



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

December 20, 1999

Nicholas L. Graf  
Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Department of Transportation  
310 New Bern Avenue  
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Replacement Bridge No. 434 of SR 2261 over Deep River, TIP No. B-3505,  
Randolph County, ER 99-7716

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of October 12, 1999, transmitting the survey report by Mattson, Alexander & Associates, Inc. concerning the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Bridge No. 434 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for engineering as it clearly illustrates the distinctive characteristics of Warren deck truss design and is a rare surviving highway bridge for its size and type from the pre-World War II era in North Carolina. We concur with the boundaries noted on page 24 of the report.

Mill Supervisor's House No. 1 (York House) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for industry as it illustrates the dwellings of mill supervisors and overseers that arose when textile mill villages were planned and constructed across the Piedmont in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. We concur with the boundaries noted on page 10 of the report.

Mill Supervisor's House No. 2 (Peeler House) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for industry as it illustrates the dwellings of mill supervisors and overseers that arose when textile mill villages were planned and constructed across the Piedmont in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

---

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
ARCHAEOLOGY	421 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4619 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4619	(919) 733-7342 • 715-2671
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

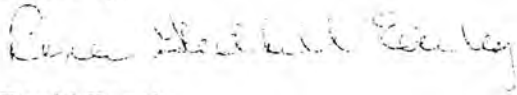
page 2

The Peeler House is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as one of the most intact of the mill houses constructed at Central Falls. We concur with the boundaries noted on page 10 of the report.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:scb

cc: B. Church  
W. Gilmore

bc: County  
Brown/Alperin  
RF

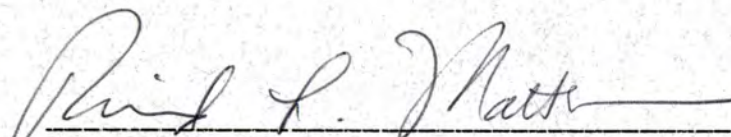
B-3505 - Replace Bridge 434 on SR 2261 over Deep River  
Randolph County - Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 434 ON SR 2261  
OVER DEEP RIVER  
RANDOLPH COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
TIP NUMBER B-3505  
FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER BRSTP-2261(1)  
STATE PROJECT NUMBER 8.2572201

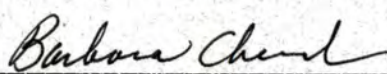
Prepared for  
Barbara H. Mulkey Engineering, Inc.  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Prepared by  
Mattson, Alexander & Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina

28 September 1999

  
Principal Investigator  
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

  
Date

  
Historic Architectural Resources  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

  
Date

RD  
136

---

---

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 434 ON SR 2261  
OVER DEEP RIVER  
RANDOLPH COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
TIP NUMBER B-3505  
FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER BRSTP-2261(1)  
STATE PROJECT NUMBER 8.2572201

Prepared for  
Barbara H. Mulkey Engineering, Inc.  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Prepared by  
Mattson, Alexander & Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina

28 September 1999

---

Principal Investigator  
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

Date

---

Historic Architectural Resources  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 434 ON SR 2261  
OVER DEEP RIVER  
RANDOLPH COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
TIP NUMBER B-3505  
FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER BRSTP-2261(1)  
STATE PROJECT NUMBER 8.2572201

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 434 on SR 2261 over the Deep River in Randolph County (Figure 1). Two alternatives were studied, both of which require the removal of the current bridge and are described below (Figure 2).

Alternative 1 (Preferred) replaces the bridge with a two-lane span on new roadway alignment approximately thirty-seven feet upstream (north) of the existing structure. The new alignment would have a design speed of forty miles per hour and would be approximately 2,150 feet in length. The existing bridge and approaches will serve as a temporary on-site detour to maintain traffic during the construction period.

Alternative 2 replaces the bridge with a two-lane span along the existing roadway alignment. Improvements to the approach roadways will be required for a distance of approximately 156 feet to the west and 194 feet to the east of the structure. An off-site detour will be used to maintain traffic during the construction period. The design speed is forty miles per hour.

### **Purpose of Survey and Report**

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historical architectural resources located within the area of potential effect (APE) as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

### **Methodology**

This survey was conducted and the report compiled in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); and 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.

