



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

December 29, 2022

1910 Hunt, LLC  
c/o Raffaele Allen  
PO Box 11659  
Norfolk, VA 23517

RE: Flint Mill No. 2 – Burlington Industries, Inc. Plant, 1910 Hunt Avenue, Gastonia, Gaston County

Dear Mr. Allen:

We are pleased to inform you that the nomination of the above-referenced property, which is owned by 1910 Hunt, LLC, to the National Register of Historic Places has been scheduled for presentation to the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee at its meeting on February 9, 2023. For more information about meeting details and updates on how to view the meeting, please visit the Secretary of State's Public Meeting Calendar at [https://sosnc.gov/online\\_services/calendar/Search](https://sosnc.gov/online_services/calendar/Search) and search "National Register Advisory Committee." The Committee will decide whether to recommend that I sign the nomination and submit it to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for final review and listing in the National Register.

The National Register is the nation's official list of historic buildings, districts, archaeological sites, and other resources worthy of preservation. Enclosed is a set of *National Register Fact Sheets* which includes a list of the criteria under which properties are evaluated. More than 3,000 North Carolina properties are now listed in the National Register. Listing in the National Register places no obligation or restriction on a private owner using private resources to maintain or alter the property. The effects of National Register listing are described on the enclosed *National Register Fact Sheet 1*.

As provided by the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Register program regulations (36 CFR 60) that implement the Act, local officials and all property owners are provided an opportunity to comment on the nomination of their property to the National Register. In addition, *private* property owners have the right to object to listing. If a private property owner chooses to object to the listing of his or her property, the objection must be submitted to me at 4610 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4610. The procedure for objecting is described on the enclosed *National Register Fact Sheet 5*. We would appreciate receiving comments by February 8, 2023, but statements of objection may be submitted and will be counted until the actual date of listing, which usually takes place at least fifteen days but not more than forty-five days after the nomination is received by the Keeper of the National Register following the National Register Advisory Committee meeting.

Please see "What the National Register Means for the Private Property Owner" on *National Register Fact Sheet 1* for an explanation of contributing and noncontributing properties. A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and Federal tax benefits for historic properties are available from the above address upon request. Please feel free to contact National Register Coordinator, Jeff Smith, at 919-814-6698 or [jeff.smith@ncdcr.gov](mailto:jeff.smith@ncdcr.gov) with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Darin J. Waters", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Darin J. Waters  
State Historic Preservation Officer

DJW/jhs

Enclosures

cc: Walker E. Reid, III, Mayor, City of Gastonia  
Chad Brown, Chairman, Gaston County Board of Commissioners

## **NATIONAL REGISTER FACT SHEET 1**

### **WHAT IS THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES?**

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The National Register was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that as a matter of public policy, properties significant in national, state, and local history are considered in the planning of federal undertakings, and to encourage historic preservation initiatives by state and local governments and the private sector.

#### **What the National Register Means for the Private Property Owner**

The listing of a property in the National Register places no obligation or restriction on a private owner using private resources to maintain or alter the property. Over the years, various federal incentives have been introduced to assist private preservation initiatives. A private owner of a National Register property becomes obligated to follow federal preservation standards only if federal funding or licensing is used in work on the property, or if the owner seeks and receives a special benefit that derives from National Register designation, such as a grant or a tax credit described below.

When a National Register nomination is prepared, all buildings, objects, structures and sites on each property must be categorized as contributing or noncontributing. Contributing resources are those constructed during the period of significance which substantially convey their appearance from that period. Noncontributing resources are those that do not date from the period of significance or date from the period of significance and have been substantially altered.

*National Register listing should not be confused with **local historic property and historic district designations**. These designations are made by a local governing board on the recommendation of a local historic preservation commission. This program of local designations is an option available to local governments under North Carolina enabling legislation (G.S. 160A-400). Properties and districts listed in the National Register sometimes also receive local designation in jurisdictions where local preservation commissions have been established according to the state enabling legislation, but there is no direct correlation between National Register listing and local designation.*

National Register listing means the following:

#### **1. Consideration and Protection in Public Planning:**

All properties and districts listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register are considered in the planning of federal undertakings such as highway construction and Community Development Block Grant projects. "Federal undertakings" also include activities sponsored by state or local governments or private entities if they are licensed or partially funded by the federal government. "Federal undertakings" do not include federal farm subsidies or loans made by banks insured by the FDIC.

