



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

January 4, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Replace Bridge No. 226 on SR 3000 (McConnell Road) over Little Alamance Creek, B-4129, Guilford County, ER 04-0476

Thank you for your letter of December 16, 2004, transmitting the survey report by Richard Silverman.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- ◆ The Oliver Boone Mill, southwest corner, junction of SR 3000 (McConnell Road) and SR 3048 (Millstream Road), Sedalia vicinity, is not eligible for the National Register because it no longer retains enough integrity to convey its architectural and historical significance.
- ◆ Bridge No. 226, SR 3000 (McConnell Road), is not eligible for the National Register because it has no innovative or distinctive details.

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 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Richard Silverman, NCDOT

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

bc: Southern/McBride
County



RECEIVED
DEC 17 2004
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIV.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

December 16, 2004

Ref. # ER04-0476

S Due 1/14/05

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: B-4129, Replace Bridge No. 226 on SR 3000 (McConnell Road) over Little Alamance Creek, Guilford County. State Project # 8.2497701, Federal Aid #BRZ-3000(3).

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Thank you for your letter of March 26, 2004 (ER04-0476) identifying the Oliver Boone Mill (Katydid), a Locally Designated Landmark (Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission), as being within the project area. NCDOT has prepared a historic architectural resources survey report for the subject project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). This report concludes:

- Oliver Boone Mill (Katydid) is **not eligible** for the National Register.
- There are no other properties in the APE considered eligible for the National Register.

NCDOT's National Register finding does not change the status of the Local Landmark designation for Oliver Boone Mill (Katydid). As part of the planning studies for the bridge replacement project, NCDOT will consult with Guilford County in order to determine the requirements for compliance with local historic preservation regulations.

If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Richard Silverman, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 715-1618

Sincerely,

Richard Silverman

Richard Silverman
Historic Architecture Section
Office of Human Environment

RECEIVED

DEC 21 2004

cc: Karen B. Taylor, PE, Consultant Engineer, PDEA Branch

MAILING ADDRESS:
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LOCATION:
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RALEIGH, NC 27604

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TIP# B-4129

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 226 ON
SR 3000 (MCCONNELL ROAD)
OVER LITTLE ALAMANCE CREEK
GUILFORD COUNTY**

**STATE PROJECT NO. 8.2497701
FEDERAL AID NO. BRZ-3000(3)
WBS# 33482.1.1**



**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY:
RICHARD L. SILVERMAN
DECEMBER, 2004**

Richard Silverman

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

12-16-2004

Date

Mary Pope Furr

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

12-16-2004

Date

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 226 ON SR 3000 (McCONNELL ROAD)
OVER LITTLE ALAMANCE CREEK
GUILFORD COUNTY, NC
TIP No. B-4129**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) TIP project number B-4129 proposes to replace Bridge No. 226 on SR 3000 (McConnell Road) over Little Alamance Creek in Guilford County with a new structure (see sheet VIC-1, p. 4). Built in 1952, Bridge No. 226 is a two-span, 63' long steel stringer bridge with a wood plank deck and two rail high wood plank railing supported on concrete abutments and a pier. Some of the beams are back-to-back channels, indicating that they are probably salvaged materials. Steel stringer bridges are the most common pre-1961 bridge type in the state with over 2,200 examples. The bridge is not historically significant for its technology or setting.

There are two alternatives under consideration for this project: (1) Replace on a new alignment to the south of the existing bridge; (2) Replace on new alignment to the north of the existing bridge. The funding is being provided by the Federal Highway Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation Program. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field in August, 2004 (see sheet HR-1, p. 6).

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

METHODOLOGY

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of 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 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic

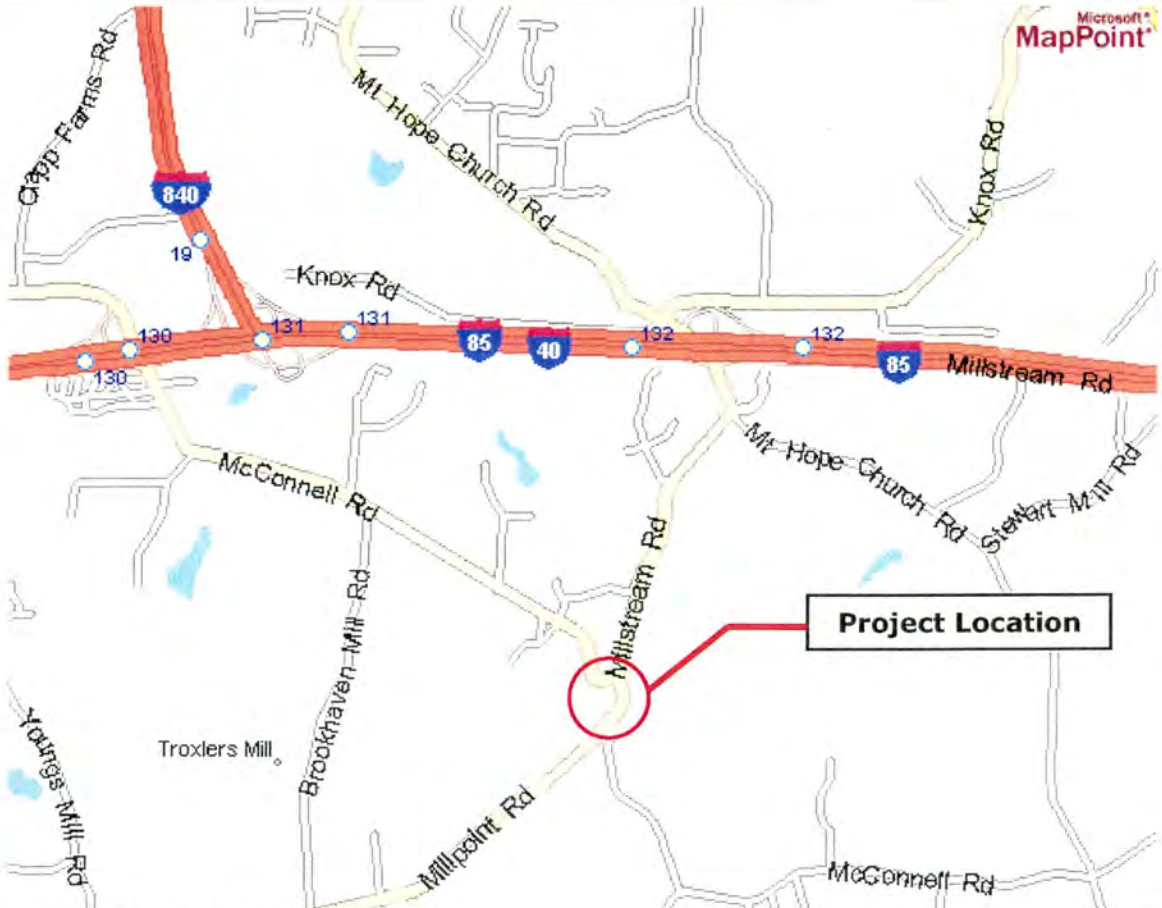
Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

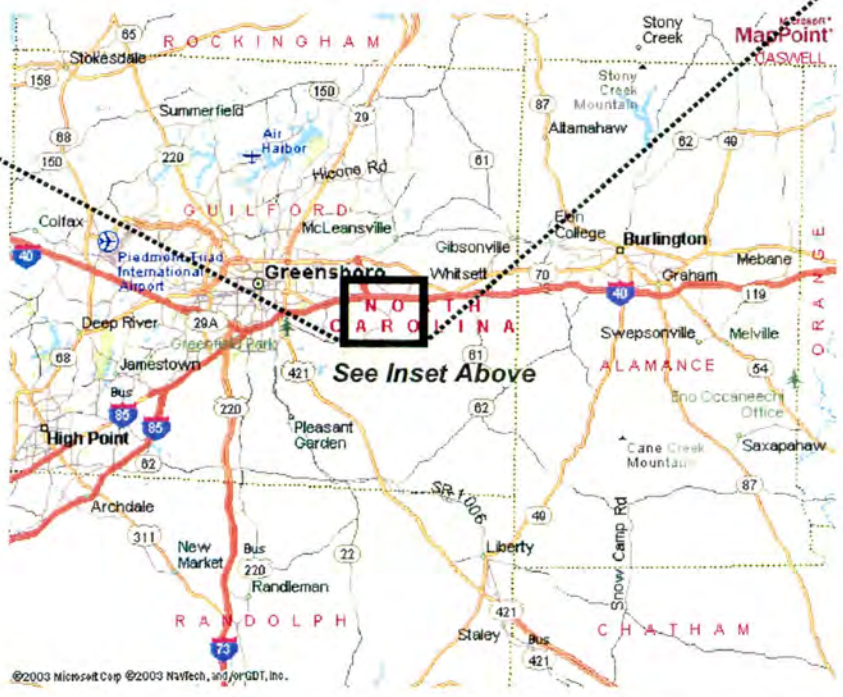
The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey in August 2004 by car and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to a historic architectural resources survey map (See sheet HR-1, p. 6). Background research materials regarding the property were provided by Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission.¹ Tax parcel inquiries were conducted via Guilford County Spatial Data Explorer.² Guilford County Historical map research was conducted in Raleigh at the North Carolina State Library & Archives. Other preliminary research was completed at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

