

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and historic districts. How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stonewall Mill Village Historic District
other names/site number Stonewall

2. Location

street & number Erwin Rd. between Alice Ave. & Allen Ave.; area bordered by mill complex, Brooks Ave., Camellia St. & Allen Ave. not for publication
city or town Stonewall vicinity
state Mississippi code MS county Clarke code 023 zip code 39363

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility 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 does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Kenneth H. P. Peck APRIL 14, 1994
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 Entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 5/20/94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
60	14	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
60	14	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources in Clarke County, MS

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing/Extraction:
Manufacturing facility

Domestic: Multiple dwelling
Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing/Extraction:
Manufacturing facility

Domestic: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: L-shaped cottage

Other: Side-gabled cottage

Other: Pyramidal cottage

Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Shotgun

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Asbestos
Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Wooden porches

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
(Inventory Nos. 41, 42, 48, 49, 57)
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Community Planning & Development

Social History

Period of Significance

1872-1943

Significant Dates

1872, 1882, 1895, 1897, 1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Stonewall Mill Village Historic District
Name of Property

Clarke County, MS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 60 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

E 1

1	6
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33	0	5	5	5
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35	5	70	9	0
----	---	----	---	---

Zone Easting Northing
F 2

1	6
---	---

3	31	15	0
---	----	----	---

3	5	56	7	4	0
---	---	----	---	---	---

G 3

1	6
---	---

3	3	14	6	0
---	---	----	---	---

35	5	6	97	0
----	---	---	----	---

Zone Easting Northing
H 4

1	6
---	---

3	31	7	8	0
---	----	---	---	---

3	55	6	61	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan M. Enzweiler/Private Consultant
organization N/A date August 15, 1993
street & number 448 Julia St., Apt. 308 telephone (504) 523-0558
city or town New Orleans state LA zip code 70130

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

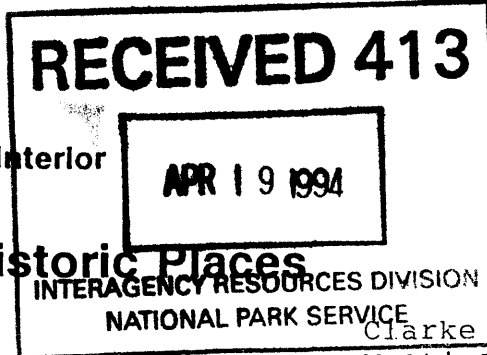
name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet



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Clarke County, Mississippi
Multiple Property Submission
Stonewall Mill Village
Historic District

General Description

The Stonewall Mill Village Historic District is a historic planned industrial community located approximately three and one half miles south of Enterprise in Clarke County. Begun in 1872, the company town expanded steadily during the period of significance. The historic district consists of an industrial complex and its associated village of seventy buildings. The industrial complex that is included in the district boundaries is comprised of four buildings--two textile mills, an office building and a powerhouse. This complex borders the south side of Erwin Road (State Highway 513), which is the main route through town, and forms the southern boundary of the district. The core of the historic mill village is laid out in a gridlike pattern on the north side of Erwin Road. The small commercial area lies on the north side of Erwin Road, opposite Mill #2. Slightly more than half of the houses are located in the core area of the village to the north/northeast of the mills. Of these residences, those along School Street and Wainwright Avenue were historically the homes of supervisors. The other housing was for the mill hands. The rest of the residences line both sides of Erwin Road to the north/northwest of the industrial complex. Each house is located on a grassy lot with only casual landscaping, if any. The lots range from 75 feet to 173 feet in width, with most averaging around 125 feet. They vary in depth from 108 feet to 308 feet, but generally run between 125 and 150 feet. Several house forms are represented in the mill village. Also included in the proposed district are a former commissary, a former health clinic and a one-story, commercial building. Nonextant historic buildings associated with Stonewall include T. L. Wainwright's mansion, the opera house, the school, the railroad depot, the Baptist church and the Methodist church. The industrial complex still manufactures textiles, but the village was incorporated in 1965 and is no longer owned by the mill company.

The Industrial Complex

The portion of the industrial complex being nominated consists of two textile mills, an office building and a powerhouse. These buildings are located at the southwest corner of Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue and form the southern boundary of the district. Sketch maps of the industrial complex that were derived from the 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map and the September 25, 1950 issue of the Daily News Record are included at the end of Section 7.

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There is almost no landscaping around any of the industrial buildings. The only exception is a courtyard-like area enclosed on three sides by Mill #1, Mill #2 and the mill office. Here shrubbery borders the sidewalks which crisscross the courtyard.

Many of the auxiliary buildings and structures associated with the cotton mills are either no longer extant or drastically altered. The dye house (constructed 1912-1913) has lost its monitor roof and its windows are bricked up. It has lost too much integrity to be included in this historic district. The carpenters shop, two chemical buildings and the warehouse have been demolished. A cotton gin and grist mill that was constructed prior to 1885 and used as a waste house after 1912 was torn down prior to 1950. To the south of the historic industrial buildings are modern cotton storage warehouses, to the northwest is a new mill facility. Large, open fields lie to the west of the industrial complex and to the east is a parking lot (Sanborn Fire insurance Maps 1885, 1912; Roper 1947:n.p.; Mr. Davis interview 13 April 1993 & Stonewall Scrapbook:n.p.).

Mill #1 (1882, 1889, 1902)

Mill #1 of the Stonewall Cotton Mills still functions as a textile mill. It is a brick, two story industrial building marked by a three story, square tower on its east elevation. The 45 bay by 5 bay building rests on a high brick foundation. The mill consists of two distinct sections--the southernmost section of the building, which is eighteen bays long, and the northern section, which is twenty-seven bays long. Many of the windows are boarded up, but those left intact are 12/12 double hung sash with brick, segmental arches and either brick sills or wood sills. The northernmost section of the mill has the wood sills and the eighteen southernmost bays feature the brick sills. Simple brick corbelling serves as the cornice. Circa 1950, the narrow, north elevation of Mill #1 was attached to an addition of Mill #2.

The construction history of Mill #1 is somewhat convoluted. The Stonewall Manufacturing Company was founded in 1867 and incorporated under that name in 1870. Therefore, the first mill must have been constructed between 1867 and 1870. According to Roper, the first mill building was 65 feet by 60 feet, two

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stories tall and had a wing containing engine and boiler rooms. Beginning in 1879, the mill was improved and the business expanded. The capacity of the mill was doubled in 1882 with the bricklaying begun on May 1 of that year (Roper 1947:n.p. & The Clarke County Times, July 1905:n.p.).

In 1885, the mill was almost 225 feet long and about 36 feet wide. The northernmost section of the building was approximately 125 feet long and one story tall with a basement. It had a square, two story tower located in about the middle of its east elevation. The weaving was done on the first floor and the shafting was done in the basement. Occasionally, manufactured goods were also stored here. The southernmost section of the mill was almost 200 feet long and two stories tall. The carding took place on the first floor and the spinning was done on the second floor. On this section's southwest corner was a rectangular, one story wing that housed the picker room and the loose cotton room. At the northwest end of the section was an L-shaped wing which housed a repair shop and perhaps the engine and boiler rooms (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1885).

A second story was added to part of Mill #1 in 1889 to house the yarn production. The 1890 Sanborn Map depicted a mill building that was the same dimensions as in 1885 but was completely two story. Its tower was three stories tall and contained a water tank. The wings were still extant and the one on the southwest corner had been enlarged. Now, the northern section of the mill housed the weaving, spinning, spooling and warping activities on its first and second floors (Roper 1947:n.p. & Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1890).

Fire broke out in the old section of Mill #1 in 1902 and ruined that part of the building. It is believed that the oldest part of the mill comprised at least a portion of the southern section. The loss of that part of the mill and its machinery totalled \$58,000.00. This loss was covered by insurance and the Stonewall Cotton Mills added \$25,000.00 more to rebuild that portion of Mill #1. According to local historian Eugene Roper, the mill was also enlarged in 1902 but the Sanborn Maps do not bear this out. Mill #1 had essentially the same configuration from 1902 until at least 1926 with the only exception being an opener room that was added to the south elevation of the picker room which was on the southwest corner of the mill. Mill #1 was attached to Mill #2 at some point after the period of significance (Roper 1947:n.p. & Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1900, 1906).

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Mill #2 (1895, 1897)

Mill #2 is a three story, seven bay deep, brick building with a broad gable roof accented by brackets. A five story, square water tower marks the mill's north elevation. On the tower's lower three stories the large window openings have been almost totally bricked in but display small four light windows. However, the water tower features decorative brick corbelling, round arched 6/6 double hung sash windows and segmental arched 9/9 double hung sash windows on its top two stories. The tower's roof is accented by brackets like the main roof. Three story additions dating from after the period of significance flank the water tower. There is also a one story addition on the northeast section of the north elevation. Most of Mill #2's windows have been totally or at least partially bricked up. Mill #1 now connects to Mill #2 on the latter building's south elevation.

Construction on Mill #2 began in October 1895. The mill cost \$250,000.00 to construct and contained ten thousand spindles and about three hundred looms to manufacture medium-weight sheeting. Two years later, \$50,000.00 was expended to enlarge Mill #2. The mill now housed fourteen thousand spindles of which four hundred were for hosiery and other yarns. Auxiliary machinery such as eleven carding machines and pickers were also purchased. Mill #2 was described by The Clarke County Times in 1905 as "a model and modern cotton mill, with all of the latest and most approved improvements known to cotton mill experts" (The Clarke County Times, July 1905:n.p. & Roper 1947:n.p.).

