



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 30, 2016

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Shelby Reap  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**FROM:** Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report, Improvements to Intersection of US 74 between SR 1304 and SR 1305, PA 15-06-0012, W-5601 BD, Scotland County, ER 16-1041

Thank you for your letter of June 14, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that **the (former) Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room (SC0139) is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.** It does not meet any of the criterion for listing, largely due to the lack of historic integrity. Many of the original mill buildings have been demolished, including the large Spinning and Twisting building, and those that remain have lost key features.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

[mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)



PAT McCRORY  
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON  
Secretary



June 14, 2016

Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

*ER 16-1041*  
*check Hannah 7/15*  
*# ER 16 HERS 6/21/16*

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

RE: **Historic Structures Report** TIP# W-5601BD, PA# 15-06-0012, Improvements to Intersection US 74 between SR 1304 (Armstrong Rd) and SR 1305 (Ida Mill Rd) in Scotland County

*see 7/11/16*

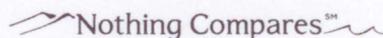
The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached one hard copy and one digital copy of the Historic Structure Report, as well as a Survey Site form, digital images, and GIS data. The report meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. If you have any questions regarding the accompanying information, please feel free to contact me at 919-707-6088 or [sreap@ncdot.gov](mailto:sreap@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

*Shelby Reap*

Shelby Reap  
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment



# **National Register Eligibility Evaluation of Ida Yarn Mill for Interchange Improvements for U.S. 74 between SR 1304 (Armstrong Road) and SR 1305 (Ida Mill Road)**

Laurel Hill, Scotland County, North Carolina

TIP No. W-5601BD  
WBS No. 50138.1.57



Prepared for the  
North Carolina Department of Transportation, Human Environment Section

by

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

JUNE 2016



**National Register Eligibility Evaluation of Ida Yarn Mill  
for Interchange Improvements for U.S. 74  
between SR 1304 (Armstrong Road) and SR 1305 (Ida Mill Road)**

Laurel Hill, Scotland County, North Carolina

TIP No. W-5601BD  
WBS No. 50138.1.57

Report submitted to:  
North Carolina Department of Transportation, Human Environment Section  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Report prepared by:  
New South Associates  
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue  
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



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Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Terri DeLoach Gillett – Historian and Author  
Ellen Turco – Historian and Author

June 2, 2016 • **Final**  
New South Associates Technical Report 2551



## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes interchange improvements to U.S. 74 between SR 1304 (Armstrong Road) and SR 1305 (Ida Mill Road) in Laurel Hill, Scotland County (TIP# W-5601BD). This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), NCDOT, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO), North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (NCDOT 2009). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project, which is both sides of U.S. 74 between SR 1304 (Armstrong Road) and SR 1305 (Ida Mill Road), and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying one property, the Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room (SC 139).

In September 2015, NCDOT requested New South Associates, Inc. (New South) assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room and provide this report.

As a result of this study, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South recommends that the Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room is not eligible for the NRHP.

Survey Site Number	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria
SC 139	Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room	Not Eligible	None

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## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY**