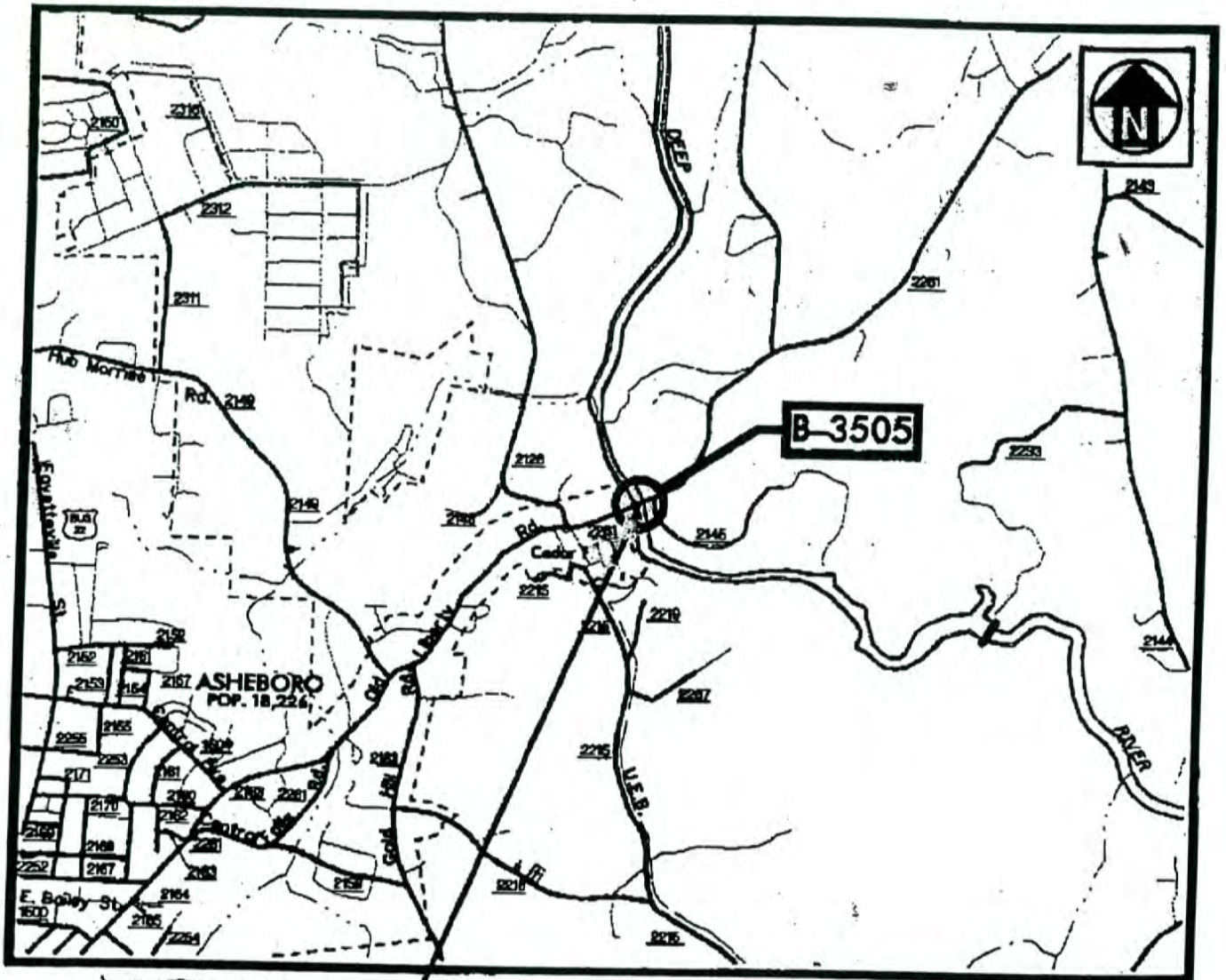

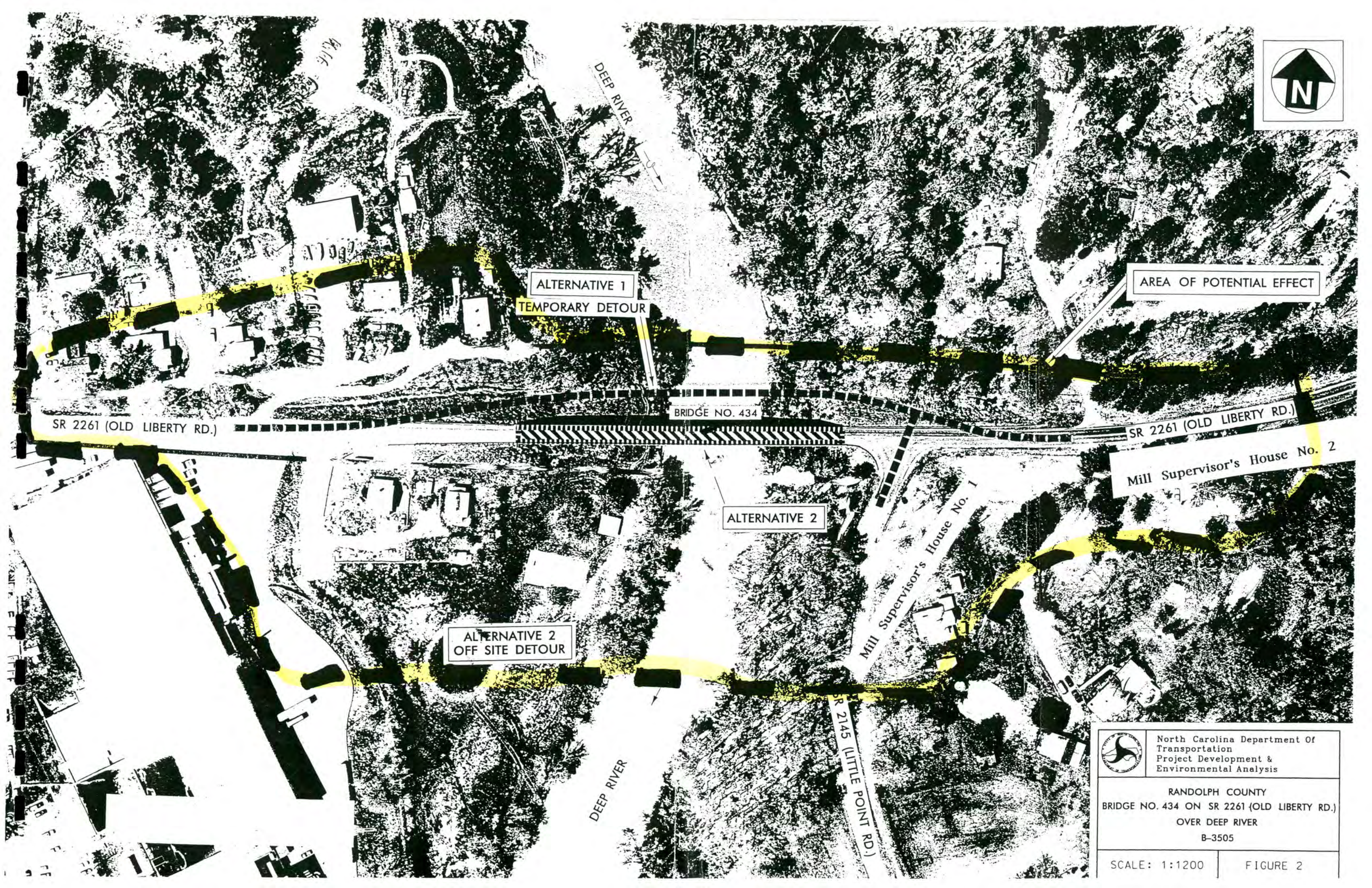


Figure 1

		
North Carolina Department Of Transportation Planning & Environmental Branch		
<b>RANDOLPH COUNTY</b> <b>BRIDGE NO. 434 ON SR 2261</b> <b>OVER THE DEEP RIVER</b> <b>B-3505</b>		
0 kilometers 0 miles	0.5 kilometers 0.5 miles	1.0 kilometers 1.0 miles



ALTERNATIVE 1  
TEMPORARY DETOUR

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

SR 2261 (OLD LIBERTY RD.)

