

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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received MAY 4 1984

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MAY 31 1984

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Burlington ^{MRA} (partial inventory: architectural resources
only)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The incorporation limits of Burlington not for publicationcity, town Burlington vicinity ofstate North Carolina code 037 county Alamance code 001

3. Classification

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

Multiple Resources N/A

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see individual property forms)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Alamance County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Graham state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Architectural Inventory of Burlington has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ nodate 1981-82 federal state county ☒ localdepository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and Historycity, town Raleigh state North Carolina

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Burlington is situated in southern Alamance County. It is the county's largest community both in population and area, with 37,266 people (listed in the 1980 U.S. Census) occupying 17.15 square miles. Burlington's terrain is fairly level, ranging from approximately 600 to 700 feet above sea level, and averaging between 625 and 650 feet throughout. The railroad tracks, running through the center of the city northwest to southeast, lie along a low ridge of approximately 650 feet above sea level. Burlington is basically rectangular in shape, along an approximate east-west axis, except for a "chunk" out of the southeast corner of the rectangle where Burlington abuts the west and north boundaries of Graham, the Alamance County seat. The physical center of Burlington is its Central Business District, where the North Carolina Railroad Company's shops, which gave rise to the City, were built. It is here that Burlington's major arteries--Church Street (U.S. 70) and Webb Avenue (N.C. 87 and 100), which leads to the County courthouse as Elm Street in Graham--intersect; although both of these streets are basically east-west routes, in central Burlington they veer from these axes so that Church Street runs southwest to northeast and Webb Avenue northwest to southeast, creating a cross roads at their juncture. N.C. 62--running through the city as Alamance Road, Church Street, and Rauhut Street--is a principal north-south route. Presently, I-85 is Burlington's southern boundary.

Originally consisting of approximately 680 acres around the railroad line, the community gradually expanded, with its most extensive development occurring to the east and west in the twentieth century. A building boom beginning about ten years before the turn of this century yielded fashionable residential sections northwest and west of the Central Business District, as far as the vicinity of Little Alamance Creek, where flood plains were developed as parks and open greenways. At the same time, residential developments, usually generated by textile mills, also occurred east and north of the railroad line. West of the vicinity of Tarleton Avenue, the area known as "West Burlington," extending to the eastern boundary of the town of Elon College, is almost exclusively residential, except for a couple of new shopping malls near the interstate highway and commercial strip development along Church Street (U.S. 70). Here, beginning in the 1940s, subdivisions of winding roads and cul-de-sacs have covered former farms, occasionally integrating late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century vernacular frame farm houses. Also beginning in the 1940s, the area known as "East Burlington" developed as subdivisions north of Graham, as far east as the Haw River at one point. The majority of the buildable land had been developed, most intensively in an approximately one mile radius from the intersection of Main Street with the railroad tracks. Although the Burlington Historic Inventory reveals that dwellings comprise the majority of the city's historic resources today, many historically and architecturally important industrial, commercial and religious buildings maintain prominent positions in Burlington's hierarchy of structures.

Burlington arose as Company Shops, the facility established in 1855 by the North Carolina Railroad Company (NCRR) for maintenance and repairs of its rolling stock and as its headquarters. Formerly farm land, the 683-acre tract was more than two miles from Graham, the nearest town. The president of the railroad, Charles F. Fisher, envisioned the development of a full-fledged community under the direction of the railroad as the company provided residences for its laborers and administrators, in addition to the shops buildings. Concentrated along either side of the tracks, more than twenty brick and frame houses were built for employees and officers of the road, and by the end of the decade the handsome two-story brick transitional Greek Revival/Italianate railroad hotel was a landmark of the settlement. The shops buildings, beginning with six large brick structures and several wooden ones completed in 1859, were all situated on the northeast side of the railroad line. The NCRR also allowed at least two individuals not directly associated with the railroad to erect their own structures, including a store building, on railroad property, while others built dwellings on their own property at the edge of the NCRR tracks. With the repair shops, store, hotel and houses, the settlement began to acquire the trappings of a real

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community. The railroad built a few more structures during the Civil War and 1860s, but company construction halted after the NCRR leased its line to the Richmond & Danville Railroad in 1871. As activity declined in the maintenance shops, the NCRR began selling its undeveloped lots to individuals who proceeded to build residential and commercial structures throughout what is today the center of Burlington.

This upsurge in building at a time when the railroad's importance to Company Shops was diminishing is explained by the timely burgeoning of the local textile industry. From the 1880s through the 1920s, many brick mill buildings rose in Burlington, most of them close to the railroad tracks. Many of these buildings, and the blocks of houses the textile companies built for their employees around the mills, remain standing today, although the majority of them have been altered, often drastically. One of the early textile mills and its accompanying village survives remarkably intact, and another early mill office remains virtually unaltered. In addition, many areas of privately built houses, especially from the 1900s through the 1920s, are relatively unchanged, particularly the neighborhoods focused on Davis and Mebane streets adjacent to the Central Business District and several subdivisions scattered throughout central Burlington. These contain notable individual examples of late Queen Anne, early twentieth century period revival styles, and clusters of period houses, foursquares and bungalows. Despite the extensive alterations to and destruction of individual or groups of buildings in the Central Business District as a result of urban renewal in the 1960s and 1970s, the tremendous prosperity Burlington experienced from the mid-1910s to around 1930 remains evident in a few architecturally distinctive commercial buildings, as well as in several churches at the edge of the commercial district.

Most of the architecturally significant buildings in the resource area reflect the stylistic tendencies of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including a great number of residences, among them notable examples of the Queen Anne, bungalow and period revival styles, as well as commercial and institutional buildings from the 1910s and 1920s. There are in addition noteworthy examples of the styles and building types characterized in Burlington's earlier development, beginning with its emergence as an industrial settlement during the 1850s.

Settlement of the Burlington area began in the mid-eighteenth century. Only three structures within Burlington's city limits, however, have been tentatively identified as pre-dating the arrival of the NCRR in the early 1850s. In western Burlington, well beyond its original limits, the one-and-one-half-story Coble-Bryan log house (1845 Edgewood Avenue) and the Albright House (2103 Edgewood Avenue), a mortice-and-tenon constructed one-story, one room deep, frame dwelling with triple-A roofline and exterior end chimneys, have been dated to around 1850 by Carl Lounsbury for the Alamance County Architectural Inventory. Although these vernacular dwellings exemplify basic house types that were being built throughout North Carolina at the time, they are not included in this nomination due to alterations to both and the moving of the log house. It is possible that a third house at 609 West Front Street, a one-story frame house with a triple-A roofline, also pre-dates Company Shops; it is included in the West Davis-West Front Streets District (see individual nomination for more information). Known examples of more specific stylistic tendencies did not appear within Burlington's present corporate limits until the late 1850s, when the NCRR completed its first phase of construction.

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Functional in overall design and plan, most of the structures the NCRR erected at Company Shops, later Burlington, generally exhibited some degree of stylishness. Most of these buildings displayed characteristics of the Greek Revival style, and a few also incorporated traits of the Italianate. While very little survives of the more than twenty-five buildings constructed here prior to the Civil War, the Foundry (alley between 100 blocks of North Main and North Spring streets), one of the first of the maintenance and repair facilities, retains much of its original integrity. Despite a large addition and its redesigned roof and interior, executed after the 1918 fire that destroyed most of the early shops buildings, the Foundry's exterior walls survive intact. The slightly projecting buttresses and very tall windows with stone sills (now bricked-in) were identifying features of all of the NCRR's brick maintenance and repair buildings at Company Shops. The Foundry differed from the other early brick buildings in its simple corbeling and horizontal banding of brick at its cornice. The Roundhouse (101 North Main Street), constructed in 1870 to replace an earlier frame engine house, conveys an even better impression of the early brick shops. Identical in design to most of the original early shops, the later Roundhouse is a very long and narrow rectangular mass with the tall and narrow brick dentils at the cornices that identify the structure in a very general way with the Italianate style. Like the Foundry, the Roundhouse has a replacement roof, shallow buttresses, and many tall windows that are now bricked in. The original roofline, similar to those of the other long and narrow shops, had a monitor with clerestory windows running its length.

Most of the dwellings built at Company Shops by the NCRR were more overtly Greek Revival in style. The simplest of these were the sixteen houses--eight frame and eight brick--constructed on the northeast side of the tracks for laborers and artisans. These brick houses, which were one-story with low hipped roofs, flanking interior chimneys, and Greek Revival style entrance porches, have all been destroyed, as have most of the frame houses, the appearance of which has not been positively determined. A frame house at 208 Lindsey Street, however, greatly resembles the brick worker houses and may in fact be one of the frame dwellings erected by the NCRR. On the south side of the railroad tracks, three two-story brick structures combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles were built as company offices and houses for NCRR officials. Nearby, the massive two-story brick Railroad Hotel featuring a two-tier full wrap-around porch supported by monumental square columns with elaborately ornamented capitals and a bracketed and dentilled frieze also was constructed. Ironically, the destruction of these four buildings has elevated the significance of the Greek Revival/Italianate Moore-Holt-White House (520 Maple Avenue), built in 1859 by James G. Moore after receiving permission from the railroad to construct his house on the company's lot number 86. Early photographs reveal that except for its frame construction, this house is very similar to the finer brick houses built by the NCRR for its administrators. The two-story, one-room-deep house with a center hall plan and interior flanking chimneys exhibits Greek Revival features, in its low hipped roof, six-over-six double hung sash windows, and simple classically derived mantel pieces; elements evocative of the Italianate style are the carved brackets embellishing the deep overhang of the roof.

