

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 Property**Historic name: Pineburr Hosiery MillOther names/site number: Plant No. 2, Waldensian Hosiery Mill

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

**2. Location**Street & number: 408 Pineburr Avenue SECity or town: ValdeseState: NCCounty: BurkeNot For Publication: Vicinity: **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

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Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer Date     North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Pineburr Hosiery Mill  
Name of Property

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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

☐

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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

3

Noncontributing

0

buildings

0

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

3

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/ manufacturing facility

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Steel-framed, load-bearing-masonry-wall mill construction

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: brick, stone

Walls: brick

Roof: asphalt

Other: wood

### 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

The Pineburr Hosiery Mill is located on the north side of Pineburr Avenue, facing south, at the northeast corner of Pineburr Avenue southeast and Laurel Street southeast. The 3.45-acre site extends to the north to Ribet Avenue southeast, and to the east borders an open field that contains no buildings. To the north of the east end of the main mill building are two contributing outbuildings, one a concrete block warehouse, built ca. 1960, with an addition dating to ca. 1969 – 1970, and the other a small brick utility shed, built ca. 1941, with additions made ca. 1952.

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The railroad runs in an east-west direction to the north of the property. To the south of the property is a parking lot and residences, with additional residences located to the north and west. The brick, flat-roof Pineburr Hosiery Mill is primarily one story on the east end of the south side, with lower levels on the west end of the south side and throughout the remainder of the building, due to the downward sloping grade of the site to the west and north. The mill was built in sections, beginning ca. 1923 and continuing through 1970. The earliest section, on the façade facing south on Pineburr Avenue, dating from ca. 1923 – 1932 displays the distinctive stone foundation utilized on many early Waldensian factory buildings. The property retains a high level of architectural integrity in the exterior and interior of the main mill building and the two adjacent outbuildings.

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**Narrative Description**

**Site and Setting**

The Pineburr Hosiery Mill is set along the south edge of a 3.45-acre lot which slopes down in elevation from Pineburr Avenue SE to the north and west, with a rail line that runs to the north of the property. The main level of the mill is at street level, with exposed basement levels on the east, north, and west. The mill and associated outbuildings are located approximately one-half mile southeast of downtown Valdese, with primarily residential buildings located around the mill. To the south of the mill property is a paved parking lot and residences, with residences also located to the west. To the east of the building is a large open area that formerly was part of the mill complex and contained housing that is no longer extant. A chain link fence is located beginning at the southeast corner of the mill property, and extending along a portion of the south boundary of the adjacent vacant lot. The fence at the southeast corner of the mill property makes a slight turn to the north, delineating the corner of the property. The fence to the east of this is newer and demarcates the south boundary of the adjacent parcel. To the north of the mill building, at the northwest corner, is an additional paved area close to the railroad which likely served as loading areas for the mill, especially in its later years. There are two outbuildings associated with the mill, a warehouse and a utility shed. There was one additional warehouse building on the site, located just to the south of the existing warehouse, which was in deteriorated condition and was demolished.

**Pineburr Hosiery Mill (Plant No. 2 of Waldensian Hosiery Mill), ca. 1923 – 1970.**

**Contributing Building.**

It appears, based upon Sanborn maps, photo documentation, and research into company newsletters and documents, that the Pineburr Hosiery Mill was constructed in several stages (see Exhibit A, construction timeline). The earliest section of the mill, located approximately in the center of the current building, was constructed ca. 1923 by the Valdese Manufacturing Company and then apparently leased immediately to the Valdese Shoe Corporation until this company moved to Statesville in 1927.<sup>1</sup> It appears that the building then sat vacant until the Waldensian

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<sup>1</sup> Watt, George B. *The Waldenses of Valdese*, self-published, 1965, p.99. Watt notes that the shoe corporation was incorporated in 1923 and operated out of a frame building for a short time. The Valdese Manufacturing Company

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Hosiery Mills bought the property in 1928 and then built the next section to the east, completed ca. 1932. The ca. 1923 section of the building remains as part of the mill building, including a small room on the north side which appears to have been a loading dock that was later enclosed with the construction of the ca. 1932 section, since the common bond brick pattern on the exterior wall matches that of the ca. 1932 addition. The south wall of the c. 1923 section is the only wall that remains visible from the exterior, but the west wall remains visible on the interior. The distinctive Waldensian stone foundation of the south wall remains, running along the first five bays of the south elevation of the building (the ca. 1923 section) and continuing for five more bays into the ca. 1932 section built to the east. The height of the foundation wall changes slightly at bay six of this elevation and continues at a higher elevation across the ca. 1932 addition. The foundation past bay five of the ca. 1932 addition is brick. This south elevation of the ca. 1923 through ca. 1932 sections of the mill originally contained large multi-light windows.<sup>2</sup> In addition to the foundation height change between the ca. 1923 and the ca. 1932 addition, the window bays become narrower where the ca. 1932 addition begins. The north wall of the ca. 1923 section is covered by three small additions, dating from ca. 1932, ca. 1941, and ca. 1952. The east wall of this section was apparently removed when the ca. 1932 addition was made, visible by a change in the ceiling structure as noted in the interior description.

The next section of the building, located to the west of the ca. 1923 section, was built ca. 1941, with J. M. Brinkley and Company serving as builders.<sup>3</sup> There is a photo taken in 1941 outside of this section, apparently soon after it was completed.<sup>4</sup> The north elevation of this addition is fully visible on the exterior. (see Exhibit A, Construction Timeline).

