

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Brookford Mills Warehouse and OfficeOther names/site number: E. L. Shuford Manufacturing Company

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 2235 South Center StreetCity or town: Brookford State: NC County: CatawbaNot For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Brookford Mills Warehouse and Office
Name of Property

Catawba, North Carolina
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐☐

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Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

0

buildings

0

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

2

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/Processing/Extraction: Industrial Storage

Commerce/Trade: Mill Office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress (warehouse)

Vacant (office)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Other: Industrial

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Foundation: brick

Walls: brick

Roof: asphalt

Other: metal _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in the small town of Brookford, approximately two-and-one-half miles south of downtown Hickory, the nominated 1.83-acre property extends from South Center Street on the north, dropping in elevation from north to south toward the Henry Fork River, and incorporating within its boundaries the large warehouse and mill office building that were important resources integral to the operation of the Brookford Mill that sat directly south, but was demolished in 2008. To the north of the two buildings are the remaining buildings of the associated mill village, along with two churches. The free-standing one- and two-story brick warehouse, which expanded in size from ca. 1900 – ca. 1950, is located approximately in the center of the nominated property, with the ca. 1919 – ca. 1950 one-story-plus-basement brick office building, with modest Classical Revival details apparently added ca. 1950, located just to the southwest of the warehouse. Surrounding the buildings is open grassy scrubland with some concrete-paved walkways and driveways. The buildings, although they both expanded and changed over time

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within the period of significance, do retain their architectural integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

Site and Setting

The Brookford Mills Warehouse and Office buildings are located on two adjacent parcels with the National Register boundary encompassing a total of 1.83 acres, in the town of Brookford, near the eastern edge of Catawba County and just south of the city of Hickory. A parcel of 1.09 acres includes the warehouse building, and the remaining 0.74 acres, which includes the office building, is a small portion of the northwest corner of the larger 9.69-acre former mill site. The site slopes down in elevation from South Center Street on the north to the south boundary of the property. The free-standing one-and two-story, ca. 1900 - ca. 1950 brick warehouse is located approximately in the center of the nominated property, with the ca. 1919 – ca. 1950 one-story-plus-basement brick office building located just to the southwest of the warehouse. Surrounding the buildings is open grassy scrubland with some concrete-paved walkways and driveways, which have been added more recently but do not detract from the historic character and integrity of the site. On the north side of the warehouse is a paved pull-off, and a paved driveway extends down in elevation to the east side of the building. At the north end of this driveway is a chain link fence. There is a second paved driveway to the northeast of the warehouse which extends down the hill to the east side of the office building, with a chain link fence at the end of the drive. East of the warehouse, near the north edge of the property, are remnants of two stone retaining walls. To the north, northwest, and northeast of the property is the remaining portion of Brookford Mills Village, which has lost a great deal of integrity due to the 1991 expansion of U. S. Highway 321 and the early 2000s widening of Highway 127, located to the north of the property. This resulted in the loss of many homes on the west side of the village, along with the loss of the commercial center of the village. To the west of the property is Brookford Boulevard and to the south is the former mill site, with the only remnant of the mill being a single buttressed foundation wall. Both buildings are located at the northern edge of the former mill site.

Brookford Mills Warehouse. ca. 1900-1913; additions ca. 1925, ca. 1931, ca. 1948, ca. 1950. Contributing Building

This one-and-two-story, free-standing brick building, facing north and stepping down in elevation from north to south, has a flat roof with terra cotta coping, with Warehouses Number 1 and 2 having low-pitch side gable roofs. Serving as the largest raw material warehouse for the mill, the original sections were built early in the mill history, ca. 1900-1913, with additions made as the mill production grew, ca. 1925, ca. 1931, ca. 1948. and ca. 1950 (see Exhibit A

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Timeline of Construction).¹ Windows throughout are eight-light, steel frame with concrete sills, with center operable awnings. The earliest sections of the mill included warehouses Number 1 – 3 and the first floor of warehouse Number 4, which, according to Sanborn maps, were originally wood frame construction with brick dividing walls between the warehouse sections. It is also likely that the east wall of Warehouse Number 1 was brick, even though the Sanborn map does not indicate this. There are segmental arch window openings in this wall which would date to an earlier time.²

Warehouse Number 1 expanded to the north ca. 1925; Warehouse Number 2 expanded to the north ca. 1931; and the second level of Warehouse Number 4 was added ca. 1948.³ The lower level of the last section of the building has steel beams and posts, likely placed there when the second story was added. Additionally, ca. 1948, the small entry area on the east side of the building, an addition onto Warehouse Number 1, was added. It appears likely that this section may have been open at the southeast corner, since there is a seam in the brick to the north side of the door, it was later bricked in, likely at the same time that the ca. 1950 garage was built. It also appears that by 1948 the south wall of the warehouse had been re-bricked when the second story of Warehouse Number 4 was constructed, likely also including the placement of the metal-frame windows throughout. There is no visible seam in the exterior brick along this wall to indicate the division of the warehouse sections, but the brick parapet wall dividing Warehouses Number 2 and Number 3 does remain. The last section of the building to be built was the two-bay garage on the north side of the building, east of the ca. 1948 section, built ca. 1950. All of the changes and additions fall within the period of significance (see Exhibit B, floor plan).