¹ Guilford County Local Landmark Nomination for Oliver Boone Mill, compiled by Kaye Graybeal, DSAtlantic Corporation, Winston-Salem, NC, September 2, 1997.

² Guilford County GIS Data Viewer found at the following URL:
<http://gisweb.co.guilford.nc.us/sdx/viewer.htm>



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Project
**Replace Bridge No. 226
on SR 3000 (McConnell Road)
Guilford County**

Sheet Title
Project Vicinity Map

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
11-01-04

File Name:
VIC_1.ppt

TIP No.
B-4129

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
VIC-1

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on sheet HR-1, page 6. Two properties with structures appearing over fifty years of age were identified in the APE as part of the NCDOT Historic Architectural Resources Survey for the B-4129 project: #1 – Oliver Boone Mill (Katydid); #2 – Bridge No. 226.

Property #1 was evaluated in depth in this report and is recommended “Not Eligible” for the National Register. Property #2 is recommended “Not Eligible” for the National Register via the NCDOT Historic Bridge Inventory undertaken by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc.

PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OR STATE STUDY LIST

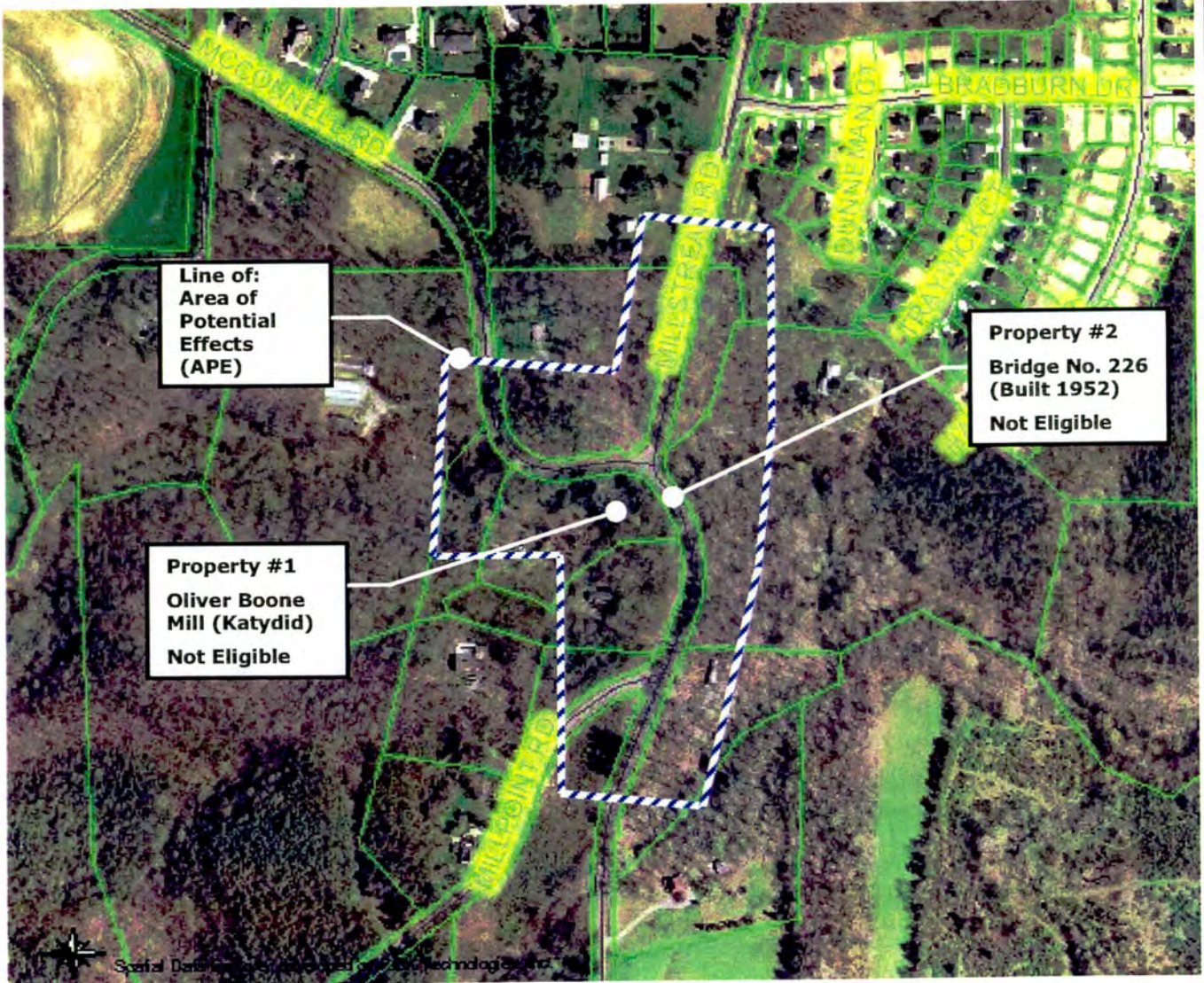
- -NONE-

PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT & CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

- Oliver Boone Mill (Katydid) – Property #1
- Bridge No. 226 (by finding of NCDOT Bridge Inventory) – Property #2

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION G

- -NONE-




Line of:
Area of
Potential
Effects
(APE)

Property #2
Bridge No. 226
(Built 1952)
Not Eligible

Property #1
Oliver Boone
Mill (Katydid)
Not Eligible

Area of
Potential
Effects (APE)
Shown As:



 <p>NCDOT Historic Architecture 1583 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1583</p> <p>T 919-715-1333 F 919-715-1501 www.ncdot.org</p>	<p>Project Replace Bridge No. 226 on SR 3000 (McConnell Road) Guilford County</p>	<p>Drawn By: <u>Silverman</u></p>	<p>TIP No. B-4129</p>
