were desperately seeking ways to cut operating costs in the middle years of the Depression. Improved roads made it possible to recruit and hire workers from outside the village. Not only did the company no longer need to provide housing for its workers but it could not justify a subsidy for some workers and not for others. The passage of federal minimum wage legislation in 1938 convinced some mill owners that funds that previously had been allocated to maintain mill village housing would henceforth be needed for increased wages. Finally, the abolition of child labor in the 1930s led to the demise of the family labor system, making company housing for mill families unnecessary.

The company-owned mill village became outmoded for philosophical as well as economic reasons. A new generation of mill owners was not as committed to paternalism as a method of labor management and saw the mill village as a vestige of the past. Indeed, many owners believed that home ownership for mill workers would weaken interest in labor unions. In the aftermath of the General Strike of 1934 [in which Gaston County workers participated heavily], they had come to see the mill village as the locus of discontent in which organizing was encouraged.

Likely as part of their efforts to escape receivership, as well as industry wide trends, Textiles, Inc. sold off their Gaston County mill villages in 1939. They drew plat maps of all their villages and printed standardized deeds of trust, leaving blank only lines for essential individualized information, like the name of the village and that of the purchaser. Deeds dated 1939 and 1940 for the sale of the houses of the Arkray, Arlington, Gray, Monarch, Mutual, Myers, Myrtle, Osceola, Ridge, Seminole, Victory, and Winget mills literally fill all 653 pages of Gaston County deed book 370. The seller in each deed was A.G. Myers, the company's receiver, who executed the deeds under the authority of

an order made by the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. Each deed contained two clauses under a covenants and restrictions section. One noted that the seller was under no obligation to provide water, sewer, or electricity. This was directed to any misplaced expectations the new home owners, many of whom already occupied their residences as subsidized tenants, might have had. The other stated that, "The property herein described shall not be used, occupied, sold or leased to a person of negro blood, nor shall such person or persons be permitted to occupy said premises, except as a domestic in the employ of the owner or lessee of above described premises." This was directed to other expectations the mill community as a whole apparently held.

By 1982, fewer than a dozen mills in Gaston County still owned their villages, while several others owned only a small number of houses (Brengele 1982:189). The number has likely declined even more in the past decade. Almost all of the houses in each village remain in place, however, even if generally altered, and there are dozens of clearly identifiable and defined mill villages scattered throughout Gastonia and the rest of the county.

The project's Area of Potential Effect grazes three mill villages: Arlington, Arkray, and Myrtle. They are discussed in detail at Section V below.

Associated Architecture

It is often difficult, in Gastonia and Gaston County's other towns, to differentiate mill villages from surrounding contemporary speculative neighborhoods, and to define the edges of these villages and neighborhoods. In the first third of the twentieth century, particularly in the teens and twenties, numerous speculative houses were constructed adjacent to mills and mill villages, to provide alternative housing choices for mill employees and homes for non-mill workers (Figure IV.1). These houses utilized the same modest forms and styles as the mill village houses. They were generally small, one-story, frame dwellings with pyramidal or gable-end roofs. They were extended, as were the mill houses, by one-story ells to the rear. Some were gable-front bungalows utilizing minimal Craftsman style finish elements, such as exposed rafter ends and tapered porch posts. A few were tiny Period Revival-style cottages. Reflecting their construction for blue-collar workers of modest means, the houses built near the mill villages do not include notable examples of the Craftsman and Period Revival styles.

The near-mill houses were not only similar to the mill houses in form and style, but also in their repetition, arrangement, and orientation. They were often almost identical to each other and were lined up in regular patterns on regular lots along grids of streets. Their similarity and regularity were prompted by the fact that they were often parts of planned subdivisions that in many ways mirrored the mill villages.

Four such planned subdivisions are located within the project's Area of Potential Effect. J. White Ware's West Franklin Avenue Addition of April, 1913 extends from the intersection of Franklin Avenue and Bessemer City Road to the edges of the Gray and Arlington mill villages (Figure IV.2).

Its 146 lots are generally only about 25 feet wide and 150 to 200 feet deep, well suited to limited budgets and tiny dwellings. The small pyramidal-roofed and gable-end dwellings that survive in the subdivision appear to date from the late 1910s and early 1920s. They largely mirror in form, size, finish, and placement on their lots the mill village housing to their north and east. The houses and tiny frame church opposite the subdivision on the west side of Bessemer City Road just north of Franklin Avenue, not known to have been connected to any mill, are similar in placement and appearance and were likely built around the same time (see Plate II.3 above).

Three subdivisions to the north, on either side of Bessemer City Road, were created from the holdings of L.M. Whitesides in the mid 1920s. The first, Whitesides Subdivision #1, was platted by Whitesides in 1923. It contains 113 lots, mostly 25-by-150-feet each, arranged on the triangle of Graham and White streets and the east side of Bessemer City Road (see Figure IV.1 above). Whitesides Subdivision #2, platted in 1924, contains 138 similarly-sized lots located on the opposite side and extending west of Bessemer City Road. Whitesides' death did not slow the division of his property, for in 1927 his estate platted Whitesides' Subdivision #3 on the west side of Bessemer City Road, opposite Subdivision #1 and north of Subdivision #2 (Figure IV.3). These three subdivisions contain very modest cottages and bungalows that reflect their 1920s period of construction.

Modest housing constructed adjacent to mill villages was not limited to subdivisions. Small houses that are not part of any known subdivision, for example, are located north of the Whitesides subdivisions next to the Myrtle mill village. These include the four gable-front dwellings at 2307 through 2323 Milton Avenue, which fill in a gap between Bessemer City Road and the edge the village. Their form, size, and finish suggest that they were occupied by individuals of the same economic status as those who lived in the adjacent mill village.

Like the mill villages among which they are interspersed, the four subdivisions within the APE retain most of their original houses. Also like the villages, unfortunately, these houses have generally been much altered over the years. Almost every house has seen alterations to its porch, roof, sash, and/or siding.

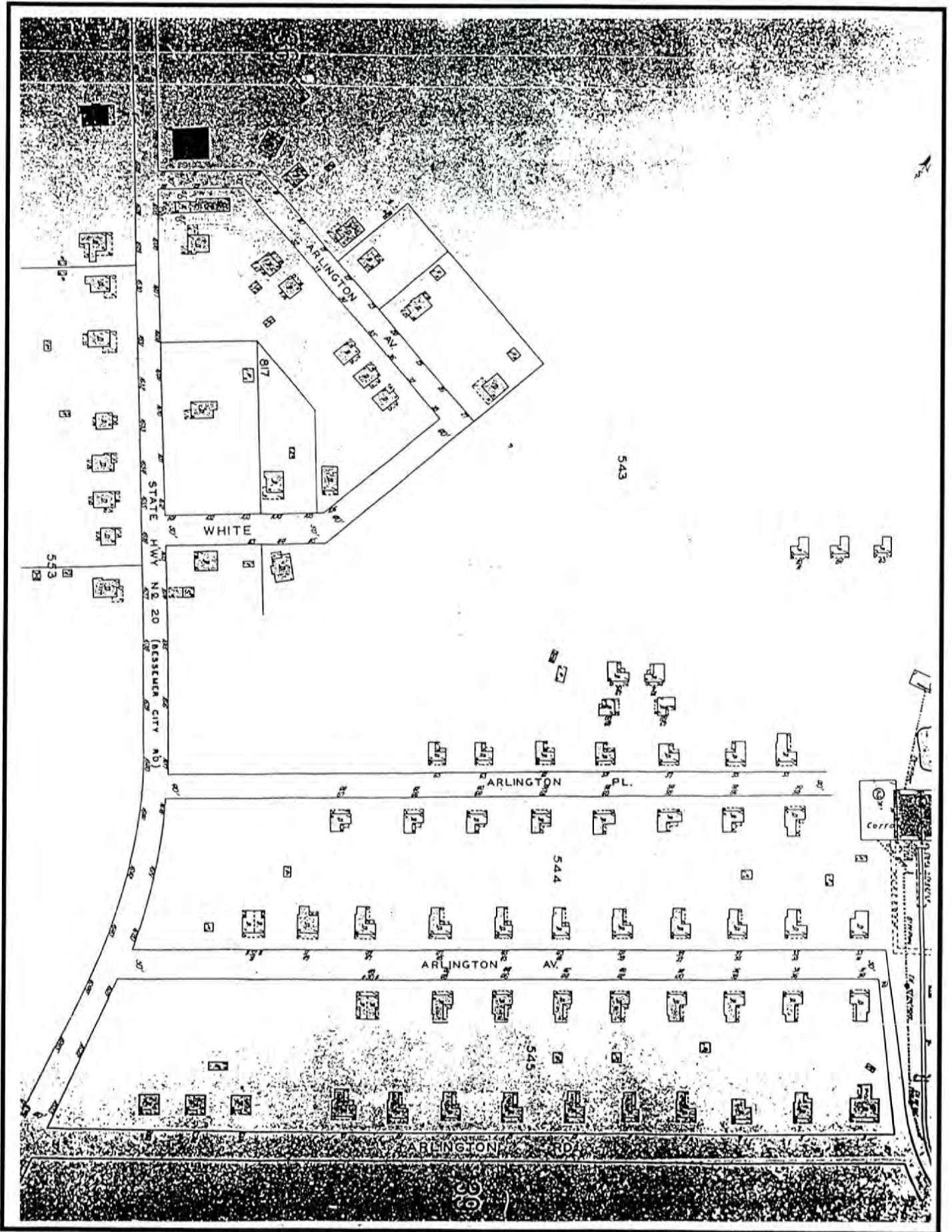


FIGURE IV.1 1930 Sanborn Map picturing Arlington Mill Village at bottom and Whitesides Subdivision at top

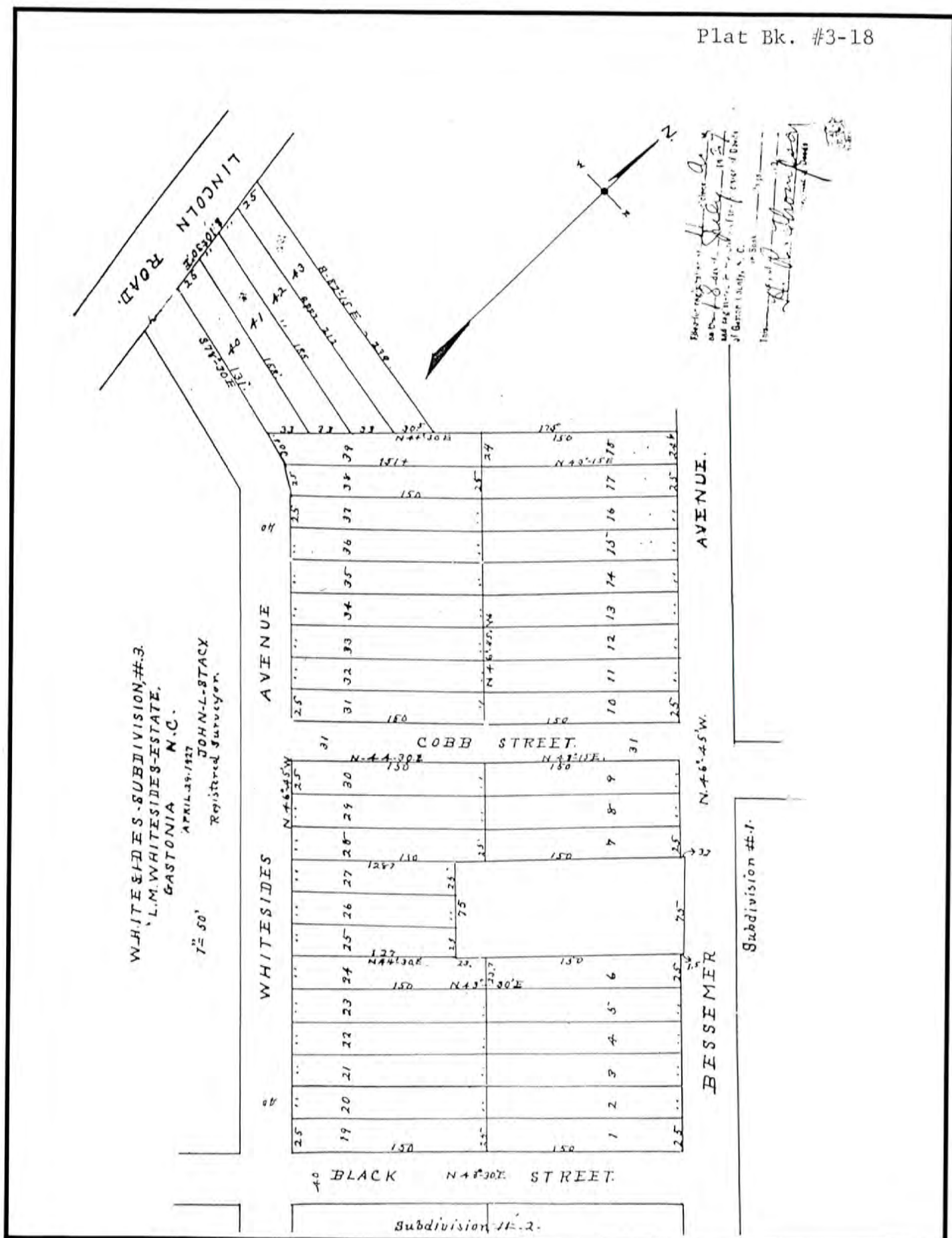


FIGURE IV.3 1927 Plat Map of Whitesides Subdivision #3

V. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. Resources Listed in, Declared Eligible for, or Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

ARLINGTON MILL VILLAGE

Between Bessemer City Road, Smith Avenue, Webb Street, and May Street, Gastonia

History

The Arlington Cotton Mill was incorporated in 1900 by a group of Gaston County textile manufacturers and financiers. It was the sixth mill established in Gastonia and the 24th in the county. The prime moving force behind the mill's organization was George W. Ragan. One of the county's pioneering textile industrialists, Ragan was an organizer of the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company (1887) and the Trenton Cotton Mills (1893), Gastonia's first two textile mills. In 1890 he also helped organize Gastonia's First National Bank (Ragan n.d.:n.p.; Ragan 1961:n.p.).

The mill and its village were raised on 60 acres of land at the western edge of Gastonia, along the tracks of the present Southern Railway. The land was purchased from a Mr. Wilson. A two-story, brick, steam-powered structure, the original mill building began operating in 1901 with 6,300 spindles. In 1902 an additional 1,000 spindles were added and in 1903 the building was brought up to its capacity of 10,000 spindles (Ragan n.d.:n.p.; Ragan 1961:n.p.).

Arlington was reportedly the first mill in the South to produce combed yarns. It did this with limited success, however, and Ragan soon removed its combers and switched its production to the standard carded yarn. In 1905 Gray Manufacturing Company just to the south became the first Gastonia mill to successfully produce combed cotton. Arlington eventually began to reintroduce combed cotton, which soon was to become the county's manufacturing staple, and by 1911 all its production was combed. An addition was constructed in that year to hold the additional comb-carding machinery (Ragan n.d.:n.p.; Ragan 1961:n.p.).

The company added a one-story addition to the original mill building in 1907. By 1909 the mill employed 200 workers who operated 13,000 spindles primarily powered by electricity. In 1911 Ragan sold his controlling interest in the company to banker Laban L. Jenkins, an original incorporator, and others, who built yet another addition in 1914 (Ragan n.d.:n.p.).

In 1918 the Gray-Separk group purchased Arlington. By 1920 they had increased its spindles to more than 25,000. In 1931, in the face of the Depression, a newly formed conglomerate, Textiles, Inc., purchased the mills of Gray-Separk, including Arlington. They soon had financial difficulties of their own, entering into receivership, from which they reemerged in 1941. Likely as part of the effort to escape receivership, and as part of an industry-wide move, Textiles, Inc. sold off their mill

villages in Gaston County, including Arlington, in 1939. The Arlington plant, however, continued to spin cotton. It now operates as part of China Grove Textiles, Inc. (Ragan n.d.:n.p.; Ragan 1961:n.p.; Separk c.1950:157-158).

Arlington's mill village, arranged on four generally parallel streets, was begun with its mill in 1900. An unidentified article of 1914, reproduced in Ragan (1961:n.p.), noted that the mill was "in the country," but only a streetcar ride from town. Its 150 operatives, it stated, lived in 65 "commodious and comfortable houses attractively set in trees." The village included a playground and the company furnished a school, staffed by two teachers, that operated eight months a year.

Another unidentified article (Ragan n.d.:n.p.), probably also dating from the mid-teens, notes:

With high grade cotton and excellent machinery for taking care of the operation in a first class manner the condition of work is pleasing to the average worker. Sanitary conditions around the mill as well as in it are carefully looked after for the welfare and health of the people in the mill village, and the management is always on the alert to try to better these conditions as need presents itself.

. . . . Recently eight new dwellings were erected which are very handsome in construction and built primarily that the employees might not be crowded for room as was to a small extent the case before this was done. The villagers have a Betterment Association for the advancement of community welfare work, which is encouraged by the management, under which the village has been improved by setting of flowers, trees, etc. All dwellings were recently repainted inside, which appeals to most of the workers. A first class school with three teachers and about 150 pupils and the expense of the school borne by the mill and county combined, mostly by the former, is open to the children of the operatives.