The next addition to the building was built at the northeast corner, ca. 1952, covering the north wall of the ca. 1932 addition, and a separate addition, also from ca. 1952 infilling the northwest corner of the north wall of the original ca. 1923 section. There is a seam in the brick here between the rooms that were added ca. 1941 and the ones added ca. 1952 (see Exhibit A, Construction Timeline).<sup>5</sup> At the southeast corner of the ca. 1941 section's south elevation is a projecting entry, added to the building in 1948, with an addition made in 1952. The most recent section of the building, three stories in height, at the west end, was completed in 1969 -1970.

Beginning with the oldest one-story brick sections dating from ca. 1923-1932, the south elevation consists of fifteen repetitive window bays with infilled brick and glass block windows with concrete sills. This change from the original multi-light windows was made by the early 1950s, and possibly as early as ca. 1940 to match the glass block in that addition. There is a clear change in the brick where these newer windows and surrounding bricks were added in, infilled into the original openings. The first five bays on the west end of this elevation, wider

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then built a "fine modern factory" at the location of the current Pineburr Mill and leased it to the shoe corporation until it moved to Statesville in 1927.

<sup>2</sup>Documentary photo from 1935 shows these original large windows.

<sup>3</sup>"New Addition Valdese Mill". *Hickory Daily Record*, July 8, 1941.

<sup>4</sup>"New Addition Valdese Mill". *Hickory Daily Record*, July 8, 1941. This article notes that the foundation work for the building began in July 1941.

<sup>5</sup>The Sanborn map from 1951 does not show the ca. 1952 addition nor the rooms built at the northwest corner of the north wall of the ca. 1923 original section.

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than the ones to the east, comprise the original ca. 1923 section, with the remaining ten bays comprising the ca. 1932 addition. At the east end of the south elevation of this section of the building, at stairs leading down to the lower level of the ca. 1932 addition, one of the original windows remains behind the new glass block windows. The foundation over most of this section is the distinctive Waldensian stonework, changing to brick on the east.<sup>6</sup> At the east end of this elevation is a loading dock which projects approximately twenty-six feet to the south. This section of the building is also denoted by the parapet end wall on the west end which appears to have been the original parapet wall of the ca. 1923 section (see Exhibit A, Construction Timeline). There is a second parapet wall on the east end of the elevation, constructed with the ca. 1932 addition. The east parapet wall between the ca. 1923 and ca. 1932 sections was removed, but there is a clear delineation on the interior where the sections change, between the fifth and sixth bays of the front of the building. The ceiling beams do not line up.

The east elevation of the ca. 1932 section includes a basement level and clearly shows the stepped parapet end wall with tile coping. Contemporary changes to this elevation include the infill of square window openings on the main level, with brick infill on the two outer windows and Masonite boards enclosing most of the central window. There are contemporary, post-period of significance fixed light windows and doors added at the basement level. The north elevation of the ca. 1923 section is covered by the addition of rooms added ca. 1932, ca. 1941, and ca. 1952 (see Exhibit A, Construction Timeline). Beginning at the east end of this elevation, the ca. 1932 addition has a slightly higher roofline and a five-panel wood door at ground level. There are concrete steps with pipe railing at the northeast corner of this elevation leading into the ca. 1952 addition. There is a change in the brick pattern between this section and the adjacent rooms added to the west. The ca. 1941 addition to the west has two eight-over-eight double-hung metal windows on the upper level, with two window openings boarded over on the lower level, blocked by a slatted wood utility screen. To the west of this, at ground level, is a double-leaf six-panel wood door flanked by eight-light metal awning windows with concrete sills. Continuing to the west, there is a ca. 1952 addition, where the roof is at a higher elevation, with a narrow soffit. There is a sixteen-light metal window with a concrete sill, followed by a double-leaf single-light-over-panel metal door flanked by sixteen-light metal windows with concrete sills at the upper level with two window openings boarded over on the lower level. Projecting from the door is a metal stoop reached by metal stairs with pipe railing. , and there is a. The north elevation of the ca. 1932 section is covered by the ca. 1952 addition to the north.

The south elevation of the ca. 1941 section, to the west of the ca. 1923 – 1932 section, has a flat roof and is one-story-plus basement in height, with the basement level exposed due to the slope of the ground. At the exposed basement level, there are four bays of paired eight-over-eight double-hung metal windows. The main level consists of five repetitive window bays of glass block with concrete sills. All windows appear to be original to this addition. At the southeast corner of the south elevation of the ca. 1941 addition is an entry vestibule with offices on either side. The configuration of this entry of alternating doors and windows across five bays on the south elevation appears to be original, but the multi-light windows have been replaced with

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<sup>6</sup>It is not known why the remainder of the ca. 1932 addition is brick, but the stone and brick portions all appear to be original.

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single pane glass. There are single windows with fixed glass on the east and west elevations. It appears that this entry area was expanded between ca. 1948 and ca. 1952, with only the two easternmost bays existing in the early 1940s. There is evidence of this denoted by a vertical line in the brick work. There are wood brackets in the eaves of the entry area and there is a projecting brick knee wall around this portion of the building. The east elevation of the ca. 1941 section is the west wall of the ca. 1923 portion of the building and the west elevation is covered by the ca. 1969 – 70 addition. The north elevation is fully visible. It is slightly recessed, and on the upper level, there are two six-light metal windows with concrete sills, a double-leaf single-light-over-panel metal door with a concrete stoop reached by metal stairs with pipe railing., followed by three glass-block windows with concrete sills and a fourth window that has been bricked in. On the lower level of this portion of the ca. 1941 addition, there are two boarded-up window openings.