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The appearance of the Gothic Revival style in Company Shops coincided with the Greek Revival/Italianate structures built by the NCRR. One of the most distinctive early buildings remaining in Burlington is the Stagg House (317 North Park Avenue), a picturesque bracketed cottage built in the late 1850s. This handsome example of a variation of the Gothic Revival style, probably adapted from a popular pattern book of the time (and perhaps influenced by Alexander Jackson Davis' Locust Grove built for E. M. Holt several miles south of Company Shops in 1849) is notable for its variety of turned and sawn ornament: bracketed eaves, distinctive bargeboard ornamenting the gables, a scalloped frieze, an entrance with side lights and elliptical fan light, and a turned porch balustrade. The only other surviving example of the Gothic Revival style is St. Athanasius Church (300 East Webb Avenue) (NR), built in 1879 and obviously inspired, albeit belatedly, by architect Richard Upjohn's Rural Architecture, published in 1852. Featuring the hallmarks of the Gothic Revival variant known as "Carpenter Gothic," the small church is characterized by a board and batten exterior, steeply pitched gable-front roof, curvilinear sawn trim, lancet windows, and a small rose window with colored glass in a geometric design with fleur-de-lis and clover motif. The Carpenter Gothic style made an encore here in 1887 when the design of St. Athanasius was emulated for the smaller gable-front parish house (NR) with narrow vertical board sheathing and simpler detail built in the church's south yard.

As the community that was growing up around Company Shops became a market center, several of the people unconnected to the railroad who were drawn to the area built commercial structures in the center of town, particularly after 1870 when the NCRR began selling its lots. The Fonville Building (300 South Main Street), probably the only surviving structure in Burlington's Central Business District erected prior to 1870, is typical of mid-nineteenth century brick commercial architecture. The two-story structure with common bond brickwork retains its segmental-arched window surrounds surmounted by an undulating raised brick band and sawtooth brickwork at the cornice. All of the other early commercial buildings remaining in the Central Business District date from the late 1880s and later, with most erected in the early twentieth century. Typically, the late nineteenth- and turn-of-the-century commercial buildings resemble the Fonville Building in their materials, form and decoration. The two-story brick rectangular structures with flat roofs had round or segmental arched windows on the second floor, plate glass display windows held in place by wood or iron posts on the first, and decorative brickwork at the cornice and around windows. The 1887 Neese Building (359 South Main Street) is a good example of the type, although, like many others in the Central Business District, its second-story windows have been bricked in, its storefront modernized, and a metal canopy installed; its decorative brickwork, however, is still evident. Documentary photographs and Sanborn maps indicate that by the turn of the century, the two square blocks bounded by Front, Spring, Davis and Worth streets were approximately two-thirds developed, with most structures fitting the foregoing description. Frame commercial buildings, none of which is extant today, were still numerous in the Central Business District; they probably were very similar to the buildings several blocks away at 648 West Webb Avenue, near the former E. M. Holt Plaid Mills. By 1918, the majority of these frame buildings had been replaced by brick structures, and the Central Business District had grown to comprise parts of eight downtown blocks.

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Among the many buildings constructed here in the 1880s and 1890s, the textile mills certainly were the most significant, in terms of both their visual and economic impact upon the community. These large masses that punctuated the townscape formed the new economic base of Company Shops, renamed Burlington in 1887. In design and construction, these mills followed precedents set by New England's textile industry, in which the emphasis on construction was the functional nature of the mill, with stylistic embellishments kept to a minimum. All featured "slow burn construction" of brick walls, heavy timber supports and thick floors that could support the necessary heavy machinery in large open spaces. Fire walls extending above the roofline separated these rooms from each other. Mills of more than one story usually had an exterior tower which served as a stairwell since open stairways between floors provided the perfect medium for the rapid spread of fires. The top of the tower often was the site of a supplemental water supply for the automatic sprinkler system required in mills by the insurance companies.

The most important of Burlington's textile mills established in the nineteenth century were the five mills founded by E. M. Holt and his relatives between 1883 and 1892. Lafayette Cotton Mills (later Aurora Cotton Mills) in the 700 block of East Webb Avenue, E. M. Holt Plaid Mills at 661 Plaid Street, Elmira Cotton Mills at 220 West Webb Avenue, Windsor Cotton Mills at the intersection of Gilmer and Ireland streets, and Lakeside Mills on Lakeside Avenue just north of Hatch Street are fairly plain structures with solid brick walls and heavy post-and-beam interior structural systems. In all, large, double-hung sash windows set in segmental arched openings appeared at regular intervals to create rhythms across the elevations, especially on the long side. Roofs were low gabled, sometimes with a monitor which had clerestory windows to provide more light and ventilation for the work areas. Ornamentation on the main mill buildings was restrained, limited usually to some corbeled brickwork, although the stone quoins on the original structure of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills are still visible.

Unfortunately, most of the mills have been drastically altered as the operations they housed expanded, prompting alterations and additions that radically changed their original appearances. The Windsor Cotton Mills factory is much expanded, with additions at each end and various points across the rear; the Windsor Cotton Mills Office, however, remains virtually intact, showing the finer attention usually given to these units in details such as chamfered wooden porch posts with decorative sawn and cut-work brackets and machicolation at the cornice. Lakeside Cotton Mills is particularly significant for its survival virtually intact with very few additions; a notable feature is the monitor roof on the main section of the mill that retains the original clerestory windows.

All of these textile companies provided the characteristic "mill village" of houses designed for quick and inexpensive construction with available materials in popular forms of the period. Many groups of company-built houses remain standing throughout Burlington today. By the early 1880s, the one- or two-story rectangular, frame structure with gable roof and one-story rear ell was firmly established as the typical mill house. Built on brick piers without underpinning, the one-story houses had two rooms in the front section and one or two in the rear ell. The two-story mill house usually had a central hall running from the entrance to the rear ell with single rooms flanking the hall on each floor; the stairs to the second floor rose in the hall. Chimneys were located between the front section and the rear ell or, usually in the one-story houses, at the center of the front section.

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Burlington's most intact district of mill housing is several blocks of the Lakeside Mills Village (focused on Lakeside Avenue north of Hatch Street) consisting primarily of one-and-a-half and two-story houses. Here the original rural ambiance of gentle hills and large expanses of open green space still prevails. After 1915, Burlington's mill houses generally reflected bungalow influences in the one-story forms with narrow facades and gable-front roofs extending over engaged porches supported by wooden posts on brick piers. The majority of the houses of this later type are found in the former Plaid and Aurora Mill Villages, with several blocks of them along West Webb Avenue.

The characteristic designs of Burlington's late nineteenth-century textile mills persisted with numerous hosiery and finishing mills erected in the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s. In general, these later buildings, such as the (former) May Hosiery Mills (South Main Street), Pickett Hosiery Mills (Trade Street), Sellers Hosiery Mills (607 Tucker Street), Keystone Finishing Mills (Hawkins Street between Mebane and Ireland streets), and many others all over the city are one- to three-stories tall, of brick construction, with either segmental-arched or flat-headed window openings. Again, except for the May and Pickett Mills, most of these have been extensively altered and expanded. This sort of industrial architecture was not restricted to textile mills. The pre-1893 building erected by the Burlington Coffin Company (625 Maple Avenue) (deemed eligible for listing on the National Register but not nominated here in compliance with the owner's wishes) is very similar to cotton mills of the same period, reflecting the adoption of certain basic building motifs for industrial facilities in general.

The increasing prosperity of Burlington also was reflected by a correspondent increase in residential construction in central Burlington and along its periphery. Up to 1910, many of these houses continued the basic forms derived from earlier rural vernacular traditions that had been popular since the community's beginnings--one- or two-story, one-room-deep rectangular frame structures with rear one-story ells, three-bay facades, and simple gable or triple-A roofs. Until the early 1890s, nearly everyone lived in a house of this type, and many were embellished with the readily available millwork of turned porch posts, gable ornaments, brackets, and spindled friezes. Others sported side-lighted entrances and classical columns. Numerous examples of these houses, such as the two-story M. J. Hunt House (916 West Davis Street) in the West Davis-West Front Streets District, and the one-story Stubbins House (516 West Front Street), may be seen in every area of Burlington. Sometimes simple house forms exhibited a plethora of millwork embellishment, as demonstrated by the Sidney Horne House (314 South Ireland Street).

The decoration of these standard house types, which continued to constitute the bulk of Burlington's residential construction until about 1910, reflects the stylistic explosion that first occurred here in the early 1890s as numerous large and well articulated Queen Anne and Colonial Revival or Neoclassical style houses were built for the city's business and professional leaders. The Holt-Frost House (130 Union Avenue) is one of Burlington's earliest surviving and most richly decorated Queen Anne houses, built around 1889 with an irregular two-story form and roofline covered with decoratively patterned slate. An intricate array of ornamental bracing of sawn and turned elements adorns each of the gables in the two-story wing, which are further enhanced with individual treatments that include three-sided bays and a balcony. Ornate mantelpieces of turned elements remain in the former front parlor and dining room, and a three-run staircase with turned balusters and bulbous newel posts dominates the entrance. Other notable Queen Anne style houses, sporting irregular configurations and rooflines, large elaborate chimneys, and delightful millwork on porches and gables, include the W. W. Lasley House (415 West Davis Street) and Dr. P. W. Patterson House (715 West Front Street), built in the 1890s

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in the West Davis-West Front Streets District, and the John M. Fix House built around 1905 (605 East Webb Avenue) and Dr. C. M. Walters House (311 Union Avenue). Other houses, such as the Stafford-Moore House (514 East Davis Street), Morrow-Barnwell House (426 West Front Street, in the West Davis-West Front Streets District), Dr. J. H. Brooks House (West Webb Avenue at Tarpley Street) and the Walter Trollinger House (604 West Webb Avenue) display transitional elements indicating the increasing importance of the Colonial Revival or Neoclassical style, with pedimented gables and Tuscan porch columns enhancing irregular forms and rooflines.

