

PHO 676497

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED APR 3 1979  
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Crown Mill Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Same as above U.S. 41

LOCATION

On either side of Chattanooga Avenue in the northwest part of the City of Dalton; bounded more or less by the L & N Railroad tracks on the

STREET & NUMBER west, Tyler Street on the south, Mill Creek on the north and Luckie, Station, Judson, Moore and Mountain View sts. on the east.

CITY, TOWN

Dalton

VICINITY OF

7th-McDonald; 9th-Jenkins

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Whitfield

CODE

313

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple - see attached list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Superior Court

STREET & NUMBER

Whitfield County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Dalton

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE (a) Historic Structures Field Survey: Whitfield County, Georgia  
(b) HAER: Inventory of Historic Engineering & Industrial Sites in Ga., 1974-75

DATE (a) 1975  
(b) August 21, 1975  
b FEDERAL a STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS (a) Historic Preservation Section, Dept. of Natural Resources  
(b) Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN (a) Atlanta, Georgia STATE  
(b) Washington, D.C.

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### CROWN MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Crown Mill Historic District consists of a cotton factory and a mill village. The factory is a complex of predominantly brick buildings built, for the most part, between 1884 and the early 20th Century. The factory complex includes the original 1884 mill building and its late-19th-Century additions, an early-20th-Century mill building and additions to it, and a common warehousing compound. The factory complex is serviced by several railroad sidings. The mill village consists primarily of several dozen modest frame houses situated on a knoll adjacent to the factory complex. These houses are standardized, prefabricated structures manufactured by a local lumberyard. They front on streets laid out across company land in an irregular gridiron pattern. In addition to these houses, the mill village includes a company store, a school, recreation areas and landscaped grounds, a spring and a reservoir, and the mill owner's house. Like the factory complex, the mill village was largely developed by the cotton company between the mid-1880s and the early 20th Century. Both the factory complex and the mill village are exceptionally well-preserved today; there are few disfiguring alterations to individual buildings, and even fewer intrusions in the area.

### THE FACTORY COMPLEX

The factory complex consists of two groups of manufacturing buildings arranged more or less linearly along a north-south axis at the western edge of the district. These two groups of manufacturing buildings are separated by warehouses. Railroad sidings connect the manufacturing buildings and the warehouses. To the south, an office building and waterworks stand in the midst of casually landscaped grounds.

[Note: In the following description of the factory complex, building numbers in parentheses refer to the attached plan No. 26219 of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association, Atlanta, Georgia, dated May 8, 1970. Buildings that have been photographed are noted as well.]

#### The Southern Group of Manufacturing Buildings ("Mill No. 1")

The southern group of manufacturing buildings (Nos. 11-18) constitutes the late-19th-Century part of the factory complex. Buildings in this group are traditional 19th-Century industrial structures. They have load-bearing exterior brick walls with segmental arches over windows and doorways, "slow-burning" timber and plank interiors with compound roof trusses and floors reinforced with iron rods, and moderately pitched gable roofs. Several buildings are three stories high with tall, narrow proportions; others are one-story high with low, broad proportions. All are rectangular in plan and interconnected.

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The original 1884 Crown cotton mill still stands at the southern end of the southern group of manufacturing buildings (the southern half of Nos. 15 and 16 and the southern third of No. 17) (photographs 1, 2 and 3). The main part of this original mill is a long, narrow, three-story building with a tower and belfry at one end (the southern half of No. 15). Carding, weaving, and spinning took place here. To the east, at right angles, is the picking, slashing, and spooling room, originally two stories high and later enlarged to three (the southern third of No. 17). To the west, also at right angles, are the remains of the original boiler room and engine house, once much larger structures (including a 100-foot-high brick chimney), but now reduced to a single two-story building with a low tower (No. 16). One-story shed rooms were added to the base of the tower in 1888 and 1897; that on the east side, dating from 1888, was originally the company office. Although most of the original manufacturing equipment has been removed from the mill, traces of the original rope-and-belt drives are still in evidence on the ceilings and in the surviving ropeways. The 1884 mill buildings are used today for warehousing.

In 1894, the cotton mill was doubled in size and capacity. This addition (the northern half of No. 15 and the northern two-thirds of No. 17) is virtually identical to the original mill except for minor differences in detail, dimension, and proportion (photographs 4 and 5).