The next section of the building, constructed ca. 1952, located to the north of the ca. 1932 section, is one-story-plus-basement in height, with a flat roof with tile coping. Throughout this addition, the brick changes colors from the lower level to the upper level, appearing to be an aesthetic choice since there is no evidence that the lower level was built before the upper level. The south elevation is covered by the earlier ca. 1932 section, but the east, north, and a portion of the west elevation are visible. The east elevation is solid brick with no fenestration and no evidence of windows having been boarded over or infilled. At the lower level, at the northeast corner, is a double-leaf metal door with a projecting flat-roof concrete canopy. There is a chimney stack just to the north of this door. The north elevation consists of ten repetitive bays of square-configuration windows of glass block with concrete sills on both levels. It appears, as noted, that there were some rooms added ca. 1952, at the northwest corner of the ca. 1923 north wall, with a seam in the brick between these rooms and the ca. 1941 rooms to the east. There is no fenestration on the brick west elevation, but there is a double-leaf single-vertical-light metal door with a concrete stoop reached by concrete stairs with pipe railing.

The ca. 1969-1970 concrete block, brick-faced addition to the building on the far west end, is two-story-plus-basement in height. The upper level of this addition is at street level, with the two lower levels revealed to the west and north due to the slope of the ground. There is a projecting stairway block on the south elevation with nine panels, the top six windows being clear glass the bottom three being opaque glass in a variety of colors. There is no other fenestration on either the south or west elevations. The north elevation has a loading dock with two roll-up metal doors sheltered by a single metal canopy at the lower level of the northwest corner, inset slightly from the elevation. There is no fenestration on the east elevation of this section of the building, but there is one loading dock bay with roll up doors, and a metal canopy sheltering the entire lower level.

The interior of the ca. 1923 section of the building remains intact, except, as noted, for the removal of the east parapet wall upon construction of the ca. 1932 section (see Floor Plan and Exhibit A, Construction Timeline). The west wall of this section remains (the parapet wall) and is visible, including the bricked-in window openings. Metal post and beam construction remains intact, as do the wide ceiling boards. Floors are wood and walls are brick. It appears

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that one small room remains on the north side which served as a loading dock. This room has a flush board ceiling, brick walls, and a concrete floor. There is a five-panel wood door on the north wall.<sup>7</sup>

The ca. 1932 section, which extends directly from the east end of the ca. 1923 section, retains its original metal post and beam construction with a wood floor and flush board ceilings.

Ductwork, to be removed in the renovation work, has been added below the ceiling. All walls are brick. At the east end of this section there are some later partition walls, likely added within the period of significance, but the exact date is unknown. The finishes in the lower level of this building include metal post and beam construction, flush board ceilings, wood floors, and brick walls.

In the ca. 1941 section of the building, offices in the entry vestibule, dating from ca. 1941 – 1952, have contemporary finishes, including sheetrock walls, carpeted floors, and acoustical tile ceilings. The remainder of the interior of the ca. 1941 section continues the same metal post and beam construction as on the earlier section, with ductwork added below the flush board ceiling. Floors are wood as in the earlier section and walls are brick. There are three small rooms on the north side of this addition, one of which is a bathroom. The ceiling heights here are lower than in the adjacent ca. 1923 room to the east along this wall. Finishes are flush board ceilings, plaster walls, and tile floors in the bathroom and flush board ceilings, brick walls, and concrete floors in the other rooms. On the east end of this addition there are three small rooms which have undergone some contemporary changes in their finishes, including the addition of sheetrock walls and a dropped acoustical tile ceiling. There is an opening along this east wall leading to what was likely a loading dock for the ca. 1923 section.

The interior of the ca. 1952 section continues the same metal post and beam construction used in other portions of the mill, with flush board ceilings, and wood floors. All exterior walls are brick. Piping and ductwork, as in other sections, has been added below the ceiling level. Finishes in the lower level of this building include metal post and beam construction, wood floors, flush board ceilings, and concrete block walls.

The interior construction of the 1969-1970 section is different than the rest of the building, with the building built on a concrete slab, and using ceiling trusses and metal posts rather than the metal post and beam construction in the remainder of the building. As in other sections, utilities are located below the ceilings throughout. All three levels of the building have the same finishes. Stairs, located along the east wall at all levels, are metal with pipe railings. Typical bathrooms in this section have concrete floors, concrete block walls, and sheetrock ceilings.

**Warehouse,, ca. 1960, addition ca. 1969-1970. Contributing Building.**

Set just to the north of the ca. 1952 addition on a level site, this one-story concrete block warehouse, built ca. 1960, has a bowstring truss roof, a roll-up entry door on the east elevation,

<sup>7</sup>The 1931 Sanborn map denotes this small section at the west side of the building.

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and an entry door on the south elevation. There is a brick addition on the west side with a flat roof, two roll-up doors on the north elevation along with a single-light-over-panel entry door and entry stoop with a pipe railing, all covered by a flat roof concrete awning that appears to have been added ca. 1969-1970. The brick on the addition matches the brick on the ca. 1969-1970 addition to the main mill building. On the interior, the building is highly intact, with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and bowed metal ceiling trusses in the original section, and concrete block walls, metal ceiling trusses, and concrete floors in the addition.