Burlington's best remaining examples of this later Colonial Revival or Neoclassical style, increasingly popular after 1900 in Burlington, are the J. W. Murray and Dr. John Page houses on West Davis Street (in the West Davis-West Front Streets District), and the Walter Stafford House (607 East Davis Street). The J. W. Murray House is noteworthy for its two facades with monumental Ionic columns supporting pedimented pavillions which project beyond the one-story wraparound porch. A similar porch treatment marks the Walter Stafford House. The most distinctive Burlington example of this style is the turn-of-the-century Dr. John Page House which features an elliptical portico with composite classical columns and garland frieze and large elaborate mantelpieces on the interior; its irregular configuration is a throw-back to the Queen Anne style. The brick L. E. Atwater House built prior to 1900 at 903 West Davis Street (in the West Davis-West Front Streets District) is notable for its central pedimented pavillion and dentil frieze. From around 1900, classically derived ornamentation became more popular for the standard vernacular house type, which now included the square, hip-roofed form as a "four-square" house in its two-story version. With shallow, asymmetrically placed wings, another version, popularly known today as the Princess Anne style, is an austere, regularized derivative of the Queen Anne with pedimented wings and classical columns supporting full-facade or wraparound porches, as exemplified by the Edward Holt House (607 West Davis Street).

After 1910, with the increasing availability of books and magazines promulgating the shifting trends of architecture, Burlington as a whole seemed to move closer to the mainstream of residential design. The period revivals played a distinct role in residential construction, with examples of the Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, Spanish Mission, and the twentieth-century Colonial Revival styles built between 1910 and 1930 appearing in various parts of town. Some of Burlington's most noteworthy historical revival style houses are found in the West Davis-West Front Streets District. The Sharpe-Somers House (623 West Davis Street), originally a late Victorian cottage, was converted to a large Tudor Revival structure with half-timbering and a clipped-gable roof. The Allen Gant House (1022 West Davis Street) and the D. R. Fonville, Sr. House (116 North Ireland Street not in the district), dating from around 1930, combine stone, stucco and half-timbering in their elevations. Just west of the West Davis Street Historic District, the Ben V. May House (1211 May Court) (deemed eligible for listing on the National Register but not included in this nomination in compliance with the owner's wishes) graces its spacious, heavily wooded lot with its rambling, very irregular one-and-one-half-story form executed in Hillsborough Quarry Granite. In the Brookwood area, also west of the West Davis-West Front Streets District, the Georgian Revival style was employed for the Roger Gant House (1016 West Davis Street) and the Edwin C. Holt House (1011 West Davis Street). A few houses built during the 1920s are the sole Burlington examples of a particular architectural style. The smooth, uniform wall surface, flat roof and boxed projecting eaves identify the International style of the Cheatham House (1007 West Davis Street). The Spanish Colonial Revival style of the Charles Horner House (308 North Fisher Street) features rough-textured stucco exterior walls, terra cotta tiled roof, and sawn rafter ends in deep overhang.

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Concurrent with the construction of these revival style houses, the bungalow was taking hold as Burlington's principal house form. Next to the Charles Horner House, the Earl Horner House (304 North Fisher Street) is a large example of the type, displaying oriental influences in the multiple peaked gables and the lattice of beveled vertical and horizontal beams in the porch gable. Other large and carefully appointed bungalows, such as the W. M. Baker House (727 West Davis Street) and the Judge E. S. W. Dameron House (217 Union Avenue), both clad in wood shingle siding, were built in the West Davis-West Front Streets District and in other established neighborhoods. Attractive stuccoed bungalows were built on South Lexington Avenue, and some of Burlington's most distinctive examples of the mode were constructed with stone exteriors, as seen on South Main, South Broad, and East Davis streets, as well as Piedmont Way. Frame versions were built everywhere, and adaptations appeared in the still expanding cotton mill villages.

Another trend heavily represented in Burlington is the "Period House," which incorporates elements of the historical revival styles without being strictly imitative. Examples include Tudor-influenced cottages, houses with gambrel roofs derived from Dutch Colonial structures, dwellings related to the Colonial Revival or Federal style, and so on. Period houses, and the smaller brick and frame versions of the bungalow so prevalent here in the 1930s, characterized subdivisions established for middle-income clientele in the western section of the city. These new planned developments included Fountain Place, Brookwood, Westerwood, and Central Heights, all begun in the late 1920s, followed in the 1930s by Country Club Estates. (A block of Brookwood is part of the West Davis-West Front Streets District; the other subdivisions are not included in this nomination due to their high concentration of post-1935 construction and later alterations.) Developments with a high concentration of period houses and bungalows in other parts of Burlington included Beverly Hills and several neighborhoods without specific names catering to trades people and workers in the city's industries.

The period revival styles were not restricted to residential structures. Though primarily Queen Anne in style, the 1907 Southern Railway Depot (moved from Webb Avenue to 200 South Main Street) (National Register), executed in brick with a slate roof, conical tower, and stone sills, exhibits tudoresque elements in the applied half-timbering of the gables and in the heavy timbering exposed in the deep roof overhang. The Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter (320 East Davis Street) (NR, part of the complex that includes St. Athanasius Episcopal Church), designed by Hobart Upjohn and built in 1911, is Burlington's outstanding surviving example of Neo-Gothic Revival style. The cruciform structure of random-coursed granite ashlar features a four-stage attached bell tower on its main facade. The front wall of the sanctuary, dominated by a large stained glass tracery window, rises to a parapet gable with a Roman cross at its peak.

For Burlington's two major ecclesiastical construction projects of the early 1920s, the Neoclassical Revival style was selected. At the west edge of the Central Business District, the First Christian Church (United Church of Christ), built in 1920, is an example of the unusual and distinctive Akron church type--a cubical form in a central plan with a semi-circular sanctuary. Its exterior is covered in reddish-brown tapestry brick with brick quoins at the projecting corners. The building derives its interior and exterior detail from both ancient Greek and Roman antecedents. On the exterior the most notable features are the two monumental projecting porticos with Tuscan columns supporting large pediments painted white with large dentils, facing each of the streets at its corner site, and the high dome resting on an octagonal base. The dome also is a focal point of the interior, where large and very colorful stained glass windows complement the classical decoration executed in wood. In contrast, the First Baptist Church at the opposite end of the Central Business District is more purely Greek

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in its classical derivations. This buff-colored brick building with granite trim designed by Herbert Hunter of High Point, North Carolina, and completed in 1924 displays a single main facade, again a temple front. Here the order is Ionic and the shallow pediment, decorated with anthemions at its corners, rises only slightly above the tall parapet around the rest of the sanctuary block. Doors and windows have architrave surrounds with console brackets; pilasters divide the side elevations with their tall, narrow windows; and a fret-work belt course encircles the building.

Revival styles also emerged in the Central Business District during the 1910s and 1920s. Most of the brick buildings constructed from the late nineteenth century on, such as the 1908 Troxler Building (123 East Davis Street) continued the standard commercial type of one- to three-stories with decorative brickwork at cornices and windows, firmly established here by 1880. Three especially significant buildings, however, were built between 1919 and 1929, each of them representing a different architectural style. The most unusual of Burlington's early twentieth-century commercial structures is the Efird Building (133 East Davis Street) erected in 1919 with a white enamelled terra cotta tile facade in an elaborate Neo-Gothic Revival style design. Tudor arches enframe the third-floor windows and a parapet pierced with quatre-foils surmounts the facade. The interior retains an ornate pressed tin ceiling. New York-trained architect Charles Hartmann, practicing in Greensboro, North Carolina, designed the more conventional Alamance Hotel (southeast corner of Maple Avenue and South Main Street), a seven-story building erected in 1924-25 with restrained classically influenced exterior embellishment consisting of an ornamental band of gray panelled terra cotta with a molded and dentilled course above the second story; an arrangement of semi-elliptical insets, panels and grilles above the top windows; and a deeply coved and molded terra cotta cornice. Elegance was reserved for the lobby and dining room, their large spaces enhanced by panelled wainscoting, large piers with console brackets, marble baseboards and terrazzo floors.

Charles Hartmann also designed Burlington's foremost example of the Art Deco style, the nine-story (Former) Atlantic Bank and Trust Company Building (358 South Main Street), which also ranks as one of the best representatives of the style in the entire state. A profusion of stylized low relief ornament in granite covering the lower two and upper two floors emphasizes the vertical orientation of the nine-story building. At the lower floors, carved ribbons intertwined around stylized foliate and geometrical medallions enframe pilasters and run across the top of the mezzanine windows. The decoration is most elaborate at the top where an alternating series of carved cattle skulls and Aztec-derived masks surmount foliate capitals. The (Former) Atlantic Bank and Trust Company Building and the Alamance Hotel have dominated Burlington's skyline ever since their construction.

Construction in Burlington since around 1930 has varied in type and quality. Paralleling the rapid growth of Burlington Mills (now Burlington Industries), which started here in 1923-24, Burlington soon expanded well beyond the subdivisions that took shape in the late 1920s and 1930s. These later developments of the 1940s and 1950s consist primarily of "streamlined" period houses and "ranch" houses, often brick-veneered. In the mid-1930s, textile companies throughout the city, following the example established by Burlington Mills, began selling the houses in the mill villages, often to their occupants. This trend continued into the 1950s when the last company-owned houses were sold. Since 1960, entire blocks of buildings have been removed from the Central Business District, primarily from its northwest edge and along the railroad tracks. In recent years, some of these sites have been redeveloped with three- and four-story bank buildings and one-story commercial blocks, which act as foils to help accentuate central Burlington's older architecturally distinctive buildings. More of the new

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construction has taken place at the city's fringes, usually in the form of residential subdivisions to the east, and, especially, to the west.

The historic architecture of Burlington reflects approximately eighty years of construction, but does not reflect a visual continuity in the oldest portions of the community. So much has been destroyed and altered in central Burlington that most of the buildings from that area included in this Multiple Resource Nomination remain today as isolated examples of significant periods in and of styles characteristic of the city's early development. While there is a certain consistency throughout in the materials used--frame for most houses and brick for industrial, commercial and institutional buildings--it is only in the West Davis Street and Lakeside Cotton Mills districts and many of the other residential areas beyond Burlington's center that a feeling of coherence prevails. Most of the buildings erected in Burlington have been vernacular in character. A few surviving early buildings, particularly the Stagg House and the Holt-Frost House, are fairly sophisticated in design. Beginning in the 1910s, many of the institutional buildings and houses built for people with middle and upper incomes are accomplished renditions of the popular styles of their day.

