

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hope Mills Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Hope Mills

vicinity of

state North Carolina

code 037

county

Cumberland

code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See owners list Mr. John Pick

street & number Town of Hope Mills

city, town Hope Mills

vicinity of

state N. C.

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cumberland County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Fayetteville

state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

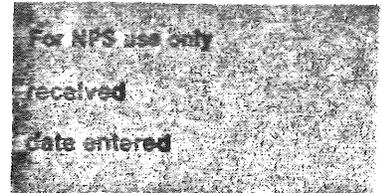
(Hope Mills Historic District: Architectural Description)

The central core of the thriving town of Hope Mills, located approximately seven miles south of Fayetteville, forms the outside boundaries of the Hope Mills Historic District. Containing seventy-four entries, the mixed-use district contains structures built for industrial, commercial, religious, and residential purposes. Properties are located along North and South Main streets, the principal connectors in town, and cross streets including Patterson and the Trade Street extension, both of which contain former mill housing, Trade Street, which contains commercial storefronts, and Ellison, Middle, and Railroad streets which contain the (former) Hope Mills Manufacturing Company or Mill No. 4 and a largely intact mill village. This end of the district is bordered by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad tracks, which continue to serve the mill, while the east end is intersected by Little Rockfish Creek (original site of Rockfish Manufacturing Company or Mill No. 1) which flows from the dam at Hope Mills Lake, a downtown focal point. The history of the area centers upon the local cotton textile industry of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and all of the structures within the district are part of and help to illustrate its 150-year development in a small Cumberland County mill town.

Materials used in construction vary as much as structural use. The favored material for residential construction, particularly the clusters of mill housing, was weatherboard, German siding, or board-and-batten-over-frame, some of which has been covered subsequently with various siding materials including asphalt and aluminum. Brick was employed extensively for durability and permanence in industrial or mill construction and in related properties such as the company stores, as well as in more recent commercial construction along Trade Street. A less common material used in row store construction along Trade Street was cinder block, as well as pressed tin in an isolated but outstanding example, the Alice L. Gilbert Store, in the same vicinity. The district as a whole is dense and structures situated in compact clusters bordering the narrow streets.

All but seven of the structures in the district were built in this century. Of those seven, five are located on or overlooking Patterson Street. Three of the five were associated with the original antebellum Rockfish Manufacturing Company and the other two with the rebuilt postwar mill. The remaining two pre-1900 structures, the Colin MacRae House c. 1828 on South Main Street and the Dr. Gilbert House on Pate Street were privately owned. Most of the twentieth century buildings, except in the Trade Street commercial row, were originally mill owned, such as the clusters of mill housing built in the early twentieth century around the (former) Hope Mills Manufacturing Company or Mill No. 4 and the company store at the very visible corner of Main and Lakeview.

Most of the architecture in the Hope Mills Historic District follows predominant trends resulting in some typical and some unique and outstanding examples. The three houses associated with the original Rockfish Manufacturing Company (located on Rockfish Creek;

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burned by General Sherman in 1865; rebuilt after 1874; burned 1954; only scattered ruins remain) follow the predominant architectural trends of antebellum Cumberland County. All were built in the late 1830s for mill officials and exhibit late Federal and/or Greek Revival features. The most elaborate of the three is located at 218 Patterson Street. The one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed house has a full facade front porch which shields the three-bay front. The front consists of a single central entrance with a full Greek Revival surround featuring multi-paned sidelights and transom, square corner blocks, and slender pilasters. The entrance is flanked by 12/12 windows with rare moveable panels below. Other characteristic Greek Revival features include 6/6 sash windows at the sides and interior finish consisting of two-panel doors with a central bead, surrounds with square corner blocks, and a mantel exhibiting original post-and-lintel construction in the west room.

The house two doors west at 210 Patterson Street dates to the same period as the first as is determined by the compact one-and-one-half-story gable-roof construction, semi-engaged front porch, and six-panel front door with original thumb latch and knocker. Six-panel doors were used characteristically during the Federal period and declined in use in favor of Greek Revival two and four panel doors after the mid-1830s.

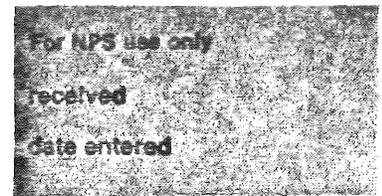
The original Rockfish Manufacturing Company superintendent's house, on a hill overlooking the mill site on Little Rockfish Creek across from the two structures above, is extant. Although now bricked over as part of present-century renovations, the house follows its original lines of having a double-pitched gable roof sloping forward to engage the front porch. This form is indicative of the coastal cottage, a traditional house form of eighteenth and nineteenth century eastern North Carolina. It was so prevalent that its influence in mill house construction is not unusual.

One other early but non-mill related property is the Colin MacRae House on North Main Street. Local reports claim that it was built c. 1828 by an early area settler of Scottish extraction. The house has features which date to the first third of the nineteenth century including one-and-one-half-story construction and a gable roof with a double-pitched rear slope enclosing a kick or extension. Fenestration is indicative of the transitional Federal/Greek Revival with 9/9 sash flanking the single front door and 9/6 or 6/6 windows elsewhere. Inside are several early nineteenth-century hand planed batten doors hung on HL hinges.

A large architectural gap exists between structures dating to the antebellum period in the district area and those built starting in the mid-1880s. Structures are known to have been built or in existence during that half-century, but none are extant. The legend of D. G. McDuffie's map of the area c. 1868 states that although the original Rockfish factory building was burned by General Sherman during the Civil War in 1865, that the "... store house, grist & saw mills, church, superintendent's & overseer's houses & operative tenants," associated with the mill, among other things, were unharmed. Of this collection, only rare but significant survivals exist today.

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The destroyed Rockfish Mill was rebuilt in the early 1870s and taken over by the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, a Philadelphia firm, in the late 1880s. Two late Victorian houses at 208 and 214 Patterson Street, thought to be built also for officials because of their size and location, date to this period. The two-story three-bay houses with gable-front roofs are sheathed with weatherboard. They exhibit some of the sawn ornamentation so popular in the late nineteenth century such as a wooden brace in the front gables, corner brackets, and wide eaves supported by rafters with jigsaw ornamentation.

An even more elaborate and imposing example of late Victorian architecture is the 1880s house named for its early well-known and respected early twentieth century owner, Dr. Gilbert. Located on Pate at the head of Trade Street, this house is one of the finest of its type in Cumberland County. It is distinguished by replete detailing which adorns the basic two-story hip-roof weatherboarded frame main block. A pedimented portico shields the middle three of five front bays, and on the second level has original turned posts with lacy sawn brackets, a rail with turnings, brackets with pendants along the wide eaves, as well as a diamond vent in the tympanum, wooden sunburst in the gable peak, and simple finial. Ornamentation carries around to the four bay sides, especially on the east which has a bracketed bay window on the lower floor front. The house is made even more monumental by its numerous rear additions and extensions.

The remaining structures which are part of the Hope Mills Historic District date to the post-1900 period. One which is the focal point and reason for existence of most of these buildings which include numerous mill houses, churches, and a company store is the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company Mill No. 4 which faces Ellison Street. This mill follows the form, plan, and design of textile mills promoted by the Factory Mutuals (fire insurance organizations which originated in mid-nineteenth century New England) for fire safety, efficiency, and good light and ventilation. Thus the mill was composed of distinct sections, including a warehouse, an engine and boiler room, and the main mill reserved for spooling, finishing, and weaving. The north end was lit by the traditional rows of segmental arch windows which are now bricked over as well as clerestories on the roof. The mill is extant and in operation today, although it is now used strictly for spinning rather than spinning and weaving.

Associated with the mill is a twenty-one lot mill located on Railroad, Middle, and Ellison streets reserved at one time for the operatives. Eighteen of the lots still contain improvements. These two-family dwellings are T-shaped and contain four rooms - a living room, two bedrooms, and a kitchen in each half. They are distinguished on the exterior by one-story triple-A construction, German or weatherboard siding, a shed porch, and ornamental woodwork in the front gable peak and gable ends. At one time the buildings were painted grey and white and yellow and white alternately. Also situated within the village area is a two story boarding house with similar features. Although many of the buildings have been modified with the addition of different types of siding materials, reconstructed underpinnings, and replacement porch posts, they still serve to represent the major features of the turn-of-the century mill village.

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The village was a peculiar feature of southern mill construction which by 1900 had largely declined in the heavily industrial northeast. It persisted in the South where widescale industrialization did not occur until the postwar period. The work-force employed in mills by that time was largely rural and preferred to live in the inexpensive and community-oriented village owned by the mill instead of privately-owned housing areas.

Another row of mill housing is located on both sides of the Trade Street extension. Two new forms of housing--one for single families and the other for two--are found here. The three or four room single family dwellings are characterized by one-story three-bay gable-roof frame construction and have shed porches and a single-shouldered end chimney. The two-family units, of which there are only two near Trade and Main (one was turned from Main to Trade), very much resemble those located at Cotton or Hope Mills Manufacturing Company No. 2 Mill Village just outside of town. They originally contained six rooms, three for each family, and exhibit frame gable-front construction, a six-bay facade with a shed porch, 4/4 windows with ornamented lintels, and board and batten siding.

A feature often associated with the southern mill village declining in use by the early twentieth century was the company store. A handsome Colonial Revival building was erected for this purpose before 1914 and now forms a downtown landmark at the southeast corner of Main and Lakeview streets. The handsome brick building is distinguished by classically-inspired window treatment and a full entablature which contains a cyma recta molding, dentil row, and modillion blocks. The use of the building for a company store must have been short-lived, for it appears as vacant on the 1914 Sanborn map. It is now used as the townhall and public library.

Perhaps there was little necessity for a company run store, after the turn of the century, for there was plenty of private business in the immediate locality. Most of it was concentrated in the Trade Street commercial row. In 1914, four rusticated concrete block buildings on the southwest side of the street which are still extant contained furniture, drug, and general stores as well as a post office. Another one-story brick store stood around the corner, and a two-story bank building across from the company store, both of which are standing today.

