

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mayworth School

other names/site number Cramerton School

2. Location

street & number 236 Eighth Avenue not for publication N/A  
city or town Cramerton vicinity N/A  
state North Carolina code NC county Gaston code 071 zip code 28032

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Alrow SHPO  
Signature of certifying official

7/1/02  
Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

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

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4. National Park Service Certification  
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register	_____	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined eligible for the	_____	_____
_____ National Register	_____	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined not eligible for the	_____	_____
_____ National Register	_____	_____
_____ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
_____ other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action

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5. Classification  
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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  2  </u>	<u>  1  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  3  </u>	<u>  1  </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   N/A

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: School  
RECREATION AND CULTURE Sports facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE Sub: N/A  
RECREATION AND CULTURE Sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
roof Asphalt  
walls Brick  
Concrete  
other Stone

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education  
Architecture

Period of Significance 1921-1952

Significant Dates 1921, 1930, 1939, and 1945

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Cramer, Stuart -- architect

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data  
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Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	493120	3899510	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

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

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

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Elizabeth Bender

organization Gould & Associates date 1/28/02  
street & number PO Box 25457 telephone 919/836-0128  
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27611

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Additional Documentation  
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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Property Owner  
=====

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

name Town of Cramerton (gymnasium and pool) Gaston County Schools

street & number PO Box 1397; Gastonia, NC 28953 telephone 704/866-6100

city or town Gastonia state NC zip code 28053  
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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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Mayworth School  
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Gaston Co., North Carolina  
county and State

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Mayworth School, located at 236 Eighth Avenue, Cramerton, North Carolina, is a two and three story, red brick, Classical Revival and modern style building. The original school building was designed by textile engineer and mill owner Stuart Cramer in 1920. The original irregularly shaped, hip-roofed classical school building faces southwest toward Eighth Avenue, and consists of a seven-bay wide central block, flanked by matching three-bay wings that are slightly set back. In 1930 a two-story classroom wing was attached to the east end of the north (rear) wall, creating an L-shaped building. Its exterior finishes are very similar to the original school building, and this hipped roof rectangular shaped wing is nine-bays long with an interior stairhall at each end. In the 1960s a second classroom addition was built on to the north wall of the 1930 wing. Although it has three stories, it is the same height as the earlier sections due to it being sited slightly downhill. It is flat roofed, modern in style and three bays long.

The school property is located between Tenth and Julian Streets, and the main building faces southwest. The nominated property includes the school, the 1939 gymnasium and 1945 pool, and a non-contributing modern storage building on the approximately three acre site. The school and gymnasium were part of a larger school complex that includes a one-story modern cafeteria building currently owned by the Gaston County School System located approximately fifty feet to the west of the school and connected by an open walkway. The cafeteria is not included in the nominated property. Little original landscaping exists, however the site has retained its character on the site by remaining a commanding community presence, elevated on a rise of a hill with the historic lawn remaining intact.

The Mayworth School was built to serve the Cramerton Mill Village children and is integrated into the surrounding mill village neighborhood. The nearby Main Street and former mill offices are also in close proximity to the school.

EXTERIOR

The Mayworth School features a red brick exterior laid in a five course common bond. Simple decorative brickwork creating panels grace the plain boxed cornice, deep overhanging hipped-roof building. The entrance facade, with its columned portico, is the building's most striking elevation. This elevation is divided into three sections - a projecting seven bay center section, and flanking three bay sections. In the center of the building is the one-story stone pedimented portico supported by two pairs of Roman Doric columns and an entablature capped by a triangular pediment. The stone portico is accented by the word MAYWORTH incised into the frieze. The stone plinths are detailed with incised projecting panels. The concrete steps lead to double doors with three

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horizontal panels on the lower half of the door topped by one light in the upper half of the door. The transom features six square lights flanked by two rectangular sidelights.

The 1920 and 1930 sections are detailed by pairs of steel six-over-six austral windows. Often used in schools, this window type was a product of the 1920s.<sup>1</sup>

Decorative brick panels highlight the original classroom building. Brick panels extend between first and second stories following the fenestration pattern.

Highlighting the basement are paired steel windows with six lights each, while the building rests on a stone veneer foundation. The corners of the building are detailed by an element that resembles plain brick pilasters.