Facade lines vary throughout Burlington. Almost all structures in the business district are adjacent to the sidewalk. Although residential facade lines vary from area to area, within a particular neighborhood they are fairly uniform. In contrast, Burlington's street pattern is a hodge-podge of types and orientations. The center of the city--the Central Business District and a few blocks in residential and institutional use--retains the self-contained grid at a forty-five degree angle to a due north-south, east-west axis that was established by the North Carolina Railroad Company when it platted much of its acreage into streets and building lots in the 1870s. Elsewhere, irregularity prevails, with residential areas adjacent to the earliest, central grid also organized in a similar pattern, but at various angles to that of the city center. The pockets of mill housing beyond usually are arranged in grids at various orientations. Many of the private residential areas, particularly those developed from the 1920s on, are arranged in curvilinear patterns. Structural density is greatest at the center of town, diminishing to the east and west with the newer residential subdivisions.

The largest number of buildings in Burlington are residential, probably ninety percent, with industrial, commercial, institutional and miscellaneous building making up the remaining percentage.

The Burlington Multiple Resource Nomination is based upon the Burlington Historic Inventory, conducted in 1982 by historic preservation consultant Allison Harris, under contract to the City of Burlington. This overview is based upon Ms. Harris' work, and much of the text is taken verbatim from her report. The inventory surveyed all properties of historic and/or architectural significance within the town boundaries of Burlington, including representatives of all types and styles of buildings erected prior to 1930 in each area of the city. The inventory did not include properties of archaeological significance. In conducting the inventory, all roads were traveled and all structures inspected. Those which were considered to be of some architectural and historic significance or interest, or to be good representative examples of characteristic types and styles, according to the professional judgment of the consultant, were included in the inventory, as were other properties identified by local residents as being of some historic significance. Each property included in the inventory was photographed, mapped and described, and historical data was compiled to the extent that time would allow. Interviews with property owners were conducted whenever possible. The

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thirteen individual properties and two districts included in this Multiple Resource Nomination were selected by Allison Harris in coordination with the City of Burlington's Planning Department and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, from the overall list of approximately 1,000 properties inventoried, individually or in clusters, by applying the National Register criteria.

To further clarify the ownership classification as listed in Item #3, all of the properties being nominated are privately owned, except for the Moore-Holt-White House which presently is being acquired by the City for rehabilitation under its community development assistance program. Of the individual structures, the Windsor Cotton Mills Office, Holt-Frost House, Charles Horner House, and the two churches are owner-occupied; the rest are rental property, except for the Atlantic Bank and Trust Company Building which presently is vacant. In the Lakeside Cotton Mills Historic District, the houses are a combination of rental and owner-occupied; the mill building is owner-occupied. Virtually all of the structures in the West Davis-West Front Streets District are owner-occupied.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates	N/A	Builder/Architect	N/A
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Burlington is a small city containing a variety of properties of historical and architectural significance that collectively reflect its character as it developed primarily from the middle nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. A few buildings survive from the community's earliest years as Company Shops, the settlement established in 1854 by the North Carolina Railroad Company for its headquarters and maintenance and repair shops. Many more properties from the 1880s through the 1920s represent Burlington's rapid growth and development as a textile center of national importance. Altogether, these structures provide a relatively comprehensive view of a community whose development is based upon the railroad and a primary industry, the strength of which create prosperity and, eventually, diversification in economic, social and cultural realms. The most historically and architecturally significant of the properties remaining from the 1854-1930 period are being nominated to the National Register: five dwellings, two churches, three commercial buildings, three industrial buildings, a mill village, and a large residential district. The 1879 St. Athanasius Church, 1911 Church of the Holy Comforter, 1913 Southern Railway Depot and the c. 1915 Dentzel Menagerie Carousel already are listed. Together these properties signify the broad range and quality of historic resources which provide much of Burlington's visual character.

Criteria Assessment

A. The Thirteen individual properties and two districts in this Multiple Resource Nomination are associated with the development, from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries, of a small city, originating as the settlement of Company Shops established for the headquarters and repair shops of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and then developing as Burlington with its economy grounded in the burgeoning textile industry. Individually and collectively they make significant contributions to the present-day visual and historical character of the city.

B. The properties included in this Multiple Resource Nomination are associated with the lives of prominent railroad executives, industrialists, merchants and other business and civic leaders who played important roles in the history of Burlington and, in some cases, the county and state.

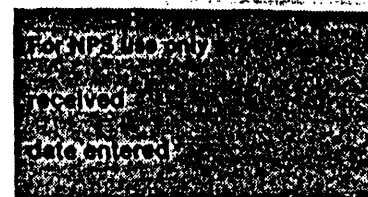
C. The properties included in the Multiple Resource Nomination individually embody the distinctive characteristics of various architectural styles popular from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century, including the transitional Greek Revival/Italianate picturesque bracketed cottage, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Art Deco, and assorted period revival styles. Among the residential building types, bungalows, foursquares and mill houses are well represented. In addition, the North Carolina Railroad Company's Foundry and Roundhouse and the Windsor Cotton Mills Office and Lakeside Mills represent the design and building techniques incorporated in middle and late nineteenth-century industrial structures. In particular Lakeside Mills embodies the technological innovation of "slow-burn" construction.

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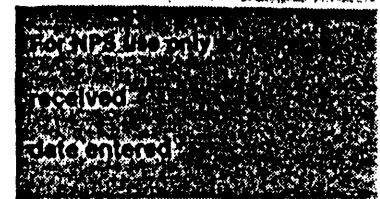
A. The Historic Resources

Altogether, the historic resources of Burlington represent the character of a small city that evolved as an industrial community--first as Company Shops, the small village planned by its owner, North Carolina Railroad Company, for its maintenance and repair shops from the 1850s to the 1880s; then as an incorporated town under multiple ownership with an economy based upon a collection of family-owned textile mills; and eventually, in the early twentieth century, as a nationally important textile center experiencing rapid urban growth, an economy undergoing diversification and an expanding middle class. The properties included in this Multiple Resource Nomination--five houses, three commercial buildings, two churches, three individual industrial buildings, a small district consisting of a mill and its adjoining village, and a large, primarily residential district (St. Athanasius Church and Church of the Holy Comforter, the Southern Railway Depot, and the Dentzel Menagerie Carousel are already listed)--are the majority of the most historically and architecturally significant of those remaining from the 1854-1930 period. This list of Burlington's most important properties is completed with an industrial building (Burlington Coffin Company) and a late 1920s house (Ben V. May House), the owners of which objected to their listing.¹

B-1. Historical Development

Settlement had begun in this piedmont area as early as the middle of the eighteenth century when German, Scotch-Irish, and Anglo-American farmers were attracted to the rolling terrain of the Carolina colony by the availability of fertile land, in contrast with the already-crowded conditions of the mid-Atlantic colonies. Agriculture in this early period was restricted to subsistence farming, although farmers began raising grain crops before the end of the century. A very small proportion of landowners were also slave-owners, with no household owning more than ten slaves at mid-century.

It was shortly after the North Carolina Railroad Company was chartered by the state legislature in 1851 that the area's development pattern shifted to the course that was to produce an urbanized community. The piedmont's increased influence due to an influx of settlers necessitated access to markets in geographically isolated areas for its agricultural and new industrial products. A railroad line running through the central piedmont from Goldsboro in the east to Charlotte in the southwest was proposed to connect the coastal plain, piedmont and mountain regions and give western areas of the state access to the rivers, ports and railroads at the east end of the state.² As construction of the new railroad line began, the North Carolina Railroad Company sought to establish its repair shops and headquarters midway on its line. After the leaders of Graham, the seat of Alamance County which had been formed out of Orange County in 1849, refused to allow construction of the shops in their town, the company purchased³ from area landowners a 631.75-acre tract approximately two miles to the northwest in 1854.³ (Construction of the new town was initiated with erection of shops buildings and the workers' and administrators' housing beginning in 1856.⁴) The company's addition of depots, offices and a fine hotel reflected ambitious plans for the railroad and the shops.

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The impact of the Civil War on Company Shops was indirect, slowing the growth of the community for several years. During the war years, the railroad continued to operate, serving as an important link in the Confederate war effort, especially during the final months of the conflict. The years following saw much racial unrest and violence in the area with the emergence of groups such as the Ku Klux Klan; the denouement of these troublesome times came in 1870 with the so-called Kirk-Holden War, when Governor William Woods Holden declared Alamance County to be in a state of insurrection and sent troops to occupy Company Shops. Unrest continued for about ten months, but Holden miscalculated his strength. Eventually he was impeached and removed from office by the state legislature.⁵

As in most of the South, recovery was slow in Company Shops, resulting in little construction for several years. Through the 1860s, most business enterprises were either owned or controlled by the railroad company, but as a community grew up around Company Shops--achieving a population of 817 by 1880--and as it became a market center for the surrounding area, people unconnected with the railroad were drawn to the town. They included merchants, doctors, builders, and others who would benefit from being part of the growing community, which was incorporated as a town in 1866. These new arrivals needed homes as well as shelter for their business activities, and some railroad employees constructed their own homes rather than live in those constructed by the company. The railroad had already built a small frame structure which served as a commissary store operated by John M. Worth and Company.⁶ Private concerns and small manufacturies began to operate to serve the needs of the community. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1872 listed several shoe factories, a chair factory, a wheelwright, and a gunsmith, as well as eight general stores, in addition to the railroad company operations.

