

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kindley, Wilson, Farm and Kindley Mine
other names/site number Kindley, Wilson, House; Kindley Mine

2. Location

street & number East side SR 1408, 1 mile North of US 64 Not for publication
city, town Asheboro vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Randolph code 151 zip code 27203

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Fair 7-29-91
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other. (explain:)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Ind/Proc/Ext: extraction facility

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

foundation brick
walls brick
roof tin
other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Wilson Kindley Farm and Kindley Mine are located in the rolling hills of Tabernacle Township in the west central section of Randolph County. The approximately forty-three acre farmstead consists of the ca. 1873 Wilson Kindley House, a vernacular Greek Revival brick farmhouse, a covered stone-lined well, three outbuildings, several old roadbeds, and the remains of a late nineteenth century gold mining operation containing placer pits and a mine tunnel. (1) Facing north and the principal farmlane, the Wilson Kindley House is located in the south central portion of the nominated property and is the primary building associated with the farm. To the southwest and west the land drops rapidly to the Uwharrie River Valley. To the north the land is wooded and continues to rise. In this area about one-fourth mile uphill from the farmhouse and farm lane is the site of the gold mine. To the east, southeast and south the land, presently used as pasture, levels out and opens up. Relatively isolated from urban and suburban development, the farmstead retains considerable visual integrity. Although formally sited to the north, the main house opens to the farmyard on the south. Old fruit trees mark the eastern boundary of the farmyard, while on the south three large old hardwood trees shade the farmyard and the house. On the north a tall hedgerow and trees separate the house from the lane.

1. Wilson Kindley House, ca. 1873 (C)

As the centerpiece of the Wilson Kindley Farm, the Wilson Kindley House is an excellent example of the conservative vernacular building tradition in Piedmont North Carolina. It is a simple, two-story, single-pile, central-hall, brick house, measuring roughly eighteen feet by thirty-five feet, with chimneys on the east and west ends. Details such as the wide two-panel entrance doors with sidelights, the symmetrical placement of the doors and windows, and the exposed rafter ends with deep overhanging eaves recall the mingling of Italianate and Greek Revival elements as the picturesque styles became increasing popular after the Civil War. Particularly noteworthy is the use of brick rather than wood for the building material. Although clay for bricks is abundant in Randolph County as throughout all of the Piedmont, the nineteenth century use of brick in the county seems to have been reserved almost exclusively for industrial and commercial building. (2) According to family tradition Kindley operated a kiln and made the bricks for his house. (3) The brickwork is common bond, with a row of alternating headers and stretchers to every five rows of stretchers. On the east and west ends of the house, broken bricks interrupting the bond pattern are occasionally inserted to fill out a row. Generally the brick is a rich red, reflecting the color of the local soil, but burnt faces on both headers and stretchers give the wall surfaces a pleasing visual texture. Both horizontal and vertical mortar joints retain their white striping and the date 1873 is painted on the east chimney just below the eave.

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The house originally had a shed porch on both the north and south facades but only the south porch, a replacement, remains. The tin porch roof is supported by half rafters which are spiked directly into the brick wall underneath. Small diameter tree trunks serve as porch supports. The board floor is currently supported with cinder blocks at the corners, but the large stones lying under the porch were probably the initial porch supports. Holes in the brick work above the current porch roof indicate the location of an earlier roof. On the north facade notch holes in the brickwork above the watertable and holes in the mortar between the first and second floors identify the location of the now-missing north porch.

The three-bay exterior is further distinguished by handsome north and south entrances, which have wide two-paneled doors, three-glass sidelights, and heavy wood lintels which support courses of oversize brickwork above the entrances, three courses on the south and two courses on the north. The brick watertable on which the house sits reinforces the formal character of the design. All windows are six over six sash with wood frames, wood sills and header brick lintels. The seamed tin gable roof has a moderate pitch and deep overhanging eaves, supported by exposed, extended rafters in the manner illustrated in A.J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses.(4) The chimney masses are slightly extended from the wall surfaces and have high shoulders located above the lintels of the second story windows.

As is typical of the center-hall single-pile plan, the central hallway divides the interior into two equal sections. Filling much of the hallway, the steep, narrow closed-string stairs run from south to north, rising against the east wall of the hallway. A large turned newel accents the stairs, contrasting with the simple sawn balusters and rail. Accommodating the placement of the stairs, the doorways in both the downstairs and upstairs hallways are asymmetrically placed. Downstairs the doorway into the west room is centered in the hallway wall, but the doorway to the east room is at the bottom of the stairs, immediately to the right of the south entrance. In the upstairs hall the doorway to the west room is immediately to the left at the top of the stairs while the doorway to the east room is at the south end of the hallway wall. All interior doorways have wide thresholds, six inch board molding, and two-panel doors. With the exception of the large turned newel post, interior trim throughout the house is extremely simple. Plain sawn boards with no chamfered edges or beading are used for all baseboard, interior doorway, and interior window trim. Sawn boards the same width are used for both flooring and ceilings throughout the house and to box in the stair run. The four fireplaces retain their original simple treatments. Each of the two downstairs fireplaces features a tall flat-panel frieze the width of the firebox, flanked by paneled vertical members; mantel shelves are plain boards. The fireplace in the east room retains its original paneled pilasters but those of the west mantelpiece were lost when the firebox surround was remodeled in brick. Upstairs, the fireplaces are very plain, faced with plaster and surmounted by bracketed board shelves. The upstairs fireplaces are unusual for their very small and asymmetrically placed openings. Another unusual detail still visible in front of three fireplaces are the original brick hearths made of square bricks set flush with the floor. In the east room downstairs, the hearth has been covered with tongue and groove flooring. All partitions are of brick construction and all interior walls are sheathed in plaster directly on the brick.

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Currently the house is in fair condition and retains considerable structural and visual integrity. On the exterior non-structural cracks appear in the brickwork between the first and second floor windows on both the north and west facades. The only major structural problem appears in the north wall where settling has caused the exterior brick wall under the west window to sag. On the interior in the same area termite damage is visible and plaster has cracked and fallen off the wall as well. Vandalism unfortunately damaged most of the window sashes beyond repair, but some original sashes and glass do remain. Only in the west room on the ground floor is a sash completely missing where the south window in the west wall was removed and boarded over. This occurred prior to the property's acquisition by the current owner. With the exception of the north wall in the west room, plaster is intact throughout the house. The wide pine floor boards found in all rooms have been covered with narrow tongue and groove flooring downstairs in the central hall and the east room only. The wide boards used for all ceilings are still visible except in the west room downstairs (the kitchen) where cardboard and furring strips have been stapled over the boards. The only other obvious alteration to the interior is in the upstairs hallway where about four feet of the south portion of the hallway, including the window, have been partitioned off with plywood and furring strips to form a storage area. Even though the house was occupied until the early 1960s, indoor plumbing was never installed. The house has been electrified but the electrical system is quite basic: bare bulbs in porcelain sockets with pull chains were installed in the center of each room and in the hallways.

Other features of the Wilson Kindley Farm include:

2. Well, late nineteenth century (C). Located about twenty-five feet to the southeast of the farmhouse, the well is stone-lined with a brick housing above ground and a large metal plate covering the opening.
3. Pumphouse, mid-twentieth century (NC). Located immediately to the north of the well, this small plywood structure houses an electric pump.
4. Wheathouse, late nineteenth century (C). Located east of the farm-house near the end of the farm lane, this small gable roofed building has vertical board siding and is the only outbuilding remaining from the farm's period of significance.
5. Barn, ca. 1980 (NC). Located beyond the east boundary of the farm yard, this metal building is of modern pole construction.
6. Log Building, ca. 1820-1840 (NC). This small log building, approximately fourteen feet by sixteen feet, is located southwest of the Wilson Kindley House close to the site of the original smokehouse. Constructed of oak logs with V-notches, this one room building is typical of the outbuildings found on farms throughout Randolph County and the upland Piedmont during the nineteenth century and is appropriate to the Wilson Kindley Farm's period of significance.(5)

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7. Landscape (C). Located on the south slope of Shepherd Mountain, this farmstead encompasses and preserves in a little changed manner the unique qualities of the western Randolph County landscape. Resembling the western foothills of the state rather than the more familiar open character of much of the Piedmont Plateau, this property still captures the isolated nature of a county where one of its leading nineteenth century citizens said you should never live close enough to your neighbor to hear his dog bark.(6) The nominated property is a long irregularly-sided rectangle running west to east, extending more than one half mile east from SR 1408 which until 1981 formed the western property boundary.(7) The old road beds, the creek branch, the farmhouse, the mine site and the varied terrain are a microcosm of nineteenth century Randolph County. Although currently used for pasture instead of farming, the land to the south, southeast and west of the farmhouse still retains its nineteenth century field patterns. The old road beds, part of which were SR 1408 until the early 1940s, are reminders of both the necessity and difficulty of providing transportation routes in this rural area. To the north and northeast, the wooded section of the property which contains the old gold mine is still intact. Never cleared for farming, it provided a vital source of fuel for heat and cooking during the historic period.

8. The Kindley Mine, last quarter of the nineteenth century, (C).

The Kindley Mine is located on the southwest slope of Shepherd Mountain in a wooded area less than a quarter of a mile northeast of the Wilson Kindley House, placing the site roughly in the center of the nominated property. According to family tradition Wilson Kindley discovered gold flecks in the clay he dug to make bricks for his farmhouse. The mine site consists of four closely related but distinct features: 1. the mine tunnel, running roughly southwest to northeast for approximately one hundred twenty-five feet; 2. a large depression which may represent the remains of a shaft head adjacent to the tunnel; 3. remains of a tin roof and mining equipment located within the shaft head depression; and 4. a number of placer pits on the ground surface in the vicinity of the mine tunnel. To the west and north of the shaft head depression and mine entrance the land drops sharply to a creek branch which flows across the northern edge of the property.(8) This area is heavily wooded with rough terrain. To the east of the mine tunnel the land rises gradually in a more rolling manner. The growth is less dense here since it has been recently timbered. The land slopes down toward the farmyard to the south.

Footnotes

(1) Even though only the wheathouse remains, the farmyard originally contained four or five other outbuildings including a smokehouse, a chicken coop, and barn. Conservation with Gary Johnson, Fall 1990.

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(2) Lowell McKay Whatley, Jr., The Architectural History of Randolph County, (The City of Asheboro, The County of Randolph, and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1985), p. 23.

(3) Verda Hughes, Poplar Ridge of Randolph, (Poplar Ridge Alumnae Assoc., 1977,) unpagged.

(4) See Downing, The Architecture of Country Houses, (D. Appleton & Co., 1850 or Dover Edition, Dover Publications, 1969), for various examples and discussion of the "bracketed style". See Whatley, pp. 41-42 for a summary of the impact of the picturesque on Randolph County architecture.

(5) This log building was moved from its original location in eastern Davidson County to the Wilson Kindley Farm property in the spring of 1991. According to oral tradition, the building was originally built as a shop by a blacksmith who, later during the Civil War, was sent to Richmond to repair artillery pieces. After the war the building was used as a smokehouse. Information from Gary Johnson 6/91.

(6) Whatley, p. 11.

(7) With the formation of Lake Resse on the Uwharrie River, NCDOT acquisitioned an upside-down L-shaped section of the property running along SR 1408 as a flood easement. See tax and sketch maps attached.

(8) Probably the Kindley Branch mentioned in various deeds.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1873-1897

Significant Dates

ca. 1873

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The Wilson Kindley Farm and Kindley Mine, located in Tabernacle Township, Randolph County, are eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A the property is important in the area of industry as an example of a piedmont North Carolina farmstead containing a small gold mining operation. Established in the early 1870s by George Wilson Kindley, the Wilson Kindley Farm and Kindley Mine retain considerable integrity. The farmhouse is little altered and the farmyard, the wheathouse, and the old field patterns remain clearly delineated, still conveying the rural, agricultural character so typical of Randolph County settlements.(1) Located less than a quarter mile from the Wilson Kindley House, the Kindley Mine site contains a tunnel, shaft head depression, machinery parts, and placer pits. Gold mining was extremely important in North Carolina during the nineteenth century, and the remains of this mine represent a significant component of the history of this particular property. In addition to providing a certain amount of financial support to the property owners during its operation, the mining activities significantly affected the landscape. The ca. 1873 Wilson Kindley House also is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare Randolph County example of an I-house rendered in brick.(2) Further distinguished by its late Greek Revival detailing, the house features typical Greek Revival wide side-lighted entrances, two-panel interior and exterior doors, and six-over-six window sashes as well as deep overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, details reflecting the building's post-bellum construction date. The property's period of significance--1873, when the Wilson Kindley Hosue was completed, through 1897, the last year the Kindley Mine is documented to have been in operation--is additionally noteworthy because it coincides with and illuminates the recovery of Randolph County residents from the upheaveals of the Civil War and the return of gold mining as an important occupation in the state.(3)

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Wilson Kindley Farm and Kindley Mine
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Historical Significance: Architecture