Mill #2 was somewhat U-shaped in 1900. On its southeast corner was a square, one story wing that housed the cloth room. A long, rectangular, one story wing on its southwest corner contained at least one engine. The weaving was done on the first floor of the mill, the carding on the second and the spinning on the third. The westernmost section of the mill housed the pickers and a dust room. The only major change to Mill #2 by 1906 was a platform which connected the cloth room to Mill #1. Between 1912 and 1926 a one story addition was constructed on the east (side) elevation of the mill. The depth of the addition equalled the combined depths of the main body of Mill #2 and its cloth room (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1900, 1906, 1912, 1926).

Stonewall Cotton Mills Office Building (between 1895 and 1900)

The Stonewall Cotton Mills Office Building is still utilized as an office today. The one story brick building features a cornice of corbelled brick and a low hip roof

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crowned by a square lantern. The front elevation of the roof displays a small gable. The multi-light windows of the gable and the lantern have been painted. The original five bay front facade of the building is comprised of a central, single-leaf door flanked by sidelights and capped by a large, segmental arched transom. This frontispiece is flanked by 1/1 double hung sash windows with brick slipsills and segmental arched transoms. On the south (side) elevation of the building is a one story, frame addition that was added after 1926 and is probably post-historic. The north (side) elevation has an exterior, corbelled brick chimney and several historic and post-historic brick additions. This elevation of the office building was connected to Mill #2 by 1950. The building's interior retains many of its original design elements such as wood wainscoting, seven panel and multi-panel doors and the door surrounds with their bull's eye corner blocks (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1926; Stonewall Scrapbook:n.p. & personal tour of building 26 March 1993).

This office building was constructed at about the same time as Mill #2. The latter building was erected on the site of three one-story office buildings described as the doctor's office, the general office and simply an office. The demolition of these three structures necessitated the construction of a new office building. As originally built, the structure was an almost square, one story, brick building with a small, one-story wing on its north elevation. In the ell created by this wing was a porch. A separate wraparound gallery extended across the front facade and the south (side) elevation. The office building retained this configuration until at least 1912. By 1926 a narrow addition had been added to the north side of the wing and its length equalled that of the wing and the porch combined. Today, the porch has either been enclosed or removed and there is a brick addition in the ell created by the wing. It was probably added prior to 1950 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1895, 1900, 1912, 1926 & Stonewall Scrapbook:n.p.).

Powerhouse (c. 1921)

This two-story, five-by-six bay, brick building is vaguely classical in design. Its first story features several entrances and multi-light windows with slipsills. The windows are positioned just below a brick beltcourse which encircles the building and serves as a continuous lintel. The round arched, multi-light windows of the second story feature slipsills and keystones. The arches of the windows are delineated in a decorative brick pattern and are "connected" to each other by a beltcourse. Another beltcourse near the top of the building outlines a simple frieze. On the east elevation one of the round arched windows has been bricked

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up and new brickwork has been laid near the south corner of this elevation. The east elevation is also marked by a one story addition clad in corrugated tin.

Construction of this powerhouse was begun circa 1921 in order to provide the cotton mills with electricity. By 1926 it was housing four boilers and a dynamo (Doylene Davis Files; Roper 1947:n.p. & Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1926).

The Mill Village

The mill village is located, for the most part, to the north/northeast of the industrial complex. According to two undated subdivision maps for Stonewall, Alice Avenue is the westernmost street of the "old 'mill village' " area and the "downtown" area of Stonewall is roughly bordered by Erwin Road, Brooks Avenue, Camellia Street and Allen Avenue. The irregularly shaped historic district encompasses properties along both sides of Erwin Road from Alice Avenue to Brooks Avenue, most of "downtown" Stonewall and the industrial complex plus a small area just east of it. It consists of sixty-six houses, four commercial properties and four industrial properties. One of the houses was formerly the mill's health clinic and one of the commercial buildings was originally the commissary. The houses are of various styles and types and sit on fairly large lots along streets laid out in a grid pattern. The proposed historic district is bordered by open fields to the north of the downtown area and by altered mill housing and brick ranch style houses to the north of Erwin Road. The industrial complex and open fields delineate the southern boundary. On the east, Allen Avenue forms the boundary. Beyond this street and on the north side of Erwin Road are located such modern public institutional buildings as the city hall and a fire station. On the south side of Erwin Road east of Allen Avenue are a modern post office building and several brick ranch style houses. Beyond the intersection of Erwin Road and Alice Avenue, which forms the western boundary, there is some mid-twentieth century commercial development.

Stonewall is located approximately 3 1/2 miles south of Enterprise on Highway 513 (known as Erwin Road in the mill village). Erwin Road runs through Stonewall in a northwest to southeast direction and is the main route through town. The former Stonewall Cotton Mills are located at the southwest corner of Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue. Directly northeast of Mill #2 and across

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Erwin Road is the town's small commercial area which now consists of four commercial buildings. The downtown section of the village is laid out in irregularly shaped city blocks to the north/northeast of this industrial and commercial area. Residences also line the four blocks of Erwin Road that are northwest of the mills. Some sidewalks still exist along parts of Erwin Road and along parts of Wainwright Avenue but, for the most part, there are no sidewalks or any public landscaping. The lots have a fairly uniform rectangular shape and vary in size, but most are rather large. Yards are informally landscaped. They feature lawns and trees and occasionally shrubbery and flowers.

Most of the houses in the mill village are sited towards the front of their lots and have a uniform setback from the street. The notable exceptions are the three cottages on School Street which are located far back from the street on their deep lots. Almost all are one story high and of wood frame construction. The overwhelming majority historically housed more than one family, but there were also single-family residences. Almost every resource in this proposed district has been altered over time and many have additions. Most of the porches have altered balustrades and posts. Many of the houses are covered in artificial siding such as asbestos shingles. A great number of residences have been lost over time. One former resident estimates that there were about one hundred mill houses in Stonewall in 1921 and many more were constructed or moved in after that year. By 1946, there were 212 mill houses. Despite these losses, there are few vacant lots in the proposed historic district (Esther Ballard interview, 26 March 1993 & Roper 1947:n.p.).

The former mill village maintains its character, its sense of time and place. The buildings retain their spatial relationship to each other. They still display their original proportions, scale, massing and design. Though specific architectural details may be missing or altered, primary design features such as front porches, roof configurations and window and door openings have, for the most part, been preserved.

The mill village was established in 1872, the same year a syndicate of ten cotton factors from Mobile purchased the Stonewall Manufacturing Company from its original owners. The earliest Sanborn Map for Stonewall, dated 1885, indicated that there were "scattered dw'gs" north of Erwin Road. However, the mill housing

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was never recorded on any of the Sanborn maps (Stonewall Scrapbook:n.p.; Roper 1947:n.p. & Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1885).

In 1891, the mill village was described as being located in a healthy locality. Three types of housing existed in the company town by this time. One form consisted of two rooms with two fireplaces and a gallery. The second house form had three rooms and two fireplaces (and presumably a gallery) while the largest house type comprised four rooms, two fireplaces, closets and a gallery. The yards and gardens were fenced. Also located in the village were a free public school with a four month term, a Baptist church and a Methodist church (Goodspeed, 1891, 2-2:856-857).

Miss Anna B. A. Brown of Memphis, Tennessee investigated some Mississippi mill villages, including Stonewall, about fifteen years later. Her findings, extracted below, were printed in the September 12, 1906 issue of the Commercial-Appeal:

"The village, composed entirely of mill employes [sic], resembles any other little southern town with its park, its shady streets, its old and new cottages, its two churches, its school, its gardens and orchards. There is a meat shop and general store, but no saloon The hotel is an old-time southern cottage, added to and transformed into a small modern inn The school building, costing \$5,000 and built solely at the company's expense, stands on a sloping eminence on the edge of the village, while the churches are near the center. A natatorium is now under process of construction, and an artesian well forces a continuous stream of water through all the village" (Questions c. 1908:23).

In 1912, a reporter from Meridian was even more impressed by the village of Stonewall than Miss Brown had been. His report was published in the 15 December 1912 issue of The Meridian Dispatch:

"[The village is] built upon a level plain, regularly laid out in broad streets and avenues, with excellent drainage; each street bears its name and all are kept in the best condition Artesian wells are placed at short intervals [for general use] Fine oak trees line every street, making of them in the summer time lanes of refreshing

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shade and beauty [There are] many cottages of varying sizes and styles of architecture each with its front yard of shade and flowers and with a large garden on the side or in the rear; cow barns and chicken houses are general, while the sanitary provision for every cottage is perfect. Every house is kept in perfect repair and fresh paint And the interiors of these homes . . . are as inviting as is their outward aspect There is no litter in the yardse [sic] and no dirt is tolerated in the houses the finer strains of birds are seen on every hand, while the cows, for which extensive pastures are provided, are chiefly grade Jerseys, and all are in fine condition."

The Meridian reporter added that the houses were spaced far apart and the work of installing screens in all the mill housing was underway (The Meridian Dispatch 15 December 1912:16-17).

This reporter may have exaggerated the quality of the living conditions for Stonewall's mill workers. Local historian Doyleene Davis reports that the interiors of the homes for the mill hands were not finished. The walls were not plastered and no ceilings were installed. The framing for the structure was left exposed. The conditions described by Davis would have been typical of southern mill housing. T. W. Uttley, an Englishman who toured the cotton mills of New England, South Carolina and Georgia in 1905, characterized the interiors of mill housing as "devoid of paint, paper, or plaster, very poorly furnished and somewhat untidy" Furthermore, Uttley found it unusual for a mill town to have a sewerage system or running water. In Stonewall, the offices, the commissary and the mill executives' residences had indoor plumbing by 1912. The workers, however, had no indoor water and used outhouses until at least the 1920s (Doyleene Davis interview, 23 March 1993; Uttley 1905:49, 53; The Meridian Dispatch, 15 Dec. 1912:16-17 & Esther Ballard interview, 26 March 1993).