**Utility Shed, ca. 1941; additions ca. 1952. Contributing Building.**

Set between the ca. 1952 addition and the warehouse on a level site, this one-story brick building with a flat roof was used to house utility equipment for the mill. It appears to be intact to its period of construction. The center portion of the building appears to date from ca. 1941, since the same brick is used here as appears on the ca. 1941 addition to the main mill building. There is a brick flat-roof addition to the south and a smaller shed-roof brick addition to the north that appear to date from ca. 1952, utilizing the same brick as the ca. 1952 addition to the main mill building. The original ca. 1941 section has a double-leaf flush board door on the east wall. The interior of this section consists of brick walls, a concrete floor, and flush board ceiling with metal beams. On the north wall are two windows, the westernmost one being a sixteen-light metal hopper window, covered by the small addition to the north, and the easternmost one being a twelve-light metal hopper window, with the lower portion bricked in. On the south wall are two window openings that are covered by the later addition on the south. The addition to the south contains interior finishes including concrete block walls, a concrete floor, and a flush board ceiling. There is a double-leaf single-light-over-panel door on the west wall.

*Integrity Statement*

The Pineburr Hosiery Mill (Plant No. 2 of Waldensian Hosiery Mill) is in its original location and setting. While the eastern portion of the lot does not retain historic integrity due to the removal of former housing that was located there, the mill itself and all of its associated outbuildings are intact in their location on the western portion of the original lot. The design of the building, on both the interior and exterior, has changed little in its history from the original ca. 1923 section of the building through additions made ca. 1932, ca. 1941, ca. 1952, and 1969-1970. The design, materials, and workmanship present in the original construction of the mill is highly intact with only a handful of contemporary changes made to the building outside of the period of significance. Most of these changes are minor, including, as noted, in the interior finishes in the ca. 1941 section at the ca. 1941 – 1952 entry area, and in the small rooms on the west side of the ca. 1941 section, along with additions of ductwork on the interiors. The only exterior change outside of the period of significance are the changes of windows at the entry to the ca. 1941 section and, on the ca. 1932 section east elevation, with the infill of windows on the main level along with the installation of windows and doors at the basement level. The remainder of the building retains its original configuration with later additions and finishes on the exterior and interior dating to the historic time period of ca. 1923 – 1975. The window changes on the south elevation of the ca. 1923 – 1932 section fall within this historic time period and do not detract from the building's overall integrity, but instead show a clear evolution of the building's construction as the building and the mill continued to grow in the 1940s. The original

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materials and evidence of skilled workmanship are present, including the Waldensian-type stone foundation on the front elevation of the ca. 1923 – ca. 1932 section, brick walls, and glass block windows on the exterior, and the metal post and beam construction, wood or concrete floors, and exposed structure wood or metal truss ceilings on the interior. All of these highly intact integrity parameters of the building creates an historic association and feeling of place for the property overall.

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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. 1923 – 1975  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1923, 1932, ca. 1941, ca. 1952, 1969 - 1970  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Brinkley, J. M., and Company  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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.)

Pineburr Hosiery Mill (Plant No. 2 of Waldensian Hosiery Mills), with a period of significance of ca. 1923 – 1975, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Industry for its contributions to the industrial history of Valdese, North Carolina. The beginning of the period of significance is the earliest known construction date for a small section of the mill that was originally in use as a shoe factory but was quickly incorporated into the later mill expansions. From the beginning the Pineburr Plant, later as Pilot Full-Fashioned Mills and later Alba-Waldensian Mills, focused uniquely upon the production of women's full fashioned hosiery. In its later years, especially with the 1969-1970 addition, as pantyhose production was predicted to become a multi-billion-dollar industry in the United States, Pineburr produced women's pantyhose and knitted fabrics, which none of the other Valdese hosiery plants did. While the mill continued to operate into the late 1990s, the end date of the period of significance of fifty years was selected since this includes the full developmental time period of the building, with the majority of its significant historic operations taking place during this time. The mill played a significant role in the modernization and expansion of the women's hosiery line productions of the Waldensian Hosiery Mills, growing through the years with many later additions as the need increased. Pineburr, beginning in a small building on a large lot located south of the railroad, had room to expand, producing these much needed finished women's textile goods.

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

**Historic Industrial Context for Burke County**

Burke County, North Carolina has a long industrial history, beginning in the mid-to-late nineteenth century when the economic base for the county changed dramatically from an agricultural one to an industrial one.<sup>8</sup> The railroad arrived at the county seat of Morganton in 1867, a catalyst to the industrial development to follow soon after. From the time of the railroad's arrival through the late 1880s some of the earliest industries included shoemaking, grist and roller mills, saw mills, woodworking shops, furniture factories, brick making, tobacco factories, gold mining, distilleries, and home-produced textiles and apparel.<sup>9</sup> Additionally, several tannery businesses operated in Morganton in the late nineteenth century.<sup>10</sup> Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company, located in Morganton, began operations in 1888, signaling the

<sup>8</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, National Register nomination, 2013, p. 8-7.

<sup>9</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, National Register nomination, 2013, p. 8-8.

<sup>10</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, p. 8-8.

