

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

February 23, 2017

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Vanessa Patrick  
Human Environment Unit  
NC Department of Transportation

**FROM:** Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report for Replacement of Bridge 63 on SR 1543 over Skyuka Creek, PA 16-02-0102, Polk County, ER 17-0158

Thank you for your memorandum of January 24, 2017, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

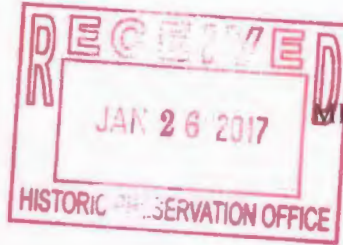
We appreciated the amount of detail in the history as well as the thorough discussion of manufacturing enterprises in and around Tryon in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and concur that the Tryon Hosiery Mill is not eligible for the National Register, based on the following:

- It is significant under Criterion A in the area of manufacturing and industry, but its significant loss of integrity renders it ineligible for listing.
- It is not significant under Criterion B.
- It is too altered to be considered significant under Criterion C.
- It is unlikely to yield information important in history or prehistory and therefore is not eligible under Criterion D.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)



ROY COOPER  
Governor

MICHAEL L. HOLDER  
Acting Secretary

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Date: January 24, 2017

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for the Bridge No. 63 Replacement, Polk County, North Carolina. WBS No. 17BP.14.R.180. PA Tracking No.16-02-0102.*

17-0158

40 Annie  
1/24/17  
Due 2/14  
2/6/17

2/17/17

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Attached for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the Bridge No. 63, Polk County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Photographs and a survey site form also may be found on the CD-ROM (in pocket of report binder).

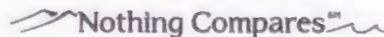
The report considers one individual resource – the Tryon Hosiery Mill (PL0140) – and recommends it as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the Bridge No. 63 project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture in March 2016 identified this single property as warranting additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [vepatrick@ncdot.gov](mailto:vepatrick@ncdot.gov) or 919-707-6082. Thank you.



V.E.P.

Attachments



# **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

for

**Replace Bridge No. 63 on SR 1543 over Skyuka Creek**

**Polk County**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**WBS No. 17BP.14.R.180**

**Prepared for:**

**Human Environment Section**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**1598 Mail Service Center**

**Raleigh, NC 27699-1598**

**Prepared by:**

**Acme Preservation Services, LLC**

**825C Merrimon Avenue, #345**

**Asheville, NC 28804**

**828-281-3852**

**January 2017**

# **HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

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828-281-3852**

**January 2017**

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Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator  
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

Date

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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

**Replace Bridge No. 63 on SR 1543 over Skyuka Creek, Polk County  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
WBS No. 17BP.14.R.180**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 63 on SR 1543 (Capps Road) over Skyuka Creek in the Lynn community of Polk County. The project area is located in the south-central section of the county between the towns of Columbus and Tryon. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is delineated as 300 feet from either end of the bridge and 75 feet on either side of the center line.

NCDOT contracted with Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) in October 2016 to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the Tryon Hosiery Mill (PL 140), the former Grover Industries, which is located at 65 Clarence Rhodes Road, just south of its intersection with NC 108 (Lynn Road). Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork in November 2016, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Polk County Register of Deeds Office, Polk County Public Library, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office’s Polk County survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide some architectural context. After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility, the Tryon Hosiery Mill was found to be not eligible due to a lack of any special historic and architectural significance and compromised integrity.

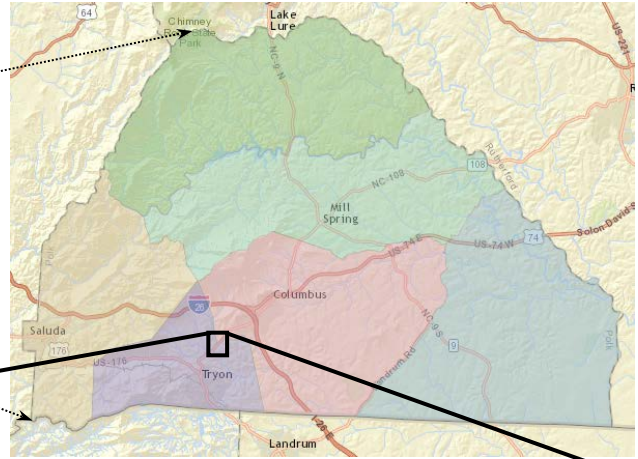
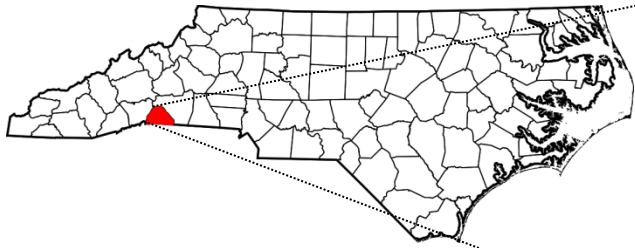
APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; the HPO’s *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*; and NCDOT’s current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products*. This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

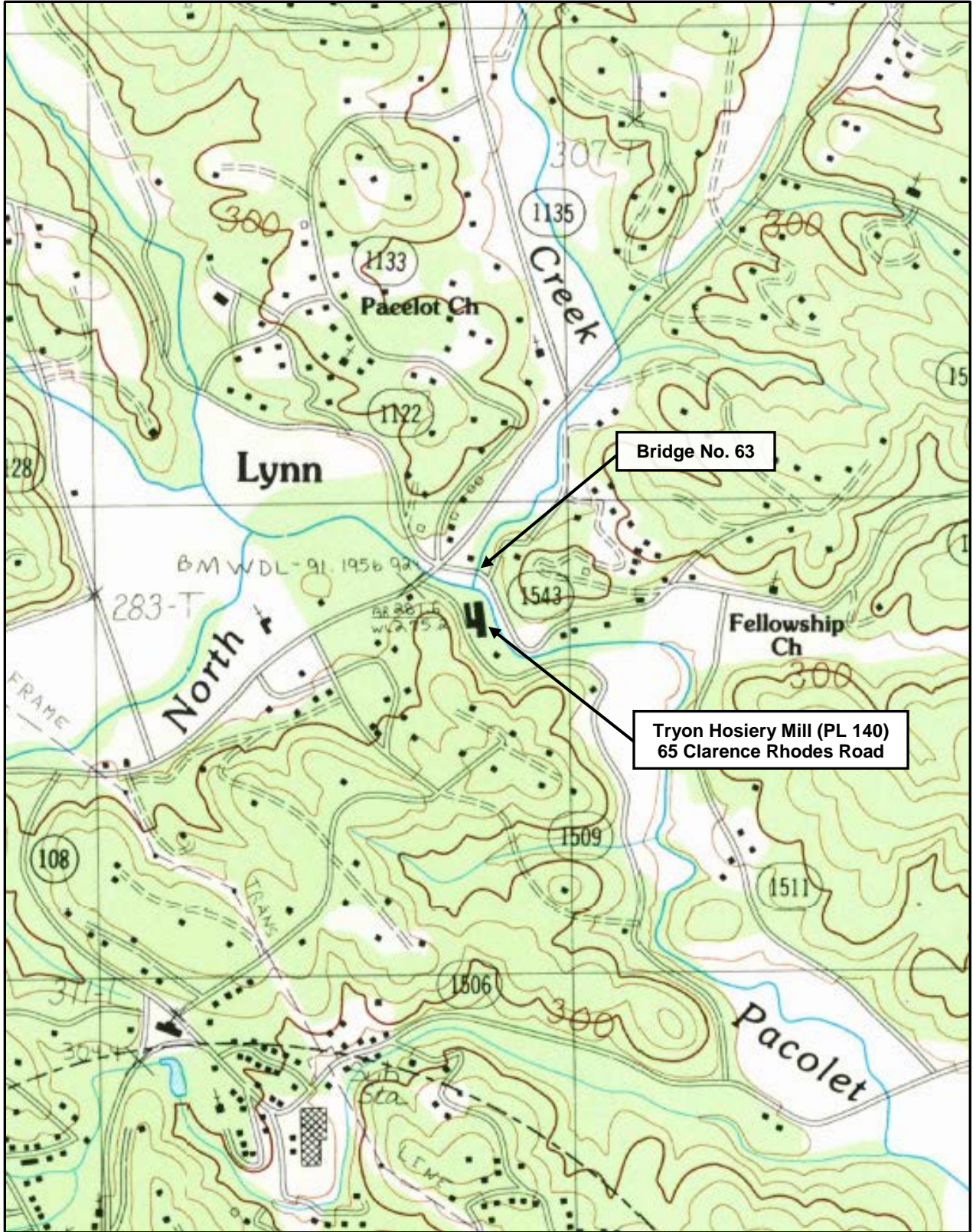
SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
PL 140	Tryon Hosiery Mill	65 Clarence Rhodes Road	P48-60	Not eligible	A, B, C, D