The mills prospered and Stonewall grew significantly in the period between the world wars. In 1912 the village had a population of one thousand and the mills employed five hundred workers. By 1921, there were approximately one hundred mill houses in Stonewall. Every house was encircled by a picket fence and had an outhouse in its yard. There was no indoor plumbing but outdoor pumps scattered around the village provided water. Electricity was added to the housing in 1927. By 1938, Stonewall's population was 2,048. The WPA Guide described the village

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as being "dominated by a COTTON TEXTILE MILL that rises giantlike above rows of low mill houses. The mill . . . is one of the largest in the State." Eight hundred workers (excluding management) were employed in the mills in 1946. There were 212 units of mill housing (The Meridian Dispatch 15 December 1912:16-17; Esther Ballard interview, 26 March 1993; The Federal Writers Project 1938:425 & Roper 1947:n.p.).

There are at least thirteen historic house types that were identified in Stonewall. All are one story and of wood frame construction. The most common type (with 24 identified examples) is an eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage with a full-width front porch and a rear wing. Originally four bays wide with a window-door-door-window pattern, almost all these houses now have one of their doors closed up. Also, most of the examples of this type now have an addition in the ells created by their rear wings, but their original configurations are still readily apparent. The second most common house type (9 examples) is similar in form but has no rear wing. There are six examples of a three bay wide, gable-oriented, square house with an integral, one bay wide porch and a side gabled wing. The fourth most common house type (5 examples) is a square building with a pyramidal roof and a full-width porch with a gable roof. Originally four bays wide with a window-door-door-window pattern, all of these houses have one of their doors closed up. These five houses were brought to Stonewall from Mobile, Alabama after World War I. They had served as housing for the Mobile shipyard workers during the war. Other house types identified include eave-oriented bungalows (4 examples); gable-oriented, three bay wide shotguns (3 examples) and L-shaped cottages with a front wing (3 examples). Only one or two examples were found for the remaining house types: a three bay wide house with a full-width porch and an eave-oriented gable roof; a three bay wide, square house capped by a hip roof with an integral, one bay wide front porch and a front and a side gabled wing; a gable-oriented house with a large side gabled wing and a two bay wide front porch; a three bay wide, eave-oriented house with a one bay wide, central front porch; a hip roofed house with asymmetrical massing and a front porch and two houses that display a Colonial Revival influence. Three post-historic brick ranch style houses are also included within the district (T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

Because of the lack of coverage on Stonewall by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps and the vernacular design of the resources, it is difficult to ascertain the date of construction for the mill housing. However, dates of new

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construction and/or expansion of the industrial complex combined with available population figures indicate when additional housing may have been needed in the mill village. For example, in 1879 the mill was improved and the business expanded. In 1882 the capacity of Mill #1 was doubled. A second story was added to the mill in 1889. Therefore, new construction must have been occurring in the village c. 1885. Additional housing was probably built around the turn of the century in response to the construction of Mill #2 and again in 1912-1913 when the dye house was erected. Many mill houses were also constructed or moved into Stonewall in the 1920s. The earliest data on Stonewall residents states that there were around two hundred mill workers in 1889 and 180 in 1891. However, by 1900, the town had a population of one thousand with four hundred mill workers. The mill employed five hundred workers from 1905 until at least 1921. In 1946 there were eight hundred employees (excluding management) at Stonewall. It thus appears that the greatest periods of development in Stonewall occurred from c. 1885 to 1905 and from 1912 through the 1920s (Goodspeed, 1891, 1-1:226 & 2-2:858; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1900; Rowland, 1907, 1:447-448; The Clarke County Times, July 1905:n.p.; The Meridian Dispatch 15 Dec. 1912:16-17 & Roper 1947:n.p.).

It is known that by at least the 1930s, if not earlier, African-Americans were working in the mill and living in the mill village. It seems that the black and the white mill workers lived in segregated neighborhoods but it could not be ascertained exactly where the black neighborhood was located. There was no historical information discovered on African-American textile mill workers in Mississippi or in Stonewall.

The mill village, which was begun in 1872, existed until 1965 when the town of Stonewall was incorporated and became a self-governing unit. The mill company began to sell its village property in March 1966. Most of the mill houses sold for \$400.00 to \$600.00 each. At that time, some of the mill housing was moved from the village to other sites. The first brick ranch style house was built in Stonewall on Estelle Avenue in October 1966 and others soon followed. Nevertheless, the physical integrity of the mill village has, for the most part, been maintained. The residents of Stonewall are proud of their industrial past and the city government heartily supports this nomination (Stonewall Scrapbook:n.p. & T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

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Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

In the backyards of some of the mill village houses are small, nonhistoric outbuildings such as storage sheds. They are not being considered in this nomination. They possess no architectural or historical significance, but also do not have a negative impact on the visual cohesiveness of this proposed district.

Unless otherwise stated, the workers' housing described below is one story and of wood frame construction and rests on brick piers with brick infill. Almost all the housing is clad in some type of artificial siding, usually asbestos shingles.

Allen Avenue

1. C House (c. 1875)
NE corner of Allen Ave. & Erwin Road
Clad in asbestos shingles, this eave-oriented house retains its original 3 bay wide configuration and has a full-width front porch with simple posts supporting a shed roof. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by 4/4 double hung sash windows. The majority of windows are 4/4 double hung sash. On the north (side) elevation is a carport. A wing and a porch were added to the rear elevation. The house appears to have a brick foundation. It is reputed to be the oldest house in Stonewall (Annie Purnell interview, 12 May 1993).
2. C House (c. 1885)
NW corner of Allen Ave. & Erwin Road
This eave-oriented house is clad in asbestos shingles. Its front porch has wrought iron posts supporting a shed roof. In the porch area, a single-leaf door is flanked by aluminum sash windows. On the north (side) elevation are three 9/6 wood sash windows. The south (side) elevation has aluminum sash windows. In the rear is a shed-roofed addition.

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3. NC House (c. 1980) ranch style
111 Allen Avenue
This 1 story, ranch style house has a brick wall treatment and an integral carport.
4. C House (c. 1885)
114 Allen Avenue
Covered in asbestos shingles, this eave-oriented cottage features a full-width front porch with decorative posts supporting a hip roof. Within the porch area, an entrance is flanked by 9/6 aluminum sash windows. The rear elevation has a gabled wing with a porch and a shed-roofed addition in the ell created by the wing.
5. NC House (c. 1885)
121 Allen Ave.
This eave-oriented cottage has been clad in aluminum siding. Its full-width front porch features "colonial" columns supporting a hip roof. The majority of its windows are 6/6 aluminum sash. Spanning the rear elevation is a large, gabled addition with a covered patio.
6. C House (c. 1885)
124 Allen Ave.
The full-width front porch of this eave-oriented cottage features decorative posts supporting a hip roof. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf entrance flanked by 9/6 aluminum sash windows. The majority of windows are 9/6 double hung sash. A gabled wing extends off the rear elevation.

Cawthorn Avenue

7. C House (c. 1885)
104 Cawthorn Avenue
This three by three bay, eave-oriented cottage is clad in asbestos shingles. Its front porch features a wood deck and slender columns which support a shed roof. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by modern, 2/1 double hung sash windows. The south (side) elevation has single and paired 2/1 double hung sash windows

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and a rear wing. On the north (side) elevation is a small rear addition and a large carport.

8. NC House (c. 1885)
NWc Cawthorn Avenue and Erwin Road
Originally an L-shaped cottage, this house has received many additions and alterations over the years and is now a four by two bay ranch style building.
9. C House (c. 1895)
111 Cawthorn Avenue
This three by one bay house is clad in asbestos shingles and crowned by a steep pyramidal roof. Gabled wings extend off its front and north (side) elevations. The front facade features two 6/6 double hung sash windows and an integral, one bay wide porch with a simple post. A single-leaf door is located in the porch area. On the north elevation, at the end of the wing, is a single-leaf door topped by a gabled overdoor. The south (side) elevation displays two 6/6 double hung sash windows.
10. NC House (c. 1885)
124 Cawthorn Avenue
This three by two bay cottage was probably originally an eave-oriented, L-shaped house but its roof line has been drastically altered and it has received a side addition with a large carport that is flush with the front porch.
11. C House (c. 1885)
SWc Cawthorn Avenue and School Street
Covered in asbestos shingles, this L-shaped, eave-oriented cottage is three by three bays. Its front porch has a simple balustrade and plain posts which support a shed roof. In the porch area, a single-leaf door is flanked by 9/9 double hung sash windows. The north (side) elevation features modern 9/9 double hung sash windows and a rear gabled wing. Off the end of the wing is a small, shed roofed addition. The south (side) elevation has a 9/9 double hung sash window, a modern window and a rear addition.