The Wilson Kindley House, built ca. 1873 in Tabernacle Township, Randolph County is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture at the local level as an unusual post-bellum example of the Greek Revival style, and as a rare domestic example of brick construction. The first of a series of revival styles popular in the nineteenth century, the Greek Revival dominated American architecture between 1820 and 1850.(4) Introduced in the early 1800s by major public structures such as William Strickland's First Bank in Philadelphia, the style was quickly adapted to domestic building, its architectural vocabulary lending dignity to a wide variety of building types. The rapid settlement of new areas of the United States between 1830 and 1860 and the publication of pattern books, including two popular books written by Asher Benjamin and Minard Lefever, were two important factors in the spread of the Greek Revival. In the Northeast and Mid-west the Greek Revival competed in popularity with the Italianate and the Gothic Revival by mid-century, but in the South the Greek Revival remained a favorite until the Civil War. In rural upland areas such as Randolph County, the symmetry and classical details of this popular ante-bellum style persisted even later.

Distinguished by a three bay facade, six over six sash windows and wide entrances with two-panel doors and side lights, the Wilson Kindley House is an excellent example of this vernacular tradition and represents one of a small number of center-hall Greek Revival I-houses remaining in Randolph County and may have been the only such house built in the county after the Civil War.(5) Further distinguishing the house and attesting to its late construction date are the exposed rafter ends and deep overhanging eaves indicative of the more picturesque architectural fashions which were replacing the Greek Revival even in rural areas such as Tabernacle Township. By the late 1870's throughout Randolph County, the simple rectangular gable-roofed format of the Wilson Kindley House had been modified with the triple gable roof and new configurations such as the L- and T-shaped plans which, along with decorative sawn work, dominated the county's domestic construction, especially in mill villages for the remainder of the century.(6)

The Wilson Kindley House is also noteworthy locally because of its brick construction. As can be expected, early buildings in present day Randolph County were primarily log construction, a building pattern typical of most newly settled areas in the upland Piedmont. The transition to more elaborate heavy timber construction occurred in the county during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but brick construction for residences remained unusual. So uncommon is the use of brick for domestic building that only five brick houses constructed prior to the 1860s have been documented in the county and the Wilson Kindley House is the only brick residence included in the county inventory for the post-bellum years.(7) Large scale use of brick construction seems to have been reserved almost exclusively for industrial and commercial building. Thus, with its post-bellum date, well defined Greek Revival details and brick construction, the Wilson Kindley House is an unusual architectural example for its location and date. It is further distinguished by its scale and finish. While the use of brick normally reflects some sophistication, the finish is extremely simple and the overall and interior proportions quite small, attesting to the building's construction by a novice. Finally, the house also is unusual because its kitchen has always been in the main block; there has never been a detached kitchen or an attached kitchen ell.

AUG 15 1991

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Randolph County, NCHistorical Significance: Industry

Significant as one of the few remaining sites in the area where the proximity of both the farming and mining operations can still be seen in a relatively unaltered state, the Kindley Mine is illustrative of the many small mining operations carried on across the southern and western piedmont in the nineteenth century when gold mining was second only to agriculture among occupations in the state.(8) From the 1830s through the end of the nineteenth century, it was common for farmers in Randolph and surrounding counties to work placer pits or prospects and small mines at times when farming was slack.

Discounting earlier unconfirmed reports of gold discoveries and mining operations, the history of mining in North Carolina is generally agreed to start with the 1799 discovery of gold in Cabarrus County. By 1820 gold had been discovered in Anson, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Stanly, Mecklenburg, Union, Gaston, Rowan, Davidson, and Randolph Counties. In Randolph County, which was geographically more isolated and its gold deposits less concentrated, mining operations did not begin in earnest until the early 1840s. In the counties of the southwestern Piedmont where gold was easily accessible and found in high concentrations, gold fever spread quickly. Important periods of production are 1803-1828, 1829-1855, 1882-1891, 1902-1906, 1912-1916, and 1935-1944.(9) Initially, most mining was done in placer pits and stream beds which were worked with simple tools. Sand and gravel were scooped out with a pan. Larger pieces of gold were picked out, then the remaining sand and gravel were washed to recover as much gold as possible. In order to work larger quantities of alluvial deposits, wooden washers and rockers were introduced. Contemporary sources also refer to the use of mercury to facilitate the recovery of tiny particles of gold through a process called fluxing. Even so, the ratio of gold recovered to gold lost was relatively low and most early prospectors barely earned a day's wage.(10)

With the 1825 discovery of veins of gold in Stanly County and the introduction of lode mining in Cabarrus County in 1828, the character of mining operations changed.(11) The heavier equipment and greater manpower needed to work the ridge or vein mines necessitated an increase in capital and available labor, both of which frequently came in the form of foreign investors and miners. Mining companies were chartered and a systematic search for gold was undertaken. Newspapers across the country reported frequently on the discovery of gold in the state as well as in South Carolina and Georgia. In North Carolina, boom towns sprang up at Brindleton, Bissell, Capps, Jamestown, Washington, Morganton, Gold Hill and Charlotte. The largest mine sites such as Brindleton in Burke County and Gold Hill in Rowan County attracted 3,000 to 5,000 laborers at the height of the gold rush.(12) In Randolph County more than seventy-five sites were in operation before the Civil War. Experienced miners, farmers, fortune hunters, land owners, women, children and slaves all worked the mines. Gold fever and the boom atmosphere lasted until 1848 when gold was discovered in California. In addition to providing jobs in the mines and boom towns, the production of gold created new markets for agricultural products and stimulated the economies in the four or five states including and surrounding the gold producing area.

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Available references show that gold production in North Carolina has been recorded at more than 650 sites. U.S. Mint records indicate that between 1803 or 1804 and 1828, all of the domestic gold minted in the United States was mined in the state. (13) In the 1830s enough gold was being produced locally that the U.S. Congress was pressured into opening a mint in Charlotte in 1837. In addition, several private mints were in operation, the most successful and reputable of which was operated by a German goldsmith named Christopher Bechtler. The Bechtler Mint, opened in 1831 in Rutherfordton, made jewelry and buttons in addition to coining \$1.00, \$2.50, and \$5.00 gold pieces, and remained in operation until 1857. (14) The Charlotte Mint was closed in 1861 by Confederate Troops and reopened following the war as an assay office. Although gold production in North Carolina declined following the Civil War, many mines were reopened and the years between 1882 and 1891 were an important period of production. (15)

Following the war twenty-seven mines were in operation in Randolph County. Many, including the Kindley Mine, were locally owned. Located near the center of the nominated property less than one quarter of a mile northeast of the Wilson Kindley House, the Kindley Mine consists of several deep placer pits and a mine tunnel approximately one hundred twenty-five feet long and entered from a pit which may be the remains of a shaft head. According to family tradition, Wilson Kindley discovered gold on his property in the early 1870s when he dug clay for bricks to build a new farmhouse. The mine was first mentioned in Branson's 1883 Randolph County Business Directory and remained in production until at least 1897. (16) A description of the mine is included in Kerr and Hanna's 1887 survey of North Carolina ores. (17) The site is subsequently included in a 1948 list of mine sites in the state. (18) Containing both placer pits and a mine tunnel, the Kindley Mine is significant today as a visible reminder of and source of information about North Carolina's role as a major nineteenth century center for gold production.

Historical Background

The 1870 Randolph County Agricultural Census lists Wilson Kindley as a farmer owning over 450 acres of land in Tabernacle Township. (19) About 1873 Kindley improved his property by building a fine farmhouse with Greek Revival trim and deep overhanging eaves for his family. According to family tradition Kindley discovered gold on his property while digging clay for bricks for his new house. (20) This site soon became known as the Kindley mine and is less than a quarter mile northeast of the site Kindley chose for his house. In 1879, Kindley and his wife Mary sold two hundred twelve acres of land including the house and mine property to W.O. Jones for \$20,000, a considerable sum in those years. (21) The next year Jones, who owned other mines in the area, sold the property to Alphonso Tilden, one of his partners in other mining ventures. (22) Almost immediately Tilden sold the property to William Sweet of Syracuse, New York, for \$25,000. (23) Sweet kept the land until 1902 when he sold it to E.C. Pearce of Randolph County for \$1000, a sum indicating that the mine was no longer productive. About a week later Pearce sold the property to Julia C. Fuller. (24) Over the next six years the property changed hands several more times,

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being purchased in 1908 by J.R. Hunt, his wife Rosa, and Rosa's grandfather John Davis.(25) At this time the property consisted of about eighty-five acres, including the Wilson Kindley House and Kindley Mine site. The Hunts kept the property until 1943 when they deeded it to Albert and Euna Kennedy who agreed "to maintain, support and look after [the Hunts] and give them a decent burial".(26) In 1968 Tommie Lee and Miriam Canipe purchased the tract from the Kennedys.(27). In 1970 Bobby T. and Annie Lee Andrews bought the land from the Canipes. The Andrews divided the land in 1973 when they sold Don G. and Ruth Miller 45.97 acres, including the Wilson Kindley House and the Kindley Mine site.(28) During the next two years this 45.97 acre tract was sold to Jerry Appleton, who as the result of a divorce settlement sold the property to J.B. and Norma Pearce, who in 1975, sold the tract to the current owner.(29) Current tax records show the nominated property as 43.3 acres.(30)

Notes

(1) Even in the 1980s less than 50% of Randolph County's population lived in urban areas. During the 1970s and 80s township populations grew while the number of urban dwellers declined. Lowell McKay Whatley, Jr., The Architectural History of Randolph County, North Carolina, the City of Asheboro, The County of Randolph, and the North Carolian Division of Archives and History. 1985, p. 6.

(2) Family histories give the date of construction as 1872; the date 1873 is painted on the east chimney just below the eave. Bessie Jewel Mays Wimberly, The William Kindley Family Genealogy His Fine Sons and Descendents, privately published by George Frederick Kindley, Washington, D.C. (undated), p. 37 and Verda Hughes, FOPLAR RIDGE OF RANDOLPH, Poplar Ridge Alumnae Assoc., Trinity, NC, 1977, unpagged. See Wimberly p. 166 for a documentary photograph of the house.

(3) For a summary of North Carolina's role in domestic gold production see Bruce Roberts, The North Carolina Gold Rush, McNally and Loftin, Charlotte, NC. 1971.

(4) For a thorough study of the style see Talbot Hamlin, The Greek Revival in America, (Oxford University Press, 1944).

(5) In The Architecture of Randolph County, only the ca. 1860 Moffit House (CRT: 4) in Coleridge Township is similar to the Wilson Kindley House in plan, appearance and date of construction. Other Greek Revival houses in the county are even earlier in date. Whatley, p. 147. Also the consultant's discussions with the current owners of the Wilson Kindley House, fall 1990.

(6) Whatley, pp. 33-37.

(7) Whatley, p. 23.

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(8) Hugh Talmage Leffler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina, the History of a Southern State, (Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, 1973), p. 394.

(9) Jasper L. Stuckey, North Carolina: Its Geology and Mineral Resources, (Dept. of Conservation and Development, c. 1965), p. 299.

(10) Fletcher Melvin Green, "Gold Mining: A Forgotten Industry of Anti-Bellum North Carolina," The North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. XVI, Jan. 1937, pp. 7-9.

(11) Bruce Roberts, The Carolina Gold Rush, McNally and Loftin, Charlotte, NC, Ch. II.

(12) Green, p. 14.

(13) Stuckey, pp. 299-300.

(14) Greene, p. 139-143; and Stuckey, p. 298.

(15) Stuckey, p. 299.

(16) Levi Branson, Randolph County Business Directory, (Levi Branson, Raleigh, NC, 1883), p. 678 and Levi Branson, Branson's Agricultural Almanac, (Levi Branson, Raleigh, NC, 1897), p. 512.

(17) W.C. Kerr and Geo. B. Hanna, Ores of N.C., (North Carolina Geological Survey, U.S. Assay Office, Charlotte, Feb. 26, 1887), p. 257.

(18) Roberts, p. 76.

(19) Kindley owned 457 acres, 50 acres improved and 407 unimproved, for a cash value of \$1000. Randolph County Agricultural Census, Schedule 3.

(20) Verda Hughes, Poplar Ridge of Randolph, (Poplar Ridge Alumnae Association, Trinity, NC, 1977), unpagged.

(21) Randolph County Deed Book 42, p. 76. Even though Kindley is listed in both the 1880 Randolph County Population and Agricultural Censes, he and his wife had moved to Thomasville by 1884. Winberly, p. 37.

(22) Randolph County Deed Book 42, P. 152.

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Wilson Kindley Farm and Kindley Mine
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(23) Randolph County Deed Book 42, p. 80. Even though the sale to Sweet was recorded earlier than the sale of the land to Tilden, the sale to Tilden occurred first. In the sale to Sweet and in the two subsequent sales of the property, the boundaries of the property include references to the "old trading road", probably a reference to the Indian Trading Path which ran through the Shepherd Mountain area.

