**NAME**

Coleridge Historic District

**LOCATION**

See boundaries

**CATEGORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>BUILDING(S)</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
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<td></td>
<td>PUBLIC</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>IN PROCESS</td>
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</table>

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

Randolph County Courthouse

**REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>FEDERAL</th>
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<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>LOCAL</th>
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Coleridge, home of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, is a Victorian mill village located on a knoll above the Deep River in Randolph County. With the exception of several additions and three metal and frame warehouses constructed in the mid-twentieth century, the buildings of this nearly-deserted village were built between 1882 and the late 1920s. The village layout consists of two state-maintained roads: N.C. 22 which runs north-south, parallel with the river; and N.C. 902/S.R. 1005, which intersects N.C. 22 at the village center. The large brick mill of utilitarian design with Tudor Revival style entrance towers, and the company store, company office, company bank, and warehouse, all in the Romanesque Revival style, cluster on the west side of the intersection. A dirt lane leads from N.C. 902 west to the mill race. The Romanesque Revival style bending mill and steam plant line the west side of the lane on the mill race. On the east side of the lane are three small pump houses. The largest of these, the John Caveness House, is located at the southeast corner of the intersection, and the other mill houses continue up the hill in a row along both sides of S.R. 1005. The picturesque village has no intrusions. Only the company store, a portion of the mill, and a few houses are still in use.

The Enterprise Cotton Mill, located at the intersection of N.C. 902 and N.C. 22, was built in the 1920s. The one-story L-shaped brick structure is laid in one-to-five common bond, with a segmental-arched metal casement window in each bay and a brick pilaster every three bays. The heavy wooden rafters of the low gable roof, covered with gravel, are exposed at the eaves. Several additional brick buttresses reinforce the west wall. In the center of the west and south-street elevations is a two-story entrance tower with crenelated roofline. In the front, lower face of each tower is a glazed and paneled double door. At the second level, in each face, is a wooden fifteen-over-ten sash window. Each entrance tower contains a two-flight stair, the first flight open, with a late Victorian style railing, the second flight enclosed with narrow beaded sheathing, with a beaded door. The interior space of the mill is divided by several brick partition walls. A single row of heavy chamfered wooden posts, bolted to the rafters, support the roof at the ridge line. The brick walls are bare; the rafters are exposed, and narrow sheathing covers the underside of the roof. The west end of the mill has several one-story frame additions. North of the mill are several small brick pump houses and a metal water storage tower.

The company store, located across N.C. 902 from the mill, is a one-story tripartite brick building built ca. 1910, composed of a center block with lower flanking wings. The building is laid in one-to-seven common bond, with a parapeted main facade with pilastered cornices and a prominent corbel cornice. The center section, the store, contains its original storefront, consisting of a cast-iron lintel with a wooden bracketed cornice supported by a pair of cast-iron fluted Corinthian columns. Between the columns is a recessed double door, paneled and glazed, and a four-pane display window with a plain wooden dado occupies each flanking bay. A wide icestooth brick frieze extends across the upper center facade. Each of the wings contains a similar door with a transom in the inside bay and a six-over-six sash in the outside bay. These segmental-arched openings have simple molded surrounds and dentil-adorned labels. The east wing, which has continued the Coleridge Post Office for over sixty-five years, was probably built for this purpose. The west wing is used for storage.
The 1920s mill office, west of the mill, is a one-story brick building containing two offices, each two bays wide and three deep, with a smaller mid-twentieth century rear addition. The walls, laid in random common bond, extend as parapets, with tile coping, above the shed roof. The storefronts have corner pilasters and corbel cornices, and each contains a paneled, glazed door with a fanlight, set within a simple molded surround in a round-headed opening, and a six-over-six sash within a segmental-arched opening. Brick labels surmount the openings. The side elevations are treated identically, but lack doors.

The Bank of Coleridge, located between the store and office, is a small, rectangular one-story brick building contemporary with the office. It has identical storefront treatment with the exception of the openings. The flanking windows are larger, and surmounted by fanlights. Three courses of header bricks outline each opening. The bank vault, in the northwest corner of the building, has a cast-iron door with a classically-ornamented surround.

