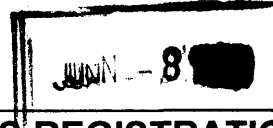


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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL HISTORIC LAND SYSTEM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box and by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

**historic name** Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District  
**other names/site number** N/A

### 2. Location

**street & number** Roughly bounded by Lincoln, Askew, Church, Keith, and Brazil streets, Whaley Avenue, and the Hogansville city limits.  
**city, town** Hogansville ( ) **vicinity of**  
**county** Troup **code** 285  
**state** Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30230  
( ) **not for publication**

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property:

- (x) **private**  
( ) **public-local**  
( ) **public-state**  
( ) **public-federal**

#### Category of Property:

- ( ) **building(s)**  
(x) **district**  
( ) **site**  
( ) **structure**  
( ) **object**

#### Number of Resources within Property:

#### Contributing

#### Noncontributing

<b>buildings</b>	324	36
<b>sites</b>	2	0
<b>structures</b>	3	0
<b>objects</b>	0	0
<b>total</b>	329	36

**Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** N/A

**Name of previous listing:** N/A

**Name of related multiple property listing:** N/A

#### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

Richard Cloves  
Signature of certifying official

6-6-00  
Date

W. Ray Luce  
Director, Historic Preservation Division,  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property ( ) meets ( ) does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ) See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency or bureau

#### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 7-5-00

( ) determined eligible for the National Register

( ) determined not eligible for the National Register

( ) removed from the National Register

( ) other, explain:

( ) see continuation sheet

for

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of the National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions:

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage, water works

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Commerce: department store

Religion: religious facility

Recreation and Culture: sports facility

### Current Functions:

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage, water works

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Commerce: department store

Religion: religious facility

Recreation and Culture: sports facility

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Other: pyramidal cottage

Other: saddlebag house

Other: front-gable bungalow

### Materials:

**foundation** Concrete

**walls** Wood: weatherboard

**roof** Asphalt

**other** Stone, Brick

### Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District is a large mill complex and mill village set on approximately 195 acres north of downtown Hogansville. The textile mill is a reinforced-concrete-frame building that was built in 1923 (photos 1-6). The complex includes brick cotton warehouses (photo 5), a power house, a water tower (photo 4), and the rail line, which passes along the east side of the mill (photo 1). Located behind the mill is the asbestos plant that the U.S. Rubber Company built in 1941 (photo 4). The plant is a long, two-story brick building connected to the mill by bridge. The site an earlier mill, known as Reid Mill, is a large, open field on the north side of the mill village. A water tower and power house are the only surviving resources associated with Reid Mill (photo 7).

The mill village contains approximately 400 houses laid out on a grid-iron plan of streets. The village is located east of the mill on both sides of Yellow Jacket Creek. The houses are set close to one

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 7--Description

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another on straight streets with consistent setbacks. Some streets, such as Greene Street and Marshall Avenue, are lined with large shade trees (photo 14). The oldest part of the village is south of the old mill site bounded by Green, Dickinson, Askew, and Johnson streets (photos 13-17). The houses in this section of the village are one-story pyramidal cottages with square floor plans and chimneys that rise from the center of the pyramidal roofs. The mill maintained the yards of each house, planting and mowing the grass until 1946. Many mill-worker families planted flower gardens but few of these survive.

The first houses in the village were single-family pyramidal cottages built on Granite Street (photo 15). Later, New England Southern Mills constructed houses from pre-cut lumber shipped from New England. Workers dubbed these "Sears Roebuck" because they were built like mail-order houses. When the Stark Mill was constructed in 1923, New England Southern began building front-gable houses that could function as either single-family houses or duplexes (photo 19). These were built east of Dickinson and doubled the size of the mill village. A two-story Colonial Revival-style superintendent's house was built on Corinth Street above Stark Mill (photo 8).

In addition, the mill built several community landmark buildings and structures. In 1919, the mill constructed on Johnson Street a T-shaped, Craftsman-style community building that includes an indoor basketball court and swimming pool (photo 11). On Askew Street the mill built a drug store that later served the community as a laundry (photo 12) and smaller brick and frame grocery store (photo 13). Another brick store is located on Johnson Street (photo 10 background). Two brick gable-front churches are located in the mill village, one on Johnson Street adjacent to the store (photo 10) and the other is on Granite Street, south of the drug store (photo 18). The mill also constructed on Greene Avenue a baseball field for the recreation of the mill workers.

In 1944, the U.S. Rubber Company produced a survey of the mill and mill village that represents a comprehensive picture of the mill village at the middle of the 20th century. Stark Mill, community landmark buildings in the village, and mill houses in the village are included in the survey. Except for the loss of Reid Mill, Stark Mill and mill village have changed very little since the survey was produced and retain a high level of historic integrity.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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**Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:**

☐ nationally      ☐ statewide      ☒ locally

**Applicable National Register Criteria:**

☒ A      ☐ B      ☒ C      ☐ D

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** ☒ N/A

☐ A   ☐ B   ☐ C   ☐ D   ☐ E   ☐ F   ☐ G

**Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):**

Architecture  
Industry  
Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance:**

1897-1950

**Significant Dates:**

1897 - Hogansville Manufacturing Company was established.