Between 1897 and 1900, the cotton mill was again enlarged by the addition of a new weaving room (No. 13), finishing room (No. 12), and storage room (No. 11). Unlike the original mill buildings, these new structures are one story high on raised basements and have low, broad proportions (photographs 6 and 7). A supplemental engine room (No. 14) was built in conjunction with the 1897-1900 additions.

The final structure in the southern group of manufacturing buildings was built in 1903 as a garnet room (No. 18). It is a one-story, detached structure, built of brick, with segmental arches over doorways and windows and a nearly flat roof. The garnet room has been recently stuccoed and painted, and now serves as an office building.

The Northern Group of Manufacturing Buildings ("Mill No. 2")

The northern group of manufacturing buildings (Nos. 22-30) constitutes the early-20th-Century part of the factory complex. Most of the buildings in this group, like those in the southern group, have load-bearing exterior brick walls with segmental brick arches over windows and doorways, "slow-burning" timber-

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and-plank interiors, and moderately pitched gable roofs. However, these buildings are generally lower and wider, their roofs more nearly flat, the windows and doorways larger, and the wood framing system reduced to the most basic components -- simple posts, beams, and rafters. Modern 20th-Century building technology also makes an appearance here, in at least two reinforced-poured-concrete buildings and their appurtenances. The most recent buildings in the entire factory complex -- a prefabricated steel warehouse and several metal sheds -- are in this group as well.

The northern group of manufacturing buildings centers around an entirely new cotton mill that was put under construction between 1906 and 1907. This new mill consists of a two-story carding, twisting, spinning, and spooling building (the southern half of No. 25)(photographs 8 and 9), a one-story weaving shed (the western half of No. 23)(photograph 8), a two-story, skylighted picking, slashing, and warping room and a machine shop (No. 24)(photograph 8), and a new one-story boiler room and engine house (Nos. 27 and 28)(photograph 11).

The new cotton mill was enlarged during 1915 and 1916. The two-story carding, twisting, spinning, and spooling building was extended to the north (the northern half of No. 25)(photograph 10), the one-story weaving shed was expanded eastward (the eastern half of No. 23), and a new reinforced-poured-concrete boiler room and engine house was constructed north of the existing facility (No. 26)(photographs 11 and 12). A coal pile was located immediately east of the new boiler room, and a railroad spur elevated on concrete piers provided for the efficient unloading of coal cars at the site (photograph 11). A small reservoir (now greatly reduced in size and drained) for process water and fire protection was established to the north of the coal pile; adjacent to it was built a small brick pump house (No. 29)(photograph 12).

In 1923, a two-story warehouse was added to the northern group of manufacturing buildings (the southern half of No. 22)(photograph 13). This warehouse features a concrete ground floor and a timber-and-plank superstructure with large multiple-paned windows. The warehouse was subsequently extended northward (the northern half of No. 22); the addition features a brick ground floor and a timber-and-plank superstructure.

More or less contemporary with the 1923 warehouse is a small, one-story brick structure standing across the driveway, directly east of the coal pile (No. 30). Its date of construction and original use are unknown. Today it is flanked by attached metal sheds.

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The newest building in the northern group of manufacturing buildings -- indeed in the entire factory complex -- is a large prefabricated steel warehouse located immediately south of No. 30 and northeast of No. 22 (photograph 13). It was built in the early 1970s on a vacant site.

The Warehouses

The northern and southern manufacturing complexes are separated by a group of warehouses (Nos. 1-10). These warehouses were built during the late-19th Century and the early- and mid-20th Century. The earliest buildings here were built entirely of plank-and-timber construction sheathed in clapboards and lighted by large, multiple-paned windows. They were originally ranged along both sides of a railroad siding, but only the ones on the west side of the tracks have survived intact (Nos. 8-10)(photograph 14). The early-20th-Century warehouses more nearly resembled the mill buildings. They were built of brick, with plank-and-timber interiors, and differed primarily in terms of fenestration. Only one survives, and it has been altered in numerous respects (No. 5). The most recent warehouses in this group date from the 1940s. Located east of the railroad siding on sites once occupied by earlier frame warehouses, these new buildings are three and four stories high with nearly flat roofs, and have load-bearing exterior brick walls and steel-and-concrete interior skeletons (Nos. 1-4)(photograph 15).