Beginning on the north elevation of the building, facing onto Center Street, beginning with the north elevation of the ca. 1948 addition on the east end, there is a small, bricked-in window opening. Moving to the west, Warehouse Number 1 has no fenestration. Moving westward, there are two metal roll-up doors opening into the ca. 1950 garage, followed by a single window on the ca. 1900-1948 Warehouse Number 4, with a double-leaf metal door on the west end of the elevation. On the east elevation, there are three bays at the south end of the elevation, all opening into the ca. 1948 addition here. The southernmost door is a single-leaf, metal door and the door to the north is a metal roll-up door. To the north of the roll-up door is a single boarded-up window. On the east elevation of Warehouse Number 1, recessed back from the ca. 1948 addition, there are two arched, bricked-in windows. The east elevation of the ca. 1900 – 1948 two-story section at the northwest corner has a single window, and there is a boarded-up window opening on the east elevation of the post-1948 two-bay garage.

¹ Timeline compiled from Sanborn maps 1913, 1919, 1925, 1931, 1948. The earliest mapping of the warehouse is 1913, but it is likely the early sections of the building were built earlier in the mill history, so a beginning period of 1900-1913 is noted.

²Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps denote these building section numbers. 1913 Sanborn map indicate The west walls of Warehouses Number 1 and 2, and the north wall of Warehouse Number 3 were indicated as brick, but it is likely that the east wall of Warehouse Number 1 was also brick since there are early segmental arch windows here.

³ The 1948 Sanborn map indicates this section of the building as two-story, previously noted as one-story. There is no break in the brick indicating that the entire section was rebuilt in 1948.

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The west elevation of the building has a stepped parapet roofline with terra cotta coping. There are four bays on the first level of the ca. 1900-1948 section, and four on the upper level. On the first level, the third bay from the north is a metal roll-up door opening onto a concrete platform with a brick foundation. All other bays are single windows. The west elevation of Warehouse Number 3 has two single window bays. The south elevation of the building, beginning on the west end, had a single door which has been bricked in, into Warehouse Number 3, which opened onto a concrete platform with a brick foundation that extends to the east end of the elevation. Metal stairs with metal pipe railing are located on the west end of the platform. There is no other fenestration here. A parapet wall divides Warehouse Number 3 from Warehouse Number 2. Warehouse Number 2, on this elevation, has three bays consisting of a single window on either side of a narrow bricked-in door. Warehouse Number 1 on this elevation has two bays, a metal roll-up door and a single window, covered with a metal grate.

On the interior of the warehouse there are concrete floors, brick walls, and flush board ceilings throughout, except where noted. Separate warehouse sections of the building are clearly laid out, separated typically by brick firewalls with later large square openings (See Exhibit B, floor plan). Beginning with the ca. 1948 entry area at the southeast corner of the building, a brick wall was added on the north side of the space, likely ca. 1950 dividing this space in two, and also likely to have happened when the southeast corner was bricked in, as noted. Walls in the southern portion of this section are unpainted brick, and in the northern section are painted brick. There is a large square opening, supported by a steel I-beam, leading into Warehouse Number 1 where posts and beams are wood and the original ceiling has been replaced with newer, in-kind flush boards. Brick walls here are painted. At the northwest corner of this space is a bricked-in arched opening into Warehouse Number 2. There is another large square opening, into Warehouse Number 2, with a sliding track door on the opposite side, on the east wall of Warehouse Number 2. Ceilings in Warehouse Number 2 appear to be the original flush boards, along with some replacement boards. Posts, some of which appear to be later in-kind replacements, and beams, are wood and walls are painted brick. On the west wall of Warehouse Number 2 there is a large opening with a header beam leading into Warehouse Number 3.⁴ There is a brick-walled room at the southeast corner and an arched door opening at the northwest corner that has been bricked in. The northwest corner of Warehouse Number 3 has a sliding track door, with steep concrete steps and a concrete ramp leading up into the lower level of Warehouse Number 4. Posts and beams in Warehouse Number 3 are metal I-beams, likely done as replacement structure ca. 1948 when the second level of Warehouse Number 4 was added. Flush ceiling boards in Warehouse Number 3 are later replacements. The lower level of Warehouse Number 4 has metal I-beam posts and beams and on the east wall there is a bricked-in arched opening into Warehouse Number 2. The upper level of Warehouse Number 4, inaccessible from the lower level, but accessible from the northwest corner of the exterior of the building, has metal I-Beam posts and beams and a wood floor. The ca. 1950 garage section of the building has no window openings. Walls are brick, ceiling is exposed wood structure, and floors are concrete.

⁴ It is likely the large square openings were later changes in the building, since the brick walls between sections were meant to prevent fires between sections. These were likely added once the entire building was brick.

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Brookford Mills Office. ca. 1919; additions ca. 1931, ca. 1950. Contributing Building.

Located to the southwest of the warehouse building, the lot that this building sits on slopes down in elevation from the north to the south. Facing north, this one-story-plus-basement, late Classical Revival style brick building with a mansard roof and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, was the location of the offices for the mill. The original ca. 1919 form of the building changed through the years when several additions were made to the building on the west side, but all changes appear to fall within the period of significance. Additional details that remain on the building include, on the ca. 1919 section of the building, original six-over-six windows with brick sills and segmental arches at the basement level, one-over-one windows with segmental arches on the upper level, one-over-one windows with concrete sills and flat arches on the basement and main level of the ca. 1950 section of the building, and fluted framing and molding at the main entry door on the east side of the building. Windows on the main level of the ca. 1919 section on the east side of the building may have all originally been six-over-six, with segmental arches, and later changed to one-over-one sash to create a more uniform appearance when the additions were made on the west side. The existing nine-light-over-panel doors appear to also be a later change to the building, possibly as late as ca. 1950 when other changes were made to the building. The main entry door Classical Revival details were likely also added at this time.⁵

The building was constructed in stages, with the original ca. 1919 section with a one-story porch on the east side, a vault addition made to the northwest corner ca. 1931, replacing a porch along the west side, and another addition to the southwest corner made ca. 1950. Additionally, likely also completed ca. 1950, is a raised entryway on the east side of the building (See Exhibit A, Timeline of Construction).⁶ There is a concrete water table between the basement and first floor on the ca. 1919 section of the building, and a projecting corbeled brick water table between the basement and first floor on the ca. 1950 addition.

The north elevation of the building is at ground level, with three bays on the ca. 1919 section, consisting of the main entry door and two single window bays, while the ca. 1931 section is blind. The entry door at the east end of the elevation, which appears to have replaced an arched entry door, is recessed with fluted architrave trim on the sides and decorative molding at the top. The east elevation consists of four single window bays and a raised entry with concrete stairs and pipe railing on either end. There is an additional single window bay on the east side of the enclosed entry porch and a door on the north and south ends. The south elevation, with a full above-ground basement, has five bays on each level. The ca. 1919 original portion is three bays wide, while the ca. 1950 portion is two bays wide. At the basement level, the two single windows on the eastern side of the building on either side of the door, are six-over-six wood sash, partially boarded up. The door is a sheet of plywood, replacing the original door here. The

⁵ The ca. 1950 date is utilized here since the 1948 Sanborn map does not include the addition at the southwest corner, nor does it include the entryway on the east. It is likely that all changes were made by the Julliard Company before they sold the property in 1958. After this time the building was vacant for many years and later used primarily for storage and minimal production. It is not likely that any physical changes were made to buildings after the sale in 1958.

⁶ Sanborn maps 1919, 1925, 1931, 1948. There is also a clear division in the brick on the south (rear) elevation which indicates where the post-1948 addition was made.

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two windows on the west side, in the ca. 1950 addition, are boarded up. Only a portion of the west elevation is visible from the outside due to extensive foliage overgrowth, but there are three single window bays on the lower level and three on the upper level. There is a metal staircase on the west elevation, leading to a door, along with a tall interior brick chimney.

The floor plan at the basement level consists of one large open space with exposed wood beams and posts. The west wall of the large room is painted brick and was the original exterior wall. To the west of this wall are three small rooms, added ca. 1950, and to the north side of the large room is one additional small room at the northwest corner and a wood panel wall with the staircase to the upper level. All floors in the basement are concrete, walls are painted brick, plaster, or vertical wood paneling. Ceilings are flush board, and one ceiling is missing the original plaster. Doors are wood five-panel. The second floor (see Exhibit C, floor plan) is also primarily one large open space with the staircase on the north side and several smaller rooms on the west and north. The northwest corner room has no windows and is where the vault was located ca. 1931. There is a built-in service desk along the east side of the main room, which appears to be a later addition. There is an entry vestibule at the northeast corner, with one door leading into the space behind the service desk, and another leading into the main public space. Floors on the main level are wood, walls are plaster, and ceilings are beaverboard tiles.

Integrity

The mill warehouse and office have both undergone many changes through the years, but all of these appear to fall within the period of significance. The buildings do retain a great deal of integrity in terms of location, setting, feeling, and association, set within their original sites, and evoking a feeling and association of an important era of industry in the community. Through the years, as additions were made to the warehouse, the building evolved in its design to meet the design standards of the day, moving from frame construction, to full brick walls, to the re-bricking of the south elevation and the addition of industrial, metal-frame windows typical of the late 1940s. The workmanship and use of compatible materials of each of the periods of development of the building, both interior and exterior, is evident throughout. More recent changes in the warehouse, set in its original location as it evolved from ca. 1900 – 1950, include bricking in or boarding over of original openings on the interior and replacement of some ceiling flush boards with newer in-kind materials, none of which affect the integrity of the architecture to any significant degree. The office building, also in its original location, also evolved through the years as additions and changes were made from ca. 1919 through ca. 1950. As with the warehouse, the design of the building evolved with the time and needs of the mill, and the materials and workmanship remained of a high level at all stages of its development. The building was central to the operations of the mill, and the architectural changes did not detract from this. Recent changes, including boarding over of some windows, and a replacement door at the basement at the rear has not affected the building's architectural integrity, and the interior floor plan and finishes are also all intact within the period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Period of Significance

ca. 1900 - 1958

Significant Dates

ca. 1900; ca. 1919

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Brookford Mills Warehouse and Office, with a period of significance of ca. 1900 through 1958, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for Industry. The mill began operations ca. 1900 and became a thriving industry under the ownership of E. L. Shuford, and then, beginning in 1916, under the ownership of A. D. Julliard Company of New York. Julliard sold the property in 1958 and closed the mill. The mill was then primarily vacant and only in minimal use for storage with a small industrial operation beginning in the 1980s. Brookford Mills, from its founding ca. 1898, through 1958 when the mill closed, was the largest textile manufacturing plant in Catawba County, with the Town of Brookford established alongside the mill and expanding as the mill operations grew. The town and the mill were intimately tied together both physically and economically, creating a strong industrial-based economy. While the mill building itself is no longer extant, the two contributing buildings, the large brick warehouse and the company office, while undergoing expansion and changes throughout the period of significance, retain sufficient historical integrity to convey industrial significance in the absence of the mill building. Additionally, the two buildings included in this nomination are what remains of the industrial complex to convey the industrial significance of Brookford Mills and its important role in the concurrent development of the town of Brookford. They were critical to the operations of the mill, with the warehouse providing a protected, purposefully separate storage facility for raw materials, and the office providing needed on-site management of the day-to-day operations of the large mill.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Industrial Textile Mill Context in North Carolina and Catawba County

The textile industry has been the cornerstone of North Carolina industry from as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, where "...only tobacco in the 1920s and 1930s eclipsed textile production as the state's leading industry...".⁷ By 1840, North Carolina had twenty-five textile mills.⁸ As part of this growing industry, mill owners built housing and commercial centers in small villages adjacent to the mills. Textile mills were an important part of industrial development in the northeastern part of the United States, but by the 1880s, wages were often up to fifty percent less in the south.⁹ Northern United States industrial owners began to build or buy existing textile mills in the south, much as A. D. Julliard Company of New York did in Brookford in 1916. In 1899 North Carolina State University established a textile education program, teaching how to spin yarn, weave it, and dye it. New machinery for the burgeoning cotton textile industry was also developed in this program.¹⁰

Mills expanded in the 1910s, partly in response to the need for more cloth to produce clothing, bedding and backpacks for soldiers in World War I. In keeping with this trend, this was also a period of tremendous expansion for Brookford Mills. In the 1920s, rayon, produced from wood pulp, began production in some mills throughout the state. Brookford also began manufacturing rayon cloth. With the end of the war and the changeover to rayon and other materials, many mills began to close by the early 1920s, but many continued to expand, but at a lesser profit.¹¹ In order to better control prices, the Cotton Textile Institute was established in 1926 by mill owners in North Carolina which tried to "...get its members to maintain higher prices by limiting production...".¹² In 1929, there was already the beginning of unrest by workers in the textile industry, including a "bitter" fight between workers and management at Loray Mills in Gastonia, North Carolina which resulted in two deaths.¹³

⁷Griffith, Clay. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report (Phase II, Abridged) for extension and widening of SR 1213 from proposed US321/NC127 Interchange to SR 1184, Catawba County, U-2530B, 8/1792201, NHF-127(1), ER 95-7167". July 22, 1994 (no page numbers).

⁸Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.
<https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/the-textile-industry-in-north-carolina/>,

⁹Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.
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¹⁰Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.
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¹¹Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.
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¹² Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.
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¹³Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.
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The Depression years greatly affected the textile industry, and in 1933 the United States Congress passed the National Industrial Recovery Act which allowed for greater regulation of wages, production, and hours for all industries. The Cotton Textile Institute fought many of these regulations, working instead to reduce workers' hours in order to save money and keep high prices on goods. Many textile workers joined the United Textile Workers Union.¹⁴ Then, in 1934, there was a nationwide three-week strike by mill workers, of which employees of Brookford Mills took part. No higher wages or the institution of a full work week was realized and workers did go back to work.¹⁵

World War II greatly improved production again at textile mills, followed by a boom time after the War. Moving into the late 1950s, however, many textile mills, Brookford Mills included, despite expansion in the 1940s and early 1950s, began to see that the industry was still struggling. Competition from overseas, especially China and Japan, began to have an impact. Labor was cheaper there and imports from these countries greatly increased.¹⁶ From 1975 – 1985, "...more than 800 mills closed nationwide, and employment in North Carolina's textile mills moved from an all-time high of 293,600 in 1973 to 211,300 in 1986...". Today the industry has only 35,000 workers in the entire state.¹⁷

In Catawba County, textile industries began in the mid-nineteenth century and continued to grow into the 1970s, when the county was ranked fifth in the state of North Carolina for textile production.¹⁸ Some of the earliest textile mills in Catawba County included Long Island (1852; no longer extant); Granite Falls (1854; no longer extant); Newton Cotton Mill (1881; no longer extant); Maiden Manufacturing Company (1883; no longer extant); Providence (1897, still existing but only the shell of the mill building remains; and Union Cotton Mills (1897; no longer extant). In Hickory and later Brookford, when it was incorporated as a separate town in 1907, the textile industry grew in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Proximity to waterways for hydroelectric power and easy access to rail and later highway transportation assisted the development of this industry. Most of the cotton and textile related industry in Catawba County has been lost, as mill buildings closed and were left vacant, or were torn down. There are several known buildings still remaining, however, as a testament to the importance of industrial development in the county. The earliest of these is the Hickory Hosiery Mill (1906, 720 Highland Avenue NE, Hickory), followed chronologically by Yount Cotton Mill in Conover (1917, 4009 Lee Cline Road), Carolina Mills (1928, 618 N. Carolina Avenue, Maiden); Piedmont Hosiery Mill (early 1930s, 914 9th Street Drive NE, Hickory); and Sigmon-Terry

¹⁴Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.

<https://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/the-textile-industry-in-north-carolina/>,

¹⁵Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.

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¹⁶Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.

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¹⁷ Stroup, Jane Shaw, "The Textile Industry in North Carolina", accessed August 5, 2025.

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¹⁸ Griffith, Clay. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report (Phase II, Abridged) for extension and widening of SR 1213 from proposed US321/NC127 Interchange to SR 1184, Catawba County, U-2530B, 8/1792201, NHF-127(1), ER 95-7167". July 22, 1994 (no page numbers).

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Hosiery Mill (1940, 56 Third Street SE, Hickory). These buildings, for the most part, have been abandoned or have been altered in recent years. Several mills with a higher degree of integrity have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the *Lyerly Full Fashioned Mill*, dating from ca. 1930, the *Hollar Hosiery Mill*, also dating to ca. 1930, and the *Whisnant Hosiery Mills*, built 1929, all located in Hickory.¹⁹ These three mills represent the growing hosiery industry in the state into the first two quarters of the twentieth century, with seven mills in operation in Hickory in 1930 and thirty-two in operation in the city by 1940.²⁰ All three of these existing hosiery mills were smaller enterprises that started operations well into the twentieth century and were set up as hosiery mills, not large full textile mills like Brookford Mills, which produced large quantities of a variety of types of cloth in its heyday.