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# I. Project Location Maps





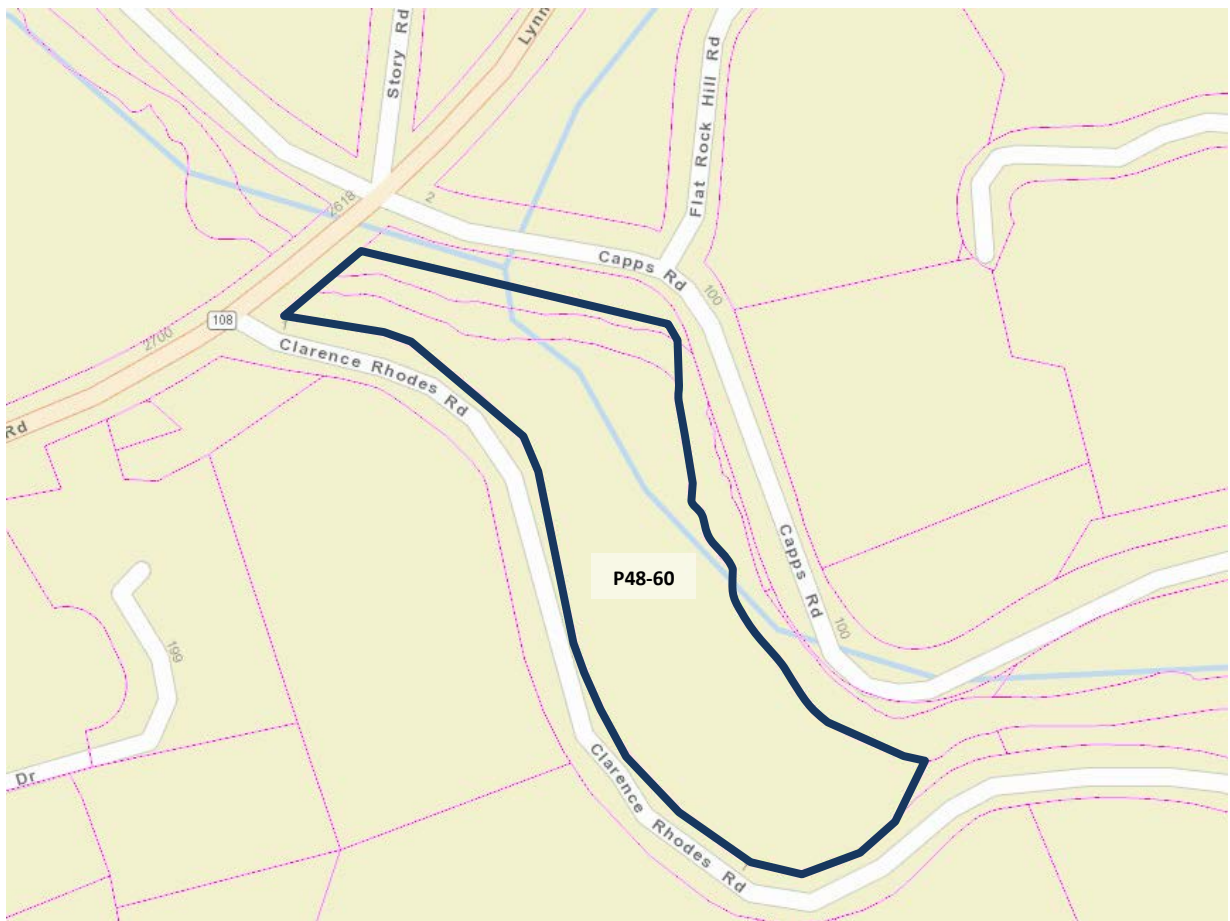
Location Map – Landrum, SC-NC USGS topographic quadrangle map  
 (Provisional edition 1983)



## II. Introduction

The project area is located in the Lynn community in the south-central section of Polk County. Bridge No. 63 is located on Capps Road (SR 1543) approximately 240 feet east of its intersection with NC 108 (Lynn Road). NC 108 connects the towns of Tryon, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the bridge site, and Columbus, the county seat, approximately 2.5 miles northeast. The bridge spans Skyuka Creek where it joins the Pacolet River. The northwest-southeast course of the Pacolet River is surrounded by mountainous topography and low-lying agricultural lands.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed bridge replacement project is delineated as 300 feet from either end of the bridge and 75 feet to either side of the center line of the road. Although no structures are located immediately surrounding the bridge, the APE intersects the 4.5-acre parcel associated with the former Grover Industries Plant, which originally began as the Tryon Hosiery Mill (PL 140) in the late nineteenth-century. The industrial building stands on the west side of the Pacolet River, while a small section of the mill tract lies on the east side of the river adjacent to the bridge.



Tryon Hosiery Mill tax parcel map, PIN P48-60 (Source: Polk County GIS Online)

The general project area is defined as a narrow valley where the Pacolet River passes between two ridges. The north end of the project area is defined by NC 108 (Lynn Road) connecting the towns of Columbus and Tryon, with wide river bottomland—once known as Wilcox Bottoms—lying to the northwest. Skyuka Creek runs roughly parallel to NC 108 on its south side and joins the Pacolet River as it passes under Bridge No. 63. The site occupied by the Tryon Hosiery Mill extends for approximately 1,000 feet south of NC 108 to a sharp bend in the river. Capps Road (SR 1543) parallels the river on its east side, and Clarence Rhodes Road (SR 1509) roughly follows the course of the river as it borders the mill on its west side.