The Office Building

Directly south of the southern group of manufacturing buildings stands the late-19th-Century Crown Mill office building (No. 19)(photograph 16). This domestically-scaled building was constructed in 1894, and it has been added to several times since. Today it is a one-and-a-half-story brick building with an H-shaped plan and parallel gable roofs. The exterior features some stick-style decoration. The interior is largely intact and features plank-floors, tongue-and-groove paneling, wainscoting, and plaster (photograph 17). The late-19th-Century arrangement of office space survives in the front of the building, and some original furnishings remain, including the desk of Mr. George W. Hamilton, treasurer and president of the company for many years. In the vault are papers, records, accounts, and the blueprints which document the founding and operation of the cotton mill (original plans and specifications for the factory do not exist, however). This office replaced the original office located in the east shed room at the base of the tower of the original factory; it has been recently superseded by new offices in the renovated garnet room (No. 18). The 1894

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office building is now occupied by Crown Gardens and Archives, an affiliate of the Whitfield-Murray Historical Society.

Adjacent to the office building is a small concrete-block storage shed (No. 20).

The Spring House and Reservoir

South of the office are a spring house and reservoir (No. 21)(photograph 18). These waterworks date from the founding of the cotton mill. They provided process water, fire protection, and, later, water for the mill village. The remaining facilities today include the original brick spring house, a brick-lined, 90,000-gallon reservoir (now dry), and another small brick building used at one time to house electrical transformers for the pumps. Until the mid-20th-Century, these fixtures were but the preamble to a much larger 660,000-gallon reservoir located on the site of the present Crown Gardens and Archives driveway and parking lot. (Photograph 18).

The Grounds

The grounds around the original mill buildings, the office, and the waterworks, and along the entire western side of the factory complex, are and always have been pleasantly, if casually, landscaped. Today, as in the past, these areas feature lawns, shrubs, trees, paved walks and stairways, and fences, and to the south a brook (see photographs 1,2,8,10,16 and 18). These landscaped grounds originally served as passive recreation areas for company employees; now they create an attractive setting for the Crown Gardens and Archives. Throughout their history, they have provided a counterpoint to the usual gravel, pavement and debris that characterize the grounds of many similar establishments.

Intrusions

There are very few intrusions in the factory complex, and most of these are technical, rather than substantive. The new prefabricated steel warehouse and the 1940s brick, concrete, and steel warehouses are less than fifty years old, but they do not detract from the character and appearance of the site, and in fact continue the traditions of industrial architecture and engineering. There are numerous small utility rooms appended to some of the older structures (these are identified on the plan), but these are generally either a part of the fabric or so small as to be inconsequential. Blinded windows, or windows infilled with glass block, are perhaps the most serious intrusions, and even here the structural integrity and to a large degree the appearance of

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buildings have been but little compromised.

The factory complex no longer entirely serves its original purposes. Only Mill No. 2 continues to manufacture textile products -- staple yarns for carpet manufacturers. Mill No. 1 and the warehouses have been administratively subdivided and leased to various small manufacturing and warehousing concerns. The 1894 office building is occupied by Crown Gardens and Archives, a subsidiary of the Whitfield-Murray Historical Society.

#### THE MILL VILLAGE

##### The Street Plan and Layout

The original mill village dates from the opening of the cotton mill in 1885. It is laid out in an irregular gridiron pattern on a knoll to the south-east of the factory complex. It is bounded more or less by Tyler Street on the south, Matilda Street on the north, Luckie Street on the east, and Chattanooga Avenue on the west, and includes Pine Street and a part of Oak Street. Approximately 42 house lots are provided for in this area. Houses on these lots front onto these principal streets and back onto narrow service alleys.

Toward the turn of the century, additional land to the north was annexed to the existing village. This additional land is bounded more or less by Matilda Street on the south, Edgewood Avenue on the north, Staten Street on the east, and Chattanooga Avenue on the west, and includes Crown Street and a part of Oak Avenue. Subdivision of this land also took on a gridiron form, but the arrangement of streets differs slightly from the original. Some two dozen lots are provided for in this addition.

In the early-20th Century, a new section of the mill village was laid out north of the existing village, separated from it by railroad tracks and a ravine. This new section lies at the foot of Mount Rachel, and includes Mountain View Street, Judson Street, Julian Street, and part of Moore Street. Here, the streets are less regularly laid out, although some semblance of the gridiron is evident. Approximately 40 house lots are provided here.

##### The Houses

The houses in the mill village are, for the most part, modest, one-story frame structures. There are five basic types of these houses in the district, with variations of each due to original design or the passage of time. These

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similarities are not surprising, since the mill village houses are standardized, prefabricated buildings produced by the Farrar Lumber Company of Dalton.