The west elevation of the main classroom section contains the stair hall and features a large decorative brick panel similar to those on the primary façade. The west side contains paired windows placed next to the balconies.

The east elevation of the original building matches the west, and also has a large brick panel, windows, and an enclosed stairhall. However, the east elevation extends north past the stairhall with more classrooms. Next to the stairhall are windows and brick panels that match the primary elevation. This original classroom section of the building adjoins by the 1930 classroom addition. This addition remained true to the design of the original section, including the windows, the cornice, and the decorative brick panels. Attached to the center of the building on the east elevation is a small one story storage shed. This metal structure held maintenance equipment and was built in the 1970s. The east elevation continues with the three-bay modern 1960s addition.

The first story of the rear elevation of the main classroom and auditorium section contains six bays of six-over-six paired segmental arched sash windows with a brick sill separated by brick pilasters detailed with stone bands just below the roof. The second story windows are paired four-over-four segmental arched windows with brick sills. This original classroom section contains the two-story auditorium, which causes the fenestration of the rear wall to be asymmetrical. On this elevation, an original door is evident. Additionally, two of the first story windows are bricked up and doors have been inserted.

A hyphen separates the auditorium from the additional classroom section.

<sup>1</sup> Sharon C. Park, AIA. ❖ The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows❖  
Preservation Brief 13. (National Park Service: Washington D.C.) 4.

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The hyphen has two windows on its west elevation, paired six-over-six segmental arched windows on the first story and paired four-over-four segmental arched windows on the second story. The north elevation of the hyphen is contains no windows, and is accented by another large brick panel.

The west elevation of the additional section is a ten-bay hipped roof structure that features an exterior square chimney at the rear third of the building.

The second addition, completed in the 1960s, is separated from the building by a firewall created by a parapet. The second addition features metal horizontal casement windows.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Mayworth School follows a double loaded corridor plan. The main entrance leads up to a short set of stairs into the main hall on the first floor with the administration offices on the west side of the building and two classrooms on the east side of the central entrance. Wood floors are found throughout the halls and classrooms. The classrooms have a five panel door leading into a room featuring built-in storage areas with sliding doors, original blackboards, plaster walls and bookshelves.

Directly across from the entrance hall is the auditorium. The two-story auditorium floor is sloped toward the stage. It features plaster walls, a shallow stage and proscenium, and a curtain with the letter C in the center. A curved balcony graces the rear of the auditorium. One of the most interesting features of the auditorium is the windows. There are six-light windows grouped in three bays of three windows each behind the last row of auditorium seats leading to a hall. On the north side, four-over-four arched windows at the second level are matched by windows on the south wall that lead to the interior hall. Similarly, on the first floor are four-light paired windows. Plain pilasters divide the north wall into separate sections that continue onto the ceiling. Pendant style lights with glass globe shades also grace the plaster ceiling. In recent years, the auditorium has been used for storage.

The hall east of the auditorium accesses more classrooms and it leads into the 1930 addition that contains twelve classrooms located off the hall, with six on each floor. These classrooms are slightly larger than those in the original. The hall continues with classrooms on either side until it leads to the addition built in the 1960s, marked by an interior fire door. The 1960s addition contains rooms mainly used for shop space, storage and large bathrooms. The 1960s hall has brick interior walls and is lined by lockers.

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The stairways in the building have brick walls, and are distinguished by curved wall at the landings.

GYMNASIUM AND POOL -- one contributing building and one contributing structure

The 1939 brick barrel-roofed gymnasium is one-story building with a raised basement lower level open on the west side. The building has classical detailing and it is located at the northwest corner of the site. A small, one-story brick addition was added in 2000 on the southeast corner of the building and it serves as the primary entrance. The rectangular building has four corner brick towers that slightly project from the building walls. Each originally had two entrances. The southeast corner has been covered over by the addition. The south (front) façade of the 1939 section contains three one-over-one windows with stone sills, accented by a decorative stone panel above each window. Flanking the windows are two large decorative brick panels. On the west corner of the south façade monumental stairs lead to an entrance. The pedimented entrance is placed in the center of a large projecting bay, accented by brick quoins. Industrial metal doors are capped by a transom. The west (side) elevation of the building has a raised basement with flanking monumental stairs with stone coping that lead to an arcade and concrete swimming pool. Entrance towers terminate the four-bay elevation that features three metal windows at the roofline. Three brick pilasters separate the four bays. The north (rear) elevation mirrors the south elevation, however the windows have been bricked in and a square brick chimney projects from the west entrance. The east elevation contains large window openings, lighting the interior gymnasium space. At the northeast corner the entrance tower features two entrances. The historic concrete pool is rectangular in shape with a separate shallow pool at the northern end. It was constructed in 1945 and is a contributing structure.