### III. Methodology

The field survey was conducted on November 1, 2016, and the property containing the Tryon Hosiery Mill was photographed and recorded. Basic research on the project area was conducted by consulting with Polk County GIS records, the Register of Deeds office, the Polk County Public Library, and at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The project area is not covered by Sanborn maps, but it is shown on USGS topographic quadrangle maps dating back to 1907.

Polk County has not been comprehensively surveyed for historic architectural resources, but the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide some architectural context. Ted Alexander conducted a reconnaissance survey of the county 1985, as part of the ten-county Western Regional Survey project, and prepared a brief summary report. In addition, more complete surveys of the towns of Saluda and Tryon have been conducted, which resulted in the publication of *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina* (1979) and in the listing of the Downtown Tryon Historic District in National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

A review of the HPOWEB GIS Service (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb>) revealed few recorded properties in and around the community of Lynn. Nearby surveyed properties include the Mimosa Inn (PL 41) and the National Register-listed Mill Farm Inn (PL 57). The Lanier House, as it is known, stands at 2753 Lynn Road and is noted as the house where the poet Sidney Lanier died in 1881. Lanier, who suffered from tuberculosis, had rented the Wilcox House in Lynn in hopes of recuperating but lived there just two months before his death in September. No industrial buildings are among the National Register-listed properties in Polk County. However, the Tryon Hand Weavers plant (PL 298) and the Adams-Millis Plant No. 8 (PL 160) near Tryon are included on the Study List for the National Register.



**Bridge No. 63, view to northwest along SR 1543 (Capps Road)**



**Bridge No. 63, view to southeast from NC 108 (Lynn Road)**



**View to south along Capps Road (SR 1543) from intersection with Flat Rock Hill Road**



**Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to south from Bridge No. 63**

#### IV. Tryon Hosiery Mill (PL 140)

Resource Name	Tryon Hosiery Mill
HPO Survey Site Number	PL 140
Location	65 Clarence Rhodes Road (SR 1509)
PIN	P48-60
Date(s) of Construction	Ca. 1890; ca. 1910; 1920s, ca. 1947, 1960s
Eligibility Recommendation	Not eligible under criteria A, B, C, D



**Tryon Hosiery Mill, west elevation, view to south along Clarence Rhodes Road**

The Tryon Hosiery Mill began at this site in the 1890s, but the majority of the early, or original, buildings no longer stand. The core of the present industrial plant was completed in 1910, following a severe fire in December 1908. The mill occupies a relatively flat site in a narrow valley on the west side of the Pacolet River. Remnants of the stone dam, originally built by Lemuel Wilcox and his sons and later covered with concrete, are visible in the river adjacent to the site, and a metal platform extends over a portion of the surviving dam. Stone foundations along the riverbank supported the original mill building at this location.



**Tryon Hosiery Mill, façade, view to south from NC 108 (Lynn Road)**

The sprawling mill building represents multiple expansions and additions of the complex throughout its history. Following the 1908 fire that destroyed the original Tryon Hosiery Mill, new buildings were hastily rebuilt to resume operations. The oldest section of the current building, situated directly adjacent to Clarence Rhodes Road, is a two-story brick structure fifteen bays long with segmental-arch window openings, heavy timber framing, and a monitor roof. All of the windows have been removed, leaving the timber sills and triple rowlock-course brick arches. Built as a dye house, the building is capped by a low-pitched gable roof and supports a gabled monitor that has been covered with plywood sheathing.



**Tryon Hosiery Mill, west elevation, view to north along Clarence Rhodes Road**



**Main mill floor, interior, view to north**

The core section of mill was enlarged in the 1940s with a two-story office wing attached to the façade of the building. Resting on a concrete foundation, the office wing is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a brick veneer exterior, flat parapet with a terra cotta coping, and metal-frame windows covered with aluminum-frame storm windows. The façade is composed with a central single-leaf entry door flanked by glass panels and sheltered by brick wing walls that support a flat concrete slab roof. An irregularly coursed stone retaining wall extends from the west side of the entrance bay and follows the gentle curve of the driveway to the road. A group of four windows is positioned to the east of the entrance bay. On the second story, paired windows located above the entrance bay are flanked on either side by a group of four windows. A single-leaf side door enters the second level of the office wing from Clarence Rhodes Road. The metal-frame glazed door is flanked by single sidelights and sheltered by a cantilevered concrete slab canopy.

A one-story flat-roof wing for distribution was added to the rear of the old mill at some point in the mid-twentieth century. Resting on a concrete foundation, the brick-veneer wing has a single loading bay flanked by three window openings to the east. All of the windows and doors have been removed from the wing.



**Office wing, façade, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to south**



**Office wing, Tryon Hosiery Mill, oblique view to southeast**





**Office wing, Tryon Hosiery Mill, oblique view to southwest**



**Distribution wing, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to north**



Site plan – Tryon Hosiery Mill (PL 140), 65 Clarence Rhodes Road, aerial view  
(Map source: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office HPOWEB GIS Service, 2010 Aerial)

The primary expansion of the original mill has added a number of interconnected warehouses and other sections in a line on the east side of the 1910 building. The east wing of the building consists of six discrete blocks extending to the south. The general form of these additions appears to have been in place by around 1940, according to documentary photographs, but the two northern warehouses look to be replacement structures. A seventh section located at the north end of the east wing has been demolished since 2014, leaving only a concrete block and concrete slab foundation. At present, the two northernmost sections of the east wing are both two-story steel-frame structures likely added in the 1960s or later. The exterior walls of the north section have been completely removed, but only the first-story siding has been removed from the second section. The upper story is covered with metal siding and contains two small one-over-one windows and two metal wall vents.

One of the two large center sections of the east wing remains relatively intact with a concrete and brick exterior walls, metal-frame industrial sash with hopper windows on the second story, and raised parapet firewalls. All of the first-story windows and loading-bay doors, however, have been removed from this twelve-bay building. To the south, a second twelve-bay, two-story block has been partially demolished. The east wall of this section, which has a slightly lower roof line than the one to the north, has been removed and the interior gutted. The block was constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer exterior. All of the remaining windows on the west have been removed and the openings on the south end are bricked in.

The southernmost portion of the mill's east wing stands slightly apart and consists of two tall, one-story sections. The brick section is plainly finished with a replacement single-leaf metal entry door, two window openings that have been boarded up, and a flat parapet capped by a terra cotta coping. A frame shed covered with plywood on the roof appears to have served as a simple ventilation system with a metal louvered vent on the east side. The other section is constructed of poured concrete with three tall bays on the east elevation. The southern bay contains frame infill surrounding a single-leaf entry door composed of a single light over three panels. The other two bays are typically filled with brick. A shed-roof frame addition projects from the central bay, and the northern bay contains an open loading bay. The south elevation has a horizontal panel infilled with concrete block. The top two courses of block are laid with their open chambers facing outward to form a vent in the wall.