BRIDGE NO. 434

SR 2261 (OLD LIBERTY RD.)

Mill Supervisor's House No. 2

ALTERNATIVE 2

ALTERNATIVE 2  
OFF SITE DETOUR

Mill Supervisor's House No. 1

DEEP RIVER

SR 2145 (LITTLE POINT RD.)



North Carolina Department of  
Transportation  
Project Development &  
Environmental Analysis

RANDOLPH COUNTY  
BRIDGE NO. 434 ON SR 2261 (OLD LIBERTY RD.)  
OVER DEEP RIVER  
B-3505

SCALE: 1:1200

FIGURE 2

The "Final Identification and Evaluation" was conducted 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 methodology consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the APE. The field survey was conducted in June 1999, by automobile as well as on foot, to delineate the APE and to identify all properties within this area which were built prior to 1950. The boundaries of the APE are shown on an aerial map of the project (Figure 2). The APE is defined by modern construction, topographical features, and sight lines, and one hundred percent of this area was surveyed.

Local resident, Tim McDaniel, provided information on the history of the York House within the APE. Additional background material on the original Central Falls Manufacturing Company was provided by Dan McCormick, Safety Director at the Burlington Industries textile plant in Central Falls. The architectural survey publication, *Architectural History of Randolph County, North Carolina* (Whatley 1985), provided information on the architectural development of Central Falls and Randolph County. The county-wide architectural inventory, conducted in 1984, included several properties in Central Falls but none within the APE.

### Summary Findings of the Survey

The project area follows SR 2261 (Old Liberty Road) across Bridge No. 434 over the Deep River at Central Falls. On the west side of the river, the project begins near the current Burlington Industries textile plant, a substantial industrial complex that expanded dramatically after World War II to envelope the original Central Falls Manufacturing Company on the site. The small community of Central Falls occupies the hilly terrain around the mill on the west side of the river. Central Falls developed as a cotton-mill town during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and former worker housing and several supervisor's residences remain along streets near the mill. However, demolition and extensive remodeling have significantly compromised the architectural integrity of the community in recent decades, and Central Falls is not recommended as a National Register historic district.

On the east side of the project area, east of the Deep River, the APE terminates in wooded, residential tracts along SR 2261. While a scattering of mostly post-World War II dwellings stand on large parcels on the north side of the roadway, two former mill supervisors' houses erected between the 1880s and the early 1900s are located near the river on the south side. These two dwellings are recommended as eligible for the National Register. Bridge No. 434, constructed over the Deep River in 1929, is also recommended as eligible for the National Register.



Properties Listed on the National Register

None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina National Register Study List

None

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Bridge No. 434

Mill Supervisor's House No. 1 (York House)

Mill Supervisor's House No. 2 (Peeler House)

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

### Early Settlement to the Civil War

In common with the North Carolina Piedmont as a whole, white settlers began inhabiting present-day Randolph County during the middle and late eighteenth century. Thousands of newcomers migrated from the Mid-Atlantic region down the Great Wagon Road that led from Philadelphia through the Valley of Virginia and into the North Carolina backcountry. The lack of navigable rivers and the rough overland routes restricted transportation and trade, but the Piedmont region offered settlers an abundance of fresh, cheap agricultural lands, thick stands of timber, and many quick rivers ideal for water-powered gristmills and sawmills (Randolph County Historical Society 1980: 27; Whatley 1985: 8-9).

Situated near the geographical heart of the state, Randolph County was formed in 1779. In 1796, the state legislature designated Asheboro the county seat. Despite the central location of Randolph County, this area grew slowly, constrained by its backcountry isolation. While subsistence farming characterized the county's agrarian economy, farmers shipped surplus corn, wheat, and other produce to urban markets. This commercial activity was stimulated by the completion of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road in 1854. Stretching 129 miles from Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River to Salem (now Winston-Salem), the plank road cut diagonally across Randolph County. It roughly followed present-day NC 705 to its intersection with US 220, where the route turned northward to the county seat. Asheboro lawyer Jonathan Worth was a director of the plank road company and with his brother, John Milton Worth, erected one of the region's first steam-powered sawmills to cut and sell lumber used on the road (Zuber 1965: 42, 105; Whatley 1985: 11). The road's high maintenance costs plus competition from the new North Carolina Railroad, which passed through Salisbury west of Randolph County, contributed to the abandonment of the plank road in 1862. Nevertheless, asserts Randolph County architectural historian Lowell McKay Whatley, Jr., "As a convenient, direct route to major urban markets to the north and south, the plank road opened up rural Randolph like nothing else prior to the railroads of the 1880s" (Whatley 1985: 11).

While the plank road spurred agricultural production, the county's quick rivers and streams attracted new industry. In addition to scores of gristmills and sawmills that served farming communities, the major waterways drew a host of textile factories. In 1836, Cedar Falls Cotton Mills was completed on Deep River, and by 1850, there were five cotton mills in operation along its banks. These water-powered factories employed nearly 300 persons and formed one of the major centers of the state's antebellum textile industry (Griffin and Standard 1957: 137-160; Randolph County Historical Society 1980: 76-79; Whatley 1985: 12-20).

### Post-War Recovery and the Rise of the Textile Industry

This burgeoning textile industry fostered economic recovery after the Civil War. By 1883, eleven cotton mills employing 5,000 workers lined the banks of the Deep River, reaching from Jamestown in Guilford County to Enterprise in Randolph. These mills operated 28,000 spindles and 750 looms, and had an

invested capital of over three quarters of a million dollars. In Randolph County, the Deep River settlements of Randleman, Coleridge, Ramseur, Franklinville, Cedar Falls, Worthville, and Central Falls all owed their existence to the cotton mills and the mill villages that formed around them (Griffin 1964: 48; Whatley 1985: 18-20).