With the growing population the importance of religion and education was augmented. The problem of providing a place to worship and to educate the children of Company Shops began to concern its inhabitants in the mid-1860s. Prodded by the citizenry, the railroad company donated a parcel of land to the town on which a two-story frame structure known as Union Church was erected in 1869 to serve as the community's first public school and as an inter-denominational building for religious services. Just beyond the western corporate limits, a Methodist church, Brown's Chapel, had been in existence already for several years. Union Church functioned as a school until 1929 and served the various denominations until they were able to build their own churches.⁷

As the town grew, so did the number of people belonging to the various Protestant denominations; by the mid-1870s, most of the major groups were represented in Company Shops, with regular meetings conducted at Union Church by a circuit or itinerant preacher. The first congregations organized after the founding of Company Shops were the Lutherans and the Episcopalians, both of whom began holding services ca. 1869 and 1870. From 1879 to 1890, the following denominations organized locally: Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, German Reformed, and Methodist Protestant. When it came time to begin building, the Lutherans and Episcopalians again led the way, with both erecting churches in 1879. The other congregations followed suit, beginning with Front Street Methodist Episcopal in 1888 and ending with the German Reformed Church in 1901.⁸ Of these eight structures, dating from the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century, only St. Athanasius Episcopal Church and the adjacent parish school (built in 1887) still stand. All the others were replaced in the twentieth century (sometimes twice) as the congregations outgrew their early facilities and new churches formed in more far-flung areas of the expanding town.

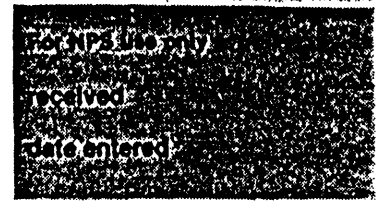
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Although the Union Church had a gallery for the community's black residents, they generally preferred to establish and attend their own churches. Several congregations were organized in the post-bellum era, including African Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian groups. The Baptists held services first in a log building (long demolished) on Church Street, while the Presbyterians owned land on East Morehead Street but never built there. In 1883, the cornerstone was laid for a sanctuary for Saint Matthew's A.M.E. Church on East Morehead Street just east of Spring Street.⁹

During the post-war years, the North Carolina Railroad Company gradually relinquished its control over the community through divestiture of land. Facing a lack of funds that hindered construction during the Civil War and Reconstruction, the North Carolina Railroad Company had resolved in 1863 to begin selling some of its Company Shops land as building lots to private individuals. This plan did not get under way until 1869, and it was not until the 1870s, with the influx of newcomers not employed by the railroad, that sales became brisk. The railroad company began a more concerted sales campaign in 1879 when a county tax was levied on its real property in Company Shops. The Company's survey of its remaining land in 1886 properly laid off and named streets and divided the blocks into numbered lots.¹⁰

The first of a series of developments experienced by the North Carolina Railroad Company that would exert a profound effect upon the future of Company Shops occurred in 1871 when the company leased its line to the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The change in authority at the shops, which entailed issuance of orders by strangers in Richmond, Virginia, produced some insecurity about jobs among the local railroad employees. When the gauge of the line was changed and the offices were moved from Company Shops in 1875, many railroad employees were transferred or sought new work elsewhere. The job situation continued to worsen until it bottomed out with the Richmond and Danville's firing of more than thirty employees in 1885 and the removal of the entire maintenance and repair situation from Company Shops in 1886.¹¹

With the permanent departure of the shops, the town probably would have faded away had it not been for several factors working in the community's favor. Among these was the town's primary connection in the area with railroad transportation, an aspect that contributed to the foremost factor in Company Shops' salvation, the rise of the local textile industry. On February 8, 1887, in recognition of the town's new economic base, Company Shops officially changed its name to Burlington.¹² Instead of continuing in a sharp decline, Burlington entered an era of growth and prosperity prompted by expanding cotton and tobacco markets and, most importantly, a burgeoning local textile industry.

The textile industry had first emerged in Alamance County with the organization by pioneer Edwin M. Holt of a cotton mill on Little Alamance Creek in 1837; it began producing colored cotton cloth called "Alamance Plaid" in 1853.¹³ By 1880, Holt's sons, sons-in-law, nephews and cousins were operating cotton mills at Alamance, Graham, Haw River, Glencoe, Ossipee, and Saxapahaw.¹⁴ With the development of steam as a power source for cotton mill machinery, it was possible to build mills away from the rivers with their driving power that had dictated mill locations.¹⁵ Company Shops, as an established town with a rail line connecting it with markets east and west, was an excellent site for a cotton mill. In 1880, Central Manufacturing Company, directed by Edwin M. Holt's

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cousins and others, obtained a charter to operate a cotton mill in Company Shops. Opened in 1882 as the Lafayette Cotton Mills, it was "...the only factory in the county not run either partially or wholly by water power," according to a contemporary account in the Alamance Gleaner.¹⁶ Unfortunately, a periodic national financial crisis coupled with other factors brought about the mill's failure in 1884.

Between 1883 and 1892, however, several of Edwin M. Holt's sons and grandsons opened five mills in Company Shops/Burlington that have remained forces in the local economy, under new names and ownership, to the present day. Three of these mills were in operation before the removal of the railroad shops: E.M. Holt Plaid Mills (1883), Aurora Cotton Mills (the recycled Lafayette Cotton Mills (1885)), and Elmira Cotton Mills (1886).¹⁷ These three cotton mills and the Carolina Coffin Company organized in 1884 (later the Burlington Coffin Company) were strong enough by the time the repair shops moved in 1886 to prevent the town's decline.¹⁸ Windsor Cotton Mills, established in 1890, was the only Holt mill in Burlington to be acquired by northern interests in the general movement of capital into the state's textile industry at the turn of the century.¹⁹ The last of the Holt cotton mills established within the present corporate limits of Burlington was Lakeside Mills, organized in 1892.²⁰ Like Windsor, Lakeside was not as prosperous as the three mills started in the 1880s, and never underwent the rapid expansion typical of the others; yet altogether, all of these mills and the coffin factory determined the urban, industrial course of subsequent development, influencing as well the kinds of construction which would create the community's built environment well into the twentieth century.

Burlington's textile industry continued to expand with new mills established after the Holt enterprises were organized. Many of these were hosiery mills which eventually dominated local industry in the mid-twentieth century when Burlington became the so-called "Hosiery Capital of the South." The Daisy Hosiery Mill opened in the mid-1890s; early in the twentieth century two of its administrators acquired a controlling interest in the company, which later became part of May Hosiery Mills, still in limited operation today.²¹ Other hosiery mills established after 1910 included the Burlington Knitting Company, the Whitehead and McEwen hosiery mills, and Sellers Hosiery Mills. In addition, several finishing mills were established to complete the processes of hosiery production, one of the first being Keystone Finishing Mills which began operation in 1911.²² Hosiery and finishing mills continued to open through the 1920s and 1930s so that by 1937 there were twenty hosiery mills, three textile dyers and five hosiery finishing plants; only four companies were involved in cotton goods manufacturing.²³ Eventually, hosiery mills came to dot the city's landscape, with plants in the central business district and most areas of the city, though the heaviest concentration was in the northeastern section.

Burlington Mills was among the four cotton mills operating in Burlington in 1937. The company was formed in 1924 by J. Spencer Love shortly after he came to the city to take over operations of a plant producing cotton and rayon bedspreads.²⁴ Taking advantage of the development of synthetic fibers to produce textiles, the company soon underwent tremendous expansion, establishing thirty separate companies in the next ten years so that by 1934 it was the largest weaver of rayon fabrics in the United States. Among these thirty companies were several early textile firms that Burlington Mills acquired, including E.M. Holt Plaid Mills and Elmira Cotton Mills. The Depression

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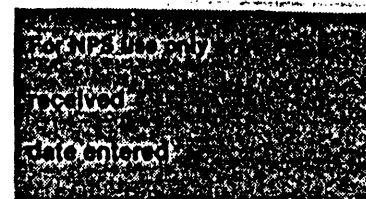
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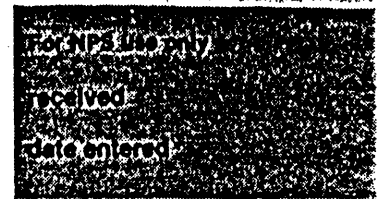


years brought few problems, and growth was spurred in 1938 when the company began producing hosiery made of synthetic fibers. The spectacular rise of Burlington Mills (now Burlington Industries) continued through the next few decades, and in 1971 it had 132 plants that employed 87,000 people around the world, with annual sales of approximately \$1,832,539,000.²⁵ The company put the city on the world map as the birthplace of a major international industrial giant. Locally, it was a major employer and property owner, purchasing numerous early cotton and hosiery mill plants to house its operations. But well before it reached international proportions, the company had moved its headquarters to nearby Greensboro, and late in the twentieth century, it began to close down most of its Burlington operations. By the early 1980s, only two facilities were in operation in the city, so that the once dominant presence of Burlington Industries in the local economy had dwindled to merely a contributing role.

With the establishment of the textile industry in Burlington in the 1880s, the city entered a period of growth and prosperity which continued with little abatement well beyond the mid point of the twentieth century. The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the beginning of a transformation which moved the community from the near moribundancy of the last years of the Company Shops era to the thriving bustle of an industrial center. In each of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the population of Company Shops (which became Burlington in 1887) more than doubled as it grew from 817 in 1880 to 1,716 in 1890 and then to 3,692 in 1900.²⁶ This tremendous growth is directly attributable to the opening of the coffin company and three cotton mills in the 1880s and two more cotton mills and the first hosiery mill in the 1890s. These expanding industries drew workers to the town, driving up the population figures; this, in turn, required the development of a more extensive commercial district and attracted a variety of professionals and semi-professionals to serve the community's needs, especially doctors, dentists and teachers.

The influx of population, the community's increasing prosperity, and an emerging middle class, all stimulated by the growing textile industry, had a significant and lasting impact on local building patterns. New textile mills were built; older ones were expanded; the textile companies built neighborhoods of worker housing adjacent to their mills; the mill owners hired architects to design residences reflecting their growing affluence; merchants built stores and homes based on their thriving businesses; professionals contributed their own large homes to several neighborhoods; blocks of housing for industrial workers and tradesmen sprang up in many sections of the town; and several religious groups constructed their own facilities as they outgrew those of the old Union Church.