The paved driveway that enters the property to the north passes in front of the office wing and continues along the east side of the building until it reconnects with Clarence Rhodes Road south of the mill. Two small, concrete ponds and a circular in-ground cistern for wastewater treatment were constructed between the driveway and the river in the 1940s. A one-story flat-roof concrete block building standing near the north pond likely served as the maintenance shed for the treatment ponds. A low, concrete block pump house is located at the southeast corner of the property. It has an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof and plywood sheathing in the gable ends. A tall, open, metal-roof shed with steel posts shelters a concrete slab on the east side of the driveway. A utility building at the north end of the property consists of a flat-roof frame enclosure resting on a raised concrete block foundation. Covered with plywood sheathing, the upper section is accessed through a small door on the south elevation.



**East wing of Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to southwest (Dam on Pacolet River in foreground)**



**Warehouse blocks, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to northwest**



**East wing of Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to west**



**East wing of Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to northwest**



**South end of the east wing of Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to northwest**



**Wastewater treatment ponds, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to northwest**



**Maintenance building, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to northeast**



**Shed, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to north**



**Pump house, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to north**



**Utility building, Tryon Hosiery Mill, view to east**



## History

Beginning in the 1890s, prominent Polk County farmer Lemuel N. Wilcox (1841-1900) and his sons, Frank and Edwin, built a dam across the Pacolet River in the village of Lynn and erected a small hosiery mill on the west side of the river. The mill site stood at the center of the small crossroads community, which grew up around the intersection of the river and Howard Gap Road, a principal nineteenth-century route between South Carolina and western North Carolina. Wilcox came to Polk County from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with his wife, Annie, and her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Leland McAboy, following the Civil War. The Wilcoxes purchased the property of Columbus Mills, who helped organize the county in 1855, and Dr. McAboy enlarged the Mills house and opened it as a tourist home, which he called McAboy House.<sup>1</sup>



**Tryon Hosiery Mill, 1904.** (Source: R. Henry Scadin Collection, D. H. Ramsey Library, Special Collections, University of North Carolina Asheville)

The origins of the Tryon Hosiery Mill are not fully documented, but it appears to have begun in the 1890s and quickly established itself as an important local business. In 1898, the Wilcoxes sold either the business or an investment share to Aaron French of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. The deed records the transfer of “land, tenant houses, mill buildings, water power,

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<sup>1</sup> The McAboy House is better known by its twentieth-century name, Mimosa Inn (PL 41), and the Lemuel Wilcox House is now commonly referred to as the Lanier House, renowned as the home where poet Sidney Lanier died in 1881, while residing in the area in search of a cure from respiratory ailments. D. William Bennett, ed., *Polk County, North Carolina, History* (Tryon, NC: Polk County Historical Association, Inc., 1983), 55, and Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 191-192.

and all machinery” associated with the “property known as the Tryon Hosiery Mill located on Pacolet River” (Deed Book 14, Page 595). The Wilcoxes later bought out French and in 1900 transferred their mill-related property to the Tryon Hosiery Company in exchange for 300 shares of stock (Deed Book 16, Page 397). The United States Census of 1900, enumerated in June, recorded Lemuel Wilcox’s occupation as president of the hosiery mill, Frank Wilcox as the bookkeeper, and Edwin Wilcox as a salesman for the mill. Lemuel Wilcox died in October 1900, leaving all of his interest in the “knitting mill property and business” to his wife and two sons (Deed Book 21, Page 312).<sup>2</sup>



**Tryon Hosiery Mill, 1904.** (Source: R. Henry Scadin Collection, D. H. Ramsey Library, Special Collections, University of North Carolina Asheville)

Newspaper accounts from the first decade of the twentieth century indicate the local impact of the business, which was one of four notable industries located around Tryon in 1904.<sup>3</sup> Additions to both the mill and the company store were noted, including plans to expand the store with furniture and millinery departments. George B. Logan managed the company store in 1906, and he was superseded by T. A. Rippy. The names of individuals and families moving to the area to

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<sup>2</sup> Polk County Register of Deeds Office, Columbus, NC, and United States Census (1900).

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the Tryon Hosiery Mill and Tryon Paper Box Company, the newspaper noted that the A. D. Beatson & Sons’ underwear mill and Gash & Grady’s axe handle factory had “gone into operations recently.” *Polk County News* (May 12, 1904).

work at the mill were also noted, such as Luther Horton's family from Columbus, Misses Leah and Delia Underwood of Henderson County, and Bessie Whitlock, who worked as a stenographer and typist for the company.<sup>4</sup>



**Kitting Room, Tryon Hosiery Mill, 1904.** (Source: R. Henry Scadin Collection, D. H. Ramsey Library, Special Collections, University of North Carolina Asheville)

The Tryon Hosiery Mill achieved sufficient success during the first decade of the twentieth century that Frank and Edwin Wilcox sought to expand the business by opening a second mill in nearby Flat Rock. Planning for the new operation began in 1906, and the Skyland Hosiery Company was incorporated in August 1907, with \$100,000 initial capital. Frank S. Wilcox, J. F. Wilcox of New Jersey, and T. J. Stillwell of New York were the principal incorporators. Products from the new knitting plant in Flat Rock were sent to the Lynn mill for finishing, packing, and shipping.<sup>5</sup>

Following the successful opening of the Flat Rock plant, the next several years brought tragedy and considerable challenges to the Tryon Hosiery Mill. Edwin Wilcox, 30, who was serving

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<sup>4</sup> *Polk County News* (February 19, April 16, and May 28, 1903; September 27 and December 27, 1906; and October 14, 1909).

<sup>5</sup> *Polk County News* (August 8, 1907).

as vice-president of Tryon Hosiery, died unexpectedly in May 1908.<sup>6</sup> In late December 1908, fire destroyed the mill at Lynn. The property loss was estimated at \$80,000, and approximately 300 operatives were left without work.<sup>7</sup> The mill was back in operation by September 1909, although it took several more months to complete construction of the new dye plant, which was described as “almost 200 feet long, two story, brick at one end on concrete foundation, and pillars and concrete wall the balance.”<sup>8</sup> Fire struck the company again when the new finishing mill at Flat Rock burned on November 18, 1909, causing an estimated \$75,000 worth of damage. The finishing mill had only been in operation for eight or nine months, and a favorable wind direction helped employees save the knitting mill from the flames.<sup>9</sup>

The effect of these incidents clearly strained the resources and production capabilities of the Tryon Hosiery Company. In 1912, financial difficulties forced the company into bankruptcy. S. M. Robinson of Lowell, North Carolina, was appointed as trustee, and the property was sold at auction. Joseph Norwood, president of the Tryon Bank, purchased the property for \$45,000 to appease the creditors, although the operation of the mill was expected to continue. At the time, the property at Lynn consisted of forty acres, the mill buildings, and thirty-two cottages.<sup>10</sup>