GYMNASIUM INTERIOR

The interior of the building still retains the gymnasium space on the main level and an open weight/exercise area on the lower level.

MODERN STORAGE BUILDING

There is a brick, flat roofed storage building south of the school building with a metal garage door on its north elevation. It is a non-contributing building.

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Narrative Summary:

Cramerton, Gaston County, North Carolina, established in 1906 as a textile mill town, was a privately owned village where the company provided all local social services, including education in the form of the Mayworth School. The school property consisted of the main school building constructed in 1921 and added onto in 1930 and the 1960s, the 1939 gymnasium, and the 1945 pool. Originally owned and operated by Cramerton Mills, Inc., in 1946 the mill company and village was sold to Burlington Industries. After the sale the school was consolidated into the public school system of Gaston County. The Mayworth School, or Cramerton School as it was known after 1922, was the town's only educational institution from 1921 to 1997. In 1997 the school system closed the property and the school building used for storage. The gymnasium and pool have been rehabilitated and are currently used by the Town of Cramerton as a recreation center.

The Mayworth School is associated with events that have made an important contribution to Cramerton's educational history. Prior to the school's construction, classes had been held in a variety of buildings in the community: private homes, the stage of the local theater, and commercial buildings. Mayworth School was the first school building in the community solely built for that purpose. In 1939 a gymnasium and pool were constructed, greatly adding to the school's physical education programs. The Classical Revival-style school was designed by Stuart Cramer, mill owner, designer, and industrial innovator. As a prominent public building, the school is a dignified yet understated example of the Classical Revival style in Cramerton. Other public buildings in town, including the 1922 Mays Mills Office Building, were built by Charlotte architect Charles C. Hook. Hook designed the Office Building in a more cosmopolitan, ornate version of the classical style, in contrast to Cramer's more restrained design for the school. The main school building is an important local example of the style, and it illustrates the designer's interpretation of classical design with its dark red brick walls, symmetry, simple classical portico, and contrasting brick and stone detailing. The school's walls are also articulated by raised spandrel panels and plain pilasters at the corners and between banks of windows. The school, elevated on a rise, clearly projects an image of public importance. The 1921 Mayworth School in Cramerton is nominated to the National Register for its local significance under Criterion A for education and Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance for the school complex begins in 1921, the year the school was completed, and extends to 1952. Although the school continued to operate after 1952, this later period does not possess exceptional

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significance.

Cramerton History:

The Town of Cramerton is located on the site of the former Holland family farm, a showplace farm of the 1880s and early 1890s. During the textile industry boom at the turn of the twentieth century, the Holland farm, located on the South Fork of the Catawba River, became prime land for mill development. The Southern Railway passed through the farm, and businessmen traveling the tracks noted the waterpower potential at the site. In May of 1906 the Mayes Manufacturing Company purchased river front farm property two miles south of the established village of McAdenville and three miles west of Belmont. A spinning mill was built, and the town of Maysworth was established. Capitalized at \$100,000, the new plant specialized in the manufacture of cotton yarn and thereafter the town history and company history were aligned as the town was company owned. Original company incorporators were J. H. Mayes, Stuart W. Cramer, W. H. Branson, L. A. Dodsworth and C. L. McLean. Ownership changed from J.H. Mays to Stuart Cramer in 1910. Cramer, a Thomasville, North Carolina native, had graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1888 and studied mine engineering at Columbia University. After a year at Columbia, he accepted an appointment to the superintendency of the United States Mint at Charlotte in 1889. By 1893 Cramer was working with one of the leaders of North Carolina textile industry, the Daniel A. Tompkins Company in Charlotte. Cramer was involved in the design of nearly one third of the new cotton mills in the south from 1895 to 1915 and simultaneously acquired extensive textile holdings of his own as part payment.<sup>1</sup>