#### Textiles at Central Falls: 1881 to the Present

Within the study area, a group of Asheboro and Randleman textile businessmen organized and built the original cotton mill at Central Falls in 1881. The newly formed Central Falls Manufacturing Company built twenty-five worker houses and one public building, which was later sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1883, the county commissioners authorized the construction of a covered bridge over the Deep River at Central Falls (just south of the present concrete bridge which replaced it in 1929). The covered bridge was one of four such spans erected at textile mill towns along the Deep River in Randolph County during the 1880s. By 1884, the Central Falls Manufacturing Company produced daily 2,000 yards of sheeting and 600 pounds of warps, using 2,500 spindles and employing sixty-five operatives ("Central Falls Plant" 1980; Whatley 1985: 26-27, 254-256; McCormick 1999).

In 1885, the Central Falls plant was sold to J. E. Walker, who represented a consortium of forty-seven stockholders, of which John Milton Worth was the largest. The following year the company merged with Worth Manufacturing Company of Worthville, and became known as Worth Manufacturing Company No. 2. The new owners increased the number of spindles, added the production of seamless bags, and erected additional houses to accommodate some 150 workers. Materials could be shipped by boat between Central Falls and Worthville over one of the few navigable portions of the Deep River (*North Carolina Labor Statistics* 1902: 204-205; *North Carolina Labor Statistics* 1915: 304-305; "Central Falls Plant" 1980; Whatley 1985: 26-27, 254-256; McCormick 1999).

In 1933, Burlington Mills Corporation bought the company and converted the operation from a cotton to a silk and rayon spinning and weaving mill. The physical plant expanded during the 1930s and especially after World War II, enveloping the original mill, a portion of which remains visible at the south end of the large complex (away from the project area). A 1938 "Map of Central Falls Village" depicted approximately seventy worker houses sited along straight streets on the hillside around the mill ("Map of Central Falls Village" 1938). By that date, Burlington Mills had begun expanding the original factory to form a long, rectangular-shaped, red-brick building that extended northwestward from the river to the main driveway facing the state highway. Burlington also razed some of the housing and sold the remainder to private owners, who have since remodeled and renovated them extensively. In 1954, Klopman Mills, Inc. began leasing the complex and in 1970 became a wholly owned division of Burlington Industries. In the mid-1980s Prestige Fabrications of Worthville acquired and renovated the plant ("Central Falls Plant" 1980; Whatley 1985: 256; McCormick 1999).

The mill village at Central Falls reflected the self-conscious planning strategies that shaped cotton mill towns throughout the Piedmont in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Textile industry handbooks, notably Daniel Augustus Tompkins' *Cotton Mill: Commercial Features* (1899),

greatly influenced village design by the turn of the twentieth century. A prominent Charlotte textile engineer and business leader who constructed mills and operatives' quarters throughout the region, Tompkins' popular book codified for the burgeoning Piedmont textile industry the common worker house types and village layouts. Standardized, company-owned, single-family dwellings on individual lots spacious enough for kitchen gardens characterized the model mill town. At Central Falls and numerous other textile villages, straight streets of look-alike, one-story, side-gable and L-plan workers' quarters emerged during the textile boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The residences of mill supervisors and overseers could be distinguished from other laborer housing by their size, stylistic treatments, and, often, by their elevated sites overlooking the factory and village. Frequently located at the periphery of the village along the principal routes in and out of the community, they were not only symbols of status and occupational hierarchy at the mill but also of the social control that pervaded the Piedmont factory towns (Glass 1978: 143-147; Hall 1985: 114-124; Whatley 1985: 36-37; Glass 1992: 32-33, 38-39).

In typical fashion, the dwellings of mill supervisors at Central Falls were located along the main road (SR 2261) on rises of land at both ends of the village. Outside the APE, on the west side, a small group of stylish, two-story, Queen Anne-inspired residences arose between the 1880s and early 1900s. These houses have been substantially altered in recent years (Whatley 1985: 255). Within the APE, just east of the Deep River, two substantially intact supervisors' houses stand on the south side of SR 2261. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1 is a distinctive, two-story, T-plan dwelling probably erected during the first phase of construction at Central Falls in the 1880s. Mill Supervisor's House No. 2 dates from the turn of the twentieth century. Similar in its basic design to a supervisor's house documented at Franklinville in Randolph County, this traditional, one-story, single-pile dwelling with a decorative center roof gable reflects the adaptation of commonplace, vernacular forms in Piedmont mill villages (Hall 1987: 117-118). Both properties are recommended as eligible for the National Register.

## Property Inventory and Evaluations

### Mill Supervisor's House No. 1 (York House)

South side SR 2261 at SR 2145, just east of the Deep River, Central Falls, Randolph County

#### Date of Construction

1880s

#### History and Description (Plates 1-10) (Figures 3-4)

Occupying an elevated site on the east side of the Deep River opposite the original Central Falls Manufacturing Company (1881), this house is said to have been erected for a mill supervisor named York. Although little has been discovered about the specific role York performed at the cotton mill, it is known that his son, E. O. York, who later resided in the house, was a mill foreman and operated a roadside grocery store (no longer extant) at the northwest corner of the property near the bridge. The house is currently owned and occupied by the McDaniel family (McDaniel 1999).

Probably erected during the 1880s, the house stands out both architecturally and geographically from the simpler, one-story worker housing in the Central Falls mill village on the west side of the river. It is a two-story, T-plan dwelling with a wraparound porch and handsome decorative sawnwork in three of the four main gables. A brick chimney pierces the center of the roof. Six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows and the weatherboard siding remain intact. Although the original porch posts and flooring have been replaced, the original porch configuration is intact.

Inside, the house retains its original plan and key elements of design. The principal first-floor rooms feature original two-panel doors, wainscoting, and picturesque mantels, especially the ornately carved mantel in the living room. Modern wall paneling and floor and ceiling tiles now cover the original flushboard walls and hardwood floors. The kitchen has been extensively modernized. The small, center stairhall retains its original wood floor and features a narrow stairway with turned newels and balusters. The second-story bed chambers have their original finish, including four-panel doors and post-and-lintel mantels.

The house is prominently sited on an elevated tract just east of the Deep River, overlooking the mill and the village on the west side. The parcel includes a frame well house that dates from the construction of the residence, and a later frame shed. Mature trees shade the setting.

#### Evaluation of Eligibility

Mill Supervisor's House No. 1 is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for industry. The dwelling survives as one of the earliest and most intact of the original Central Falls Manufacturing mill houses. In its stylish design and elevated setting, located apart from the concentration of simpler worker housing in the village, the property clearly illustrates the dwellings of mill supervisors and overseers that arose when textile mill villages were planned and constructed across the Piedmont in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The house does not possess the architectural distinction required for eligibility under Criterion C. It neither embodies the distinctive characteristics of a common type nor does it illustrate a particularly fine example of late-nineteenth-century domestic architecture. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

#### Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries are depicted in Figure 4. The boundaries encompass the main portion of the current 1.06-acre house parcel located on the south side of SR 2261 (Old Liberty Road) and the east side of SR 2145 (Little Point Road). Following the existing rights-of-way along SR 2261 and SR 2145, the boundaries exclude two small, wooded sections on the northwest corner of the tract which are separated from the house and yard by the two roadways. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1 was once part of a larger lot that has been subdivided and reconfigured a number of times in the twentieth century (McDaniel 1999). In addition, both present-day SR 2261 and SR 2145 are twentieth-century roadway alignments that have also altered the appearance of the original tract. The recommended boundaries contain all of the architectural resources plus the elevated, tree-shaded yard that clearly defines the setting. The house and the well house are contributing resources, while the later shed is non-contributing.



Plate 1. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Looking East from Little Point Road.



Plate 2. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Looking East from Little Point Road.



Plate 3. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 4. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Looking South from SR 2261.





Plate 5. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 6. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Well House, Looking Northwest.



Plate 7. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Right-of-Way along SR 2261, Looking West towards Bridge No. 434.



Plate 8. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Living Room Mantel.



Plate 9. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Dining Room.



Plate 10. Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, Bedroom Mantel.

Figure 3

Mill Supervisor's House No. 1

Site Plan

(not to scale)

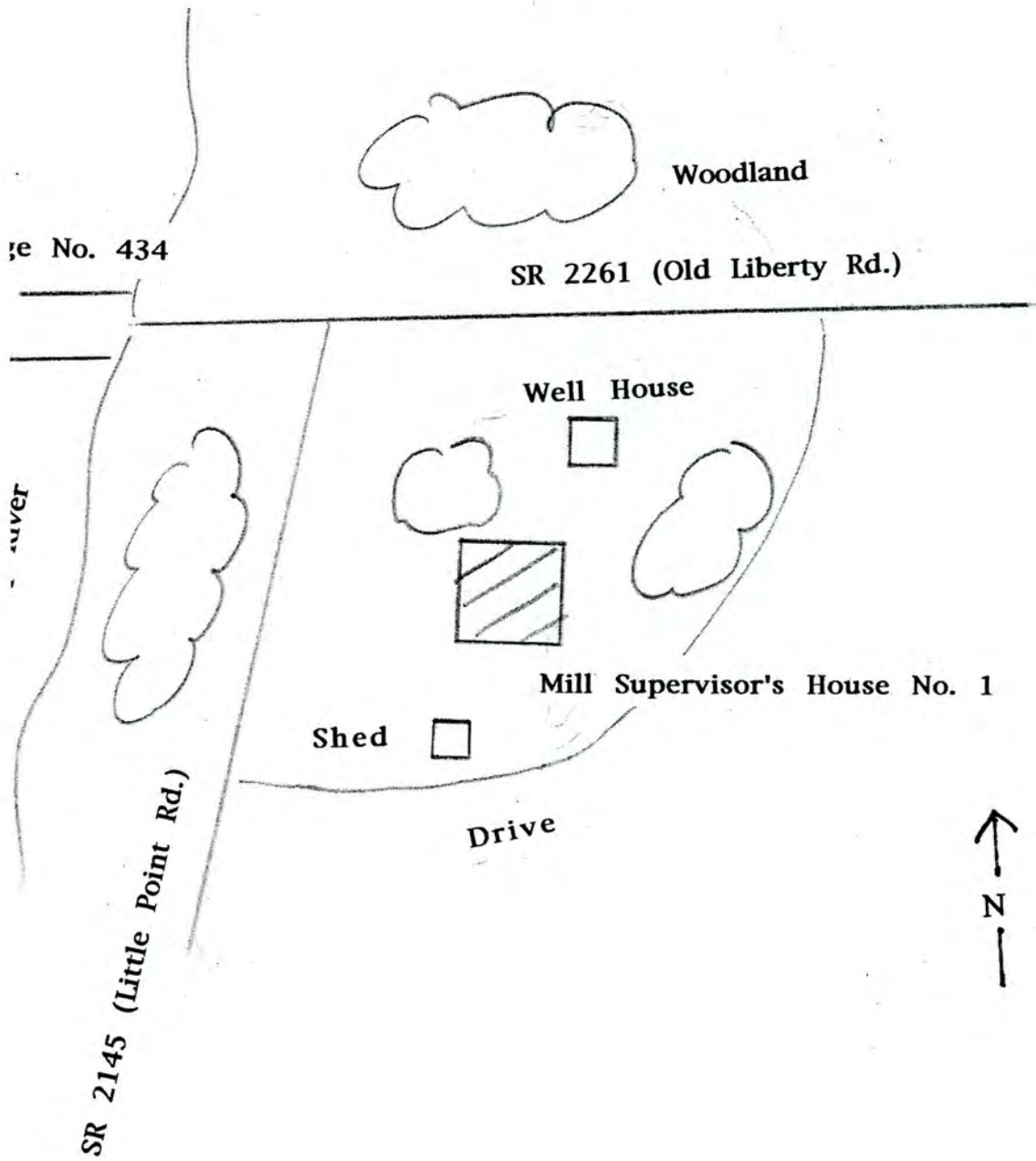
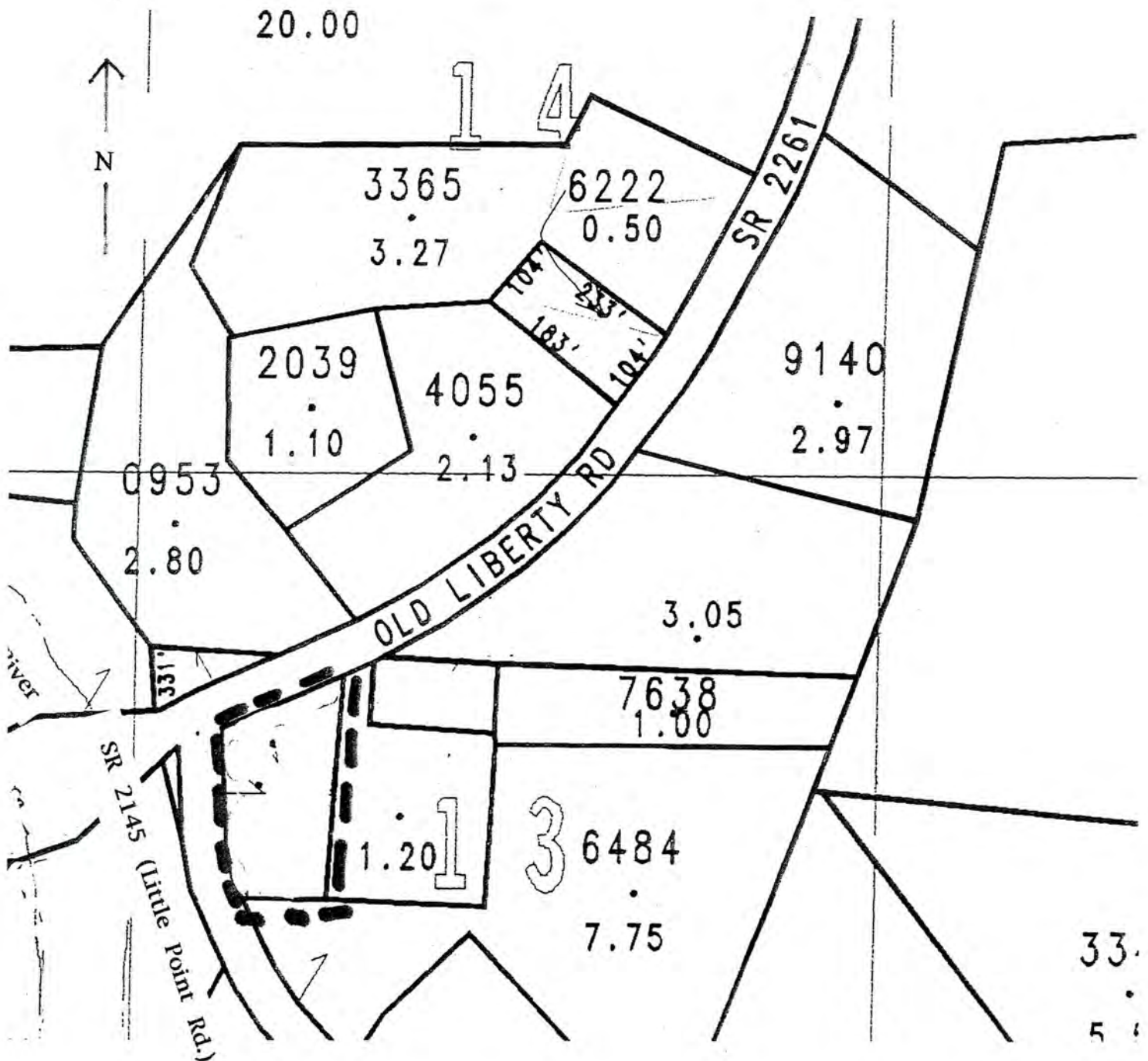


Figure 4

Mill Supervisor's House No. 1  
Proposed National Register Boundaries  
1" = 200'  
(Randolph County Tax Map)



**Mill Supervisor's House No. 2 (Peeler House)**

South side SR 2261, approximately 0.1 mile east of the Deep River, Central Falls, Randolph County

Date of Construction

Ca. 1900

History and Description (Plates 11-14) (Figures 5-6)

Little is currently known about the history of this property. Occupying a wooded rise of land east of Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, it is said to have been erected for a cotton mill supervisor named Peeler. It has been rental property for many years (McDaniel 1999).

Probably built around the turn of the century, the house is similar in basic design to a turn-of-the-century mill supervisor's residence documented at Franklinville in Randolph County (Hall 1987: 117-118). These one-story, frame, gable-roofed dwellings, with decorative center gables, hip-roofed front porches, and rear kitchen ells, are expressions of a traditional, regional house type erected in mill villages across the Piedmont during the years before and after 1900. Daniel Augustus Tompkins illustrated a version, named the "Four-Room, Gable House," in his influential work, *Cotton Mill: Commercial Features* (1899).

As with Mill Supervisor's House No. 1, this residence stands out in its design and setting from the rows of worker housing in the mill village west of the river. Although slightly deteriorated from years as rental property, the house survives remarkably intact. It features a turned-post, hip-roofed front porch with turned balusters and decorative sawn brackets, six-over-six sash windows, a pointed-arch vent in the front-facing gable, and patterned metal roof shingles. The weatherboard siding also survives intact. The long rear ell retains its original turned-post porch with sawn brackets and turned balusters. The brick-pier foundation has been infilled with brick and concrete block. The front porch has been slightly altered with replacement wooden steps and railing and some replacement siding, but remains largely original, including a wooden gate at the top of the stairway. Despite repeated visits to this property, the principal investigator was not able to gain access to the interior.

Evaluation of Eligibility

Mill Supervisor's House No. 2 is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for industry and Criterion C for architecture. Probably erected during the turn-of-the-century expansion campaign of the Worth Manufacturing Company, the property clearly illustrates the dwellings of mill supervisors and overseers that arose when textile mill villages were planned and constructed across the Piedmont in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although in need of repairs, the dwelling ranks as perhaps the most intact of the mill houses constructed at Central Falls. In its basic two-room, center-hall main block, capped by a side-gable roof a decorative center gable, the house represents a common vernacular house type of the period.

The property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals

whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries are depicted in Figure 6. Following the SR 2261 right-of-way along the north side, the boundaries are defined by the existing 3.05-acre house tract, which includes the dwelling and surrounding woodland.