National Register listing does not provide absolute protection from federal actions that may affect the property. It means that if a federal undertaking is in conflict with the preservation of a National Register property, the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office will negotiate with the responsible federal agency in an effort to eliminate or minimize the effect on the historic property. This review procedure applies to properties that are determined eligible for the National Register in the day-to-day environmental review process as well as those actually listed in the National Register.

Similarly, North Carolina law (G.S. 121-12a) provides for consideration of National Register properties in undertakings funded or licensed by the state. Where a state undertaking is in conflict with the preservation of a National Register property, the North Carolina Historical Commission is given the opportunity to review the case and make recommendations to the state agency responsible for the undertaking. The commission's recommendations to the state agency are advisory.

## NATIONAL REGISTER FACT SHEET 2

### NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide the states, federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries for the National Register.

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:*

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

**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** *Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:*

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or*
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or*
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or*
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or*
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or*
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or*
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.*

*(see other side)*

## NATIONAL REGISTER FACT SHEET 3

### HOW HISTORIC PROPERTIES ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

#### Who Administers the National Register Program?

The National Register of Historic Places is a list maintained by the National Park Service of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and that meet criteria for evaluation established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Nominations to the National Register are submitted from each of the states by the **State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)**. In North Carolina, the SHPO is the Deputy Secretary of the Office of Archives and History. The section that administers the National Register and related programs is the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO). The personnel of the Historic Preservation Office serve as staff for the SHPO in National Register activities and duties.

In every state, a review board examines potential nominations and makes recommendations to the SHPO regarding the eligibility of properties and the adequacy of nominations. In North Carolina, the review board is called the **National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC)**. The NRAC meets thrice annually (February, June, October) to consider the eligibility of properties for nomination to the National Register. Nominations prepared under the supervision of the HPO staff and recommended for nomination by the NRAC are forwarded to the SHPO for review and formal nomination. They are then forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. Final authority to list properties in the National Register resides with the National Park Service.

#### How are Eligible Properties Identified?

Properties and districts that may be eligible for the National Register are usually brought to the attention of the HPO staff and the NRAC either (1) through a county or community survey of historic properties co-sponsored by the Historic Preservation Office and a local government or organization; (2) by interested individuals who provide preliminary information about properties to the HPO staff; or (3) through historic property surveys conducted as part of the environmental review process.

Persons who seek National Register listing for properties that have not been recorded in survey projects co-sponsored by the Historic Preservation Office may submit a "Study List Application" to the HPO. If adequate information and color views of the property are included with the application, the NRAC will consider the property at its next quarterly meeting. If in the opinion of the NRAC the property appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register, it is placed on the Study List. This action by the NRAC authorizes the HPO staff to work with the owner to coordinate a formal nomination of the property to the National Register.

The NRAC can best evaluate the eligibility of an individual property within the context of a community-wide or regional inventory of historic or prehistoric properties. This provides a basis for comparing the relative significance of similar types of historic or prehistoric properties in a community or region. *In counties or communities where no such inventory has been assembled, the NRAC will sometimes find it necessary to defer a decision about the eligibility of an individual property until a comprehensive survey of historic properties has taken place.* Likewise, the NRAC may consider some properties as contributing components within larger districts but not as individually eligible. Information about grants to local governments for local historic property surveys and nominations is available from the Historic Preservation Office.