Gradually, new commercial properties began to appear along Trade Street. The Alice L. Gilbert Store is a particularly notable storefront with its patterned pressed tin cover and boldly marked signature placard bearing the name of the owner. Drugs and general goods were marketed within as well as sundries from an old-fashioned soda fountain. Other brick row stores appeared along both sides of the street in the 1920s and 1930s and bear simple features. A whole range of commercial services--from a furniture store to a funeral parlor--were made (and continue to be) available.

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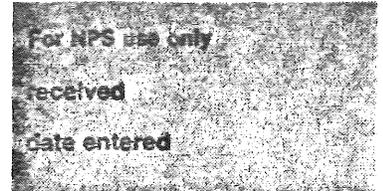
Buildings used for religious and social purposes, besides residential, industrial, and commercial, are also represented within the district boundaries. The Christ Episcopal Church on Main Street is a 1931 Gothic-style building, reconstructed in that year to replace the original 1839 edifice which burned. The earlier building was frame with a gable-front and had a unique front tower which contained a sheltered entryway and a cupola. Built around the turn-of-the-century, the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which only a fragment near Mill No. 4 remains, is also frame. It exhibited an L-shaped with gable ends and a distinctive entryway/bell tower crowned with a tall, pointed steeple. The church was covered with variagated siding and shingling materials and had detailing such as spoked and compass windows, dentils, and bracketed eaves, a mixture typical of the late Victorian period.

A lodge hall, housing the Lebanon Masonic Lodge No. 391, stands among the row stores on the southwest side of Trade Street. The building rises two stories and is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond. The original lodge, a two-story late Victorian frame gable-front building with sawn woodwork, stood on Main Street next to the Episcopal Church but has since been destroyed by fire.

The structures in the district, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. In the Hope Mills district there are the sites of an antebellum and Reconstruction era mills which have not been redeveloped and which are extremely likely to yield archaeological remains. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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(Hope Mills Historic District: Inventory List)

1. (former) Rockfish Manufacturing Co.
or Hope Mills No. 1.: site
Property located Southeast of
Hope Mill's main intersection
at Main and Lakeview
Dixie Yarns, Inc.
P. O. Box 751
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
Mill site

Chartered and built in 1836-1837 by Charles P. Mallett, the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, outfitted with 4500 spindles and 100 looms under the direction of two foremen from the Matteowan Company of New York, was the state's largest textile mill during the antebellum period. According to the legend of D. G. McDuffie's map drafted c. 1868, the factory was burned by General Sherman in 1865. The property, consisted of "the stone foundation of the Factory building, the Dam Wheel, Flume, Store House, Grist & Saw Mills, church, Superintendent's & Overseer's Houses & Operatives Tenants." Thomas Oakman, a soldier of Sherman's Army, returned to rebuild the mill in 1872 and brought it to full operating capacity thereafter. It was taken over by the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company in the late 1880s, changed its name to Hope Mills No. 1, and received a charter under that name in 1891. Hope Mills No. 1 (later acquired by Rockfish Mills, Inc.) was destroyed by fire in 1954, and only scattered remnants and the race on Little Rockfish Creek remain.

2. (former) Rockfish Manufacturing Co.:
Superintendent's House
152 Lakeview Road
Drawer 130
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348

c. 1838; mid twentieth-century
renovations

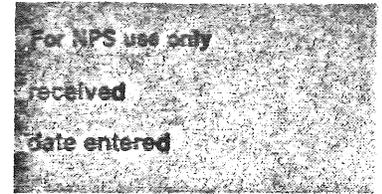
C

*(this is actually where
#75 is, according to
town manager)*

Built in the late 1830s, this house served as the original superintendent's house for the Rockfish Manufacturing Company chartered in 1836. Situated on a hill overlooking the mill site, the house follows the lines of a traditional one-and-one-half-story coastal cottage with an early double-pitched gable roof characteristically sloping at the front to engage a full-facade porch. This porch shields a five-bay front with an entrance in the central bay and 6/6 windows in the others. Interior end

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3. Rockfish Manufacturing Co.: House
218 Patterson Street
Moritz P. Brown
218 E. Patterson Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c. 1838
P

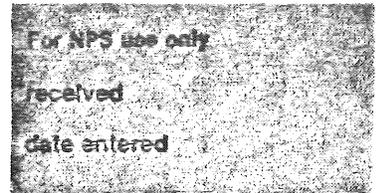
chimney stacks serve the fireplaces. Now overbuilt and bricked over as part of recent renovations performed by the late local contractor/builder E. W. Reinicke, the house contains a rearward garage, bay, breezeway, and brick patio.

Built c. 1838, this one-and-one-half-story three-bay dwelling was originally used by mill supervisors and/or officials. It reflects the prevalent Greek Revival domestic architectural trends of the period with regard to fenestration and woodwork. Its three-bay front, consisting of an entrance in the central bay flanked by window openings, is shielded by a full facade attached porch which rests on replacement square cut columns. Framed by multi-paned sidelights and a transom, the single front entrance is enclosed by a surround with square corner blocks and simple pilaster bases. Windows on either side echo this general form except that the transom is absent, sashes contain 12/12 lights, and each has unusual jib doors below. A unique feature of the front fenestration is that the openings are full length from floor to ceiling. Side windows are more typical, however, with 6/6 sash in average size openings. These flank exterior chimneys found at each end, which feature double paved shoulders and cut sandstone block construction. Covering the main block is an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Additions to the rear form a "T" with a screened porch on one side and a lean-to on the other.

The interior of the original main block consists of a wide hall flanked by a living room and a bedroom and has an enclosed former shed porch across most of the rear face from which additions now project. The wide hall, which opens into the living room, bears an unusual

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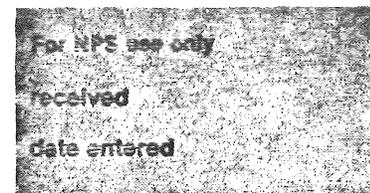
arch in its west wall. This is said to have been the place where a resident Episcopal minister performed weddings. General finish reflects the Greek Revival influence as is apparent in two-panel doors with a central bead, surrounds with square corner blocks which echo those on the exterior, a rear hall door which duplicates that at the front center, an original post-and-lintel mantel in the front bedroom served by the west end chimney, wide pine floorboards, and plaster walls.

4. Hope Mills Manufacturing Co.: House
214 Patterson St.
Moritz P. Brown
218 E. Patterson St.
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c. 1889
C

The Hope Mills Manufacturing Company took over the rebuilt Rockfish Manufacturing Company c. 1887 and soon thereafter became known as Hope Mills Number One. This mill house, judging by its substantial two-story form and its location, was built for supervisors or overseers during this period of transition. It is sheathed with weatherboard and has three-bay gable front construction. A shed porch protects a single side front entrance and two window openings containing 2/2 sash with a cornice molding. Embellishments include a hammer beam brace in the front gable, additional brackets at the corner, and wide eaves with exposed rafters sporting jigsaw ornamentation. The gable roof, covered with standing seam tin, has a center ridge brick chimney projecting from it. Additions are present at the front and rear.

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5. Rockfish Manufacturing Co.: House
210 Patterson Street
McKinley F. Hall, Jr. & wife
101 McRae St.
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c. 1838
P

Also part of the original Rockfish Manufacturing Company Mill complex, the house at 210 Patterson Street exhibits three-bay one-and-one-half-story frame construction. Resting on sandstone piers, the dwelling is now covered with wide shingle siding. The standing seam covered tin roof has a front kick which covers the front porch, now bearing wrought iron replacement posts, and shields the three-bay front. An original six-panel door with original thumb latch and knocker (hand wrought with heart-shaped plates) rests in the middle bay and 9/9 sash windows with simple surrounds in the outer. The structure has a single exterior end chimney remaining on the east side, a shed slope to the rear, and an addition to the west side and rear.

6. Hope Mills Manufacturing Co.: House
208 Patterson Street
McKinley F. Hall, Jr. & wife
101 McRae St.
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c. 1889
C

Matches the house at 214 Patterson Street but is in better and more original condition.

7. Gulf Service Station
Southeast Corner Main and Patterson Sts.
Tremarco Corporation
P. O. Box 7245 Station C
Atlanta, Georgia 30357
c. 1960
I

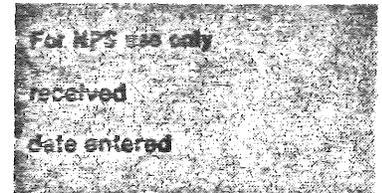
Modern service station.

8. House
209 S. Main Street
Mrs. McKinley F. Hall, Sr.
209 S. Main Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c. 1915
C

Formerly Rockfish-Mebane Mill property, this one-story three-bay gable-roof cottage has a shed porch with a porch and addition to the rear. Its brick pier foundation is reinforced with cinder blocks. The less-than-full-facade front porch, supported by

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9. Hope Mills Oil Company and Car Wash
215 S. Main Street
J. A. Bynum, Heirs
Box 486
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1950
F

chamfered posts, shields a central entrance and outer bays containing 6/6 windows. The house has a single exterior end chimney, and the roof is tin-covered.

A one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling turned office stands on the site and is joined by a two-stall car wash. The house has a very steeply-pitched gable roof with end chimney stacks flanked by triangular cutout windows.

10. House and Lot
101 McRae Street
McKinley F. Hall, Jr. and wife
101 McRae Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1920
C

Distinguished by a two-story front portico which rests on rectangular columns, the house, sheathed with German siding, follows a basic two-story three-bay plan. The front facade contains a double door with three-light transom at the lower center and 1/1 sash windows, most of which are paired, elsewhere. Gable roof wings stand at either end and sheds to the rear. The house and lot are surrounded by a pidgeonhole brick fence with entrance pillars and wrought iron gates.