	<p>Sheet Title Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map</p>	<p>Issue Date: <u>11-01-04</u></p> <p>File Name: <u>HR_1.ppt</u></p>	<p>Scale NTS</p> <p>Sheet No. HR-1</p>

***PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS:
EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER***

Location

Southwest corner, Junction of SR 3000 (McConnell Rd.)
and SR 3048 (Millstream Rd.), Sedalia (vicinity)
Guilford County

Owner

Barbara G. Williams
4246 McConnell Road
Greensboro, NC 27406
336-697-0086

Summary

Consisting of a 19th century saw mill complex transformed by numerous 20th century wings, additions, enclosures, and alterations, the Oliver Boone mill is sited on 2.7 wooded and landscaped acres overlooking the north bank of Little Alamance Creek. The mill building, which has served as a private residence since the 1930s, is complemented by a well designed series of paths, steps, and stone walls which interweave among beautiful plantings and gardens set above the adjoining millpond and dry-laid stone dam. Through a series of 20th century campaigns serving to embellish the site with a rustic picturesque architecture and landscape, what was once discernibly a familiar 19th century Piedmont industrial mill has been recast as a domestic property. While lovely in effect, the most recent alterations undertaken in the 1980s and 1990s depart from the site's original industrial character and compromise the essential physical features necessary for retaining historic integrity.

Description and History

In the early 20th century, many small mills such as the Oliver Boone Mill, ceased to operate since they could not compete with the larger, more efficient automated mills being constructed throughout the region and state.³ Many mills were abandoned and left unused and subsequently fell into disrepair. In 1935 Mississippi native Katheryn Pettygrew purchased the property and began converting the mill building into a residence that would be known by the name "Katydid." This name was given in reference Katheryn's remarkable accomplishment in transforming the former mill property. Driving along McConnell Road in rural Guilford County during this period, one could indeed see for themselves what "Katy did".⁴

³ Evans, pp. 18-20.

