

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

Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District

historic

and or common

2. Location

street & number East Carr Street, Maple Avenue and South Greensboro/ <sup>Street</sup> not for publication

city, town Carrboro vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Orange code 135

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Orange County Register of Deeds

street & number Hillsborough

city, town Hillsborough state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Carrboro, N.C.: An Architectural and Historical Inventory has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	#8	#6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1979	, c. 1950
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed				

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

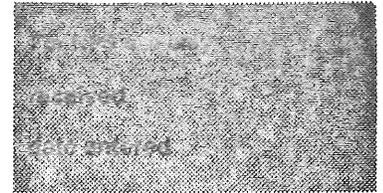
The Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District is comprised of thirty one- and two-story frame houses located within an area bounded by a portion of East Carr Street at the north, Maple Avenue at the east, and by the 400 block of South Greensboro Street at the south and west. This roughly U-shaped, compact, exclusively residential area of about four-and-one-half blocks lies immediately south of the Carrboro Commercial Historic District (National Register of Historic Places, 1985). Maple Avenue and South Greensboro streets run north-south, and are connected by Carr Street which runs east-west. With a few exceptions, the lots have uniform shallow setback from the streets; the rear yards are large and deep. In the original mill village design, the large lots were intended to provide space for privately maintained kitchen gardens.

The Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District was developed between 1910 and 1915 with housing for textile mill workers associated with the 1910 Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company. In 1913 Durham Hosiery Mill acquired the factory and renamed it Mill Number 7. This mill (now destroyed) was located near the intersection of Maple Avenue and Carr Street. Of the thirty rather austere buildings, twenty-five (or 83%) are contributing structures; three buildings (10%) are non-contributing; two buildings (6%) are intrusions. Contributing structures are all mill-related houses with the exception of the Lloyd House (#24), constructed by a local physician; non-contributing structures are later residences including two houses which date from the late 1940s and one house constructed in 1980, but compatible in scale and materials. The non-contributing structures are compatible with more significant buildings and do not detract from the district as a whole. The intrusions are two c. 1960 one-story brick veneer ranch houses.

The mill housing types include one-story frame houses with rear ells; larger two-story L-shaped frame houses with cross-gable roofs; and one-story rectangular houses with no rear ell. Most of the one-story houses have triple-A rooflines with a decorative pierced or louvered vent in the front gable and hip-roofed front porches, some with sawn spandrels ornamenting the original chamfered or turned posts. The group of mill houses on the south side of Carr Street, those that line both sides of Maple Avenue, and those along the east side of South Greensboro Street remain largely intact. These houses constitute the largest group of relatively unaltered mill housing remaining in Carrboro. The most common alternation made to the buildings was the application of asbestos shingle siding over the original weatherboards. Mill-related houses which have survived nearly intact include those located at 210 Maple Avenue (#12), 205 Maple Avenue (#15), 213 Maple Avenue (#19) and 400 South Greensboro Street (#21).

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The following is a brief discussion of the architectural resources of each street in the district. Also see the attached inventory list for more detail on each structure:

East Carr Street

East Carr Street is a narrow, flat two-lane road which forms the northern boundary of the district. Commercial development has encroached on the north side of the street, while the south side remains largely intact. A significant group of relatively intact early twentieth century Carrboro mill-related houses includes 100, 102, 104, 200, and 201 East Carr Street (#s 1-5). These plain, rectangular one-story, one-room deep, center hall plan frame houses with triple-A roofs, rear ells and central interior brick chimney are characteristic of mill houses built by Thomas Lloyd for his employees. Decoration is minimal and primarily consists of a diamond-shaped attic ventilator with pierced pinwheel design. Except for the application of asbestos shingles over the original weatherboards, the houses remain basically intact on the exterior (201 East Carr Street retains the original weatherboards). The house located at 203 East Carr Street is one of a few identical two-story L-shaped frame mill houses built by Lloyd. This house was moved c. 1950 (reason for the move is unknown) from the southwest end of Maple Avenue to its present location one block north.