11. Hope Mills Rest Home
South Main Street at the Northeast corner of Patterson
John T. Henley
200 S. Main Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1942
F

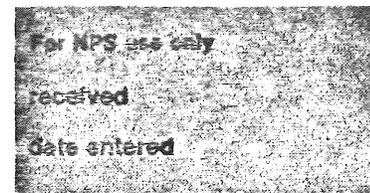
This modern brick one story building was organized by Dr. J. L. Reeves as the Reeves Clinic in 1942 and closed after his death in 1952. It was reopened the following year as the J. L. Reeves Memorial Hospital and operated as such until its recent conversion to a rest home.

12. Christ Episcopal Church
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
1931
C

Associated with the original Rockfish Village, the first Christ Episcopal Church was built in 1839. This church both burned and was rebuilt in 1931. The present-day edifice is constructed of brick in a modern-day Gothic style and exhibits gable-front construction, a

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13. (former) Company Store
Southeast corner of Main and
Lakeview streets
Town of Hope Mills
P. O. Box 407
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
P

gable entrance, four-bay sides, squat lancet fenestration, and a cupola. The one-and-one-half-story parish house stands north of it and has a gable portico protecting double doors, 4 to 5 bay sides, and dormers in the side roof faces.

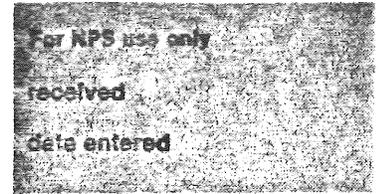
A handsome corner landmark, which was built as the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company Store and presented to Hope Mills by Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills Company and Dixie Mercerizing Company on 29 December 1959, the two-story brick Classical Revival structure now serves as a municipal office building and town library. Its entryway is placed diagonally at the corner and is framed by single Doric pilasters surmounted by a full entablature with triglyphs and metopes and a dominating frieze. Single principal windows flanking exhibit similar design. On either side are 6/6 double sash windows with a 6-light transom above and a brick jack arch over. Remaining first floor fenestration is altered only slightly, while the second remains intact with reduced size 6/6 sash construction. The most prominent feature is a full entablature which encircles the building and contains a cyma recta molding, dentil row, and modillion blocks. Walls are laid in 5/1 American bond and rise to meet the flat roof.

14. (former) Hope Mills Bank
Southwest corner of Trade and
Main streets
John MacDiarmid
1006 McKinley Ave.
Oakland, Ca. 94610
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map;
c. 1905
P

The Bank of Hope Mills, begun in 1905 (Oates, 558), acquired a downtown lot from the Rockfish Manufacturing Company for a central office in 1906 (Cumberland County Deeds, Book 141, Page 536). A building on this site housed the bank until it went out of operation in 1910. The bank building, laid in five course bond with interspersed rows of alternating stretchers and headers, is situated

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across from the Company Store at the corner of main and Trade streets. Its Main Street facade, with slightly altered fenestration, has its double-wide lower windows partially bricked and replaced with a picture window, while its upper story segmental arch window remains intact. A clipped front corner contains the principal entrance as well as an arched window above. The Trade Street side contains six uneven bays with round arched openings, most of which are bricked. A replacement outside stair spans the south face, but two piers which supported the original stair remain. Along the flat roof edge runs a four-step corbelled brick cornice topped by a dentil row, and projecting above the roofline at intervals are five store stacks each with pointed arch caps. The former bank building has been used for a variety of purposes including a general store, barbershop, laundry, apartments, and dry cleaners and is currently a specialty shop.

15. Hamilton-Porter Funeral Home
200 Trade Street
Percy Porter
N/C

This building has modern features such as square-in-section columns, 8/8 windows, new doors, a stucco cover, and an attached garage facility, but the main portion appears to be a modified pre-existing structure. It has the familiar stepped sides, a German-sided frame rear extension, and what appears to be a blocked up front picture window or opening of some kind.

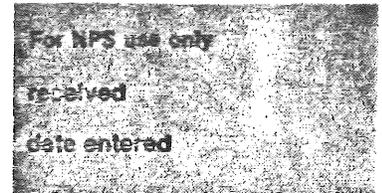
16. Storefront
204 Trade Street
Miss Ila & Clyde Stone
411 Stone Street

Brick front concrete block building with stepped roof edge and ceramic cornice cap found on storefronts throughout the Trade Street commercial district.

c. 1035
C

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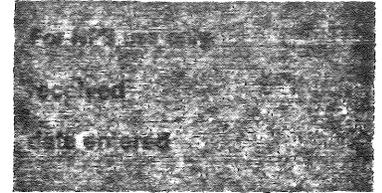
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17. Storefront
206-208 Trade Street
Edward Soreini
P. O. Box 5243
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
c.1935
C
Now housing Mercury Industries, this two-story brick-faced building has the familiar ceramic cap or cornice along the roofline edge. Wide plate glass windows with awning cover are present on ground level with five-bay fenestration above. Windows on the upper level are 6/6 and shielded by awnings except the center one which is reduced size. A brickwork vent patterned in a rough cross shape rests just below the horizontal roof edge.
18. Barber Shop
212 Trade Street
J. G. Fisher
604 Churchill Drive
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
c.1935
C
Small concrete block store with brick face. Sides are stepped and have metal cornice cap matching that on Lebanon Lodge, Flower Shop, and Preston Johnson. Stove stack present on the south side.
19. Fish Market
214 Trade Street
Gloria S. McKnight
725 Morriston Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28304
c.1935
C
Small concrete block store with stucco face.
20. Lot
Trade Street, northwest end
George Rufus Johnson, et als.
547 Heights Blvd.
Houston, Texas 77007
VL
Treed lot.
21. Storefront
102 Trade Street
William P. and Peggy J. Johnson
102 Trade Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1935
F
One-story modern concrete block storefront with rear concrete block extension.

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22. Storefront
103 Trade Street
W. D. and Barbara C. Jackson
Rt. 12, Box 720
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306
c.1935
F

One-story modern concrete block storefront which shares a wall with the Lebanon Lodge.

23. Lebanon Masonic Lodge No. 391
Trade Street, West Side
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1925
C

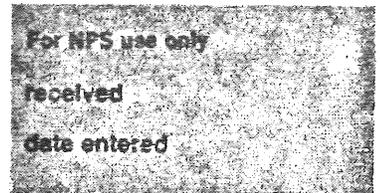
Trustees of the Lebanon Lodge No. 391 were deeded a parcel of land on Harrison (now Main) and Patterson streets by the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company in 1905 (Cumberland County Deeds, Book 131, Page 273). The building erected thereupon no longer stands and the Lodge now occupies a new site. The building, constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond, rises two stories and carries a false front along the streetside facade. Original window treatment on the upper levels of both the two-bay front and five-bay sides (no windows are present on the first floor) consists of 2/2 windows, although fenestration on the front first floor has been altered by brick infill. The front roofline contains a mock brick parapet and beneath it a marble keystone set into the building face bearing the Masonic compass emblem. The rear wall matches the front except that it has a rectangular louvered vent beneath the mock parapet and also retains its original double four-panel doors on the first level.

24. Idle Hour Pool Hall and Lot
Trade Street, Southwest Side
John K. Britt
217 Trade Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1960
I

One-story modern brick building.

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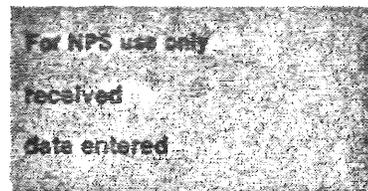
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25. Storefront
106 Trade Street
Thomas J. Cawthon and wife
5331 Bayleaf Drive
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28304
c.1925
C
- This storefront echoes those next to the Alice Gilbert store with its front window and door openings. The awning braces are present but the awning has been removed. A herringbone design is set in the brick face about midway between the top of the windows and the roofline. The roof, which is a sloping flat plane, is stepped at the sides. Stores are separated from each other by firewalls.
26. Storefront
211 Trade Street
Rockfish Credit Union
P. O. Box 486
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1925
C
- Part of the Trade Street commercial row, this storefront has a brick face and three-bay fenestration. The central bay contains a single door flanked by flat fluted pilasters and is finished at the top by a segmental arch, as are the large window openings on either side. Face brick is laid in random bond and topped by a two-step cornice.
27. Storefront
209 Trade Street
William P. Johnson
P. O. Box 40
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- The storefront at 209 Trade Street forms one end of a cluster of four which appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map. The stores are built of rusticated concrete blocks. Original fenestration appears to have consisted of central recessed double doors flanked by picture windows and topped by an awning. This arrangement is preserved except at 209 and 207 where the recessed doors and large picture windows are eliminated. Above awning level is a cornice molding as on the front roof edge.

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28. Storefront
207 Trade Street
William P. Johnson and wife
P. O. Box 40
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
See entry 27; formerly the Theater building.
29. Storefronts
& 203-205 Trade Street
30. William P. Johnson
P. O. Box 40
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
See entry 27.
31. Alice L. Gilbert Store
205 Trade Street
Preston Johnson
P. O. Box 40
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c. 1915
P
The Alice L. Gilbert Store is a compact building with a pressed tin cover simulating concrete blocks. The front face contains a single central door with a single transom light above and is flanked on both sides by large picture windows which have wide panels below. Fenestration is shielded by a braced standing seam tin-covered awning. Interest is focused above the front awning which is also covered with the pressed tin and bears an original sign marked "Alice L. Gilbert" in bold letters. Above, the cornice is dentiled and finished at the sides with pilasters including a palm-leaf ornament on the top face and a ball and pedestal above. Two cupola-like peaks project from the front roofline. The roof is flat but slopes rearward for runoff, and the sides which flank it are stepped on three levels.