As is customary in Gaston county, wood and coal are furnished to the operatives at actual cost. . . . Wages have been voluntarily increased by the management from 30 to 40 percent since the increased cost of living expenses the past two years.

All in all the conditions as found at the Arlington Cotton Mills are very favorable to the worker. . . . The management is at all times interested in the welfare of the folks who run the machinery, and always ready to improve the conditions as much as possible so as to give the workers the best possible surroundings.

Whether for altruistic or mercenary motives, or a combination of the two, the village was clearly established and run on the common paternalistic model of the day.

Description

The Arlington Mill Village is located on the east side of Bessemer City Road, two blocks north of Franklin Boulevard/US 29-74, Gastonia's main east-west highway (Figure V.1) (Plates V.1 - V.12). When it was erected in 1901, it was located at the very western edge of the city, which has since grown well beyond it. The village was oriented toward the mill and Southern Railway tracks at its northeastern edge, rather than towards Bessemer City Road, which followed a more meandering route than it does at present. The four roughly parallel principal streets of the village--Smith, Maxton, Haynes, and May--apparently did not even initially connect with Bessemer City Road (U.S. Geological Survey 1914). By the early 1920s at the latest, however, they had been dropped down the slight incline that separated them from that thoroughfare (Sanborn Map Company 1922). Although the elevation of the village streets drops gradually from the mill to Bessemer City Road, no retaining walls were erected and the houses are set regularly back from the street on small lots with shallow front lawns. The lots are generally well maintained and dotted with shade trees, some of which date from the establishment of the village.

Within the historic bounds of the Arlington Mill Village stand 89 resources. These include the buildings of the Arlington mill, a concrete-block store (302 Bessemer City Road), a modern apartment building (95? May Street) and church (97? May Street), a multi-family residence (104 May Street), and 84 single-family residences. With the exception of the oldest parts of the mill complex, none of the nonresidential resources are more than 50 years old. Fifteen of the single-family residences are less than 50 years old. The remaining 69 single-family residences were standing in 1939, as was the multi-family residence, which apparently originally stood across the street from its present location and served as the village's community house.

The mill was added on to and altered repeatedly between 1900 and 1920 and in modern times. Historically, it was a one- and two-story, brick, nearly flat-roofed building with expanses of windows and a four-story crenellated corner tower. Additions, modernization, and the filling in of windows have rendered its historic sections virtually unrecognizable.

Modern infill and the removal or replacement of original buildings has largely occurred around the edges of the village--along Bessemer City Road on its south, Webb Street on its north, and May Street on its east. May Street in particular has been heavily altered, with the addition of four residences less than 50 years old, the construction of a modern church and apartments, and the shifting of the former community house across the street and its conversion into apartments. The street's integrity, and that of the whole village, has also been diminished by the destruction of the former school, boarding house, and store, and the loss of the community playground.

The village's 69 original and early frame residences are almost all variants of one basic form. They are one story tall, three bays wide, and one room deep. Capped by gable-end roofs, they generally feature three-bay porches across their front facades and one-story ells to their rears. Three of the 69 houses--at 1838, 1848, and 1864 Haynes Avenue--are one-story pyramidal-roofed structures with notched-in corner porches. Reflective of typical local mill house construction in the late 1910s and

1920s, these latter three were probably the last built in the village. The 66 gable-end houses were mostly erected around 1901, although some may not have been erected until the teens (Ragan n.d.:n.p.).

Only seven of the houses are largely unaltered, retaining all or most of their original weatherboards, window sash, and square porch posts. These stand at 77 May Street, 1828 Maxton Avenue, and 1707, 1818, 1804, 1714, and 1704 Haynes Avenue. Another seven have lost their original siding, sash, or porches, but are otherwise largely intact. The remaining 55 houses have been largely altered. Of these, 41 have had their porches and sash altered, and their weatherboards replaced by aluminum, asbestos, German siding, vinyl, masonite, or brick veneer.

Amidst this welter of figures, a few unfortunate ones stand out. Fifty five houses have been completely or almost completely altered, essentially retaining only their original forms. An additional 15 resources are less than 50 years old. The historic mill is unrecognizable. The historic community-oriented resources--the store, the school, the boarding house, the playground--have been demolished with the exception of the community house, which appears to have been moved and cut into apartments.

The location, appearance, condition, and architectural integrity of the resources located within the historic bounds of the Arlington Mill Village are summarized in the following table:

TABLE V.1: INVENTORY OF ARLINGTON MILL VILLAGE

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
<i>May Street (southeast side)</i>							
82? May St	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
86 May St	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
78 May St	1	residence	brick veneer	no	no	no	
76 May St	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
103 May St	gable end	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
101 May St	gable end	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
99 May St	gable front	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
97? May St	gable front	church				no	modern brick veneered church not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
95? May St	gable end	a p a r t - ments				no	modern apartment units located on site of former community house; less than 50 years old
<i>May Street (northwest side)</i>							
79 May St	1	residence	weatherboards and masonite	no	no	no	
77 May St	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
75 May St	gable front	residence				no	replacement of house on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
73 May St	1	residence	asphalt	yes	no	no	
99 May St	gable end	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
102 May St	pyramidal roof	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
104 May St	2-story, gable end	m u l t i - f a m i l y residence	aluminum	no	no	no	on 1939 map; located near site of no-longer- extant Arlington School; apparently is former community house, shifted from across street after 1939
<i>Haynes Avenue (northeast side)</i>							
1855 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1847 Haynes Ave	1	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1839 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1833 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1825 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1819 Haynes Ave	1	residence	asbestos	yes	no	no	
1811 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	yes	no	no	
1803 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1745 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1739 Haynes Ave	1	residence	replacement & orig weathrbds	no	no	no	
1729 Haynes Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1719 Haynes Ave	1	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1713 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1707 Haynes St	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
<i>Haynes Avenue (northwest side)</i>							
1864 Haynes Ave	2	residence	replacement weatherboards	no	yes	no	
1848 Haynes Ave	2	residence	brick veneer	no	no	no	
1838 Haynes Ave	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1832 Haynes Ave	gable end	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
1824 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1818 Haynes Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
1812 Haynes Ave	1	residence	German siding	no	no	no	
1804 Haynes Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
1746 Haynes Ave	1	residence	masonite	no	no	no	
1746-½ Haynes Ave	gable front	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
1738 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1730 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1722 Haynes Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1714 Haynes Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
1704 Haynes Ave	1-½ story, gable end	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered; larger than other original mill houses, although basically of same form
<i>Webb Street (northeast side)</i>							
Opposite Haynes, Maxton & Jones Sts	industrial	textile mill	brick		no	no	greatly altered, brick, 1- & 2-story, functional mill erected c1900, c1907-1914, post-1945

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
<i>Maxton Avenue (southeast side)</i>							
1833 Maxton Ave	gable front	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
1823 Maxton Ave	gable front	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
1819 Maxton Ave	gable front	residence				no	replacement of house on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
1811 Maxton Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	yes	no	
1801 Maxton Ave	1	residence	aluminum	yes	no	no	
1741 Maxton Ave	1	residence	aluminum	yes	no	no	
1733 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	no	yes	
1725 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1717 Maxton Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1709 Maxton Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1701 Maxton Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
<i>Maxton Avenue (northwest side)</i>							
1836 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1828 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
1820 Maxton Ave	gable front	residence				no	replacement of house on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
1810 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	no	yes	
1802 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	no	yes	

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
1740 Maxton Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1732 Maxton Ave	1	residence	asbestos	yes	yes	yes	
1724 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1716 Maxton Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	no	yes	
1708 Maxton Ave	gable end	residence				no	replacement of house on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
<i>Smith Avenue (southeast side)</i>							
1769 Smith Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1759 Smith Ave	1	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1753 Smith Ave	1	residence	masonite	no	no	no	
1747 Smith Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
1737 Smith Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1727 Smith Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1719 Smith Ave	1	residence	German siding	no	no	no	
1711 Smith Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
<i>Smith Avenue (northwest side)</i>							
1758 Smith Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1752 Smith Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1744 Smith Ave	1	residence	vinyl	yes	no	no	
1740 Smith Ave	1	residence	German siding	yes	yes	yes	

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
1738 Smith Ave	1	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1734 Smith Ave	1	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1732 Smith Ave	1	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1730 Smith Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1728 Smith Ave	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1720 Smith Ave	1	residence	aluminum & asphalt	no	no	no	
1714 Smith Ave	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
<i>Bessemer City Road (northeast side)</i>							
302 Bessemer City Rd	commercial	store	concrete block			no	Tidwell Furniture Store: functional 1-sty bldg not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
308 Bessemer City Rd	gable end	residence	brick veneer			no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
404 Bessemer City Rd	gable end	residence	aluminum			no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old

KEY:

1 = c.1901, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end, three-bay, frame dwelling with three-bay front porch and one-story rear ell

2 = c.1915-1920, one-story, two-room-deep, pyramidal-roofed, three-bay dwelling with inset corner porch and one-story rear ell

Evaluation

Mill villages and mills are the central feature of Gaston County's late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century history and architecture. Primarily erected in 1901, the Arlington Mill Village is one of only a small number of villages in the county surviving from the turn of the century or earlier. Its mill and the large majority of its early and original houses are still in place and continue to represent the plan and appearance of these early villages, which were generally laid out in rough grids with small, nearly identical houses regularly placed on small lots. Even though it has lost much of its architectural integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the village continues to possess integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A within the category of Community Planning and Development.

The village is not believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B, for it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The village is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. Because of numerous alterations, its resources do not possess the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, or method of construction. Seventy-five of the village's 89 resources no longer retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; only seven resources are largely unaltered, retaining intact porches, windows, and siding. Even though the village's resources are believed to be historically significant, they no longer constitute a distinguishable entity as a whole under Criterion C because of their loss of architectural integrity.

Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries of the Arlington Mill Village encompass the approximately 45-acre historic boundaries of the village. These contain the following parcels of land: Gastonia Corporation 1, Tax Map 17, Lots 4-11, 15-19, 21-32, and part of 34; Gastonia Corporation 1, Tax Map 41, Lots 2-10, 12-59, 62, 64, 75, 76, and 79-86 (Figure V.2).

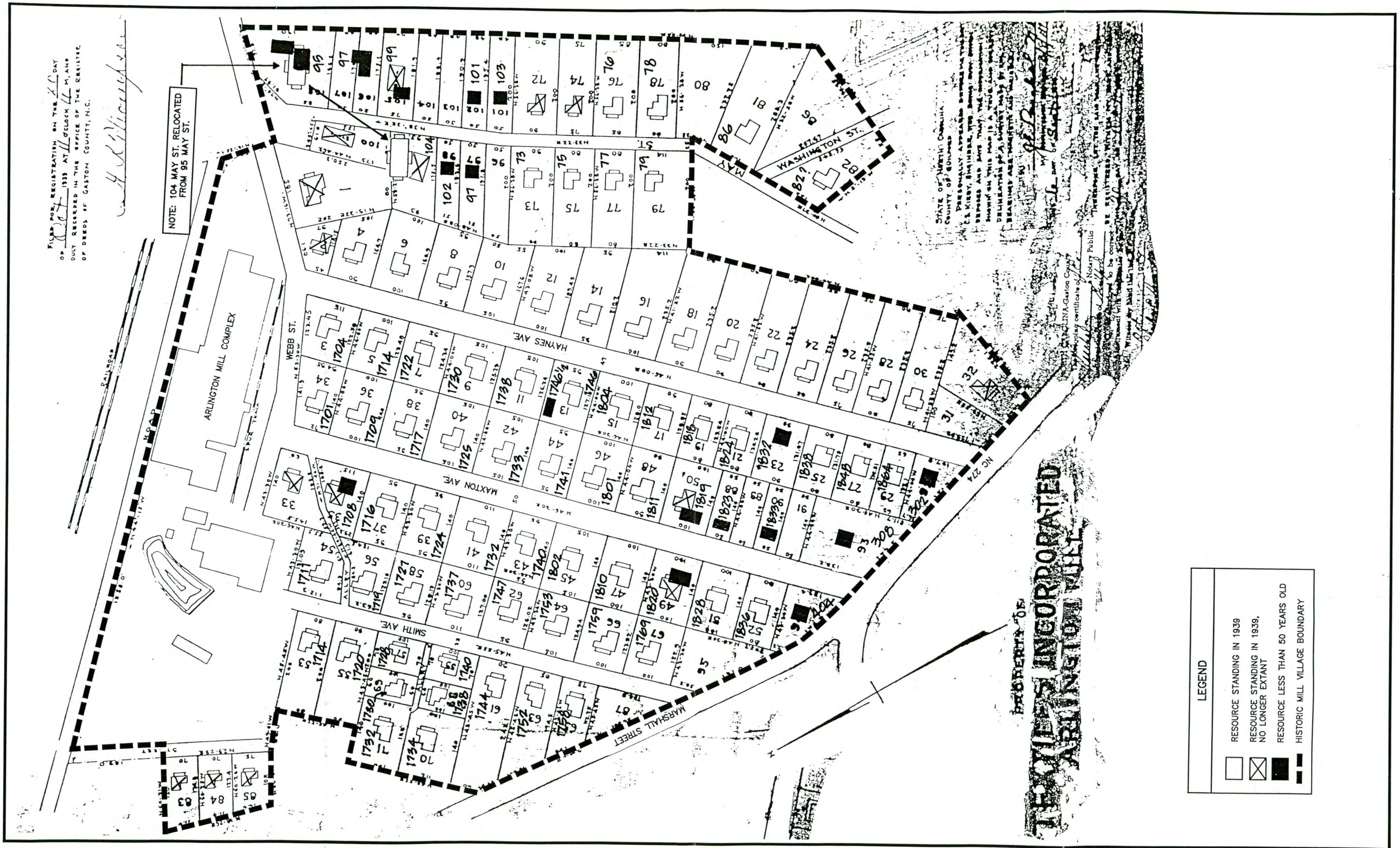


FIGURE V.1 Arlington Mill Village: Property Inventory and Historic Boundary Map (Base Map: 1939 Textiles, Incorporated Plat Map)

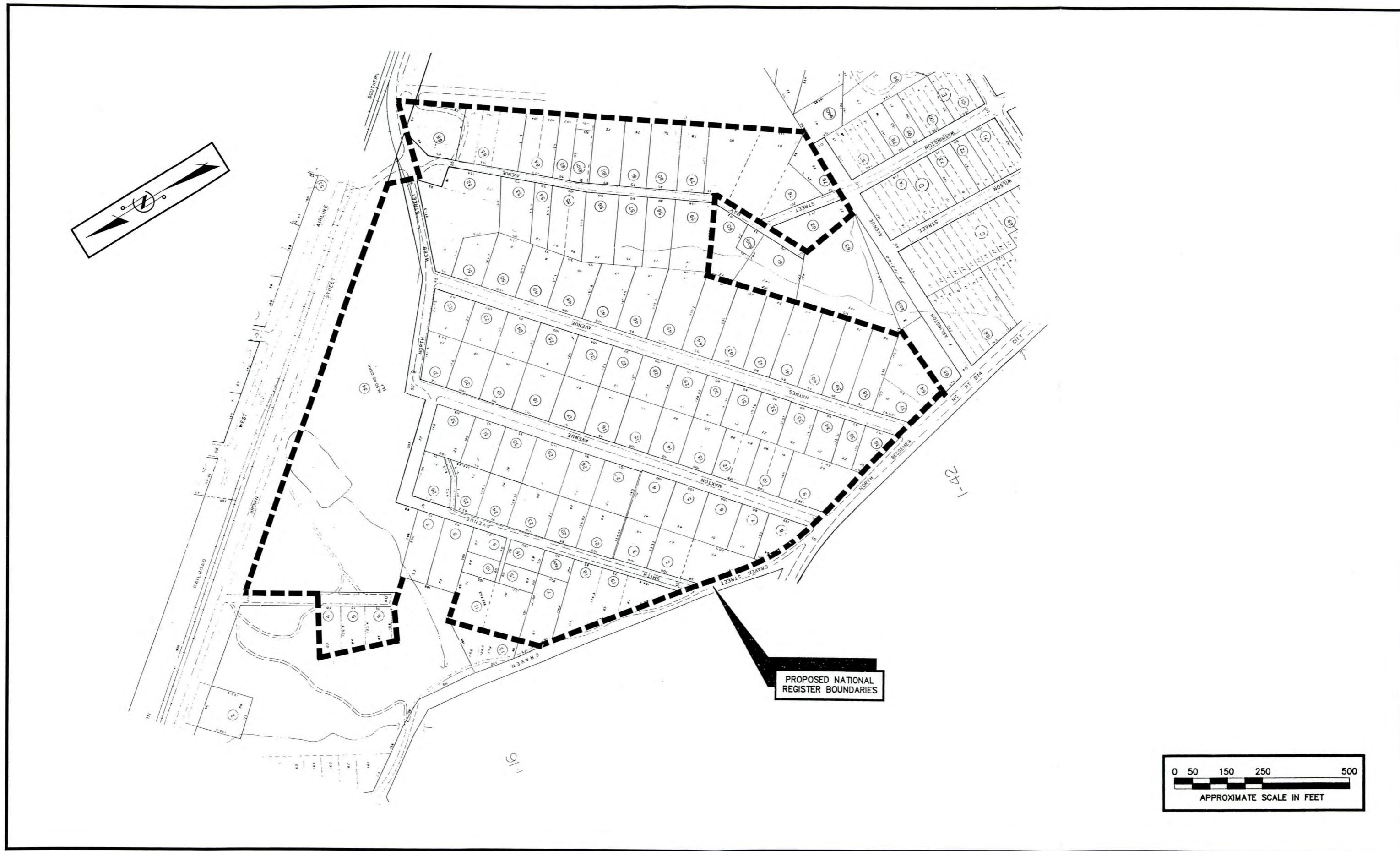


FIGURE V.2 Arlington Mill Village: Proposed National Register Boundaries
 (Base Map: Gastonia Corporation Tax Maps)