In the following years, the Tryon Hosiery Mill regained some of its stature in the local business community. F. P. Bacon, in cooperation with Frank S. Wilcox, began operations as a mercerizer in 1909 in a small building adjacent to the mill. Bacon sold all of his treated yarns to Tryon Hosiery until the company’s bankruptcy. By 1919, Bacon’s Southern Mercerizing Company had expanded its sales to the point that it required a larger facility and moved to a site nearer to Tryon. Business for the hosiery mill increased through the late 1910s and early 1920s, with newspaper reports of new hirings and notices of new families moving to Lynn to work at the mill. The presence of several lingering debts, however, forced S. M. Robinson to sell the business on March 4, 1925. Legal notices described the property as consisting of twenty-eight acres of land, the mill buildings, six 6-room houses, eleven 4-room houses, eleven 3-room houses, and all machinery, equipment, and supplies used in connection with plant. Itemized lists of the equipment enumerated 164 knitting machines and twenty-three loopers, as well as motors and boilers. The company also had 4,000 pounds of yarn and 900 dozen socks on hand.<sup>11</sup>

After the dissolution of the Tryon Hosiery Company, it is unclear how the plant was used during the late 1920s and 1930s. Frank S. Wilcox gave his occupation as farming in the 1930 census, but he went on to develop and patent a process for space dyeing yarn in the basement of

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<sup>6</sup> “Death of Edwin Wilcox,” *Polk County News* (May 21, 1908).

<sup>7</sup> “Mill Destroyed by Fire,” *Polk County News* (December 31, 1908).

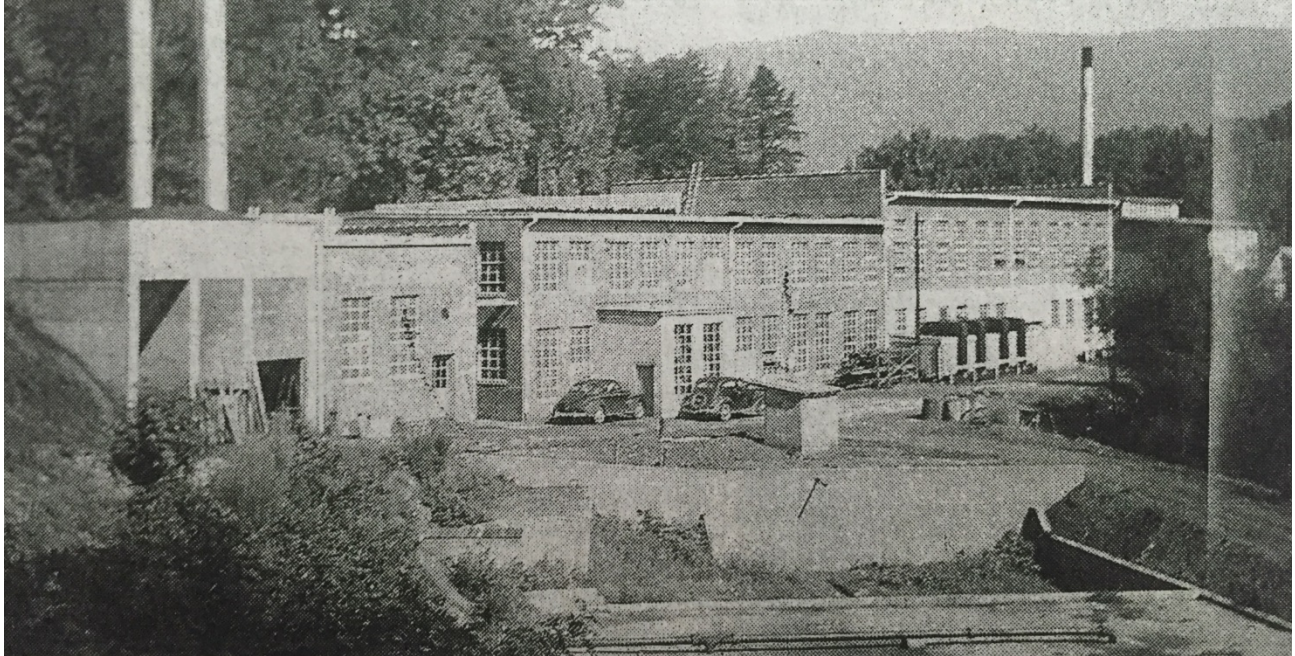
<sup>8</sup> “Tryon Hosiery Co.’s New Dye Plant,” *Polk County News* (January 13, 1910), and *Polk County News* (September 30, 1909).

<sup>9</sup> “Fire at Skyland Hosiery Company’s Plant,” *Polk County News* (November 25, 1909).

<sup>10</sup> Deed Book 31, Page 410, and *Sylvan Valley News* (September 27, 1912).

<sup>11</sup> *Polk County News* (January 13 and March 1, 1923, and February 5, 1925), and “Southern Mercerizing Company of Tryon,” *Polk County News* (June 19, 1924).

his home on Howard Gap Road. Wilcox founded the Tryon Processing Company in 1937, and operated from a small plant he built near his home. Following Wilcox's death in 1941, R. A. Spooner took over the flourishing business and moved it to the old Tryon Hosiery Mill site. Tryon Processing Company was later purchased by the Charles F. Harry family of Cleveland County and eventually consolidated into Grover Industries.<sup>12</sup>



**Tryon Hosiery Mill, ca. 1940.** (Photo published in *Tryon Daily Bulletin*, December 19, 2008)

Grover Industries successfully operated the plant through the second half of the twentieth century. The 55,000-square-foot mill, which produced dyed yarn for use in furniture coverings and automobile fabrics, was a hive of activity with shifts running twenty-four hours a day. The dyeing process took four-to-eight hours and another four-to-eight hours were required to dry the dyed yarn. Yarn stacks regularly filled three warehouses. Production peaked in the 1990s when the plant's 125 employees were adding color to approximately 127,000 pounds of yarn per week. Declining textile production nationwide, coupled with an economic recession in 2001, forced Grover Industries to close its yarn-dyeing plant in Grover, North Carolina, near Kings Mountain, and transfer all of its production to Lynn. The company's sales of dyed yarn slumped to 70,000 pounds a week, even though both plants were capable of producing 125,000 pounds a week. Over the next several years cost-cutting measures reduced the workforce at Lynn from 125 to just thirty employees. Grover Industries finally closed the Lynn plant in October 2008.<sup>13</sup>

The old mill building sat vacant for several years before Grover Industries sold the property to the current owner, Daystar Enterprises, in April 2012 (Deed Book 392, Page 2290). Future plans for the building remain uncertain, although the owner has expressed interest in rehabilitating the

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<sup>12</sup> Jeffrey A. Byrd, ed., *A Sense of Heritage: A Pictorial History of the Thermal Belt Area* (Tryon, NC: Tryon Chamber of Commerce, 1991), 118, and United States Census (1930).