The most prevalent type of house in the mill village is a one-story, gable-roofed, single-family house with a single centered front door, a single central chimney, a hip-roofed front porch, and a gable-roofed rear ell. This type of house is sheathed in clapboard, shiplapped weatherboard, or board-and-batten siding. It originally had a pressed-metal roof (in the shape of wood shingles or slate), but now may be roofed with composition shingles. Rafters may be exposed or enclosed with a soffit board. Double-sash windows are on either side of the front door and paired on the ends of the house; some of these end windows are set in shallow, rectangular bays with pent roofs. Front porches generally have simple square-sectioned Tuscan columns. This type of house represents the majority of houses in the older sections of the mill village (photographs 19,20,24,25 and 26).

A second type of house in the mill village is similar to the first type described above except that it is a duplex rather than a single-family residence. Consequently, it has two front doors, a single, shared central chimney, and a "mirror image" quality to its plan and design. Some houses of this type also have Eastlake trim in the gables, bracketed eaves, and a higher incidence of rectangular bay windows with pent roofs. Like the first type of house, this second type is most prevalent in the older sections of the mill village.

A third type of house in the mill village is similar to the duplex described above except that it has a jerkin-head roof instead of a simple gable roof over the main part of the house. This type of house also has a larger rear ell and either a hipped or pedimented front porch. Window sash tends to be four-over-four rather than six-over-six, as in the preceding two types. This type of house is found mostly along Oak Street in the older part of the mill village (photograph 23).

A fourth type of house in the mill village dates slightly later and is different from the types described above. Like the others, this type is one story high, wood-framed, and clapboarded, and has a front porch; unlike the others, it has a square plan, a hip or A-line roof, and an offset front gable. This type of house is found in relatively small numbers along Mountain View Avenue (photograph 35).

The fifth type of house in the mill village is also the latest: a Cape Cod-style duplex with a nearly square plan, a wide gable roof, and very broad

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proportions. Like the other types of duplexes, this type is one story high, wood-framed, and clapboarded, with two front doorways, a single shared central chimney, and a front porch; it also has a "mirror image" quality to its plan and design. This type of house is found in small numbers along the northern stretch of Mountain View Avenue (photograph 36).

In addition to these five types of houses, which represent the bulk of the mill village housing, there are several other kinds of houses in the mill village. In the older section of the village, along Edgewood Avenue, are three houses that are similar in design and detail to the first type of house discussed above, but which are considerably larger. Each appears to have been made by putting together two smaller single houses in a T-shaped arrangement (photograph 27). Another kind of house, found in limited numbers along Mountain View Avenue and Chattanooga Avenue, is an L-shaped double house with an L-shaped front porch (photograph 34). A third kind of house, scattered through the lower end of the older section of the village, is a one-story duplex with a very low hip roof and exposed rafter ends; this kind of house may have been a replacement for earlier houses that were destroyed at some time in the early-20th Century. There are also one or two Craftsman bungalows in the district.

#### House Lots

Regardless of type, houses are similarly situated on lots throughout the mill village. Building lots are approximately 100 feet square (one-quarter acre), with some variations and exceptions. Houses are centered from side to side on these lots and separated by a minimum of 60 feet in most cases. They front onto the principal streets and back onto alleys. Setbacks vary from street to street, ranging from the width of the sidewalk to approximately 20 feet, but the setback is uniform for any one street throughout its entire length. Curbs, sidewalks, grassy medians, and trees preface most of the mill village properties. Lawns, shrubs, trees, and flower gardens characterize front yards. Side and rear yards are generally open (photographs 19-24, 27, 31, and 33).

#### The Company Store

The company store is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Matilda Street and Chattanooga Avenue. It was built in 1886, shortly after the mill opened and the village was founded. The store is a long, narrow structure, one story high, built of brick, with a gable roof surfaced in pressed

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sheet metal. The front facade features double wooden doors and flanking shop windows below and a stepped gable above. In front is a classically inspired portico with eight paired square-sectioned Doric columns, an entablature, and a balustrade (photograph 28).

The building is no longer used as a store. The interior has been recently renovated to accommodate church and community affairs. The exterior is largely intact and unchanged.

The School

The company school stands on the southeast corner of the intersection of Tyler Street and Chattanooga Avenue, at the very edge of the historic district. It was built in 1899. The school is a relatively large, one-story building with a rectangular plan and a gable roof. It is built of frame construction sheathed in clapboards. Large nine-over-nine double-sash windows admit light to the interior. The main entrance is at the northwest corner of the building; it features double paneled doors under a small, truncated, pedimented portico. Dentil blocks enliven the cornice of the portico and the raking cornices of the main building (photograph 29).