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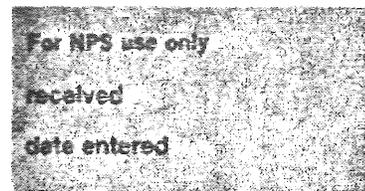
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32. Dr. Gilbert House
Pate Street
William P. Johnson
P. O. Box 40
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
P

This late Victorian frame residence is a full two stories in height and capped with a standing-seam covered tin hip roof which is pierced by two interior corbeled chimney stacks. The five-bay front is shielded by a two-tiered pedimented portico spanning the middle bays. Replete with Victorian detail, the portico has original turned posts with lacy sawn brackets on the second level, a rail with turned balusters, brackets with pendants along the eaves, a diamond-shaped louvered vent in the tympanum, sunburst woodwork at the gable peak, and a stick finial above. Windows are generally 6/6 except within the protection of the porch. There the central bay contains single doors framed by 3-light sidelights and a transom on each level, which on the first level is flanked by elongated 3/6 windows. Four bay sides exhibit similar features including 6/6 windows and side eaves with brackets and pendants, with the addition on the east side of a bracketed bay window at the first floor front. The rear of the house is overbuilt with a shed extension to the house and second story porch, a hip roof ell, with enclosed shed along its inner edge and open hip roof porch along its outer edge and a gable roof building--probably an ice-house or kitchen--attached to the rear. These are consistent with the main block and are either original to it or very early additions.

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33. (former) L. C. McDuffie's Store
Dixie Yarns, Inc.
P. O. Box 751
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
By 1907 (DB 144, 276)
C

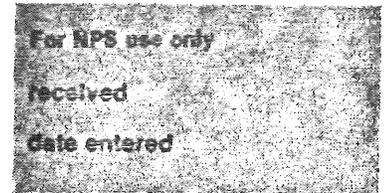
This one-story rectangular brick building with a clipped corner has such detailing as two-step brick near the roofline and a dentil edge above. Walls, which bear signs of sandblasting and rebricking, are punctuated at the front by a single door covered by a pedimented hood and flanked by 12/12 sash windows, and at the sides by segmental arch openings with doors and larger windows interspersed. Eaves are wide and have exposed rafters. This was used for a variety of purposes during its history including a general store, doctor's office, and, currently, storage for Dixie Yarns, Inc.

34. (former) Hope Mills Manufacturing Co.
Dixie Yarns, Inc.
P. O. Box 751
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401
b. 1904
P

The Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, originally a Philadelphia firm which took over the earlier Rockfish Manufacturing Company, was organized at least by 1886 (mention, Cumberland County Deeds, Book 82, Page 128) and the present plant built under that name in 1904 (Elizabeth Taylor, 49 Ellison Street). The plant is situated on spacious grassy fenced grounds bounded by the former Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks to the rear and mill housing to the front. The brick plant, which is now used strictly for spinning rather than spinning and weaving as it was up until 1915 or so, is fenestrated with repeated segmental arched windows (now bricked over), and has wide eaves with carved brackets. A filter plant has been added to the front and warehouse facilities to the south end. A rearward boiler plant once provided power to operate the mill which is now powered with electricity. The facility was acquired by

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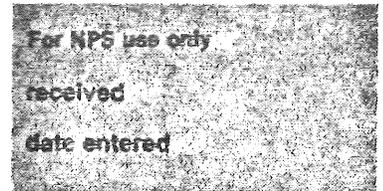
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36. Mill House
50-51 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 22
Robert L. Johnson
1205 Cameron Road
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- This follows the typical Ellison/Middle/Railroad Street mill house plan with one-story frame construction, a gable roof with front gable peak, ornamentation, a shed roof porch supported by chamfered posts with lacy sawn brackets, German siding, and fenestration consisting of two single front doors and 6/6 windows. Except for a replacement cinder block underpinning and doors placed horizontally to form a porch balustrade, the house retains its original features.
37. Mill House
52-53 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 23
Ramon and Gunda Mori
425 N. Platte Road
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28303
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- Bearing the standard mill house features, this house has been covered with shingle siding popular in the 1950s and 1960s.
38. Mill House
54-55 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 24

Mrs. Betty S. McLean
223 Ellison Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- The house on Lot 24 is little altered from its original form and bears the characteristic one-and-one-half-story frame construction, shed roof porch, and ornamentation.
39. Mill House
56-57 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 25
Grady Carter
227 Ellison Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- Following the basic mill house style and form, this house has been modernized with the application of aluminum siding over the original wooden siding and removal of ornamentation on the eaves.

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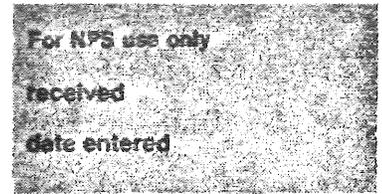
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40. Mill House
58-59 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 26
Wayne T. and Diane Younts
2517 Raeford Road
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28305
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
The house on Lot 26 has been modernized in the same manner as that on Lot 25 but retains its original plan and fenestration.
41. Mill House
60-61 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 27
Louis H. Eason Gilreath
233 Ellison Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Also modernized, this mill house is covered with red aluminum siding, has a replacement cinder block porch and underpinnings, modern turned porch posts, and is fenestrated with undersized, horizontally divided windows.
42. Mill House, Destroyed
62-62 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 28
Charles R. and Chunchai Smith
245 Ellison Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
VL
Only the porch substructure and rear steps of this house remain.
43. Vacant Lot
64-65 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 29
Kathryn S. Smith
P. O. Box 776
Southern Pines, North Carolina 28387
VL
Lot 29 has been vacant since at least 1954 (Plat Book 16, Page 22).
44. Mill House
66-67 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 30
Kathryn S. Smith
P. O. Box 776
Southern Pines, North Carolina 28387
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Changes made to the original over the years include an asphalt siding cover 1/1 sash replacement windows, wrought iron porch posts substituting for the original chamfered posts, and a cement block underpinning around the original brick pier foundation.

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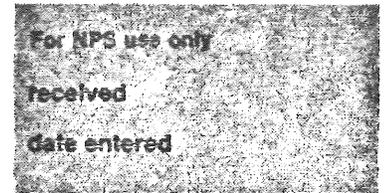
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45. Vacant Lot
68-69 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 31
Willie Calvin Lee and wife
Route 3, Box 100-A
Monroe, Georgia 30655
VL
No remains of House 68 present.
46. Mill House
70-71 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 32
Ola W. Benton
242 Ellison Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Changes to this house are minimal and restricted mainly to the porch, which has a cinder block foundation and replacement wrought iron porch posts. Windows are not shuttered.
47. Mill House
72-73 Ellison Street (TR), Lot 33
Grace E. Sibbett
238 Ellison Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
P
Typifying area mill house construction, this structure, originally a two-family dwelling, rests on brick piers, has a six-bay front (including the two single front entrances) shielded by a shed porch, a gable roof with a gable-front peak, both sawtooth and scalloped trim on the gable edges, and German siding. Wrought iron porch supports replace the original.
48. Mill House
74-75 Middle Street (TR), Lot 34
William Glenn Huggins
14776 Arkansas Street
Woodbridge, Virginia 22191
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
The basic mill house form is intact with the application of modern siding. A unique feature occurring on Middle and Railroad streets is that house ornamentation is restricted to streetside ends and faces which are most visible.
49. Mill House
76-77 Middle Street (TR), Lot 35
Cole Seldon
341 Middle Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Original features are retained but the porch has been reinforced with a cement block underpinning, cement floor, and wrought-iron porch supports.

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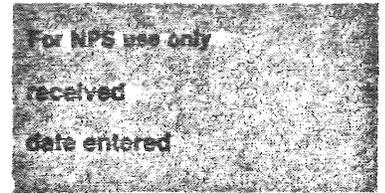
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50. Mill House
78-79 Middle Street (TR), Lot 36
Pearl W. and Margaret Dean
P. O. Box 117
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Changes to the original include asphalt sheet siding, horizontally divided replacement window sash, and the familiar cinder block porch foundation.
51. Mill House
80-81 Middle Street (TR), Lot 37
J. C. Thompson
348 Middle Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
The original mill house form has been maintained but is now covered with asphalt siding shingles, has the cinder block underpinning and replacement wrought iron porch posts and 2/2 sash windows. Gable ornamentation is absent.
52. Mill House
82-83 Middle Street (TR), Lot 38
Robert Graham Dalton
344 Middle Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
The only changes to the basic form are the same as at 80-81 Middle Street, except that gable ornamentation is still present.
53. Mill House
84-85 Middle Street (TR), Lot 39
Leroy Garner
338 Middle Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
C
This mill house which follows the standard form has been covered with aluminum siding and has the replacement wrought iron porch posts as well as cinder block underpinning and a cement floor.
54. Mill House
86-87 Railroad Street (TR), Lot 40
Robert D. and Ester B. Byrd
Box 58
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
This mill house bears the standard mid-century modernizations which include shingle siding, cement block underpinning, and replacement wrought iron porch posts.

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55. Mill House
88-89 Railroad Street TR), Lot 41
Norma Mae Ivey, Heirs
441 Railroad Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C

This house is intact except for the front porch which is under restoration.

56. Mill House
90-91 Railroad Street (TR), Lot 42
James W. and Emiko Dougherty
322 Tucsun Drive
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28303
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C

The mill house form is maintained except for mid-century modernizations such as those on 80-81 Middle Street. Asphalt siding is in sheets rather than shingles, however, sawtooth gable ornamentation is missing.

Hope Mills Manufacturing Company: Trade Street Mill Housing

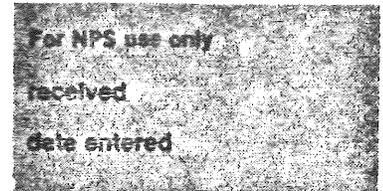
A second set of mill houses related to the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company and pictured on the 1914 Sanborn Map are located on Trade Street between Main and Ellison. Two different types exist, with single family three-and-four-room dwellings predominating. Most are one-story three-bay houses with shed porches, gable roofs, and a single-shouldered end chimney. Many were modernized with cinder block underpinning, replacement window sash, and siding materials. Two duplexes remain at Trade and Main (one which was turned from Main to Trade) which resemble those built at Cotton or Hope Mills Manufacturing Company No. 2. A typical house of this type features a six-bay front protected by a shed porch, 4/4 sash windows with ornamented heads, board-and-batten siding, and a gable front roof. Each side of the duplex originally contained three rooms.