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12. NC House (c. 1970) ranch style
201 Cawthorn Avenue
This five by two bay, brick, ranch style house features a front porch and a carport which extends out from the south end of the front facade.
13. C House (c. 1885)
202 Cawthorn Avenue
This three by two bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage has a front porch with simple posts that support a shed roof. In the porch area, a single-leaf door is flanked by aluminum sash windows. A rear wing extends off the south (side) elevation. There is a rear addition and most of the windows are aluminum sash.
14. C House (c. 1885)
212 Cawthorn Avenue
Eave-oriented and L-shaped in plan, this three by four bay cottage features a front porch with battered pillars that support a shed roof with exposed rafter ends. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by windows. Most of the windows are new 2/2 aluminum sash or 6/6 anodized aluminum sash. Off the south (side) elevation is a rear gabled wing while the north (side) elevation has a large, rear addition and a carport.
15. C House (c. 1885)
1 north of 212 Cawthorn Avenue
This L-shaped, eave-oriented, three by two bay cottage features a front porch with wrought iron posts that support a shed roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by windows. Most of the windows are aluminum sash and smaller than the original window openings. A rear gabled wing extends off the south side of the rear elevation.
16. NC House (c. 1970) ranch style
1 south of 221 Cawthorn Avenue
This five by two bay, brick ranch style house has a garage with a vertical board wall treatment.

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17. C House (c. 1885)
221 Cawthorn Avenue
Eave-oriented and L-shaped in plan, this cottage is three by two bays. Its front porch has simple posts supporting a shed roof. A single-leaf door is flanked by 6/6 double hung sash windows in the front porch area. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Off the south elevation is a rear gabled wing. On the north (side) elevation the single window is boarded up.
18. C House (c. 1885)
231 Cawthorn Avenue
This three by three bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage has a front porch with plain posts which support a shed roof. In the porch area, a modern, single-leaf door is flanked by aluminum sash windows. Most of the windows are aluminum sash. A gabled wing extends off the south side of the rear elevation. The side gables of the house are clad in aluminum siding.
19. C House (c. 1885)
241 Cawthorn Avenue
This three by three bay, eave-oriented cottage may have originally been two rooms wide and one room deep. Its front porch has plain posts supporting a hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by aluminum sash windows. The majority of windows are either 6/6 double hung sash or aluminum sash. A shed roofed addition appears to span the rear elevation.

Erwin Road

20. C House (c. 1905)
101 Erwin Road
This gable-oriented house is three by two bays and features an integral, one bay wide, front porch with a chamfered post and a single-leaf entrance. The front gable is accented by returns and a triangular louvred attic vent. Most of the windows are 1/1 aluminum sash. The west (side) elevation has two windows. The east (side) elevation is marked by a gabled wing and an addition that wraps

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around the rear elevation. Also on the rear elevation is a shed roofed addition with a carport.

21. C House (c. 1925)
102 Erwin Road
This eave-oriented, three by four bay house features a centrally located front porch with wrought iron posts which support a gable roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf entrance. The porch is flanked by 6/6 double hung sash windows. Each side gable displays returns and a triangular louvred attic vent. There is a one story rear addition. On the west (side) elevation, a sun room with banks of aluminum sash windows extends off a rear addition.
22. C House (c. 1905)
103 Erwin Road
This gable-oriented, three by two bay house features a front gable with returns and a triangular louvred attic vent. The integral, one bay wide front porch has a wood deck and a wrought iron balustrade and posts. There is a single-leaf entrance in the porch area. The two outer front bays are comprised of 6/6 double hung sash windows. Most of the windows have this configuration. The west (side) elevation features a gabled wing with returns and a louvred attic vent. The east (side) elevation has two windows. A rear gabled wing has a screened-in porch and a carport extending off it.
23. C House (c. 1905)
107 Erwin Road
This gable-oriented, three by two bay cottage is clad in asbestos shingles. Most of its windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Its front gable has returns and a triangular louvred attic vent. The integral, one bay wide front porch has a square post and a single-leaf door in the porch area. The east (side) elevation features a gabled wing with returns and an addition that wraps around the rear elevation. There is a rear carport.

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24. C House (c. 1900)
111 Erwin Road
This three by two bay cottage is crowned by a pyramidal roof and has a gabled wing on its front facade and on its east (side) elevation. The front facade has an integral, one bay wide porch with a wood deck and a modified battered column. In the porch area are two single-leaf entrances, one of which accesses the front wing. There is a small, shed roofed addition on the rear elevation. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash.
25. NC House (c. 1905)
112 Erwin Road
This three by three bay, gable-oriented house with a side gabled wing has been "colonialized". Its porch now extends across the length of the side wing and features Tuscan columns. The porch roof is topped by a balustrade. The attic vent in the front gable has been replaced by a fanlight. The front windows have been replaced by large, multi-light windows.
26. NC House (c. 1895)
1 west of 112 Erwin Road
This eave-oriented, four by one bay cottage has a large, modern addition on its east (side) elevation that is flush with the front facade and drastically alters the original configuration of the house.
27. C House (c. 1905)
119 Erwin Road
This three by two bay, gable-oriented cottage has a gabled wing on its east (side) elevation. Its large, front gable displays a triangular louvered attic vent and extends over an integral, one bay wide porch which has a single, fluted Doric column. In the porch area is a single-leaf door. On the east (side) elevation, an addition located in the ell created by the gabled wing wraps around the rear elevation. A carport extends off this addition. Most of the windows are 2/2 (horizontal muntin) double hung sash.

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28. C House (c. 1905)
1 west of 119 Erwin Road
This three by one bay, gable-oriented cottage features a gabled wing on its east (side) elevation. Its front gable has returns and a triangular, louvred attic vent. An integral, one bay wide porch is nestled under the southeast corner of the front gable. The porch displays a pilaster and an attenuated, battered box column. In the porch area is a single-leaf door. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash. There is a rear, shed roofed addition.
29. C House (c. 1895)
SEc Erwin Road and Caroline Avenue
This three by two bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage features a full-width front porch with a wood deck and wrought iron posts supporting a hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf entrance flanked by two 6/6 double hung sash windows. The majority of windows have this configuration. On the east (side) elevation is a gable with returns and a small window (which has replaced a vent). Below the gable are two 6/6 windows. The west (side) elevation is similar in design but the attic vent is boarded up and a makeshift balcony extends off the gable. On the rear elevation is a gabled wing with an addition and a porch.
30. C House (c. 1895)
NWc Erwin Road and Caroline Avenue
Clad in asbestos shingles, this eave-oriented, L-shaped, three by one bay cottage features a full-width front porch with a concrete deck and wrought iron posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by windows. Both side gables display returns and a louvred attic vent. Off the rear wing is a gabled addition. All of the windows are covered in lattice work.
31. C House (c. 1895)
201 Erwin Road
This three by three bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped house features a full-width, front porch with a wood deck and battered pillars which support a hip roof. In the porch area, a single-leaf door is flanked by

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2/2 aluminum windows with horizontal muntins. Most of the windows are aluminum sash. Both side gables display returns and a louvred attic vent. A gabled wing extends off the west end of the rear elevation. In the ell created by this wing is an addition with a flat roof.

32. C House (c. 1895)
212 Erwin Road
This three by one bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage features a full-width, front porch with a wood deck and square posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by two 6/6 double hung sash windows. Both side gables display returns and a louvred attic vent. A rear gabled wing extends beyond the east (side) elevation and it has a small side porch. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash.
33. C House (c. 1920)
213 Erwin Road
This three by two bay cube is crowned by a steeply pitched hip roof that is pierced by a gable on the front elevation. The full-width, front porch has a wood decking, a wrought iron balustrade and posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area, a single-leaf door is flanked by aluminum sash windows. Each side elevation features two windows. All of the windows are aluminum sash. The rear porch has been enclosed.
34. C House (c.1895)
226 Erwin Road
This L-shaped, eave-oriented, three by one bay house features a full-width, front porch with a concrete block foundation, a concrete deck, a wrought iron balustrade and wrought iron posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area is single-leaf door flanked by 9/6 aluminum sash windows. All the windows are some form of aluminum sash. Both side gables have returns and a small window in place of their original attic vents. The rear gabled wing has a wraparound addition.

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35. C House (c. 1895)
1 west of 226 Erwin Road
This L-shaped, eave-oriented, three by one bay cottage rests on piers covered by latticework. Its full-width, front porch has wood decking, a simple balustrade and square posts which support a hip roof. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by a 9/6 aluminum sash window and a paired 9/6 aluminum sash window. Most of the windows are aluminum sash. The rear gabled wing is located on the east end of the rear elevation. At the rear corner of the west (side) elevation is a small addition.
36. C House (c. 1895)
227 Erwin Road
This three by three bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage has a full-width, front porch with a wood deck, a balustrade and wrought iron posts supporting a hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by windows. Each side gable has returns and a louvred attic vent. The rear gabled wing extends off the east (side) elevation. On the west side of the wing is a shed roofed porch which has been enclosed. The windows are modern replacements.
37. C House (c. 1895)
229 Erwin Road
This three by three bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage has a full-width, front porch with a wood deck, a wrought iron balustrade and posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by two 9/6 aluminum sash windows. Most of the windows are 9/6 double hung sash. Both side gables feature returns and a louvred attic vent. The west (side) elevation has no windows. The east (side) elevation has the rear gabled wing. On the west side of the wing is an enclosed, shed roofed porch. At the rear of the wing is a covered patio.