The school building originally served as a school for workers' children during the day and for the operatives themselves at night. With the opening of a new public school nearby, this school was converted into a church. Later, it housed a variety of community affairs. Today, it is awaiting a new use.

The Hamilton House

The Hamilton House is located on the west side of Chattanooga Avenue south of the factory complex. It is, in fact, the only structure in the area south of the mill, and its setting blends with the casually landscaped grounds around the original mill, the office, and the waterworks.

The Hamilton House is a one-and-a-half-story brick house with a dormered gable roof, end chimneys (recent renovations), a pedimented portico, and several ells, sheds, and additions. It is a conservative, early-19th-Century design employing such traditional elements as Georgian dormers and a Greek Revival doorway. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond. The house has been added to and altered several times in its long history (photograph 30).

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The Hamilton House predates the mill and mill village, having been built in 1840. After the Civil War, it became the residence of George W. Hamilton, one of the founders of the Crown Cotton Mill and a principal shareholder, treasurer, and president of the company.

Intrusions

There are few intrusions in the mill village. These include:

605 Pine Street -- a mobile home.

303 Matilda Street -- a house converted into a small corner store.

317 Crown Street -- a ranch house.

315 Edgewood Avenue (alley) -- an extensively remodeled old house or a new, ranch-style house.

24 Mountain View Avenue (west side) -- an older house extensively remodeled with aluminum and glass.

311 Mountain View Avenue (east side) -- a new house raised on a high concrete-block foundation and set back far from the street.

Bounded by Chattanooga Avenue, Mountain View Street, Judson Street, and Water Street -- a prefabricated steel warehouse (Royal Supply Company).

West side of Luckie Street, across from Water Works Street -- a steel standpipe.

In addition to these intrusions, certain alterations have been made to some of the houses in the mill village which, although not detracting from the character and aspect of the district, should be noted here. These alterations include installation of aluminum siding, replacement of pressed-metal roofs with composition shingles, replacement of porch columns with new wood or iron supports, installation of aluminum sash, removal of chimneys, and removal of some decorative elements during remodeling. Several duplexes have been converted into single-family residences.

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Houses in the mill village are no longer owned by the company. In 1959, all non-industrial property was sold by the company on the open market. Most of the houses were purchased by their occupants, who continue to live in the "mill" village. Other houses were purchased by absentee landlords who continued renting them to their occupants.

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the Crown Mill Historic District represent a convergence of environmental conditions and historical developments. The southern boundary along Tyler Street reflects the southern limits of Crown Mill property and the southern edge of the original mill village (with the exception of the land for the school). Development south of Tyler Street proceeded according to a different logic of land subdivision and features different types of houses. The eastern boundary along Luckie and Staten streets likewise reflects the eastern limits of company land and the eastern edge of the 19th-Century mill village. To the east of this boundary, land is subdivided differently, the housing types are different, and development took place independently of Crown Mill. In a similar way, the eastern boundary along Judson Street, Moore Street, and Mountain View Avenue reflects the extent of company ownership and development. The northern boundary, drawn along a property line, is a boundary of convenience which delineates the northern edge of company development (the company made no use of Mill Creek in this vicinity). The western boundary, along the right-of-way of the railroad tracks, is another boundary of convenience; the railroad tracks and a major federal highway clearly define the edge of the district and separate it from development to the west. Some development west of the railroad tracks and highway was initiated by Crown Mill, and some resembles the mill village in terms of land subdivision and housing type, but this area is now isolated from the mill, less cohesive in character, riddled with intrusions, and poorly documented historically.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1884-Present

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crown Mill Historic District is a planned industrial community of the late-19th and early-20th centuries. It is an excellent example of one type of planned industrial community in Georgia. This type is set in a small city or town and includes not only the industry itself but also an entire village with housing, schools, stores, and other facilities for the workers and their families. It is characterized by a factory set off somewhat by itself and a nearby subdivision for single-family residences, duplexes, and perhaps small apartment buildings. It differs from similar establishments set in the open countryside which constitute, in effect, entirely new towns (such as the Chocopee Mill town near Gainesville), and from the industrial development in larger cities such as Augusta and Columbus, where higher densities and multiple-family housing, often provided independently of the industry, are the rule. Like all planned industrial communities, this was founded with certain needs and principles in mind, and it developed over time according to this original plan.