Evidence of this expansion comes from many sources. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1884 listed eleven merchants and six doctors in the town of Company Shops. Within six years, thirty-three merchants and tradesmen and eight doctors were serving the city under its new name of Burlington which by then had grown to a population of 1,150. The next six years saw an increase in population to 3,500, with a concomitant rise in the number of merchants and tradesmen to fifty-nine and of doctors and dentists to eleven. Merchandizing diversified tremendously during the period; instead of several general stores serving all retail needs for the local residents, there were stores specializing in sales of furniture, drugs, shoes, books, jewelry, clothing, hats, and so on.²⁷

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Carpenters and building contractors were attracted to the growing community with its steadily increasing demand for new houses, commercial buildings, churches, and mills. Eventually, local lumber companies were able to meet the demand for increasingly sophisticated building supplies. One of the earliest was the George W. Anthony Lumber Company, whose owner bought land from the railroad in the eastern section of the city, cleared the land, divided it into building lots, and erected inexpensive houses on them.²⁸ By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, numerous other building contractors were involved in construction to meet the demands of growth. Among them were H. F. Mitchell, who figured prominently in the 1920s surge and whose company is still in operation; Dave Fitch, who came to Burlington around the turn of the century and was responsible for numerous commercial, religious and residential structures still standing; and S. J. Malone, another builder who enjoyed a fruitful career during the 1920s and 1930s. In all, nearly fifteen individuals and companies were listed in the 1909-1910 City Directory as building contractors.

Financial institutions also became necessary to provide backing for commercial and industrial ventures and construction and to handle the business needs of the community. Branson's directory for 1896 listed the Burlington Banking Company, a state bank; within a few years after the turn of the twentieth century, the financial community included Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Company, Piedmont Trust Company, Central Loan and Trust, and Standard Realty and Security, all of which were instrumental in the building boom of the 1920s and were the forerunners of the city's modern banking and savings and loan industry.

The contributions of these contractors and financial institutions was most evident in the great amount of residential construction throughout Burlington in the late nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. Industrialists, merchants and professionals built elaborate houses in the popular styles, particularly between 1890 and 1910, that displayed their pride and prosperity. The most exuberant houses were those built by the leading mill owners, concentrated in the two or three blocks to the east and west of the central business district. Substantial houses continued to be built beyond these concentrations, many of them appearing along West Davis and West Front streets as Burlington began the westward development that would characterize the next several decades. In contrast, throughout this period the textile companies were constructing sizable villages of plain houses next to their mills for the accommodation of their employees.

Burlington's tremendous development spanning the turn of the century also was reflected in the expansion of civic institutions. As a company town, the community had not had its own governing body. Any local miscreants were housed in the county jail at Graham, and the postal services were small enough to share commercial space. For many years, the Union Church was the primary public educational institution, along with several small private and free schools conducted at a variety of locations; with the beginning of industrialization and growth in the 1880s, specialized public services were forced to expand. Although the first development was the construction of a small community jail in the 1880s,²⁹ it was the growth of the public school system that was most noteworthy. On September 1, 1901, the Burlington Graded School for white students opened in a complex of frame buildings on North Broad Street with an enrollment of 384.

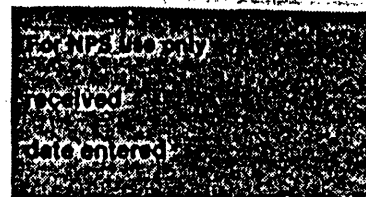
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By the end of 1901, a public school for black students had opened. The city's Board of Education in the first decade of this century included prominent businessmen and professionals who worked diligently to foster public education locally, hiring the first superintendent of the city's system and erecting required buildings. By 1908, they reported that 900 white and 150 black pupils were enrolled in the city's schools.³⁰

By the early twentieth century, some of the congregations that had built their own churches in the late 1800s had expanded to the point that larger facilities were needed. Again the Lutherans led the way, replacing their small frame church with a larger brick one in 1909. In the same year the Presbyterians greatly expanded their sanctuary and the First Reformed Church added a classroom building. In 1911, the Episcopalians and the Methodists both began outstanding Neo-Gothic Revival style stone churches.³¹

As the growth of the textile industry created the conditions for urbanization, the central business district underwent rapid development, primarily with two-story brick buildings interspersed with simple frame structures. The seemingly ever-present need for larger facilities and desire for more stylish facades, as well as the occasional fire that usually devastated more than one building, produced an environment at the heart of Burlington that was steadily expanding and altering its appearance. Documentary photographs and Sanborn maps indicate that by the turn of the century the two square blocks bounded by Front, Spring, Davis and Worth streets were approximately two-thirds developed. By 1918, the central business district comprised the greater parts of eight downtown blocks of two- and three-story brick buildings.

As the community moved into the twentieth century, the rapid pace of growth and development moderated to a degree. The population increases of the 1880s and 1890s had laid a solid foundation for the community, which in the first twenty years of the new century concentrated on consolidating its gains and providing services for a "Bigger, Better Burlington." These included telephones, electricity, a public water system, streetcars, better police and fire protection. The central business district developed into a major commercial center, the numerous hosiery mills opening took over industrial leadership from the cotton mills, and several important civic buildings were erected. The fashionable residential neighborhoods continued to grow with somewhat smaller and less ornamented houses than previously, suitable to the more subdued mood of these years in which steady growth and consolidation dominated the thinking of the community's leaders.

Although a number of non-mill village residential neighborhoods had begun to take shape in the 1890s, usually composed of modest houses as the result of the efforts of a builder such as George W. Anthony, it was only after 1910 that more planned residential developments of stylish dwellings began to appear, spurred by various financial and real estate companies. Among the earliest was Piedmont Estates, an area in northeast Burlington sponsored by the loan and real estate section of Piedmont Trust Company, which was to take advantage of the streetcar line of the Piedmont Railway and Electric Company running through the area toward Graham and Haw River. Elaborate landscaping plans with parks, an opera house, and broad streets were drawn up by a Charlotte firm.³² The development enjoyed limited success; its land and modest homes were later acquired by Burlington Mills, which renamed the area Piedmont Heights.

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The decade of the 1920s was a period of nearly frenzied growth and building, as the city, like the rest of the nation, proclaimed its ever-increasing prosperity. The population again nearly doubled in ten years, and industry once more played a decisive role--as mills expanded, hiring new workers, a major housing shortage developed. This resulted in an extensive building program, supported by local financial institutions and pushed by realtors and other developers. Contemporary newspaper articles regaled the reading public with reports of new or expanding industrial complexes, new churches, banks, hotels, commercial buildings, schools, and fine residences throughout the city. Several developments were established for a middle class clientele--doctors, attorneys, industry executives, and prosperous merchants and businessmen--in the western section of the city. They included Fountain Place, Brookwood, Westerwood, and Central Heights, followed in the 1930s by Country Club Estates. Developments in other parts of the city included Beverly Hills, as well as several neighborhoods--without specific names--catering to tradespeople and workers in the city's industries. One financial institution, Central Loan and Trust Company, hired an architect from the eastern part of the state, Liston Mallard, in 1928 "...to provide assistance for persons who wish to incorporate their own ideas in their home."³⁵ Also in the 1920s, the first large multi-family apartment buildings were erected as higher density and smaller rental units in residential construction came into demand.³⁶

The great prosperity and exuberance of this period was most striking in commercial construction. Though not as extensive as the contemporary residential development, these projects yielded a number of unusual and highly significant buildings that re-shaped the appearance of central Burlington. Diversity characterized commercial building, which now included service stations, car dealerships, and movie theatres in addition to shops and offices. A variety of buildings were erected using the designs of prominent architects from other cities. Charles Hartmann, a New York-trained architect practicing in Greensboro, designed the most notable commercial buildings--the Alamance Hotel and Atlantic Bank and Trust Company, skyscrapers that symbolized the city's motto, "Bigger, Better Burlington."³⁷ Even more modest structures exhibited eye-catching, even exotic designs that proclaimed their success. The ever-larger congregations were selecting imposing neoclassical designs--as exemplified by the First Baptist Church designed by Herbert Hunter of High Point and by the First Christian Church--that were in keeping with their increasingly effective roles in the community. Expansion in the public realm also continued with an ambitious building program by the local school system.

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With the worldwide financial crash of 1929 and the Great Depression that followed came the failure of banks and other institutions which had overextended themselves during the frantic construction boom of the preceding years. Labor unrest hit the local textile mills, and the wild growth of the 1920s slowed appreciably. Burlington continued to build, however, with the first licensed architect locating here permanently in the mid-1930s.³⁸ The 1930s saw the establishment of a public library and construction of a new post office. In 1934, the former Holt mills began to sell their houses, often to their employee occupants;³⁹ the other mills followed suit, so that most of the city's mill houses were sold by 1950. The early 1940s ushered in a new boom period as industry began to diversify, in large measure as a result of the war effort, and the population doubled in that decade from just over 12,000 to well over 24,000.⁴⁰ This population jump caused a demand for housing similar to that faced by the cotton mill owners of the 1880s and 1890s and the financial community in the 1920s, but on a much more massive scale, resulting in large developments of one-story frame or brick houses for moderate-income families.

B-2. Major Periods of Historic Significance

The major periods of historic significance in Burlington begin with the mid-nineteenth century when the North Carolina Railroad Company established the town in 1854 as Company Shops for its headquarters and maintenance repair shops, which were in active operation into the 1870s. The next significant period was the decade beginning in 1883 when the textile industry established itself firmly in Company Shops/Burlington with several cotton mills. The third major period lasting from the 1890s to around 1930 is characterized by steady expansion of the textile industry and the identification of Burlington as a textile center of national importance. This last major period may be subdivided according to the galvanization of the industry and its early diversification into the 1910s, followed by the proliferation of hosiery and finishing mills through the 1920s that rendered Burlington the "Hosiery Capital of the South."