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38. C House (c. 1895)
NEc Erwin Road and Barbara Avenue
This L-shaped, eave-oriented, three by two bay house features a full-width, front porch with a wood deck, a wood balustrade and plain posts with simple struts that support a hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf entrance flanked by 6/6 double hung sash windows. Both side gables display returns and a louvred attic vent. The rear gabled wing extends beyond the east (side) elevation. There is an addition on the rear corner of the west (side) elevation.
39. C House (c. 1895)
249 Erwin Road
This eave-oriented, L-shaped, three by three bay cottage has a full-width, front porch with a wood deck and wrought iron posts supporting a hip roof. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by two 6/6 double hung sash windows. The majority of windows has this configuration. Each side gable has returns and a louvred attic vent. Extending off the east (side) elevation is a rear gabled wing. On the west side of the wing is shed-roofed porch with a single-leaf entrance.
40. NC House (c. 1915)
302 Erwin Road
This three by two bay, eave-oriented cottage has aluminum sash windows. Half of its front porch has been enclosed and the other half is screened by lattice work.
41. C House (c. 1915/c. 1920)
303 Erwin Road
This three by two bay cube is crowned by a pyramidal roof and has a full-width, front porch with a gable-oriented roof. Its front porch also features a wood deck and battered pillars which support a large gable accented by imbricated shingles and struts. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by 6/6 double hung sash windows. There are a variety of window styles on the house. The east (side) elevation has a 6/6 and a 2/2 (horizontal muntin) window. The west

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(side) elevation has two 2/2 double hung sash windows. Spanning the rear elevation is a shed roofed wing which is probably an enclosed porch. The main roof and the front porch roof have exposed rafter ends.

According to T. V. Dillard, a longtime resident of Stonewall, this is one of the houses brought to the mill village from Mobile after World War I. It served as housing for shipyard workers in Mobile during the war (T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

42. C House (c. 1915/c. 1920)
315 Erwin Road

This three by two bay cube is crowned by a pyramidal roof and has a full-width, front porch with a gable-oriented roof. This porch features a wood deck and battered pillars which support a gable accented by imbricated shingles, struts and exposed rafter ends. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf entrance capped by a boarded up transom and flanked by 2/2 double hung sash windows with horizontal muntins and aluminum sash. Most of the windows are of this type. A carport extends off the east (side) elevation. The shed roofed addition across the rear elevation is probably an enclosed porch.

Moved to Stonewall from Mobile after World War I, this building served as housing for the shipyard workers in Mobile during the war (T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

43. NC House (c. 1915)
316 Erwin Road

This eave-oriented, four by two bay cottage has a full-width, front porch with a large gable set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. On the house's west (side) elevation is a large, gabled addition that is flush with the front facade. The rear elevation has a covered deck. The windows are aluminum sash.

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44. C House (c. 1915)
NEc Erwin Road and Alice Avenue
Clad in vinyl siding, this three by one bay, eave-oriented, L-shaped house has a full-width front porch with a large gable set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. The front porch also features a wood deck and battered pillars. In the porch area is a single-leaf door with a transom that is flanked by modern 6/6 double hung sash windows. On the west (side) elevation is a 2/2 aluminum sash window. The east (side) elevation has what appears to be an original 6/6 double hung sash window and a rear wing extends out from beyond this elevation.
45. C Commissary (between 1900 & 1906) two-part commercial block
1 east of 331 Erwin Road
This two story, brick, eight by nine bay commercial building is the most prominent landmark in the village aside from the mills themselves. The building is U-shaped with the open end of the U facing west. Modern additions have closed off the open end of the U. The first story of its front facade features two recessed single-leaf entrances and a recessed double door interspersed between large plate glass windows with aprons below them. A modern flat awning "divides" these openings from the boarded up transoms or windows directly above them. The second story front windows are boarded up but display segmental brick hood moldings and a continuous beltcourse as a sill. The front facade is further defined by brick piers, corbelling, a simple stringcourse and a corbelled brick cornice. The stringcourse and cornice encircle the building. On the east elevation (also a street elevation) some of the first story windows are bricked or boarded up and there are also two modern single-leaf entrances, one of which has a large plate glass window next to it and a flat awning. The second story windows on this elevation are boarded up, too, but display brick lugsills and brick segmental arches. On the west (side) elevation and the rear elevation the windows are boarded up. Both elevations have an addition.

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The commissary first appears on the 1906 Sanborn map and was probably constructed shortly after Mill #2. It was identified as the "Company's Store" or the general store. The store was built in two distinct sections. At that time, the east section of the building had a rear, two story wing and, combined with this wing, was just over fifty feet deep while the west section of the building was about twenty-five feet deep. On the 1912 Sanborn map, the rear wing is listed as being one story tall (the 1906 map was probably in error) and has small additions on its east elevation. There is also a one story addition at the back of the main building's east elevation. On the northwest corner of the west elevation is a square, two story addition. There is a small space between this addition and the original west section of the building. This space was filled in with a one story addition by 1926 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1900, 1906, 1912, 1926).

46. C Commercial Building (c. 1930) one-part commercial block
331 Erwin Road
This one story, brick commercial building has two storefronts. Each storefront consists of a single-leaf door flanked by large plate glass windows. A modern, flat awning spans the front facade "dividing" both storefronts from the boarded up transoms or windows directly above them. The stepped parapet wall of the east section displays a panel and a fanlike cartouche. The stepped parapet wall of the west section is much simpler in design with no such details.
47. NC Commercial Building (c. 1970) one-part commercial block
1 west of 331 Erwin Road
The Super Valu Grocery Store is a one story building of concrete block construction with a brick veneer on the front facade. The front facade also has aluminum sash and plate glass double doors and large plate glass windows.
48. C House (c. 1915/c. 1920)
401 Erwin Road
This three by three bay cube is crowned by a hip roof with exposed rafter ends. The full-width front porch has a wood deck and posts which support a gable roof. The gable is accented with imbricated

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shingles and struts. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf door capped by a transom and flanked by 2/2 double hung sash windows with horizontal muntins. The house displays a variety of window styles. The shed roofed wing which spans the rear elevation is probably an enclosed porch and a carport extends off it.

This building served as housing for shipyard workers in Mobile during World War I. After the war, the house was moved to Stonewall (T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

49. NC House (c. 1915/c. 1920)
1 east of 401 Erwin Road
This three by two bay cube is crowned by a pyramidal roof and clad in aluminum siding. The decking of its full-width front porch was removed and replaced by a concrete slab. The original posts have been replaced by Tuscan columns. In the porch area, brick steps lead up to the entrance. There are a variety of window styles.

This house was constructed in Mobile to house shipyard employees who were working there during World War I. It was moved to Stonewall after the war (T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

50. NC Bank (c. 1965)
407 Erwin Road
This one story, brick and glass building is crowned by a flat roof. Large plate glass panels form part of the exterior walls on the front facade and the east elevation. There are wide, overhanging eaves over the glass portion of the building.

51. C Mill #1 (1882, 1889, 1902) utilitarian
SWc Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue
Please refer to the description contained under the heading "The Industrial Complex," subheading "Mill #1" of this section.

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52. C Mill #2 (1895, 1897) utilitarian
SWc Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue
Please refer to the description contained under the heading "The Industrial Complex," subheading "Mill #2" of this section.
53. C Stonewall Cotton Mills Office (between 1895 & 1900) utilitarian
SWc Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue
Please refer to the description contained under the heading "The Industrial Complex," subheading "Stonewall Cotton Mills Office" of this section.
54. C Powerhouse (c. 1921) Classical Revival influence
SWc Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue
Please refer to the description contained under the heading "The Industrial Complex," subheading "Powerhouse" of this section.

River Road

55. C House (c. 1910) shotgun
111 River Road
This three by three bay, gable-oriented shotgun has a full-width front porch with a wood deck, a new balustrade and chamfered posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area, the north bay is comprised of a single-leaf entrance and then there are two 6/6 double hung sash windows. On the north (side) elevation are a small, gabled addition, a 6/1 and a 6/6 double hung sash window. The south (side) elevation has three aluminum sash windows. There is a rear porch.
56. C House (c. 1910) shotgun
112 River Road
This three by two bay, gable-oriented shotgun features a full-width front porch with a wood deck and chamfered posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area, the north bay is comprised of a single-leaf door and there are also two 1/1 double hung sash windows. The north (side) elevation has a 1/1 double hung sash window and a

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gabled addition with a wood sash, six light window. The south (side) elevation has three windows.

57. C House (c. 1935)
118 River Road

This eave-oriented, L-shaped, three by four bay building has a full-width front porch with a wood deck, a wrought iron balustrade and battered columns which support a hip roof. In the porch area, a single-leaf door is flanked by 6/6 double hung sash windows. Each side gable displays returns and a triangular attic vent. There is a rear gabled wing. The majority of windows are 6/6 double hung sash and may be original.

In the 1930s, the town doctor and his health clinic moved from the second floor of the commissary into this building which was located at the corner of Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue at the time. The building was moved to its present site in 1970 and is now a residence (T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

School Street58. C House (c. 1895) Queen Anne influence
NEc School Street and Brooks Avenue

This three by four bay house has the asymmetrical massing of a Queen Anne cottage but no architectural details of the style are extant. The cottage is crowned by a low hip roof. Its front facade features a gabled wing with a 1/1 double hung sash window. In the ell created by this wing is a two bay wide porch with a wood deck, a wrought iron balustrade and plain posts which support a low hip roof accented by exposed rafter ends. In the porch area is a single-leaf door capped by a transom and a 1/1 double hung sash window. The east (side) elevation is marked by a projecting, three-sided bay which displays a 1/1 double hung sash window. The interior brick chimney appears to be fairly new.

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59. C House (c. 1895) Queen Anne influence
305 School Street
This eave-oriented cottage with its front gabled wing has the asymmetrical massing of a Queen Anne cottage but retains none of the architectural detailing of that style. It rests on brick piers with concrete block infill. The gabled wing of the front facade has a triangular attic vent and multi-light aluminum sash windows. The front porch is screened in and has a shed roof. The west (side) elevation has a brick chimney and a shed roofed addition. The east (side) elevation has a large, shed roofed addition. There is a rear wing. The cottage has a variety of window styles.
60. C House (c. 1895) Queen Anne influence
315 School Street
This eave-oriented, three by four bay cottage with its front gabled wing has the asymmetrical massing of a Queen Anne cottage. Its front facade features a gabled wing displaying a rectangular attic vent and a 6/6 double hung sash window. In the ell created by this wing is a porch with a jigsawn balustrade and plain posts which support a hip roof. In the porch area are a wide, single-leaf door capped by a transom and a paired 6/6 double hung sash window. On the east (side) elevation is a rear addition. On the west (side) elevation a wing has been added. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash.