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beginning of larger-scale textile manufacturing in Burke County.<sup>11</sup> Alpine Mill No. 1, as Dunavant was called by 1900, continued to expand operations into the early years of the twentieth century, with Alpine Mill No. 2 constructed up the hill and to the east of Alpine Mill No. 1 in 1902. These mills were located along the route of the Western North Carolina Railroad, providing easy access for shipping.<sup>12</sup>

Around the same time as textile manufacturing was increasing in the county seat of Morganton in the early years of the twentieth century, other textile mills in Burke County also began operations. Some of these included, in 1901, the Waldensian Hosiery Mills; the Henry River Manufacturing Company, producer of "...fine cotton yarns sold primarily in New York...", in 1905; the Drexel Knitting Mill which manufactured men's hosiery, in 1909; and the Valdese Manufacturing Company, producing a variety of weights of cotton yarn, in 1913.<sup>13</sup> Also beginning operations in 1913 was the Martinet Hosiery Mills in East Valdese, followed soon after by the E. A. Smith Manufacturing Company and the Icard Cordage Company, both founded in 1914, and both of which manufactured cotton braided sash cord and clothesline.<sup>14</sup> The Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Mill began operations in Valdese in 1915, operating for nine years. Other textile mills were founded in the mid-1910s through the 1920s, including Vaudois Hosiery Mill, 1913 – 1914 in Morganton; Liberty Hosiery Mill near High Peak, in 1917, founded by Francis Garrou; Garrou Knitting Mills in Morganton, later known as Morganton Manufacturing and Trading Company, in 1917; Pauline Knitting Mill and Glen Alpine Knitting Mill, manufacturers of cotton and silk hose, in 1920; Morganton Full-Fashioned Mill in 1926 and Frazier Hosiery Mills in Icard, in 1927.<sup>15</sup>

### **Historic Industrial Context for Valdese**

By the late 1920s, Valdese had also changed from the early agricultural focus of the Waldensian settlers, to a more solid industrial-based economy.<sup>16</sup> The earliest Waldensian settlers, arriving in the area in 1893, had hoped to bring their farming skills from their French/Italian heritage in Europe to the area, but they struggled a great deal and the land they worked "...did not prove to be as fertile as thought at first...".<sup>17</sup> As an experiment in alternative sources of income, the Waldensian Hosiery Mill began small-scale operations in 1901, incorporating in 1914, employing approximately 100 workers by 1925 and handling 225,000 pounds of raw cotton annually.<sup>18</sup> As this mill expanded, the Waldensian community experienced the growth of large-scale industry for the first time. As Waldensian Hosiery Mill expanded, other mills and

<sup>11</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, p. 8-10.

<sup>12</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, p. 8-12.

<sup>13</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, p. 8-13 and "Valdese Manufacturing Company, One of Burke's Highly Successful Industries", *The News-Herald*, May 13, 1920.

<sup>14</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, p. 8-14.

<sup>15</sup>Argintar, Sybil. *Dunavant Cotton Manufacturing Company*, pp. 8-14 - 8-15.

<sup>16</sup>Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams, *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*, National Register nomination, March 2019, p. 8-27.

<sup>17</sup>Poet, Reverend S. S. *Valdese, North Carolina: A Waldensian Colony in the United States*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale Divinity Library, 1940, p. 9.

<sup>18</sup>Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams, *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*, p. 8-27.

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industries also began operations in Valdese in the first three decades of the twentieth century, including a flour mill in 1908 -09; the Valdese Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill, in 1910; Banner Knitting Mills, 1913, reorganizing in 1920 as Martinat Hosiery Mill; Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company-Valdese Weavers, Inc., 1915; Brinkley Lumber Company, 1916; Pauline Knitting Mill, 1920; and Pilot Full Fashion Mills, 1928.<sup>19</sup>

The 1930s and the Depression years, however, were not a deterrent to manufacturing in Valdese. In fact, Waldensian Hosiery Mills continued to expand in this time, as evidenced by the large addition, ca. 1932, to the ca. 1923 building of the Pineburr Plant. Other industries in Valdese also began operations in the late 1930s, including Blackstone Hosiery Mills, 1938; Francis-Louise Full Fashion Mills, 1938, producing women's hosiery; and Dolly Hosiery Mill, 1939, which produced infants' and children's hosiery.<sup>20</sup>

In addition to the expansion of the Pineburr Hosiery Mill which took place through the 1940s and 1950s, other industry continued to grow in Valdese during this same time period. By the 1940s Pilot Full Fashion Mills was "...the largest textile mill in Valdese..." with 750 employees, producing hosiery and other undergarments. Burkeyarns, Inc. was established in 1948, producing synthetic yarns; Orton Hosiery Mill in 1953, producing infants' and women's socks; and Robinson Hosiery Mill, 1956, which produced infant's and women's cotton hose.<sup>21</sup> By the late 1950s, "...Valdese was one of the largest textile centers in the region and employed approximately half of all hosiery workers in Burke County...".<sup>22</sup> While the textile industry was by far the leading type of manufacturing in Valdese through the late twentieth century, there were two additional industries in the town which also provided jobs and contributed to the industrial history of Valdese. These include the Waldensian Bakery, established in 1915, sold in the 1980s to Bimbo Bakeries and still in operation; and Crestline Furniture Company, established in 1956 as part of the expanding furniture industry in the county, and also still in operation.<sup>23</sup>

### **Historic Background and Industrial Context for Waldensian Hosiery Mills**

The Waldensian Hosiery Mills began operations on a four-acre site north of the railroad tracks close to the center of town, in a wood frame building clad in corrugated metal. Earliest equipment included twelve Boss Knitting machines, eight Scott & Williams ribbers, and several looping machines.<sup>24</sup> Operations began on May 8, 1901 with twenty employees. In 1903 a

<sup>19</sup>Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams, *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*, p. 8-27 and *Valdese, North Carolina: A Waldensian Colony in the United States*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale Divinity Library, 1940, pp. 10-12.

<sup>20</sup>Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams, *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*, p. 8-28.

<sup>21</sup>Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams, *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*, p. 8-28.

<sup>22</sup>Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams, *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*, p. 8-29.