B-3. The Historic Resources as Representatives of the Major Periods

Several buildings survive from the earliest years of Burlington's history, and those that have maintained their integrity are included in the Multiple Resource Nomination: The most intact of the brick repair shops--The Foundry and the Roundhouse--are significant on a statewide level as the only surviving industrial structures of any note associated with the North Carolina Railroad Company that exerted a tremendously important role in the development of the state. The Stag House is one of only two surviving antebellum houses built here by the railroad, as well as a fine example of the picturesque bracketed cottage. It was built around 1858 for Cyrus P. Mendenhall and later occupied by Francis Asbury Stag, both officers of the North Carolina Railroad Company. Another antebellum dwelling is the Moore-Holt-White House, a handsome example of the vernacular Greek Revival style built by local tradesman James G. Moore on land owned by the railroad. Textile industrialists Lawrence S. Holt and then his son Eugene Holt owned the house. Dating from the very end of Burlington's first period of historical significance, the 1879 St. Athanasius Church (already listed in the National Register) is an excellent example of the Carpenter Gothic style of ecclesiastical arch-

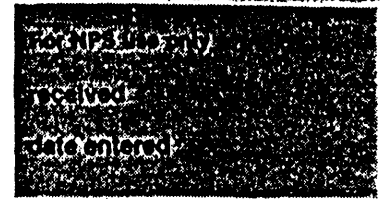
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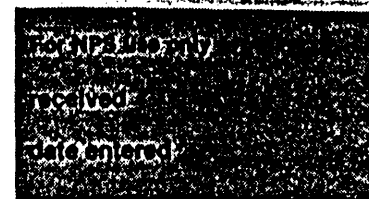
ecture promoted by architect Richard Upjohn and one of the city's most significant nineteenth century structures.

The emergence of Burlington's textile industry is reflected today in several mill complexes in the eastern and northern portions of the city. While most of them have been drastically altered with modern additions and replacement siding, the 1890 Windsor Cotton Mills Office and the 1892-93 Lakeside Mills survive virtually intact as notable examples of brick industrial architecture. The Lakeside Mills Village established when the adjoining mill was constructed is a collection of sixteen houses and a store that continues to convey the atmosphere of a late nineteenth-century industrial settlement. Built around 1890, the Holt-Frost House, one of the few full-blown Queen Anne houses remaining in Burlington, represents the prosperity spreading throughout the community with the development of the textile industry.

The local expansion of the textile industry and its tremendous impact upon the economic development of the city overall are represented in the nomination by many buildings dating from the 1890s through the 1920s. The largest concentration of these structures constitutes the West Davis-West Front Streets District, a primarily residential neighborhood full of good, sometimes outstanding, examples of all of the popular styles and types of four decades. These houses were built by many of Burlington's leading industrialists, financiers, professionals, merchants, and tradesmen, representatives of the community's diversifying economy and growing middle class produced by a thriving dominant industry. The first half of this extensive period is specifically reflected in the 1911 Church of the Holy Comforter (already listed in the National Register), the Neo-Gothic Revival structure that is the only surviving example of the several churches built in the early 1900s by Burlington's steadily growing congregations. The Southern Railway Depot (1913, already listed in the National Register) stands as a reminder of the pivotal role the railroad continued to play in Burlington's later development by providing access to markets. The period of intense development from the 1910s to around 1930, when Burlington was very much aware of its achievements and eager to produce physical expressions of them, is represented by the distinguished Neoclassical Revival style First Christian (1921) and First Baptist (1924) churches, the unusual Neo-Gothic Revival style Efir Building dating from 1919, the handsome 1924 Alamance Hotel, and the elaborately ornamented 1928-29 Art Deco Atlantic Bank and Trust building. In addition, as excellent examples of the bungalow and the period revival style house built by brothers who were prominent local civic and business leaders, the Horner Houses dating from 1921 and 1924 attest to the widespread preference for self-expression of accomplishment through fashionable residential architecture.

C. Major Historical Figures and Events

Several individuals important in Burlington's history also were significant on a statewide basis and a few attained a level of national importance. Certainly the North Carolina Railroad Company executives living in Burlington made invaluable contributions to the state's development through their organization and administration of North Carolina's first railroad to link the expanse of its piedmont with its coastal plain. Although the brick house erected as the home and office of railroad president

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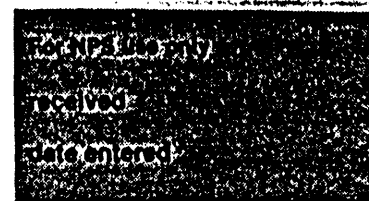
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Charles F. Fisher no longer stands, the picturesque bracketed cottage built for vice president Cyrus P. Mendenhall and later occupied by secretary-treasurer Francis Asbury Stagg, known as the Stagg House, is a landmark of Burlington.⁴¹

The industrialists who pioneered Burlington's textile industry definitely achieved statewide importance and may even be considered nationally important for their crucial roles in the city's development as a national textile center. Several sons, grandsons and cousins of Alamance County textile manufacturer Edwin M. Holt established Burlington's first mills in the 1880s and 1890s and continued to administer them well into the twentieth century. Holt's sons Lawrence S. Holt and L. Banks Holt founded E. M. Holt Plaid Mills in 1883 and the following year Lawrence S. Holt opened Aurora Cotton Mills.⁴² Those industrial buildings remain standing but are not included in this nomination due to alterations; the Moore-Holt-White House, however, the home of Lawrence S. Holt and later his son Eugene for many years, is a component.⁴³ Another of Edwin M. Holt's sons, James H. Holt, directed his sons in the establishment of three major textile mills in Burlington in 1886: Walter L. and Edwin C. Holt founded Elmira Cotton Mills; Robert L. and James H. Holt, Jr. opened Windsor Cotton Mills in 1890; and in 1892 Walter L., Edwin C. and Samuel M. Holt organized Lakeside Mills, later managed by James H. Holt, Jr.⁴⁴ Although Elmira Cotton Mills and the factory portion of Windsor Cotton Mills are not included here due to alterations, the Windsor Cotton Mills Office and Lakeside Mills and its adjoining village are part of this nomination. Furthermore, the Holt-McEwen House, built for Edwin C. Holt, is a pivotal structure in the West Davis-West Front Street's District, included herein.

Among other individuals important in the development of Burlington's textile industry is Edwin M. Holt's cousin, Lafayette Holt, the engineer who studied textile mill construction and machine operations in Lowell, Massachusetts. He designed Lafayette Cotton Mills opened in 1882 as the county's first mill not dependent upon water power (redeveloped two years later as Aurora Cotton Mills). In 1890 he established a firm that designed all aspects of many mills, including their mechanical layouts, throughout the piedmont region, including the Windsor and Lakeside mills in Burlington. It was through his efforts that many mill owners used steam engines which enabled them to move away from rivers and streams and build near the expanding rail system. Eventually turning his talents to inventing for the textile industry, Lafayette Holt developed a rotary engine and a machine which dyed warp yarn on the beam.⁴⁵

Early in the twentieth century, brothers Will and Ben May acquired a controlling interest in Daisy Hosiery Mills, which soon became a leading manufacturing concern in Burlington under its new name May Hosiery Mills.⁴⁶ The Ben V. May House has been deemed eligible for listing in the National Register but is not included here due to its owner's objections. Finally, the last figure of considerable note in Burlington's textile industry was J. Spencer Love who had the single greatest responsibility, beginning in the 1920s, for building Burlington Mills into the international industrial giant named Burlington Industries.

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Of course, many of these people associated with Burlington's history tended to be important in a strictly local sense, as community leaders are important in towns all over the country. A good number of those individuals, too numerous to list here, are recognized in the other components of this Multiple Resource Nomination, particularly the coverage of the West Davis-West Front Streets District. One civic leader who stood apart during Burlington's boom period of the 1920s was Earl B. Horner, the mayor of Burlington from 1919 to 1944 whose house is included in this nomination. Horner engineered many projects vital to Burlington's development, including reservoir and sewer construction and street and sidewalk paving.

Events of major significance associated with the history of Burlington are the North Carolina Railroad Company's establishment of the town as Company Shops for its headquarters and maintenance and repair shops, the ensuing evolution of the community under that company's aegis, and the development of the local textile industry. Beyond the developments relating to the railroad and textiles, the events which occurred in Burlington were of a local nature: They were typical of events associated with the general development of towns, due to the strength of the single industry in which its economy was rooted, that experienced tremendous growth and diversification during the early twentieth century.

D. Areas of Significance

Architecture - Burlington exhibits some good-to-excellent examples of a variety of architectural styles and building types popular in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examples include the transitional vernacular Greek Revival/Italianate style--Moore-Holt-White House; the Carpenter Gothic--St. Athanasius Church; the picturesque bracketed cottage--Stagg House; mid-to-late nineteenth century brick industrial architecture--the Foundry and Roundhouse, and the Windsor Cotton Mills Office and Lakeside Mills; the Queen Anne--Holt-Frost House; the Neo-Gothic Revival style--Church of the Holy Comforter and the Efird Building; Neoclassical Revival style--First Christian Church, First Baptist Church, and Alamance Hotel; the Art Deco--(Former) Atlantic Bank and Trust Building; and the residential period revival styles and bungalows--Horner Houses and West Davis-West Front Streets District (which also includes fine examples of the Queen Anne style).

Commerce - The only town of any size situated on the railroad line in Alamance County, Burlington naturally became a center for commerce as the point from which area farmers and industrialists sent their goods to markets. Virtually all of the commercial buildings erected in Burlington during the middle and late nineteenth century have been altered or destroyed; three important structures, however, from the period of the late 1910s to around 1930 remain as representatives of the tremendous commercial growth resulting from the city's rise as the "Hosiery Capital of the South": The striking Neo-Gothic Revival style Efird Building was the home of a major department store. The Alamance Hotel accommodated the multitudes of businessmen visiting the city and, through its public rooms, served as a community social and civic center for many years. The visually exciting (former) Atlantic Bank and Trust Company Building epitomized much of the character of Burlington's early twentieth-century economy with its lower levels occupied by one of the most active financial institutions in the city and its upper floors rented to prominent local professionals and businessmen.