57. Mill House
37 Trade Street (TR), Lot 15
Ollie B. Muse Life estate
110 Trade Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
P

Basically following the Trade Street mill house form, the house on Lot 15 has a sizeable rear extension which was present as early as 1914. Original features are retained including frame weatherboarded construction, 6/6 windows, and a gable roof. The roof is covered with patterned pressed tin. Ollie B. Muse, the house's owner and occupant, was one of Mill #4's first spinners.

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58. Mill House
36 Trade Street (TR), Lot 14
Benny E. Benson
1402 Cameron Road
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C

The most distinguishing feature of this three room mill house is its patterned tin roof cover. Otherwise features are largely standardized, except for 1/1 sash windows and cinder block infill around the foundation.

59. Mill House
35 Trade Street (TR), lot 13
Betty Lou and Preston Turlington
106 Trade Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C

Built on the typical three room mill house plan, the house on Lot 13 now contains two entrances instead of one in its three-bay front. The foundation is now reinforced with cinder blocks and a rear room has been added. Original weatherboard siding materials are retained.

60. Mill House
34 Trade Street (TR), Lot 12
Raymond Dees
Box 123
Hope Mills, North Carolina
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C

Following the traditional three-room mill house plan, this house has had its brick pier foundation infilled with more brick, original 6/6 windows replaced with 1/1 sash, and a rear room added.

61. Mill House
32-33 Trade Street, (TR), Lot 11
Joseph P. Cook, Heirs
102 Trade Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C

One of two duplexes in the Trade Street mill area, this house resembles mill housing typical of Cotton or Hope Mills Manufacturing Company No. 2 just outside of the town center. Its original features are largely intact except, like many mill houses, its board siding and roof have been covered with asphalt siding. The shed porch, which has replacement iron posts, is reinforced at the base with cinder blocks. Windows are 2/2-with vertical sash.

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62. Mill House
44 Trade Street (TR), Lot 21
Stanley W. Johnson
905 Cameron Road
Hope Mill, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Turned toward Trade Street from Main Street, this duplex resembles those built at Cotton or Hope Mills Manufacturing Company No. 2. The six-bay one-story gable-front dwelling has such features as board-and-batten siding, ornamented window heads, and a wide roofline frieze.
63. Mill House
42 Trade Street (TR), Lot 20
Perry D. and Mary B. Spell
105 Trade Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn map
C
Covered with modern siding materials this house is buttressed with a cement block base.
64. Mill House
41 Trade Street (TR), Lot 19
Elijah B. Young and wife, Etals
2530 Gillespie Street
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Vertical plank siding now covers this house and its porch has been replaced by a protective hood. Windows are 2/2 horizontal sash replacement.
65. Mill House
40 Trade Street (TR), Lot 18
Neil A. Lindsay, Jr.
P. O. Box 543
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28302
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Largely intact, this house has cinder block reinforcement around the foundation, replacement 2/2 windows with horizontal sash, and a tin roof.
66. Mill House
5548 Trade Street (TR), Lot 17
Burroughs D. and Emma Jane Cox
Route 1, Box 41
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
Changes to this three-room single-family dwelling include cement block underpinning, porch, and chimney, asphalt shingle siding, a gable-roof porch, and a large rearward addition.

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67. Mill House
38 Trade Street (TR), Lot 16
Homer D. Hester
113 Trade Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- The house follows the predominant three-room single family dwelling form and retains most of its original features. Original 6/6 window sash has been replaced, however, with storm windows and the wooden shingles on the roof with asphalt shingles. The brick pier foundation has been reinforced with concrete blocks. Owner Homer T. Hester says that a rear kitchen was added by the mill for its previous occupant, a female mill office worker, at her request, some time before the houses were sold by Rockfish-Mebane Mills in the early 1950s. He expanded the rearward kitchen c.1960.
68. (former) Methodist Episcopal Church
Northeast corner of Church and Ellison streets
E. N. Brower
Drawer 130
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
Depicted on 1914 Sanborn Map
C
- Only a fragment of this handsome frame church remains today. Originally it was L-shaped with end gables and a belltower/steeple. Now, only one wing of the church stands and features one-and-one-half-story frame construction, a west side addition with cinder block foundation, and scattered arched door and window openings.
69. House
214 Patterson Street
Ethel B. Thames
214 Patterson Steet
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1925
C
- Diminutive three-bay cottage with a brick pier foundation, wood siding, 2/2 windows, and a one-room rear addition.
70. House of Service Center
Town of Hope Mills
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c.1925
C
- Small frame gable-roof bungalow with an east side addition and enclosed rear porch.

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- 71. Vacant Lot Grassy lot currently unimproved.

Town of Hope Mills
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
V.
- 72. Vacant Lot Vacant lot with scattered trees.

South Main Street, Tract 2, Vacant Lot
R. R. and Ina Waldo
6503 Carloway Drive
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28304
V.
- 73. Vacant Lot Vacant lot with scattered trees.

South Main Street, Tract 3, Vacant Lot
R. R. and Ina E. Waldo
6503 Carloway Drive
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28304
V.
- 74. Colin McRae House Moved from its nearby location and expanded, the Colin McRae House is a transitional Federal/Greek Revival dwelling and the earliest remaining in the district area. The three-bay one-and-one-half-story frame house belonged to Colin McRae, an early settler in what was to become the Rockfish Community. Its three-bay front consists of a single door in the central bay flanked by 9/9 windows found also on the north side and at least in one instance on the south side. Remaining windows are 6/6 or 9/6. The gable roof has a rear kick and extensions projecting from it. A replacement cinder block stove stack on the south side substitutes for the original stepped shoulder brick one with sandstone block foundation. Some interior woodwork is intact, with batten doors, wide baseboards with top lip, and plain door surrounds with original quarter round frame.
212 1/2 S. Main Street
C. L. Biggs
212 South Main Street
Hope Mills, North Carolina 28348
c. 1828
C
- 75. House - Modern brick house.
Ca. 1970s.
I *No - according to town manager this and # 2 are reversed in the inventory*

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
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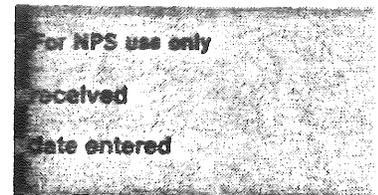
Specific dates Various Builder Architect Various/Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hope Mills Historic District in Cumberland County includes the site of North Carolina's largest antebellum cotton mill as well as two New South-era cotton factories, one of which is still in operation. The community, once known as Rockfish, was incorporated as "Hope Mills No. One" in 1891. The original mill was built between 1837 and 1839 by a company of stockholders headed by Charles Peter Mallett on land purchased from Colin McRae. In the closing days of the Civil War the mill as well as seven others in the county were burned. In 1872 the company was reincorporated and the mill was rebuilt by Thomas C. Oakman of New Jersey. In 1882 the mill was sold to William C. Houston of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania under whose leadership the name was changed to Hope Mills Manufacturing Company and the number of mills was increased to four. The town exemplifies the late 19th and early 20th century textile mill in North Carolina. The town is typical with rows of housing, a company store, a bank, and general domination of local life by the mill.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

- A. Associated with antebellum and New South-era textile mill economy and development in North Carolina.
- B. Associated with Charles Peter Mallett, Thomas C. Oakman and William C. Houston.
- C. Is an example of typical southern mill village with rows of housing, company store and bank dominated by the brick mill.
- D. Sites of three other mills, one of which is antebellum, are within the district and are likely to yield further archaeological information about the town specifically and mill villages and textile mills in general.

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slaves (four of them adults) in the 1830s. Mallett at this time had no slaves indicating that his energies were directed toward industry rather than planting.⁶ In 1834 McRae sold to Mallett and the other incorporators of Rockfish Manufacturing Company a 147-acre tract on Little Rockfish Creek.⁷ McRae subsequently sold a 440-acre tract to the company, whose landholdings grew considerably in the 1840s.⁸

Rockfish was built at the close of a decade which witnessed a boom in cotton manufacturing in North Carolina. Although the state's first mill had been built fifteen years earlier, by 1830 there were only four mills in North Carolina. It was in that year that E. M. Holt built his mill in Alamance County. Others soon followed course. This jump in textile development had been spurred by the 1828 report of a committee headed by Rowan legislator Charles Fisher. Newspaper editors also encouraged the building of new factories. During the 1830s over twenty cotton mills began operation across the state. Most were two-story frame structures on stone foundations built by a river or stream.⁹

Rockfish was in many respects typical of these mills. However, given its size, the amount of capital invested, and the caliber of citizens involved, its beginnings were more propitious than the average mill. Mallett had operated the prosperous Phoenix mill in Fayetteville since 1836. Area newspapers judged that the fact that his first mill had been finished eight months after construction had begun left "no doubt of its complete success." The papers further noted

the immense water power in this neighborhood, cheapness of labor and living, the convenience of a market both for the raw material and for the yarn; and, not least, the fact that all such establishments are in a highly flourishing state throughout the country. . . .¹⁰

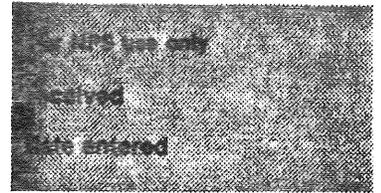
Editors across the state greeted the opening of each new mill. A Hillsborough paper in July 1838 listed eleven then in operation and eight under construction including "One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a Company."¹¹