The Crown Mill Historic District contains significant industrial and domestic architecture. Its industrial architecture spans the period from the late-19th Century to the mid-20th Century; it includes representative examples from these years, and it shows the transition from traditional 19th-Century industrial architecture to modern 20th-Century design and even to contemporary building practice. For example, the original 1884-85 mill building, with its three floors, its load-bearing exterior brick walls with segmental brick arches over doors and windows, its "slow-burning" timber-and-plank interior, and its bell tower at one end, is an excellent example of traditional 19th-Century industrial architecture. Mill No. 2, built in the early-20th Century, although similar in many respects, reveals the tendency toward longer, lower, and wider industrial buildings, and features a more highly rationalized framing system. The 19th-Century warehouses were, for the most part, frame buildings; the 20th-Century warehouses were built of brick, concrete, steel, and glass. Modern architecture makes an appearance in reinforced-concrete buildings and appurtenances, including the new boiler room and engine house, its chimneys, and the 1923 warehouse. Contemporary industrial architecture is represented by the prefabricated steel warehouse. Domestic architecture in the Crown Mill Historic District is characterized by five basic types of

[Continued]

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Crown Gardens and Archives (Dalton, Ga. - Polly Boggess, director). Minute Books, account books, maps, plans, and other records pertaining to the founding and operation of the Crown Cotton Mill and to the planning and development of the mill village.

[continued]

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 85 acres (est.)

QUADRANGLE NAME Dalton North, Georgia

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

<b>Dx</b>	1,6	6,8,5,0,4,5	3,8,5,1,2,7,5	<b>A</b>	1,6	6,8,5,5,4,0	3,8,5,1,2,9,0
<b>Bx</b>	1,6	6,8,5,9,2,0	3,8,5,0,2,6,0	<b>C</b>	1,6	6,8,5,5,1,5	3,8,5,0,2,6,0
<b>E</b>				<b>F</b>			
<b>G</b>				<b>H</b>			

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Crown Mill Historic District is described by a heavy black line on the attached "Map of the Historic District."

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Cloues, architectural historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Preservation Section

DATE

January 1979

STREET & NUMBER

270 Washington St., S.W.

TELEPHONE

404/656-2840

CITY OR TOWN

Atlanta

STATE

Georgia

# 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

Elizabeth A. Lyon

3/28/79

TITLE

Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 5-30-79

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 5/30/79

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detached single-family residences and duplexes. These houses possess recognizable qualities of plan, design, and decoration. Moreover, they are standardized, prefabricated houses which were mass-produced by a local lumberyard and erected by contractors for the mill. This type of housing, over and above its inherent architectural qualities, is significant in the history of late-19th-Century and early-20th-Century American architecture; and the Dalton-based Farrar Lumber Company, as evidenced by the houses supplied to Crown Mill and by its ca. 1915 catalog, played an important, but as yet undocumented, role in that history.

The Crown Mill Historic District contains significant works of engineering as well as architecture. The late-19th-Century and early-20th-Century industrial buildings possess fine representative examples of exterior load-bearing brick walls and "slow-burning" plank-and-timber interiors. Later 20th-Century buildings show the gradual substitution of concrete and steel for wood elements. Roof trusses and interior supports show a similar evolution from complicated reinforced constructions to simple, highly rationalized systems of posts, beams, and rafters. The versatility of reinforced, poured concrete is demonstrated in the early-20th-Century boiler room, engine house, smokestack, warehouse, piers for elevated railroad sidings, and other appurtenances. Standardized, prefabricated steel construction is represented by the contemporary warehouse. Standardized, prefabricated construction is also represented by the mill village housing.

Engineering is also represented in the Crown Mill Historic District by the presence of this factory complex as an industrial artifact. With interpretation provided by available documentation, the entire system of processing cotton and manufacturing textiles can be traced through the complex as it survives today, from delivery and storage of raw materials through the various stages of processing and manufacturing to warehousing and shipping the finished product. Administrative facilities, power supplies and distribution, and utilities, services, and amenities are also in evidence.