Wainwright Avenue

61. C House (c. 1930) Colonial Revival influence
102 Wainwright Avenue
This eave-oriented, four by three bay house rests on a brick foundation and is covered in aluminum siding. On the front facade, at the southwest corner of the house, is a large, square wing. In the ell created by this wing is a porch with a wood deck and square pillars which support a shed roof. Located in the porch area is a single-leaf, multi-light door which is flanked by paired 6/6 double hung sash windows. The majority of windows are either single or

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paired 6/6 double hung sash. There is an attached, one car garage on the rear elevation.

62. C House (c. 1895) Queen Anne
114 Wainwright Avenue
This 1 1/2 story, three by five bay cottage is essentially a square cube with wings. Its hip roof is pierced by a corbelled brick chimney. The front facade features a gabled wing with a paired 6/6 double hung sash window and, in the ell created by this wing, a two bay wide porch with a wood deck and posts on brick piers which support a hip roof. In the porch area are a 6/6 double hung sash window and a single-leaf door capped by a transom. The door has a large light with three panels below it. On the north (side) elevation is a projecting, gabled bay with a 6/6 window. The majority of windows are either single or paired 6/6 double hung sash. The house is covered in wide vinyl siding.
63. C House (c. 1915) bungalow
124 Wainwright Avenue
This three by six bay, eave-oriented bungalow rests on brick piers with concrete block infill and is clad in wide vinyl siding. The full-width front porch has pairs and triads of pillars supporting a large gable roof set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. This gable features struts and a louvred attic vent flanked by six-light windows. In the porch area is a single-leaf door flanked by paired 6/6 double hung sash windows. The side gables display louvred attic vents. There is a rear wing. The majority of windows are either single or paired 6/6 double hung sash.
64. C House (c. 1935) Colonial Revival influence
129 Wainwright Avenue
This five by three bay house consists of a two story central main block with one story sunrooms on each side elevation and a rear wing. The front facade features a centrally located, one bay wide porch with a wrought iron balustrade and two pairs of fluted Doric columns which support a gable roof. This gable roof ties into a pent roof which delineates the first story from the second story. Located

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in the porch area is a modern, single-leaf door with a boarded up transom. It is flanked by sidelights of diamond-shaped panes of glass with panelled aprons below them. On either side of the porch is a paired 6/1 double hung sash window. The front, second story features 6/1 and 8/1 double hung sash windows. On the north (side) elevation the sunroom has paired 8/8 double hung sash windows while the second story windows are either tripartite, paired or single 6/1 double hung sash. The rear, two story wing has an aluminum sash window and a one story, shed roofed addition. On the south (side) elevation the sunroom is either an addition or has been greatly altered. Of brick and clapboard construction, the sunroom has hinged aluminum sash windows. There is a rear addition.

65. C House (c. 1915) bungalow
202 Wainwright Avenue
This 1 1/2 story, four by three bay, frame bungalow is clad in vinyl siding. The full-width front porch has a wood deck and pairs and triads of pillars on panelled piers which support the porch's shed roof. In the porch area is a modern, double-leaf door and three 6/6 double hung sash. The main roof is dominated by a long, shed roofed dormer which slopes down from the main roof ridge. The dormer is accented by struts and two attic vents which are flanked by multi-light windows. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash. The bungalow also features a rear wing, an interior brick chimney and an attached carport.
66. NC House (c. 1900)
1 north of 202 Wainwright Avenue
This house was probably originally an eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage but its roof has been altered and it has several additions. One half of its front porch is enclosed.
67. C House (c. 1915)
203 Wainwright Avenue
This eave-oriented, L-shaped, five by three bay cottage has a full-width front porch with a large gable roof set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. The porch displays a bungalow design influence with

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its battered pillars and gable accented by exposed rafter ends, struts and a paired attic window. In the porch area is a single-leaf entrance flanked by 6/6 double hung sash windows. A rear gabled wing extends off the south (side) elevation. There are also an addition and a screened in porch on the rear elevation. The north (side) elevation has a gabled addition at its rear corner. The house is clad in weatherboard.

68. C House (c. 1920)
205 Wainwright Avenue
This three by one bay, eave-oriented house is clad in weatherboard and rests on brick piers with concrete block infill. The centrally located, one bay wide front porch has a lattice work balustrade and posts which support a gable roof set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. In the porch gable is a louvred attic vent and exposed rafter ends. Flanking the porch are paired aluminum sash windows. On the south (side) elevation are a 4/4 double hung sash window and a rear, shed roofed addition. On the north (side) elevation are a shouldered brick chimney, a porch and a sunroom addition with 6/6 double hung sash windows.
69. C House (c. 1905)
1 north of 205 Wainwright Avenue
This gable-oriented, two by three bay, frame house has a front porch which is a 1920s alteration. The porch's slender, battered columns support a hip roof with exposed rafter ends. Located in the porch area are a single-leaf door with a boarded up transom and a paired 6/6 double hung sash window. The north (side) elevation has small additions. A gabled wing dominates the south (side) elevation. The front and south gables have returns and pointed arch attic vents. There are a variety of window styles.
70. C House (c. 1900)
226 Wainwright Avenue
This eave-oriented, three by four bay, frame house had a full-width front porch which was partially enclosed during the period of significance. The porch has a new balustrade and pillars which

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support a low hip roof. In the porch area are a single-leaf door capped by a transom and a 6/6 double hung sash window. The north (side) elevation has a small, gabled addition while the south (side) elevation has two paired 6/6 double hung sash windows. The main roof has exposed rafter ends. There is an attached carport on the rear elevation.

71. C House (c. 1920) bungalow
236 Wainwright Avenue
This eave-oriented, four by three bay bungalow is clad in vinyl siding. Its full-width front porch has a simple balustrade and pillars which support a large gable that is set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. This gable and the house's side gables are accented by struts. The two inner bays in the porch area are comprised of single-leaf doors with transoms and the two outer bays are 6/6 double hung sash windows. On the southwest corner of the bungalow is a large sunroom addition which encompasses parts of the front and south (side) elevations. It displays a bank of 6/6 double hung sash windows. Most of the windows are of this configuration.
72. C House (c. 1895)
302 Wainwright Avenue
This eave-oriented, L-shaped, three by two bay cottage has a front porch with a wood deck and posts supporting a low hip roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf door and two aluminum sash windows. On the south (side) elevation is a 1/1 double hung sash window and an aluminum sash window. On the north (side) elevation is a small, shed roofed addition. There is a rear wing.
73. C House (c. 1895)
314 Wainwright Avenue
This eave-oriented, L-shaped, three by four bay cottage has a full-width front porch with a wood deck and wrought iron posts supporting a low hip roof. In the porch area, the single-leaf door is flanked by a 6/6 double hung sash window and a small aluminum sash window. The rear wing has several frame additions. There are

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a variety of window styles including 6/6 and aluminum sash which are smaller than the original window openings.

74. C House (c. 1900) shotgun
1 north of 314 Wainwright Avenue
This gable-oriented, three by three bay shotgun features a full-width front porch with a wood deck and posts which support a hip roof accented by exposed rafter ends. In the porch area is a single-leaf door and two 9/6 aluminum sash windows which are smaller than the original window openings. The south (side) has three 9/6 aluminum sash windows and the north (side) elevation has a small, shed-roofed addition with exposed rafter ends.

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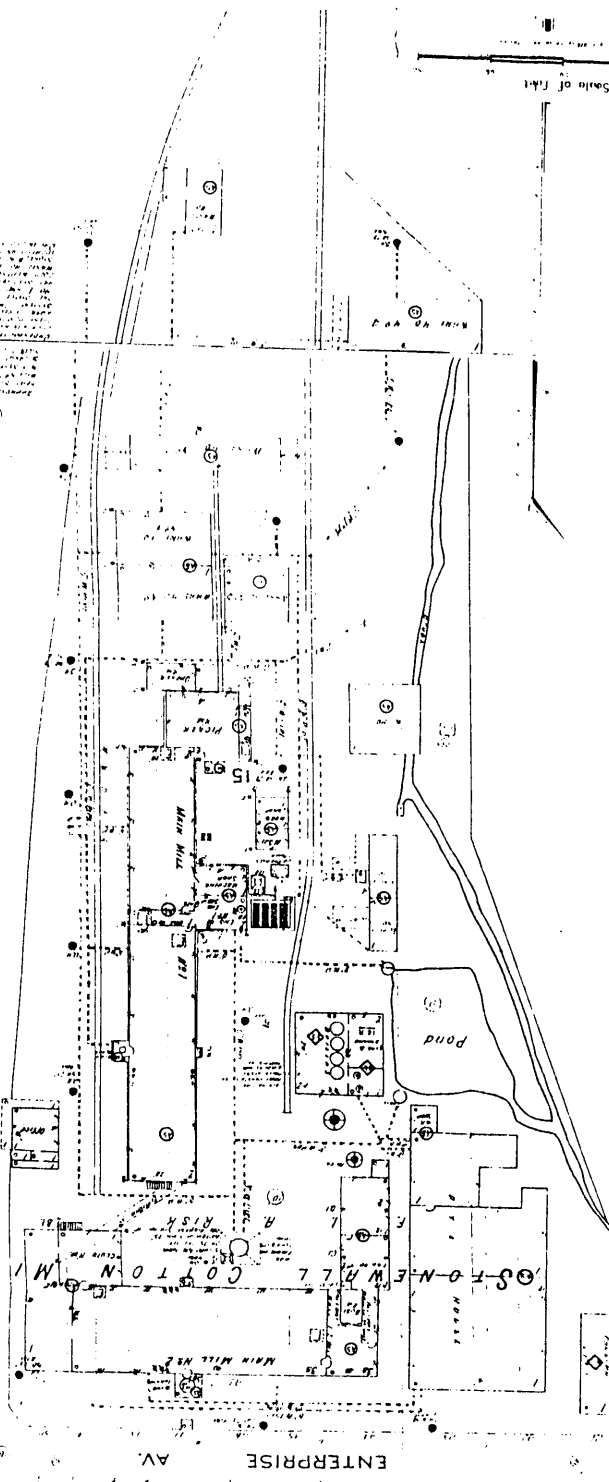
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Derived from 1926 Sanborn Fire
Insurance Map