The company then went through a series of name and ownership changes from the 1915 Mays Mills, Inc. to Cramerton Mills, Inc. in 1922. Although Stuart Cramer had interests in mills throughout the Piedmont, by 1922 he had complete control and ownership of the Cramerton Mills. He also built his home at the nearby Berry Mountain overlooking the town of Cramerton. By 1936 Cramerton had become a sizable community, and had the third largest population in the county.<sup>2</sup>

The growth of Cramerton coincided with the emergence of the Southern Piedmont as the nation's leading textile manufacturing region. In 1925 this area surpassed the long dominant New England area in terms of the number of

<sup>1</sup> Young.

<sup>2</sup> Separk, Joseph. *Gastonia and Gaston County: 1846-1949* (Gastonia: Kingsport Press, 1949)

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spindles in use. As the North Carolina textile industry grew to dominate the industrial economy of the state, villages were built by mill owners for their employees. These villages evolved to include buildings that met the social needs of the employees as well as their housing needs. These included churches, stores, barber shops, and schools.

Social welfare programs varied and depended on company policy. Stuart Cramer, founder and designer of the Mayes Mill in Cramerton, NC (later Cramerton Mill), was recognized as a proponent of social programs for his mill workers. Cramer gave his workers "some of the best living conditions in the textile community."<sup>3</sup> One example of social supplements provided by the mill owners was the development of an educational system for the children living in the mill towns. In Cramerton this innovation extended to the education policies that took shape in the Mayworth School.<sup>4</sup> As one mill executive expressed, "The school is a part of business."<sup>5</sup>

The school was just one example of social service structures built to serve the community. Cramerton was the only textile mill and mill village completely owned by Stuart Cramer, a textile engineer by trade. This allowed Cramer complete control over the social programs associated with the mill. Another innovation besides education championed by Cramer include the first mill village houses built with bathrooms inside the houses. To remain sensitive to his employees' needs, Cramer custom built the houses for the new residents. If the employees did not feel comfortable with a bathroom inside his house, it was not included.

Cramerton Mills was thriving during the post World War I boom and taxes were levied on industrial profits to as much as 85 percent. To decrease his taxes, Cramer invested these profits in village building improvements. *Architecture* magazine wrote, "They [mill owners] were not entitled to credit for altruistic motives, and they claim no credit for benevolent intentions. They began to see that mill workers who are healthy in mind and body and contented constitute a commercial asset."<sup>6</sup> For economic reasons, Cramer invested in the infrastructure of the village, thereby decreasing his tax burden. This business practice helps to explain

<sup>3</sup> William S. Powell, ed. *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996).

<sup>4</sup> Connette, Woody, Tom Hatley, and Roger Manley "Cramerton, North Carolina: A Piedmont Mill Town." (Raleigh, NC, 1974), 51.

<sup>5</sup> Cook, John Harrison, Ph.D. *A Study of the Mill Schools of North Carolina*. (Teachers College, Columbia University: New York City, 1925), 9.

<sup>6</sup> *Architecture*, 1925 (274)

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the additional social programs in Cramerton compared with other mill  
villages.

In 1920, when the Mayworth School was built, the Cramer Methodist Church was completed and the Cramerton Baptist Church was built, signifying a period of growth for the town.<sup>7</sup> This was in large part because of the effects of World War I. "The profits of the mills during World War I turned loose a flood of renovating and remodeling," but in Cramer's case it led to an even larger project: the expansion of social services in Cramerton, resulting in a self-sufficient, company-owned town.

Typical for mill villages, Cramerton was not incorporated, and therefore local children could not attend area public schools without paying a fee and providing their own transportation. To provide for the education of the village children, the construction of Mayworth School started in 1920 and finished in 1921. Prior to its construction, education was haphazard in the village, and completion of the Mayworth School was an important infrastructure improvement. Previous schooling was held in various buildings throughout the community. Before the Mayworth School, education occurred in various buildings throughout the community. Originally, children met in Mrs. Frank Turner's home while grades three and higher met in Mrs. Raymond Bradley's house. In the fall of 1916 higher grades moved into a small frame building by the river that was also used as a community building and meeting place for various church denominations. Grades 1-3 moved into rooms in a store located on Center Street. In 1917 the first school principal was hired, Mr. J. B. Caldwell. Caldwell was also in charge of teaching grades six and higher. Teachers were housed in a nearby boarding house built to serve as a local woman's center.