## *NATIONAL REGISTER FACT SHEET* 4

### **THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN NORTH CAROLINA: FACTS AND FIGURES**

- There are more than 90,000 listings of historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts in the National Register across the United States and its territories.
- The first nominations from North Carolina were submitted in 1969. Today there are approximately 2,900 National Register listings in the state. In recent years the state has submitted an average of 35 new nominations per year to the National Register. Most nominations are prepared by private consultants working for local governments or for private property owners. Nominations are carefully prepared and screened in the review process, and 99% of all nominations from North Carolina have been successfully listed. A list of all National Register entries in North Carolina arranged alphabetically by county and giving name, town or vicinity, and date listed plus a link to the complete nomination, is available on the State Historic Preservation Office web site at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/NR-PDFs.html>. A similar list may be accessed at the National Register web site, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/research/>
- Of the approximately 2,900 total listings in North Carolina, about 540 are historic districts, some of which contain hundreds of contributing historic buildings or sites. Types of districts include residential neighborhoods, commercial districts, prehistoric and historic archaeological districts, industrial complexes, mill villages, and rural farming districts. Since the first historic district nominations did not include complete lists of all properties within district boundaries, it is not possible to determine the precise number of historic properties in North Carolina that are listed in the National Register. The National Park Service estimates that more than 75,000 historic resources in North Carolina are listed in the National Register either as individual listings or as contributing properties within districts. Properties within districts that contribute to the historic character of the district are eligible for federal environmental protections and benefits to the same extent as if they were individually listed.
- Of all North Carolina properties listed in the National Register, approximately 85% are privately owned and 15% publicly owned. About 70% are listed at a local level of significance, 25% at a statewide level, and 5% at a national level of significance. The level of significance at which a property or district is listed does not affect its eligibility for benefits or the consideration it receives in environmental review processes.
- North Carolina's National Register listings reflect the whole spectrum of the state's human experience through its long history: prehistoric Indian sites; shipwreck sites; modest log houses of settlers and slaves; houses and outbuildings of ordinary farmers and townspeople; the mansions of wealthy planters and merchants; churches of all sizes and denominations; courthouses, schools and other public buildings; commercial buildings of many types; and industrial and transportation buildings and sites. Listings vary from 10,000-year-old archaeological sites to the 1953 Dorton Arena at the State Fairgrounds. What all these places have in common is that they reveal in a tangible way some important aspect of past life in North Carolina and its diverse communities.
- The State Historic Preservation Office reviews approximately 3,000 federal and state actions annually to determine their potential effects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register. Where a federal or state undertaking is in conflict with the preservation of a National Register property, the State Historic Preservation Office will negotiate with the responsible agency in

## NATIONAL REGISTER FACT SHEET 5

### PROCEDURE FOR SUPPORTING OR OBJECTING TO NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

Under federal law a privately owned property may not be listed individually in the National Register over the objection of its owner or, in the case of a property with multiple owners, over the objection of a majority of owners. A district may not be listed in the National Register over the objection of a majority of owners of private property within the proposed district.

#### **Supporting a National Register nomination:**

Private owners who seek National Register listing for their properties are not required to submit statements of concurrence, though letters of support of the nomination are welcomed and become a permanent part of the nomination file. Owners who wish to support a nomination are encouraged to submit letters of support to the State Historic Preservation Officer prior to the National Register Advisory Committee meeting at which the nomination is to be considered.

#### **Objecting to a National Register nomination:**

Any owner or partial owner of a nominated private property who chooses to object to listing must submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer either a notarized statement certifying that he or she is sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing or an objection made under penalty of perjury consistent with 28 USC Section 1746 (including this language: "I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)"). Each owner or partial owner of the property has one vote regardless of what part of the property or how much property the individual owns. Owners who wish to object are encouraged to submit statements of objection prior to the meeting of the National Register Advisory Committee at which the nomination is being considered. However, statements of objection may be submitted and will be counted up until the actual date of listing, which usually takes place at least 15 days but not more than 45 days after the nomination is mailed to the Keeper of the National Register following the National Register Advisory Committee meeting.

If a majority of private property owners should object, the property or district will not be listed. However, in such cases the State Historic Preservation Officer is required to submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a *determination of eligibility* for the National Register. If the property or district is determined *eligible* for listing, although not formally listed, it will be treated as a listed property or district for purposes of federal undertakings in the environmental review process. Such properties are not eligible for federal preservation grants or tax credits until the objections are withdrawn and the property is listed.

#### **Address letters of support or objection to:**

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Office of Archives and History  
4610 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4610

**National Register Advisory Committee meetings are open to the public. Meetings normally are held the second Thursday of February, June, and October in the conference room on the third floor of the Archives/State Library Building at 109 East Jones Street in Raleigh. For more information, call 919/814-6587.**

#### **FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

Historic structures and the National Register: **Survey and National Register Branch**, 919/814-6570.  
Archaeological sites and the National Register: **Office of State Archaeology**, 919/814-6554.  
Preservation tax credits and technical restoration assistance: **Restoration Branch**, 919/814-6570.

Please visit the Historic Preservation Office web site here

The National Register program is governed by the following federal and state rules and regulations: 36CFR Part 60 (interim rule), 36CFR Part 61 (final rule), and North Carolina Administrative Code T07: 04R .0300