<sup>23</sup>Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams, *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*, p. 8-29.

<sup>24</sup>*50th Anniversary of Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese, NC 1901 – 1951*, located in the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

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finishing plant was constructed. In 1909, under the leadership of John Louis Garrou, who had studied textile industry in New Hampshire, the mill continued to grow, joining with other manufacturers from Morganton to also form the Valdese Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the overall Waldensian Hosiery Mills operations established to produce hosiery yarn, with overlapping operating officers.<sup>25</sup> In 1914 Waldensian Hosiery Mills was officially incorporated, with Francis Garrou as president and John Louis Garrou as Secretary-Treasurer. John Louis Garrou died on November 5, 1918 and Albert Garrou took over management of the Waldensian Hosiery Mills. Several branch locations also began operations in High Peak, Morganton, Colletsville, Hildebran, and Marion. On March 29, 1920, Pauline Knitting Mill organized. This mill operated until 1928 when it merged with Waldensian Hosiery Mills and the current Pauline Mill was constructed at its current location (known as plant no. 3 of the Waldensian Hosiery Mill operations by 1951).<sup>26</sup>

Waldensian Hosiery Mill continued to grow in the late 1920s and 1930s, expanding operations at the Pineburr Plant in 1928. By 1937 the chief industry in Valdese was hosiery, with the Waldensian Hosiery Mill being the oldest in continuous operation.<sup>27</sup> Francis Garrou, then president of Waldensian Hosiery Mills, died on February 24, 1937. Henry F. Garrou took over operations, continuing in this capacity until August 25, 1948.<sup>28</sup> The company continued successful operations through the 1940s and 1950s, with four operating plants by 1951, including the Waldensian Hosiery Mills Finishing Plant and the Paper Box Factory in the original central mill location, the Pineburr plant, producing knitted hosiery for women, and the former Pauline plant, which produced men's hose. Alba and Waldensian, as separate companies, overlapped extensively, including having the same operating officers. The Alba division continued to produce women's seamless and full fashion hosiery, panty briefs, and garter panties. The Waldensian division produced men's socks, women's seamless hosiery, girdles, and also produced paper boxes for packaging which had begun in 1951.<sup>29</sup> In 1952, Pilot Full Fashion Mills, Inc., a joint operation with Waldensian but a separate company, purchased the Pineburr plant. Pilot, in 1955, changed its name to Alba Hosiery Mills, which merged with Waldensian Hosiery Mills on January 1, 1962, with the Pineburr plant continuing as part of the overall industry's operations.<sup>30</sup> Officers of the Alba-Waldensian Hosiery Mills in 1969 included A. F. Garrou, president; Louis Garrou, executive vice-president; James E. Garrou, secretary-treasurer; Phillip Garrou, vice-president of production; J. V. Benfield, vice-president of sales; Henry Grill,

<sup>25</sup>"50th Anniversary of Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese, NC 1901 – 1951", and Alison, Ranchel, "Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company", National Register nomination, 2019. pp. 27 - 28

<sup>26</sup>50th Anniversary of Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese, NC 1901 – 1951, located in the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

<sup>27</sup>Untitled, Asheville Citizen-Times, February 7, 1937.

<sup>28</sup>"50th Anniversary of Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese, NC 1901 – 1951".

<sup>29</sup>The Hose Voice, monthly mill newsletter, August 1962. In the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

<sup>30</sup>Untitled, Morganton News-Herald/Valdese News, In scrapbook collections of Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

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vice-president; and Ben Pons, vice-president.<sup>31</sup> In 1969, Alba-Waldensian built the John Louis Plant as they continued to expand operations, having a total of six plants in Valdese and one in Lenoir.<sup>32</sup> Waldensian and later Alba-Waldensian was one of the largest manufacturers of men's and women's hosiery and garments in the United States, with offices located not only in Valdese but in the Empire State Building in New York.<sup>33</sup>

Alba-Waldensian, Inc., of which Waldensian Hosiery Mills, including the Pineburr facility, was a founding entity, continues today as a leading industry in Valdese, North Carolina, manufacturing women's undergarments and hosiery, and through its expanded facilities into Tennessee, manufacturing seamless knitwear for medical supplies, such as gauze strips and high-tech, no-slip bandages, an endeavor which it has been involved with since 1974.<sup>34</sup> In the late 1970s Alba-Waldensian bought up other mills, including a portion of both the Shelby Seamless Hosiery Mills in Tennessee and Alba-Eiser, Inc., a Swedish company, along with portions of Commercial Flocking Corporation and Selective Electronic, Inc., locations unknown, with all of these merging into Alba-Waldensian by 1979. In the early 1980s the company purchased W. G. Whitney Corporation and Electric Sok Corporation, companies not located in Valdese.<sup>35</sup> In the 1980s the company's women's garments were for sale in large national chains including J. C. Penney and Sears, including garments for the maternity market.<sup>36</sup> When the company decided to expand its offerings into medical supplies, the link between the garment and medical divisions was the "...highly specialized factory-knitting formula...a uniquely developed production technology...".<sup>37</sup> In the 1990s Alba-Waldensian purchased yet another company, Byford Apparel out of Great Britain. With this acquisition, the company began manufacturing outer-wear garments for the first time, while continuing to produce men's socks and sweaters. The company's continued expansion in the 1990s came from its health products division, when it purchased the Pulsatile Anti-Embolism System and Balfour Health Products so it could begin producing products for vascular care and circulation. The company's medical division now includes anti-embolism stockings, compression devices, sterile wound dressings, non-adhering gauze strips and treaded patient footwear to prevent slippage. The company's headquarters remain in Valdese, and the medical division is in Rockwood, Tennessee.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>31</sup>When Alba and Waldensian merged, Albert F. Garrou was board chair, Ira M. Schey was vice-chair, and Louis W. Garrou was president of the company. Alba-Waldensian News, monthly newsletter, August 1962. In the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

<sup>32</sup>*Alba-Waldensian News*, monthly newsletter, June 1969. In the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

<sup>33</sup>*Alba-Waldensian News*, monthly newsletter, June 1969. In the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

<sup>34</sup><https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/49/Alba-Waldensian-Inc.html>  
*History of Alba-Waldensian, Inc.* Accessed December 22, 2023.