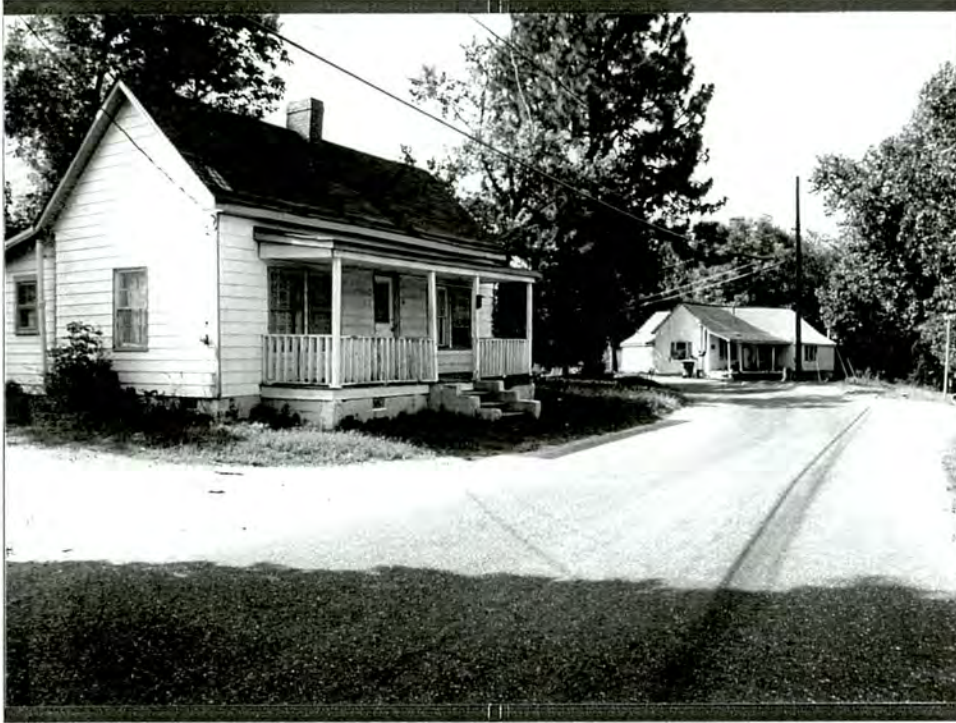


PLATE V.1
Arlington
Mill Village:
86 (left) and
82? (right)
May St, NW
front and NE
side facades



PLATE V.2
Arlington
Mill Village:
104 (right),
102, and 97
(left) May St,
SE front and
NE side
facades



PLATE V.3
Arlington
Mill Village:
Arlington
textile mill,
Webb St, SW
and SE
facades



PLATE V.4
Arlington
Mill Village:
NW side of
1700 block of
Haynes Ave,
SE front and
NE side
facades; 1714
Haynes Ave
at right



PLATE V.5
Arlington
Mill Village:
1804 Haynes
Ave, SE front
facade



PLATE V.6
Arlington
Mill Village:
1848 (right)
and 1864
Haynes Ave,
SE front and
NE side
elevations



PLATE V.7
Arlington
Mill Village:
1828 (right)
and 1836
(left) Maxton
Ave, SE front
and NE side
facades



PLATE V.8
Arlington
Mill Village:
1709 (right)
and 1701
(center)
Maxton Ave,
NW front and
SW side
facades; mill
at left

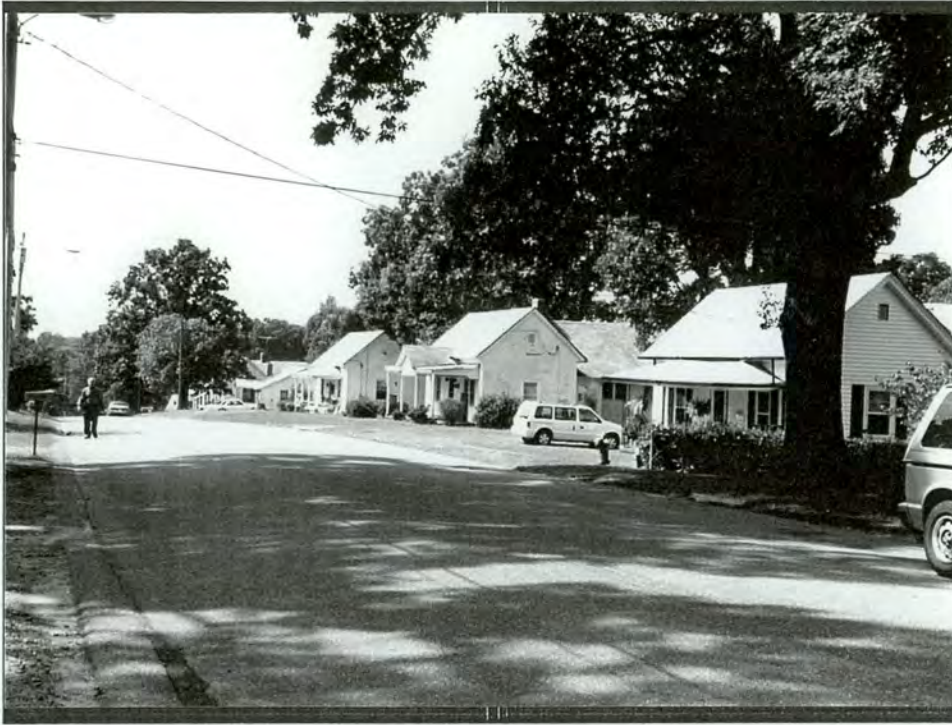


PLATE V.9
Arlington
Mill Village:
NW side of
1800 and
1700 block of
Maxton Ave;
1740 Maxton
at right



PLATE V.10
Arlington
Mill Village:
Smith Ave
from Craven
St, 1769
Smith at
right, NW
front and SW
side facades



PLATE V.11
Arlington
Mill Village:
alley on SE
side of Smith
Ave, 1738
Smith at left,
1734 Smith at
center



PLATE V.12
Arlington
Mill Village:
1711 Smith
Ave, NW
front and SW
side facades;
mill at left

MYRTLE MILL VILLAGE

Between Bessemer City Road, Jenkins Road, Milton Avenue, and Myrtle Avenue, Gastonia

Myrtle Mills, Incorporated was chartered in February, 1918 by J.H. Separk, J.L. Gray, J. Lee Robinson, and C.M. Dunn of the Gray-Separk group. Its creation was sparked by the booming demand for textiles prompted by World War I, which led to the contemporaneous building of many mills in Gaston County. Gray-Separk was one of the largest textile groups in Gaston County. Its many mills included Arkray, Arlington, and Gray, all located south of Myrtle on Bessemer City Road (Ragan n.d.:n.p.; Brengle 1982:184).

Gray-Separk engaged Earle S. Draper to design the plan of the new village and mill complex. A prominent landscape architect and city planner whose principal office was in Charlotte, Draper drew a general plan for the new village in June, 1918 (Draper 1918). Construction on the village and mill was likely begun before the end of the year.

Draper's plan was ambitious and only partly realized (Figure V.3). He placed the mill, which was designed by L.W. Robert & Co. of Atlanta, on the east side of Bessemer City Road. Immediately on the other side of the highway, he designed an elaborate semi-public space. Its open spaces included a community park enclosed by Bessemer City Road and a crescent-shaped street, a second park dubbed Gray Park set between a triangle of streets, a school playground, and an "orchard and childrens gardens." Set amidst these spaces, oriented on the two parks and Bessemer City Road, he set a store, a school, a church, a community house, and a community garage, as well as five houses, one for the superintendent, one for the assistant superintendent, two for overseers, and one for a school teacher. To the west of these parks and buildings he laid out the two main streets of the village on an angle to Bessemer City Road, oriented to harmonize with the westward sloping terrain. They were to be flanked by 38 workers' houses and were connected on the west by a curved street that fronted another public space, called Ravine Park to reflect the drop off of the land there. The northernmost street, Myrtle Avenue, continued west, curving along the edge of the declivity. West of the ravine, it contained ten dwellings and an infirmary that were to be built during the second phase of the village's development.

Numerous alterations to the plan are apparent on the 1922 and 1930 Sanborn maps, which cover much of the village, and on the plat map drawn in 1939 when the village was sold. The orchard and childrens' gardens, Gray Park and the triangular streets that framed it, and the church and community garage were never established. Rather, these spaces were filled by eight additional houses (2322-2408 and 2331-2343 Milton Avenue). Ross Street was shifted to the south, consuming more of the orchard and childrens' garden space. Three unplanned houses erected along Ross also ate into the school playground; one of these houses is shown on the plan as the community house, which was apparently never established at this location. The store was also apparently never opened. Its spot is labeled as a dwelling in 1922 and as a clubhouse in 1930. The crescent was established, although it was apparently not landscaped in the fashion that Draper envisioned. The school was built at the head of the crescent, but it was displaced by the consolidated Myrtle School to the south in 1924

(Brengele 1982:184). By 1930 the building was utilized by a Methodist Episcopal congregation for a Sunday school; by 1939 it had become a church. The building has since been replaced by the Myrtle United Methodist Church, which is roughly located on its site.

Myrtle and Milton avenues, the two main streets holding workers' housing, were laid out parallel to each other, as called for in Draper's plan. However, the replacement of the curved street that was to connect them with the rectilinear Rex Street removed their naturalistic connection with the terrain, making them simply parallel, gridded streets. Ravine Park was not created and it is not known if the neighborhood garden tracts platted beyond it were created. Myrtle Avenue was extended in a curve following the terrain to the west. The infirmary was not built and only four of the ten houses planned for the second phase of development were erected. The street extension fell short of the proposed cul-de-sac labeled Myrtle Court on the plans.

With the other mills owned by Gray-Separck, Myrtle was merged into Textiles Inc. in 1931. Although Textiles, Inc. had difficulties throughout the Depression, the mill survived. To assist the company, which was in receivership during the Depression, the mill village was sold off in 1939. By the early 1960s the mill was still functioning as a unit of Textiles, Inc., operating almost 14,000 spindles. It is presently operated as a unit of Threads USA (Separck c.1950:157-158, 173; Ragan n.d.:n.p.).

Description

The Myrtle Mill Village, as noted above, in many ways does not conform with the village planned by Earle S. Draper in 1918 (Figure V.4) (Plates V.13-V.24). The present form of the village does, however, greatly resemble the original form of the village *as built*. It contains 64 resources, all but four of which was standing in 1939. Of the 72 resources, including the mill complex, that stood in the village in 1939, only 12 are no longer extant, and nine of these 12 were clustered together opposite the village proper. Although the surviving 60 early resources have almost all been altered, they still remain in place in the same relationship to each other as they had in 1939.

The mill building continues to stand on the east side of Bessemer City Road opposite the village proper. A functional, one-story, flat-roofed, brick building built around 1918, it was expanded prior to 1930 and has been much altered and further expanded within the past 50 years. Its original and early sections are almost entirely obscured by modern alterations and one-story expansions. Nine mill houses erected to its south between 1922 and 1930 were supplanted by a parking lot in the 1960s or 1970s (Kaylor 1995). A store building (1102 Bessemer City Road) also erected in the 1920s on the east side of the highway, however, in part survives. Its original section--a brick-veneered, parapet-front, utilitarian, one-story structure--now contains a video rental business. A wing housing a dry cleaners was erected within the past 50 years.

The heart of the original village is located on the west side of Bessemer City Road, opposite the mill. It contains 62 resources primarily aligned along Myrtle and Milton avenues, and secondarily aligned along Bessemer City Road and Ross Street. Four of these resources are less than 50 years old: the brick-veneered Methodist church at 1135 Bessemer City Road, located on the site of the former mill

school and church; Tom's Food Store at 1117 Bessemer City Road, erected on the site of a former overseer's house; the dwelling at 2420 Milton Avenue, built on the site of a former mill house; and a house erected on a lot that was vacant in 1939. The others are all houses that were part of the original or early village. The church, although not original, continues to anchor the top of the circular roadway and grassy area that edge Bessemer City Road. The houses continue to occupy small lots that are well cared for and contain some original plantings.

The early houses almost all utilize one of two basic forms. All but five are one-story, two-room-deep, pyramidal-roofed, three-bay dwellings with inset corner porches and one-story rear ells. This form was common throughout the county in villages built in the teens and twenties. It was also commonly utilized at modest non-village housing during this period. Three of these pyramidal-roofed houses--2331 and 2413 Myrtle Avenue and 2426 Milton Avenue--survive almost completely intact, retaining four-over-four sash, square porch posts, single interior chimney stacks, exposed rafter ends, and weatherboard siding marked by cornerboards and an apron of wide boards set beneath the level of the window sills. Another seven--2336, 2343, 2348, 2349, 2449, and 2355 Myrtle Avenue and 2445 Milton Avenue--have been altered, but retain much of their integrity. The others have had major alterations worked to their sash, porches, and/or siding, among other elements.

Four--2300, 2449, and 2453 Myrtle Avenue and 31 Ross Street--of the other five early village houses utilize a form also common throughout the county at mill village and other modest non-mill housing early in the twentieth century. They are one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end, frame structures with three-bay front porches and one-story rear ells. The fifth house, standing at 1127 Bessemer City Road, is a larger version of this form, with five front bays, a facade gable, and extended rear ells. Its size reflects its apparent original use; on Draper's 1918 plan of the village, it is labeled the superintendent's house.

In sum, 60 of the villages 64 resources were standing in 1939. Of these 60, three have been little altered and another seven, in spite of alterations, retain their integrity. More fundamental alterations have damaged the integrity of the other 50 early surviving resources. The location, appearance, condition, and architectural integrity of the resources located within the historic bounds of the village are summarized in the following table:

TABLE V.2: INVENTORY OF MYRTLE MILL VILLAGE

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
<i>Bessemer City Road (east side)</i>							
1120 Bessemer City Rd	industrial	textile mill	brick			no	Myrtle Textile Mill: greatly altered, brick, 1-story, functional mill erected c1918 and post-1945
1102 Bessemer City Rd	parapet front	commercial	brick veneer			no	Quick Way Cleaners & The Movie Hut: video store standing in 1939; dry cleaners less than 50 years old
<i>Bessemer City Road (west side)</i>							
1135 Bessemer City Rd	gable front	church				no	Myrtle United Methodist Church: T-shaped bldg with round-arched windows, small front steeple & recessed round-arched entry; replaced church (former school) bldg pictured on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
1127 Bessemer City Rd	gable end	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	Larger than other 1-story village houses, with facade gable & extensive rear ells; labeled "Supt. House" on original 1918 plan of village
1119 Bessemer City Rd	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
1117 Bessemer City Rd	functional	store				no	Tom's Food Store: modern concrete block convenience store on 1939 site of mill house
<i>Myrtle Avenue (north side)</i>							
2300 Myrtle Avenue	1	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
2310 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2322 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
2330 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2336 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
2342 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2348 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	yes	yes	yes	
2354 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2360 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2400 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2406 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
<i>Myrtle Avenue (south side)</i>							
2325 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2331 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
2337 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	varied modern wood siding	no	no	no	
2343 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
2349 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	yes	no	yes	
2355 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
2361 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2401 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2407 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2413 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house; weatherboarded side ell appears early

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
2427 Myrtle Avenue	gable end	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
2431 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2437 Myrtle Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	no	corner porch filled in
2449 Myrtle Avenue	1	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
2453 Myrtle Avenue	1	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
<i>Ross Street (north side)</i>							
30 Ross Street	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
32 Ross Street	2	residence	aluminum	no	yes	no	
<i>Ross Street (north side)</i>							
31 Ross Street	1	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
<i>Milton Avenue (north side)</i>							
2332 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2338 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2342 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2402 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2408 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
2416 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2420 Milton Avenue	gable end	residence				no	replacement of house on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
2426 Milton Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
2432 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	corner porch filled in
2438 Milton Avenue	2	residence	masonite	no	yes	no	
2446 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2452 Milton Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
2450 Milton Avenue	2	residence	masonite	no	yes	no	
2506 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	
2512 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	corner porch filled in
<i>Milton Avenue (south side)</i>							
2331 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	no	no	corner porch filled in
2337 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	yes	no	
2343 Milton Avenue	2	residence	brick veneer	no	no	no	
2401 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2407 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
2415 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	yes	no	no	
2419 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	yes	no	no	
2425 Milton Avenue	2	residence	German siding	no	yes	no	
2431 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2437 Milton Avenue	2	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
2445 Milton Avenue	2	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
2451 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
2501 Milton Avenue	2	residence	masonite	no	yes	no	
2505 Milton Avenue	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	

KEY:

1 = c.1918, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end, three-bay, frame dwelling with three-bay front porch and one-story rear ell
 2 = c.1918, one-story, two-room-deep, pyramidal-roofed, three-bay dwelling with inset corner porch and one-story rear ell

Evaluation

Mill villages and mills are the central feature of Gaston County's late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century history and architecture. The Myrtle Mill Village, primarily erected around 1918, is representative of the many mill villages erected in the county in the teens and twenties. Its mill and the large majority of its early and original houses are still in place and continue to represent the plan and appearance of these villages, which were generally laid out in rough grids with small, nearly identical houses regularly placed on small lots. Even though it has lost much of its architectural integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the village continues to possess integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A within the category of Community Planning and Development.