Originally, Mayworth School educated children through the seventh grade, as did the majority of schools built by mill companies in North Carolina. The school quickly increased to nine grades, and as soon as 1922, the Mayworth School surpassed the state norm by adding high school classes and the first high school students graduated in 1925.

Education at the company-owned Mayworth School was intertwined with life at the mill. This interaction between the mill and the school can also be seen when looking at the statistics of percentage of eligible children enrolled at the school. Although ninety-six percent of thirteen-year-old students attended classes in 1924, only fifty-six percent of fourteen-year-

<sup>7</sup>Connette, Woody, Tom Hatley, and Roger Manley "Cramerton, North Carolina: A Piedmont Mill Town." (Raleigh, NC, 1974), 51.

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olds attended classes.<sup>8</sup> At age fourteen, children were old enough to work in the mill, and attendance dropped dramatically. Also, school board positions were held by mill executives including Stuart Cramer, his brother George Cramer, and mill superintendent C.C. Dawson. Mayworth School principals included C.H. Schleifer and A. S. Anderson.<sup>9</sup>

A minor, but interesting, connection is shown through the school's use of cloth manufactured at the mill for the home economics classes.<sup>10</sup> These high school classes started the same year that the mill first produced cloth.

The school grew quickly, and in 1930, twelve rooms were added to serve the additional students. While one student graduated from 1925-27, fifteen graduated from 1928-1930.<sup>11</sup> The school remained a local school, and after World War II the school only had about 220 students enrolled in grades 9-12. A retired teacher said of the students, "We knew our students, we knew what to expect from them, we knew their parents in most cases."<sup>12</sup>

In 1946, the mill was sold to Burlington Mills, taking local control away. Burlington Mills launched a program divesting itself of the town's buildings. In 1967 Cramerton was finally incorporated and was no longer a privately owned town. That same year, the school system was desegregated, and the school changed from a senior high to a junior high school. This was a system wide move for the Gaston County Schools, and students from Cramerton went to neighboring Belmont after integration. Additionally, the Mayworth School was no longer a community school, as students were bussed into the community to attend school.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup>Ibid, 40.

<sup>9</sup>Connette, 53,

<sup>10</sup> Van Pelt, Audrey. Cramerton, North Carolina: a Pictorial History.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, 21.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, 51.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid 62.

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Architecture:

The Mayworth School, constructed in 1920 and completed in 1921, is the only public building designed by Stuart Cramer in Cramerton. With its symmetrical primary façade, red brick, pedimented portico, and monumental site placement, the Mayworth School is one of two representative examples of Classical Revival design in the town, both of which are public buildings. The 1922 Mays Mills Office Building, currently Cramerton Town Hall, is the other classical building in the town, and it is the only other structure associated with the early textile firms that has not been demolished or altered beyond recognition. Designed by architect C.C. Hook of Charlotte, the Mays Mills Office Building is a two-story, yellow brick Classical Revival building, however, it is a more Continental-inspired design as compared to the Mayworth School. The Mayworth School building with its prominent hip roof, dark red brick, banks of multi-pane windows, decorative brick panelling and pilasters, has more in common with American classical antecedents and earlier school building design. The gymnasium building also has stylized classical ornament, however, it is not being nominated for architecture due to the small one-story addition on the front corner of the building and the loss of the original windows.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

~~NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES~~  
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Mayworth School  
name of property  
Gaston County North Carolina  
county and State

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**Major Bibliographic Sources**