(24) Randolph County Deed Book 104, p. 207 and Randolph County Deed Book 97, p. 486. Again the sales are recorded in the deed books in reverse order.

(25) Randolph County Will Book 20, p. 174

(26) Randolph County Deed Book 586, p. 109.

(27) Randolph County Deed Book 968, p. 443.

(28) Randolph County Deed Books 1038, p. 170 and 1057, pp. 918 and 919.

(29) Randolph County Deed Book 1074, p. 149.

(30) Randolph County Tax Map 7712. This small discrepancy in acreage is apparently due to a more recent survey and changes in the western boundary of the property in 1981 when land along SR 1408 was declared a flood plain and the driveway into the property was rerouted.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Wilson Kindley Farm and Kindley Mine
Randolph County, NC

Historical Significance: Industry and Archaeology (cont.)

The presence of gold mining remains on the Kindley Farm provide an opportunity to examine the effects of a subsidiary economic base on an agricultural site. The fact that gold was discovered during the construction of the main house could provide an opportunity to examine changes in land use caused by mineral extraction. Since two mining methods were utilized on the site, tunneling and placer pits, there is the latitude to study the relative effectiveness of both systems. The substantial earth moving operations and subsequent abandonment of the mining operation have left a wide variety of archaeological resources for study.

Specific research questions which could be addressed include:

Differences in technology involved in the excavation of underground mines in North Carolina and comparisons to later technologies utilized in the western states gold rushes.

Variables utilized in the location of placer pits, or small surface excavations to recover ore.

Is there a temporal difference between resource exploitation by surface excavation and tunnel excavation? What economic factors were involved in the change in technology?

Was the presence of the mine a factor in the placement of the house and in other land use schemes, or a later addition which had little to contribute to the development of the cultural landscape?

What effect did the pollution of the environment have on the development of the property subsequent to the initiation of mining operations?

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 43.3 acres

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>59.2750</u>	<u>39.5610.40</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>59.32.20</u>	<u>39.5633.0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>17</u>	<u>59.3450</u>	<u>39.5633.0</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>59.28.20</u>	<u>39.55.83.0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is all of parcel 539- on Randolph County Property Map 7712.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is part of Wilson Kindley's original holdings from the late nineteenth century including the farm house and gold mine, which are the most significant features of the property, as well as enough remaining pasture and woods to retain the integrity of the original farm and mine. This is all of the property historically and currently associated with the house and mine.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth H. Dull date 5/10/91
organization _____ telephone 919/760-1910
street & number 145 Billie Sue Drive state NC zip code 27104
city or town Winston-Salem

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National Park Service

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Randolph County Deed Books

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National Park Service

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Section number photos Page 1

Photographs

Wilson Kindley Farm and Kindley Mine
Asheboro vicinity, Randolph County, North Carolina
Elizabeth H. Dull
October 1991
State Historic Preservation Office
(this information is the same for all photographs listed, unless otherwise noted)

- P.1. Wilson Kindley House
view from East
- P.2. Wilson Kindley House
view from North
- P.3. Wilson Kindley House and farmyard
view from Southwest
- P.4. Wilson Kindley House
first floor, int. west room from east
- P.5. Wilson Kindley House
second floor, int. east room from west
- P.6. Kindley Mine
Mine tunnel entrance and shaft head depression from South
- P.7. Aerial view of Kindley Farm, photographer unknown, 1991
View to the north, with hill containing mine in background. Note:
after this photo was taken, the shed east of the house was removed
and the log building was moved in.

WILSON KINDLEY FARM AND KINDLEY MINE, ASHEBORO VIC., RANDOLPH CO, NC

A: 17/N 3956040
E 592750

C: 17/N 3956330
E 593450

B: 17/N 3956330
E 593220

D: 17/N 3955830
E 592820

STATE OF N
DEPARTMENT OF NATU
RALEIGH, N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

49551 SE
(FAIR GROVE)

80°00'
35°45'

591000m. E.

592

593

594

57'30"

595

596

3956000m. N.

3955

3954

3953



RD22
Farmer
quad

Wilson Kindley Farm and
Kindley Mine
Randolph County, NC

Shaded area - flood easement (1981)

- Contributing:
1. Wilson Kindley House
 2. Well
 4. Wheathouse
 7. Farmyard / landscape
 8. Kindley Mine

- NonContributing
3. Pump House
 5. Barn
 6. Log Building