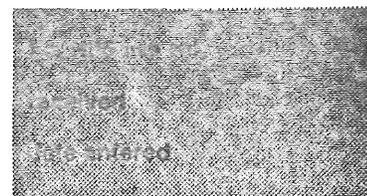
Maple Avenue

Maple Avenue is the street which most clearly evokes the architectural and historical character of old Carrboro, the mill village. From its intersection with Carr Street, Maple Avenue slopes gently downhill to a forested dead end. The cackle of penned chickens in one of the deep back yards and the profusion of mature trees, flower and vegetable gardens are reminiscent of the formerly rural quality which marked the early mill village. Eleven of the thirteen houses on this street were constructed by Thomas Lloyd. Ten of these houses are original to the street. The house at 202 B Maple Avenue (#8) was moved here from the northwest corner of Greensboro Street and Jones Ferry Road (three blocks west) when it was threatened by demolition and new commercial construction. The contemporary one-story L-shaped frame house at 207 Maple Avenue, constructed in 1980 (#16), is located on the site of a former one-story rectangular frame mill house; the new house is compatible in scale and materials with its neighbors. The pyramidal-roofed house at 208 Maple Avenue (#11) was constructed by Pacific Mills (successor to Durham Hosiery Mills) c. 1949 to replace an earlier mill house which burned. The two-story frame houses located at 212 and 214 Maple Avenue (#s 13 and 14) add variety to the uniform streetscape. The house at 212 Maple Avenue gained its second story during the course of extensive renovations made prior to World War II; in its present form the house is typical of two-story, one-room deep houses constructed throughout North Carolina in the early twentieth century. Reportedly, 214 Maple Avenue was built by Thomas Lloyd as a "guest house" for the mill.



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INVENTORY LIST

The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory map.

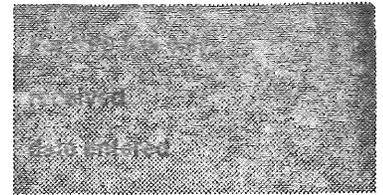
Dates and Information Sources: Dates and historical background for the individual entries are based on information available from Sanborn Insurance Maps for Carrboro (1911, 1915, 1925, 1932 series); oral tape-recorded interviews with long-time Carrboro residents conducted by Friends of Old Carrboro, Inc. in 1982 and available to the public upon request (contact Friends of Old Carrboro, Inc., 301 Oak Avenue, Carrboro, N.C. 27510); Orange County tax records on file at the Orange County Register of Deeds, Hillsborough, N.C. 27278; documentary photographs in both private collections and from the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.; information contained in J. F. Sturdivant's "Status of the Small Mill Village: A Concrete Study of Carrboro, North Carolina" (Chapel Hill, N.C.; Unpublished M. A. Thesis, University of North Carolina, 1924); and from Claudia Roberts Brown, Burgess McSwain, and Jean Florin, Carrboro, N.C.: An Architectural and Historical Inventory (Carrboro: Carrboro Appearance Commission, 1983). Completed inventory files for each building are on deposit with the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C. Each file contains black and white photographs of the individual properties, as well as a computer form which records construction and stylistic data, and, where known, notes on the property's history.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as to their relative level of significance within the district, and these assessments are, in turn, coded on the inventory map. The following is the assessment key:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| P - Pivotal           | Those properties which, because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics, play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant. |
| C - Contributing      | Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.                              |
| NC - Non-contributing | Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district.   |
| I - Intrusion         | Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.   |

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EAST CARR STREET

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Houses  
C 100, 102, 104, 200, and 201 East Carr Street  
ca. 1910

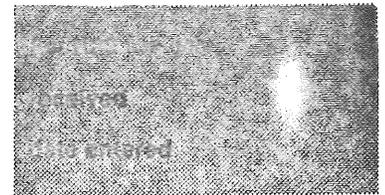
These plain one-story, one-bedroom-deep houses with triple-A rooflines and rear ells are characteristic of mill housing built by Thomas F. Lloyd about 1910 for the laborers in his second mill, later Durham Hosiery Mill No. 7. The decoration of these four houses is restricted to diamond-shaped attic vents with pierced pinwheel designs in the center gables. All of the houses have center hall plans. The primary interior brick chimney accommodates fireplaces in one of the front rooms and the northern room in the ell; an exterior flue serves the kitchen and the southern room in the ell. Except for the application of asbestos wall shingles and asphalt roofs, the houses remain basically intact on the exterior; 104 East Carr has been doubled in size with the appendage to the rear of another identical mill house moved c. 1970 from the present site of the Andrews-Riggsbee Hardware building across the street. In contrast, the character of the yards varies, from the absence of any foundation plantings, typical of early twentieth century mill housing, at 200 East Carr Street, to the manicured hedges of 100 East Carr Street, first occupied by Bea Andrews and now owned by her daughter and son-in-law, Alice and Gordon Sims.

6 House  
C 203 East Carr Street  
ca. 1910

This residence is one of a few identical two-story L-shaped houses built, according to tradition, by Thomas F. Lloyd as housing for large families of workers in his mill. The house originally was located on the southwest end of Maple Avenue. In the 1950s, the house was moved to East Carr Street (the reason for the move is unknown). A single interior chimney projects from the center of the house and the original raised seam tin covers all portions of the structure, including the porch in the front recess and the one-story rear kitchen ell. Narrow corner boards, frieze boards and molded cornices with returns comprise the finishing details.