The village is not believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B, for it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The village's connection to Earle S. Draper does not best illustrate his contributions to the area of community planning and development. As built, it diverged in many important ways from his original design. Further, other Draper mill villages, such as Spindale in Rutherford County, better represent his contributions to mill village design.

The village is also not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. Because of numerous alterations, its resources do not possess the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, or method of construction. Four of its 64 resources are less than 50 years old, and 50 of its 60 original or early resources no longer retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Only three of its resources are largely unaltered, retaining intact porches, windows, and siding. Even though the village's resources are believed to be historically significant, they no longer constitute a distinguishable entity as a whole under Criterion C because of their loss of architectural integrity.

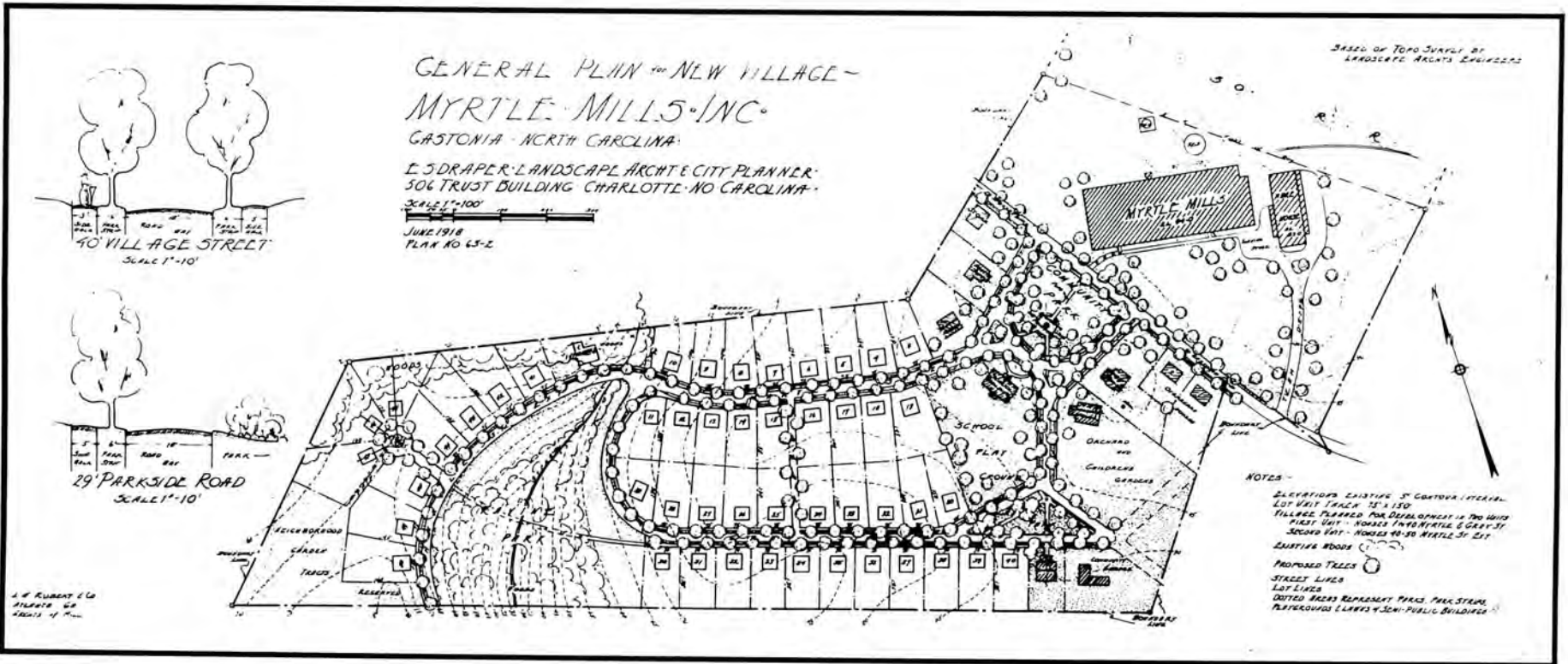
Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries of the Myrtle Mill Village encompass the approximately 37-acre historic boundaries of the village. These contain the following parcels of land: Gastonia Corporation 1, Tax Map 12, Lots 22, 30-42, 79-81, 86, 89, and part of 91; Gastonia Corporation 1, Tax Map 13, Lots 1-6, 9-25, and 43-51 (Figure V.5).

FIGURE V.3

Earle S. Draper's 1918 General Plan of Myrtle Mill Village

V-29



NORTH CAROLINA Gaston County
 The foregoing certificate of Charles E. Kirby
 Notary Public
 County, N. C. is adjudged to be correct
 Let the instrument with certificate be re-
 corded. Witness my hand this 1st
 day of September 1938
Charles E. Kirby
 Clerk Superior Court






STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
 COUNTY OF GASTON
 I, Charles E. Kirby, Engineer, who being duly sworn
 depose and say that the information
 shown on this map is a true and correct
 delineation of a survey made by him
 bearings are magnetic and variable

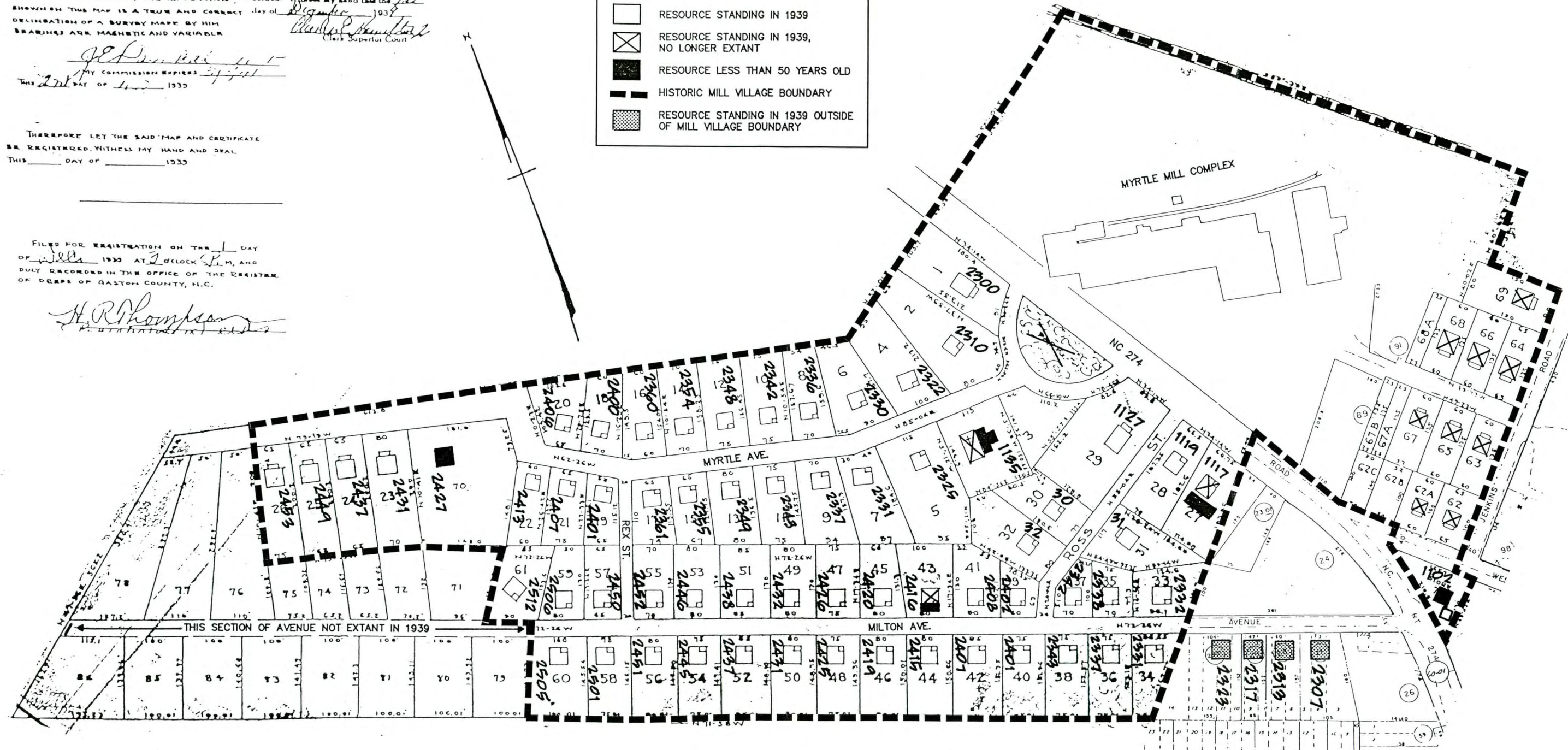
Charles E. Kirby
 My Commission Expires 27/31
 This 2nd day of Sept 1938

THEREFORE LET THE SAID MAP AND CERTIFICATE
 BE REGISTERED. WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL
 THIS 2nd DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1938

FILED FOR REGISTRATION ON THE 1st DAY
 OF Sept 1938 AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M. AND
 DULY RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER
 OF DEEDS OF GASTON COUNTY, N.C.
H. R. Thompson
 Register of Deeds

LEGEND

-  RESOURCE STANDING IN 1939
-  RESOURCE STANDING IN 1939, NO LONGER EXTANT
-  RESOURCE LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD
-  HISTORIC MILL VILLAGE BOUNDARY
-  RESOURCE STANDING IN 1939 OUTSIDE OF MILL VILLAGE BOUNDARY



PROPERTY OF
TEXTILES, INCORPORATED
 MYRTLE MILL
 GASTONIA, N.C.

5547 1938 SCALE 1"=100'
 CHARLES E. KIRBY, ENGINEER

FIGURE V.4 Myrtle Mill Village: Property Inventory and Historic Boundary Map
 (Base Map: 1939 Textiles, Incorporated Plat Map)

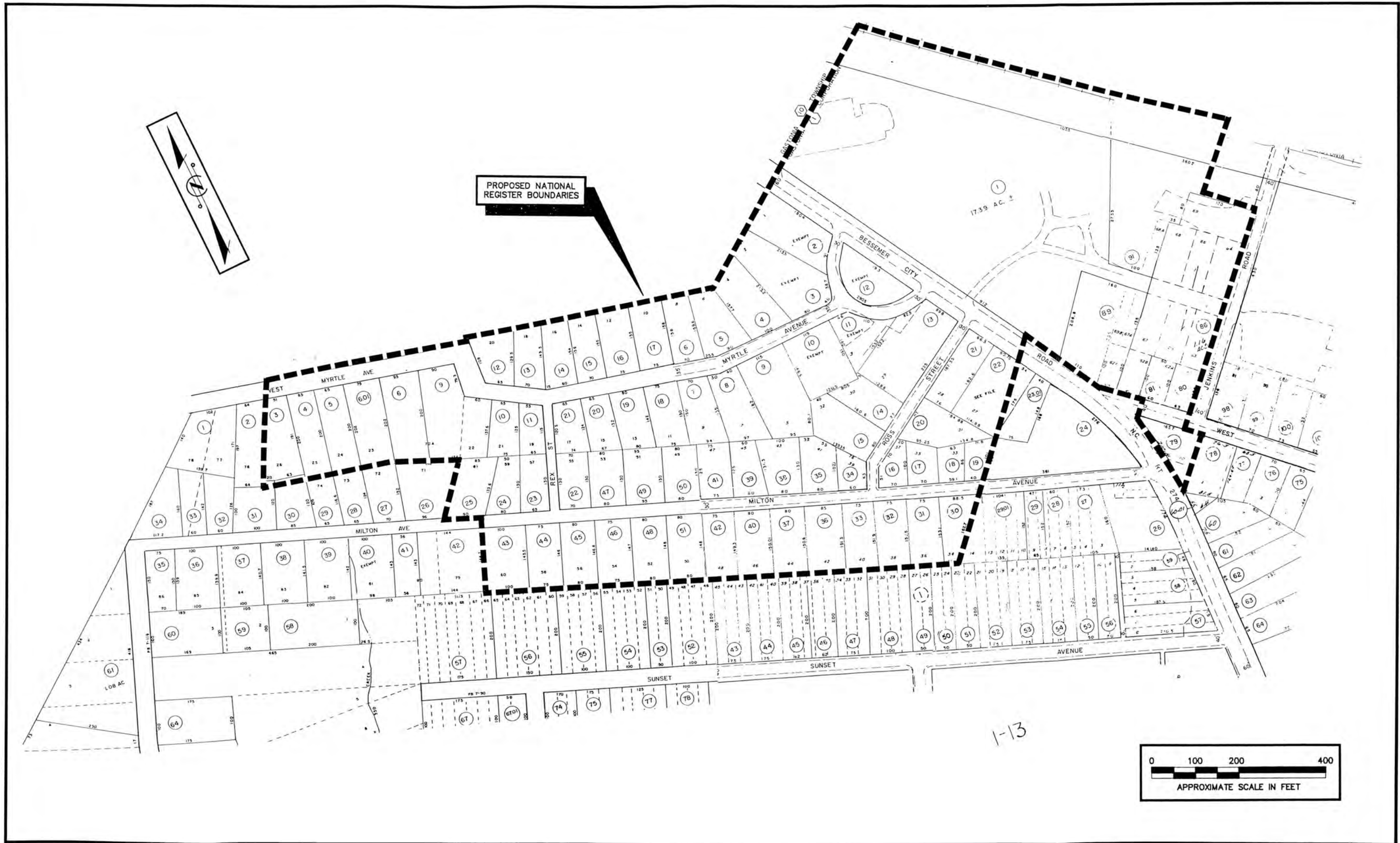


FIGURE V.5 Myrtle Mill Village: Proposed National Register Boundaries
 (Base Map: Gastonia Corporation Tax Maps)



PLATE V.13
Myrtle Mill
Village:
Quick Way
Cleaners &
The Movie
Hut/1102
Bessemer
City Rd, W
and N facades



PLATE V.14
Myrtle Mill
Village: 1119
(left), 1127
(center),
Myrtle
United
Methodist
Church/1135
Bessemer
City Rd
(right), E
front and S
side facades

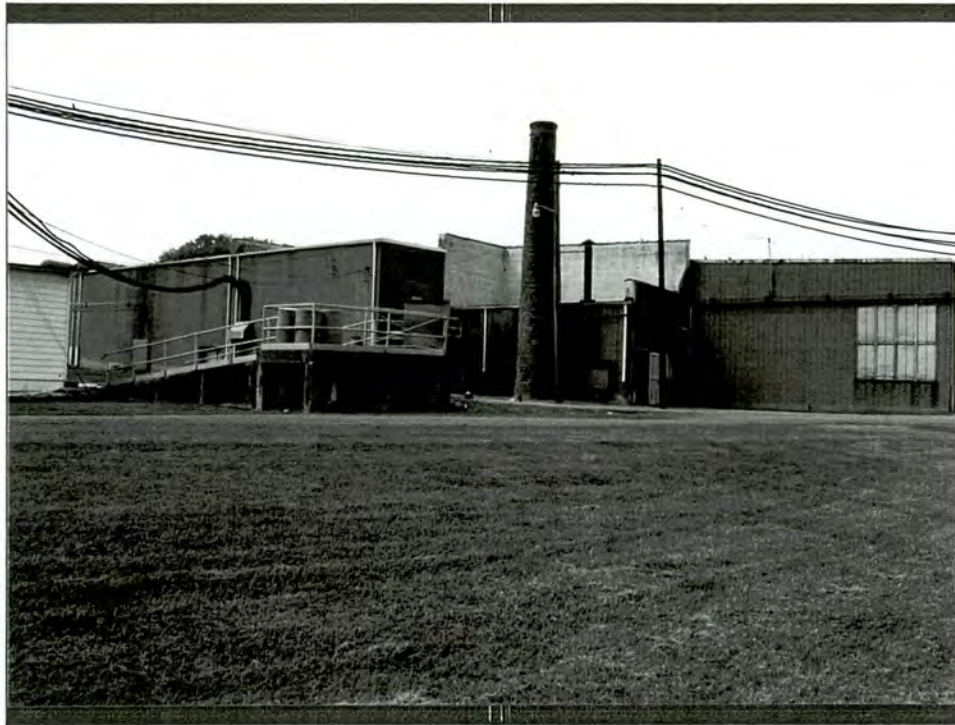


PLATE V.15
Myrtle Mill
Village:
Myrtle textile
mill, E side of
Bessemer
City Rd



PLATE V.16
Myrtle Mill
Village: 2310
(left) and
2300 (right)
Myrtle Ave, S
front and W
side facades