<sup>35</sup><https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/49/Alba-Waldensian-Inc.html>

<sup>36</sup><https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/49/Alba-Waldensian-Inc.html>

<sup>37</sup><https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/49/Alba-Waldensian-Inc.html>

<sup>38</sup><https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/49/Alba-Waldensian-Inc.html>

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**History of Pineburr Hosiery Mill (Plant No. 2 of Waldensian Hosiery Mills)**

The original section of the Pineburr Hosiery Mill building was constructed ca. 1923 by the Valdese Manufacturing Company as a "...fine modern factory..." and leased to the Valdese Shoe Corporation.<sup>39</sup> The Shoe Corporation moved to Statesville in 1927, and by 1928 this building was no longer leased and was in use by the Waldensian Hosiery Mills.<sup>40</sup> Based upon descriptions in the deeds, the 3.45 acres of land currently associated with the Pineburr Hosiery Mill as it exists today was assembled over several years. The property was divided into two separate tracts, Tract 1 being the property associated with the mill building, and Tract 2 being the property to the south, which currently is in use as a parking lot and is not part of this nomination.<sup>41</sup> It is not clear from deed records when the land for the ca. 1932 addition was purchased, but Waldensian Hosiery Mills bought land which became part of Tract 1 from John A. and Margarette Ribet on December 12, 1935, likely for the building of the ca. 1941 section of the building.<sup>42</sup> In 1952, Waldensian Hosiery Mills sold Tracts 1 and 2 to Pilot Full Fashion Mills, Inc.<sup>43</sup> Land for the 1969-1970 addition was purchased by Alba-Waldensian Inc. on February 20, 1969, becoming part of Tract 1.<sup>44</sup> On May 9, 2006, Tefron USA, Inc (formerly Alba-Waldensian, Inc.), sold the property, consisting of Tracts 1 and 2, to William Gresham Orrison.<sup>45</sup> Orrison sold the property to Pineburr408, LLC on December 21, 2018.<sup>46</sup> The Town of Valdese purchased Tract 1 from Pineburr 408, LLC on May 11, 2021.<sup>47</sup> The current owner, Pineburr Mill, LLC purchased a portion of Tract 1 from the Town of Valdese on May 18, 2023.<sup>48</sup>

In 1926, Waldensian Hosiery Mills ventured into producing women's full fashioned seamless stockings. This was a highly successful enterprise, apparently leading to the establishment of the Pineburr Hosiery Mill, or Plant No. 2 of the Waldensian Hosiery Mills in 1928. Plant No. 2, Pineburr, was located southeast of the earlier mill buildings, on available land that had easy access to the railroad line just to the north and plenty of room to expand. A small portion of the building, as noted above, was under lease and in service as the Valdese Shoe Corporation from ca. 1923 through ca. 1927. Pineburr Hosiery Mill began operations in 1928 in the former shoe factory with fifty employees.<sup>49</sup> Waldensian Hosiery Mill then built a large expansion of this building as part of the hosiery mill ca. 1932.<sup>50</sup>

The Pineburr plant expanded rapidly, with a large addition built ca. 1941.<sup>51</sup> In October 1951, Pineburr installed new machines, including fifty-four-gauge knitting machines which could

<sup>39</sup>Watts, George B. *The Waldenses of Valdese*, self-published, p. 99. Watts noted that the building was later in use by the Pineburr Hosiery Mill.

<sup>40</sup>Sanborn Fire Insurance map, Valdese, North Carolina, 1931.

<sup>41</sup>Burke County Deed Book T5, p. 496 and Book 111, p. 296.

<sup>42</sup>Burke County Deed Book 22, p. 222.

<sup>43</sup>Burke County Deed Book 119, p. 242.

<sup>44</sup>Burke County Deed Book 343, p. 127.

<sup>45</sup>Burke County Deed Book 1563, p. 157

<sup>46</sup>Burke County Deed Book 2383, p. 782.

<sup>47</sup>Burke County Deed Book 2540, p. 374.

<sup>48</sup>Burke County Deed Book 2684, p. 923.

<sup>49</sup>Waldensian Heritage Museum, scrapbook collection.

<sup>50</sup>Documentary photos from 1932 show this portion of the mill in operation.

<sup>51</sup>1941 documentary photo in front of this section.