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MAPLE AVENUE

7                    House  
C                    202A Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

This one-story, one-room-deep frame house with rear ell and triple-A roofline is representative of the houses built along Maple Avenue around 1910 by Thomas F. Lloyd for workers in his second textile mill. Except for variations in ornamentation these center hall plan houses originally were identical to the mill houses built on East Carr Street as part of the same building campaign. Ten of the houses survive on Maple Avenue in various states of repair and exhibit assorted alterations. In spite of the replacement asphalt roof and asbestos wall shingles, this particular example remains essentially intact on the exterior having retained its decorative diamond-shaped attic vent in the front gable and sawnwork spandrels on the porch posts.

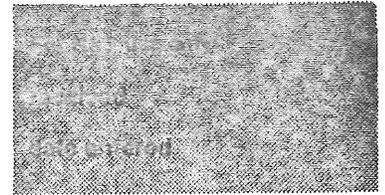
8                    House  
C                    202B Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

This one-story frame house was moved in 1979 when threatened by demolition to this site from its original location on the northwest corner of Greensboro Street and Jones Ferry Road (present site of Andrew-Rigsbee Tractors). This house is joined to 202A Maple Avenue by a small room built on the end of the ell of 202A Maple Avenue. This house has a replacement shed roof porch. The gable-end roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The interior of the house was extensively renovated in 1978.

9                    House  
C                    204 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

This is a one-story frame house, three-bays wide, one-room deep with rear ell and triple-A roofline. It has a diamond-shaped attic ventilator with pierced pinwheel design. The hip-roofed porch is supported by tapered box posts on brick plinths. The house has fieldstone entrance steps. The original entrance door is flanked by two long, narrow glass panes and retains the original screen door ornamented by slender spindles. A shed-roofed side porch was added at an undetermined date to the rear of the north elevation. Former Carrboro Mayor Armon West bought the house from the mill in 1939 and lived here for many years with his wife, Maggie.

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10                    House  
C                    206 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

Identical to 204 Maple Avenue except that porch is carried by slender chamfered posts set on wooden piers and the entry steps are made of wood rather than stone. S. Ennis Oakley, mill foreman bought the house in 1938 and lived here until about 1960. In 1968, Willie Marlow purchased the house for his residence. Mr. Marlow maintains a large garden on the deep rear lot.

11                    House  
NC                   208 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1949

This is a L-shaped, one-story frame house with a pyramidal roof on the main block. The house has a gable-roofed projecting front bay with simple molded cornice. A wooden modillion cornice and simple corner boards further ornament the three-bay-wide, two-room-deep house. The house was constructed by Pacific Mills about 1949 to replace a mill house which burned that year.

12                    House  
C                    210 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

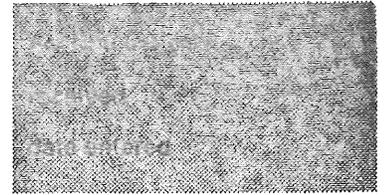
This nearly intact one-story frame weatherboard-clad house, is three-bays wide, and one-room-deep with a rear ell. It has a triple-A roofline sheathed with original pressed tin shingles and simple diamond-shaped ventilators in gables. Standing seam metal sheathes the hip roof of the porch; the porch is carried by replacement cedar poles.

13                    House  
C                    212 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910; enlarged c. 1935?

According to long-time residents of Carrboro the two-story, single-pile frame house was built as a one-story house in the 1910s for rental to workers at Mill No. 7 at the end of the street. Sometime prior to World War II the second story and a one-story shed across the rear facade were added. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by simple wooden columns. Except for the porch-protected wall, the original weatherboards have been covered with asbestos shingles.

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14                    House  
C                    214 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

This is an L-shaped, two-story, two-bay, double-pile frame house now sheathed with asbestos shingles. It has a cross-gable roof and a front facing gable that features a boxed cornice with returns and square, louvered ventilator. The intersection of the gables has been filled in with a room addition. A hip-roofed screened-in wrap around porch is carried by square posts with molded caps. The house is set somewhat apart from the other Maple Avenue houses and located on a large lot at the end of the street. According to long time Carrboro resident, Wilbur Partin, this house was used as a "guest house" by the mill.

15                    House  
C                    205 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

This one-story frame house, three-bays side, and one-room-deep has a recent rear shed-roofed addition. The house retains its original weatherboards and a hip-roof porch carried by chamfered posts.