Under North Carolina law Rockfish Manufacturing Company was incorporated by the 1837 session of the legislature. Capital stock of 150 shares at \$1,000 each was offered. The bill stipulated that the stockholder would have the "power to establish factories and mills, for the manufacture of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, and other like material, upon Rockfish." The group of eight original stockholders was composed of state and local illuminaries. Aside from Mallett they were: Charles T. Haigh, a Fayetteville lawyer and Mallett's successor as company president; Warren Winslow, attorney, legislator, and North Carolina governor from 1854 to 1855; Edward L. Winslow, a merchant; John W. Wright, associated with the Bank of the Cape Fear; John Owen of Bladen County, the state's governor from 1828 to 1830; John W. Sandford, with the Bank of the United States; and Edward J. Hale, editor and publisher of the Fayetteville Observer from 1825 to 1865.¹²

Mallett and company built their factory next to a dam on Little Rockfish Creek (later the site of Hope Mills Number One). Aside from McRae's house, which predates the factory, two other houses in the community, both apparently built for mill officials, survive from the period. The incorporators of Rockfish spared no expense, building a substantial structure and purchasing the very best Northern-made machinery. By the mid-1840s the operation was North Carolina's largest, both in terms of capital invested and the value of finished goods produced annually.¹³ The success of Rockfish encouraged Charles Benbow, John Hall, and Duncan Murchison to build other mills in Cumberland County. Investors in other parts of the state, particularly the piedmont counties of Alamance, Iredell, and Rowan, were

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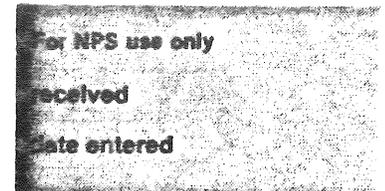
similarly encouraged. By 1840 there were twenty-five mills statewide (more than in all the South in 1830) employing 1,200 people. Twenty years later there were thirty-nine mills employing 1,755 workers. The increase in cotton manufacturing between 1830 and 1860 pales beside that which took place between 1880 and 1900 when 200 cotton mills were built in North Carolina.¹⁴ Yet the number of mills built in the antebellum period represented a challenge to New England as the nation's cotton manufacturing center and laid the foundations for the modern textile industry.

In at least one respect the antebellum mill bore a distinct similarity to the late nineteenth-century mill. As early as 1845 Rockfish had a company store. An account book kept by the Malletts shows that they sold their workers such items as coffee, salt, potatoes, and nails.¹⁵ In 1850 Rockfish Manufacturing Company, with capital of \$131,000, was almost twice the size of any other industry in Cumberland County. By comparison Beaver Creek, the second largest mill which was located only a few miles north of Rockfish, had a capital of \$75,000. The Rockfish plant had 4,400 spindles and 118 looms, annually used 1,300 bales of cotton, and produced over one million yards of sheeting with a value of \$70,000. The factory employed 148 workers or "operatives" in 1850. Typically these employees were white women, often widows (100 of 148 were female). A number of children worked in the Rockfish mill. For example in 1860 Arthur Green, a farmer, had eight children, mostly daughters ages five to twenty nine, all of whom, according to the census, were factory operatives. An analysis of the 1850 census population schedules for the western half of Cumberland County shows that fifty percent of those listed were farmers, twenty-five percent farm laborers, only five percent factory workers, and twenty percent other occupations.¹⁶ The transition from farm to factory was yet to come. Still, Rockfish and other cotton mills did comprise an important segment of the late antebellum Cumberland economy. The property owned by the factory was among the most valuable in the county. From 1858 to 1860 the 914 acres owned by Rockfish Manufacturing Company was valued at \$50,000 for tax purposes.¹⁷ During the Civil War years, and particularly during the last months of fighting, the North Carolina cotton mills ran at full capacity and served the Confederacy in good stead.¹⁸

In March 1865 troops under the overall command of General William T. Sherman burned eight of the nine cotton mills in Cumberland County. Only Beaver Creek, whose operator was a transplanted Connecticut native, was spared.¹⁹ To judge from the official account of the incident the Union troops took particular pride in destroying the Rockfish mill. General Frank P. Blair filed this account of his men's action on March 10, 1865:

. . . we moved rapidly to Big Rockfish Creek, where we found the bridge destroyed and the creek rising rapidly. We built a light bridge, over which the Ninth Illinois passed and proceeded to Rockfish Factory, and in accordance with orders destroyed the machinery and burned the factory buildings. This factory was one of the largest in the State with 318 looms. . . .²⁰

By 1865 Charles Beatty Mallett had assumed operation of Rockfish from his father Charles Peter Mallett. The elder Mallett, then age ninety-three and only three months short of his death, spent the last days of the war in Chapel Hill. He had this reaction to the news from his son in a May 24, 1865, letter to a third party:

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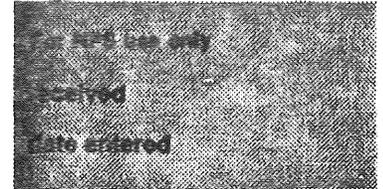
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The Hope Mills Historic District in southwest Cumberland County contains seventy-four mixed-use entries, built for industrial, commercial, religious, and residential purposes. The town of Hope Mills, founded as Rockfish in the 1830s but not incorporated until 1891, is located seven miles south of Fayetteville. The history of the town is inextricably linked to the history of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company and its predecessor, the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. The district derives its primary historical significance from the fact that it includes the sites of an antebellum as well as New South cotton mills. Rockfish was in fact North Carolina's largest cotton mill in the 1840s and 1850s. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Hope Mills was a typical mill village with a company store and rows of mill houses. At the beginning of this century the town outgrew its mill village status with the development of a commercial district on Trade Street as well as a Masonic lodge, several churches, and new residential areas. Today one of the several mills which made up Hope Mills is still in operation. The town is no longer wholly dependent on the mill for its existence. Much of the population of Hope Mills, which has grown several fold in recent years, is now diversified, made up in large part of commuters to Fayetteville and Fort Bragg. The result of a century and a half of growth at Hope Mills is an unusual architectural fabric, that being an overlay of several stages of building over a relatively rare example of an antebellum North Carolina mill community.

Cumberland County was established in 1754. The area around Cross Creek and Campbelton (towns combined in 1778 and renamed Fayetteville) was settled around 1730.¹ Land around the Cape Fear River was settled first. Tracts away from the river and along its tributaries were claimed somewhat later. For example, grants for land in the vicinity of present-day Hope Mills on Little Rockfish Creek were patented in 1766. Although the earliest settlers were mostly Highland Scots, by the 1820s two-thirds of the county's residents were non-Scottish.² The majority of these settlers were farmers. From the county's earliest days throughout the nineteenth century corn and cotton were the primary crops.³ However, along the Cape Fear and its tributaries, the economy was not tied solely to agriculture. The lumber industry with its attendant sawmills and naval stores production was just as important in parts of the county. This was the case along Little Rockfish Creek up until the 1830s when the establishment of Rockfish and other mills added another dimension to the Cumberland economy.

Among those receiving grants for tracts in the Rockfish area in the late eighteenth century was Peter Mallett, the first member of the House of Commons from Cumberland, a gristmill operator, and a central figure in the early history of Fayetteville.⁴ The Mallett family remained influential in the development of the area for several generations. Charles Peter Mallett, son of Peter and a wealthy landowner in his own right, was the most important figure in the building of mills in Cumberland. The younger Mallett built Phoenix, the county's first mill, at Fayetteville in 1836 and, three years later, built Rockfish. He and his wife Jane helped establish the Protestant Episcopal Church at Rockfish. Charles Beatty Mallett, a member of the third generation of the Malletts, continued the mill operations through the Civil War years and, in addition, invested in a railroad company.⁵

Equally important to the early history of Rockfish was Colin McRae (3 March 1772-8 July 1865). McRae's house, believed to have been built around 1828, is the oldest structure in Hope Mills. McRae like Mallett was a prominent landowner. In 1837 McRae owned 1321 acres to Mallett's 920 acres. Unlike Mallett McRae owned as many as nine

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He gives me a sad detail of the doings of the Yankees, and especially of the destruction of his own property and his prospects of business-- And I have concluded that for this year it will be better for us all just to try and live.²¹

Some of the burned mills were advertised for sale as early as July 1865. By 1868 three Cumberland mills, Beaver Creek plus Enterprize and Little River, were in operation. Notwithstanding this fact the 1870 census indicates that only one man in Rockfish Township, Daniel West, worked in a cotton mill in that year. The great majority were farmers, "farm hands," or "turpentine hands."²² The Rockfish mill was not returned to operation until 1872. It was advertised for sale in 1867. The prospectus included a map of the area drawn by D. G. McDuffie and this note:

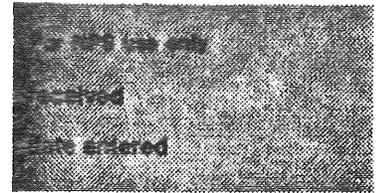
This valuable Property is for sale--it is the site of the Rockfish Cotton Factory which operated 5000 Spindles and 120 Looms from 1840 to 1865 when the Factory was burned by Gen. Sherman. During 25 Years there was never an Hour's time lost for want of water or by ice. It is situated between a fine Cotton growing region and its market at Fayetteville and much of the Cotton consumed was bought at the door of the Factory. There rest on the premises the stone foundation of the Factory building, the Dam wheel, Flume, Store House, Grist & Saw Mills, Church, Superintendent's & Overseer's Houses & Operatives Tenements.

For a Company of enterprising Capitalists this property presents an opportunity--It will be sold entire, with the Privilege of the Charter, or the present Stockholders will subscribe the Property as Stock in a new Company with those who will furnish Capital for one or more Mills, there being sufficient power for at least twice as much machinery as heretofore. . . .