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produce fifteen dozen pairs of hosiery in a single eight-hour shift.<sup>52</sup> In 1952, the Pineburr Hosiery Mill was sold to Pilot Full Fashion Mills, a company separate from but closely associated with the Waldensian Hosiery Mills. The sale included all of the equipment in the Pineburr Mill, as well as the finishing plant in the central operations located with the rest of the Waldensian Hosiery Mill buildings north of the railroad tracks. Pilot Full Fashion Mills and Waldensian Hosiery Mills "...operated under the same management policies, produced the same hosiery lines, and sold their goods through the same sales agency, Jacob & Schey...".<sup>53</sup> This overlapping production of the two companies, Pilot and Waldensian, apparently took place to help streamline operations. Pilot, in 1955, changed its name to Alba Hosiery Mills.<sup>54</sup> Pineburr, part of Pilot Full Fashion Hosiery, built another addition ca. 1952, with another built in 1969 – 1970, after Alba and Waldensian mills merged in 1962.<sup>55</sup> After the merging of the two companies, Alba-Waldensian's focus remained on the production of the stretch knitted material developed by Waldensian Hosiery Mills, and it was this focus which allowed the new company to make its mark.<sup>56</sup> The three-story addition was considered to be a multimillion-dollar investment with seventy percent of production to be focused upon the manufacture of pantyhose. Louis Garrou, manager of the company at the time, noted that by 1973 pantyhose "...will be a \$2 billion industry in the United States...".<sup>57</sup> The 1970 addition to the Pineburr plant did indeed allow Alba-Waldensian to become one of the world's largest manufacturers of pantyhose. The mill continued operations through the 1970s, with one newspaper article from 1972 noting that it was one of the mills in Burke County cited for an excellent safety record, and another from 1974 noting that it was in use as a polling place.<sup>58</sup>

The Pineburr plant continued operations under Alba-Waldensian through the 1990s. When Alba-Waldensian sold the property in 2006, the plant continued in use through the 2010s, but on a limited basis, with only portions of the plant in use. By the time the Town of Valdese purchased the property in 2021, the building was vacant and not in use. Alba-Waldensian, the entity that owned the mill in the latter part of the twentieth century, continued to grow and expand into the 1980s and 1990s, including the purchase, in 1984, of Electric Sok company in Charlotte, North Carolina, as a way to continue to expand its production of hosiery for personal and medical use.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>52</sup>*The Hose Voice*, monthly mill newsletter, October 1951, p. 2. In the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

<sup>53</sup>Waldensian Heritage Museum, scrapbook collection.

<sup>54</sup>*The Hose Voice*, October 1952.

<sup>55</sup> *Alba-Waldensian News*, December 1969. Aerial photos from the 1950s also show the completion of the ca. 1952 addition.

<sup>56</sup><https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/49/Alba-Waldensian-Inc.html> *History of Alba-Waldensian, Inc.* Accessed December 22, 2023.

<sup>57</sup> *Alba-Waldensian News*, December 1969.

<sup>58</sup>"Burke Firms Recognized for Safety", Hickory Daily Record, April 19, 1972, and "2 Polling Places Changed in Burke", Hickory Daily Record, October 30, 1974.

<sup>59</sup>"Alba-Waldensian to Buy Electric Sok", The Charlotte Observer, March 2, 1984.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

*50th Anniversary of Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese, NC 1901 – 1951*, located in the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

*Alba-Waldensian News*, monthly newsletter. In the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

Allison, Rachel, Kate Singleton, and Charlotte Adams. *Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Company: Valdese Weavers, Inc. Mill*. National Register nomination, March 2019.

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Burke County North Carolina Deed and Plat Books

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Watts, George B. *The Waldenses of Valdese*. Self-published. 1965.

*The Hose Voice*, monthly newsletter. In the collections of the Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina.

Waldensian Heritage Museum, Valdese, North Carolina numerous records and documentary photos

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** BK0652

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 3.45 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: 35.737897 | Longitude: -81.558776 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

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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:

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

The boundary includes 3.45 acres, following current tax parcel lines of PIN #2743038327, which encompasses the southwest corner of Tract 1 of the property, as noted in the accompanying 1970 survey of the property.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes 3.45 acres, which is a portion of Tract 1 of the property as shown on the 1970 survey map. This is the portion of land that remains with the mill, including the mill and all of the existing historic outbuildings. It appears, from a ca. 1940 aerial photo that there was housing located on the remainder of Tract 1 to the east. This housing is no longer there and the remaining portion of Tract 1 is vacant land that no longer reads as part of the mill complex.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Sybil H. Argintar

organization: Southeastern Preservation Services

street & number: 166 Pearson Drive

city or town: Asheville state: NC zip code: 28801

e-mail: sybil.argintar@yahoo.com

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date: November 22, 2024

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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: Pineburr Hosiery Mill

City or Vicinity: Valdese

County: Burke

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar

Date Photographed: May 2023 and September 2024 (as noted)

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

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- 1 of 15. South elevation, view northeast. May 2023
- 2 of 15. South elevation, view northwest. May 2023
- 3 of 15. Southwest corner, 1969 – 1970 addition, view northeast. May 2023.
- 4 of 15. South elevation, typical window bay and stone foundation. May 2023.
- 5 of 15 East elevation, ca. 1932 addition, view west. May 2023.
- 6 of 15. North elevation, view southwest. May 2023.
- 7 of 15. North elevation, view south. September 2024.
- 8 of 15. North elevation, view southwest. September 2024.
- 9 of 15. Utility shed, view southwest. May 2023.
- 10 of 15. Warehouse, view northwest. May 2023.
- 11 of 15. Interior, ca. 1923 and ca. 1932 sections, view east. May 2023.
- 12 of 15. Interior, ca. 1932 section, view southwest. May 2023.
- 13 of 15. Interior, ca. 1941 section, view east. May 2023.
- 14 of 15. Interior, ca. 1952 section, view northeast. May 2023.
- 15 of 15. Interior, ca. 1969 – 1970 section, view southwest. September 2024.

**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.