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Exploration/Settlement - As the majority of the very few surviving buildings associated with the establishment of Burlington as Company Shops by the North Carolina Railroad Company, four structures are significant representatives of the community's settlement: The Foundry, Roundhouse and Stagg House were all constructed by the North Carolina Railroad Company. The Moore-Holt-White House was built during Company Shops' first years by James G. Moore, a private contractor who performed many services for the railroad, on land owned by the company; as such, it appears to be the only surviving example of a practice that became more frequent as the railroad sought to perpetuate a true community with minimum investment.

Industry - The steadily accelerating industrial development that occurred in Burlington from the early 1880s until around 1930 earned the city the nickname "The Hosiery Capital of the South" and established it as a textile center of national importance. Direct descendants and cousins of Alamance County textile pioneer Edwin M. Holt spearheaded that development between 1883 and 1893 with the organization of five cotton manufacturing companies, including Windsor Cotton Mills and Lakeside Mills. The Windsor Cotton Mills Office and Lakeside Mills with its adjacent mill village have retained their integrity to the present. In addition, the Burlington Coffin Company was a prominent, early non-textile concern important to the community's survival when the railroad headquarters and shops left town and the textile mills were very young. A portion of its turn-of-the-century brick replacement structure, with additions reflecting its early twentieth evolution, has been deemed eligible for listing in the National Register but is not included here due to owner opposition.

Religion - With congregations established around 1870, 1884 and 1887, the Church of the Holy Comforter (the successor to St. Athanasius Episcopal Church), First Christian and First Baptist churches are the oldest congregations of their respective denominations in Burlington. Their church buildings erected in 1911 (Church of the Holy Comforter) and the early 1920s (First Christian and First Baptist churches) are the only remaining early twentieth-century church buildings constructed by congregations that grew out of the inter-denominational meetings held beginning around 1870 at the Union Church. As very handsome examples of the Neoclassical Revival style, they also are among the most distinctive buildings, of any type, standing in Burlington.

Transportation - The North Carolina Railroad Company was instrumental in the expansion of North Carolina after 1850 by providing piedmont farmers and manufacturers the necessary transportation link to markets in the coastal plain and elsewhere via coastal plain ports. Burlington's historical significance rests first and foremost in its origins as Company Shops--the community founded by the North Carolina Railroad Company as its headquarters and maintenance shops. As major buildings in the original complex, the Foundry and Roundhouse are the most direct and tangible expressions of the railroad itself, while the Stagg House stands as a reminder of the company's efforts to establish a town. The Southern Railway Depot (NR) built in 1913 also is noteworthy as an expression of the continued importance of the railroad to Burlington's economic vitality.

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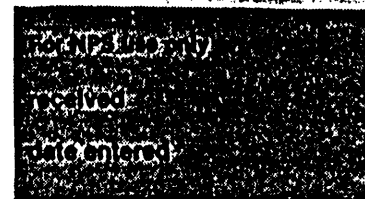
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F. Preservation Activities in Burlington

Several of Burlington's individual buildings of architectural and historical significance have been well maintained over the years. These include the two churches, the Episcopal churches already on the Register, the Ebird Building and the Horner Houses. Most of Burlington's early textile mills still in use today have suffered drastic alterations. Thus, it is particularly noteworthy that the Windsor Cotton Mills Office and Lakeside Mills have survived virtually intact in spite of almost continuous use. After a few years as a warehouse, Lakeside Mills was reactivated as a hosiery dye and finishing plant in late 1982 by new owners dedicated to the preservation of the factory buildings. While a number of houses in the sizable West Davis-West Front Streets District have been covered with aluminum siding, the majority have been well preserved; in recent years the few houses that had fallen into disrepair have become the targets of preservation efforts by private individuals.

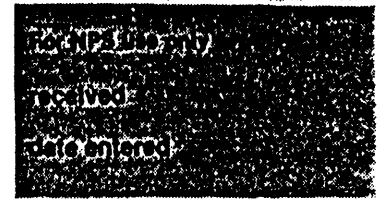
Elsewhere, some of Burlington's historic resources have been neglected. Recent developments concerning most of these buildings, however, indicate that interest in historic preservation citywide is on the rise, largely due to efforts by the city. In the late 1970s, the City of Burlington restored the Southern Railway Depot (NR) as a community arts center. In 1982-83, the city, with the help of private donations, restored the Dentzel Menagerie Carousel (NR), the focal point of City Park. After many years of deterioration due to the lack of maintenance, the exuberant Queen Anne Holt-Frost House is undergoing restoration by a new owner with the assistance of a low interest loan from the city. After several years of abandonment, the exterior of the Alamance Hotel is being restored as part of its recycling as housing for the elderly, scheduled for completion in late 1983. Early in 1983 the City of Burlington halted the demolition of the Moore-Holt-White House with an offer to purchase which was consummated a few months later in July; the city is now in the initial stages of rehabilitating the house with guidance from the Restoration Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. The city's planning department and the Burlington Historic District Commission, which are investigating historic district zoning for the West Davis-West Front Streets District, hope that these efforts will inspire others to restore the privately owned Foundry and (former) Atlantic Bank and Trust Company Building, both of which are abandoned and in disrepair. The Planning Department, with the endorsement of the Historic District Commission, sponsored the Burlington Historic Inventory and the Burlington Multiple Resource Nomination.

G. Selection of Sites in the Multiple Resource Nomination

Fifteen individual properties and two districts of historic and/or architectural significance were selected for inclusion in the Multiple Resource Nomination. They were chosen because individually they meet the National Register criteria and because collectively they provide a fairly comprehensive picture of a community whose economy historically was based primarily upon a single industry--first the North Carolina Railroad Company and later, when the town experienced such rapid growth, the textile industry. Owners of two of the individual properties blocked their nomination. Where individual properties are located close together--in the central business district and the light industrial area containing the two brick railroad buildings, the presence of properties of a non-contributing or intrusive character precluded creation of a district.

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H. Exceptions to the National Register Criteria

The First Christian Church and the First Baptist Church are included in the Burlington Multiple Resource Nomination because, in addition to their significance in connection with the religious history of Burlington, they both are of considerable local architectural importance as very handsome examples of the academic Neoclassical Revival style. The age, historical associations, and minor degree of alteration of the Moore-Holt-White House were deemed significant enough to overshadow the fact that it has been moved twice; at its two later locations the house was occupied by individuals prominent in local business and civic affairs. (For additional information, refer to the individual property materials for these buildings.)

I. Use of Inventory and Multiple Resource Nomination by Local and State Planning Authorities

The compilation of materials on the approximately 1,000 properties included in the Burlington Historic Inventory will be used by the City of Burlington and the Burlington Historic District Commission for promotion of the preservation of Burlington's historic resources and as part of general city planning processes. The City and the Commission have been awaiting the completion of this Multiple Resource Nomination so that they may use the report as the basis for the consideration of historic district zoning in the West Davis-West Front Streets neighborhood.

At the state level, the information gathered on the inventory computer forms will become part of the data base of the Cultural Resources Evaluation Program (CREP). CREP will allow a full range of data management capabilities including the sorting, selecting, reporting, analyzing and graphical mapping of these resources so that they can more easily be considered in state-wide planning processes of various types.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property (see individual property forms)

Quadrangle name Burlington, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References (see individual property forms)

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification The Multiple Resource Area is located within the incorporation limits of Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina, as outlined in red on the accompanying map labelled "Burlington Multiple Resource Area." Refer to individual property and district forms or the verbal boundary descriptions of the individual properties and districts included within this nomination.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudia P. Roberts

organization Consultant to the City of Burlington date September 1, 1983

street & number 425 South Lexington Avenue telephone (919) 227-3603 Ext. 79

city or town Burlington state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William S. Phipps

title State Historic Preservation Officer date November 16, 1983

For NPS use only

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

See Continuation Sheet for Justification
Keeper of the National Register

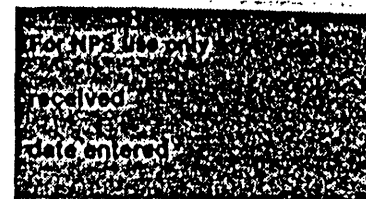
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Park Service

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Historic Resources

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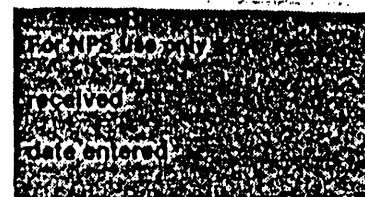
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Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Burlington Multiple Resource Area
State Alamance County, NORTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Alamance Hotel

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Almon Byers 5-31-84

Attest

2. Atlantic Bank and Trust
Company Building

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Almon Byers 5-31-84

Attest

3. Efird Building

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Almon Byers 5-31-84

Attest

4. First Baptist Church

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Almon Byers 5-31-84

Attest

5. First Christian Church of
Burlington

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Almon Byers 5-31-84

Attest

6. Holt-Frost House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Almon Byers 5-31-84

Attest

7. Horner Houses

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Almon Byers 5-31-84

Attest

8. Lakeside Mills District

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Carl Maki 5/31/84

Attest

9. Moore-Holt-White House

Entered in the
National Register

for
Keeper

Carl Maki 5/31/84

Attest

10. North Carolina Railroad
Company Buildings:
Foundry and Roundhouse

Substantive Review

Keeper

revised 5/31/84

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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5/4/84

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Burlington Multiple Resource Area
State Alamance County, NORTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Stagg House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melvin Byers 5-31-84

Attest

12. Windsor Cotton Mills
Office

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Melvin Byers 5-31-84

Attest

13.

Keeper

Attest

14.

Keeper

Attest

15.

Keeper

Attest

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest