

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Franklinville Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Franklinville _____ vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Randolph code 151

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet.

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Randolph County Courthouse

city, town Asheboro, state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Randolph County Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978/79 federal state county local

depository for survey records Randolph County

city, town _____ state

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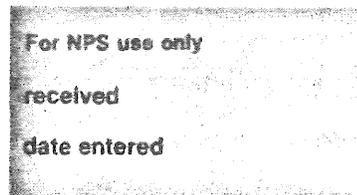
date entered

Continuation sheet Owners' names and addresses Item number 4 Page 1

1	Walter Roberts Roberts Realty Asheboro, N. C. 27203	15	Ruby Shortridge Franklinville, N. C. 27248
2	Walter Clark 71 N. Union St. Concord, N. C.	16	Harvey Ray Central Drywall and Ceiling Rt. 6, Box 410 Asheboro, N. C. 27203
3	William Lee Saxapahaw, N. C.	17	James D. and Louise Morton Franklinville, N. C. 27248
4	Walter Clark 71 N. Union Street Concord, N. C.	18	Randolph Mills c/o Bradford R. Leggett P O Drawer 15026 Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103
5	Randolph Mills c/o Bradford R. Leggett P O Drawer 15026 Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103	19	Vera G. Thompson Franklinville, N. C. 27248
6	William Lee Franklinville, N. C. 27248	20	McKinley and Juanita Street Franklinville, N. C. 27248
7	Randolph Mills c/o Bradford R. Leggett P O Drawer 15026 Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103	21	Kenneth D. and Sadie Greene Franklinville, N. C. 27248
8	Randolph Mills c/o Bradford R. Leggett P O Drawer 15026 Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103	22	Lowell M. Whatley Jr. Franklinville, N. C. 27248
9	Franklinville Methodist Church Franklinville, N. C. 27248	23	Jacqueline B. Hess Franklinville, N. C. 27248
10	Harold W. and Mary A. Smith Franklinville, N. C. 27248	24	Lloyd E. and Teresa D. Cagle Franklinville, N. C. 27248
11	Thomas E. Smith Franklinville, N. C. 27248	25	Gerald R. Eddings Franklinville, N. C. 27248
12	Ollie B. Underwood Franklinville, N. C. 27248	26	Jackie Eugene Pack Franklinville, N. C. 27248
13	Lacy Wilbert Cox Franklinville, N. C. 27248	27	Neil A. and Audrey McKinnon Franklinville, N. C. 27248
14	Clyde M. Jones Franklinville, N. C. 27248	28	Patricia Husband P O Box 9815 Asheville, N. C. 28805

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- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 29 | Joseph Hidlebaugh
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 44 | Don and Helen Sledge
Rt. 6,
Asheboro, N. C. 27203 |
| 30 | Robert C. and Lily Sue Walton
2135 Darlington
Chester, S. C. 29427 | 45 | Lucy Allred
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 31 | J. C. and Alma S. Smith
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 46 | Richard Keith
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 32 | David H. Briles
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 47 | Maxton Craven
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 33 | David H. Briles
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 48 | Randolph Mills
c/o Bradford R. Leggett
P O Drawer 15026
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103 |
| 34 | Martha W. Cauldwell
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 49 | John H. and Ola G. Scott
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 35 | Valerie C. Bryan
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 50 | Harold and Margie Sewall
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 36 | Town of Franklinville
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 51 | Town of Franklinville
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 37 | Town of Franklinville
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 52 | Town of Franklinville
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 38 | Ellis Maness
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 53 | Randolph Mills
c/o Bradford R. Leggett
P O Drawer 15026
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103 |
| 39 | Randolph Mills
c/o Bradford R. Leggett
P O Drawer 15026
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103 | 54 | Randolph Mills
c/o Bradford R. Leggett
P O Drawer 15026
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103 |
| 40 | James L. Bray
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 55 | Randolph Mills
c/o Bradford R. Leggett
P O Drawer 15026
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103 |
| 41 | Wade and Minnie Yates
Lawyers Row
Asheboro, N. C. 27203 | 56 | Robert E. and Lillian C. Faulkenberry
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 42 | Afton and Juanita Hurley
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |
| 43 | Mary Lou Fox
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |

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87	Aubry and Linda Brower Hunt Rt. 1, Box 614 Franklinville, N. C. 27248	102	Margaret Fern Carter Franklinville, N. C. 27248	4
88	Perry D. and Linda Brower Hunt Rt. 1, Box 614 Franklinville, N. C. 27248	103	Betty G. and Rious Weldon Hall Franklinville, N. C.	
89	Burnice and Iula Routh Jones Franklinville, N. C. 27248	104	Margaret Cox Hicks Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
90	Nancy Routh Welborn Franklinville, N. C. 27248	105	Forrest P. Cox Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
91	Poole's Grocery Franklinville, N. C. 27248	106	Carroll Ray and Paunice Byars Branch Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
92	Ennest Blake Franklinville, N. C. 27248	107	Sarah Davis Moreland Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
93	William M. and Billie G. Andrews Franklinville, N. C. 27248	108	Don Gregory Hill Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
94	Wilbert M. and Ada Frazier Franklinville, N. C. 27248	109	Burton S. and Clarice H. King Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
95	Paul William and Margaret Barnett Franklinville, N. C. 27248	110	Lewis Plummer Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
96	Paul William and Juanita M. Mitchell Franklinville, N. C. 27248	111	Sarah Parks Dickens Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
97	Maxine Frazier and Charles Henry King Franklinville, N. C. 27248	112	Bertie McPherson Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
98	Poole's Grocery Franklinville, N. C. 27248	113	Tilda S. Hilliard Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
99	Ellis Maness Franklinville, N. C. 27248	114	Vessie S. Kiser Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
100	John H. and Elie G. West Franklinville, N. C. 27248	115	Romie and Mattie Bailey Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
101	Mrs. Cecil H. West Franklinville, N. C. 27248	116	Thomas Franklin Sr. and Pearl Salmons Franklinville, N. C. 27248	
		117	J. R. and Julie Hosins Heirs Franklinville, N. C. 27248	

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- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 118 | Edward Graham Clark
71 N. Union Street
Concord, N. C. | 133 | Janet Fisher
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 119 | Randolph Mills
c/o Bradford R. Leffler
P O Drawer 15026
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103 | 134 | Joseph P. Hughes
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 120 | Walter Clark
71 N. Union Street
Concord, N. C. | 135 | Randolph Mills
c/o Bradford R. Leggett
P O Drawer 15026
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103 |
| 121 | Riley Higgins
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 136 | Curtis Moore
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 122 | John Johnson
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 137 | Phillip Grose
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 123 | Bernard and Mary Lopienski
902 Draper Street
Asheboro, N. C. 27203 | 138 | Homer Parrish
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 124 | Ruby Thomas
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 139 | Homer Parrish
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 125 | Lewis Plummer
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | 140 | Homer Patterson
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 |
| 126 | William Hoyt Maness
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |
| 127 | Ina Coward
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |
| 128 | Charlie Suggs
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |
| 129 | Ina Coward
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |
| 130 | Earl, Lillian and Mary Vera Maness
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |
| 131 | Kittie Caveness
c/o Curtman Realty
Ranseur, N.C. 27316 | | |
| 132 | Larry Cross
Franklinville, N. C. 27248 | | |

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>early 20th century</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Franklinville is located on the north bank of Deep River in central Randolph County in the central piedmont of North Carolina. The site was an important river crossing for the native inhabitants, the Saponi, Tutelo and Keyauwe Indian tribes of the region. White settlers later named the crossing Island Ford.

Today the town of Franklinville consists of one to two story frame dwellings with a scattering of one to two story brick commercial buildings. The heart of the present town is about three blocks wide and two deep from the river, rising up a ridge. At each end of Main Street/NC 22 is a brick textile complex. To the west is the "Upper" mill (#5), originally the Franklinsville Mill, which consists of an 1840 core, 1851 rebuilding and additions, and late 19th-early 20th century additions. To the immediate west of the "Upper" mill is the Franklinville Roller Mill (#4) built in 1913 to replace the earlier grist mill. There has been a grist mill at this site since 1801, and probably several years before that. On the east end of the business district is the "Lower" mill (#48), or Randolph Manufacturing Company mill. The core of this complex is an 1895 U-shaped brick mill built to replace the 1848 frame mill which originally occupied the site. This mill was called the Island Ford Mill, after the ford on Deep River, and had its own mill village which was separated from the village of Franklinville by Mulberry (now Academy) Street.

The town of Franklinville began as the site of an early grist and saw mill. The mill, dating from at least 1801, served as a gathering place for local farmers. By the early 1800s the settlement around the mill was called Coffin Mills after Elisha Coffin who operated the saw and grist mills there. The town which eventually became Franklinsville (later Franklinville) began with Coffin Mills and later encompassed the village of Island Ford just downstream. The two towns were joined in 1876 when the mills were consolidated under the leadership of Hugh Parks, who with his family owned majority interest in both mills.

The streets in Franklinville followed the ridges east and west parallel to the river. Several streets were cut straight north from the river to form a grid pattern of several blocks, with some straight and some meandering curvilinear east-west streets beyond that. The grid pattern was the result of a movement begun by J. W. Clark in 1924 to straighten the streets in the town proper. In 1924 Main Street/NC 22 was cut through the town and the southerly River Road fell into disuse and eventually grew over with trees and underbrush.

The town consists primarily of one to two story frame dwellings, predominantly painted white or sided with white aluminum or asbestos shingling, set on fairly spacious lots with large trees. On the south side of the river is a wooded park and beyond the houses of the town are woods and fields all giving a rural atmosphere immediately beyond the town. The streets leading away from the river rise up a ridge providing a river view to the houses beyond Main Street. The road leading into the town from the east are lined with later housing; the road leading in from the west is less developed and comes down a curved hill opening immediately on the Roller and textile mills, providing an unexpected view of a town. The present configuration of the town is much what it was at its inception, with some growth to the east and north. The current population of the town is about 600, but the closing of Randolph Mills was an economic disaster for the town and the townspeople now either commute to work in nearby towns or have moved away.

Mill towns in piedmont North Carolina, as elsewhere, tend to be insular and self-sustaining and contained. Franklinville was no exception until the late 1970s. Its inception as a mill village in 1838 was strengthened and solidified in the 130 years which followed. This self-containment and continuity have resulted in a large number of surviving structures from each period of major growth of the mills. There are twenty-two ante bellum structures still

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standing in Franklinville today, including a wing of the original 1840 Greek Revival "Upper" mill and the 1851 additions and rebuilding after a fire early that year.

The insularity of the town has also preserved the commercial fabric of the town, especially from the last great spurt of development and growth in the 1910s and 1920s. While much commercial and domestic architecture survives, several noteworthy structures have been demolished, including the ca. 1848 frame Island Ford Mill which was demolished in 1895 to make way for a replacement brick mill building. The Franklinville Academy was also demolished, as were the railroad trestle bridge, depot and tracks themselves. Fortunately, although several important structures have been lost, very few intrusions have been introduced into the town. The two main locations of intrusive structures are the corner of Depot and Main Streets where a convenience store, a trailer and the modern brick Methodist Parsonage are located, and the block of Main Street between Rose and Academy Streets where the 1966 Franklinville Fire Protection Association facility is located. Otherwise, the town consists of low scale, modestly ornamented commercial and domestic architecture from 1819 to the first third of the 20th century.

Pre-1838 (Prior to the building of the Franklinville Mill)

The oldest extant structure in Franklinville is the Johnson-Julian House (#28), said to have been built in 1819 by James Johnson who kept a tavern or public house there until 1844 when he sold it to Nathan Cox. The house is a fine example of restrained Georgian-Federal transitional architecture. The two-story house is one room deep with a central hall, and originally had two exterior end chimneys. The chimneys have only recently been removed. The facade is flush sheathed, as are other earlier houses in the town, and the house retains its original asymmetrical fenestration. The once-detached kitchen is not attached at the rear.

A closely related dwelling is the Horney-Curtis-Buie House (#25) across Allred Street. Built by Dr. Phillip Horney about 1830, the original block is a two-story frame dwelling which 9/6 sash and a massive end chimney. Dr. Horner (1791-1856) was a partner in the Cedar Falls Mill and later was involved in the establishment of the Franklinville and Island Ford mills. A later owner, Dennis Curtis (1826-1885) added an Italianate block to the south end about 1870. His block faces the river and retains its fine full facade porch.

Development of the "Upper" and "Lower" Mills, 1838-1860

All other structures in Franklinville are directly related to the development of the textile industry at the Franklinville and Island Ford Mills. There are two concentrations of mill houses from the original 1838 settlement. The ca. 1838 mill houses in Franklinville make up one of the most intact groups of ante bellum mill houses in the state. The first group consists of four houses located along the south side of Smith Street and Greensboro Road on the west end of the town. The second group is made up of five, known as the "Cotton Row" houses, on the south side of Greensboro Road further to the east. The original blocks of all these houses are similar: a one-and-one-half-story hall and parlor dwelling with an exterior or interior chimney. There is a loft in each one. All have received additions over the years. A period of prosperity about 1850 was when most received additions. The addition to the William H. Tippet House (#22) was the most substantial of these, a two story "triple A" frame section to the rear, reorienting the house toward the river. The term "triple A" was coined to describe a gable-side roof with central facade gable. This form is very common in North Carolina and is especially prevalent in Franklinville.

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By 1840 the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company Mill (#5), or "Upper" mill as it later was known, was finished. The original core was a 9 x 3 bay block laid in a stretcher and header course alternating with five courses of stretchers. The mill burned early in 1851 but the first floor walls survived. By the end of the year the mill had been rebuilt and additions were made in the same brick bond. Portions of this Greek Revival mill are still readily visible, and this is one of a very few Greek Revival mills surviving in the state. The division between the 1840 and the 1851 walls is visible in the change in the color of the brick. The gable roof structure contains 6/6 sash and featured a Greek Revival cupola housing the mill bell. In 1882 another period of expansion began during which a two-story wing was added to the south to enclose the water wheel and to provide space for the boiler and steam engine. In 1897 a third story was added to the structure. In 1883 a baling room was added to the west; enclosed in 1888 and raised to two stories in 1900. Also during the 1883 expansions the original (1851) roof was replaced by a flat roof with brick parapet. In 1892, in an effort to make the mill safer and more fire-proof, exterior stairs were added to the north and the interior stairs were removed. The mill was almost doubled in size by a three-story addition to the east side of the old mill.

About 1840, the year the Franklinville Manufacturing Company mill went into operation, several substantial houses were built by the men involved in the organization of the mill. The Coffin-Makepeace House (#23) was built about 1840, probably for Elisah Coffin. The substantial two-story brick Federal-Greek Revival house sits on the highest site in town. The house is one of the most architecturally significant houses in Randolph County, and is one of only a handful of early brick dwellings in the county. The house has exterior end chimneys and pedimented gable ends. A large full-facade ca. 1880 Victorian porch featuring Chinese Chippendale-derived detailing shelters the entry which is flanked by sidelights, and a sunburst fanlight transom, and flanking Doric pilasters. The property was sold to George Makepeace, a mill supervisor, in 1850.

Also built about 1840, the Madison Brower House (#26) is a two-story hall and parlor plan house with a one-story wing. The last house still standing from this initial building period is the ca. 1840 Lambert Parks House, also known as the Sumner House (#35). This fine two-story, three by two bay Greek Revival house features a full facade porch sheltering a three bay flush sheathed facade. The double leaf raised panel entrance retains pilasters, three-light sidelights and pilasters. The porch was remodeled ca. 1880 when the house was owned by Hugh Parks, by the addition of sawnwork detailing.

In 1846 Elisha Coffin, three sons and nephews, George Makepeace, A. S. Horney, Thomas Rice, and nine others formed the county's third textile mill, the Island Ford Manufacturing Company. Thomas Rice, a builder, moved to Franklinville about this time and built his own home (#119) on a hill overlooking the mill site. The house is a "Coastal" cottage, unique in the county, and rarely seen in the piedmont of North Carolina. The one-and-one-half-story dwelling is three by two bays, with the entrance in the west end bay. The facade under the engaged porch is flush sheathed. The cornice of the porch is a very wide, plain frieze band. The Greek Revival detailing is carried out in stuccoed brick "Doric" columns which support the porch roof. (Rice was also directly involved in the building of the Franklinville Covered Bridge (destroyed), and the Island Ford Mill, a four-story frame factory on a brick first floor. The mill was in operation by 1848, and was pulled down in 1895 when the new brick mill was built.)

During the 1850s the town experienced a time of growth tied to the cotton economy in the

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South. The fire in 1851 brought in skilled builders and craftsmen to rebuild. The two mills drew additional citizens to the town to work in the mills and to provide goods and services to those living in the town. The town in the 1850 was home to the Isham Jones Wagon Factory, a foundry, and a potters' community. One structure from the wagon factory a ca. 1850 mortise and tenon structure, was heavily remodeled in the 1950s for a dwelling but retains its character.

The social and fraternal life of the village was enhanced by the chartering of Hanks Lodge (#51), the first Masonic Lodge in Randolph County, in 1850. Originally located on River Road, the Hall was moved to the south side of the newly constructed Main Street/NC 22 in 1924. The lodge is a fine frame temple form two story building with flush sheathing in the gable ends. Pilasters define the bays on the front and rear facades. The lodge was built by Thomas Allred and Spencer W. Dorsett for a fee of \$1350, paid in installments.

From the period 1850 to 1860 there are 14 extant houses. Three are on the Island Ford end of Franklinville. Two (# 121, 122) are small cottages on Pond Street overlooking the Bleaching Pond on Main Street. Both are simple, one-story dwellings with little ornament. One is in very poor condition. The third (#105) is a traditional two-story frame dwelling oriented toward the river with a later addition which now serves as the principal block which faces Academy Street.

Another similar dwelling (#97) is a ca. 1850 story-and-a-half dwelling with exterior end chimney located on Pine Street. To one side a later addition has been made and in the 1930s or 1940s the entire dwelling was covered with german siding. It retains its form in spite of these changes.

On the Franklinville end of the village are 10 ca. 1850 dwellings. One, on the corner of Depot and Main Streets (#34) was joined by a later 19th century dwelling to create a long one story dwelling with two facade gables. The ca. 1850 mortise and tenon section and the later addition have been recently brick veneered, the gable ends have been sheathed in a light siding and a full facade porch has been added, as well as more modern windows, creating a very modern-looking house.

A group of three one-and-a-half story hall and parlor mill houses survive on the south side of Main Street across from Depot Street. Each has been remodeled and each has received additions, but the core of each is still visible. The one on the east end of the row (#59) is the most intact of the three and gives a clear picture of what the houses originally were like. It retains its boxed stair and Greek Revival post and lintel mantel as well as its exterior end chimney although additions have been made to the east and south. These ca. 1850 houses are very similar in size and plan to the original ca. 1838 mill houses to the west.

Although it does not appear on the recreated 1860 map of the town, the T. A. "Bud" Slack House (#83) appears to date from this period. Built on the outskirts of town, the two story house is two bays wide and one bay deep, with a hall and parlor plan. The porch is supported by three octagonal tapered columns, reflecting the Greek Revival influence. There is a lower two story addition to the rear which may be earlier than the front block. It appears to have been a three by one bay house facing east. There is also a small one story addition to the southwest corner. Unfortunately, the entire structure has been covered with brick-patterned asphalt shingling which obscures any other detailing which might

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be useful in dating the dwelling.

Post-Civil War, 1865-1899

The 1870s saw several major additions to earlier dwellings to update them stylistically. The Horney-Curtis-Buie House (#24) received a two story Italianate addition to its south end. About 1880 the Lambert-Parks House (#35) and the Coffin-Makepeace House (#23) both received Victorian porch detailing.

During the period 1880 to 1900, during which time the frame "Lower" mill was replaced by a brick building, and both mills received additions, there was a corresponding growth in the domestic architecture of the town. The two mills were united under the supervision and ownership of Hugh Parks, and like the mills, the villages also became one. During this time there was a tendency toward larger houses as well. The overwhelming preference was for one and two story frame "triple-A" dwellings with a scattering of one-and-a-half-story dwellings. These one-and-a-half-story dwellings, of which there are four, are frame gable roof structures with modest detailing consisting of sawnwork decorative shingling in the gable ends.

Approximately 26 one story and 21 two story dwellings survive from the turn of the century. The one story dwellings are predominantly three by one bay, "triple A" frame dwellings with exterior or central chimneys. Often the facade gable, and less often the end gables, have diamond vents. Some porches retain their original sawn work. Several of the later houses have early 20th century garages on the premises. The two story houses are generally "triple A"'s with full facade porches. A novel feature seen on several houses (#73, 110) is 4/4 sash on the first floor facade, and a 4/4 central window flanked by 6/6 sash windows on the second floor. A number of these houses also have steep rear one story shed additions which appear contemporary with the construction of the main block. The same modest detailing found on the one story frame dwellings carries on the two story dwellings.

Most notable of these two story houses, and probably the earliest, is located on the west side of Academy Street (#140). It is a two story gable side roof block, three by two bays, with an original or very early one story ell to the rear. At the north gable end is an exterior single paved shoulder common bond chimney with tumbled weatherings. The block exhibits corner boards and a boxed cornice with returns. To the south is a one story gable roof addition.

Among the more stylish houses built during this era are the James Buie House (#87), ca. 1885, which originally faced south toward the river. A wing was added on the north to reorient the main facade to the east and Academy Street. The main block features an exterior single shoulder chimney and an engaged porch.

The ca. 1890 Frazier-Fentress House (#85) is an interesting two story gable roofed dwelling which has exterior end single stepped shoulder common bond chimneys. To the rear is a small one story "triple A" "ell" which appears to be a contemporary separate dwelling attached to the rear of the two story block. The rear section faces west, but obviously did not front of Depot Street because of the distance of the setback. The house is one of the most ornate in town with broad bracketed overhang and turned posts which support a full facade porch. There are ornate turned and sawn brackets on the porch and shingles in the gable ends which also feature sawn ornament. The two story block received a two story

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"Mount Vernon" style porch in the 1960s.

The George Russell House (#53) and the Cliff Trogdon House (#42) are similar in style and size and make up the last of the finer late 19th century houses in Franklinville. Both houses originally were good examples of Victorian styling with sawn and turned work detailing. The Cliff Trogdon House was recently aluminum sided and most of the detailing was removed, but two gable ends still contain their fine spindle and solid sunburst motifs. The Russell house was built by Will Tippet, a local contractor. Portions of the house were removed, most notably the porch, when Main Street was widened but the east end still retains its lacy sawn brackets and bargeboards and turned pendant decorations in the clipped corners.

The most academic Queen Anne dwelling in Franklinville is the Parks-Weatherly House (#120). This ca. 1890 house consists of a two story, 4 x 3 bay block under a hip roof. The roof is pierced by two interior chimneys with corbeled caps. The porch wraps around the south and west facades and is supported by turned posts with ornate sawn and turned brackets. The house was built for Hugh Parks, superintendant and major owner of the two mills, and was later owned by D. M. Weatherly, a prominent Randolph County educator. The house is sited on the hill overlooking the "Lower" mill and has a very fine view of the "Upper" mill and Deep River.

The Twentieth Century

In the early 1900s commercial growth was once again prominent in Franklinville. In 1900 the Cotton Warehouse (#4) was built to store cotton for the railroad. The brick warehouse consisted of four bays with brick firewalls with stepped parapet gables between each bay. Arched doorways opened onto a loading dock (destroyed) on the west. In 1919 a boiler/power house was added. In the 1950s the doors on the west were infilled and new doors were added to the east. The structure now stands vacant, as do so many of the commercial buildings in town.

The next year, 1901, a new dam (#2) was built across Deep River for the Franklinville Manufacturing Company's "Upper" mill. The stone dam was raised 30 inches in 1934. Hydroelectric generating equipment was added, and the plant supplied electricity until 1963. The plant and dam have recently been bought with the intention of reactivating the hydropower plant.

The Franklinville Methodist Church, 1912-13, (#58) is a dominant feature in the social and architectural lives of Franklinville. The church is situated on a rise on the east end of the business district. It was built in the popular "Akron Plan", which consists of a wing of classrooms around a central assembly hall. The church has received some alterations over the years, but retains most of its original fabric inside and out. The building is the most academic structure in the town and attests to the prominence and importance of the church in the town's life and history.

In 1913 a new roller mill was built to replace the old grist mill. The new mill utilized steel rollers in place of stones, producing a finer flour. The three story frame mill has received numerous additions over the years and except for a brief time in 1979 there has been a mill in operation here since 1801.

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There are three small early 20th century frame stores still standing in Franklinville. Two are sided with german siding; one is sided with plain weatherboards. Two of the stores stand vacant while one is still in operation.

Behind the Methodist Church is another frame commercial structure. Although in very deteriorated condition, this was once the Grove Hotel (#55). The massive structure is said to have been built around an older dwelling between 1915 and 1919. The present appearance is of a large hip roof structure with a projecting central pavillion. There is a hip roof porch which wraps around the pavillion and across the facade.

The dominant commercial structure on Main Street is the 1920 Franklinville Store Company (#91). It is a one story common bond brick structure on a full basement. Originally the interior was partitioned with one section for groceries and one section for dry goods. Today the interior is no longer partitioned. The original store fronts, consisting of two identical store fronts with modest corbelling, is intact.

On the other side of Main Street is the Franklinville Bank (#54) which is the last of the major brick commercial structures in town. The Bank building housed the bank and offices for the mill. The bank failed during the Great Depression. The building has been recently purchased and plans are under way to return it to use.

Domestic architecture during the early 29th century is predominantly bungalow derivations. There are two examples of true bungalow style in Franklinville. The Herbert Edwards House (#40) is the architypical bungalow with broad gable roof, several projections, and an engaged porch supported on pylons. The other example is found on Rose Street. This house (#92) is less elaborate than the Edwards House, but features the traditional engaged porch and dormer on the main facade.

The majority of houses built in town during the late 1910s through the 1930s are gable front bungalows, usually three bays wide with exposed rafter ends and engaged porches. Several have latticed gable ends. There are 13 of these gable front structures. Five (#49, 50, 70-72) are identical one story structures with one bay of the engaged porch enclosed. Rafter ends are exposed, but there is little other detailing.

There are a scattering of more traditional one and two story three bay "triple A" dwellings as well as several isolated examples of 1920-30s styles including a "Cottage" stlye house (#94) which is probably the skillful reworking of an older house, which includes a projecting entrance pavillion under a steep gable roof; a brick and stucco gable front bungalow (#90) with an engaged wraparound porch and triple sash flanking the entrance bay; and a one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house with unequal one story gable wings and colonial frontispiece entrance. Finally, there is a traditional brick veneer one and a half story dwelling with front pavillion and exterior chimney with one stepped shoulder chimney with decorative slate inlay.

The mid and later 20th century have provided very few structures to the townscape. The Town Hall and Library was completed in 1949. The first floor contains two plate glass storefronts, one of which houses the town offices. The other side is occupied by a restaurant. In the 1950s three sheet metal water towers, three to four stories high, were constructed. These tend to dominate the two areas where they are placed, dwarfing surrounding one and two story houses.

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The preponderance of intrusive structures are clustered along the north side of Main Street and the west side of Depot Street. The Methodist Parsonage (#63) is a mid-20th century one story brick veneered ranch-style house, which, while in keeping with the scale of the houses on the street, is out of keeping with the tendency toward frame dwelling. Next to the Parsonage, to the south, is a mobile home on a brick foundation. This home replaced a traditional frame dwelling which burned.

On the northwest corner of Main and Depot Streets is a significant structure (#34) composed of a ca. 1850 mortise and tenon "triple A" dwelling to which a later 19th century frame dwelling has been joined to make a double gable facade. During 1983 the house was brick veneered, the gable ends were sheathed with a light stained wood and a full facade porch was added. Some fenestration was also changed making the house very modern in appearance. Although out of keeping with the more traditional houses surrounding it, the mortise and tenon framing still exists. To the west of this home is a Quik Chek (#32), a one story brick, plate glass and siding convenience store with highly visible signage. Behind the store is a two bay brick garage, apparently vacant.

In 1966 on Main Street diagonally across from the Town Hall the Franklinville Fire Protection Association, a one story modern brick fire department, was built. The only other intrusive structure within the district is a mid-20th century cinderblock laundramat (#99) which is standing vacant, open and subject to vandalism.

The overall appearance of Franklinville is that of a remarkable intact mill village with structures dating from 1918 to the mid-20th century. The preponderance of structures are 19th and early 20th century frame and brick buildings. The commercial structures are overwhelmingly brick; the domestic architecture is virtually all of frame construction. The town is anchored, and defined to a large extent, by the brick textile mill complexes located at either end of Main Street. The town retains 22 ante bellum structures, including a portion of one mill, and 117 structures from the 1860s to the present with only 13 significant intrusive or non-contributing structures.

Franklinville is an important and very rare surviving mill village with representative structures of each of its major periods of economic and architectural growth intact. It is probably the most intact of the ante bellum mill villages in the state of North Carolina and one of only a few which retains its original mill.

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Key

- P Pivotal. Those buildings which have special significance stemming from their architectural development and/or their historic associations.
- C Contributing. Buildings which are relatively intact, representative examples of their stylistic group and which form the character of the district.
- NC Non-Contributing or fill. More recent or heavily remodeled vernacular buildings which do not violate the character of the district.
- I Intrusive. Structures which, by scale, style or materials, intrude on the character of the district.

- 1 Faith Rock
South bank of Deep River
P

A natural outcropping of native bluestone rising about 50 feet above Deep River. This is the site of a prominent Revolutionary War legend which has been elaborated over the years. David Fanning, a notorious Tory guerrilla leader, is said to have captured Andrew Hunter, a southwest Randolph County resident, and to have threatened him with immediate execution. Hunter then jumped on Fanning's horse and made his escape. Fanning then captured Hunter's house and wife in an attempt to get his horse and gear back. Hunter called Fanning's bluff by not surrendering. The British were evacuating Charleston, the war was lost, and Fanning was in a hurry to reunite with the British, but he decided to make one last attempt to recapture his property. He released Hunter's wife but cornered Hunter on the south bank of Deep River as Hunter made for the ford downstream. Hunter is said to have jumped his horse from Faith Rock 50 feet to the river below and to have made his escape. A plaque has been placed on the near-by bridge by the Daughters of the American Revolution in commemoration of the daring escape.

- 2 Upper Dam -
Across Deep River
1901, 1934
P

A large rubble dam across Deep River built by the Franklinville Manufacturing Company to replace an earlier dam. This dam was raised 30" in 1934 by the addition of concrete cap, buttresses, floodgates and a hydroelectric station which was in use until 1963. The property has recently been purchased with the intent of refurbishing the hydro power plant.

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- 3 Peanut Factory
N side NC 22 at Deep River
Early 20th century
C

A two-story frame structure with small one-story side wings and a rear shed. Nearby are a contemporary frame barn, a frame shed and a mid-20th century brick garage. The factory is in a deteriorated condition.

- 4 Roller Mill
Between SR 2235 and Deep River
1913
P

The present structure is a three-story frame gable roofed mill with extensive additions to the south and east from the 1930s and 1940s. There is a three-story rear shed-roof addition, a two-story gable addition, a two-and-a-half story addition beyond that, and various bins. The mill was closed temporarily in 1978, but otherwise a mill has operated here since 1801.

- 5 Franklinville Manufacturing Company (The "Upper" Mill)
S side SR 2235 on Deep River
1840, 1851, 1882, 1897, 1899
P

This collection of brick mill buildings consists of an 1840 core, nine by three bays, laid in a bond of alternating stretchers and headers to five courses of stretchers. The 1851 and 1882 additions are of the same bond. The 1851 additions were built on the first floor of the 1840 mill walls after a fire; the change in brick is still visible. The gable-roofed structure contains six over six sash, and boasts a Greek Revival cupola housing the mill bell. The 1882 addition consists of a two-story wing to the south enclosing the water wheel and providing space for steam engine and boiler. This section was raised to three stories in 1897. A baling room wing was added to the west in 1883, was enclosed in 1888 and raised to two stories in 1900. The picker house, a stone structure, was built in 1887, and was raised to two stories in 1899. In 1883 the gable roof of the original (1851) core was replaced with a flat roof with brick parapet. Exterior stairs were added to the north in 1892 and the interior stairs were removed. In 1899 the mill was almost doubled in size by a three-story 40' x 80' addition to the east side of the old mill. The last major addition was in 1915 when a weaving shed was added to the southeast.

- 6 Cotton Warehouse
NE corner SR 2235 and Allred Street
1900
C

Built for cotton storage for the railroad, the warehouse consists of four bays with brick firewalls with stepped gables. Arched doorways on the west facade opened onto the loading platform (destroyed); the doors were infilled in the 1950s and new doors

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were added to the east. A metal shelter was added at that time which connected the warehouse to the adjacent boiler/power house which was built in 1919. The smokestack for the powerhouse was demolished in 1976. Both structures now stand vacant.

- 7 Franklinville Manufacturing Company Store (The "Upper" Store)
NE corner SR 2235/Main Street and Allred Street
1884
C

Built to replace the original store which burned, this is one of the oldest commercial structures in Randolph County. This was originally a 25' x 65' rectangular structure, one story high, with a three bay front facade under a gable front roof with side addition. There were oversize windows in the gable end which have been replaced with smaller sash. The structure is sided with board and battens. There is a trefoil vent in the gable end and a bracketed cornice.

- 8 Isham Jones Wagon Shop
River Road
Ca. 1850s
C

This is part of of Isham Jones' wagon factory complex, the only surviving structure of a complex of houses, shops and commercial buildings located on River Road in the 19th century. The structure is a mortise and tenon building with a central chimney. It was remodeled in the 1950s by Randolph Mills for use as a dwelling.

- 9 Cemetery
Between Smith Street and Greensboro Road
Mid-19th century to present
P

The Franklinville Cemetery is on a grassy hillside with large oak trees shading the lanes which connect the roads on either side of it. The oldest portion is enclosed in a paneled common bond brick wall with iron gate. The stones there are from 1860 to the 1920s. The stones in the rest of the cemetery are from the third quarter of the 19th century to the present.

South Side Smith Street, W to E

- 10 House
Ca. 1838, 1850
C

A one-and-a-half-story three-by-one-bay hall and parlor plan house with a ca. 1850 one-story addition with interior rear chimney, boxed cornice with returns. There is a modest shed porch and replacement sash.

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- 11 House
 Ca. 1838; 1850
 C

Said to be pegged heavy frame construction, this house has been moved at least twice; originally it was on the Makepeace property (23), later it adjoined the Franklinville Academy (destroyed). The structure was moved to this site about 1950. It is a one-story with attic gable roof dwelling, three by two bays with central chimney, and a one-by two bay side addition with a shed across the entire rear. The structure is now sided with asbestos shingles.

- 12 House
 Ca. 1838
 C

This two-story three-by-two bay structure has an exterior end chimney, six-over-six sash, and a one-story addition with four-over-four sash to the east. The original section has corner boards and a plain cornice. There is a replacement shed porch across the facade.

- 13 House
 Ca. mid-to-late 19th century
 C

A two-story, three-by-one bay triple-A structure with six-over-six sash and a rear shed addition.

- 14 House
 Late-19th century
 C

A two-story three-by-one bay triple-A dwelling with diamond vents in each of the three gables. There is a one-story rear gable roof addition.

South side Greensboro Road, W to E

- 15 House
 Ca. 1838, ca. 1850
 C

This is a one-and-a-half-story hall and parlor plan dwelling with a ca. 1850 two-story, three-by-one bay addition to the east, with six-over-six sash throughout, and wide eaves with plain cornice.

- 16 House
 mid-19th century, late 20th century
 NC

This one-story dwelling has been heavily remodeled and the original plan and any detailing have been lost or obscured as a result.

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Allred Street

- 17 House
Ca. 1838, mid-to-late 19th century
C

The core of this dwelling is a hall and parlor gable-roof house with fireplace on the west end. The loft was originally reached by a boxed stair. It appears to have originally faced the river. A lower gable side addition has been made to the east. This is one of a group of five ca. 1838 houses known as the "Cotton Row Houses", a series of story-and-a-half, hall and parlor houses with later additions.

- 18 Water tower
18A Mid-20th century
18B I

A large sheet metal water tower several stories high. One is located here; two others are on West Street.

- 19 House
Ca. 1838, mid-to-late 19th century
C

This story and a half hall and parlor plan house has a two-story addition to the front with common bond exterior end chimney on the addition. One of the five surviving "Cotton Row Houses" built to house the first mill operatives of the "Upper" Mill.

- 20 House
Ca. 1838, mid-to-late 19th century
C

A story-and-a-half hall and parlor plan house with a one-story addition to the east and rear with projecting rear gable addition and a hip roof porch on the river side. The structure has been sheathed with German siding.

- 21 House
Ca. 1838, mid-20th century
C

This story-and-a-half hall and parlor plan "Cotton Row House" has been heavily re-modeled with a one-story rear addition and a one-story one-by-one bay gable roofed addition to the front. New siding has been applied, and the fenestration has been changed on the main facade.

- 22 W. H. Tippet House
Ca. 1838, 1890
C

This was the last in the line of "Cotton Row Houses" and, like its neighbors, was

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originally a hall and parlor, story-and-a-half frame dwelling. It was owned in the late 19th century by W. H. "Will" Tippet, a builder and contractor. He reoriented the house to face the river by the addition of a three-by-one bay two-story triple-A wing to the south gable end. The structure was sided with german siding and a single stepped shoulder common bond brick chimney was located at the east end of the two-story block. The original block has retained its central chimney.

N side Greensboro Road, W to E

- 23 Coffin-Makepeace House
Ca. 1840
P

This house was possibly built for Elisha Coffin, an important early inhabitant and founder of Franklinville, as well as founder of the textile industry in Randolph County. The house is sited on the west end of town on the highest point in town. In 1850 Coffin sold the property to the earliest recorded owner of the house, George Makepeace. The house is a two-story brick Federal-Greek Revival transition house, five-by-two bays with exterior end single stepped shoulder chimneys. There are multiple side and rear additions. One addition was moved across the road (11). The porch is perhaps the most impressive visual component of this structure, although it has been altered by the enclosure of the upper pavillion. The porch, ca. 1880, is full facade with sawn and truned work, with a central second story section. The entrance is Federal with sidelights, fanlight transom and flanking pilasters.

- 24 House
Ca. 1950s.
I

This is a four-by-two bay gable brick veneered ranch-style house.

- 25 Horney-Curtis-Buie House
Ca. 1830, ca. 1850
P

Built by Dr. Phillip Horney (1791-1856), a partner in the Cedar Falls textile factory, and later involved in the establishment of the Franklinville (5) and Island Ford factories, the original block is a two-story heavy frame structure which retains its original nine-over-six sash, molded cornice and which had massive end chimneys. About 1870 Dennis Curtis (1826-1885) added the larger two-story Italianate section to the south end to face the river. This block is also frame, three-by-two bays, with gable side with front gable, There is a deep bracketed overhang and interior rear chimneys. The porch is a most impressive two-tiered porch, three bays across the first floor and featuring a one-bay central pavillion. Porch posts are chamfered and have applied moldings and capitals. The porch cornice is bracketed and has sawnwork dentils. The porch rail is made up of flat sawnwork balusters. The central pavillion has sawn bargeboards and a trefoil vent. Subsequent owners have been Matthew Gilbert and J. T. Buie, both involved in the textile mills.

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- 26 Madison Brower House
End of short lane on N side Greensboro Road
Ca. 1840
C

This is a two-story heavy frame two-by-two bay hall and parlor side gable structure with exterior chimney. It is said to have been built by Madison Brower, a local contractor and builder, although it may have been built by Calvin Graves, from whom Brower acquired the property. The gable ends are flush sheathed and the cornice is boxed.

- 27 House
Ca. 1920s
C

A three-by-four bay gable front bungalow with lower one-bay projections, lower one-story gable addition to the rear. The facade gable contains latticed vent and the rafter ends are exposed along the side elevations. The porch is engaged and sits on a stone foundation with stone steps. There is a contemporary frame garage to the rear with a side addition.

Allred Street

- 28 Johnson-Julian House
Ca. 1819
P

This house is probably the oldest structure in Franklinville and is said to have been built by James Johnson in 1819. The Georgian-Federal detailing supports this date. The five by two bay frame structure had exterior end chimneys (recently removed) and retains six-over-nine sash on the asymmetrical facade. Four-over-four sash in in the gable ends. The facade under the full-facade porch is flush sheathed, the ceiling is flush sheathed, as are the ends of the shed porch roof. The cornice is molded with returns. A formerly detached kitchen is now attached to the rear. The interior retains its central hall plan and closed string stair. A small frame barn and well-house are on the grounds. James Johnson kept a public house here in the early 19th century. Nathan Cox and his wife, Ellender Brookout, ran a boarding house here for the workmen rebuilding the fire-damaged mill in 1851.

- 29 J. A. Walker House
Ca. 1920s
C

This three-by-two bay bungalow under a side gable roof with small front gable dormer and exposed rafter ends is said to have been a small early 19th century dwelling originally on the Johnson-Julian House property (28). No evidence is observable to support this contention.

Vacant lot

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30 House
Mid-late 19th century
C

This is a story-and-a-half frame gable isde roof structure with single shoulder common bond brick chimney and hip roof porch. The facade has been reworked by the addition of a picture window.

31 House
Late 19th century
C

This is a one-story, three-by-two bay triple-A dwelling with rear addition. The structure has been resided with aluminum and little detailing is visible.

N side Main Street, W to E

32 Garage
Mid-20th century
I

A one-story brick garage with two bays on the main facade.

33 Quik Chek
I

A one-story brick, siding and plate glass convenience store and gas station.

34 House
Ca. 1850, 1983
C/NC

This was originally two frame structures joined to make one dwelling. The east section is a mortise and tenon, one-story hall and parlor plan house with exterior chimney. The west section is a late-19th century frame addition moved across Depot Street from the grounds of the Lambert-Parks House (35). The structure was remodeled and brick veneered in 1983.

Depot Street

35 Lambert-Parks (Sumner) House
Ca. 1840
P

This is a two-story three-by-two bay Geek Revival frame dwelling with flush sheathing under the porch and in the pedimented gable ends. The east end has a single stepped shoulder common bond chimney and the sash is six-over-six.. The double leaf raised panel entrance retains pilasters and cornerboards, and three-light sidelights. The door and

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window surrounds are molded. The porch was remodeled about 1880 by Hugh Parks by the addition of sawn work detailing. To the rear are a two-story gable addition, a one-story addition, a shed, and another one-story addition to the west. John Lambert sold the property to A. S. Horney in July 1850; the price indicated the existence of a dwelling and the stylistic evidence make an 1840 date probable.

Rose Street

S side Franklinville Store Company

Parking lot

- 36 The Franklinville Fire Protection Association
1966
I

This is a modern brick structure with four bays toward the street. A lower flat roof addition has been made to the rear.

- 37 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

A one-story frame four-by-one bay structure with side shed to the west and a rear gable addition and central chimney. The sash is four-over-four and there are two central entrances on the main facade.

- 38 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-story, three-by-one bay triple-A frame dwelling with six-over-six sash and side and rear frame sheds. There is a diamond vent in the facade gable.

Academy Street

- 39 Bleaching Pond and remains of a brick structure laid on common bond.
Late 19th century
C

- 40 House
Mid-19th century (pre-1860)
C

The west end of this structure is a three-by-one bay side gable frame dwelling with rear ell and exterior shingle stepped common bond chimney. The sash is four-over-four and the entrance is comprised of three broad boards. To the east is a three-by-one bay frame structure, also with rear ell and interior chimney. The two facades are tied together by a full-facade hip roof porch. There is also a small hip roof porch on the

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east side of the east portion.

- 41 Herbert Edwards House
1910-20s
C

A good example of the architypical bungalow: primarily a gable frame structure with a front projecting gable section, a smaller, lower side gable addition and a side shed, as well as a shed to the rear with a gable section behind that. There is an interior end chimney, sash is four-over-one, there is decorative shingling an the gables and porth posts are double tapered pylons on brick piers. To the rear is a mid-1960s brick and frame storage building.

- 42 "Cliff" Trogdon House
Ca. 1895
C

The Cliff Trogdon House is a two-story three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling with several additions to the rear. The house has been sided with aluminum and has lost its porch and much of its detailing as a result. The central facade gable and one gable in a one-story rear addition each retain a fine spindle and solid sunburst motif which hint at the detailing that was. There is a single stepped shoulder common bond chimney on the east end of the main block and the sash is four-over-four.

N side West Street, E to W

- 43 House
Ca. 1940
C

Situated on the north side of West Street overlooking the mill and river is a good period "Colonial Revival" dwelling consisting of a one-and-a-half story central section flanked by unequal one-story wings. The house features a frontispiece entry. The entire structure has very recently been sided with aluminum

- 18A Water towers
- 18B Mid-20th century
I

Two three-four story sheet metal water towers.

- 44 Horney-Parks Dependency
Ca. 1850s
C

Located at the end of West Street is a tiny one-story three-by-two bay frame structure with a small addition to the rear. There is a shed porch (replacement) across the front facade. The present interior plan is hall and parlor, but it was originally a one-room kitchen dependency of the Horney-Parks House (demolished). There is evidence

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of a large chimney on the west gable end. The structure now serves as a dwelling.

S side Main Street, E to W

- 45 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

A one-story, three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling with rear gable additions. The facade has a trefoil vent; the side gables have semi-circular galssed-in vents. The hip roof porch is supported on chamfered posts.

- 46 House
Late 19-early 20th century
C

A small unoccupied L-shaped gable roof structure with a porch in the angle of the "L". There is a central chimney in the join of the two sections. Sash if four-over-four.

- 47 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

This house appears to have been built in two sections. The east section is a gable side frame structure with central chimney and six-over-six sash. There is a small gable roof porch to the east. The west section appears lower and consists of a gable side frame block with a lower one-story gable front addition containing six-over-six sash.

- 48 Randolph Manufacturing Company (The "Lower" Mill)
1895, 1950s
P

Built on the site of the 184/48 frame Island Ford Mill which was then demolished. The 1895 section is a three-story U-shaped masonry structure laid in common bond brick. Additions built over the millrace and in the center of the U in the 1950s, leaving only the gable ends of the east and west sings visible. To the east is a ca. 1950s brick office building, as well as other additions. The bays in the original section are slightly arched and set under continuous hood moldings. Portions of the dam remain across Deep River at this point.

Playground

- 49/50 Houses
Early 20th century
C

These two houses are mirror images built in the early 20th century. Each is a gable front three-by-two bay frame structure with engaged porch with exposed rafter ends.

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The outside bay of each dwelling porch is enclosed. All sash is four-over-four. These two dwellings are identical to 3 bungalows on Walnut Street (70-72).

Ballfield

51 Hanks Lodge
1852
P

This two-story, three-by-four bay gable front temple form structure features flush sheathed pedimented gable ends, pilasters which define all bays on the front and rear facades, and a diminutive bracketed shed overhang across the front facade. Several operable louvered shutters remain. The east elevation has four bays, six-over-six sash in molded surrounds with louvered shutters. The west elevation is pierced by two windows and two doors on the first floor, and two windows and a door, reached by a metal stair, on the second floor. Entry is through six panel double leaf doors. The lodge, the first in Randolph County, was built by Spencer W. Dorsett and Thomas Allre for a fee of \$1350 paid in installments. The lodge originally was located south on River Road, but was moved to Main Street one block north in 1924 when River Road was abandoned.

52 Franklinville Town Hall
1949
NC

A two-story brick structure with stepped parapet roof. The ground floor contains two plate glass store fronts. The town library occupies the second floor.

53 George Russell House
Ca. 1890s
P

Built by Will Tippett (22), local contractor, the house was originally cruciform in plan with polygonal three-part bays to the east and west. The west bay and the porch have been removed, but the lacy sawn brackets and bargeboards and turned pendant decoration remain in the clipped corners of the east wing. A small shed porch is located in the angle of the west and north ells, and a shed has been added to the rear. Two frame dependencies, a pack house and a two-by-one bay structure with four-over-four sash, are located on the property. George Russell was the superintendent of the "Upper" mill from 1907 to 1927 when he moved from Franklinville. He was a close personal friend and business associate of the Parks family.

54 Bank of Franklinville
1920
C

This is a one-story, three-by-three bay masonry structure of common bond brick under a tile roof with corbeled cornice. The entrance is recessed and the two front facade

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bays have been replaced with smaller sash and plywood.

Summer Place

- 55 Grove Hotel (Teacherage)
Early 20th century
C

Said to be built around an older house, the visible fabric of this structure dates from 1915-1919 when it opened as a hotel. The present appearance of the Grove Hotel is a large hip-roof two-story structure with a projecting central three-bay pavillion. There is a hip roof porch wrapped around this pavillion and across the main facade. The building is deteriorating badly, and is nearly obscured by undergrowth.

- 56 House
Second quarter 20th century
NC

A one-and-a-half story frame house with one-story rear addition. In keeping with the style and scale of the town but too recent to be considered contributing.

- 57 House
Second quarter 20th century
NC

This is a one-story three-by-three bay frame house with faintly bungalow detailing.

- 58 Franklinville Methodist Church
1912/13
P

This church was constructed by J. H. Barrow, mason, and D. S. Curtis, carpenter, in the popular "Akron Plan" which included a wing of classrooms around a central assembly hall. The structure is constructed on common bond red brick with lancet bay openings, which originally contained sash, but now contain stained glass windows. There is a diagonally cruciform gable on hip roof over the square main block, and a polygonal hip roof over the extension to the south. The entrance, originally in the north side of the corner tower, was moved to the east when Main Street was widened in 1924 and the molded surround was not retained. The Sunday School wing retains its molded surrounds and bullseye corner blocks. The two-story assembly hall is vaulted. There is a newer two-story brick structure to the south.

Depot Street

- 59 House
Ca. 1850s
C

A story-and-a-half, hall and parlor mortise and tenon construction with a gable roof and

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a two-story addition to the south which overlaps the chimney. The sash is six-over-six. The house has retained its boxed stair and Greek Revival post and lintel mantels. This is the most complete of this series of three ca. 1850s houses built for mill workers.

60 House
 Ca. 1850s
 C

This was originally a story-and-a-half hall and parlor plan mortise and tenon structure which is now one-story with a one-story gable addition to the north side. There is replacement four-over-four sash, and the entire structure has been sided with aluminum.

61 House
 Ca. 1850s
 C

A story-and-a-half hall and parlor plan mortise and tenon structure with a gable roof and a two-story addition to the south which overlaps the chimney. The sash is six-over-six. The house has a replacement porch on the original section and has been covered with aluminum siding.

W side Depot Street, S to N

62 Trailer.
 Mid-20th century
 I

An aluminum sided trailer has been placed here on a brick foundation.

63 Franklinville Methodist Parsonage
 Mid-20th century
 I

A five-by-two bay brick veneered dwelling under a side gable roof with an engaged carport on the north.

64 House
 Late 19th-early 20th century
 C

A three-by-one bay one-story dwelling under a triple-A roof with lattice porch posts. There are multiple additions to the rear.

65 House
 Late 19th-early 20th century
 C

A one-story three-by-one bay dwelling under a side roof, with a one-story rear gable addition. The structure has been sided with aluminum. There is a contemporary garage to the rear.

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Walnut Street

- 66 House
Late 19th century
C

This is a three-by-one bay triple-A dwelling with sawtooth shingles in the gable ends, cornerboards and rear additions with similar detailing. The hip roof porch is supported on turned posts. The cornerboards have modest applied molding "capitals".

Vacant lot

- 67 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

An L-plan house, three-by-two bays, under a standing seem tin roof.

Lindley Street

N side Walnut Street, E to W

- 68 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-story triple-A frame dwelling with one-story rear gable roof addition. The hip roof porch features square posts. There are decorative shingles in all gable ends.

Vacant lot

- 69 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story three-by-one bay triple-A dwelling of frame construction. There is an exterior end chimney of running bond on a stone base. The hip roof full-facade porch in falling in. There is a one-story gable roof addition to the rear.

End of Walnut Street

S side of Walnut Street W to E

- 70- Houses
- 72 Early 20th century
C

Three (originally) identical gable front one-story frame bungalows. Seventy and 71 have been resided; 70 has replacement sash. There are small additions to the rear of each

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dwelling. The west end bay of the porch of each dwelling is enclosed. Seventy-two is the most intact, retaining its weatherboard siding and sash. These three dwellings are very similar to # 49 and 50 on the south side of Main Street.

South side Lindley Street

73 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story three-by-one bay triple-A frame structure with exterior single shoulder common bond chimney on the north gable end. There is a one-story full-facade porch and several rear additions, one and two stories. The first floor sash is four-over-four; the second floor facade has six-over-six sash flanking a central four-over-four sash window, a variation seen on other houses in Franklinville (110).

74 House
End of lane off south end of Lindley Street
Late 19th century
C

A two-story three-by-one bay triple-A frame structure with a steep one-story rear shed. There is a two-tier porch and central chimney. Sash has been replaced.

75 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story three-by-two bay triple-A frame dwelling with a rear shed, and a one-story rear gable addition. There is a single-shoulder common bond chimney on the south gable end, and the main block features cornerboards and a plain freize.

East side Depot Street, S to N

76 House
Late 19th century
C

A three-by-one-bay gable side one-story frame dwelling with central chimney. Aluminum siding has been applied to both the main block and the side addition.

77 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-story three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling with rear chimney, two-over-two sash, rear addition and a tiny decorative window in the facade gable. The hip roof full-facade porch is supported on turned posts with modest sawn brackets.

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78 House
 Ca. 1920s
 C

A gable front three-by-three bay frame bungalow with square tapered porch posts and two over-two sash. The structure has been sided with aluminum.

79 Store
 Early 20th century
 C

A very small two-bay frame commercial structure with a stepped parated gable front roof and exposed rafter ends. There are no side bays.

80 House
 Late 19th-early 20th century
 C

A three-by-one bay frame dwelling under a standing seam tin gable roof. Single stepped shoulder common bond chimney in the gable end. There is a rear shed addition and a full facade hip roof porch. There is also a smaller side gable roof dwelling at the rear of the property.

81 House
 Late 19th-early 20th century
 C

A small gable side frame house with rear gable addition. There are several small additions to the rear. The end porch bay is enclosed.

82 Store
 Early to mid-20th century
 C

A frame gable front store with side shed roof addition and an enclosed shed porch across the front facade. The front section has been sided with aluminum siding. The original block is covered with german siding.

North side Pine Street

83 T. A. "Bud" Slack House
 Mid-19th century
 C

A two-story two-by-one bay frame hall and parlor plan house with a one-story addition to the southeast corner and a lower two-story frame addition to the rear, creating a T-plan. The house appears unusually tall and narrow due to its two-bay facade. The porch is supported by three octagonal columns which reflect the Greek Revival style. The house has been covered with a brick-patterned asphalt siding which obscures any other detailing. T. A. Slack was a local farmer and peddler.

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West side Rose Street, N to S

- 84 House
Ca. 1920s
C

A three-bay gable front bungalow; the front porch has been glassed-in, obscuring the front facade. There is a contemporary frame garage and a small frame outbuilding to the south.

- 85 Frazier-Fentress House
Ca. 1890
C

This is a substantial two-story three-by-two bay triple-A dwelling under a tin-shingled roof, with a single stepped shoulder common bond chimney at the north gable end. The gable ends contain sawn gable ornaments, feather shingles and vents. There is a one-story gable addition at the rear which faces Depot Street with similar detailing which seems to have once been detached. A two-story "Mount Vernon" style porch was added to the Rose Street facade in the 1960s.

- 86 House
Ca. 1920s
C

A one-and-a-half story three-by-two bay frame bungalow with two gable dormers. It appears to be a remodeling or overbuilding of an older structure although no older fabric is visible on the exterior. The house has also been sided with aluminum.

- 87 James Buie House
Ca. 1885
C

Originally a three-bay center-hall plan house with engaged porch, facing south toward the river. The rear gable wing on Rose Street is now the main facade and the original porch has been enclosed. There is an exterior single shoulder stepped common bond chimney on the east gable end of the original main block. The property is surrounded by a very low stone wall, and there is a large frame garage, contemporary with the addition to the side.

- 88 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

A three-by-one bay one-story structure under a hip roof with facade gable. There is a rear exterior chimney and a gable addition. The structure has been sided with aluminum.

- 89 House
Ca. 1930-40s
C

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A four-by-two bay brick veneered story-and-a-half dwelling with a one-story front pavillion. There is a single shoulder chimney with decorative slate inlays to the south. There is also a contemporary frame garage to the south/rear.

90 Routh House
1933
C

A modest three-by-three bay brick gable front bungalow with triple six-over-one sash on either side of the central entrance. The facade gable end is stuccoed and shelters the engaged porch which is supported by pylons on brick piers. There is a single shoulder exterior chimney of running bond. A small detached shed is located to the north.

Vacant lot

East side Rose Street S to N

91 Franklinville Store Company
1920
C

A 45' x 90' masonry structure of 1:6 common bond brick on a full basement. On Rose Street there are two identical store fronts with modest corbelling. The interior was originally partitioned for grocery and dry goods sections. Today the interior space is unpartitioned. The structure is six bays deep, with slightly rounded arched openings on the south and west facades; the bays on the north elevation are flat arched. This structure was built to house the consolidated "Upper" and "Lower" stores. It now contains a store on the Rose Street level; a barber shop and the Post Office are in the basement/Main Street facade.

Parking lot

92 House
Ca. 1910s
C

A one-and-a-half story three-by-three bay frame bungalow under a broad side gable roof which shelters an engaged porch with exposed rafter ends. There is a shed dormer on the main facade, two-over-two sash and an exterior chimney on the south side.

93 House
Early 20th century
C

An irregularly massed frame dwelling under a nearly pyramidal tin shingled roof with a hip roof dormer and central chimney. Square columns support a wraparound porch. There is a hip roof addition to the rear.

Vacant lot

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- 95 Duncan Dover House
Ca. 1880-90
C

A two-story three-by-two bay dwelling under a hip with facade gable tin shingle-clad roof. There is a common bond single stepped shoulder chimney at each end of the main block. There is a one-story gable roof addition to the rear. Sash is two-over-two. A hip roof porch stretches across the full facade supported by replacement wrought iron posts. Duncan Dove worked in the "Lower" mill and later owned a general store.

- 96 House
Mid-19th century
C

This two-story gable roof hall and parlor plan house appears very similar to the hall and parlor mill houses (10-12, 15) on Smith Street. The hip roof porch has turned balusters, the main block has molded cornice with returns. The structure, which was possibly a kitchen or servants' quarters, was moved from the rear of the Duncan Dove House (95) to which it was connected by a breeze-way. It appears this might have been built in two sections, but the entire structure has been sided with aluminum obscuring details. There is diminutive six-over-six sash and a central chimney, as well as a one-story gable addition to the north.

South side Pine Street, W to E

- 97 House
Ca. 1850
C

The original two-by-two bay block of this ante bellum dwelling is a one-and-a-half story block with stuccoed stone and brick chimney. The sash is six-over-six. There is a two by two bay addition to the east end. In the 1930s or 40s the house was remodeled at which time it received a rear shed addition and german siding.

- 98 Store
Early-mid 20th century
C

A one-story german-sided parapeted gable front store with early/original store front. There is a shed roof addition to the east side and a small storage building to the east.

West side Academy Street N to S

- 99 Commercial Building
Mid-20th century
I

A tiny four-bay block laundramat with parapeted gable front roof. The structure is vacant and in poor repair.

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100 House
Ca. 1920
C

A one-story, three-by-two bay house with a contemporary frame garage to the side. The house has been covered with aluminum siding.

101 House
Early 20th century
C

A one-and-a-half story, three-by-two bay structure with rear shed. The house has been sided with asbestos shingles. There is a block garage to the rear.

102 House
Late 19th-early 20th century. A one-story, three-by-one bay triple-A frame dwelling with six-over-six sash. The structure has been sided with aluminum.

103 House
Early/mid-20th century
C

A three-by-two bay gable front "bungalow" with one enclosed end porch bay.

104 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

A two-story frame triple-A dwelling with two central entrances, a rear shed addition and four-over-four sash. The entire structure has been sided with aluminum.

105 House
Ca. 1850s
C

The core of this dwelling is a two-story structure which faced south toward the river. This block has six-over-six sash, boxed cornice and a large stone chimney with brick stack. A two-story gable roof wing and a one-story shed wing were added, both having four-over-four sash. The Academy Street facade has a hip roof porch supported by turned posts. This dwelling was probably in the Island Ford Mill village. The structure has been aluminum sided.

106 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

A one-story three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling with one-story rear ell set on very high piers, since infilled. The sash is four-over-four.

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East side Academy Street, S to N

- 107 House
Early 20th century
C

A one-story three-by-two bay german sided dwelling with rear shed.

Weatherly Drive

- 108 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-story frame triple-A structure with six-over-six sash and a one-story rear addition.

- 109 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-and-a-half story three-by-one bay triple-A swelling with replacement wrought iron porch posts. There is a rear gable addition. The entire structure has been sided with asbestos shingles.

- 110 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story, three-by-one bay frame dwelling with rear shed. The front facade features a hip roof porch which shelters four-over-four sash. The second floor fenestration features six-over-six sash flanking a four-over-four bay, a feature seen on several other houses in Franklinville (73).

East Bend Street

- 111 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story three-by-two bay tin shingled triple-A dwelling with rear gable roof addition. There are two rear exterior (originally) chimneys. The porch is hip roofed supported by turned posts with very modest brackets. It appears to have been built in two sections; the north section has six-over-six sash and a more weathered-appearing chimney. The structure has been covered with aluminum siding which obscures evidence to support this.

- 112 House
Ca. 1910s
C

A two-story, three-by-two bay frame dwelling under a pyramidal roof on gables with deco-

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rative shingles in the gable ends. The roof is pierced by an interior chimney. The full-facade porch is supported on turned posts and features modest bracketing. There is a tiny colored glass gable window.

- 113 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling with rear exterior common bond chimney. A shed porch shelters the facade. There is a two-story rear addition.

- 114 House
Early 20th century
C

A very small three-by-three bay gable front bungalow covered with aluminum siding. There is a block outbuilding in the yard.

- 115 House
Early 20th century
C

One of three very similar houses in a row. A one-story three-by-one bay triple-A frame dwelling with enclosed hip roof porch and rear ell. The chimney is in the angle of the ell. There is a diamond vent in the facade gable. The structure is aluminum sided. A contemporary frame garage stands on the property.

- 116 House
Early 20th century
C

A one-story three-by-one bay frame dwelling under a tin triple-A roof. There is a rear shed and a hip roof porch.

- 117 House
Early 20th century
C

The third of three very similar houses. A one-story three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling under a tin roof, with rear gable roof addition. This house has a one-bay porch and is clad in aluminum siding.

Weatherly Drive, circling W to E

- 118 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling with pedimented gables and a quad-rafoil vent in the facade gable. The sash is four-over-four, and there is a wide,

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plain frieze band, and corner boards with modest applied molding "capitals". There is a one-story ell to the rear. The porch is supported on turned posts with modest sawn brackets.

- 119 Thomas Rice House
Ca. 1846
P

This is one of the most significant structures in Franklinville, and is important and unique to the county. The Thomas Rice House is a "Coastal" cottage not known to be found elsewhere in Randolph County, and very rare in the piedmont of North Carolina. The dwelling is a story-and-a-half, three-by-two bay frame cottage with stuccoed brick columns supporting the engaged porch. The front facade is flush-sheathed. The cornice is molded with returns and there is a wide plain cornice around the porch roof. The lines and the exterior detailing are strongly Greek Revival. The interior was remodeled in 1960 when the first floor was made into one large room for the Conference Center for Randolph Mills. The stairs were removed and access to the second floor was closed. Thomas Rice (1803-1893) was one of the founders and builders of the Island Ford Manufacturing Company. He built this home overlooking the mill and river. (Rice was also responsible for Main Building, Trinity College; West Market Street Methodist Church on Greensboro; and the Franklinville Covered Bridge.)

- 120 Parks-Weatherly House
Ca. 1890
P

This is the only example of full-blown Queen Anne style in Franklinville. The main block is four-by-three bays under a tin-shingled hip roof which is pierced by two interior chimneys with moderately ornate corbeled caps. There is a one and a two-story ell to the rear. The wraparound porch has a broad bracketed overhang and turned posts with ornate sawn and turned brackets. The bays contain two-over-two sash and are set in molded surrounds. There is a rubble rock wall around the property and the porch steps are constructed of the same material. The interior plan is a central hall with two rooms on either side. The house was built by Hugh Parks and later owned by D. M. Weatherly, a prominent educator.

Pond Street

- 121 House
Mid-19th century (pre-1860)
C

A small one-story three-by-one bay frame cottage with an engaged porch with one enclosed bay. The sash is six-over-six and the chimney is gone. The structure sits on a high basement.

- 122 House
Mid-19th century (pre-1860)
C

A one-story L-plan gable roof frame structure with a shed porch along each interior leg

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of the L. The cornice is boxed and the porch posts are latticed. The structure sat on very high piers, now infilled to create a basement. The structure is in a very deteriorated condition.

- 123/ Houses
124 Late 19th century
C

Two identical mirror image houses: two-story, three-by-one bay frame triple-A with rear shed and one-story gable ell on the outside end. The sash in the main block is four-over-four; that in the shed is six-over-six.

- 125 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-and-a-half story frame three-by-one bay triple-A dwelling with four-over-four sash and a full facade hip roof porch. The structure has been aluminum sided.

North side East Bend Street, W to E

- 126 House
Late 19th century
C

This is a one-story, three-by-one bay triple-A frame dwelling with rear ell and several side additions. The main block has a central chimney; the side ell has a common bond shingle stepped shoulder exterior end chimney. The wraparound porch has turned posts and modest brackets. There is a contemporary frame garage/shed and a tiny two-bay frame outbuilding.

- 127 House
Late 19th century
C

This deceptively small one-story three-by-one bay triple-A dwelling has several additions to the rear the entire house rests on a full basement. The facade gable contains a diamond vent. The full facade porch is supported on turned posts with modest brackets.

Vacant lot

- 128 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story frame triple-A structure, four-by-three bays with four-over-four sash, hip roof porch and several gable additions to the rear. There is a single stepped shoulder exterior chimney of running bond on the east gable end of the original block. There is a quadrafoil vnet in the facade gable, molded cornice and plain frieze band below.

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West side Park Street

- 129 House
Mid-to-late 19th century
C

A one-and-a-half story frame dwelling under a gable roof, with a front gable addition to the south. The porch has been partially enclosed and somewhat reworked to accommodate the addition. The house retains its sawnwork detailing. There is the remains of a common bond brick structure to the north.

South side East Bend Street, W to E

- 130 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-story three-by-one bay german sided triple-A frame dwelling with rull facade shed porch supported on turned posts. The facade gable contains a diamond vent.

- 131 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

(Not easily viewed from the street and posted.)

This appears to be a heavily remodeled (ca. 1920s) two-story, three-by-one bay structure with frame additions. The house sits well back from the street on a very large, beautifully landscaped lot.

- 132 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

A one-story, three-by-one bay frame triple-A dwelling now clad in asbestos siding.

West side Sunrise Avenue, N to S

- 133 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
C

The first of two similar turn-of-the-century dwellings. A two-story frame triple-A dwelling with steep rear shed. The main block is three-by-two bays, with four bays on the first floor under the full facade porch. The sash is four-over-four.

- 134 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
NC

A two-story three-by-one bay triple-A frame dwelling with replacement sash and aluminum

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siding. Although the massing is obviously turn-of-the-century, detailing is now mid-20th century.

Vacant lot and lane

House

Early 20th century

C

Down lane on W side Sunrise Avenue

- 135 A small one-story frame dwelling with one-story addition. The main block is three-by-one bay and the porch is full facade.

Main Street

East side Sunrise Avenue, S to N

Vacant lot

- 136 House
Late 19th century
C

A one-story three-by-one bay frame dwelling under a hip on gable roof, pierced by two interior chimneys, and with multiple additions to the rear. The main block features cornerboards, cornice and good sawn bargeboards. The porch posts are replacements.

- 137 House
Late 19th century
C

A two-story triple-A frame dwelling with two-over-two sash, multiple rear additions and a shed roof porch on turned posts. There is an older pack house and a newer pack house, as well as a ca. 1920s garage on the property.

Holly Street

- 138 House
Late 19th-early 20th century
NC

Possibly an older structure, but all visible evidence is that of a Ca. 1940s bungalow with asbestos siding and wrought iron porch posts supporting the engaged front porch roof. There is new wood siding on the front facade, further obscuring architectural detailing.

- 139 House
1920s
C

A frame three-bay gable front bungalow with lattice vent in the gable end, and a side

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gable porch to the south supported on square pylons on brick piers. The chimney stack rises on the south side at the porch. There are a pack house and three sheds nearby.

Vacant lot

140 House
mid-late 19th century
C

This structure is composed of a two-story side gable block, three-by-two bays, with a one-story side gable addition and two gable one-story additions to the rear. The roof of the main block and the first gable addition to the rear are tin shingled; the other additions have standing seam tin roofs. The main block has cornerboards and boxed cornice with returns. The chimney at the north gable end of the two-story block is shingled paved shoulder common bond brick with tumbled weatherings.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Various Builder Architect Various/Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The town of Franklinville, originally two ante bellum villages, each built around a textile mill located on Deep River in central Randolph County, is a remarkably intact example of the growth of the textile industry and attendant villages during the 19th and 20th centuries in North Carolina. Franklinville lies along the north bank of Deep River with the major street, NC 22/Main Street, running east-west along the river. Main Street is lined with one and two story frame dwellings and brick commercial buildings. At each end of Main Street is a brick textile mill anchoring the ends of the town. Residential streets run several blocks deep to the north with short east-west connectors. Twenty-two pre-1860 structures survive, including the 1819 Johnson-Julian House, 9 ca. 1838 mill houses, the 1840 first floor walls and 1851 rebuilding of the "Lower" mill, the 1850 Hanks Lodge, and several ca. 1850 mill houses, as well as the more substantial houses belonging to the incorporators of the mills. The growth of Franklinville paralleled the growth of the two mills. The largest intact body of architecture is from the late 19th and early 20th centuries when a number of one and two story dwellings were built to house the growing number of mill operatives. The town of Franklinville is a rare and important surviving example of two ante bellum mills and villages, representative of the large number of mills and villages once found in North Carolina, recording the growth and decline of the textile industry in piedmont section of the state.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

- A. Franklinville is important to the history of the textile industry in Randolph County and North Carolina as the second textile mill in that county and a forerunner of the large number mills established in the state.
- B. The town of Franklinville is associated with families important to the development of the textile industry in the county and state. Elisha Coffin was the owner and early developer of the site, first as the operator of a saw and grist mill, later as a founder of the first textile mill in the county at Cedar Falls, and later the two mills in Franklinville. The Makepeace family was also involved in the development of both mills, as well as the textile industry in Cumberland County during the Civil War. The Parks and Clark families were largely responsible for the development of the mills in the late 19th and 20th centuries, and were responsible for civic improvements including sewer, road, water and electric systems. The town was also the home of Thomas Rice, a founder and builder of the "Upper" (1846/8) mill, and builder of the Franklinville Covered Bridge (1844), the West Market Street Methodist Church (1848/50) in Greensboro, and Old Main (1852) at Trinity College. He also built his own dwelling, a unique "coastal" cottage, in town.
- C. The town of Franklinville embodies the characteristics of several phases of textile mill and village development. The town consists of frame dwellings and brick commercial and industrial structures. The scale and rhythm of the streetscapes are uninterrupted by oversize or intrusive additions, with only two exceptions. Both the "Upper" and "Lower" mills remain as examples of industrial architecture which evolved over the course of nearly a century and a half. There are 9 ca. 1838 mill houses, 7 ca. 1850 mill houses and the homes of several founders of the mills, representing dwellings of the simplest style to those of more academic styles. The Thomas Rice House (1846) is unique to the county,

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a coastal or Creole cottage of Federal/Georgian transition style. Also surviving is Hanks Lodge (1850), a temple form Masonic lodge, the first lodge in the county.

- D. Although the archaeology of the site was not studied, the site is likely to yield much archaeological information. The site was a major ford across Deep River and is known to have been a major burial site for native American populations. There are also three mill sites from 1801, 1838/40 and 1846/48. In addition, several other industrial sites are known, including a pottery, a wagon factory and an ante bellum foundry. Besides the American Indian and industrial sites, there are a large number of ante bellum and mid-to-late 19th century dwellings which may yield further information.

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Although the Saponi, Tutelo, and Keyauwee Indian tribes which were the native inhabitants of the Randolph County area had vanished long before the power of Deep River first began to be harnessed, the memory of their influence lingered. An Indian¹ burial ground, now lost, was an early landmark between present Franklinville and Ranseur. The site of Franklinville was an important river crossing² for the natives; with the arrival of white settlers it became known as the "Island Ford". Rising out of the river several hundred yards upstream from the site of that ford is Franklinville's major geographic landmark, a huge bluestone opucrop known as Faith Rock. It was the setting for one of Randolph County's best-known Revolutionary War legends, an incident which has been both elaborated and confused over the years.

David Fanning was the notorious Tory guerilla leader of piedmont North Carolina, and Andrew Hunter was a southwestern Randolph resident. On May 2, 1782, Hunter and a neighbor were captured by Fanning while taking a wagon of produce to trade for salt at the Pee Dee River market. Promised immediate execution by Fanning, Hunter took a desperate chance for escape. In Fanning's words, Hunter "sprung upon my riding mare, and went off with my saddle, holster pistols, and all my papers of any consequence to me. We fired two guns at him; he received two balls through his body but it did not prevent him from sitting the saddle; and make hie escape."³ Enraged, Fanning plundered Hunter's home, kidnapping his slaves and holding his pregnant wife as hostage for the return of Bay Doe, "a mare I set great store by, and gave One Hundred and ten guineas for her."⁴ Hunter, however, coolly called Fanning's bluff. The war was over; the British had begun the evacuation of Charleston; Fanning and his men could not afford to wait. They were forced to release Mrs. Hunter and ride to rejoin the British.

But before he left, Fanning determined to risk a final return to Randolph for the single purpose of recovering Bay Doe. He rode out of Charleston on September 4, 1782, and left the county in frustration of September 22.⁵ Fanning does not describe the incident at Faith Rock, which must have occurred at this time, although Caruthers is most specific. Hunter "was riding the Bay Doe, on the high ground South of Deep River, and not far above the [Island] ford, where the village of Franklinville now stands" when "he was like to be overtaken by some of Fanning's men. He first attempted to gain the ford; but found they were heading him in that direction. He then turned his course up the river, but they were there ready to receive him. The only alternative was to surrender, which would be certain and instant death, or to make a desperate plunge down a precipice, some fifty feet high into the river. He chose the latter.... It was such a daring adventure that his pursuers, though they were burning with revenge, would not dare to follow him, but stopped short, in a kind of amazement, and contented themselves with firing two or three pistols after him. As there was no level ground at the bottom of the descent, he plunged right into the river and turned down the stream, sometimes swimming and sometimes on terra firma or floundering over rocks, until he found a place where he got out on the north side and made his escape."⁶ Today a plaque placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution on the nearby highway bridge commemorates Hunter's escape.

The first person known to have held title to the site of Franklinville was Jacob Skeen, who in 1784 received it as a grant from the State of North Carolina.⁷ In 1795, Skeen's daughter and heir, Jane Safford, and her husband, Revel Safford, sold the 400-acre tract to George Mendenhall, who in turn sold it to Benjamin Trotter.⁸ Either Mendenhall or Trotter may have been the first to utilize the property as the site of a grist mill. Mendenhall owned the substantial mill on Deep River now known as Coltrane's Mill, and he seems to have

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acquired sites for other mills on a speculative basis. In 1801, Trotter sold the property to Christian Morrie; that deed refers to "Benj'n. Trotter of Randolph County and State of No. Carolina (Miller)".⁹ Local tradition, however, states that the first mill at the site was built in 1801 by the aforementioned Christian Morris, or Moretz, a member of the German community of northeastern Randolph.¹⁰ Whether or not Morris built the first mill,¹¹ by 1802 he is known to have owned and operated on th the county's first five gotton gins. His was one of the larger machined, featuring 30 saws designed to pull the cotton fibers from the seeds. Since Morris also operated a wool-carding machine and saw mill at the mill, it appears that the site rapidly acquired the characteristics of a rural trading community. At the tiny frame mill a farmer could have his corn and grain ground into flour, have his timber sawn into lumber, gin the seeds from his cotton, and have the wool from his sheep carded either for sale or for his wife to spin into yarn.

Morris died about the year 1812, and his extensive property holdings were divided among his children by the county court. Morris's oldest son, John, received the mill tract, but since he had moved to Lincoln County, North Carolina, someone else must have run the mill until it was sold to James Ward in 1818.¹² In 1821, Ward conveyed the property to Elisha Coffin,¹³ who continued to operate the various mills and ambitiously named the small community to honor Jesse Franklin, then the governor of North Carolina. It continued to be known locally, however, as "Coffin's Mill on Deep River" until the name "Franklinsville" was officially recorded in the town's 1847 legislative act of incorporation.¹⁴

Growth of the textile industry

The "Upper" Mill

Elisha Coffin (23 November 1779–22 May 1870) was born a Quaker in Guilford County. He was disowned¹⁵ from the New Garden Monthly Meeting in April, 1807, for marrying outside the faith. In Randolph County, Coffin became a farmer, merchant, and a prominent Whig politician. He was presiding justice of the county court in 1833 and 1834, when the county's first cotton mill was being planned, and was involved in other schemes for the improvement of transportation and education. In 1838, with the Cedar Falls mill "now in the most cheering operation"¹⁶ just one mile upstream, Coffin organized a group of investors under the name of The Randolph Manufacturing Company", with the aim of building Deep River's second cotton factory. At a stockholder's meeting on April 2, 1838, Jesse Wheeler was chosen "superintendent of the whole concern... This gentleman will remove in a few days to the Company's seat in this county...and forthwith commence building out-houses, brick-making, digging pits, etc., etc. One of the Directors (probably Mr. Coffin), will be off to the North in a week or two, to engage the machinery."¹⁸ Employees were sought in the newspapers, with advertisements offering "a fine opening for hardy, industrious young men, who are willing to work hard, live well, earn money honestly, and enjoy one of the most healthy situations in this or any other country."¹⁹

A permanent factory had not yet been built by March, 1839, but the compnay had not been idle. The Asheboro newspaper reported that "Since the commencement of their works but one short year ago, a little village has sprung up at the place which has assumed the name of Franklinsville, embracing some eight or ten respectable families. A retail sotre of goods has just been opened here on private capital. And the company hove now resolved to establish another one on part of their corporate funds."²⁰

The appearance of the early "Coffin's Mills" community is not known with any certainty.

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The nucleus of the settlement, of course, was the original grist mill said to have been built in 1801. That mill was a small, frame, two-and-one-half story building with a steeply-pitched roof. It survived until 1913 when it was replaced by the existing roller mill. The only building which survives from the period before the organization of the textile mills is the Johnson-Julian House (#28), said to be inscribed "1819". Perhaps the first construction work undertaken for the cotton factory was to provide housing for those "eight or ten respectable families" in the 1838 mill village. Small two-room frame houses were built to shelter the factory employees, only sixteen by twenty-two feet in plan, with a single fireplace for heat and cooking and a loft for sleeping. This group of houses on the hill above the factory became known as the "Cotton Row"; five of them (#17, 19-22) exist today. The well-to-do members of the community, such as Dr. Philip Horney, the physician, Elisha Coffin and his family, the mill superintendent and department bosses, had their residences on the hill bordered by Bush Creek and crowned by the Methodist Church and cemetery. Four antebellum houses remain in this area, including the Coffin-Makepeach House (#23), the town's only early brick residence. The mill corporation also maintained several houses for supervisory personnel in the immediate area of the mill, bordering the river, as well as a boarding house for transient workers. These buildings no longer survive, having been destroyed by mill expansion.

In 1840, Benjamin Swaim, the editor of the Asheboro newspaper Southern Citizen, reported that he "had occasion to visit Franklinsville last Monday, which gave us an opportunity of viewing the Work. It appears to be going on finely. The Factory House, (a very large brick building) is nearly completed; and they are putting up the Machinery. It is expected they will commence spinning in a few weeks - by the first of March at furthest. Success attend their laudible enterprize."²¹ The "Factory House" was the largest building which had been built in Randolph County up to that time, and one of the very few structures made of brick. Even the Cedar Falls factory had been built by carpenters familiar with the construction of large frame grist mills. The factory at Franklinsville was a departure from local knowledge and required men with new skills. The following advertisement was published in the Southern Citizen, illustrating the company's dealings with "undertakers and Mechanics":

THE Directors of the Randolph Manufacturing Company will receive proposals, either written or verbally communicated, at any time from now till the 1st day of April next, for building their factory House in Franklinsville, Randolph County, N. C. The house is to be 80 feet by 40, 3 stories high--materials brick, and covered with shingles, the whole to be finished off in the most workmanlike and best style. The work is to be done forthwith. The undertaking will be set out by the Job or by the day, as all parties agree. The Directors prefer making two separate contracts, with different individuals--one for the MASON WORK and the other for the CARPENTER WORK.

Contractors, if from a distance, should come well recommended, for it is intended to have none but the

BEST OF WORK.

All the materials will be furnished by the Company.

It would perhaps be advisable for any person disposed to undertake--first to come personally and view the premises. Any proposition by letter will be promptly attended to, if addressed, "John B. Troy P. M., Troy's Store, Randolph County, N. C.

JOHN B. TROY, President
Franklinsville, N. C., March 4, 1839.

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The substantial factory building was designed to provide space for a major improvement over the factory at Cedar Falls. In addition to facilities for spinning yarn from cotton, the factory at Franklinsville would boast looms to weave cloth from the yarn. In 1843, The Greensborough Patriot toured with satisfaction "...the very extensive establishment at 'Franklinsville', on Deep River, put up and owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Company, where besides yarn, great quantities of superior sheeting are turned off."²³ In 1845, the same newspaper again visited "...the handsome town of Franklinsville..." where the Randolph Manufacturing Company "...has done a flourishing business the past year...the company has divided 15% and kept 6% for contingencies. They use 700 lbs. of raw cotton per day, and make, in the weaving department, 700 yards of cloth per day. The operatives are all white, and sustain a moral character equal to that of any portion of the surrounding population. The capital of the company is \$35,000."²⁴

The "Lower" Mill

Elisha Coffin was apparently so pleased with the success of the factory that in 1846 he was inspired to build another. In that year Coffin and fourteen incorporators, including George Makepeace, formed the Island Ford Manufacturing Company and built a small frame factory building near the site of the old Indian ford.²⁵ It seems that this factory also included looms for weaving cloth. In 1851, the mill was described by one of the stockholders advertising his stock for sale.

This Cotton Factory went into operation in 1848, supplied with the latest and most approved machinery. The dam and canal, factory house and houses for the operatives, store house and cotton house and all necessary appendages, constructed by experienced workmen and in the most elegant and durable style. The concern is now under the control of A. S. Horney, Esq., Agent, whose ability, experience and known integrity will not fail to give life, activity and energy to all business transactions belonging to the establishment; while the offices of principal manufacturer, machinist, &c., are filled by able, competent, intelligent and energetic men and the operatives are experienced and industrious and of the best moral character. After the Factory had been in operation eighteen months the Company met and declared a dividend of 25 per cent.; since which time, owing to the fluctuating State of Cotton and fabrics, the profits have been small.²⁶

Problems during the 1850s

Circumstances worse than the "fluctuating State of Cotton" had begun to dim the formerly bright promise of the town's manufacturing operations. On the night of April 18, 1851, disaster struck.

The Cotton Factory at Franklinsville owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Company, on Saturday evening last, was consumed by fire. The fire was first discovered about nine o'clock at night, in the dressing room, which was in the uppermost story of the building. In a short time the flames communicated to the roof, whereupon it became evident that no effort could arrest their progress. Money and goods belonging to the Company were saved, but the machinery being fastened to the building, was destroyed with it. No other buildings were burnt.

We have not heard that any one pretends to know, or to even conjecture, the origin of the fire. The loss to the company is very heavy...The walls of the

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building were brick, but the falling in of heavy burning²⁷ timbers left them in a ruined state. No part of the establishment was insured.

The factory was soon rebuilt inside what remained²⁸ of the original brick walls, but the Randolph Manufacturing Company ceased to exist. New investors had to provide the capital for reconstruction, so a new company, the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company, was formed with an expanded number of stockholders.²⁹

Then the southern textile industry ran afoul of the economy when the price of cotton, depressed for many years, suddenly began to climb. With the price of the raw materials gripped by inflation, many factories were forced into bankruptcy.³⁰ In July, 1856, the Island Ford Manufacturing Company was declared legally insolvent. Two years later a new group of investors bought out the company, forming a new "Randolph Manufacturing Company" to operate the factory's 1700 spindles and 25 looms. The head of this group of partners was Isaac H. Foust, a merchant in the nearby Reed Creek community who had been an investor in the Columbia factory two miles down Deep River. The Secretary-Treasurer of the new company was Foust's 31-year-old store clerk, Hugh Parks.³¹ The last major event of an eventful decade occurred on March 21, 1859, when the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company was sold to the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company,³² placing it under the management of George Makepeace.

The Makepeace Family

Makepeace (1799-1872) was a textile manufacturer and millwright born in Norton, Massachusetts. Elisha Coffin may have hired Makepeace during his trip "to the North" on company business in 1838. For whatever reason, Makepeace and his family were on their way to Randolph³³ County when his daughter Ellen was born in Petersburg, Virginia, on Christman Day, 1839. As a skilled expert in textile technology, Makepeace was much in demand around the Piedmont. From October, 1847 to July, 1848, he was superintendent³⁴ at the Richmond Manufacturing Company factory on the Pee Dee River near Rockingham. Makepeace had been one of the founders of the Island Ford factory in 1845,³⁵ so perhaps it was natural for him to buy property in Franklinsville when he returned to Randolph about 1850.³⁶ Thereafter the Makepeaces were Franklinsville residents even though Makepeace was superintendent of the factory at Cedar Falls.

George Henry Makepeace (1825-1898), a son of George and Lucy, followed his father's footsteps into the textile business. George Henry began his career as superintendent of³⁷ the Swift Island Manufacturing Company factory on the Yadkin River in Montgomery County. Both George and George Henry had been among the original incorporators of that company in 1847.³⁸ During the Civil War George Henry and family were residents of Cumberland County, where Makepeace was undoubtedly employed by one of the cotton mills in Fayetteville. When these mills were burned by Sherman's troops, Makepeace retruned to Randolph County to take over the business interests of his aging father. After the war George Makepeace acquired controlling interest in the Cedar Falls Company and remained agent and superintendent of both the Cedar Falls and Franklinsville factories. George Henry not only took over the management of these properties but added interests of his own. Makepeace's most important innovation in the Franklinsville factory was the installation in April, 1872, of twenty looms designed to weave bags for feed and flour.⁴⁰ These first bags were of a sixteen ounce size sold under the brand name "Franklinsville". The weaving operations were

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doubled in size in 1874⁴¹, just before Makepeace sold the property to the Randleman Manufacturing Company.

Consolidation and growth under Hugh Parks

The histories of Franklinsville's two textile factories were finally united in 1876, when three local investors, headed by Hugh Parks, bought the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company property.⁴² And with that acquisition Franklinsville became a true company town, for Parks, his son and other family members owned majority control of both mills.

In 1882 steam boilers and an engine were installed at the Franklinsville (or "Upper") factory,⁴³ marking the end to the company's sole dependence upon the waterpower of Deep River. That source of energy was not neglected, however. Working conditions were greatly improved in 1896, when the first hydroelectric dynamo was put into operation and the mill's tallow candles and kerosene lamps were converted to electric lights.⁴⁴ In 1901 the Upper Dam (#2) was reconstructed and enlarged,⁴⁵ but by the end of the first World War the available hydropower was clearly inadequate and the decision was made to build a new coal-fired power plant.⁴⁶ In 1921 the manufacturing processes were completely converted from belt-drive to electric motor drive.⁴⁷

Hugh Parks served as president of the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company from 1877 until his death in 1910. But in truth his greater loyalty was to the Randolph Manufacturing Company, the "Lower Mill", for which he held the post of secretary-treasurer from 1858 until 1910. 1895 was a pivotal year for the "Lower" mill, and the changing circumstances were recorded in the "Cotton Mill Edition" of the Raleigh News and Observer.

On Deep River in Randolph County...are the mills of the Randolph Manufacturing Company, formerly known as the "Island Ford Mills." This is probably the oldest mill building now standing in the State, and the fates have decreed that it shall not stand to see the flowers bloom again, for the architects and brick layers are building long, new brick walls all about it, and so soon as new floor space is ready, the quaint old wooden building will tumble to the turn of the new order of things, and give way to modern order and convenience...

The Randolph is one of the dozen prosperous cotton mills whose machinery runs in obedience to the demands of the waves of Deep River...It has in operation now 3,500 spindles and 112 looms and employs 150 operators making yarns and shirtings. When it was erected...it had 51 looms and no spindles. It has kept steadily going and growing, and now proposes to establish itself in comfortable and commodious brick buildings, add more spindles and more looms... The Randolph company has abundant water power, easily controlled, and always reliable, and with its new plant will soon begin another half century of profitable and valuable existence. Mr. W. Henry Parks is the president of the Randolph Mills, and a valuable aid to his uncle in their management.

The fact that Mr. Hugh Parks has made his nephew president of this mills illustrated a phase of cotton manufacturing in North Carolina that is most interesting. In the main, manufacturing cotton has been a family affair. Father and son, brothers and cousins, uncles and nephews, have as a rule been the managing spirits. In other callings, the boys go into several professions, but when a man goes into the cotton mill business he soon brings into it all the members of his family. It shows that it is a business that has fascination as well as dividends.⁴⁸

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Mr. Parks continued this policy of benevolent nepotism by installing his son, Hugh Parks, Jr., in various offices of both mill corporations. When the elder Parks died in 1910, Hugh Jr. was positioned to step right into the control of the organizations. Though Parks was succeeded in the corporate presidency by his lone-time partner Benjamin Moffit,⁴⁹ it Hugh Jr. who made the decision in 1916 to change the Franklinsville factory product from bags to sheeting.⁵⁰ Large capital expenditures were made for new machinery, a large addition was made to the old factory, and 160 new looms were installed.⁵¹

John W. Clark and Randolph Mills

But changes did not occur only in the buildings and equipment. In 1923 a major alteration was made in the corporate structure of the companies. John Washington Clark and his brother David persuaded J. Harper Erwin of Durham to join them in forming a new corporation to purchase both mills in Franklinville. Accordingly, Randolph Mills, Inc., took over operation of the properties on March 31, 1923.⁵²

By the mid-1960s Randolph Mills employed some 550 workers in the town of approximately 750 people and produced about 600,000 yards of finished goods per week. The roller mill produced about 1,000 barrels of flour weekly in addition to animal feeds. The hatchery had an incubation capacity of 250,000 eggs. The company also owned approximately 1200 acres of land, including half the houses in Franklinville, as well as the sewage treatment system serving both industry and inhabitants.⁵³

Although the company had been extremely successful during John W. Clark's presidency, by the time of his death in 1969, there were signs of economic trouble for the company and for the town. The textile industry in the United States was suffering from severe foreign competition, and small, independently-owned companies such as Randolph Mills found themselves hard-pressed to remain in business. This was the situation which faced Walter M. Clark, the son of John W. Clark, when he assumed control of the company. The first sign of retrenchment was the closing of the hatchery in 1971, followed by the gradual sale of most of the company-owned housing. In 1977 the textile operations of Randolph Mills were suspended, closing both the upper and lower cotton mills. Finally, even the roller mill, the last of Randolph Mills' operating divisions, was forced to close temporarily during the summer of 1979 while bankruptcy reorganization proceedings were initiated.⁵⁴ Today the roller mill, with its "Dainty Biscuit" flour a trademark since 1917, is the last reminder of the industrial heritage of Franklinville.

Village life in Franklinville

From the time that the first textile operations began in Franklinville, the mill stockholders and directors were responsible for providing housing and other basic human services to the workers. Therefore the town was in some sense a "planned" community, since streets were laid off and houses were built according to the direction of the corporate leaders. The Island Ford corporation laid off "Mulberry Street" (as Academy Street was originally called) and sold lots to private developers and stockholders. The same seems to have been true of "Prosperity" Street (now renamed Rose). By the 1850s Franklinsville and Asheborough vied for position as the major metropolis of Randolph County.