<sup>13</sup> Jeff Byrd, "End of a Way of Life," *Tryon Daily Bulletin* (December 19, 2008).

structure for a mixed-use retail complex. Ongoing rehabilitation work has cleared portions of the site, removed the windows in the oldest section of the mill, and removed a number of exterior walls on the east side of the building. The sprawling complex may yet find new life, but at the present time it is very much a work in progress.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Leah Justice, “New Life for Grover Industries Building,” *Tryon Daily Bulletin* (June 14, 2012).

## V. Architectural Context

Lying on the southern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Polk County boasts of varied terrain and climate within its relatively modest borders. The crest of the Blue Ridge forms the northern border of the county while the eastern section of the county has the rolling topography of foothills. The fertile bottomlands of the Green and Pacolet Rivers were settled in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries by wealthy planter families, who erected stylish houses in the popular Federal and Georgian styles. The rugged, and densely forested, mountainsides remained sparsely populated until the arrival of the railroad in the 1870s. The natural and geographic conditions strongly influenced agriculture and tourism as important components of the county's economy. The variety and influence of geography in Polk County is manifested in the two towns of Tryon, a popular winter resort, and Saluda, a summer resort only eight miles to the north.<sup>15</sup>

The community of Lynn developed roughly mid-way between Tryon and Columbus, the county seat, which was formed in 1855. The town of Tryon remained a modest settlement through much of the nineteenth century, but began to take shape following the arrival of the Asheville-Spartanburg Railroad in 1877. Built with the intention of connecting South Carolina ports and markets with people and resources in North Carolina, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, the railroad had a dramatic impact on the economic and social development of Tryon in the late nineteenth century as the trains between South Carolina and Asheville began to expose a wide range of visitors to the community. Located at the base of the Saluda Grade, the steepest mainline railroad grade in the country, Tryon became a regular stopping place as northbound trains prepared for the grueling climb and southbound trains cooled their wheel bearings and brakes. As a result of the frequent stopovers, a hotel was erected and boarding houses were opened to accommodate the accidental tourists. Proximity to the railroad helped Tryon develop into a commercial and industrial center for the county.<sup>16</sup>

While much of Polk County's economy revolved around agriculture and leisure or recreational activities, manufacturing accounted for a nearly equal share of the local workforce and the county's industries favored textile production. Lemuel Wilcox, along with his sons Frank and Edwin Wilcox, formed the Tryon Hosiery Mill—one of the first in western North Carolina—in the community of Lynn, one mile north of Tryon, in the late 1890s. Frank Wilcox later joined with F. P. Bacon to organize the Southern Mercerizing Company in 1909. Southern Mercerizing began in a building adjacent to the hosiery mill, but later moved to a new facility on Screven Road, which included a small collection of worker housing near the plant. The company later moved to a sprawling, modern facility on the south side of Tryon in the late 1940s or 1950s. Other early industries included the Tryon Paper Box Company, Tryon Chair Factory, and Cloth of Gold, a fabric

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<sup>15</sup> Bennett, 5, and Elizabeth Doubleday Frost, *Tryon Memories* (Tryon, NC: Polk County Historical Association and Tryon Publishing Company, Inc., 1995), 7-10, 27-28.

<sup>16</sup> Diane E. Lea and Claudia Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1979), 1-3, and Bishir, et al, 186-188.

business established by the Jackson family in 1913. Eleanor Vance and Charlotte Yale organized the Tryon Toy Makers and Wood Carvers in 1915, which grew into one of the most successful craft production enterprises in Tryon.<sup>17</sup>

Hosiery manufacturing rose to prominence in North Carolina in the post-World War I period as changes in women's fashion increased demand for finer knit silk hosiery. New knitting techniques and improved machinery produced a leg-flattering stocking that conformed to the shape of the leg by varying the number of stitches across its width. The production of full-fashioned hosiery, as it was known, required skilled workers and knitters capable of operating specialized knitting machines, and as a result hosiery workers commanded higher wages than the majority of mill workers.<sup>18</sup>

The state's hosiery industry expanded rapidly with the construction of new plants, while existing mills upgraded their equipment to produce full-fashioned silk hose. High Point, with sixteen hosiery mills, ranked second in the state behind Burlington's thirty-two mills. Charlotte, which became an important center of textile production and distribution in the 1920s, claimed five hosiery mills by 1931. With the onset of World War II, the hosiery industry saw a drastic reduction in the availability of raw silk that sped the introduction of nylon, a new synthetic material, into the production of hosiery and a number of other products.<sup>19</sup>

The few mills that survive in and around Tryon reflect the importance of textile and hosiery manufacturing in the area. The majority of surviving mills exhibit traditional forms and construction methods, following on late-nineteenth century New England models that shaped form as well as function. Located on the Pacolet River, which initially supplied its power, the Tryon Hosiery Mill features thick brick walls, arched window openings, a monitor roof, and exposed roof beams. Masonry construction helped limit the risk of fire, monitor roofs improved lighting and ventilation, and the large windows provided ample light to the interior. The form and construction technique remained common through the early twentieth century until advancements in the textile production and building technology influenced new forms, massing, and materials in the second half of the century.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Vol. III (Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1961), 1541 and 1552; and Lea and Roberts, 6.

<sup>18</sup> Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, et al., *Like A Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1987), 255, and Suzanne S. Pickens and Richard L. Mattson, "(former) Nebel Knitting Mill" National Register Nomination, 1990.

<sup>19</sup> Dowd, et al., 237-238 and 255-257, and Pickens and Mattson.

<sup>20</sup> Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 332.





**Tryon Chair Factory, 250 Screven Road, ca. 1910, early 1920s, 1960s, view to east**

Contemporary to the rebuilt Tryon Hosiery Mill, Ralph Erskine started the Tryon Chair Factory in 1910 and erected a two-story brick mill building a short distance southeast of the Erskine family homeplace, Lynncote. The Erskines, who had migrated to Tryon from Racine, Wisconsin, in the 1890s, were active in a number of Polk County industries, including the formation of the Tryon Electric Company, which generated power from a dam and boiler installed by Charles Erskine. By the mid-1910s, Ralph Erskine joined with Frank Danforth to form Danersk, manufacturer of fine period furniture. After Danersk relocated its operations to Connecticut, around 1919, the Tryon Chair Factory plant was sold to F. P. Bacon's Southern Mercerizing Company, which had outgrown its facilities adjacent to the Tryon Hosiery Mill.<sup>21</sup>

The Southern Mercerizing plant (present-day Carolina Yarn Processors) at 250 Screven Road is a two-story, rectangular-plan brick building with a low gable roof, raised monitor, brick pilasters, and metal-frame industrial sash. The plant has been subsequently enlarged and altered in the late twentieth century. Between 1919 and 1924, Southern Mercerizing enlarged the mill to nearly double its original size, expanding the building from the rear and sides. A one-story flat-roof office wing was added to the façade in the mid-twentieth century. A small collection of employees housing was built by Southern Mercerizing on the north side of Screven Road and along Beaver Street.

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<sup>21</sup> Lea and Roberts, 5-6; Byrd 1991, 118; and Clay Griffith, "Lynncote" National Register Nomination, 2010.