According to the advertisement the entire mill property, including Rockfish Village, constituted 1,112 acres.²³

The property found no immediate buyer. Eventually, on July 17, 1871, the Rockfish Manufacturing Company stockholders met at Fayetteville and made arrangements to sell the eleven tracts which by that date had increased to 1,496 acres. The buyer was twenty-eight year old Thomas Campbell Oakman, of Patterson, New Jersey, who paid \$7,860. This infusion of Northern capital was typical of the pattern of Southern mill redevelopment in the Reconstruction period.²⁴ One year after his purchase Oakman sold the property back to a newly-incorporated Rockfish Manufacturing Company for \$10,000. This included all the land he had bought in 1871 with the exception of a lot which he and his wife Mary had given to the Protestant Episcopal Church.²⁵ Little else is known about Oakman's life. By legend he is said to have been among Sherman's troops who raided Rockfish in 1865. According to this often-repeated story Oakman was so impressed by the community that he returned to rebuild the mill. Although this may be true it is nonetheless not verifiable. It is a fact, however, that in the census of 1880 Oakman indicated that he, his wife, and their parents were all born in North Carolina.²⁶

Oakman was variously said to be a minister, doctor, and trader but there is no evidence to back this up.²⁷ What is known is that he was not altogether successful as a cotton manufacturer. Although he did revitalize the mill at Rockfish he did so without

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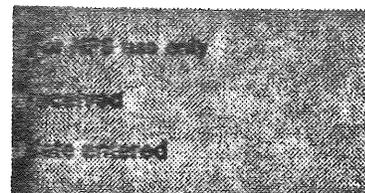
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sufficient capital and as a result lost the property through a series of defaults. As early as 1878 Oakman became indebted to William C. Houston and the Grand National Bank of Philadelphia for \$19,500. Through a series of other mortgages Oakman became further indebted and in 1882 was foreclosed upon. All of his property, including all land, buildings, machinery, and even horses, mules, and wagons became the property of W. C. Houston.²⁸ Oakman remained in Rockfish until 1887. In August of that year he sold his sole remaining tract in Cumberland County. By that date Oakman was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina, and his wife Mary was in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.²⁹

Under the management of William C. Houston, Rockfish, soon to become Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, reached its heyday. Houston, a Philadelphia banker and manufacturer, the president of his own railroad company and construction company, was, needless to say, a wealthy man. By the 1890s his company was said to be "the most ably conducted of any engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in the South."³⁰ The name change took place in 1885, when legislation incorporating Hope Mills Manufacturing Company was ratified. The act allowed Houston and his associates the power to regulate their own government and built a branch rail line from the depot on the main railroad to their factory. It further stated that they could erect new mills as needed and "buy and sell and deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of every kind."³¹ In 1886 Houston sold the property he had acquired from Oakman to the corporation for \$90,000.³² Over the next twenty years tremendous expansion took place at Hope Mills.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway was in many ways a catalyst for this growth. The line, which reached Cumberland County in 1881 and was extended to Fayetteville by 1887, reached the Rockfish/Hope Mills area about the time of the reincorporation.³³ For the first time the mill had direct access to markets and new materials. The result was the expansion of the mill (known as Number One) built under Oakman's tenure and the construction of a second mill (Number Two) south of the community in 1888. A volume about the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, published in 1889, described these two mills in detail. The older one was a brick building of two to three stories, measuring 285 feet by 50 feet and equipped with the last machinery "in first class condition." Arrayed near the plant were fifty houses, a sawmill, store, two churches, and a schoolhouse. The help, it was noted, was "good and well-behaved." The second mill, a mile and a half south of the first, was similar size and also equipped with new machinery. Around it were sixty "well-built houses." The capital of Hope Mills Manufacturing Company at the time was \$300,000.³⁴

By 1890 Hope Mills was in many respects typical of mill villages across Piedmont North Carolina. The transition from farm to factory was a historic shift common to the entire region in the late nineteenth century. The reasons for the move were many: depressed economic conditions, an aim to improve living standards, an eagerness to give up the isolation of farm life for the excitement of a village. A leading historian has written, "Probably no class of Southerners responded to the vision of the New South more hopefully than those who almost overnight left the old farm for the new factory." Nevertheless the effect of the transition can be overstated. Most who made the move were still close to the land and regularly in the company of farmers. In fact their new situation in the mill bore some resemblance to their old life. The same historian has written, "Mill-village paternalism was cut from the same pattern of poverty and makeshift necessity that had served for plantation and crop-lien paternalism." The tradeoff was of long hours (averaging seventy per week) in exchange for job security. In many cases this security

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extended to the entire family as child labor was a staple of the cotton industries. In Hope Mills as elsewhere, the company provided housing for some employees and financed mortgages for many more. But, in the end, the situation for many was not that different from what they had known as tenant farmers.³⁵

By 1890 the village of Hope Mills was the second largest community in Cumberland County, having 250 inhabitants to Fayetteville's 7,000.³⁶ In 1891 Hope Mills was incorporated as a town, known as "Hope Mills Number One." The town had no set limits but rather embraced a distance of three-quarters of a mile in each direction with the company store as the center point. The legislative act provided for the election of a mayor and three commissioners on the first Monday of each May. Hope Mills's first mayor was Sim Cotton, the plant superintendent for many years.³⁷

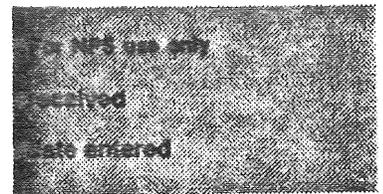
The cotton industry proved to be relatively immune to the depression of the mid-1890s due to the stability of foreign markets.³⁸ In 1897 Mill Number One had 186 looms and Number Two had 209 looms. Both produced cheviots and dressed goods; their combined capital was \$500,000.³⁹ The Hope Mills operations continued to expand through this period. In 1899 the Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills operations were liquidated and absorbed, at a cost of \$10,500, into Hope Mills.⁴⁰ Thus Hope Mills Number Three was established three miles northwest of town. Number Four, the only mill still in operation, was built in 1904. As of 1905 Mill Number One was operating with 370 looms, Number Two with 1,000 looms, Number Three with 216 looms, and Number Four with 200 looms. According to a promotional tract of the day Fayetteville "with its outlying towns and villages" was by 1905 "a great and flourishing manufacturing centre."⁴¹

Analysis of census records at the turn of the century and comparison of the results with those from the late antebellum period proves instructive. As early as 1880 a dramatic increase in the number of children working in the cotton mills is evident. As with the 1850 statistics many of those were brothers and sisters from fatherless homes. Generally children down to the age of ten worked in the mills (in a number of instances children under ten were listed as working in the mill, only to have their occupation crossed through by the census taker or his superior). By 1900 and 1910 a division of labor within the factories is clearly evident in the census records, as there are specific listings for weavers, twistors, spoolers, doffers, engineers, watchmen, and spinners as well as general laborers. Whereas in 1850 only five percent of the population worked in mills, by 1910 forty-five percent of those in Rockfish Township had such work. Within the town of Hope Mills the percentage was higher, with sixty-six percent or 234 total workers listing cotton mills as their employers. However this percentage might have been even higher around 1890 or 1895. By 1910 the town had acquired something of a diversified economy with an increase in the number of trades and service jobs, such as barber, furniture merchant, painter, mail carrier, physician, butcher, druggist, and insurance agent.⁴²

As the mills expanded the commercial and residential parts of town grew also. Town lots, and in many cases the buildings themselves, were contributed by the company or company officials. As mentioned earlier, the Oakmans were responsible for giving the Protestant Episcopal Church its tract in 1872. Likewise Hope Mills Manufacturing Company deeded lots to the Baptist Missionary Church and Methodist Episcopal Church in 1904 and 1908 respectively.⁴³ Much of the building took place at about the same time, in the first decade of the twentieth century. Trustees of the Masonic Lodge received their lot

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upon which they had already erected a building in 1905. The Bank of Hope Mills acquired its lot on Harrison Street from the company in 1906. Land for a school was deeded to the Cumberland County Board of Education in 1907. Much of the commercial row of Trade Street was developed in these years.⁴⁴

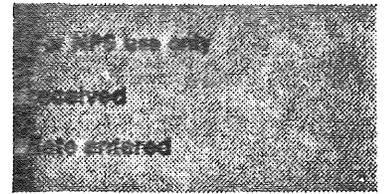
The company store building was special case. The original store, in service since the 1840s, burned in the late 1890s and was rebuilt in the early 1900s. The building was the unofficial center of town as was spelled out in the act of incorporation of 1891. In time the building was no longer used as a company store since commercial establishments had been founded on Trade Street and elsewhere. The structure however remained the center of town and in 1959 the millowner donated what had by then become the Town Hall to local officials. In 1966 the building was renovated. A number of the town's improvements were the responsibility of both the town and the mill. Oil streetlights were installed about 1895, water pipes about the same year, and a small hospital was built around 1900. Eventually more and more of the town's financial and commercial activity was separated from the mill. Whereas the company had built most of the town's houses and financed the mortgages on many others up to and beyond the turn of the century, in 1908 a separate entity known as Hope Mills Real Estate and Insurance Company was organized to encourage local home building. In the 1930s and 1940s civic groups were chartered and fire and police departments established.⁴⁵

During the years of the town's greatest growth Hope Mills Manufacturing Company was thriving. In 1903 Houston and other stockholders at a meeting in Philadelphia increased the company's capital by \$50,000; in 1912 the capital was increased by \$300,000.⁴⁶ In 1914 the cotton market collapsed across the South and the effects were felt in Hope Mills. For the first and only time since its construction in 1904 the Number Four mill was shut down between 1914 and 1916.⁴⁷ Perhaps as a result of this economic difficulty the plant changed hands in 1916, being sold by the Pennsylvanians to a group of North Carolina men for \$140,000.⁴⁸ This was to be the first of several mill ownership changes in the twentieth century. The next transfer in the early 1940s was to Mebane Yarn Mills, which was reincorporated in 1947 as Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills. That concern sold the mills in 1964 to Dixie Yarns,⁴⁹ a Chattanooga, Tennessee-based firm with cotton mill holdings throughout North Carolina.