FEB 1926
ENTERPRISE
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STONWALL MILL VILLAGE
This village is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 10 miles below the mouth of the river. It consists of a large mill building, a cotton gin, and other industrial structures. The mill building is the largest and most prominent structure in the village. It is a long, rectangular building with a gabled roof and a central chimney. The cotton gin is a smaller, square building with a flat roof. There are several other smaller buildings and structures scattered throughout the village. The village is surrounded by a large area of open land, which is used for agriculture. The Mississippi River is visible in the background, flowing from the top of the map towards the bottom.

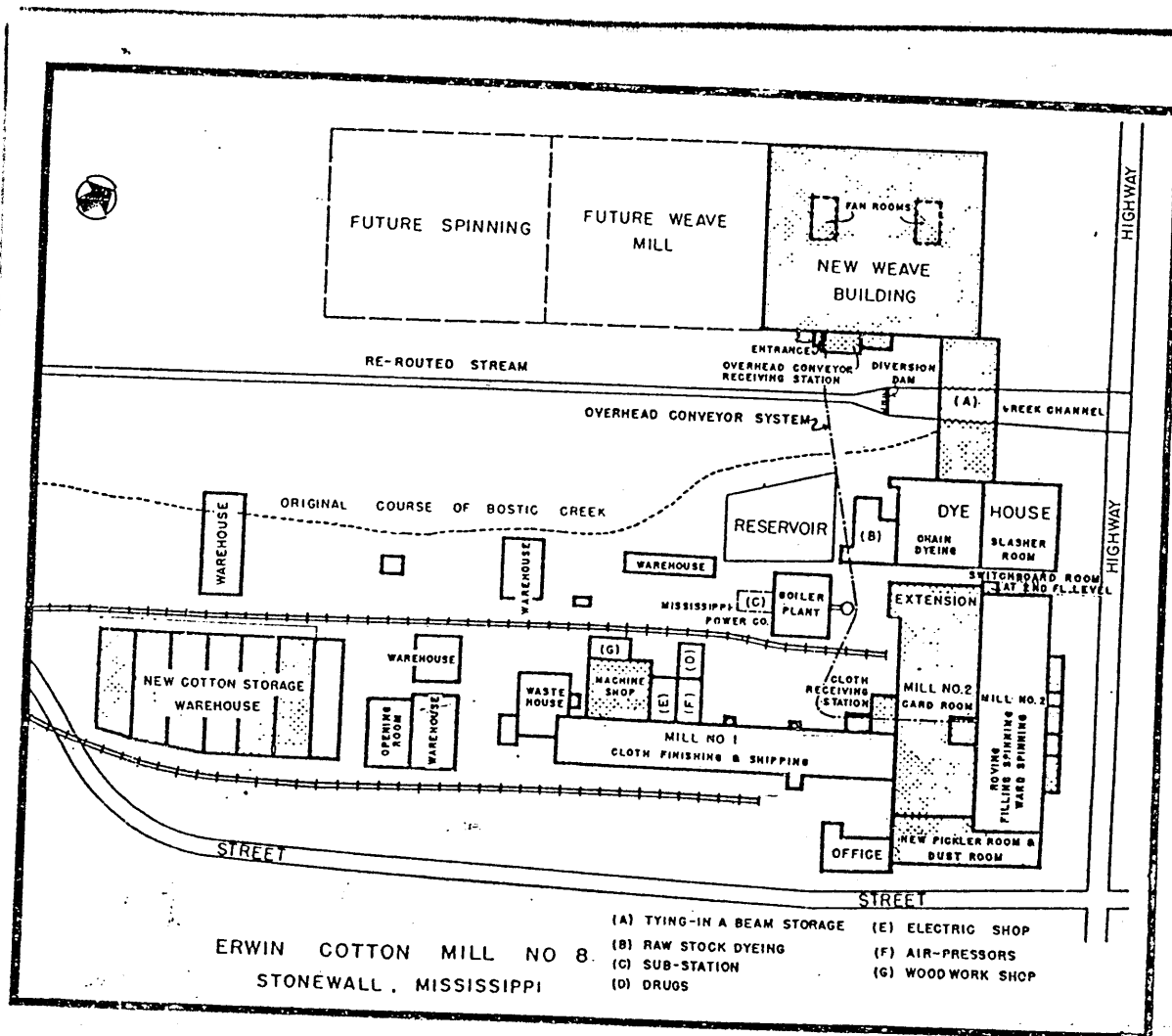
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Derived from the September 25, 1950 issue of the Daily News Record



Drawing shows Mill No. 8, Stonewall, Miss., of Erwin Mills, Inc.

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The Stonewall Mill Village Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of industry, social history and community planning and development. Cotton mills and their associated villages were established in Mississippi in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in response to Southern industrialization and the national trend of welfare capitalism. The mill village is representative of a typical planned industrial community in the South during the period 1872 to 1943.

The development of the Stonewall Cotton Mills and the mill village epitomizes a county's local reaction to complementary national and regional trends. After the Civil War, the South sought to renew itself through urbanization, industrialization and agricultural diversification. Under welfare capitalism, mill villages were established so that company officials could monitor and influence employees' behavior, strikes might possibly be avoided and the corporation's public image would be enhanced by, at the very least, the semblance of social responsibility (Brandes 1976:16-18).

In 1867 a syndicate of men from Noxubee County approached the civic leaders of Enterprise with a proposal to build a cotton mill in the town. The proposal was turned down. Consequently, the mill was built in the country about 3 1/2 miles south of Enterprise. Named after General "Stonewall" Jackson, the business was incorporated as the Stonewall Manufacturing Company in 1870 (Roper 1947:n.p.).

Unable to make a profit, the Noxubee County syndicate sold the mill to a partnership of ten cotton factors from Mobile in 1872. That same year the mill village was established. The company town existed until 1965 when the village was incorporated (Roper 1947:n.p. & Stonewall Scrapbook:n.p.).

Stonewall continued to lose money under the Mobile syndicate. In February 1875 the stockholders of the Stonewall Manufacturing Company decided to sell the mill. They appointed T. L. Wainwright secretary and treasurer of the company and superintendent of the mill and ordered him to close it down. Wainwright was not so pessimistic. He saw an opportunity. By the end of May 1875, under Wainwright's direction, the mill reported a profit of \$300.00. The mill continued to make steady profits. It was not sold. Fifteen thousand dollars of new

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machinery was purchased in 1879. The company netted a profit of \$16,000 in 1879 and \$15,000 in 1880 (Roper 1947:n.p.).

Under T. L. Wainwright's management, the Stonewall Manufacturing Company entered a new era of continuous growth and prosperity. The mill was producing sheeting, shirting, drills, osnaburgs, carpet warps and yarns by the late nineteenth century. The goods were sold mostly in northern markets like St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York although some were also sent to Mobile. Others were exported to South America and China. In 1895 the company's name was changed to Stonewall Cotton Mills (Goodspeed, 1891, 2-2:856, 858 & The Clarke County Times, July 1905:n.p.).

The mill complex developed steadily during the Wainwright years (1875-1921). In 1882 the capacity of the mill was doubled. In 1889 a second story was added to part of Mill #1 to house the yarn production. Construction on a second, three-story mill known as Mill #2 began in 1895. This mill was enlarged in 1897. A fire in 1902 ruined the original section of Mill #1. It was quickly rebuilt and expanded. Auxiliary buildings, such as a dye house in 1912-1913, were also constructed when needed. Machinery was continually updated. By the early twentieth century, the Stonewall Cotton Mills were seen as leaders in the industry. The company was declared to be "one of the largest and most progressive institutions within the State of Mississippi" (Roper 1947:n.p. & The Clarke County Times, July 1905:n.p.).

The third phase in Stonewall's history began in 1921 when T. L. Wainwright sold the mill and its village to the Crown Overall Company which was owned by Oscar Berman of Cincinnati, Ohio. The quality of life in the mill village declined drastically under Berman management. The village and the services were maintained for the workers but not at the level enjoyed under Wainwright. The condition of the mill complex and its machinery also deteriorated. The Bermans sold the business in 1948 to Erwin Mills (Doylene Davis Files & Roper 1947:n.p.).

Undoubtedly, the mill village developed along with the mill. A major expansion of the mill complex would have naturally led to construction of additional workers' housing. Under the management philosophy of welfare capitalism, the company also built a commissary, a school, an opera house and two churches--a Methodist

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and a Baptist--for the workers. Various medical services and social activities were also supported by the company for its workers.