⁴ Copies of many newspaper clipping files regarding the property repeat this information. See also Graybeal, 8.

An emerging interest in converting old mills to new uses began to take on momentum as early as the 1930s. While Oliver Boone Mill represents the leading edge of this trend, this particular 1930s adaptive use is by no means a unique occurrence. In 2001, NCDOT completed a historic architectural resources report for Morrow Mill, a property located in western Orange County. Established by the Morrow family, this rural industrial complex provided for the public, for differing periods of time, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a cotton gin. Milling operations began at this site since the late 18th century. An extant 1878 mill building was converted into a residence in 1938 by the Forbus family.⁵ As is the case with both Morrow Mill and Oliver Boone Mill, the residential conversions undertaken during 1930s had themselves been altered by more contemporary renovation campaigns. At Boone Mill, renovations are more extensive and more recent, extending into the 1980s and 1990s.

The surviving centerpiece of the Oliver Boone milling complex is the 19th century mill building which once operated as a saw mill powered by a water wheel. The main entrance to the mill is located on the northwest façade of the former mill's assembly building. This section of the mill features an eave-front gable roof covered with brown asphalt shingles. Prior to a series of renovation campaigns undertaken from the 1970s and continuing into the 1990s, the entrance was sheltered by a very simple, single-bay, gable roof porch supported by plain, unadorned knee braces. Today, the entrance is framed by a decorative trabeated pilaster and splayed-end beam surround. The original front door has been replaced, as have the windows, and siding. The rear of the assembly building is punctuated by a large, rustic, fieldstone chimney which appears to have been enlarged and reworked during the 1930s.

To the east of the former assembly room is located the former saw room, which is well lit by multi-light wood sashes. On the northwest wall, sashes are twelve-over-eight while on the southeast wall twenty-over-twelve sashes open to landscaped views of the dam and mill pond below. Some of the equipment from the former mill has been used for interior decoration. Further east of the saw room and extending to the rear of the complex is the kitchen wing. The kitchen was renovated and extended twice, once in the 1970s and again in the 1980s.⁶

West of the former assembly building is a covered breezeway that was enclosed in the 1980s to provide more habitable space. This section also adjoins a bedroom addition built in the 1960s. On the opposite end of the former breezeway (to the northwest) stands the servant's and guesthouse, built by Pettygrew in the 1930s, during which time the 19th century mill was undergoing renovation. The architectural form and detailing of this addition is stylistically consistent with the romanticized, rustic mill theme applied by Ms. Pettygrew to the overall site. During the mill renovation and expansion, Ms. Pettygrew

⁵ Morrow Mill was formally determined not eligible on October 8, 2001. See NCDOT Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, unpublished report in the possession of the Historic Architecture Section, Office of Human Environment, Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch, prepared by Richard Silverman, 2001.

⁶ Graybeal, 4.

obtained structural elements from another mill and incorporated them into the project.⁷ It was also during this period that Ms. Pettygrew replaced the original water wheel. A newspaper account from the Pettygrew-era states, “A little stream from the dam follows the course of the old race and runs under the dining room and splashes down into the basin that once contained the water wheel. Mrs. Pettygrew is now having built another water wheel to replace the original.”⁸

The main mill building is complemented by a mill race, dam, footpaths which were repaired in the 1930s by Ms. Pettygrew. Rock gardens and extensive landscaping were also added during this period. During the 1970s and 1980s, many of these landscape features were again repaired or enhanced. As a result of the repairs and recasting of the surrounding mill landscape into domestic property, the former appearance of the mill-industrial site has been subsumed by a rustic, albeit romanticized setting.

Interior modifications exhibit a trend towards an eclectic 1930s, rustic decorative treatment that is particular to the vision of the property owner. Pettygrew paneled the assembly room with knotty pine and installed a pine floor. A stone fireplace was also enlarged to provide a more rustic, domestic hearthlike appearance. Pettygrew extended this rustic treatment to a guest house added to the mill complex, with upper level walls in the house are sheathed in beadboard, while lower level walls are paneled in pine board and batten.⁹

Significant character-defining alterations to the mill were undertaken by subsequent owners from the decade of the 1970s to the period of the mid-1990s. The Guilford County local landmark nomination references the following changes:¹⁰