16                    House  
NC                   207 Maple Avenue  
                      built 1980

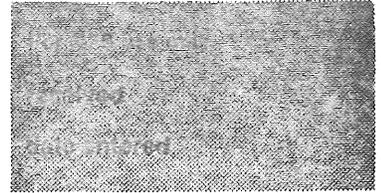
This contemporary L-shaped one-story frame house with gable-end roof features a projecting gabled front bay at the north and a recessed shed-roofed porch. Although of recent construction, the house is compatible in scale and materials to neighboring houses. Lunette over trio of windows in projecting bay is reminiscent of a Palladian window. This house is located on the site of a former mill house which, according to the 1915 Sanborn Insurance Map, was identical to 205 and 209 Maple Avenue.

17                    House  
C                    209 Maple Avenue  
                      ca. 1910

This is a one-story frame house, three-bays wide, one-room deep with rear shed-roofed wing. An offset hip-roofed porch is carried by chamfered posts. The original weatherboards are covered with asbestos shingles and the home has a corbelled cap on an interior chimney.

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18 House  
C 211 Maple Avenue  
ca. 1910

This one-story frame house now sheathed with asbestos shingles has a shed-roofed rear ell and shed-roofed front porch carried by simple square posts. The roofs are sheathed with standing seam metal. The house retains original six-over-six windows and four-light front door.

19 House  
C 213 Maple Avenue  
ca. 1910

Unaltered one-story frame house, three-bays wide, one-room deep with short, one-room deep rear ell. House retains original weatherboards, molded corner boards, and molded cornice with returns on the gable-end of the standing seam metal roof. The shed-roofed porch is carried by paired boards joined by flat diamond-shaped sawn panels.

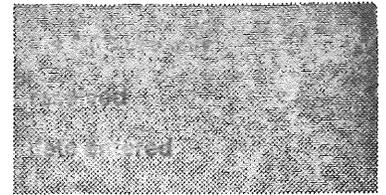
SOUTH GREENSBORO STREET

20 Riggsbee House  
C 300 South Greensboro Street  
ca. 1915

Although Jesse Riggsbee and his wife both worked for the Durham Hosiery Mills for many years, Riggsbee and other members of his family chose to build their own houses rather than rent from the mill or private speculators. Riggsbee built this home for his family and in ensuing years two of his relatives also built in the immediate neighborhood. Similar to many homes constructed in Carrboro in the early twentieth century, the Riggsbee House is two rooms deep in a center hall plan, with a tall hipped roof and attic gables centered on the front and side elevations. Each of the tall interior chimneys serves two fireplaces. Ornament is characteristically restricted to the front porch where turned posts with sawn spandrels support the shallow hipped roof. Jesse Riggsbee, a humidifier mechanic, lived here until his death in 1946; his wife survived him for more than thirty years. After her death in the late 1970s, the house was purchased by investors who restored the exterior and renovated the interior.

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21                    House  
C                    400 South Greensboro Street  
                      ca. 1910

This is a one-story, three-bay wide, single-pile unaltered frame house with triple-A roofline. The house retains its original patterned tin roof, turned porch posts, six-over-six windows, diamond-shaped attic ventilators and rear kitchen ell.

22                    House  
I                    402 South Greensboro Street  
                      ca. 1960

This residence is a rectangular hip-roofed brick veneer one-story ranch house.

23                    House  
NC                   404 South Greensboro Street  
                      ca. 1940

This one-story frame house was constructed after 1932 according to the Sanborn Maps. The original weatherboards have been covered with asbestos shingles. A gabled entry porch shelters the (replacement) front door. The gable end roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

24                    Dr. Lloyd House  
C                    406 South Greensboro Street  
                      ca. 1920

Dr. B. B. "Brack" Lloyd hired contractor Charlie Martindale to build this rambling bungalow. The site chosen is the highest land on South Greensboro Street (formerly Poplar Street). At the time of construction this house was the southernmost house on South Greensboro Street which ended here. It was also the first house in Carrboro to have a central heating system, provided by a coal furnace with gravity flow heat ducts. The house has an irregular cross-gable roofline with a series of subsidiary gables at varying heights and setbacks. The engaged porch across the front of the house extends to the south to provide a carport. The house is three rooms deep in an irregular plan.

Dr. Lloyd, a relative of local mills founder Thomas F. Lloyd, came to the community in 1913 and soon became a prominent doctor for residents of Carrboro and Chapel Hill. Dr. Lloyd died around 1945. Mrs. Lloyd survived her husband and remained in the house, cared for in later years by Dr. Lloyd's cousin, Roy S. Lloyd, to whom she left the house upon her death around 1960. R. S. Lloyd improved the property and installed a swimming pool in the rear yard. The home has since been sold to other owners.