PLATE V.17
Myrtle Mill
Village: 2300
and 2400
block of
Myrtle
Avenue; 2336
Myrtle at
right



PLATE V.18
Myrtle Mill
Village: 2331
Myrtle Ave,
N front and E
side facades



PLATE V.19
Myrtle Mill
Village: 2413
(right) and
2407 (center)
Myrtle Ave,
N and W
facades

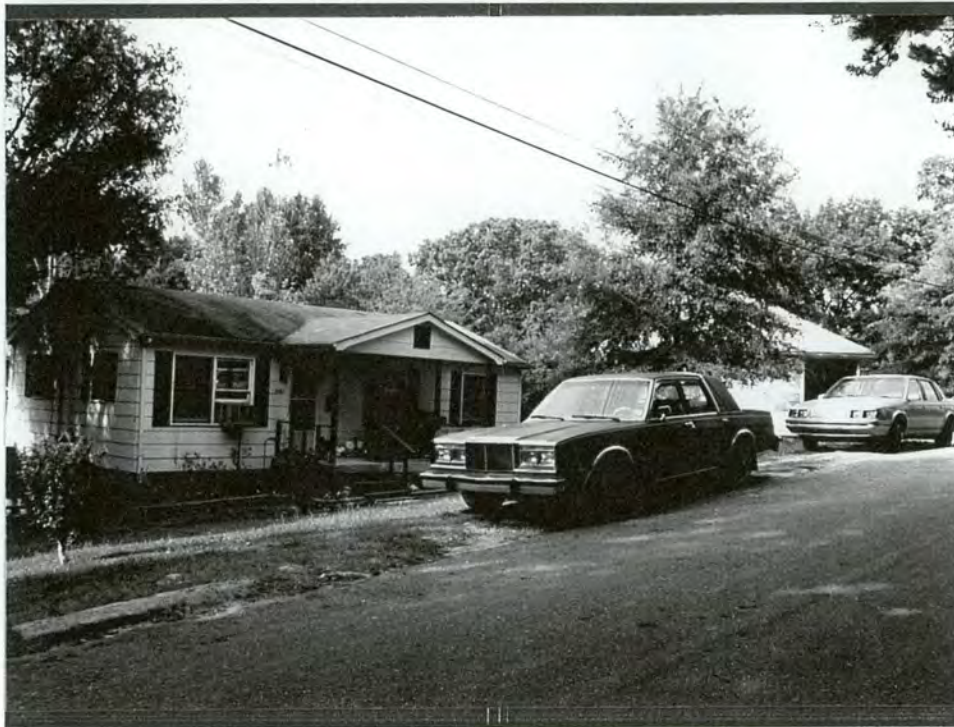


PLATE V.20
Myrtle Mill
Village: 2427
(left) and
2431 (right)
Myrtle Ave,
N front and E
side facades



PLATE V.21
Myrtle Mill
Village: 30
(right) and 32
(center) Ross
St, S front
and E side
facades



PLATE V.22
Myrtle Mill
Village: S
side of 2300
and 2400
block of
Milton Ave;
2337 Milton
at left



PLATE V.23
Myrtle Mill
Village: 2506
(left) and
2500 (right)
Milton Ave, S
front and W
side facades



PLATE V.24
Myrtle Mill
Village: 2426
Milton Ave, S
front and E
side facades

B. Properties Not Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

ARKRAY MILL VILLAGE

**Between Bessemer City Road, Jenkins Road, Arkray Street, Brown Street,
and Bond Avenue, Gastonia**

History

Arkray Mills, Incorporated was chartered in April, 1920 by J.H. Separk, J.L. Gray, George A. Gray, Jr., F.D. Barkley, and J. Lee Robinson of the Gray-Separk group, one of Gaston County's large textile mill conglomerates. In 1921 construction was begun by Gray-Separk on the Arkray mill and Flint Mill No. 2, which were among the county's first reinforced concrete textile mill buildings. An unidentified newspaper article included in Robert Allison Ragan's (n.d.:n.p.) collected information on Gaston County's mills provided the following information about Arkray:

It was the larger of the two mills, its main one-and two-story block measuring 471 feet by 136 feet. It additionally included a picking room, boiler house, and packing room in wings about 45-feet square. Reinforced concrete was used throughout the mill, even its roofs and monitors. Concrete columns, beams, and window sills were exposed at the exterior, in contrast to the red brick curtain walls. With 60 percent of its wall area of glass, the mill was built to allow the maximum of light into its interior. It included the latest mechanical appliances, including sprinklers, heating, lighting, humidifiers, and elevators. A spur track was extended from the mainline of the Southern Railway parallel to the mill and a steam derrick was installed to unload materials directly from the freight cars. Both Arkray and Flint Mill No. 2 were designed by Robert & Co. of Atlanta, which also designed the layout of the mechanical equipment. Turner Construction Company of New York served as general contractor.

Construction of the mill was apparently halted for a time, but was completed by 1923 (Ragan n.d.:n.p.).

Arkray's mill village was at least in part standing by the time the Sanborn Map Company produced its 1922 insurance maps of Gastonia. Like the Myrtle Mill Village across Bessemer City Road to the north, Arkray was designed by prominent Charlotte landscape architect and city planner Earle S. Draper.

Draper's undated plan for the village and mill complex plan was largely never completed as drawn (Figure V.6). It consisted of a semicircular village bordered at its straight edge by the mill and the Southern Railway tracks and at its other edge by a bell-shape-curved perimeter street formed in part of Bessemer City Road. Along the bell curve were to be constructed a community building, a small triangular park, a community playground, a school and playground, and a parkway. Approximately

108 mill houses, set along the perimeter streets and the grid of streets stretched between them, were planned to fill the village.

Only the eastern third of the village was initially erected. It included the mill complex; a triangle of streets formed by Bessemer City Road, Brown Street, and Arkray Street; and an extended arm of Brown Street and parallel Bond Avenue. Fifty-three houses and a clubhouse--set near the corner of Bessemer City Road and Brown Street, close to where Draper intended it to be--were erected in the village as built. Brown Street and Bond Avenue were eventually extended to the east, with a few streets between, roughly forming a semicircular volume. The school was not built, nor a park or a parkway. Some additional housing was probably built beyond that pictured on the 1939 plat map, but only intermittently, leaving many empty lots.

In 1931 Arkray was merged into Textiles, Inc. with other mills of the Gray-Separk group. Although Textiles, Inc. spent the Depression in receivership, the mill and village survived. In 1939 Textiles, Inc. sold the developed section of the village. They also sold additional holdings beyond the village proper that took in the original planned, but never developed, extent of the village. Only after the sale did this section of property finally begin to fill with modest houses.

Following the Depression, the mill recovered. By 1959 it was producing yarn on more than 12,500 spindles. It closed in 1961, but was subsequently taken over and operated by Threads, Inc., a subsidiary of Textiles, Inc. (Ragan n.d.:n.p.). It is now the CaroKnit unit of Threads USA.

Description

The Arkray Mill Village survives only in pieces (Figure V. 7) (Plate V.25-V.34). Its mill, as Brengle notes (1982:153), has been "radically altered". The building's original reinforced concrete section has been largely obscured by modern, brick-veneered, one-story additions and extensions. The sections of it that are visible are no longer 60 percent glass, but are rather almost entirely brick filled.

The village bears little relation to the village planned by Draper. Further, it is only a shell of the village that was actually built. Of the 53 houses standing in it in 1939, only 34 survive. All but one of the houses that stood on the north side of Brown Street opposite the mill have been demolished. (Four of these were still standing in 1981 when Brengle inventoried the village. The bounds she drew for the village were apparently not based upon the 1939 plat map; they do not include some mill houses on Bessemer City Road, but pull in other modest housing further east on Bond Avenue.) Two other mill houses on the south side of Brown Street have fallen, as has one near the center of the block of Arkray Street. Three additional houses on Bessemer City Road have been destroyed, along with the clubhouse. The gaps left by the removal of these buildings have variously been filled by parking lots, modern buildings and, in a few instances, vacant lots.

Twenty of the surviving houses are one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end, frame dwellings with three-bay front porches and one-story rear ells. The other 14 are one-story, two-room-deep, pyramidal-roofed, three-bay structures with inset corner porches and one-story rear ells. Only one of the gable-

end houses retains its integrity. Standing at 929 Brown Street, it retains its weatherboard cladding, shed-porch roof supported by square posts, exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces, and six-over-six sash. Four other gable-end houses--at 908 and 910 Bessemer City Road and 945 and 953 Brown Street-- also retain their integrity, although they are not as intact. Only one of the pyramidal-roofed houses, the aluminum-clad dwelling at 1003 Brown Street, retains its integrity. The other 28 of the 34 houses standing in 1939 have lost their integrity through major changes including alterations to their siding, porches, and/or sash. The location, appearance, condition, and architectural integrity of the resources located within the historic bounds of the village are summarized in the following table:

TABLE V.3: INVENTORY OF ARKRAY MILL VILLAGE

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
<i>Bond Street (north side)</i>							
1000 Bond St	1	residence	asphalt	yes	no	no	
998 Bond St	1	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
992 Bond St	1	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
986 Bond St	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
<i>Brown Street (south side)</i>							
1031 Brown St	2	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
1027 Brown St	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1023 Brown St	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1017 Brown St	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1011 Brown St	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1003 Brown St	2	residence	aluminum	yes	yes	yes	
969 Brown St	2	residence	aluminum	no	yes	no	
961? Brown St	2	residence	German sided	no	no	no	
953 Brown St	1	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
945 Brown St	1	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
939 Brown St	1	residence	asbestos	yes	no	no	
935 Brown St	1	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
929 Brown St <i>Brown Street (north side)</i>	1	residence	weatherboards	yes	yes	yes	largely unaltered example of typical mill house
East of Jenkins Road opposite Arkray St	industrial	textile mill	reinforced concrete and brick			no	Arkray Textile Mill: greatly altered, 1- and 2- story, functional mill erected c1920 and post- 1945
956 Brown St <i>Arkray Street (east side)</i>	1	residence	weatherboards	no	no	no	
1861 Arkray St	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1855 Arkray St	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	corner porch filled in
1849 Arkray St	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1841 Arkray St	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1835 Arkray St <i>Arkray Street (west side)</i>	2	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1862 Arkray St	2	residence	asbestos	yes	no	no	
1854 Arkray St	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1846 Arkray St	2	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
1840 Arkray St	2	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
1836 Arkray St	gable end	residence				no	replacement of house on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old

Address	Form	Use	Siding	Original Porch Posts	Original Windows	Retains Integrity	Comments
<i>Bessemer City Road (east side)</i>							
1008? Bessemer City Rd	hip roof	residence				no	not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 yrs old
1006 Bessemer City Rd	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1004 Bessemer City Rd	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
1000 Bessemer City Rd	1	residence	aluminum	no	no	no	
912 Bessemer City Rd	1	residence	asbestos	no	yes	no	
910 Bessemer City Rd	1	residence	German siding	yes	yes	yes	
908 Bessemer City Rd	1	residence	weatherboards	no	yes	yes	
906 Bessemer City Rd	1	residence	asphalt	no	no	no	
904 Bessemer City Rd	commer- cial	offices				no	Gregg Bess, Inc.: not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old
902 Bessemer City Rd	commer- cial	store				no	Childrens World Clothing Outlet: not on 1939 plat map; less than 50 years old

KEY:

1 = c.1922, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end, three-bay, frame dwelling with three-bay front porch and one-story rear ell
2 = c.1922, one-story, two-room-deep, pyramidal-roofed, three-bay dwelling with inset corner porch and one-story rear ell

Evaluation

The Arkray Mill Village is not believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of its Criteria. Alterations to all but six of its 34 surviving early resources, coupled with the destruction of a significant portion of its original fabric and the replacement of that fabric with parking lots and modern buildings, have destroyed its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It therefore does not meet the threshold standard of integrity required for Register eligibility. It should be noted that numerous other mill villages in Gastonia and Gaston County better represent, both historically and architecturally, the textile mill industry and community planning and development in the city and county. Further, numerous other mill villages throughout the South and in North Carolina—including Myrtle Mill just to the north—better illustrate the contributions of Earle S. Draper to mill village design and the area of community planning and development.