- The rough-sawn, gray-stained siding dates to the 1980s. This siding replaced the original unpainted wood weatherboard siding.
- Many of the original windows were replaced in the 1970s and 1980s.
- The single-bay, gable-roof porch has been removed. In the 1970s, a central, double-leafed oak entry door with fanlight replaced the original entrance. Framing the main entrance is an applied trabeated classical pilaster and beam motif which is neither consistent with 19th century mill architecture nor with aspects of the 1930s residential conversion.
- The roof is now sheathed in brown asphalt shingles.
- The kitchen wing was rebuilt in the 1970s and enlarged in 1987.
- The mill race, dam, and rock gardens have been reworked during the 1970s-1980s.

⁷ Graybeal, 4-5.

⁸ “Guilford Tradition is Retained in Structure.” **Greensboro Daily News**, 14 August 1938.

⁹ Graybeal, 6.

¹⁰ Graybeal, 3-5.

- The southwest porch was enclosed in the 1980s.

In 1997 Kaye Graybeal of DSAtlantic Corporation prepared a Guilford County Local Landmark Nomination for Oliver Boone Mill. Subsequent to the nomination, the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission approved the property as a designated local landmark.¹¹ During the application review process, the Commission consulted with the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO). A February 10, 1998 article in the News & Record (Greensboro) states,

State preservation officials, responding last year to an inquiry from the county preservation commission, said the mill had been altered too much. It was converted to a private residence in the 1930s, with several renovations and additions coming in recent decades.¹²

The article continues by referencing a letter issued by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, “We think that their cumulative effect prevents the property from conveying its special significance as a historic mill.” Despite the HPO’s concern regarding the Mill’s historic integrity, County Commissioners approved the nomination for local landmark designation.¹³

The Local Landmark Nomination notes that during the 1930s residential conversion, structural elements from another mill were incorporated into the mill building. A newspaper account from the period similarly attests, “Not enough timber was available in her own mill, so she [Katheryn Pettigrew] blithely bought another old mill to fill in the gaps.”¹⁴ While utilizing building parts and architectural features from other structures may have been common practice for adaptive use projects undertaken in the early-to-mid 20th century, this practice is not encouraged today. Since the 1970s, the National Park Service has discouraged reusing historic structural and architectural elements because this practice results in the creation of a “false sense of history.”¹⁵

¹¹ Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission has provided a copy of the Local Landmark Nomination prepared for Oliver Boone Mill. This document provides a Statement of Significance, Description, and History, followed by photographs of the mill. This well-written and informative document provides an excellent history of the property and has proved informative in this National Register eligibility evaluation.

¹² “Old Mill Earns Landmark Honors: Building Has Seen Many Uses” News & Record, Triad Section, 10 February, 1998.

¹³ In 1995, three years prior, HPO updated the survey file for Oliver Boone Mill (GF 378). Field notes in the file state, “Very well maintained although mill is extensively altered with siding and classic entrance, the site retains its wonderful waterside atmosphere.”

¹⁴ “Guilford Tradition is Retained in Structure” Greensboro Daily News, 14 August 1938.

¹⁵ In the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, standard number three states that each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken. The Secretary of the Interior Standards were originally published in 1977 and revised in 1990 as part of Department of the Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 67, Historic Preservation Certifications). They pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building’s site and environment as well as attached, adjacent

Embellishing the existing mill architecture or portraying a romanticized version of a mill setting reflects the stylistic ambitions of Katheryn Pettygrew and a succession of owners spanning into the 1990s. As seen today, the mill site, its buildings, and landscape conveys the character of a multi-decade, layered, contemporary renovation. Though currently designated as a Guilford County Local Landmark, Oliver Boone Mill does not maintain the necessary historic integrity that would deem it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Criteria Assessment

The removal of the entry porch roof, the replacement of windows, and the replacement siding constitutes a substantial set of alterations that, taken together, prevent the building from conveying its significance as an original 19th century mill or as a significant 1930s residential conversion to a house. The overall character of the property, as reflected in these changes, is expressed by subsequent layers of renovations dating to the late 20th century. Though delightful in themselves, the extensive modern renovations and additions undertaken from the 1960s to the present disqualify this property from being recommended eligible for the National Register. To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), The Oliver Boone Mill is considered **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria.