## 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
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1910 - 1915 **Builder/Architect** various/unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The thirty vernacular one- and two-story houses which comprise the Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District are historically significant as the largest, and best-preserved, remaining group of mill houses built for workers associated with Carrboro's second major textile mill, the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company. This mill (now destroyed) was constructed in 1910, and the adjacent mill village was developed between 1910 and 1915. Thomas F. Lloyd was also the founder of Carrboro's first textile mill, the Alberta Cotton Mill (National Register, 1975). The success of Lloyd's 1898 Alberta Mill and the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company (after 1913, the Durham Hosiery Mill #7), their associated mill villages and the commercial district which served them (Carrboro Commercial Historic District, National Register, 1985) are largely responsible for the growth of a tiny settlement called West End into the town of Carrboro.

### Criteria Assessment

- A. The Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District is associated historically and geographically with industrial development of Carrboro, North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- B. The district is the largest comprehensive historic element of the city that can be directly associated with entrepreneur Thomas F. Lloyd, whose operation of the Alberta Cotton Mill and his second textile mill, the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company, played a primary role in the development of the area.
- C. The district is composed of a limited variety of frame vernacular cottages whose location, design, setting, materials and workmanship, illustrate a distinctive type of construction, i.e., an early twentieth-century mill workers village.
- D. Because the lots and border areas of the included buildings have been little disturbed, it is likely that the district includes archaeological information that may be important in the interpretation of local history.

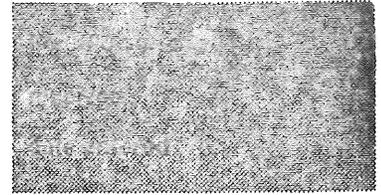
### CRITERIA EXCEPTIONS:

- B. Houses # 6 and 8 were moved in 1950 and 1979 respectively. The reason for the move of # 6 is not known; # 8 was moved to prevent demolition by its owner. Number 8 has been remodeled, but both houses retain their basic form and remain within the boundary of the district, still contributing to the rythm and overall character of the district.



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The leader of the development spurred by the extension of the railroad to West End was Thomas F. Lloyd, whose ancestors had helped settle Orange County. After service in the Confederate Army, Lloyd returned to the family farm located on the outskirts of Chapel Hill. In a 1947 article about Carrboro, Louis Graves wrote about Lloyd: "His remarkably keen mind, and his natural-born gift for trading enabled him to become the richest man in Chapel Hill despite the handicap of having had no schooling. He could neither read nor write until he was well along in years. Then he learned to write his name so that he could sign checks and business documents."<sup>4</sup>

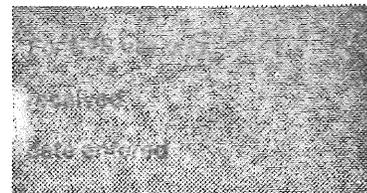
An astute businessman, Lloyd increased his fortunes through small farm-related enterprises. In the early 1880s, attracted to the commercial potential of the property adjacent to the new railroad facility at West End, he built a steam-powered cotton gin and grist mill there with William Pritchard.<sup>5</sup> These mills were located in two-story frame buildings directly north of the station. In 1886 Lloyd purchased Pritchard's share of the business and added a flour mill to the small complex.<sup>6</sup> His industries thrived, and in 1898, when he was almost sixty years old, Lloyd sought a new enterprise in which to invest his profits. Considering the convenience of the depot to his property and the availability of labor and cotton, the field of textiles was enticing, in spite of his lack of any manufacturing experience. Lloyd issued \$75,000 worth of capital stock to begin a cotton mill. The construction and potential success of the mill initiated the settlement of West End as a real town.<sup>7</sup>

Lloyd's latest enterprise was timely. The cotton textile manufacturing industry in the United States had begun to experience a dramatic geographic relocation around 1880 from New England to the Cotton Belt states. This geographic shift was the result of a number of factors, including a series of technological changes in textile manufacturing that rendered older facilities less competitive and encouraged the construction of new mills. Many manufacturers were attracted to the South where wages and taxes were low, labor plentiful, labor unions rare and cotton readily available.

The North Carolina textile industry was largely concentrated in the piedmont region of the state. New mills were often built on the outskirts of the region's principal towns and cities which included Charlotte, Concord, Greensboro, Burlington and Durham. Some, like Carrboro's, were built in suburban villages located near an existing town. Wherever they were built, all three essential ingredients--abundant supplies of raw materials, labor, and convenient transportation routes to markets--were at hand. In 1880 there were approximately fifty-two one-industry towns in North Carolina; by 1910, there were an estimated 125, and all were cotton textile manufacturing centers. Most of these 125 towns were mill villages that had grown up around a textile mill.<sup>8</sup> The mills attracted immigrants from nearby rural areas who sought improved economic conditions and an escape from the hard work and uncertainties of farming. They hoped that the mill village would preserve the strong, rural Southern values while adding some of the comforts of the city.