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Cook, John Harrison, Ph.D. *A Study of the Mill Schools of North Carolina.* New York City: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1925.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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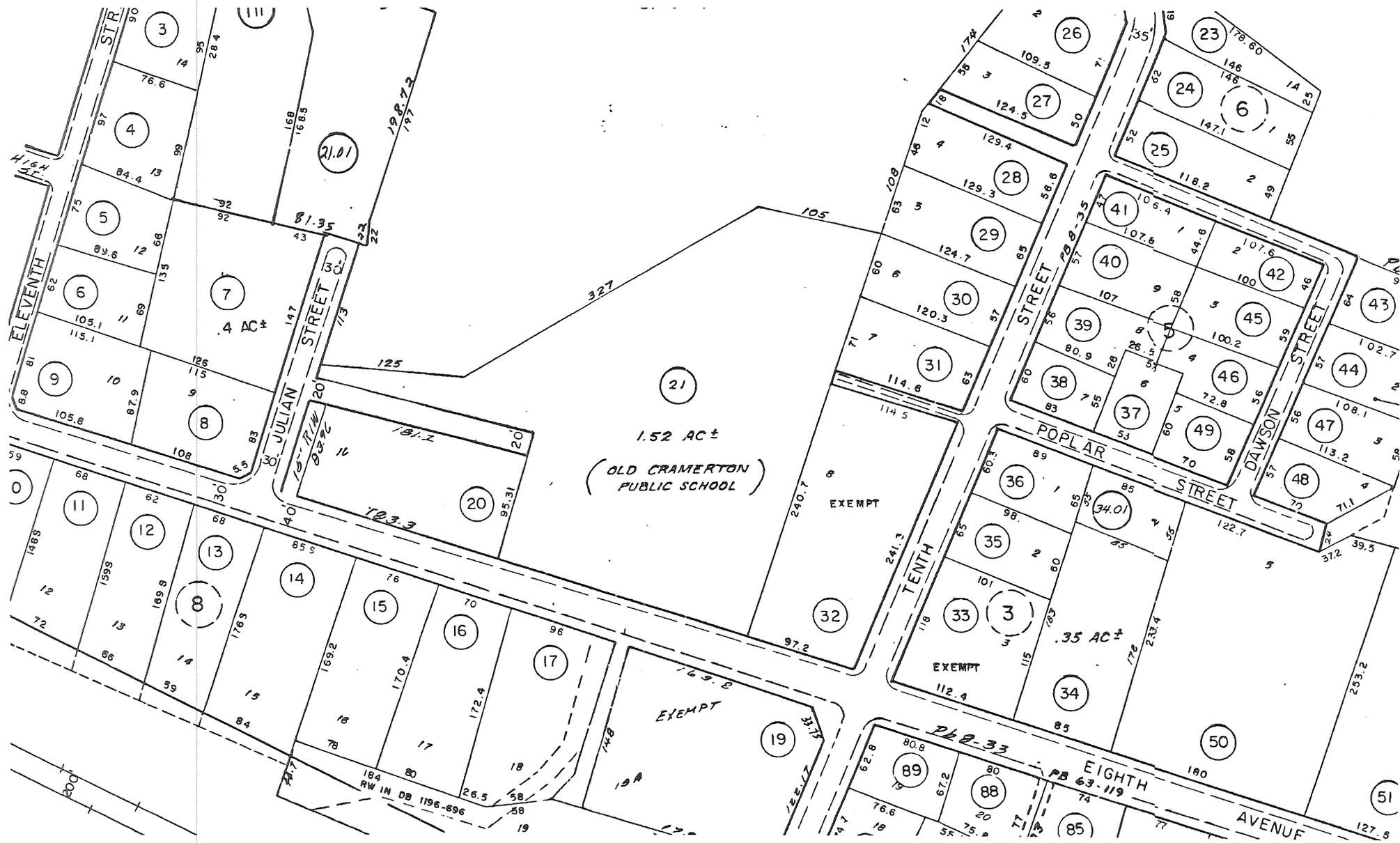
Mayworth School  
name of property  
Gaston Co., North Carolina  
county and State

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Verbal Boundary Description

Refer to site plan at the 1 inch = 137 feet scale for boundaries of the nominated property.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses property that was historically associated with Mayworth School.



Mayworth School  
 Gaston County, North Carolina

4724 1 SW  
(GASTONIA NORTH)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Belmont  
Quad  
493120 E  
Maya Worth School  
Salem Co., NC  
2012 17  
3899510 N

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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35° 15' 3900000m.N. 3899 810 000 FEET (S. C.) 3898 3897