The first incorporation of Franklinsville as a municipality was sought in 1846 and ratified by the state legislature on January 15, 1847.⁵⁵ The town area included just the "Upper"

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factory and surrounding community including the mouth of Bush Creek and the hill where the town cemetery is now located. The act provided for the election of a Magistrate and three Commissioners charged with governing the town. They were empowered to appoint a constable and a clerk, and to collect taxes for such necessities as street repair. In January, 1851, the act was amended⁵⁶ to include the Island Ford community by extending the corporate boundary to the east. The act was also amended in 1855,⁵⁷ increasing the number of Commissioners from three to five and raising the limit on taxation.

Civic and political boredom seems to have set in during and after the Civil War, when failure to elect new officials caused⁵⁸ the act of incorporation to lapse. Thus the town was re-incorporated in 1867, and 1875.⁵⁸ The final "Act to incorporate the town of Franklinville" was adopted on December 19, 1917.⁵⁹ This was the first act to drop the 's' from the town's name, creating Franklinville from Franklinsville. The town government currently operates under this charter.

The community was awarded a post office on June 25, 1840. The importance of this event can be read in the May, 1844, real estate advertisement of a Franklinsville resident "moving west":

...The premises are well adapted to keeping Entertainment--there being no other tavern or house of public entertainment in the place. It is also to be remembered that, from a late arrangement of the Post Office⁶⁰ department, this place is directly on the state route from Raleigh to Salisbury..."

The postal stage route remained the major means of Franklinville's communication with the outside world until the arrival of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad on May 17, 1890.⁶¹

The lack of adequate facilities in Franklinsville at the time of the founding of the cotton factory was a major impediment to recruiting a labor force. Despite the advertising for young men to work in the mills, the majority of the work force was made up of women and children. The male residents of the town were almost exclusively engaged in skilled trades such as blacksmithing or wagon manufacturing, or in a craft such as pottery. Because these craftsmen owned or farmed no land of their own, the mills were a natural opportunity both to rent homes and employ members of their families.

The close company during the long work hours naturally bred a tight-knit social order among members of the mill labor force and created a number of hereditary mill families. Although child labor laws and other social changes have eased the apparently hard life of early mill villages such as Franklinville, many of the more positive traditions remain, such as the strong feeling of community and a desire for local economic self-sufficiency.

Coexisting with the economic and social system of the mills was the separate local community of artisans and small merchants. In the last half of the nineteenth century Franklinville boasted cabinet- and wagon-makers, manufacturers of mill machinery and chairs, potters, saddlers, carpenters, a painter, and even a photographer.⁶² Other retail establishments also flourished, providing an alternative to the lines of dry goods carried in the company stores. The farmers of the surrounding area, whose daughters were often employed in the mills, provided the residents of the town with fresh agricultural products. In return, Hugh Parks established a modern dairy farm between Ransour and Coleridge, stocked with

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prize-winning, blooded cattle available to the local farmers for stud service.⁶³

Three of the most important trades in the town were the Franklinsville Iron Works, the Jones Wagon and Buggy Factory, and the local pottery. The Franklinsville Iron Works on Bush Creek had been opened in 1849 to process ore from the mine at Iron Mountain, near Holly Springs.⁶⁴ The company provided armaments for the Confederate Army all during the Civil War by obtaining an exemption from the draft for its employees.⁶⁵ After the mine closed down in 1868 the works were sold to George H. Makepeace, who bought scrap metal for processing and continued operations for a few years.⁶⁶ By 1884 his son, U. B. Makepeace, was using the facilities as a chair factory. The wagon and buggy works, begun by Isham Jones in the mid-nineteenth century, manufactured horse-drawn wagons and buggies until the advent of the automobile. Drawing on its experience, the company then built its own early versions of pickup trucks in the Franklinville shop. The potters on Academy Street and Walnut Branch provided the area with a varied ceramic output in the tradition of the many potteries in Randolph and Moore counties.

The town's first school was built in 1845 across from the Methodist cemetery (#9), and incorporated by the legislature in 1850 as the Franklinsville Academy.⁶⁷ A later Franklinsville Academy was established in 1903 as a public school across from the Baptist church. In 1852 some of the stockholders of the factories joined with residents of Cedar Falls to support Middleton Academy, a private school located halfway between the two towns.⁶⁸ The school was taken over by the Freedman's Bureau after the Civil War, and was destroyed in a racial incident during the Reconstruction period. The present Franklinville School (not in the district) was built on the corner of Academy and Pine Streets after a disastrous fire destroyed the previous school in 1954.

In August, 1839, the organization of a Methodist Episcopal congregation brought the first religious observances in the new mill town.⁶⁹ Until a Baptist church was built in 1884, the Methodist church was the primary religious influence except during the Civil War period. The pro-slavery stand of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches was distasteful to many in Randolph County, and many in the area were very receptive to the abolitionist gospel of a Wesleyan Methodist missionary who preached in the county from 1848 to 1851. One of the six churches he organized in the county was in Franklinsville, to the consternation of some of the mill owners.

A short-lived opposition...flared up in Franklinsville, when the Randolph Manufacturing Company...discharged an employee, L. York, because he dared to attend the abolitionist's meeting house. The Island Ford Manufacturing Company also took this attitude but after a few months it became apparent that this attitude was detrimental to the morale of the organization and accordingly it was rescinded and York was reinstated in his position.⁷⁰

Despite this policy of toleration, the Franklinsville church evidently did not survive the June, 1861, organization of a Home Guard unit in the town to suppress the "Abolitionist and Lincolnite among us".⁷¹ The present Franklinville Wesleyan Church (#58) was begun in 1912.

Although several social organizations are active in Franklinville today, the oldest such group is the Masonic Order. The local chapter, known as "Hank's Lodge", was founded in 1850 and built their Greek Revival meeting Hall (#51) in 1852. The building

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was originally sited on the old Deep River Road, but was moved in the 1920s to its present location on Main Street in the center of town.⁷² Another important group was the Ladies' Aid Society, which sponsored for many years the annual "Chrysanthemum Show and Industrial Fair". Prizes were awarded for judged examples of flowers, cooking and needlework. In 1914 the Asheboro newspaper wrote that

The town of Franklinsville is to be congratulated upon the good work that is being carried on by several good people who have the best interest and welfare of the town at heart, and every year have a chrysanthemum show and industrial fair for local exhibitors only. The object...creates a keen local interest in the making of home products. The prize list is just from the press and shows a total of more than 80 prizes offered altogether by the people of Franklinsville...the promoters are to be congratulated upon the success which they have attained.⁷³

Franklinville at this time could boast of a wide variety of small businesses and trades. These included a livery stable, grocery stores, a doctor's office, brick plant, ice house, blacksmith shop, tin⁷⁴smith, and a shoemaker. The mill companies operated dual company stores until 1920, when they were merged into one business, The Franklinville Store Company (#91), and a new brick building was constructed at the intersection of Rose and Main Streets. At the same time the two companies built a common office (#54) which also houses the Bank of Franklinville, the town's first and last financial institution.⁷⁴ The bank was a victim of the Depression, and is no longer in business. The town's first paved road was built through the influence of John W. Clark soon after he assumed the presidency of Randolph Mills. Businesses then began to shift away from the unpaved River Road, realigning the "business district" along Main Street.

In its position as principal employer and principal landowner in the small community, Randolph Mills provided many social benefits for the townspeople. In 1924 a company-run movie theater was opened providing free movies for children. The same year John Clark supported the creation of the county's first public library in Franklinville, run by Miss Katherine Buie. Park land was developed along the river front, and a 30-acre picnic area including Faith Rock was accessible by foot bridge across the river.

Although the history of Franklinville is tightly bound to the development of the town's textile industry, the corporate history of the mills is of equal interest to the social history of the community. The relationship of the people of Franklinville to the mills and the mill owners is a largely misunderstood aspect of the development of all Southern mill towns and the way of life common to them. The dependence of the mill workers upon the mill owners for many of the necessities of life, and the responsibility to provide for those workers which fell upon the owners was largely dependent on personalities and so certainly paternalistic to some extent, positive aspect such as the self-sufficient nature of the town, its growth and development in harmony with the balance of energy and natural forces, and the close feeling of community among all who lived there, should be of great interest to those concerned with the similar problems of the late twentieth century.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 208

Quadrangle name Ramseur

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>617000</u>	<u>3956420</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>17</u>	<u>618000</u>	<u>3956660</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>17</u>	<u>6187910</u>	<u>395641010</u>
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D	<u>17</u>	<u>61881610</u>	<u>395631610</u>
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E	<u>17</u>	<u>617000</u>	<u>3956020</u>
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F			
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

The Franklinville Historic District boundaries encompass the limits of the town during the development and growth of the mills and include those structures associated with those periods of major growth. See the map of the town of Franklinville with boundaries marked in red.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
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state		code	county		code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Architectural: <u>Virginia Oswald</u>	Historical Research: <u>L. M. Whatley</u>
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organization	<u>Franklinville</u>	date	<u>August 10, 1984</u>
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street & number	<u>Rt. 1, Box 309</u>	telephone	
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city or town	<u>Apex,</u>	state	<u>North Carolina</u>
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12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature	<u>William S. Rice, Jr.</u>
---	-----------------------------

title	<u>State Historic Preservation Officer</u>	date	<u>October 31, 1984</u>
-------	--	------	-------------------------

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

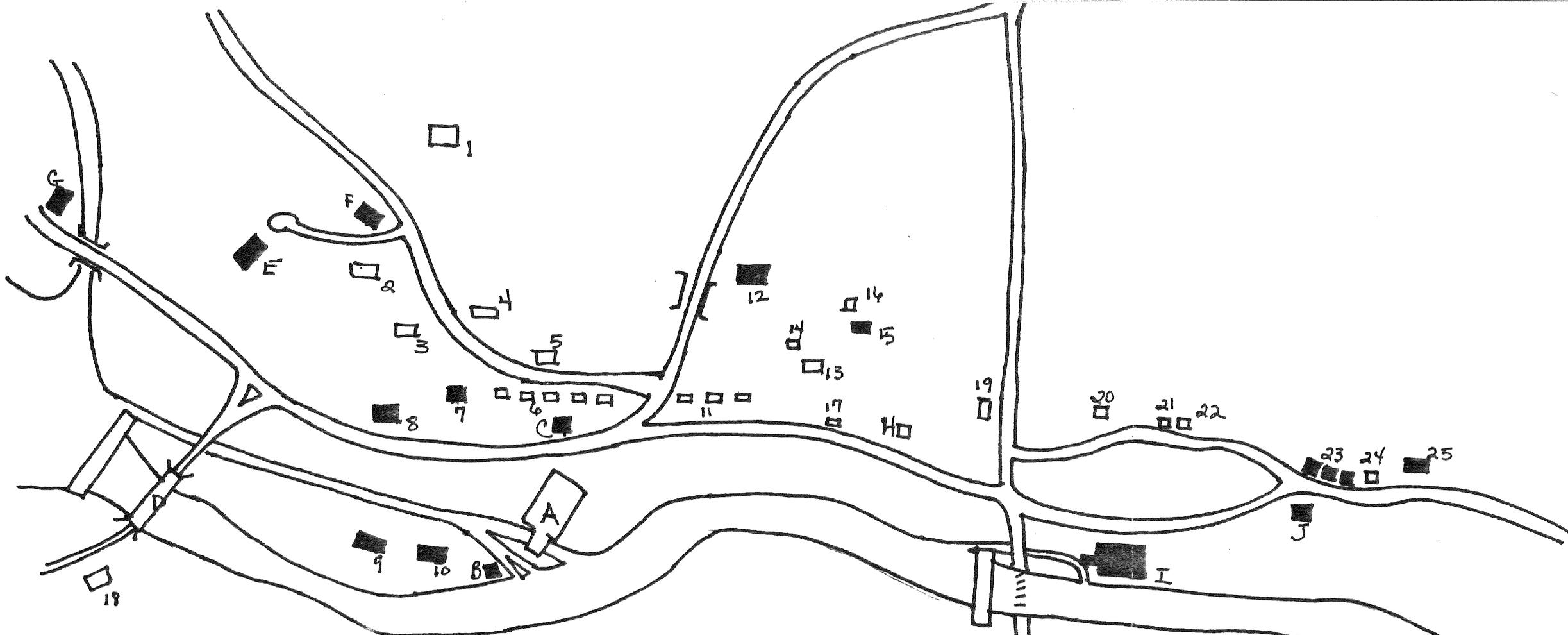
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Franklinsville Ca. 1860

- A Cotton Factory
- B Grist Mill and Saw Mill
- C Company Store
- D Covered Bridge
- E Methodist Church
- F Academy
- G Iron Works
- H Masonic Lodge
- 1 Coffin-Makepeace House
- 2 House (2 story)
- 3 House (2 story)
- 4 House (2 story)
- 5 Tavern (Johnson-Julian House)
- 6 Cotton Row Houses
- 7 House
- 8 "Boarding House"
- 9 House (2 story)
- 10 House (2 story)
- 11 House (1½ story)
- 12 House
- 13 Horney House (2½ story)
- 14 House
- 15 House
- 16 Outbuilding
- 17 Isham Jones Wagon Factory
- 18 House

Island Ford Ca. 1860

- I Cotton Factory
- J Company Store
- 19 House (2 story)
- 20 Thomas Rice House
- 21, 22 Houses
- 23 Lower Cotton Row Houses
- 24 House
- 25 A. S. Horney House (2½ story)

■ denotes structure destroyed

Map compiled by L. MacKay Whatley, Jr.