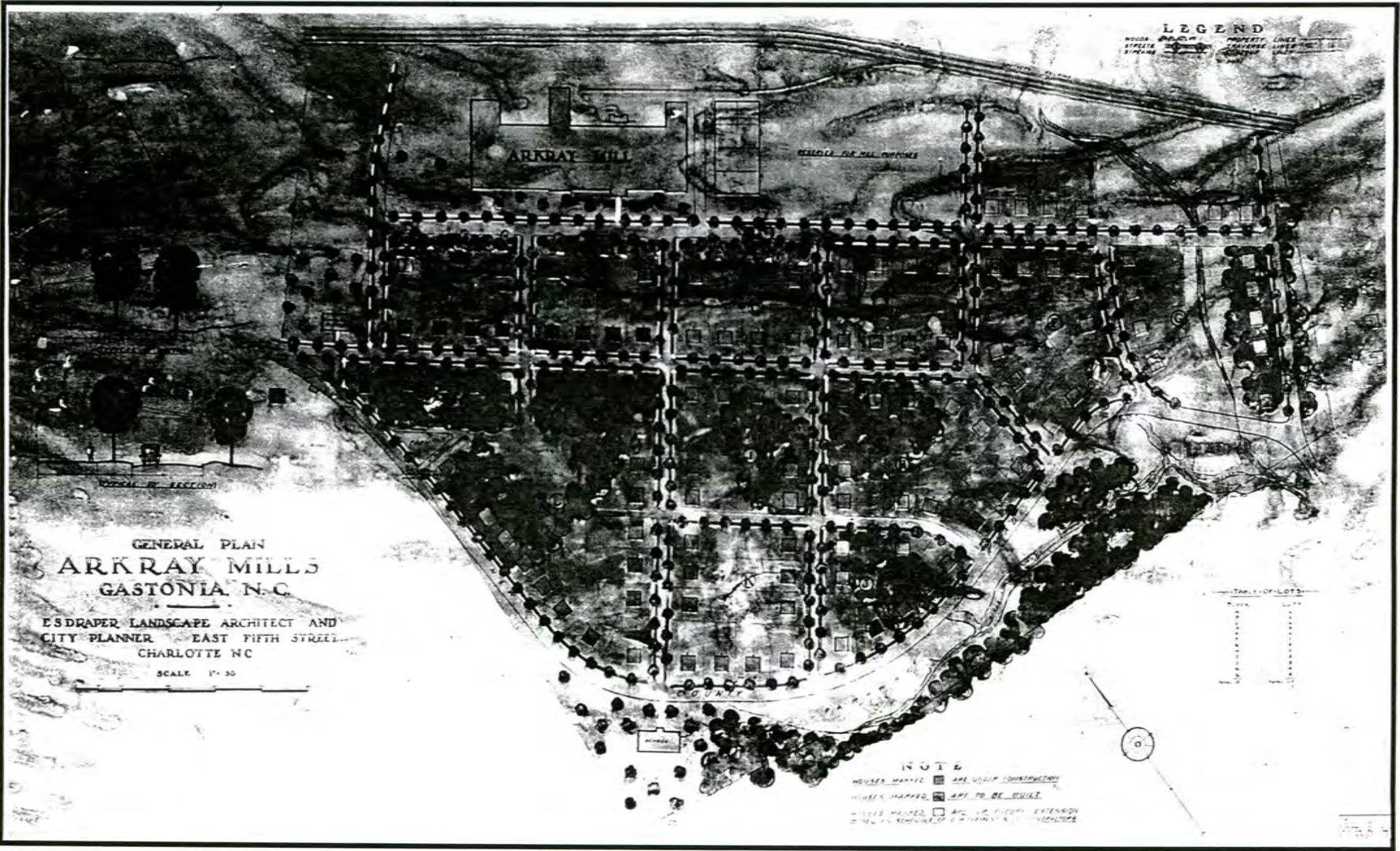


FIGURE V.6 Earle S. Draper's c. 1920 General Plan of Arkray Mill Village

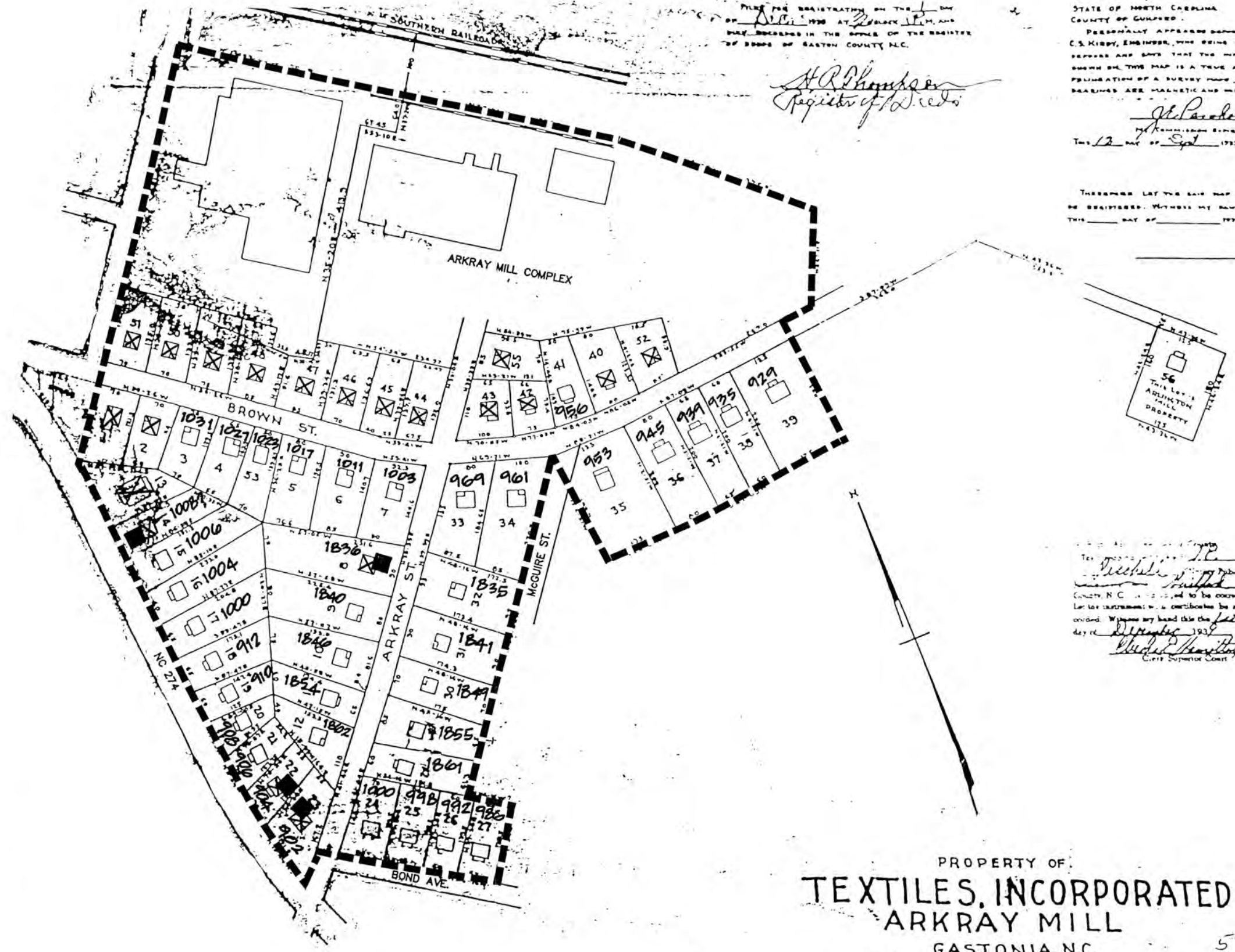
FILED FOR REGISTRATION ON THE 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1933 AT 10:00 A.M. AND ONLY RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF GASTON COUNTY, N.C.

H.R. Thompson
 Register of Deeds

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
 COUNTY OF GASTON
 PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME THOMAS C.S. KIRBY, ENGINEER, WHO BEING FULLY SWORN, DEPOSED AND SAID THAT THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS MAP IS A TRUE AND CORRECT REPLICATION OF A SURVEY MADE BY HIM. BEARINGS ARE MAGNETIC AND MEASURES ARE METRIC.

J.P. ...
 Notary Public
 This 12th day of Sept 1933

THESE MAPS, LAY THE SAID MAP AND CERTIFICATE BE REGISTERED WITHIN MY OFFICE AND SHALL BE THIS DAY OF 1933



LEGEND

- RESOURCE STANDING IN 1939
- RESOURCE STANDING IN 1939, NO LONGER EXTANT
- RESOURCE LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD
- HISTORIC MILL VILLAGE BOUNDARY

PROPERTY OF
TEXTILES, INCORPORATED
ARKRAY MILL
 GASTONIA, N.C. 5-27

SEPT 1933 SCALE: 1" = 100'
 CHARLES & KIRBY, CIVIL ENGINEERS

Testimony taken before me by the undersigned on the 12th day of September 1933 at Gaston, N.C. in and to be correct for the instrument with certificate to be recorded. Witness my hand this 12th day of September 1933.

Charles Kirby
 Civil Engineer

FIGURE V.7 Arkray Mill Village: Property Inventory and Historic Boundary Map (Base Map: 1939 Textiles, Incorporated Plat Map)



PLATE V.25
Arkray Mill
Village: 992
(left) and 986
(right) Bond
Ave, S front
and W side
facades



PLATE V.26
Arkray Mill
Village: E
side of
Arkray St,
1855 Arkray
at right, W
front and S
side facades



PLATE V.27
Arkray Mill
Village: W
side of
Arkray St,
1862 Arkray
at right, E
front and S
side facades



PLATE V.28
Arkray Mill
Village: 969
(right) and
961? (left)
Brown St, N
front and E
side facades

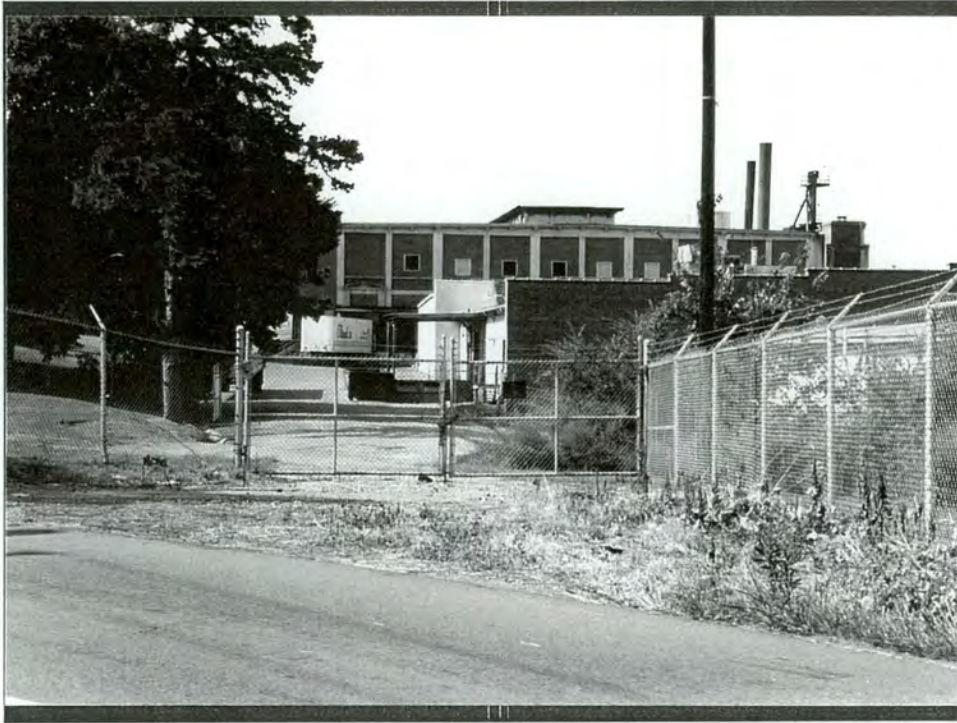


PLATE V.29
Arkray Mill
Village:
Arkray textile
mill, N side of
Brown St



PLATE V.30
Arkray Mill
Village:
Arkray textile
mill, N side of
Brown St
from
Bessemer
City Rd



PLATE V.31
Arkray Mill
Village: 929
Brown St, N
front and E
side facades



PLATE V.32
Arkray Mill
Village: 1003
(left), 1011
(center), and
1017 (right)
Brown St, N
front and E
side facades



PLATE V.33
Gregg Bess,
Inc./904
Bessemer
City Rd (left)
and
Childrens
World
Clothing
Outlet/902
Bessemer
City Rd
(center), W
front and N
side facades



PLATE V.34
Arkray Mill
Village: 1006
(left) and
1004 (right)
Bessemer
City Rd, W
front and N
side facades

HOUSES

2307, 2313, 2317, AND 2323 Milton Avenue

These four small houses do not appear on the 1930 Sanborn fire insurance maps. They were likely standing by that date, however, and perhaps were built shortly after the maps were surveyed or were not included because they were not part of any mill village. They are located on a short stretch of Milton Avenue that extends from the end of the Myrtle Mill Village to Bessemer City Road (see Figure V.7 above). Almost identical in form to each other, they were probably built speculatively to provide housing for mill or other blue-collar workers. Such speculative housing was commonly raised in Gastonia at the edges of its many mill villages. Their location, just off of Bessemer City Road across from the Myrtle and Arkray textile mills, would have very attractive to an independent developer.

The houses are three-bay, gable-front, one-story, frame structures with attached one- or two-bay-wide porches extending from their front facades (Plates V.35 and V.36). Their sash and porches have been altered and they are clad in an array of materials that replace their original weatherboards: 2307 is faced with aluminum, 2313 with masonite, 2317 with German siding, and 2323 with asbestos. The front entry of 2307 Milton Avenue has apparently been shifted to the side closest to Bessemer City Road.

The houses are not believed to be eligible, either individually or as a district, to the National Register of Historic Places under any of its Criteria. They retain their integrity of location, setting, and association but, isolated speculative housing, they do not represent the category of Community Planning and Development or any other events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. They are therefore not believed to be eligible for Register listing under Criterion A. They have no known association with the lives of persons significant in our past, and therefore are not believed to be eligible under Criterion B. Modest, exceedingly common buildings that have lost their integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, they do not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent a significant and distinguishable entity. They are therefore not believed to be eligible for Register listing under Criterion C either individually or as part of a historic district.



PLATE V.35
2307 Milton
Ave at edge
of Myrtle
Mill Village,
N front
facade



PLATE V.36
2313 (left)
2317 (center),
and 2323
(right) Milton
Ave at edge
of Myrtle
Mill Village,
N front and E
side facades

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n.d. *Leading Textile Mills in Gaston County, N.C., 1904 to the Present, and Gaston County Textile Leaders*. Charlotte: No publisher. Manuscript, compiled after 1967, located in Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
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1995 Personal communication with Russell, lifetime area resident.

VII. APPENDICES

- Sanborn Map Company
1922 Fire insurance maps of Gastonia, North Carolina.
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1914 "Gastonia, N.C." quadrangle map. Surveyed in 1914.

VII. APPENDICES

**PHASE II WORK PLAN FOR AN
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF NC 274
FROM NC 275 TO US 29/74
GASTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. U-2408**

Prepared For:

**Planning and Environmental Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**Greiner, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina**

June 19, 1995

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I. INTRODUCTION

The following is a work plan for conducting a Phase II historic architectural survey in support of improvements to NC 274 in Gaston County, North Carolina (TIP No. U-2408). This work plan is submitted to the Planning and Environmental Branch, North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) by Greiner, Inc. Its scope of work and appended work hour estimate were devised after consultation with Ms. Barbara Church, Architectural Historian, NCDOT.

The work plan consists of a Phase II survey of historic architectural resources. This survey will have two principal separate components: (1) a Preliminary Field Survey and Analysis, and Preliminary Presentation of Findings, and (2) an Intensive Field Survey and Analysis and Final Presentation of Findings in the form of an historic architectural survey report. Following the Preliminary Presentation of Findings, NCDOT will meet with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and designate which resources Greiner is to record at the intensive level and include in the final survey report. For the purposes of this work plan and budget, Greiner estimates (1) that it will record at the preliminary level those resources that appear to be 50 years old or older contained within all or part of three mill villages, in addition to an estimated five additional individual resources, and (2) that it will record, evaluate, and report on at the intensive level the three mill villages and two additional individual resources. Greiner will require a supplement to record, evaluate, and report on any resources that exceed these estimates.

The work plan for this project will follow the basic requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines."

Deliverables under this work plan will consist of (1) high-quality reproductions of photographs of every resource or group of resources within the APE that appears to be 50 years old or older; (2) USGS quadrangle or other appropriate maps with the location of each such resource marked; (3) a Preliminary Presentation of Findings giving brief evaluations of resources; (4) a draft Phase II historic architectural survey report, which will be prepared following a preliminary review of the findings to be contained therein by NCDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA); and (5) a final Phase II report incorporating comments from FHWA, NCDOT, and SHPO. These deliverables will be developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the Phase II historic architectural survey is to identify and preliminarily evaluate all resources that appear to be 50 years or older within the APE, and to more closely examine and evaluate at the intensive level those resources designated by NCDOT as worthy of further study and report on them in an historic architectural survey report. The evaluations within the final report will be used by FHWA to determine the potential effect of the improvements upon National Register-eligible resources within the APE. The survey will be accomplished through the following tasks.

1. All resources within the APE that appear to be 50 years old or older will be photographed and mapped on USGS quadrangle maps.
2. A Preliminary Presentation of Findings will be submitted that includes a brief preliminary evaluation of the potential National Register eligibility of each resource or group of resources.
3. General historical research will be conducted to determine the overall development of the project area and the significance of certain architectural types and of residential, mill village, and industrial development trends. From this research historic and architectural contexts that illumine the project area will be developed. Specific historical research will be conducted on individual resources and districts. Greiner will also do detailed research on, and a field reconnaissance of, mill villages in Gaston County, in order to better understand the context of mill villages and industrialization historically and architecturally.
4. Those resources designated by NCDOT following the Preliminary Presentation of Findings will be recorded during an intensive-level field survey that will be conducted of all portions of the APE accessible by car or by foot. Proposed National Register boundaries will be delineated for those individual resources which are recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register. Photographs will also be taken of streetscapes and representative resources of any of the three mill villages that are located outside of the APE. Detailed proposed National Register boundaries will be drawn for the mill villages for areas within and near the APE, if they are recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register. Where the boundaries of the districts extend well beyond the APE, general boundaries will be drawn.
5. The results of this work effort will be preliminarily submitted to NCDOT and FHWA for discussion and comment.
6. The results will then be submitted to NCDOT and FHWA in a draft and final Phase II historic architectural survey report prepared in accordance with NCDOT's guidelines.

Upon agreement between FHWA, NCDOT, and SHPO on the eligibility of resources, Greiner will submit a separate work plan and budget for producing a document that will evaluate the effects the project will have on National Register-eligible resources. This evaluation of effects will be developed in consultation with NCDOT and FHWA.

III. DELIVERABLES

The following is a list of the deliverables for the Phase II historic architectural survey.

Preliminary Field Survey and Analysis:

1. The use of a set of photographs of all properties within the APE that appear to be 50 years old or older.
2. USGS quadrangle maps with each of the above properties located.
3. A Preliminary Presentation of Findings covering these resources.

Intensive Field Survey and Analysis:

4. High-quality reproductions of USGS or other appropriate maps locating the APE and the resources designated by NCDOT to be inventoried at the intensive level. Sketch maps and National Register boundary maps, as described above, for these resources.
5. High-quality reproductions of 3-1/2 x 5 black and white photographs in sufficient quantity to convey the appearance, integrity, significance, and eligibility of these resources.
6. A draft Phase II historic architectural survey report, in final form, prepared in accordance with NCDOT guidelines.
7. A final Phase II historic architectural survey report incorporating NCDOT's, FHWA's, and SHPO's comments.

It should be noted that the work plan does not include the evaluation of project effects; preparation of Requests for Determination of Eligibility; 4(f) statements on historic properties; or Memoranda of Agreement.

It should be further noted that if Greiner is required to submit any information beyond that which is necessary for assessing potential National Register eligibility, Greiner will submit an additional work plan and budget covering the cost of that work.

IV. PROJECT SCHEDULING, COORDINATION, AND PERSONNEL

Fieldwork and research will begin on the Phase II historic architectural survey upon receipt of written Notice to Proceed from NCDOT. Following completion of the Preliminary Field Survey and Analysis a Preliminary Presentation of Findings will be made. After NCDOT designates which resources are to be inventoried at the intensive level, an Intensive Field Survey and Analysis will be conducted. A Final Presentation of Findings, in the form of an historic architectural survey report, will then be made, incorporating comments from NCDOT and FHWA. Following receipt of comments from SHPO, a final report will be submitted to NCDOT.

Once the eligibility of resources is agreed upon by FHWA, NCDOT, and SHPO, Greiner will submit a work plan for the effects documentation.

Greiner will not be responsible for coordinating any consultation efforts with FHWA or SHPO. Such consultation will be handled by NCDOT. However, with the approval of NCDOT, Greiner will attend one consultation meeting with these agencies in Raleigh.

Staffing under this work plan will include Mr. Terry Klein, Project Manager; Mr. Marvin Brown, Senior Architectural Historian; Mr. James Snodgrass, Graphics Coordinator; and Ms. Brenda Crumpler, Administrative Assistant.