**Tryon Hand Weavers Building (PL 298), ca. 1940, oblique view to west**

F. B. Bacon was one of Tryon's most industrious individuals. In addition to starting the Southern Mercerizing Company with Frank Wilcox in 1909, Bacon served three terms as mayor and formed the Tryon Hand Weavers. The company employed local weavers to work on hand-operated looms and create a range of unique fabrics. The preservation and marketing of traditional crafts was part of a regional movement that included the Tryon Toy Makers and Wood Carvers, which began in 1913. The Tryon Hand Weavers were based in a one-story brick building built around 1920, with a raised monitor and large windows located on US 176 just north of the town limits of Tryon. The building is thirteen bays long with an attached concrete terrace and wood deck on the east elevation and eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. The window openings are set beneath jack arches. The roof monitor contains numerous six-light wood-sash windows and the ends are covered with weatherboards. The south elevation contains three central windows with double-leaf multi-light doors to the east and a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door to the west. The north elevation has a central loading bay accessed through a double-leaf wooden door.

The building continued to be associated with hand weaving through the middle of the century. The Tryon Hand Weavers later merged with another organization to form Appalachian Handweavers and Mountain Industries. In recent years the building has been converted to mixed-use retail and the interior altered, but it is unusual that the original footprint was never enlarged over the years.



**Adams-Millis Plant No. 8 (PL 160), 1938, façade, view to west**

The Adams-Millis Corporation of High Point, one of the leading hosiery manufacturers in North Carolina, opened a throwing and knitting mill in Tryon in 1938. Adams-Millis hired Herman V. Biberstein (1893-1966), a Charlotte architect who specialized in mill design, to prepare plans for the Tryon plant, which would be the company's eighth in North Carolina. Located at 93 Horseshoe Curve Road near the Tryon Country Club, the building is notable for its refined Art Deco ornament, clean lines, and simple massing. It prominently features an entrance pavilion adorned with brick patterning, cast-concrete trim, and stylized geometric forms. The emphasized verticality of the two-story pavilion is a common trait of Art Deco buildings, which are also characterized by combining modern, machine-aesthetic surface ornament and materials with practical, economical solutions to structure and plan. Biberstein's Art Deco-style plant presented a modern image for the company, which implemented the latest technology in its facilities and processes.<sup>22</sup>

Despite a post-World War II boom in hosiery manufacturing that saw a period of modernization and innovation, the Adams-Millis Plant No. 8 ceased operation and was sold in 1962 (Deed 125/150). William Barnet and Son, a processing company based in New York, operated the plant for the next thirty-nine years manufacturing synthetic fibers. In 1972, Barnet added the

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<sup>22</sup> "History of the Adams Millis Mill" from Adams Mill website (<http://www.adamsmillnc.com/history.htm>), accessed on December 4, 2008, and Biberstein, Bowles, Meacham and Reid Records, 1895-1960 (Special Collections, J. Murrey Atkins Library, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC).

10,000-square-foot shipping warehouse on the north side of the mill. Since 2001, the mill has stood vacant. An attempt to redevelop the mill into residential units in 2008 resulted in the replacement of several window and door units that negatively impacted the integrity of the building's design.<sup>23</sup>



**Southern Mercerizing Company Plant, 151 Southern Mercerizing Road, ca. 1950, oblique front view to northeast**

Having outgrown its plant on Screven Road, the Southern Mercerizing Company eventually moved to a new facility south of Tryon that was constructed around 1950. Located at 151 Southern Mercerizing Road near the South Carolina state line, the sprawling one-story brick and concrete building contains over 60,000 square feet and has a wide, low-pitched front-gable roof, cast concrete sills, and metal-frame industrial sash windows. It incorporates some modern stylistic such as concrete stringcourses that frame the narrow, horizontal windows and stacked brick panels. The central entrance on the façade consists of a double-leaf wood door sheltered by an attached metal-roof canopy and accessed from a concrete loading platform. Three loading bays on the south elevation are sheltered by metal roof canopies and accessed from concrete platforms. On the interior the building displays heavy timber posts and roof beams and a concrete floor. The building is currently used as an antique mall and architectural salvage with numerous temporary partitions on the interior.

<sup>23</sup> Clay Griffith, "Adams-Millis Corporation Plant No. 8" National Register Nomination (Draft), 2008.



**Interior, Southern Mercerizing Company Plant, ca. 1950**

The Tryon Hosiery Mill survives as one of several twentieth-century industrial facilities located in and around Tryon. Hatch Mill, a division of Milliken and Company, remains the largest manufacturer in the county. The plant, which dates from the 1950s, is located on NC 108 on the east side of Columbus. Among the surviving plants, the Tryon Hosiery Mill possesses the least historic integrity due to extensive physical alterations, demolition, and an ongoing, but incomplete, rehabilitation. While the mill played an important role in the development of textile manufacturing in Polk County, the early-twentieth-century mill has been the most compromised by its evolution over the years.

## VI. Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Tryon Hosiery Mill (PL 140) is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been severely compromised by the material changes, demolition, and incomplete rehabilitation of the mill structure. The loss of other associated structures further diminishes the integrity of the property.

Tryon Hosiery Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Although Polk County's economy relied heavily on agriculture and leisure activities, manufacturing accounted for a considerable number of jobs in the area. The availability of raw materials, water power, and a skilled workforce helped North Carolina emerge as a leading textile manufacturing center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Tryon Hosiery Mill introduced textile manufacturing in Polk County and greatly influenced the creation of other related industries including yarn dyeing and processing, mercerizing, knitting, and throwing. Despite being the first hosiery mill in the Tryon area, the Tryon Hosiery Company struggled financially and ended in bankruptcy. Frank Wilcox went on to develop new yarn dyeing techniques that he incorporated with the Tryon Processing Company. This later business, however, was not associated with the hosiery mill property until after Wilcox's death, and the company relocated to the facility under the direction of R. A. Spooner. Although the Tryon Hosiery Mill played an important role in the textile industry in Polk County, extensive alterations to the building and the absence of associated structures have compromised the integrity of the property to the point that it no longer appears to be eligible for the National Register in the areas of commerce or industry.

Tryon Hosiery Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* The property is closely associated with the Wilcox family, including Lemuel Wilcox and his sons Edwin and Frank S. Wilcox. There are other surviving structures associated with the productive lives of the Wilcoxes although the hosiery mill is the best representative of their contributions. Frank S. Wilcox served as president of the Tryon Hosiery Company and was involved in other related businesses, including the Tryon Processing Company, which relocated back to the old hosiery mill site following Frank Wilcox's death. None of the

individuals associated with the Tryon Hosiery Mill appear to have attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

Tryon Hosiery Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Tryon Hosiery Mill is the product of evolution and expansion throughout the twentieth century. The core section of the present facility was erected in 1910 to replace the original buildings destroyed by fire. Constructed of brick, the old mill is fifteen bays long and built in a traditional manner with large segmental-arch window openings, heavy timber framing, wood floors, and a monitor roof. Additional two-story brick and concrete sections were added through the 1930s, and a two-story brick office wing was added to the façade around 1947. The plant, which closed in 2008, is being rehabilitated by the current owner, and the uncompleted rehab work includes the removal of exterior walls on the east elevation, all windows in the historic core of the building, and demolition of interior walls and floors in the rear wings. Due to the extensive physical alteration of the mill building through additions, demolition, and rehabilitation, the Tryon Hosiery Mill does not appear at this time to possess sufficient integrity to be considered for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction.