On the opposite site of N.C. 902, west of the mill, is a one-story brick warehouse which faces the riverside site of the original 1862 Enterprise Mill, and was probably built as a storage facility for the first mill ca. 1910. The one-to-six common bond parapet walls extend above the shed roof, and a brick cornice ornaments the eaves. Brick pilaster strips define the three bays of the main (west) facade, and a round-headed opening, outlined by a simple brick cap, with a metal door, opens into each section. The rear elevation contains several window openings.

The headrace of the mill, which flows parallel to the river from above the dam through Coleridge, ceased to be the source of power when the steam-powered 1920s mill was constructed. Three buildings are strung along its west bank. Just west of the warehouse is the 1910 bending mill, probably water-powered, a one-story rectangular brick building laid in one-to-seven common bond. The walls extend above the shed roof as parapets, with a brick cornice like the store and warehouse. The segmental-arched openings have brick labels. At the north end is a one-story frame addition covered with metal sheathing. On the millrace south of the bending mill is a two-story gabled frame structure with a metal smokestack on the north side. South of this building on the race is the steam plant constructed for the new cotton mill in the 1920s. This one-story brick structure has a hipped roof covered with tin, round-arched doors, eight-over-eight sash windows within segmental-arched openings, and decorative brickwork identical to the mill office. A large brick smokestack crowds the north elevation. On the west side of the plant is a brick addition with metal casement windows, probably constructed in the 1940s to house the hydroelectric generators. East of the buildings which line the race are three small brick structures which probably served as pumphouses for the original 1862 mill.

On the east side of N.C. 92, just south of the mill store, is the John Caveness House, a large two-story frame Queen Anne style residence, built ca. 1900, which is practically unaltered and in excellent condition. John, brother of R. L. Caveness,
helped his brother manage the mill. The house, with a two-story rear wing, is set on a high latticework brick foundation, and has steep gable roofs with interior brick chimneys with decorative stacks and a one-story porch with ornate wooden bracketed posts. An arcaded dripcourse accents the porch frieze and gable ends. The porch wraps around the north side and continues the length of the rear wing. Behind the house is a frame well house consisting of a small clapboarded storage area with a bracketed porch sheltering the stone well. Northeast of this house, on both sides of S.R. 1005, is a row of turn-of-the-century frame houses, predominantly two-story, but smaller and of less architectural pretension. The houses possess a variety of bracketed porches and gable end treatments and form a charming, harmonious streetscape.
The Enterprise Manufacturing Company mill village at Coleridge, founded in 1882 as the southernmost cotton mill on the Deep River in Randolph County, is one of the best-preserved examples of a turn-of-the-century textile mill village in North Carolina. The Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne style brick and frame buildings, built between 1882 and the 1920s, include the mill, company store, office and bank, warehouse, power house, and housing.

Coleridge was the home of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, the southernmost cotton mill built along the Deep River in Randolph County. Its construction in 1882 was the culmination of a wave of development in the textile industry in Randolph County that had begun in 1837. The company was organized by E. A. Moffitt, Daniel Lambert, and James A. Cole and the site of the mill became known first as Cole's Ridge and later Coleridge.

Like many textile mills in North Carolina, the early history of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company was one of slow yet steady growth. The first factory was a two-and-one-half story frame structure built along a mill race and operated by water power. In its first years of operation the company ran only 800 spindles and employed only twenty-six workers. A wool carding mill, a saw mill, and a flour mill were also in operation along the same mill race. By 1883, a small steam engine provided an additional power source and nearly 2,000 spindles were in operation. A guide to Randolph County, published in 1890, observed that "Enterprise has . . . early established a reputation for the high grade and quality of its goods, its excellent flouring mills, and its unsurpassed water power." In 1900 the North Carolina Geological Survey reported:

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company contains 4,000 spindles and uses about 150 horsepower. The dam is constructed of cemented stone, 3 1/2 feet high, 360 feet long, and backs the water three-quarters of a mile. The race is 250 yards long, and gives a head of 20 feet at the wheel, which is a Leffel special turbine 44 inches in diameter. There is also a small flour-mill operated by water from the same race. The supply of water is ample for all purposes throughout the entire year.

The company continued to expand and prosper during the first half of the twentieth century. For most of this period, the mill was directed by Dr. Robert L. Caveness who had purchased majority interest in the company from his father-in-law, James Cole, in 1914. Dr. Caveness was directly active in the operation of the mill until 1922 when he returned to his medical practice. He did, however, continue to serve as a director and during the difficult years of the Depression, he resumed his duties as secretary and
treasurer. He also served as president of the board of directors until his death in 1951.