The Crown Mill Historic District contains significant landscape architecture. The grounds around the original mill, the office building, the waterworks, and the Hamilton House are and have always been casually but attractively landscaped with lawn, shrubs, trees, flower gardens, walks, drives, and a brook. These grounds were intentionally designed to provide passive recreation for employees and their families; for example, an annual company picnic

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was held around the waterworks. They also provided an attractive setting for the mill and its administrative headquarters, and presumably a good public image for the company. The grounds in and around the houses in the mill village are and have always been similarly landscaped. This landscaping represents a deliberate effort on the part of the company to provide attractive and comfortable surroundings, as well as convenient housing, for its employees and their families. Testimony to this attitude toward landscaping is provided by a 1920 "General Plan for Park - Crown Cotton Mills - Dalton, Geo.," prepared for the company by E.S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, with offices in Charlotte, N.C. Draper's "General Plan" called for the formal landscaping of the entire area south of the original mill. The overall style was to be "modern" or "English," with curving paths and drives, a winding brook, open meadows and lawns, and trees and shrubs. Recreational and cultural facilities were also to be provided, including a community center in the "Old Homestead" (the Hamilton House), a kindergarten and playground, a swimming pool, and tennis courts. Related to this "General Plan for Park" was a "General Working Plan" for improvements to the mill village, also prepared by Draper in 1920. Although dealing primarily with a sanitary sewerage system, the "General Working Plan" also addressed landscaping, calling for trees, lawns, walks, new grades, and retaining walls. More detailed plans described the flower gardens to be planted in front of every mill village house. Although these plans were never fully executed, the Crown Mill landscape stands as a casual interpretation of these grandiose designs.

The Crown Mill Historic District has significance in the history of local and state industry. First and foremost, it is a good example of a family business success story typical of life in small Georgia cities. This success story began in 1840 with the building of the Hamilton House on land owned by John Hamilton. Hamilton had bought the property from the estate of Chief Red Bird, a Cherokee who had been killed in a horse race on Thorton Avenue in Dalton, and Hamilton's house was built on the site of the Red Bird house. Professionally, Hamilton was a civil engineer who worked on the Western and Atlanta Railroad. Upon Hamilton's death after the Civil War, his estate was divided among his children. George W. Hamilton, one of twin sons, inherited the house, the spring, and land upon which the factory was later to be built. On February 6, 1884, in the local banking house of C.L. Hardwick and Company, the Crown Cotton Mill Company was organized. In 1885, George W. Hamilton joined the company as secretary and treasurer, and in 1894, he was appointed president. Since that time, ownership and management of the company has remained in the immediate Hamilton family. Over and above this family business success story, the

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Crown Mill Historic District has significance in local industrial history. The Crown Cotton Mill was the first large-scale industry established in Dalton. Its presence attracted both labor and capital to this growing community, and some of its products became -- and remain -- the staple for Dalton's most famous industrial developments: tufted textile and carpet manufacturing. In addition to its local significance, the Crown Mill Historic District is related to the greater industrialization of the South after the Civil War. The International Cotton Exposition of 1880, held in Atlanta, stimulated interest in industrial development in general and in cotton-processing and textile-manufacturing, in particular. This bright moment in the Reconstruction era seems to have been the direct inspiration for the founding of numerous industries in Georgia, including the Crown Cotton Mill and village in Dalton.

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Georgia Power Company. Industrial Georgia (pamphlet published October of 1923).

Hamilton, David. Typescript of article for the September, 1961, issue of America's Textile Reporter.

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Ga. Vertical files, including newspaper clippings.

McLean, Carolyn. Preliminary draft of National Register nomination form. 1977.

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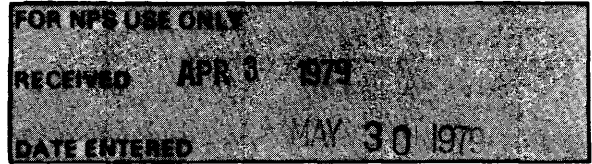
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OWNERS OF PROPERTY - CROWN MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address (if owner-occupied, "same")</u>
<u>Chattanooga Avenue</u>		
600	Edgar and Nadine Smith	512 S. Thornton Ave.
604	Roy Jackson	Same
608	R.D. Carroll	Same
612	William and Sandra Martin	200 N. Hill View Dr.
616	Stanley and Mildred Carson	2243 Rocky Face Cir.
620	Leon Helton	1914 Tibbs Terr.
700	Crown America, Inc.	P.O. Drawer 1127
701	Crown America, Inc.	P.O. Drawer 1127
704	Myrtle Kinsey	Same
708	Robert Truelove	Same
712	Barney Cochran	Same
715	Crown America, Inc.	P.O. Drawer 1127
716	Willene S. Cochran	712 Chattanooga Ave.
720	Dennis Moss	Same
800	Clinton Alderman	800 Chattanooga Ave.
1004	Crown America, Inc.	P.O. Drawer 1127
Corner of Chattanooga and Tyler	Albert Newman	518 Chattanooga Ave.
<u>Crown Street</u>		
309	Mrs. Annie Hunsucker	Same
310	Robert E. Craig	1750 Eton Rd.
313	Mary Craig	1750 Eton Rd.
314	Paul Fielding	Same
315	Lola Hulsey	Same
317	Bessie Nix	Same
318	John Kinsey	Same
321	Homer Ellis	Same
322	Clyde Boyd	Same
<u>Edgewood Avenue</u>		
309	Rev. John McCann	Same
315	Oscar McGill	Same
319	J.B. Allen	Same
323	Fred Thomason	Same