INDUSTRY

In southern states where cotton was king the obvious answer to the call for industrialization was the construction of cotton mills. The establishment of companies and the construction of their plants reached an almost frenzied pitch in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. This was also true for Mississippi, although there was somewhat of a time lag and the state never really became industrialized. In Mississippi, the Wesson mills and the Stonewall mills, both founded in the late 1860s, began the resurgence of the textile industry. The state had nine textile mills by 1890. Eight years later, Mississippi claimed ten mills, but one was idle and the other nine were described as "old" by Secretary Henry G. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The state witnessed renewed vigor in establishing these facilities in the early twentieth century. By circa 1908, there were seventeen cotton mills in Mississippi. The locations of thirteen of them have been identified so far in the Statewide Survey Files and include Laurel, Kosciusko, Starkville, Tupelo, Winona, Wesson, Meridian, McComb, West Point, Columbus, Natchez (which had two cotton mill companies) and, of course, Stonewall. Research indicates that at least some of these facilities included mill villages. Perhaps the majority did, as this was customary in the textile industry (Mitchell 1921:158-159; Rogers 1973:233-235; Hargrove 1899:40; Questions c. 1908:1 & Statewide Survey File).

Of the thirteen mills identified by the Statewide Survey Files, some are nonextant and others are only partially extant. The extant cotton mills in Tupelo and historic photographs of the McComb Cotton Mill; the Tombigbee Cotton Mill, which was in Columbus but burned in 1940; and the Laurel Cotton Mill, billed as part of the largest mill complex in Mississippi, when compared with the Stonewall Cotton Mills demonstrate that Mill #1 and Mill #2 in Stonewall are representative of the textile plants that were once found throughout Mississippi. The mills were utilitarian in design, often displaying windows interspaced with piers. They were of brick construction and at least two stories tall. The most distinctive feature of

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any cotton mill was its water tower which was at least one story taller than the mill itself. Though the cotton mills in Stonewall have undergone alterations and additions they are among the most intact examples of these textile facilities found in Mississippi today. Indeed, the mills are still used in textile production.

The mill office building and the powerhouse retain a large degree of architectural integrity. These buildings, because of their integrity and rarity, are significant examples of some of the subsidiary buildings historically associated with cotton mills. They help interpret how a cotton mill functioned in early twentieth century Mississippi.

Overall, the four mill buildings in conjunction with their workers' housing clearly demonstrate the prominent role of the textile industry in Clarke County's development. In conjunction with the lumber mills, the Stonewall Cotton Mills played a pivotal role in industrializing the county and expanding the local economy beyond its agricultural base.

SOCIAL HISTORY AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Stonewall Mill Village Historic District was established in 1872 and is one of Mississippi's best preserved examples of company housing. In the South, mill villages were usually constructed out in the country and away from towns, as was the case with Stonewall. There were several reasons for this. First of all, the company could maintain better control over its workers and not have any outside interference. Secondly, most mill workers came from farms and preferred to stay in the country. It was cheaper to establish mill villages outside the city limits and in the country there were fewer distractions to entice the mill hands. Finally, the relative isolation of the mill village provided some protection from epidemics (Uttley 1905:47-48).

By 1900, company housing was commonplace in the United States and by 1916 over one thousand American firms provided shelter for approximately 600,000 employees and their families. These people accounted for about 3% of the country's population (Brandes 1976:38).

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A well-defined architecture for company housing had evolved by 1900 based on the prototype of Lowell, Massachusetts. These buildings consisted of row houses, duplexes and single-family residences. For company housing in the southern cotton textile industry, single houses and duplexes were most suitable because of the hot, humid climate and the cost. Maximum ventilation was most desirable, basements were unnecessary and land was relatively inexpensive (Brandes 1976:38-39).

The typical southern mill house was a thirty-two foot square, wood-frame cube on brick piers with a hip roof pierced by a single chimney. Each cube had four or six rooms, but few, if any, closets. Generally, a four-room house consisted of a kitchen, two bedrooms and a living room. There is speculation that the four-room houses may have British antecedents as this type of residence was often constructed by English coal mine owners for their employees (Brandes 1976:38-40, 42).

An analysis of the Stonewall Mill Village Historic District reveals that duplexes, followed by single-family residences, were its most common types of housing. Traditional, southern vernacular house forms such as the shotgun and the eave-oriented, L-shaped cottage (with a rear wing) were discovered in Stonewall along with the pyramidal cottage that became a prominent house form after World War I. Of the sixty-six houses encompassed in this proposed district, 36.4% are eave-oriented, L-shaped cottages with a rear wing and 13.6% are side-gabled cottages without a rear wing. Nine percent of the district's housing stock is comprised of gable-oriented houses with an integral porch and a side gabled wing. The pyramidal cottages that were moved from Mobile make up 7.6% of the district's housing. Eave-oriented bungalows comprise 6% of the housing stock. The other types of housing each comprise less than 5% of the total. Presumably in the initial development of the mill village its creators relied on a house form (the L-shaped cottage) already familiar to them but in later development were more attune to the national trends in company housing. The shotgun was common throughout the South during the period of significance as low income housing.

Only 15% of company towns in the early twentieth century were designed by planners, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Stonewall Cotton Mills' village was probably not among this elite group. As with most company towns, the mill village was planned in a rather amateurish fashion, being designed in a

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very conservative, unimaginative manner. A large number of similar houses were laid out in long rows. The monotony of this design was often reinforced by painting all the workers' housing the same color. Drab colors such as dark gray, brown, slate and a dull red were preferred. The historic paint colors of Stonewall's mill houses are not known (Brandes 1976:41).

Most of Mississippi's cotton mills provided extras to their workers. Each mill had at least one school and one church and many had an attending physician. Stonewall had a company doctor who staffed the town's health clinic. The clinic was located on the second floor of the commissary until the 1930s when it was moved to a small, frame building at the corner of Erwin Road and Wainwright Avenue. Today, that building serves as a residence and has been moved to 118 River Road (Questions c. 1908:5-13, 17 & T. V. Dillard interview, 8 April 1993).

The Stonewall Cotton Mills, in conformance with welfare capitalism practices, also provided its workers with educational, religious, social and recreational advantages. A Methodist church and a Baptist church had been established in Stonewall by 1891. It was reported in 1912 that both churches were well-attended. Also, by 1891, there was a free public school with a four month term. Stonewall Cotton Mills had made education compulsory at least as early as the early twentieth century. The company would not employ illiterate children in the mill. Before a child could be employed, his or her parents or guardian was required to sign an affidavit attesting to the child's actual age and school attendance. The school term had been extended to eight or nine months by this time. In 1912, the school was described as a large, two story building with an auditorium and indoor plumbing. One principal and three teachers instructed 156 children. The required curriculum encompassed eight grades, but children could attend up through the tenth grade if they wanted. The company financially supported many activities and strongly encouraged participation by the mill hands and their families. The mill executives also participated in the activities. There was a public green for outdoor games and, by 1912, Stonewall's baseball team was known throughout East Mississippi. A band was organized for young men and a literary society provided "a regular lyceum course during the winter" for men and women. The women and girls could join various clubs and church societies that had been established for them. For more information on the social history of the Stonewall Mill Village refer to pages E-16 and E-17 of the Clarke County Multiple

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Property Submission Cover Document (Goodspeed, 1891, 2-2:857; Questions c. 1908:23-24 & The Meridian Dispatch, 15 Dec. 1912:16-17).

The mill village was a distinct community within the larger context of Clarke County. The qualities which set it apart from the other communities such as its association with the mill and the socioeconomic status of its residents are readily apparent in the layout of the streets, the house forms and the overall development pattern. The mill village depicts late nineteenth and early twentieth attitudes towards industry, labor-management relations and welfare capitalism as they were interpreted in Mississippi. The Stonewall Mill Village Historic District is an example of how contemporary ideas on industrialization in the New South and company housing combined to impact the community planning and development of Stonewall and the social history of Clarke County.

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PHOTOGRAPHS FOR STONEWALL MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following information is the same for all of these photographs:

1. Stonewall Mill Village Historic District
2. Stonewall, Clarke County, Mississippi
3. Susan M. Enzweiler
4. May 1993
5. Mississippi Department of Archives & History

Photo 1 of 14:

1. NE corner of Allen Avenue & Erwin Road
6. View to southeast

Photo 2 of 14:

1. 112 Erwin Road
6. View to north

Photo 3 of 14:

1. 1 west of 119 Erwin Road
6. View to north

Photo 4 of 14:

1. Commissary for Stonewall Cotton Mills
6. View to northwest

Photo 5 of 14:

1. 401 and 1 east of 401 Erwin Road
6. View to southeast

Photo 6 of 14:

1. Mill #1
6. View to southwest

Photo 7 of 14:

1. Mill #2
6. View to west

Photo 8 of 14:

1. Stonewall Cotton Mills Office Building
6. View to west

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Photo 9 of 14:

1. Powerhouse for Stonewall Cotton Mills
6. View to north

Photo 10 of 14:

1. 112 River Road
6. View to east

Photo 11 of 14:

1. 315 School Street
6. View to northeast

Photo 12 of 14:

1. 124 & 114 Wainwright Avenue
6. View to southeast

Photo 13 of 14:

1. 202 Wainwright Avenue
6. View to southeast

Photo 14 of 14:

1. 302 Wainwright Avenue
6. View to northeast

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See accompanying scale map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries encompass the historic industrial buildings that retain their integrity and as much of the original mill village as possible. Though in its period of significance the village was much larger, many of its buildings have been drastically altered or are nonextant. The boundaries were drawn to include as many contributing elements as was feasible while maintaining a minimal number of noncontributing elements.

UTM References (con't.):

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