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By the spring of 1899, Lloyd's factory, named the Alberta Cotton Mill, was ready to begin operation.<sup>9</sup> The two-story brick factory was located about 150 yards northwest of the depot. (For a full discussion of the Alberta Cotton Mill, see the 1975 National Register of Historic Places nomination). Lloyd's factory prospered and in 1909 he sold his factory to the owners of the Durham Hosiery Mills established and operated by Julian S. Carr, one of Durham's leading industrialists and financiers. Carr made his fortune first in tobacco manufacturing and then invested his enormous profits in textile companies. He merged two existing Durham textile companies and created the Durham Hosiery Mills Corporation in 1898.

Much of Carr's expansion of the Durham Hosiery Mills was by acquisition of small, privately owned textile mills such as the Alberta Mill. When Carr purchased Lloyd's factory, he incorporated the operation as Durham Hosiery Mills Number 4. A steady demand for cotton hosiery in the early part of this century enabled Carr to almost double the size of Lloyd's original mill.

The sale of the Alberta Cotton Mill did not signal Thomas Lloyd's retirement. In February 1910, in partnership with his brother, Lueco Lloyd, Isaac W. Pritchard and W. S. Roberson, he organized the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$200,000.<sup>10</sup> The March 1911 series of the Sanborn Insurance Maps for Chapel Hill depicts the new mill, exclusively for the spinning of cotton yarn, under construction. Located about one block south of his original mill, this brick building (now destroyed) was a large one-story rectangular block with a two-story tower on its east elevation and a gabled roof terminating in a six-foot-tall monitor along its crest. Construction of the new mill was completed close to the time of Lloyd's death in May, 1911.<sup>11</sup> Prior to February 1913, Durham Hosiery Mills acquired this factory and renamed it Mill No. 7 in the steadily expanding chain that would grow to include sixteen mills from Goldsboro to High Point, North Carolina.<sup>12</sup> By the early 1920s Mill No. 7 employed 81 workers operating 10,080 spinning spindles.<sup>13</sup>

The village that developed around the mills was in many ways typical of a company town. Suburban location, dependence on immigrants from surrounding farms for labor, initial local ownership of the mills, and the construction of mill-owned housing for workers were features shared with scores of other mill villages in North Carolina. Many of the mill houses which surrounded the Alberta Mill have been torn down or severely altered. In contrast, a significant number of the mill houses constructed for workers at Lloyd's second mill survive and are largely intact.

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The 1911 series of the Sanborn Insurance Maps indicates six completed houses on West Carr Street and Maple Avenue, just west of the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company mill. These houses, and several others on Maple Avenue (#s 7-19) and Roberson (now South Greensboro) Street not portrayed in the 1911 map series, have always been associated with Carrboro's second mill and undoubtedly were built by its owners when they began construction of their factory in 1910. (Maps were usually drawn sometime earlier than the date of printing. Thus, some of the houses built in the initial phase of construction may have been completed in 1910 after the map was drawn but before it was published in 1911.) This later area of development was distinguished by townspeople as "New Hill," a reference to the terrain that frequently characterized mill village sites. This fairly intact group of mill houses is composed of frame one-story, one-room-deep structures with rear ells. Most of them have triple-A rooflines with a decorative cutwork vent in the front gable, and hip-roofed porches, some with sawn spandrels ornamenting the chamfered posts. All of the houses were built with a single front door leading to a center hall separating the two rooms in the main block. A chimney serving two fireplaces was contained in the wall separating the main block and the ell.

Durham Hosiery Mills continued to add to Carrboro's housing stock, both on the adjoining acreage included in the factory transactions and on other small tracts acquired during the 1910s and early 1920s.<sup>14</sup> By the early 1920s, the mill village core of Carrboro was almost completely developed. Much of the filling out during the 1910s and 1920s was the result of several of the mill workers building their own houses. Mill-owned housing was not the only source of shelter for Carrboro's mill workers. Unlike many of the isolated and holistic mill villages, in which all of the buildings, services and amenities were owned and provided by the textile company, many of Carrboro's dwellings inhabited by the textile workers were privately owned. Much of the land near the mills belonged to area farmers and businessmen who began selling parcels or developing it with houses for speculative sale or rental. Jesse Riggsbee (#20) and two of his relatives, all employed by the mill, built their houses adjacent to each other on South Greensboro and West Carr Street. It is virtually impossible to distinguish these owner-occupied houses from those built by the mills. They are all basic house types--usually one story and one-room deep with a rear ell and gable roof, or one-story and two-rooms deep with a rear ell or shed and a hipped roof. Generally, the one-story, one-room deep houses built by the mills were smaller than those built privately.