<i>Years of Experience</i>	13 years, including 3 years with Greiner
<i>Expertise</i>	Mr. Brown has over thirteen years of experience in historic and architectural studies. This experience includes development of National Register nominations for individual properties and districts, conducting historic architectural inventories of entire counties, and performing historic architectural surveys in support of state and federal projects.
<i>Education</i>	BA / 1977 / American Civilization / University of Pennsylvania MA / 1977 / American Civilization / University of Pennsylvania JD / 1980 / Stanford Law School
<i>Societies</i>	National Trust for Historic Preservation Preservation Foundation of North Carolina Vernacular Architecture Forum
<i>Key Projects</i>	<p><i>Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of Guess Road, Durham County, North Carolina</i> Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.</p> <p><i>Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of North Carolina Highway 11, Duplin and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina</i> Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and historic district to be affected by roadway widening for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.</p> <p><i>Federal Courthouse Annex Site, Tallahassee, Florida</i> Architectural Historian and Historian for Phase I survey of Proposed Federal Courthouse Annex site for General Services Administration.</p> <p><i>Ellis Street Bridge Replacement, Salisbury, North Carolina</i> Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural survey of twelve-square-block study area for bridge replacement project for city of Salisbury. Prepared Effects Documentation and Programmatic Agreement for project.</p> <p><i>Runway Improvement, Baltimore/Washington International Airport</i> Historian for Phase II archaeological investigation of proposed runway improvement project for the Maryland Aviation Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration.</p> <p><i>Parking Lot-Hiker/Biker Trail, Baltimore/Washington International Airport</i> Historian for Phase I archaeological investigation for the Maryland Aviation Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration.</p>

Larrys Creek, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania

Historian for Phase I archaeological survey for a bridge replacement for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Historian for historic architectural survey involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Old Betzwood Bridge, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey for replacement of bridge within Valley Forge National Historic Park for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of US 221, McDowell, Burke, and Avery Counties, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Historic Preservation Plan, Baltimore/Washington International Airport

Prepared historical components of Historic Preservation Plan for the Baltimore/Washington International Airport for the Maryland Aviation Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Biles Island Wetland Mitigation Site, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Historian for archaeological investigations at Biles Island Wetland Mitigation Site for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of SR 1503, Henderson County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and historic districts to be affected by roadway widening.

Phase II Historic Architectural Surveys, Wilmington Bypass, New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by construction of new highway for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of US 501, Person County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and neighborhoods to be affected by roadway widening for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Phase II Historic Architectural Survey of US 25, Henderson and Buncombe Counties, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and neighborhoods to be affected by roadway widening for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Phase II Historic Architectural Survey of US 25, Henderson County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and neighborhoods to be affected by roadway widening for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Historic Bridge Inventory, State of Maryland

Architectural Historian and Historian for inventory and evaluation of over 650 concrete, metal girder, and metal truss bridges throughout Maryland for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 206 and Indian Mills Road, Burlington County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 206 and Stokes Road, Burlington County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 206 and Rising Sun Road, Burlington County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 35, Monmouth and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 47, Cape May County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Historic Structures Survey, East Main Street, Lansdale, Pennsylvania

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Historic Structures Survey, Sumneytown Pike, Towamencin Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Historic Structures Survey, Wallingford Park and Ride, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of park-and-ride project for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Historic and Archaeological Surveys and Evaluations of Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland

Historian for continuing inventory and evaluation of all archaeological resources at Antietam Battlefield for the National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

Archaeological Investigations in Support of Integrated Resources Management Plan, Camp Butner, Granville, Person, and Durham Counties

Historian for archaeological investigations in support of preservation plan at National Guard facility for Barrett Kays and Associates.

Cultural Resource Investigations, I-95/Ritchie-Marlboro Road Interchange Project, Montgomery County, Maryland

Architectural Historian for National Register eligibility evaluation of horse farm to be affected by interchange improvement project for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of US 311, Randolph County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening for Ko & Associates.

National Register Project, City of Greensboro, North Carolina

Directed National Register project, including the drafting of: a Multiple Property Documentation Form covering the history and architecture of the city of Greensboro; National Register historic district nominations for a 670-property suburb, a 384-property neighborhood, a 376-property neighborhood, a 269-property neighborhood, a college campus, and a mill village; and National Register nominations for three schools, a hospital, a row of townhouses, and two residences. Wrote and photographed an architectural history and inventory of Greensboro. Project for Greensboro Preservation Society, City of Greensboro, and State Historic Preservation Office.

Phase I Cultural Resource Management Plan and Survey, Hackensack Meadowlands, Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for survey of sites in fourteen municipalities to help guide the planning of land use and preservation policies for the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission.

Phase IA and IB Survey of Monmouth-Ocean Transmission Line, Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for cultural resource survey of thirty-five-mile-long pipeline project through six municipalities for the New Jersey Natural Gas Company.

Phase IA Survey of South Toms River-Lacey Township Gas Main, Ocean County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for cultural resource survey of ten-mile-long pipeline project along a historic railroad alignment through seven municipalities for the New Jersey Natural Gas Company.

Phase IA Survey of CD-1 Adjustment Program, Morris County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for cultural resource survey for project in association with pipeline construction and improvements in five municipalities for the Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company.

Historic Architectural Survey of Route 27, Middlesex and Somerset Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural survey of a section of the route of the historic King's Highway between New Brunswick and Princeton for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Historic Sites Inventory, Somerset County, New Jersey

Directed the two-year Somerset County Historic Sites Inventory, which included recording and photographing all of the county's historic structures, and writing histories and architectural histories of the county and each of its 21 municipalities. Project for the Freeholders of Somerset County, and the State Office of Historic Preservation.

Historic Architectural Review, GSA Raritan Depot, Edison, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for archaeological and architectural assessment of a portion of the GSA Raritan Depot for the United States Environment Protection Agency and Enviresponse, Inc.

Historic Architectural Review, East Jersey State Prison TDWR Tower Site, Woodbridge, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for the historical architectural review and impact assessment of TDWR tower site for the Federal Aviation Administration.

Statewide National Register Nominations, New Jersey

Individual, district, and multiple property National Register nominations and listings, for private and public entities, for residential properties, bridges, synagogues, and churches throughout New Jersey.

Historic Sites Inventory, Granville County, North Carolina

Directed Granville County Historic Sites Inventory, which included the following: Surveyed, photographed and researched more than 500 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century buildings and farm complexes. Wrote historical and architectural descriptions of each inventoried property. Drafted countywide Multiple Property Documentation Form and 37 National Register nominations for individual properties and districts. Also, wrote and photographed book on architecture and history of county. Project for Granville County and State History Preservation Office.

Historic Sites Inventory, Lincoln County, North Carolina

Directed Lincoln County Historic Sites Inventory, which included the following: Surveyed, photographed and researched more than 500 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century buildings and farm complexes. Drafted historical and architectural descriptions of each inventoried property. Also, wrote and photographed book on architecture and history of county. Project for Lincoln County and State Historic Preservation Office.

National Register and State Historic District Nominations, Southern California

Wrote National Register and state historic district nominations, and Historic Preservation Certification applications, for properties in Southern California, for private and public entities.

Historic-Cultural Monument Nominations, Los Angeles California

Wrote Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument nominations for the Los Angeles Conservancy.

Historic Tour Brochures, Los Angeles and Monrovia, California

Wrote walking tour brochures and prepared docent training materials, for tours of historic districts in downtown Los Angeles for the Los Angeles Conservancy.

Publications

Greensboro: An Architectural Record. Preservation Greensboro: Greensboro, NC, 1995.

Heritage and Homesteads: The History and Architecture of Granville County, North Carolina. Author. Delmar: Charlotte, NC, 1988.

Our Enduring Past: A Survey of 235 Years of Life and Architecture in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Author. Delmar: Charlotte, NC, 1986.

Awards and Honors

Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina Multiple Property Documentation Form included in part in *National Register Bulletin 16B, How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 1991.

Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County, North Carolina Multiple Property Documentation Form reproduced in *National Register Bulletin 35, National Register Casebook: Examples of Documentation* as example of how to research, draft, and complete MPD forms, 1990.

North Carolina Society of Historians, 1989 Architectural History Book Award for *Heritage and Homesteads*, 1989.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY FOR
AN HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
NC 274 FROM NC 275 TO US 29-74
GASTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1811201
TIP PROJECT NO. U-2408

PHASE II

Prepared For:
The Federal Highway Administration
and
The North Carolina Department of Transportation

Prepared By:
Marvin A. Brown
October 1995

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(919) 876-2760

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_____ Marvin A. Brown Principal Investigator	_____ Date
_____ Architectural Resources Section North Carolina Department of Transportation	_____ Date
_____ Project Manager North Carolina Department of Transportation	_____ Date

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

<i>Plate Number</i>	<i>Resource Name/Address</i>	<i>Description of View</i>
1	House: 107 Bessemer City Road	E front and N side facades
2	Jesus Way Tabernacle: 109 Bessemer City Road	E front and S side facades
3	Houses: 111 (left) and 201 (right) Bessemer City Road	E front and N side facades
4	Houses: 203 (left) and 205 (right) Bessemer City Road	E front and S side facades
5	House: 108 Bessemer City Road	W front and N side facades
6	House: 110 Bessemer City Road	W front facade
7	Houses: 1927 (right) and 1921 (left) Overman Avenue	N front and W side facades
8	1918 (right) and 1922 (left) Overman Avenue	S front and E side facades
9	House: 204 Bessemer City Road	S side and W front facades
10	Houses: 206 (right), 210, and 212 (far left) Bessemer City Road	W front and S side facades
11	House: behind (north of) 1922 Overman Avenue	S front and W side facades
12	House: 221 Bessemer City Road	E front and N side facades
13	House: 501 Bessemer City Road	E front and N side facades
14	Houses: 507 (right) and 503 (left) Bessemer City Road	E front and N side facades
15	Houses: 510 (right) and 602 (left) Bessemer City Road	W front and S side facades
16	Houses: 601 (left), 603 (left center), and 605 (right center) Bessemer City Road	E front and S side facades
17	New Mills Chapel FBH Church and House: 608 Bessemer City Road	W front and S side facades
18	House: 701 Bessemer City Road	S front and E side facades
19	Houses: 703 (left) and 707 (right) Bessemer City Road	E front and S side facades
20	Houses: 707 (left) and 709 (right) Bessemer City Road	E front and S side facades
21	House: 708 Bessemer City Road	W front facade
22	House: 810 Bessemer City Road	W front and S side facades
23	Houses: 828 (right) and 830 (left) Bessemer City Road	W front and S side facades
24	House: 825 Bessemer City Road	E front facade
25	Houses: 1920 (right) and 1918 (left) Graham Street	SW front and SE side facades
26	Gamble House: E side of Bessemer City Road, 0.5 miles S of jct with NC 275	W front and S side facades
27	Joe Gamble House: end of Mantooth Road on E side of Bessemer City Road, 0.5 miles S of jct with NC 275	E front and N side facades
28	Thomas Gamble House: E side of Bessemer City Road, 0.4 miles S of jct with NC 27	E front and N side facades