Dr. Caveness supervised the improvement of the physical plant of the Enterprise Company. The original dam was replaced around 1910 and a bending mill which manufactured chairs was constructed along the mill race. A new cotton factory, operated by steam power, was built in the mid-1920s along with an office and a building for the Bank of Coleridge. During the nearly fifty years of Dr. Caveness's association with Enterprise, the mill had increased over twenty times in its size of plant, its productivity, and its net worth.

The increased productivity called for supplementary forms of power. In the 1940s three hydroelectric generators were installed in the power house. These units were automatically operated by remote control. Power could be obtained by switching from one unit to another. By 1950 there were 6,000 spindles in the mill which employed 150 persons, most of whom lived in the small village overlooking the Deep River. The mill processed around 100 bales of cotton each week into cotton yarns. This yarn was sold mainly to jobbers who distributed the product to manufacturers in Pennsylvania and other northern states.

After 1950, perhaps due to the death of Dr. Caveness or perhaps due to the increased competition from larger mills in North Carolina, the Enterprise Company abruptly declined. In 1954, Russell Hodgins, son-in-law of Dr. Caveness and director of daily operations in the mill since 1940, announced the sale of the Enterprise Company to Boaz Mills of Alabama. The mill was put into operation for a short time and then closed again. It remained empty until 1958 when the Comer Machine Company of Charlotte bought the building, liquidated the mill machinery, and sold the real estate to Julian Brady of nearby Ramseur. Brady attempted to operate a small manufacturing plant producing handkerchiefs. This venture was unsuccessful, however, and he too sold out, this time to Dr. Henry Jordan of Cedar Falls and Sam Rankin of Ramseur. Dr. Jordan contemplated reopening the plant but decided instead to lease the interior as a warehouse for Klopman Mills, a division of Burlington Industries.

Today there is no manufacturing done at Coleridge although the former company store and the post office are still in operation. The Bank of Coleridge has moved to Ramseur. Many other buildings are abandoned. The chief appeal of this site is as a picturesque example of a riverside mill seat in one of North Carolina's oldest manufacturing sections.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
Blair, J. A. "Reminiscences of Randolph County," 1890.
Courier News (Asheboro), June 17, 1969.
Greensboro Record, February 20, 1961.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 45

UTM REFERENCES
ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE EASTING NORTHING
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

PROJECT PREPARED BY
NAME/ TITLE Research by Brent Glass, consultant; architectural description by
Ruth Little-Stokes, survey specialist

ORGANIZATION Division of Archives and History

STREET NUMBER 109 East Jonas Street

CITY/ TOWN Raleigh

STATE North Carolina

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE

PROPERTY USE ONLY
LIBRARY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

SUPERVISOR, OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Sanborn Map Company (New York), Trinity College, 1885; 1888.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM NUMBER</th>
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BOUNDARIES—Coleridge Historic District

Beginning on the west bank of Deep River at N.C. 902 bridge over river and continuing south along west bank to point opposite where creek empties into river just north of a dirt road; thence upstream (northeast) along center line of creek to northwest property line of eighth house north of said creek, thence west along said property line to S.R. 1005, thence south along center line of S.R. 1005 to northern property line of second house on west side of S.R. 1005 above its junction with N.C. 22, thence west along said property line and west along north property line of Enterprise Cotton Mill to N.C. 902, thence north along center line of N.C. 902 to beginning on west side of bridge over Deep River.

R. LYNN ALBRIGHT
Coleridge, N.C. 27234

ALVA B. SELLERS
P.O. Box 164
Asheboro, N.C. 27203

B.B. WALKER
414 E. Dixie Dr.
Asheboro, N.C. 27203
Inventory—Coleridge Historic District


BOUNDARIES—Coleridge Historic District

Beginning on the west bank of Deep River at N.C. 902 bridge over river and continuing south along west bank to point opposite where creek empties into river just north of a dirt road; thence upstream (northeast) along center line of creek to northwest property line of eighth house north of said creek, thence west along said property line to S.R. 1005, thence south along center line of S.R. 1005 to northern property line of second house on west side of S.R. 1005 above its junction with N.C. 22, thence west along said property line and west along north property line of Enterprise Cotton Mill to N.C. 902, thence north along center line of N.C. 902 to beginning on west side of bridge over Deep River.

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