The 1931 and 1948 Sanborn maps for Hickory illustrate that some of the mill building complexes such as Whisnant Hosiery Mills, Hickory Hosiery Mills, Hollar Hosiery Mill (Duke Hosiery Corporation by 1948) and G & H Hosiery Company were large enough operations to include separate warehouse and storage buildings, but other mill operations in existence at the time, including Setz-Right Mills, Elliott Mills (Lyerly Full Fashioned Mills), Sigmon-Terry Hosiery Mill, and G & H Hosiery Company did not include these separate warehouse facilities. Of the mill buildings noted, none included a separate office building for mill operations, making the office building at Brookford a unique entity.²¹

History of Brookford Mills, Warehouse, and Office

Brookford Mills had a lasting impact on the Town of Brookford, and in many ways the two entities were interchangeable in both a physical sense and an economic one. The original owners of the mill purchased land close to the Henry River for waterpower, and then built the mill village to house workers. The Town of Brookford did not exist before the mill and village, and the two, in a sense, grew at the same time. The two nominated properties were an integral part of the operations of the large mill complex and attest to the close connection between the mill and the town. As the mill and its cloth production grew, the need for additional raw material storage space that was separate from the mechanization processes of the mill building was critically important, and the large, free-standing warehouse, expanding in size as the mill production grew, filled this need. West of the office building, and no longer extant, was a separate finished goods warehouse. The office and its expansion through the late 1940s signifies the importance of the ever-expanding need for on-site administration of the constantly expanding mill operations.

E. L. Shuford (1863 – 1930) began assembling land along the Henry Fork River in 1898, beginning construction of a textile mill that began operating soon after in Brookford, North

¹⁹Mongomery, April. *Lyerly Full Fashioned Mill*, National Register nomination, 2007; Mattson Alexander Associates, *Hollar Hosiery Mill*, National Register nomination, 2011; and Phillips, Laura A. W., *Whisnant Hosiery Mills*, National Register nomination, 2012.

²⁰ Mattson Alexander Associates, “*Hollar Hosiery Mills-Kinit-Soc Knitting Mills*”, National Register Nomination, 2013, p. 8-5.

²¹ 1931 Sanborn Map, Hickory, p. 15; 1948 Sanborn Map, Hickory, pp. 3, 10, 13,14, 34.

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Carolina (not founded as a town until 1907).²² The mill was jointly owned by E. L. Shuford, of Hickory, and Henry A. Holbrook, from Maine, as the E. L. Shuford Manufacturing Company. The name was soon converted to Brookford Mills Company, a combination of the owners' names.²³ The beginning of the mill consisted of the construction of the first section of the mill building and a dam to capture hydroelectric power, ca. 1898. In 1899 Henry Holbrook brought from Maine much of the machinery for the mill.²⁴ By 1902 there were fifty-five mill houses built, with others under construction. Two hundred individuals were employed at the mill, which ran "...day and night...turning out first-class goods...".²⁵ W. L. Moore worked as the mill night superintendent; W. F. Culberson worked as overseer of the spinning department; and C. T. Hubert worked as the night overseer of the weaving department.²⁶ By 1908, "...Brookford Mills operated the largest cotton manufacturing plant in Catawba County with 500 looms and 21,000 spindles, nearly double the number at Union Mills in Maiden...".²⁷ Much of the mill village and supporting community buildings were built beginning very early in the mill's history, with a large number of houses completed by 1913.²⁸ The original ca. 1898 three-story "main mill" building included the cloth room, weaving room, and carding and weaving operations. A five-story addition was located to the east side of the original mill building by 1913, noted as the "new mill". It included a machine shop, spinning, and twisting rooms. A large portion of the current warehouse building was also completed by 1913, with four one-story connecting warehouse rooms noted in that building, with several additions made ca. 1925, ca. 1931, ca. 1948, and ca. 1950. It appears to have purposefully been built separate from the main mill building, first as a wood frame building with brick firewalls between the sections, and over time converted to a fully fireproof brick building. While serving as a storage facility for raw materials, the warehouse kept some of the more combustible operations of the mill, including the opening room and cotton bale storage separate. While it is not known if the storage areas of finished products in parts of the building were climate controlled, this separate warehouse also kept these products away from the dusty, mechanized mill operations for the most part.

In 1913, Warehouses Numbers. 1, 2, and 4 served as raw cotton storage. Warehouse No. 3 was the opening room, with a "cotton tube" connecting it to the picker room of the mill.²⁹ There were two smaller warehouses to the west (No. 5 and No. 6), which are no longer extant.³⁰ Brookford Mills, Inc. went into foreclosure in December of 1915. The sale of the property included the mill with its five hundred and one looms, engine room, boiler house, warehouses

²²A full list of these properties is included in a deed registered on January 4, 1916, soon after the property went into foreclosure. The property was sold in 1917 to A. D. Julliard and Company, Inc.; Catawba County Deed Book 121, p. 363.

²³ "Brookford Mills Company Will Show Complete Process of Cloth Making", *Hickory Daily Record*, November 30, 1935.

²⁴ "Textile Mill at Brookford Dates Back More Than Four Decades", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 14, 1940.

²⁵ "Brookford Items", *The Times-Mercury*, March 19, 1902.

²⁶ "Brookford Items", *The Times-Mercury*, March 19, 1902.

²⁷ Griffith, Clay. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report (Phase II, Abridged) for extension and widening of SR 1213 from proposed US321/NC127 Interchange to SR 1184, Catawba County, U-2530B, 8/1792201, NHF-127(1), ER 95-7167". July 22, 1994 (no page numbers).

²⁸Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1913.

²⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1913.

³⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1913.

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one through four, of "...brick and wood construction...", warehouse five, of frame construction, a waste house, a barn, a brick store building, a brick tenement house and 119 frame tenement houses. Additionally, approximately one hundred acres of land was included in the sale, both on the mill site and throughout the town of Brookford.³¹ The property was purchased on January 3, 1916 by A. D. Julliard & Company, of New York, who had been major stockholders in the company, for a purchase price of \$302,450. Plans were made to keep the mill operating as it always had.³² The mill owners were responsible for improvements in the town of Brookford, outside of the mill proper, paying to build a permanent street from Hickory to Brookford in 1919. This road, the first concrete road in the county, cost approximately \$50,000.³³ The mill prospered under Julliard & Company, with the first portion of the one-story company office, including a one-story porch on the west side, built by 1919, and a large addition built on the west side of the original mill building. A bridge was built from the mill over to the warehouse. Warehouses Number 5 and Number 6 were apparently torn down when the office building was constructed.³⁴ H. L. Jay took over as resident manager from Shuford in 1919, and J. B. Duval was assistant treasurer.³⁵ Brookford Mills was only one of several mills owned by Julliard, most of which were located in the north. Besides Brookford Mills, the company owned one other southern mill in Georgia.³⁶

In addition to the mill operations, the mill owners supported the community and the educational needs of Brookford's children. Through the 1910s, there was a wooden school building to serve the children of the Brookford Mills community, which had been enlarged several times.³⁷ The school was taken care of by the mill owners, including a library and "...a very good supply of library books...".³⁸ In 1922, two rooms were added to this structure, but the number of children in the village soon exceeded the capacity of the school.³⁹ In 1923 a decision was made by the town to build a new brick school building, with the mill paying for the construction of the new school that opened in 1925.⁴⁰ Also in 1922, H. F. Moody of Spartanburg, South Carolina, became the resident manager of the mill.⁴¹ The mill continuing to prosper into the mid-1920s. As the mill production expanded the need for more warehousing of goods produced also expanded, with the addition, ca. 1925, to warehouse Number 1 of the existing building.⁴² Uses for the mill warehouse remained the same from 1913 – 1919, with some change in use made ca. 1925. Warehouses 1, 2, and 3 were converted to storage warehouses and Warehouse 4 remained

³¹ "In the Matter of the Brookford Mills, Inc., Bankrupt", *Hickory Daily Record*, January 1, 1916.

³² "Julliards Buy Brookford Mills", *Hickory Daily Record*, January 3, 1916.

³³ "Fine Concrete Highway Hickory to Brookford", *Hickory Daily Record*, January 9, 1919.

³⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1919.

³⁵ "Brookford Mills Company Will Show Complete Process of Cloth Making", *Hickory Daily Record*, November 30, 1935.

³⁶ "Brookford Now in Very Midst Improvements", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 15, 1927.

³⁷ "Brookford Largest and Important Neighbor", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 19, 1925.

³⁸ "Brookford Going In for Better and Better Education", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 1925.

³⁹ "Brookford Going In for Better and Better Education", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 1925.

⁴⁰ "Brookford Going in For Better and Better Education", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 19, 1925.

⁴¹ "Brookford Mills Company Will Show Complete Process of Cloth Making", *Hickory Daily Record*, November 30, 1935.

⁴² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1925.

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as storage for raw cotton.⁴³ No further expansions took place at the mill or the office by 1925. By the mid-1920s the population of Brookford had grown to 400, with over 100 homes. Brookford as a town, with its large industrial facility, Brookford Mills, was considered to be "...one of Catawba County's most model communities, and one which exemplifies the high type of citizenship that calls it its home...".⁴⁴ Brookford Mills played a major role "...in the general commercial and civic progress of Brookford, as well as its large and steady contributions to Hickory's commercial and civic advancement...".⁴⁵ The Mill was at the time considered to be "...among the South's largest textile manufacturers...".⁴⁶ In 1925, under the ownership of Julliard, the complex consisted of the mill ranging from one to five stories in height, with a total square footage of 150,000 square feet. The mill was operated by water power and electricity, producing "...Fancy Dobby Goods [rayon striped material], including artificial silks...".⁴⁷ These goods were then sent to bleacheries for finishing and then to markets at the general sales office in New York. The Brookford Mills village, located to the north of the mill, by the late 1920s, contained a company store, a barber shop, a theater, a service station, and other businesses.⁴⁸ Management of the mill changed again in 1926, with J. B. Duval taking over as resident manager and D. L. Howard becoming assistant manager. Howard became general manager and superintendent in 1927.⁴⁹ In 1927, the mill produced over 130,000 yards of fabric per week. Executives and supervisors running the mill at the time included P. A. Redmond, agent; D. L. Howard, general superintendent; M. A. Bolick, assistant superintendent and treasurer; C. Bayers, carder; J. H. Gaines, spinner; G. V. Pruitt, weaver; V. M. Hayes, designer; R. L. Lipscomb, cloth room supervisor; J. J. Stepp, master mechanic; R. L. Austin, outside foreman; and M. P. Weathers, night overseer.⁵⁰

Mill production continued to grow in the 1930s, with the expansion, ca. 1931, of Warehouse Number 2, which was designated as the "opening room", for raw materials, with a bridge connecting it to the picker room in the main mill building.⁵¹ The uses for the remainder of the warehouse remained the same in 1931. A vault was added at the northwest corner of the office, replacing the earlier one-story porch.⁵² In 1933, 200 additional employees were hired by the mill for a second shift, and salaries were increased by ten percent.⁵³ Despite this wage increase, Brookford Mills did shut down for a short time during the national textile workers' strike on September 3, 1934. There was some unrest and fighting at the mill when those on strike tried to stop those who wanted to go to work.⁵⁴ The mill remained shut through September 17, 1934, but

⁴³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1925.

⁴⁴ "Brookford Largest and Important Neighbor", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 19, 1925.

⁴⁵ "Brookford Largest and Important Neighbor", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 19, 1925.

⁴⁶ "Brookford Largest and Important Neighbor", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 19, 1925.

⁴⁷ "Brookford Largest and Important Neighbor", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 19, 1925.

⁴⁸ "Brookford Now in Very Midst Improvements", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 15, 1927

⁴⁹ "Brookford Mills Company Will Show Complete Process of Cloth Making", *Hickory Daily Record*, November 30, 1935.

⁵⁰ "Brookford Now in Very Midst Improvements", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 15, 1927

⁵¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1931.

⁵² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1931.

⁵³ "Jobs for 200 More Employees", *Hickory Daily Record*, May 29, 1933.

⁵⁴ "Two Mills of Hickory Area Close in Strike; Disorder Occurs at Brookford Plant", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 3, 1934.

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reopened on Monday September 24.⁵⁵ By late 1934, Brookford Mills was known as "...one of the largest weaving mills in a wide area, and one of two weaving plants in Catawba County that manufactures cloth from the raw materials...". Some of the material produced by the mill in the 1930s included sateens, moleskin, waffle cloth, fancy rayon, Bedford cord, corduroys, velveteens and fancy broadcloth.⁵⁶ As a testament to the continued success of the mill, a new hydroelectric plant was constructed at the mill in 1938, at a cost of \$65,000, by Boyd and Goforth Construction Company of Charlotte, North Carolina. Engineers for the project were Robert and Company of Atlanta, Georgia. The new plant included several turbines, and a 500-horsepower generator to be connected to a new replacement water wheel, all needed for the complete operation of a hydroelectric power station. The dam in use at the time for hydroelectric power was retained.⁵⁷

Under the continued management of David Howard and Mark Bolick, the mill grew, along with the number of employees, with over 630 working for the mill by 1940.⁵⁸ The mill by 1940 contained "...719 fancy looms and 18, 368 spindles...producing...90,000 to 100,000 pounds weekly of all kinds of fancy cotton and rayon goods that find a ready market throughout the country...".⁵⁹ The building size totaled 120,000 square feet, including the mill and "...a large office and a cotton warehouse...and another warehouse at the intersection of Tenth Avenue and Tenth Street in Hickory...".⁶⁰ There was an extensive flood in 1940 that affected mill operations. The dam burst and water flowed into the second story of the building. The weaving room in the basement was completely flooded.⁶¹ The swinging bridge built over the Henry Fork River for those who worked across the river from the mill was destroyed.⁶² Repairs were made and the mill continued to grow after this, reaching its "...peak capacity through World War II...".⁶³ Housing for mill workers continued to be built in the 1940s, along with the final addition to the warehouse, ca. 1948, which added a second story to warehouse Number 4 on the north side of the building, and the addition of a garage ca. 1950, east of warehouse Number 4. Uses for the warehouses remained the same in 1948 as they had been in 1931, but the extra story onto Warehouse Number 4 was indicative of the need in the late 1940s, for more storage area for raw cotton.⁶⁴ A small addition was made south of the vault on the office, and another large warehouse was added to the southwest of the office, no longer extant.⁶⁵ David Howard resigned as general manager in 1947. Howard, who worked in this capacity for forty years, not only

⁵⁵ "Hickory Picket Lines Increase", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 17, 1934; "Brookford to Reopen Mills Early Monday", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 22, 1934.

⁵⁶ "Brookford Mills Company Will Show Complete Process of Cloth Making", *Hickory Daily Record*, November 30, 1935.

⁵⁷ "Contract Let for Brookford Mills Project", *Hickory Daily Record*, October 10, 1938.

⁵⁸ "Textile Mill at Brookford Dates Back More Than Four Decades", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 14, 1940.

⁵⁹ "Textile Mill at Brookford Dates Back More Than Four Decades", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 14, 1940.

⁶⁰ "Textile Mill at Brookford Dates Back More Than Four Decades", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 14, 1940.

⁶¹ Little. Dyke. *Brookford Memories*. WaterMark, Inc., 2010, pp. 91-92.

⁶² Little. Dyke. *Brookford Memories*. WaterMark, Inc., 2010, p. 70.

⁶³ Little. Dyke. *Brookford Memories*. WaterMark, Inc., 2010, p. 89.

⁶⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1948.

⁶⁵ Catawba County Plat Book 7, p. 84 and Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1948.

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oversaw the growth of the mill, but was also concerned with improving living conditions for the workers, including the installation of electric lights and paving of the streets in the village.⁶⁶