Relatively few builders have been positively associated with specific houses built in Carrboro between 1899 and the early 1920s. Early carpenters remembered by long-time area residents are John Squires, who built Durham Hosiery Mill's last group of houses on South Greensboro Street, and a Mr. Ray (whose first name is unknown) who worked with other members of his family as carpenters on the construction of the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company.<sup>15</sup>

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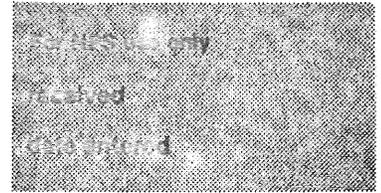
Durham Hosiery Mills owned many acres along South Greensboro Street, extending to Morgan Creek. Known as the "company pasture," part of this land was fenced for the employees' cows. There also was room for hog pens, the repository of most of the town's garbage. Durham Hosiery Mills cultivated a large portion of this area as a peach orchard with widely spaced rows of trees in between where the mill workers could plant family garden plots. The company also planted trees and bushes along streets and in yards. Employees were provided with flower seeds and bedding plants, and mowers were available for cutting lawns. After Durham Hosiery Mills built its last group of houses along South Greensboro Street, Lombardy Poplars were planted on both sides of the street, lending this thoroughfare its early name of Poplar Street; the street was renamed after the trees became diseased and were cut down in the 1930s.

Although Durham Hosiery Mills did not employ a doctor full-time, Carrboro had a well-respected physician. In 1913, Dr. Brack Lloyd, a relative of Thomas F. Lloyd, settled in Carrboro and established a successful medical practice. Around 1920 he hired Chapel Hill contractor Charles Martindale to build the large one-story bungalow at 406 South Greensboro Street (#24), the town's first house to have a central heating system.<sup>16</sup> The site chosen by Dr. Lloyd is the highest land on South Greensboro Street. At the time it was constructed, this house was the southernmost house on South Greensboro Street, which ended here.

By the end of the 1920s, the prosperity of Durham Hosiery Mills began to decline. For many years, after silk hosiery had been introduced in the mid-1910s, the demand for cotton hosiery had been waning. The sharp drop in sales that followed the 1929 stock market crash which marked the advent of the Great Depression dealt a severe blow to Durham Hosiery Mills, and in 1930 the company closed Mill No. 4 (the former Alberta Mill). With the rising popularity of synthetics, particularly nylon which was less expensive to produce than cotton, Durham Hosiery Mills continued to suffer. On June 22, 1938, after just one week's notice, the last yarn was shipped from Mill Number 7 and its doors were closed.<sup>17</sup> In 1939 the company sold much of its Carrboro property at auction. Most of their houses were sold for about \$500, many to their occupants. In 1942 the National Munitions Corporations converted Mill Number 7 into a shell loading plant and many of the former mill workers became assemblers of anti-aircraft ammunition. This plant closed in 1945 and the former Mill Number 7 and Mill Number 4 were purchased by Pacific Mills, one of the country's largest wool manufacturing companies. By the time the woolen mills closed in the mid-1900s, Carrboro was no longer dependent upon industry to sustain itself. The University of North Carolina and a variety of businesses in the surrounding area were experiencing a period of rapid growth that provided work for Carrboro's residents in a wide range of occupations and locations.

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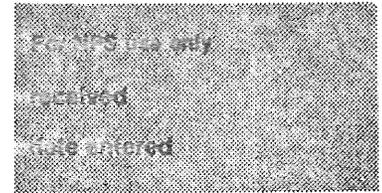
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During the 1960s the buildings which formed the Thomas F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company were destroyed and the site is now occupied by a large parking lot. (The former Alberta Cotton Mill has been adaptively reused as a shopping mall.) During the past decade, the former mill houses in the Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District have been the focus of preservation and restoration efforts by individual owner-occupants and real estate investors.

Structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits and wells, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structures. Because the lots and border areas of the district's buildings have been little disturbed, it is likely that significant archaeological information remains to be discovered. At this time no archaeological investigation has been conducted, but these potential remains should be considered in any development of the properties.

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Kemp P. Battle, History of the University of North Carolina, Vol. 2 (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards and Broughton, 1907-1912), p. 247.

<sup>2</sup>Battle, pp. 246-47.

<sup>3</sup>Battle, pp. 248-49.

<sup>4</sup>Louis Graves, Weekly, Chapel Hill, March 21, 1947, cited in Hugh Lefler and Paul Wager, editors, Orange County: 1752-1952 (Chapel Hill, NC.: The Orange Printshop, 1952), p. 282.

<sup>5</sup>J. F. Sturdivant, "Status of the Small Mill Village: A Concrete Study of Carrboro, North Carolina" (Chapel Hill, N.C.: Unpublished MA thesis, University of North Carolina, 1924), Ch. I, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup>Sturdivant, Ch. 1, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup>Brent Glass and Kathleen Pepi, National Register of Historic Places nomination for The Alberta Mill Complex, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, June 1975, Item 8, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup>Ralph R. Triplette, "One-Industry Towns: Their Location, Development and Economic Character" (Chapel Hill, N.C.: Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1974), p. 58.