1923 - Stark Mill was constructed as the second mill building in Hogansville.

1941 - Asbestos plant built in Stark Mill

**Significant Person(s):**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect(s)/Builder(s):**

Lockwood, Greene and Company (engineering firm)

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)**

The Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the Stark Mill represents the transition of mill technology from load-bearing masonry construction to concrete-frame construction that was more fire-resistant and allowed greater spans between piers for more flexible floor-plan layouts. This transition occurred in the 1920s and 1930s as mill operations continued to find ways to maximize production in the competitive textile industry in the years leading up to World War II. In addition to the main mill building, the Stark Mill, which includes cotton warehouses, a power house, and water tower, is an intact complex that is representative of mills built during the 1920s.

The mill village is significant under the theme of architecture because the architectural styles and building types in the village are representative of buildings found in mill communities in Georgia during the first half of the 20th century. The village includes house types well known in Georgia, including pyramidal cottages, saddlebag houses, and front-gable bungalows. These house types are found in mill villages throughout Georgia but especially in mill villages in the Georgia Piedmont. In 1919, the mill built a Craftsman-style community building with a basketball court, bowling alley, and a heated pool. The mill also built a two-story Colonial Revival-style mill superintendent's house south of the mill on U. S. Route 29.

In the area of industry, the Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District is significant because of its important role in the textile and rubber industries as represented by the Stark Mill and mill village. The rise of the textile industry was critical in the transformation of the South from mostly an agricultural-based economy to one that included industrial production. The Stark Mill was critical in the economic development of Hogansville and Troup County and, in fact, during World War II, as other communities experienced an economic lull, Hogansville continued to thrive due in large part to the production of rubber at the mill. Rubber was a critical war materiel needed for everything from tires to clothing to fittings for machinery. In addition, the Stark Mill was one of only two plants that produced asbestos for the Navy during World War II. Asbestos was used by the Navy to insulate pipes and other equipment aboard ships. Mills, such as Stark Mill, were once common throughout towns and cities in the Piedmont but many have not survived as the center of the textile industry has shifted from the United States to overseas operations.

In the area of community planning and development, the Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District is significant as an intact example of a planned mill village that was developed by the mill company. The mill village is characterized as a "checkerboard" plan with streets laid out in a grid-iron pattern and not "contour of the site" plan which responded to the topography with curvilinear streets. In Hogansville, the mill village streets are mostly straight even as the entire village is bisected by Yellow Jacket Creek and its broad, deep ravine. The checkerboard plan, as it was called by a U. S. Department of Labor study in 1920, was the most common mill village plan in Georgia. The mill built

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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houses, single-family and duplexes, that it rented to mill workers. The mill also constructed churches, stores, a community center, and a baseball field. Like other mill villages, the Stark mill village was an integral component of mill operations. The management of the mill provided a comprehensive environment for mill employees in the belief that it would lead to increased worker productivity.

Mills and mill villages, like the Stark Mill operation, were constructed on the outskirts of small towns and cities in Georgia from the 1880s through the 1930s. The mill were distant enough from town to acquire less expensive land but close enough to the available work force. Mills and mill villages were similarly sited at the outskirts of the Georgia towns of Covington in Newton County and Newnan in Coweta County.

### National Register Criteria

The Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A under the themes of industry and community planning and development because the extant mill resources and mill village represent mill operations and mill village life in Georgia. The mill village is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture because the Stark Mill is representative of mill construction during the 1920s and because the mill houses associated with the mill village are representative of house types built in mill villages throughout the state.

### Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

### Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1897 with the establishment of the Hogansville Manufacturing Company that built the mill later called Reid Mill. In 1897, the manufacturing company began construction of the mill and mill village, constructing houses along Granite, Green, and Askew streets. The period of significance ends in 1950, the 50-year limit, because the mill continued to operate through 1950 representing the theme of industry.

### Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The site of the Reid Mill and the mill village plan are each counted as contributing sites. The two surviving water towers associated with the Stark and Reid mills are each counted as a contributing structure. The rail line as it passes through the historic district is counted as a contributing structure.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Section 8--Statement of Significance

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#### **Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)**

In 1897, a group of Hogansville businessmen formed the Hogansville Manufacturing Company. They built a textile mill north of town and, by 1903, had 160 employees operating 54 looms and 5,200 spindles. In 1905, the mill was purchased by Consolidated Cotton Duck Company of Delaware which, in 1913, was succeeded by International Cotton Mills. International Cotton doubled its production capacity by enlarging the mill. In 1919, the name of the company changed from International Cotton to New England Southern Mills.

From the beginning of mill activity in Hogansville, the mill company invested in housing for its workers. By 1903, the mill company had built 25 pyramidal cottages on Granite Street and then built houses east to Lincoln Street. In 1919, the mill built a community center with an indoor basketball court, bowling alley and a heated pool. The mill company also built a baseball field on Greene Street, opposite Reid Mill. A drug store was built in the 1920s. The mill company also built an interdenominational church at the corner of Askew and Johnson streets which was shared by both Methodists and Baptists. In 1950, the Baptists left the mill church and the next year built their own church, the Highland Baptist Church on Askew Street.