As the mill entered the 1950s, Mark A. Bolick headed up the operations at the mill, working as an agent for the Julliard Company. He began his work as a payroll clerk for the mill after graduating from Lenoir Rhyne College in 1920. From there he worked his way up through many mill jobs, including shipping clerk, and later assistant treasurer and office manager, until he was promoted to lead the mill in 1948. Under his leadership, the village and the workers received as much attention as the mill itself. He served as mayor of the village for twelve years, overseeing the installation of a water and sewer system, paving of the streets, installation of sidewalks, and upgrades to all houses to include indoor plumbing and exterior maintenance.⁶⁷ Before the mill ceased operations, one small addition was made to the office, at the southwest corner, and a two-bay garage was added to the north side of cotton warehouse Number 4, ca. 1950. In 1953, Julliard filed a plat of ownership that showed the mill and all other buildings and houses, and began selling houses to mill workers beginning in 1954.⁶⁸ Some management changes occurred at the mill in the mid-1950s, under Bolick's leadership. This included the appointment of a new superintendent, Cecil Davenport; a personnel manager, Dan Berini; overseer of spinning, James F. Baker; and technical superintendent, Harold R. Hoke. In 1956 the company underwent numerous technical and production upgrades, including the installation of lap winders, drawing frames, bobbin caps, and a lap conveyor, all to increase production.⁶⁹ Despite these management and equipment changes, the mill was apparently struggling. While there is no available deed on record indicating the sale of the property from Julliard to United Merchants and Manufacturers of Greenville, South Carolina, United Merchants is mentioned as an owner of the mill in newspaper articles of the time. They may have been a subsidiary or manager of the property for Julliard.⁷⁰ In a letter from the mayor of Brookford in 1956, he noted that "...it is not believed likely that another textile manufacturer will be interested in acquiring the property for manufacturing purposes...".⁷¹ The mill closed in 1957, and on January 14, 1958, A. D. Julliard and Company, Inc. sold the property to Shuford Mills Inc. for a purchase price of nearly \$250,000.⁷² At the time there were 475 employees at the mill.⁷³ At that time there were no plans to keep the mill running, and it was proposed to keep it open only as a warehouse and for other storage purposes. After the mill closed additional mill housing was sold to individual property owners, some of whom had previously worked for the mill. On the mill property there was the main mill, several warehouses, the mill office, and a dam at the Henry Fork River. The mill remained in use for a short time as the rayon storage plant for Shuford Mills, but then was vacant for many years, with the dam falling into disrepair.

⁶⁶ "With Julliard Firm 40 Years", *Hickory Daily Record*, February 26, 1947.

⁶⁷ "Know Your Neighbor", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 16, 1950.

⁶⁸ Catawba County Plat Book 7, p. 84; Catawba County Deed Book Index, 1954, Julliard and Company as grantor.

⁶⁹ "Machinery Improvements Made by Brookford Mills", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 6, 1956.

⁷⁰ "Brookford Mayor Tells Citizens of Steps Taken", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 10, 1956.

⁷¹ "Brookford Mayor Tells Citizens of Steps Taken", *Hickory Daily Record*, December 10, 1956.

⁷² "Shuford In Deal to Buy Brookford", *Hickory Daily Record*, September 13, 1957; and "Deed Filed for Transfer of Mills At Brookford", *Hickory Daily Record*, February 3, 1958; Catawba County Deed Book 558, p. 629.

⁷³ "Hickory Textile Plant to Close", *Hickory Daily Record*, January 25, 1956.

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In 1986, the mill building, warehouse, and office was leased by Shuford Mills, Inc. to Image Spun Yarns, Inc. This was for a five-year lease.⁷⁴ In the early 1990s, still under ownership of Shuford Mills, the building for a while was leased to Century Furniture Company.⁷⁵ In 2008 the dam was demolished, and the mill building was torn down about the same time, with only one foundation wall remaining today. At some point Shuford Mills Inc. changed its name to Shuford Development, Inc., who then sold the property in 2014 to Brookford Partners.⁷⁶ Brookford Partners sold the property in 2018 to Emmanuel USA, who then sold the property in 2024 to the current owner.⁷⁷

⁷⁴ Catawba County Deed Book 1457, p. 579.

⁷⁵ Griffith, Clay. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report (Phase II, Abridged) for extension and widening of SR 1213 from proposed US321/NC127 Interchange to SR 1184, Catawba County, U-2530B, 8/1792201, NHF-127(1), ER 95-7167". July 22, 1994 (no page numbers).

⁷⁶ Catawba County Deed Book 3231, p. 1755.

⁷⁷ Catawba County Deed Books 3479, p. 244; 3914, p. 1432.

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Name of Property

Catawba, North Carolina
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“With Julliard Firm 40 Years”, *Hickory Daily Record*, February 26, 1947.

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 # _____

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_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other

Name of repository: Western Office, NC Dept of Natural and Cultural Resources

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CT1835

A. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.83 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.702263 Longitude: -81.347889

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary for the warehouse and office encompasses approximately 1.83 acres as shown on the accompanying boundary map. The warehouse is on a parcel of 1.09 acres (PIN #370106380795) and the office is on a 0.74 acre portion of a parcel that once contained the mill building (PIN #370106383620). This division happened under the current ownership but both parcels are historically part of the original mill site and under the same ownership, for a total of 1.83 acres. It follows tax parcel lines and diverges from this to form the southern boundary of the office parcel, extending west in a straight line from the south boundary of the warehouse parcel until it meets the west edge of the office parcel.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the mill warehouse and office includes a portion of the northern edge of the original site of Brookford Mills that was historically associated with the mill while excluding the portion of land where the other mill buildings once stood.

B. Form Prepared By

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e-mail sybil.argintar@yahoo.com
telephone: (828) 230-3773
date: July 15, 2026

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Brookford Mills Warehouse and Office

City or Vicinity: Brookford

County: Catawba

State: North Carolina

Brookford Mills Warehouse and Office

Name of Property

Catawba, North Carolina

County and State

Photographer: Sybil Argintar

Date Photographed: March 2025; June 2025 as noted

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 12 Warehouse, east elevation, view west
- 2 of 12 Warehouse, partial north elevation, view south
- 3 of 12 Warehouse, south elevation, view northwest
- 4 of 12 Warehouse, partial north elevation, view south
- 5 of 12 Warehouse, west elevation, view southeast
- 6 of 12 Warehouse, interior Warehouse Number 1 section, view northwest
- 7 of 12 Warehouse, interior Warehouse Number 2 section, view south
- 8 of 12 Warehouse, interior second story, Warehouse Number 4 section, view south
- 9 of 12 Office, north and east elevations, view southwest
- 10 of 12 Office, south elevation, view north
- 11 of 12 (June 2025) Office, interior basement, view north
- 12 of 12 (June 2025) Office, main floor, view north

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.