At present Dixie Yarns operates the Number Four mill in Hope Mills as well as the Cumberland mill north of town which was acquired by a previous owner in the 1930s.⁵⁰ About 100 people are employed in the Number Four mill. The Number One mill, situated on the site of the original antebellum factory, burned in 1954. The hull of the structure stood empty for many years but in the 1970s the brick in the wall was used to construct a clinic pharmacy building.⁵¹ As is obvious from the course of events the cotton mills are no longer the lifeblood of the town. On the other hand the town has continued to grow in recent years. Whereas the total population of the town in 1950 was 1,500 by 1980 it had increased to 5,412.⁵² Some of this increase is accounted for by recent annexations but the greater part is due to the relative proximity of what was once a fairly isolated mill village to the booming areas around Fort Bragg and Fayetteville. Notwithstanding these changes the core of the town, that included within the historic district, has a long history, one linked closely to the development of the state's cotton mill industry.

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NOTES

¹William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1969), 130, 169-170.

²Harry L. Watson, Jacksonian Politics and Community Conflict: The Emergence of the Second American Party System in Cumberland County, North Carolina (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981), 30.

³Watson, Jacksonian Politics, 31; United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey of Cumberland County, North Carolina (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1925), 114-116.

⁴John A. Oates, The Story of Fayetteville and the Upper Cape Fear, second edition (Fayetteville: Fayetteville Woman's Club, 1972, originally published, 1950), 176.

⁵Charles Beatty Mallett Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library.

⁶Cumberland County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives; Fifth Census, 1830, Population Schedule.

⁷Cumberland County Deed Book 43, p. 3. The incorporators paid \$429 for the land, 100 acres of which McRae had bought from Richard Washburn in 1826. Subsequent Rockfish deeds specifically mentioned the Washburn-McRae transaction.

⁸Cumberland County Deed Book 47, pp. 191-196, 243-235; Deed Book 51, p. 201; and Deed Book 48, p. 139.

⁹Holland Thompson, From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill: A Study of the Industrial Transition in North Carolina (New York: Macmillan Co., 1906), 48-50; Duffee W. Standard and Richard W. Griffin, "The Cotton Textile Industry in Antebellum North Carolina," North Carolina Historical Review, XXXIV, 1 (January, 1957), 15, 27-29, 143.

¹⁰Fayetteville Observer, 14 July 1836, and Raleigh Register, 26 July 1836.

¹¹Hillsborough Recorder, 19 July 1838.

¹²North Carolina Laws, 1836-37, pp. 321-322; Fayetteville Observer, 5 September 1836.

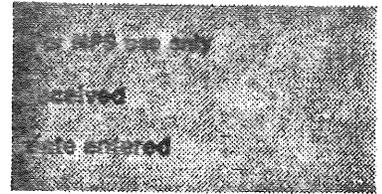
¹³Standard and Griffin, "Cotton Textile Industry in Antebellum North Carolina," 144.

¹⁴Thompson, From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill, 1, 50.

¹⁵Mallett Papers, Southern Historical Collection.

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¹⁶ Seventh and Eighth Censuses, 1850 and 1860, Population and Manufacturing Schedules.

¹⁷ Cumberland County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.

¹⁸ Standard and Griffin, "Cotton Textile Industry in Antebellum North Carolina," 159.

¹⁹ Richard W. Griffin, "Reconstruction of the North Carolina Textile Industry, 1865-1885," North Carolina Historical Review, XLI, 1 (January, 1964), 34-37.

²⁰ The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), Series I, XLVII, Part I, p. 382.

²¹ Charles Beatty Mallett Papers, Southern Historical Collection. Despite the changes in ownership of the mill over the next twenty-three years, Mallett heirs apparently retained ownership of property in the community. In 1888 Dr. W. P. Mallett of Chapel Hill sold a town lot to Hope Mills Manufacturing Company. Cumberland County Deed Book 86, p. 143.

²² Levi Branson, comp., Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1868), 1867/68, p. 35; Ninth Census, 1870, Population Schedule. The directory for 1869 contained this note (p. 50): "There were six or seven other factories, burnt by order of General Sherman in November [sic], 1865--not yet in operation."

²³ Hope Mills Bicentennial Celebration, Hope Mills, North Carolina, July 3-4, 1976, p. 49. The advertisement can be dated to 1867 by the fact that it was signed by Charles T. Haigh, president of Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Haigh, who lived in Fayetteville and was an original incorporator of the company in 1867, died on January 8, 1868. Fayetteville Observer, 5 April 1981.

²⁴ Cumberland County Deed Book 59, p. 336; Ben F. Lemert, The Cotton Textile Industry of the Southern Appalachian Piedmont (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1933), 33.

²⁵ Cumberland County Deed Book 61, p. 83 and Deed Book 59, p. 600. The deed to the church indicated that a building known as Christ Church had already been erected on the property. It further stipulated that the land not be used for a cemetery.

²⁶ Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 808; Tenth Census, 1880, Population Schedule.

²⁷ Fayetteville Observer-Times, 5 December 1976.

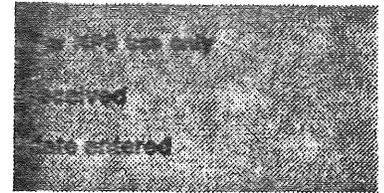
²⁸ Cumberland County Deed Book 66, p. 346 and Deed Book 71, pp. 603 and 651.

²⁹ Cumberland County Deed Book 84, p. 231.

³⁰ Quoted in the Fayetteville Observer-Times, 5 December 1976.

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³¹North Carolina Laws, 1885, p. 768.

³²Cumberland County Deed Book 82, p. 128.

³³Oates, Story of Fayetteville, 438, 808.

³⁴The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, Publishers, 1889), 49-50.

³⁵C. Vann Woodward, Origins of the New South, 1877-1913 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951), 222-223.

There is an extensive bibliography on mill villages. From 1900 to 1940 cotton mills were a central concern of progressive-minded sociologists and other scholars in the South, principally at Chapel Hill. Among the best studies from this period are: Holland Thompson, From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill (1906); Broadus Mitchell, The Rise of Cotton Mills in the South (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1921); Harriet L. Herring, Welfare Work in Mill Villages: The Story of Extra-Mill Activities in North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1929); Ben F. Lemert, The Cotton Textile Industry (1933); and Jennings Rhyne, Some Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1930). One of the best recent discussions of the subject is found in Sydney Nathans, The Quest for Progress, 1870-1920, Volume IV of series The Way We Lived in North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1983).

³⁶Levi Branson (comp.), Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1890), 223.

³⁷North Carolina Laws, 1891, p. 1452; Fayetteville Observer, 17 September 1967.

³⁸Woodward, Origins of the New South, 305.

³⁹North Carolina Bureau of Labor, Statistics, 11th Annual Report, 1897, p. 31.

⁴⁰Cumberland County Deed Book 108, p. 577.

⁴¹James H. Myrover, Short History of Cumberland County and the Cape Fear Region (Fayetteville: Bank of Fayetteville, 1905), 27.

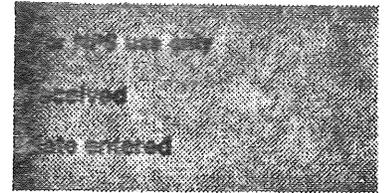
⁴²Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Censuses, 1880, 1900, and 1910: Population Schedules.

⁴³Cumberland County Deed Book 128, p. 108, and Deed Book 144, p. 276.

⁴⁴Cumberland County Deed Book 131, p. 273, and Deed Book 141, pp. 30, 536; Sanborn Insurance Company, Map of Hope Mills (New York: Sanborn Insurance Co, 1914).

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- 45 Hope Mills Bicentennial Celebration, 51-53; Cumberland County Record of Incorporations Volume 3, p. 73.
- 46 Cumberland County Record of Incorporation Volume 2, p. 112 and Volume 3, p. 352.
- 47 George Brown Tindall, The Emergence of the New South, 1913-1945 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1967), 29-33; Fayetteville Observer, 26 March 1972.
- 48 Cumberland County Deed Book 186, p. 400. The buyers made arrangements to make payments on the mill over a four-year period. The last piece of land held by any of the former owners, a sixteen-acre tract owned by William C. Houston Jr. known as the "Murphy paper mill tract," was sold in 1920. Cumberland County Deed Book 269, p. 414.
- 49 Cumberland County Deed Book 499, p. 315, and Record of Incorporations Volume 6, p. 266, and Volume 14, p. 270.
- 50 Cumberland County Deed Book 375, p. 376.
- 51 Hope Mills Bicentennial Celebration, 52.
- 52 United States Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, 1950 and 1980.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 75 acres

Quadrangle name Saint Pauls

Quadrangle scale 1:62 500

UTM References

A	<u>1 1 7</u>	<u>6 8 7 2 0 0</u>	<u>3 8 7 1 8 0 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1 1 7</u>	<u>6 8 8 2 0 0</u>	<u>3 8 7 1 9 0 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1 7</u>	<u>6 8 7 7 0 0</u>	<u>3 8 7 1 3 5 0</u>
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D	<u>1 7</u>	<u>6 8 7 2 5 0</u>	<u>3 8 7 1 2 0 0</u>
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E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See planametric map of town with boundary outlined in red.

The district is bounded roughly by the Seaboard Coastline Railroad tracks to the west, Lakeview Rd. to the north, Little Rockfish Creek to the east and Cross St. to the south.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Jasperse, consultant

organization North Carolina Division of Archives and History date

street & number 109 East Jones St.

telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh

state N. C. 27611

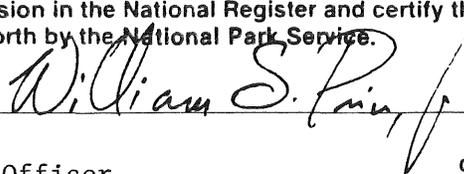
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date April 11, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

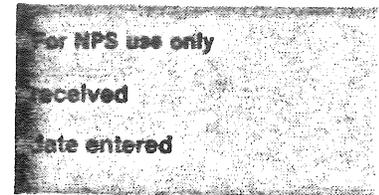
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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