The Oliver Boone Mill, Guilford County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the 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 a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*¹⁶ There are no significant events associated with Oliver Boone Mill that possess National Register significance.

The Oliver Boone 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*

or related new construction. The Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility. (Source North Carolina HPO website).

¹⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

*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.*¹⁷ The Oliver Boone Mill does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Oliver Boone Mill is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *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 may lack individual distinction.*¹⁸ 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 may lack individual distinction.¹⁹ Oliver Boone Mill does not retain sufficient integrity and therefore does not meet any of these conditions.

The Oliver Boone 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 prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*²⁰ The Oliver Boone Mill is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. The structure and design of the mill is not considered highly significant within the context of building technology.

National Register Boundary

N/A

National Register Boundary Justification

N/A

¹⁷ Ibid., 15.

¹⁸ Ibid., 17.

¹⁹ Ibid., 17.

²⁰ Ibid., 21.



Front (northwest) façade of former Assembly Building

Photo by R. Silverman, 2004



Rear (southeast) façade of breakfast room addition

Photo by R. Silverman, 2004

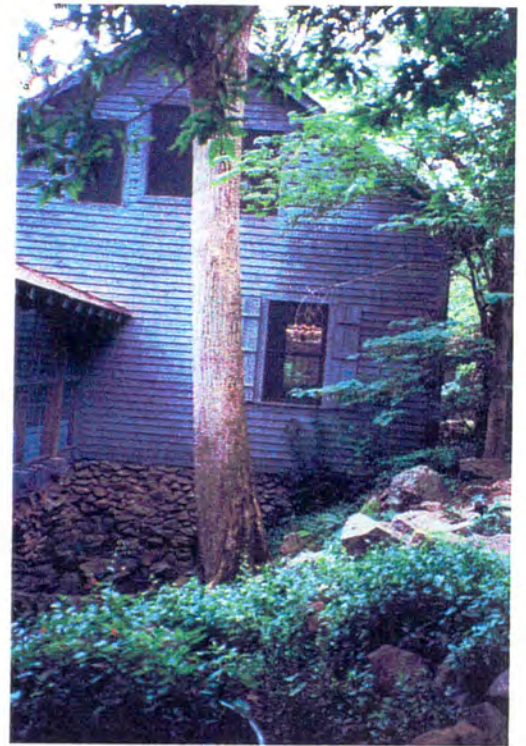
Oliver Boone Mill



1a Front (northwest) facade of former assembly building



1b Northwest facade of former saw room



1c Northeast facade of former assembly building

PHOTOS BY KAYE GRAYBEAL FOR GUILFORD CO.
LOCAL LANDMARK NOMINATION

Oliver Boone Mill



2a Front (northwest) facade of guest house



2b Northeast facade of guest house and porch room addition



2c Southwest facade of former assembly building and porch room addition



4a Rear (southeast) facade of former saw room and breakfast room addition



4b Rear (southeast) facade and northeast facade of breakfast room addition



5a Rear (southeast) facade and stone chimney as seen from dam



5c Stone dam wall



5b Rear (southeast) facade as seen from dam

PHOTOS BY K. GRAYBEAL

Oliver Boone Mill

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Evans, Yvonne. "Homes on Cane Creek." **The City-County Magazine**, December 1989, 18-20.
- Graybeal, Kaye. "Oliver Boone Mill. Guilford County Local Landmark Nomination Presented to the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission", 2 September 1997.
- Guilford Tradition is Retained in Structure." **Greensboro Daily News**, 14 August 1938.
- Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission, Historic Architecture Inventory based on a survey by Kaye Graybeal, Oliver Boone Mill (GF 278) Guilford County North Carolina, 1996.
- Guilford County GIS Data Viewer found at the following URL
<http://gisweb.co.guilford.nc.us/sdx/viewer.htm>
- "Oliver Boone Mill." Survey Files, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC.
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory – Phase I. Unpublished database in the possession of the Historic Architecture Section, Office of Human Environment, Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch, prepared by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc., n.d.
- North Carolina Department of Transportation - Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for B-3885 Unpublished report in the possession of the Historic Architecture Section, Office of Human Environment, Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch, prepared by Richard Silverman, 2001.
- "Old Mill Earns Landmark Honors: Building Has Seen Many Uses" **News & Record**, Triad Section, 10 February, 1998.