Plate 11. Mill Supervisor's House No. 2, Front Facade, Looking East.



Plate 12. Mill Supervisor's House No. 2, Rear Ell, Looking North.





Plate 13. Mill Supervisor's House No. 2, North Elevation, Looking Southwest.



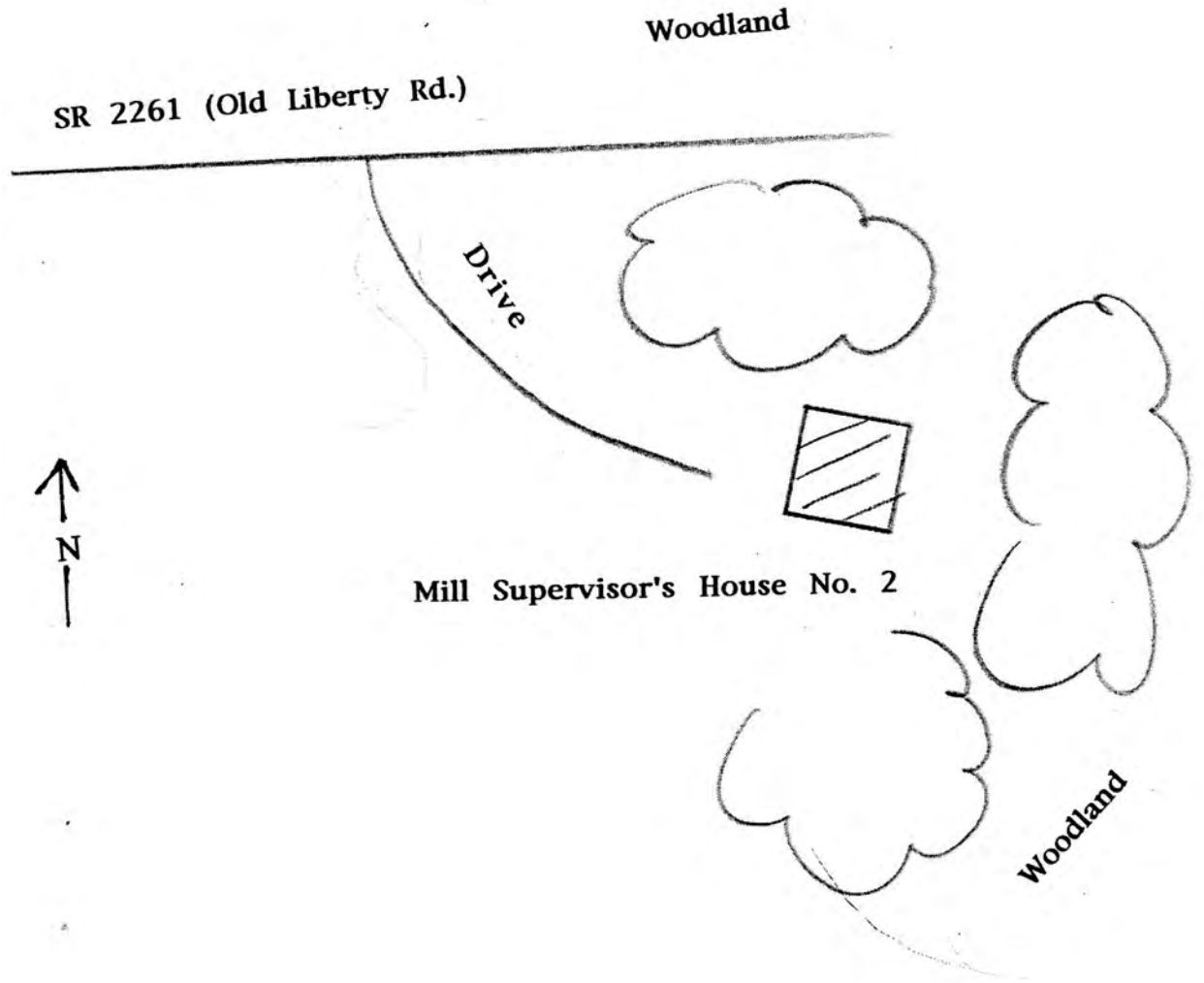
Plate 14. Mill Supervisor's House No. 2, Right-of-Way along SR 2261, Looking East.

Figure 5

Mill Supervisor's House No. 2

Site Plan

(not to scale)