In 1923, the New England Southern Mills built a modern 35,000-spindle mill, called Stark Mill, adjacent to the older mill. Equipment from the Wagner and LeRoys Mills in New York was transferred to Stark Mill in Hogansville. Lockwood, Greene and Company, the engineers who designed the mill, designed mills throughout Georgia, including Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill in Atlanta in 1889 and 1895, Lanett Cotton Mills in West Point in 1892 and 1899, and the Massachusetts Mills in Lindale, Georgia in 1895.

In 1928, the mills were purchased by Callaway Mills, who, in 1931, sold the mill complex to the U.S. Rubber Company. During World War II, U.S. Rubber enlarged the plant and renamed the old mill Reid Mill after a long-time mill supervisor. In addition to artificial rubber products, the mill also produced woven asbestos insulation. Beginning in 1942, asbestos was produced at the mill under a patent held by H. E. Sunbury. The Hogansville Asbeston Plant was one of only two plants in the nation that manufactured asbestos pipe insulation for the United States Navy. Later, the Hogansville plant produced asbestos fibers for boots worn by Neil Armstrong in the first walk on the surface of the moon. The asbestos plant operated until 1975.

In the early 1940s, the mill began selling the mill houses to the mill workers and community center was sold to the city of Hogansville. During the 1950s and 1960s, the demand for cotton mills decreased as the center of textile production shifted overseas. Reid Mill remained vacant and was eventually demolished. Uniroyal occupied Stark Mill in the 1980 and 1990s. Westech currently operates the Stark Mill. Most residents of the mill village no longer work at the mill, which employs many fewer workers than it did when it operated as a textile mill.



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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Cook, Suzanne. Historic District Information Form. 1995. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Lincoln, Samuel B. Lockwood Greene: The History of an Engineering Business, 1832-1958. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Greene Press, 1960.

Strain, Jane M. History of the Town of Hogansville: 1830-1970. Hogansville, Georgia: Edward E. Strain III, n.d.

Vogel, Lisa Diane. "Southern Textile Mills and the National Register of Historic Places: A Framework for Evaluation." M.H.P. Thesis. (Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia, 1993).

**Previous documentation on file (NPS): ( ) N/A**

- ☐ **preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- ☒ **preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued**  
**date issued: June 27, 1995**
- ☐ **previously listed in the National Register**
- ☐ **previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- ☐ **designated a National Historic Landmark**
- ☐ **recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- ☐ **recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ **State historic preservation office**
- ☐ **Other State Agency**
- ☐ **Federal agency**
- ☐ **Local government**
- ☐ **University**
- ☐ **Other, Specify Repository:**

**Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A**

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** Approximately 195 acres

### UTM References

A)	Zone 16	Easting 694370	Northing 3673300
B)	Zone 16	Easting 695540	Northing 3673360
C)	Zone 16	Easting 695890	Northing 3673050
D)	Zone 16	Easting 695630	Northing 3672700
E)	Zone 16	Easting 695110	Northing 3672480
F)	Zone 16	Easting 694870	Northing 3672470
G)	Zone 16	Easting 694470	Northing 3672700

### Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

### Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary includes all resources associated with the historic Stark Mill and mill village that retain a high level of historic integrity. It also includes the site of the former Reid Mill, marked by its surviving water tower and power house, because of its integral relationship to the history and development of the mill.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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### State Historic Preservation Office

**name/title** Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian

**organization** Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

**street & number** 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street

**city or town** Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303

**telephone** (404) 656-2840 **date** May 31, 2000

**Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable)** (x) not applicable

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Photographs

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**Name of Property:** Stark Mill and Mill Village Historic District  
**City or Vicinity:** Hogansville  
**County:** Troup  
**State:** Georgia  
**Photographer:** James R. Lockhart  
**Negative Filed:** Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
**Date Photographed:** August 1999

### Description of Photograph(s):

1. Stark Mill, photographer facing north.
2. Stark Mill, photographer facing north.
3. Stark Mill, photographer facing southeast.
4. Stark Mill, photographer facing northeast.
5. Stark Mill, photographer facing southwest.
6. Stark Mill, photographer facing southeast.
7. Reid Mill site, photographer facing northeast.
8. Mill supervisor's house, U.S. Route 29, photographer facing west.
9. Corinth Road, photographer facing south.
10. Johnson Street, photographer facing north.
11. Community building, Johnson Street, photographer facing northeast.
12. Drug store, Askew Street, photographer facing east.
13. Askew Street with mill store (at right), photographer facing east.
14. Marshal Avenue, photographer facing west.
15. Granite Street, photographer facing northeast.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Photographs**

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16. International Street, photographer facing north.
17. Dickinson Street, photographer facing northwest.
18. Granite Street, photographer facing northwest.
19. Askew Street, photographer facing southeast.
20. Greene Street, photographer facing north.