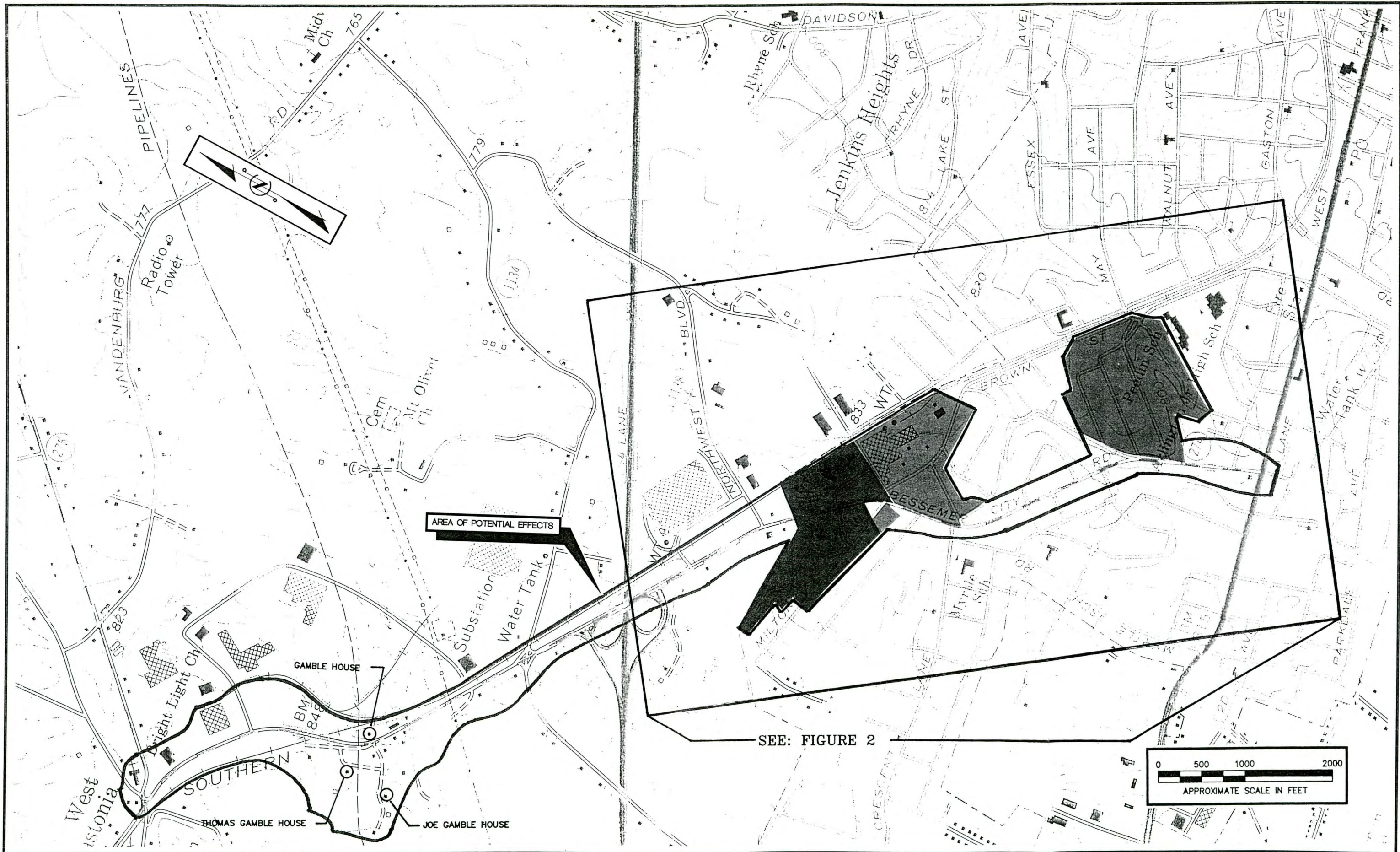


FIGURE 1 Area of Potential Effect and Photographic Inventory Map

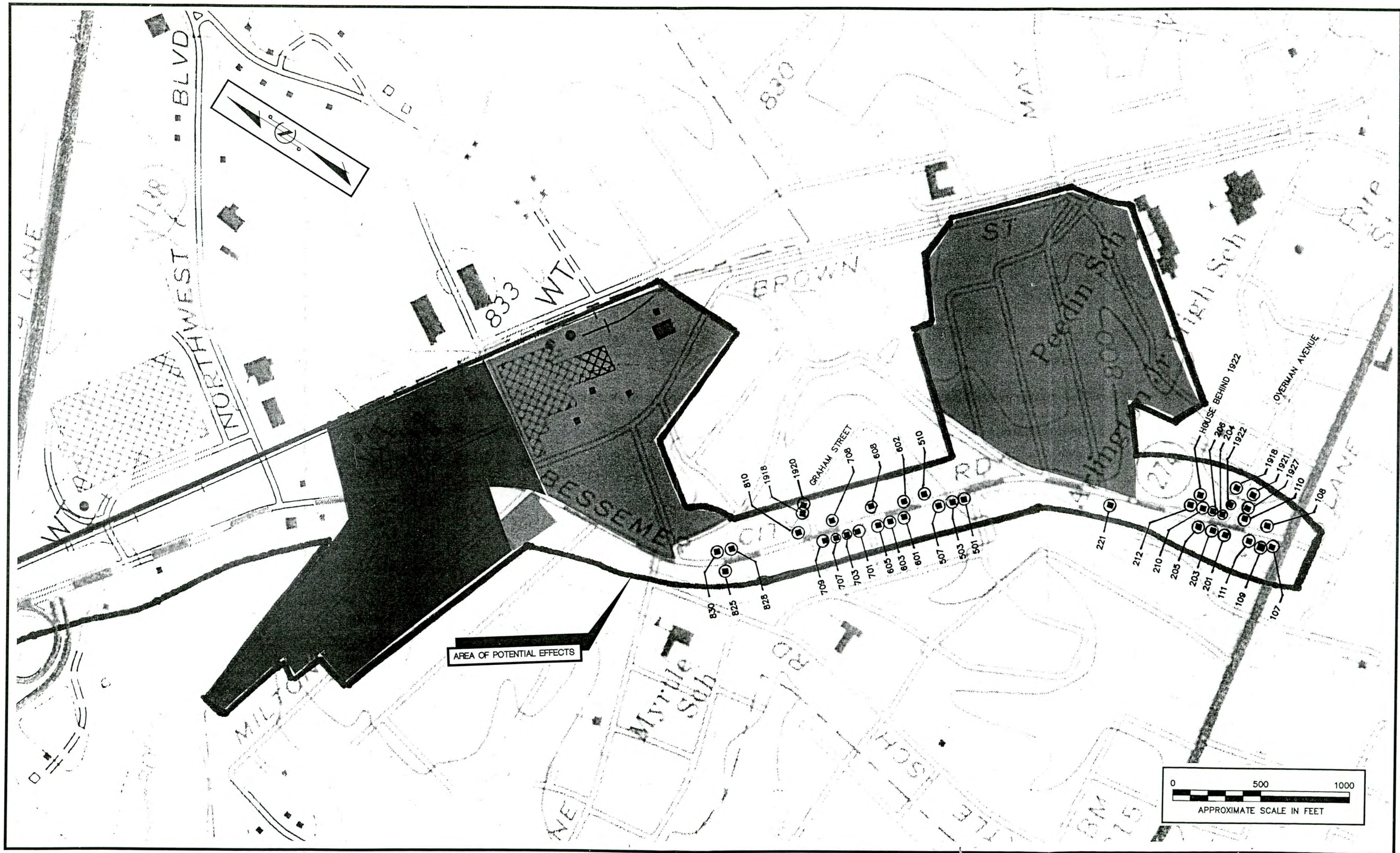


FIGURE 2 Area of Potential Effect and Photographic Inventory Map

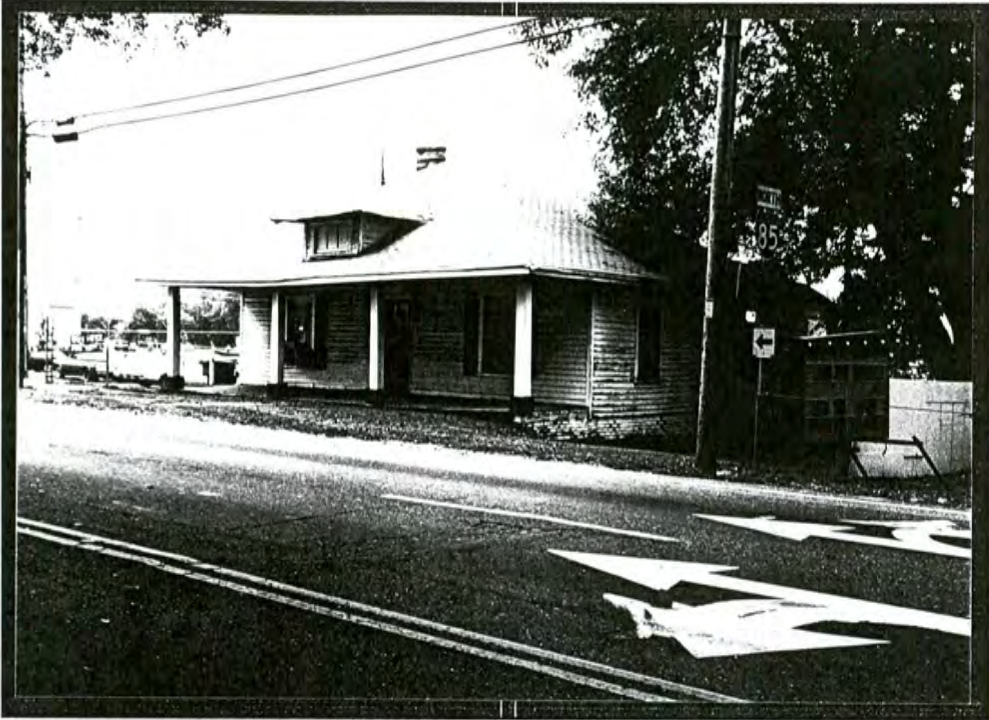


Plate #1



Plate #2



Plate #3



Plate #4



Plate #5

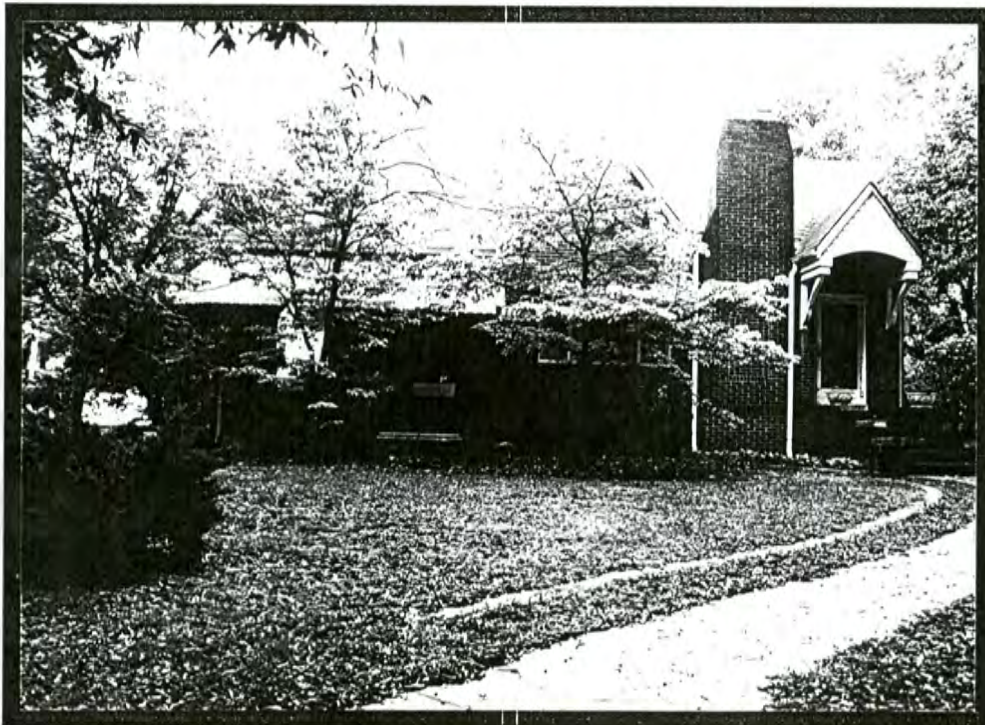


Plate #6



Plate #7



Plate #8



Plate #9



Plate #10



Plate #11



Plate #12



Plate #13



Plate #14

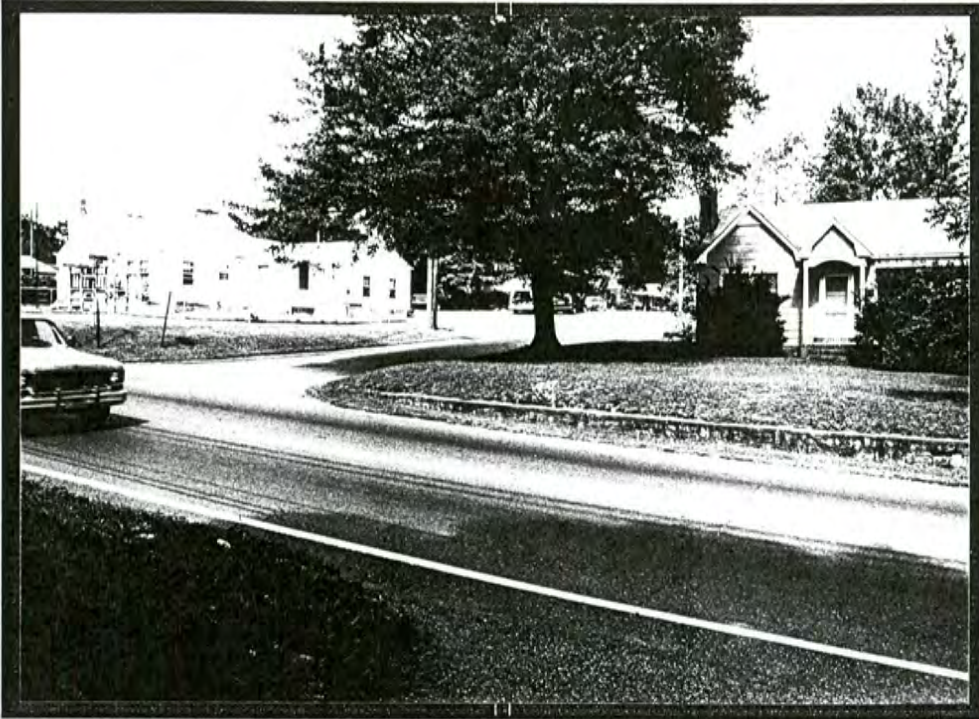


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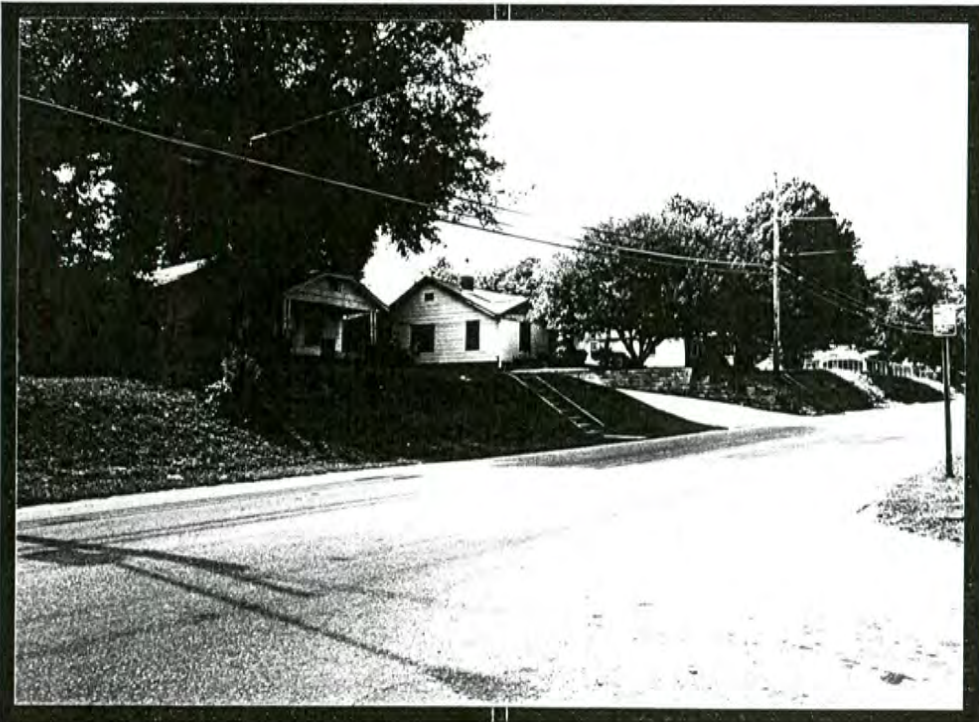


Plate #16



Plate #17



Plate #18

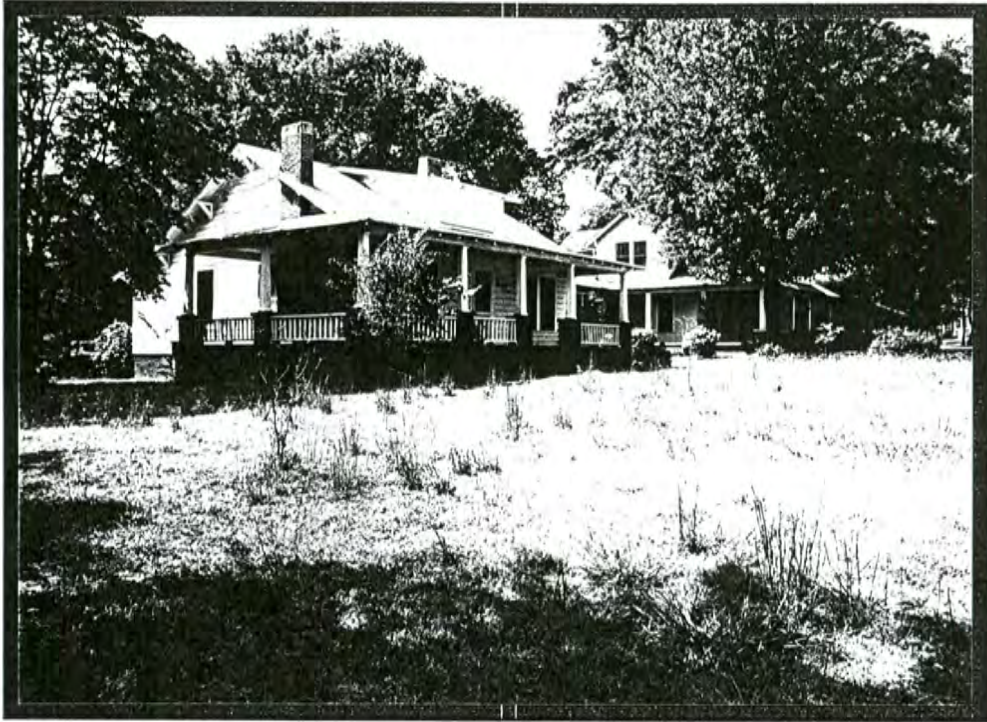


Plate #19



Plate #20

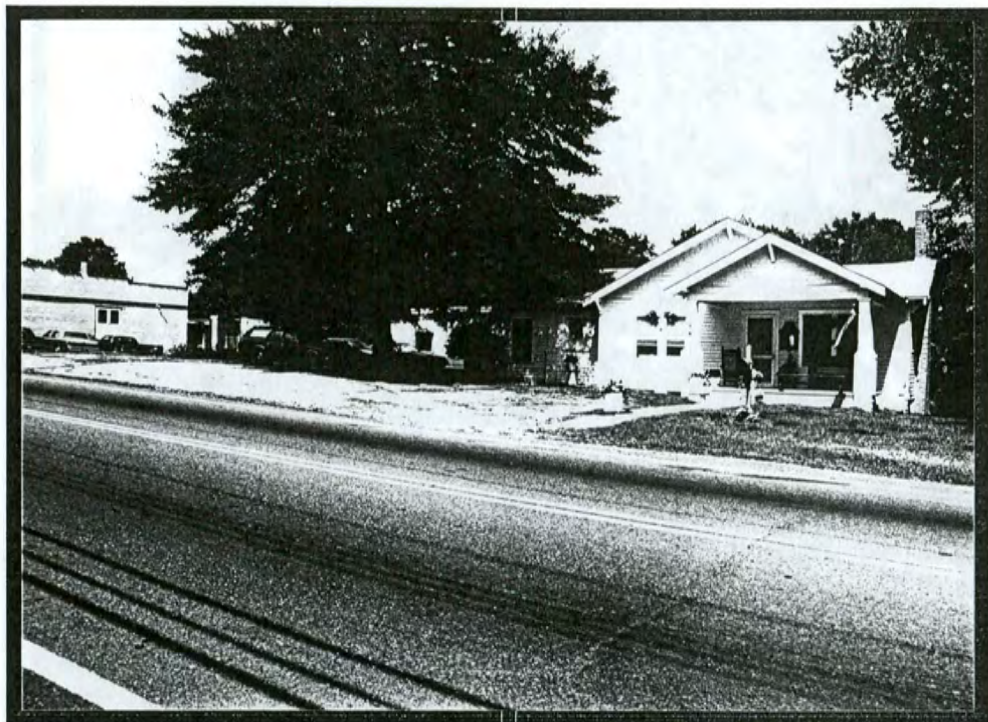


Plate #21



Plate #22

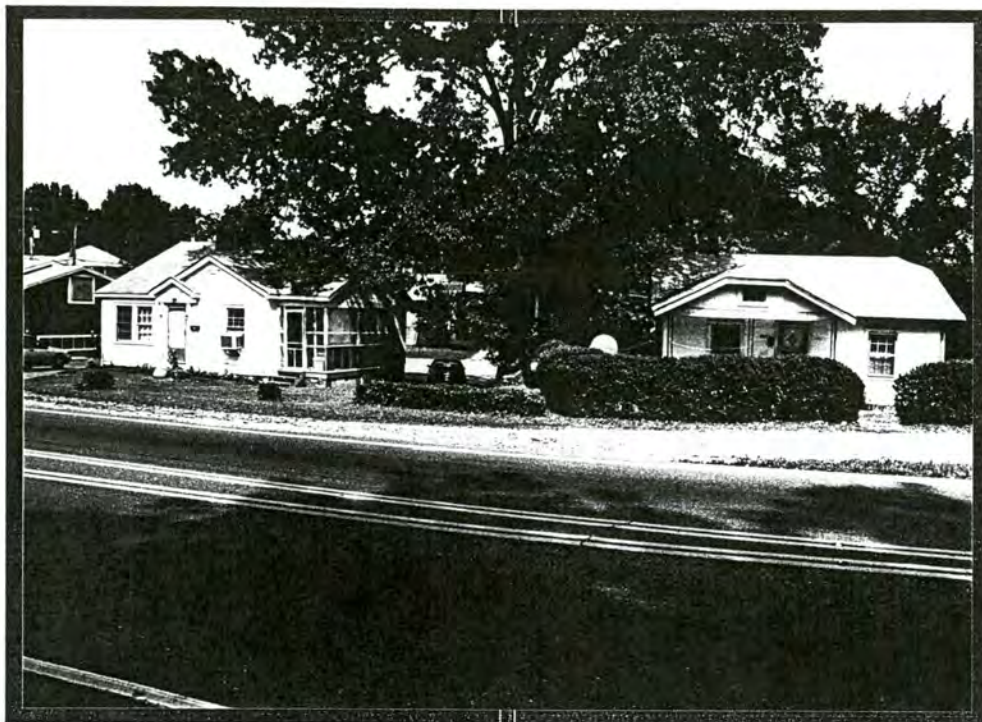


Plate #23



Plate #24



Plate #25



Plate #26



Plate #27



Plate #28