<sup>9</sup>Glass and Pepi, Item 8, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup>Orange County Register of Deeds, Book of Incorporations 1, Page 361, and Deed Book 62, Page 276.

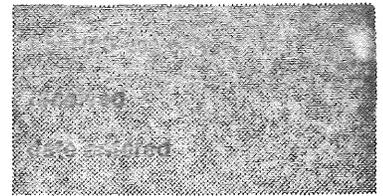
<sup>11</sup>Ibid. Deed Book 64, Page 49.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid. Book of Incorporations 1, Page 397.

<sup>13</sup>Sturdivant, Ch. I, p. 5.

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<sup>14</sup>See documents in office of Orange County Register of Deeds including Deed Book 67, Page 291; Book 74, Page 29 and Book 76, Page 33.

<sup>15</sup>Claudia Roberts Brown, Burgess McSwain, and John Florin, Carrboro, N.C.: An Architectural & Historical Inventory (Carrboro: Carrboro Appearance Commission, 1983), p. 18.

<sup>16</sup>Mrs. Beulah Watts and Carl Ellington, interview conducted by Claudia P. Roberts and Gary Sronce in Carrboro, N.C., February, 1982; Wilbur F. Partin, letter to Claudia P. Roberts, February 10, 1982.

<sup>17</sup>Wilbur F. Partin, interview conducted by Claudia P. Roberts in Carrboro, N.C., May, 1982.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Brown, Claudia Roberts, et al. Carrboro, N.C.: An Architectural and Historical Inventory. Carrboro: Carrboro Appearance Commission, 1983.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 10.25 acres

Quadrangle name Chapel Hill

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

UTM References

A 

117	6714	11212	319	715	31810
Zone	Easting		Northing		

B 

117	6714	11710	397	150	1510
Zone	Easting		Northing		

C 

117	6713	91318	319	715	01211
Zone	Easting		Northing		

D 

117	6713	91210	397	152	1410
Zone	Easting		Northing		

E 

Zone	Easting		Northing		

F 

Zone	Easting		Northing		

G 

Zone	Easting		Northing		

H 

Zone	Easting		Northing		

Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

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

Architectural Description: Patricia S. Dickinson, Consultant  
 name/title Historical Background: excerpted and adapted from C. R. Brown, et al. Carrboro, N.C.: An Architectural and Historical Inventory. Carrboro Appearance Commission, 1983.  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date March 1, 1986

street & number Rt. 2 Box 1034 telephone (919) 732-5439

city or town Hillsborough state North Carolina 27278

# 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 William S. Fin, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date July 10, 1986

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

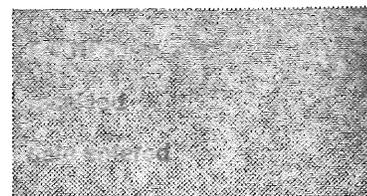
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Thomas F. Lloyd Historic District have been drawn to include all those properties which contribute historically to the district. Beginning at the northeast corner of the district the boundary line follows the east edge of the property line of 203 East Carr Street and the east side of Maple Avenue. The line continues east along the north side of 205 Maple Avenue to rear of lot, and then continues south along rear lot lines of the properties on the east side of Maple Avenue. At southeast corner of 215 Maple Avenue continue west along southern boundary of 215 Maple Avenue to west side of Maple Avenue. The line then runs south to the southeast corner of 214 Maple Avenue. The boundary line then runs north along rear property lines of 214 and 212 Maple Avenue. At northwest corner of 212 Maple Avenue, the line turns west and runs to the east side of South Greensboro Street, crosses the street and turns slightly north to a line parallel with the south boundary of 406 South Greensboro Street and continues west to rear lot line of 406 South Greensboro Street. The line then runs north along the rear lot lines of 406, 404, 402 and 400 South Greensboro Street. The lines continues north to include the property at 300 South Greensboro Street. The boundary lines turns east and runs along the front property line of 100, 102, 104, and 200 South Greensboro Street. The line then turns north and runs along the side property line of 201 East Carr Street. The line then turns east and runs along the rear property lines of 201 and 203 East Carr Street to the point of origin.

The boundary lines have been drawn to exclude a large parking lot that lies to the east of the district and to exclude later commercial development that encroaches at the north along Carr Street. At the west the line is drawn to exclude later residential development which lies along Old Pittsboro Road which generally forms the rear property line of those houses on the west side of South Greensboro Street. At the southern edge of the district the boundary line has been drawn to exclude later industrial construction.