Tryon Hosiery Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* Begun around 1890 and rebuilt in 1910, the early-twentieth-century mill building is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

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## **Appendix A**

### **Professional Qualifications**

## CLAY GRIFFITH

President/Architectural Historian

## ACME PRESERVATION SERVICES, LLC

825C Merrimon Ave, #345

Asheville, NC 28804

Tel 828 281 3852

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### EDUCATION

- Master of Architectural History (1993)  
University of Virginia
- Bachelor of Science, Architecture (1990)  
Georgia Institute of Technology
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (1994)

### EXPERIENCE

- **Acme Preservation Services, LLC, Asheville, NC**  
November 2007 – present

Formed independent firm to provide historic preservation consulting services. Services provided include preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Asheville, NC**  
January 2002 – October 2007

Served as Senior Architectural Historian in Asheville office of private consulting firm. Responsibilities included preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Western Office, Asheville, NC**  
July 1998 – January 2002

Preservation Specialist serving the 25-county western region of North Carolina. Administered State Historic Preservation Office programs including statewide inventory of historic properties, survey and planning grant supervision, National Register of Historic Places nominations, environmental review, technical assistance, and public education.

- **North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, NC**  
June 1993 – June 1998

Preservation Specialist with Historic Architectural Resources Section. Responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Duties included conducting field work, identifying and documenting historic resources, evaluating National Register eligibility, and assessing effects to minimize impacts of NCDOT undertakings.

## COMPLETED PROJECTS

- *Foster's Log Cabin Court National Register Nomination*, Woodfin, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Historic Structures Survey Report for Replace Bridge No. 628 on SR 1306 over Lake Lure Dam and Broad River, Rutherford County, TIP No. B-5871 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Lake Lure, Rutherford County, North Carolina
- *Burton Street Neighborhood Intensive Evaluation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, I-26 Connector in Asheville, TIP No. I-2513 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *McKinney Mill Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 88 on SR 1793 over West Fork Sandy Run Creek, TIP No. B-5415 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Rutherford County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Building Inventory, US 19-23 (Future I-26) Improvements from Exit 25 to Exit 13, TIP No. A-0010A (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Hickory Survey Update (for City of Hickory)*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Downtown Tryon Historic District National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Replace Bridge No. 436 on SR 1943 (Brewer Mill Road) over East Prong Roaring River, TIP No. B-5525 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Traphill vic., Wilkes County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Widen and Pave SR 1750 (Luker Branch Road) (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Jackson County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Replace Bridge Nos. 155 and 158 on US 23-74 over Richland Creek, TIP No. B-3186 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Lake Junaluska, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 159 on SR 1326 (Joe Brown Highway) over Hanging Dog Creek, TIP No. B-4069 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Cherokee County, North Carolina
- *Seven Oaks National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 291 on SR 1348 (Old NC 90) over Middle Little River, TIP No. B-4980 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Taylorsville vic., Alexander County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Update Report, I-26 Connector in Asheville, TIP No. I-2513 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Stone Hedge National Register Nomination*, Tryon vic., Polk County, North Carolina
- *Dillard B. and Georgia Sewell House National Register Nomination*, Penrose vic., Henderson County, North Carolina
- *Giles W. Pearson Sr. House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 4 on SR 1102 over Fork Creek, TIP No. B-4792 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Saluda vic., Polk County, North Carolina

- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey for Screven County Industrial Park GRAD Certification (for Parker Engineering), Sylvania, Screven County, Georgia*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, Widen and Pave SR 1601 (Payne Road) (for NC Department of Transportation), Forsyth County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, Improve NC 175 from the Georgia State Line to south of SR 1155, TIP No. W-5119 (for NC Department of Transportation), Clay County, North Carolina*
- *Flat Rock Historic District Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination, Flat Rock, Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *Bruce Bristol House Intensive Evaluation Report, Spot Safety Improvement Project, SR 1388 (Bristol Avenue), TIP No. W-51240 (for NCDOT), Andrews, Cherokee County, North Carolina*
- *Enterprise Building National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina*
- *West-Asheville-Aycock School Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Rhoney-Sain House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 34 on SR 1907 over Rock Creek (for NCDOT), Burke County, North Carolina*
- *Mt. Helen Estates Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 184 on SR 1102 over Winter Star Branch (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Riley Wall House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 261 on SR 1597 over Hickory Creek (for NCDOT), Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *West House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 over Hyatt Mill Creek (for NCDOT), Clay County, North Carolina*
- *Phillips & Son Texaco Station Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 293 on SR 1411 over Bald Mountain Creek (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report , Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 11 on NC 143B over Long Creek (for NCDOT), Graham County, North Carolina*
- *Boxed House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 121 on SR 1103 over Silvermine Creek, (for NCDOT), Swain County, North Carolina*
- *Murrell House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 23 on SR 1152 over Burlingame Creek, (for NCDOT), Transylvania County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Widening NC 294 from SR 1130 to SR 1312-A, TIP No. R-3622B (for NCDOT), Cherokee County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 112 on SR 1124 over Indian Creek (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*

- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report , Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 217 on SR 1358 over Guilders Creek (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Francis Grist Mill National Register Nomination (co-author), Waymesville vic., Haywood County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Improve Intersection NC 225/SR 1164/SR 1779, TIP No. U-5105 (for NCDOT), Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 244 on SR 1137 over Clarks Creek (for NCDOT), Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), Cherokee, Clay, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, and Polk Counties, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 13 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties, North Carolina*
- *Tryon Country Club National Register Nomination, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina*
- *Dr. Samuel Stringfield House and Dr. Thomas Stringfield House Local Landmark Designation Reports, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation for SR 1419 (Old Fanning Bridge Road) Improvements and new access road, TIP No. 5524 (for NCDOT), Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Chapman House Intensive Evaluation Report, US 64 Improvements, TIP No. R-2409D (for NCDOT), Transylvania County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 115 on SR 1908 over Dan River (for NCDOT), Stokes County, North Carolina*
- *Johnson House and Store Intensive Evaluation Report (for NCDOT), Wilkes County, North Carolina*
- *Downtown Newton Historic District National Register Nomination, Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 11 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Watauga and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), Graham, Henderson, Swain and Transylvania Counties, North Carolina*
- *Downtown Asheville Historic District Boundary Increase III, Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Sunnydale National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina*

- *Asheville Supply & Foundry Company Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Asheville Survey Update*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Spread Out Historic District National Register Nomination*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Dougherty Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina
- *Lynncote National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Pink Beds Picnic Shelters and Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Mill Farm Inn National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Richard Sharp Smith House Local Designation Report and National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Broyhill Conover Plant Redevelopment Determination of Eligibility and Recordation (for City of Conover)*, Conover, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Tryon Downtown Survey and Trade Street Commercial Historic District Study List Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
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