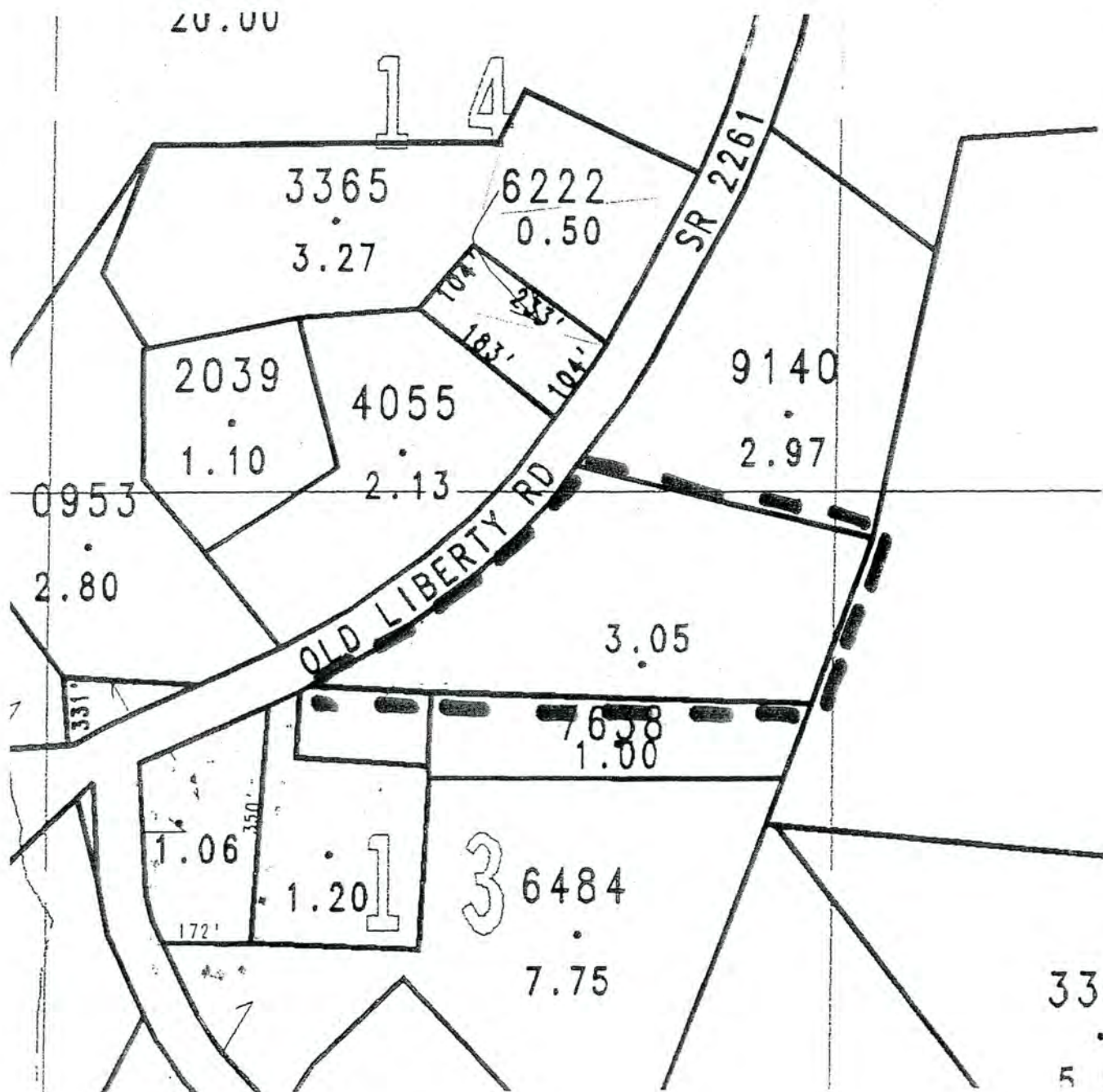
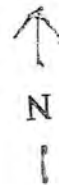
5

Figure 6

Mill Supervisor's House No. 2  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

1" = 200'

(Randolph County Tax Map)



**Bridge No. 434 (Central Falls Bridge)**

SR 2261, across the Deep River, Central Falls, Randolph County

Date of Construction

1929

History and Description (Plates 15-20) (Figure 7 )

Bridge No. 434 was constructed in 1929 to replace a wooden covered bridge on the site. Three hundred ninety feet in length, the seven-span structure has a Warren deck truss main span, steel I-beam deck approach spans, an arcaded concrete railing, and concrete abutments and wing walls. The truss has both vertical and lateral cross bracing, and reinforced concrete post-and-lintel supports.

Bridge No. 434 is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for engineering. It clearly illustrates the distinctive characteristics of the Warren deck truss design, commonly employed in bridge construction during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The structure stands out today as a rare surviving highway bridge of its size and type from the pre-World War II era in North Carolina. Such early steel-truss spans have been replaced by bridges of concrete and steel I-beam construction as part of a continual program of highway bridge replacements. This bridge is one of only four steel deck truss bridges remaining in North Carolina.

The property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The bridge is not eligible under Criterion A because it does not relate to a significant historic event or pattern of events. The bridge is also not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, Bridge No. 434 is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Boundaries

The recommended National Register boundaries for Bridge No. 434 are depicted in Figure 7. They encompass the bridge, including the abutments, and the immediate surroundings.



Plate 15. Bridge No. 434, Looking East.



Plate 16. Bridge No. 434, Looking West.



Plate 17. Bridge No. 434, Warren Truss, Looking Northeast.



Plate 18. Bridge No. 434, Looking East.



Plate 19. Bridge No. 434, Looking East.



Plate 20. Bridge No. 434, Concrete Post-and-Lintel Supports, Looking North.

Figure 7

Bridge No. 434

Proposed National Register Boundaries



SR 2261

Bridge No. 434

Deep River

SR 2145 (Little Point Rd.)



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.
- "Central Falls Plant." Typewritten manuscript available at Prestige Fabrications, Inc., Asheboro, N.C. 1980.
- Glass, Brent. "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a 'Public Place.'" In Doug Swaim, ed. *Carolina Dwelling*. Student Publication of the School of Design, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1978.
- . *The Textile Industry in North Carolina: A History*. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992.
- Griffin, Richard W. "Reconstruction of the North Carolina Textile Industry, 1865-1885." *North Carolina Historical Review* (January 1964): 22-58.
- , and Diffie W. Standard. "The Cotton Textile Industry in Antebellum North Carolina, Part II: An Era of Boom and Consolidation, 1830-1860." *North Carolina Historical Review* (April 1957): 137-160.
- Hall, Jacquelyn Dowd, et al. *Like a Family, The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1987.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmadge, and Newsome, Albert Ray. *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1973.
- "Map of Central Falls Village." On file at Prestige Fabrications, Inc., Asheboro, North Carolina, 1938.
- Martin, Cheryl Lynn, ed. *The Heritage of Randolph County, North Carolina*. vol. 1. Asheboro, North Carolina: Randolph County Heritage Book Committee, 1993.
- McCormick, Dan. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. Central Falls, North Carolina. 15 July 1999. McCormick is Safety Director at the Prestige Fabrications plant in Central Falls.
- McDaniel, Tim. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. Central Falls, North Carolina. 15 July 1999. The McDaniel family owns the York House within the APE.
- North Carolina Labor Statistics*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Mitchell Printing Company, 1901.
- Randolph County Historical Society. *Randolph County, 1779-1979*. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1980.

U.S. Department of Commerce. *Statistics for North Carolina. Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910.* Washington, D.C. : Government Printing Office, 1916.

Whatley, Lowell McKay, Jr. *The Architectural History of Randolph County, North Carolina.* Asheboro, North Carolina: Randolph County Historical Society, 1985.

Zuber, Richard L. *Jonathan Worth: A Biography of a Southern Unionist.* Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1965.