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<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Judson Street</u>		
414	Billy and Lena Roach	5198 Red Clay Rd., N.W.
500	James W. Cox	Same
503	Mrs. Rilla Stuman	Same
506	Charles White	Same
507	Kelley Caldwell	Same
508	L.N. Brindle	Same
<u>Julian Street</u>		
904	Virgil Bryson	1706 Underwood St.
905	Billy Mathis	1403 Wiggins Rd.
908	Mrs. Ruby Burkett	Same
911	Carl Abernathy	1001 Liddell Street
<u>Luckie Street</u>		
601	Michael Costella	Same
605	Gordon Lewallen	Same
609	Elaine Jackson	Same
613	Truman Suddeth	Same
703	John Mraz	Same
(standpipe)	Crown America, Inc.	P.O. Drawer 1127
<u>Matilda Street (see West Matilda Street)</u>		
<u>Mountain View Streets</u>		
21	Neville Lind Rogers	Same
22	Oliver O. Sims	Same
23	Charlie Morgan	Same
24	William O. King	Same
25	Warren R. Erwin	Same
26	Mrs. Flora Parrish	Same
28	Mrs. P.H. Hall	2835 Cleveland Rd.
29	Mrs. Edna Green	Same
30	Mrs. Marie Miolen	Same
31	Dave and Mattie Gibson	Same
32	Mrs. Patsy Schulker	Same
33	Wesley Fortner	Same
34	Howard Patterson	Same
35	James Swanson	Same

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<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>
36	Lum Burgess	Same
39	Henry Hayes	Same
41	James F. Carpenter	3145 Chattanooga Rd.
904	Boyd Brindle	Same
908	Vance Dyer	Same
912	G.W. Gregg	Same
1002	Winford D. Sanders	Same
1006	Howard Sims	Same
1010	James Swanson	35 Mountain View St.
<u>Oak Street</u>		
603-605	Grady Holmes	Same
604	Wayne Hall	Same
607	Lilbern Bright	Same
608-610	James G. Turner	Same
611-613	J.T. Fordham	1702 Rio Vista
	Don Adcock	1813 Elaine Way
612-614	Martin and Rosa Jones	Thornton Road
615-617	Grover Cline	Same
616-618	Fae B. Rhudy	501 Burchfield Ave.
619-621	Joel Scott Gribble	Same
620-622	Andrew J. Mauldin	Same
<u>Pine Street</u>		
600	Tressa Rogers	Same
605	Mrs. O.H. Carlenter	Same Pine St.
608	Vernon Smith	Same
609-611	Harry and Desma Allard c/o R.C. Kirk	331 Wilshire Dr., Avondale Estates, Ga. 30002
614	Gerald Manning	1684 Ross Trail
615	Robert Bailey	Same
616-618	Mrs. Edith Stroup	Same
619-621	Montize Stone	Same
623	Henry Pierce	Same
624	George and Eula Fletcher	Same
625	Castlow Talley	Same
626	Carla Faith Waters	Same

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<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>West Matilda Street</u>		
307	Clyde H. Smith	Same
308	Chester Green	Same
311	Mrs. Alfred McDonald and John McDonald	1706 Dug Gap Rd.
312	Mrs. Louisa Clark	Same
400	Josephine Ledford	Same
404	Glenn T. Jones	Same
405	Ralph Fletcher	Same
408	Pearl Hall	Same
409	Mrs. Arvil Caldwell	Same

CHICOPEE MILL AND VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Gainesville vicinity, Hall County, Georgia

TYPICAL HOUSE PLANS IN CHICOPEE VILLAGE

Scale: Unknown

Source: Company booklet on Chicopee