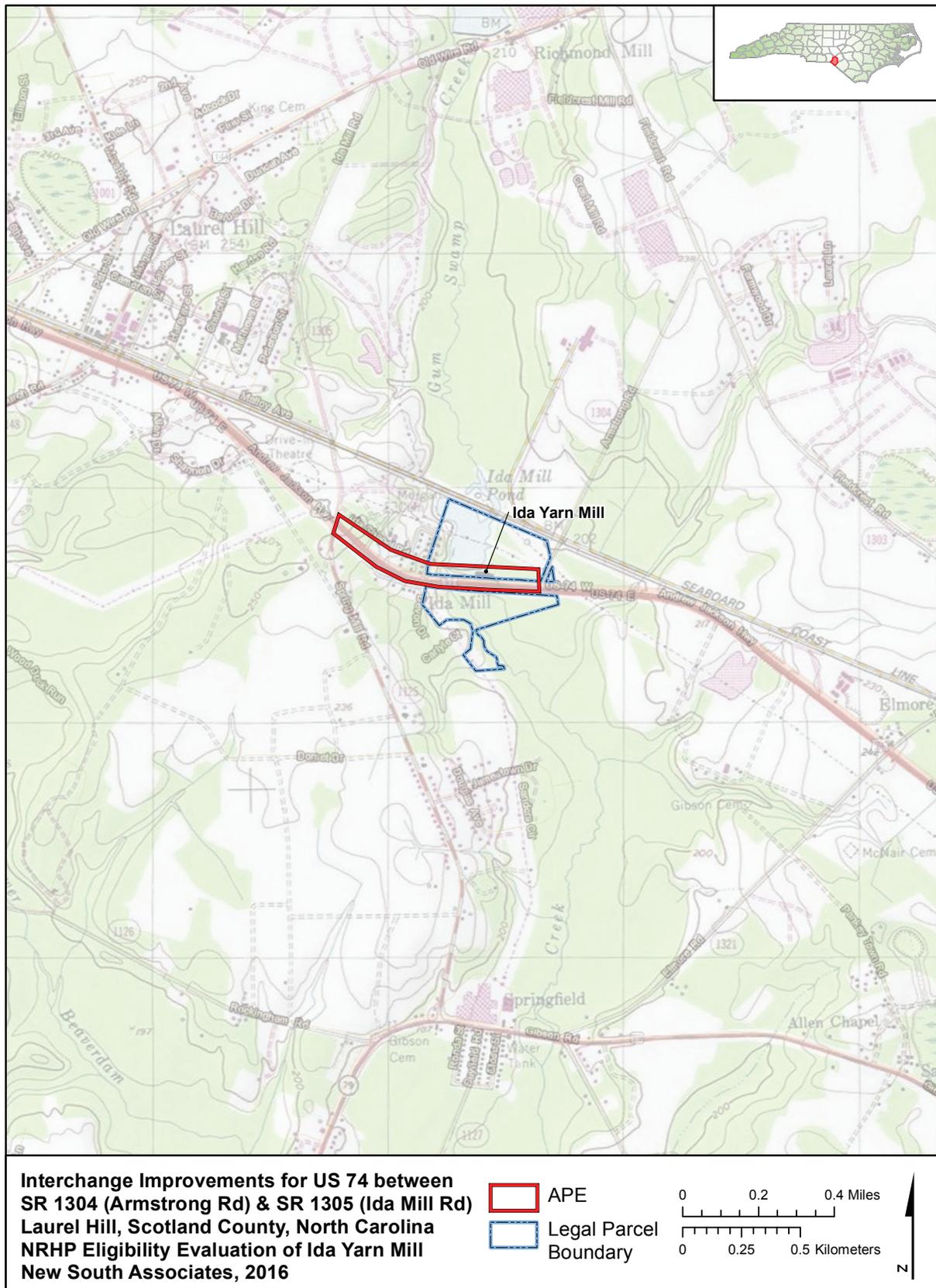
The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes interchange improvements to U.S. 74 between State Route (SR) 1304 (Armstrong Road) and SR 1305 (Ida Mill Road) in Laurel Hill, Scotland County (TIP# W-5601BD) (Figure 1). This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), NCDOT, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO), North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (NCDOT 2009). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b) and identified one architectural resource, the Ida Yarn Mill (SC139), within the APE. The APE for this project is defined as 150 feet west of SR 1305 (Ida Mill Road) to 150 feet east of SR 1304 (Armstrong Road) and 75 feet north and south of the centerline of U.S. 74.

In March 2015, NCDOT requested New South Associates, Inc. (New South) intensively survey the Ida Yarn Mill and prepare a report assessing the property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The mill was previously surveyed in 1981 during the Scotland County comprehensive architectural survey.

New South senior architectural historian Ellen Turco visited the Ida Yarn Mill on November 3, 2015. The property was visually inspected and the exterior, associated outbuildings, and setting were documented through written notes and digital photographs. An on-site interview was conducted with Dave Buhler, Property Manager of the Morgan Company of Laurel Hill. Mr. Buhler provided historical photographs and other documents and records used in preparing this report. Additional research was conducted at the NC SHPO and online. The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of the Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room was assessed and evaluated within its respective contexts according to the established NRHP criteria. This report was researched and authored by Terri Gillett and Ellen Turco.

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines.

Figure 1. Project Location, APE, and Location of Ida Yarn Mill (SC 139)



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Gibson, NC (1978) and ESRI Resource Data

## II. NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF IDA YARN MILL CARDING ROOM

Resource Name	Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room
HPO Survey Site #	SC 139
Location	10861 Andrew Jackson Highway, Laurel Hill
PIN	04-0190-01-002
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1887 - 1930
Recommendation	Not Eligible for NRHP



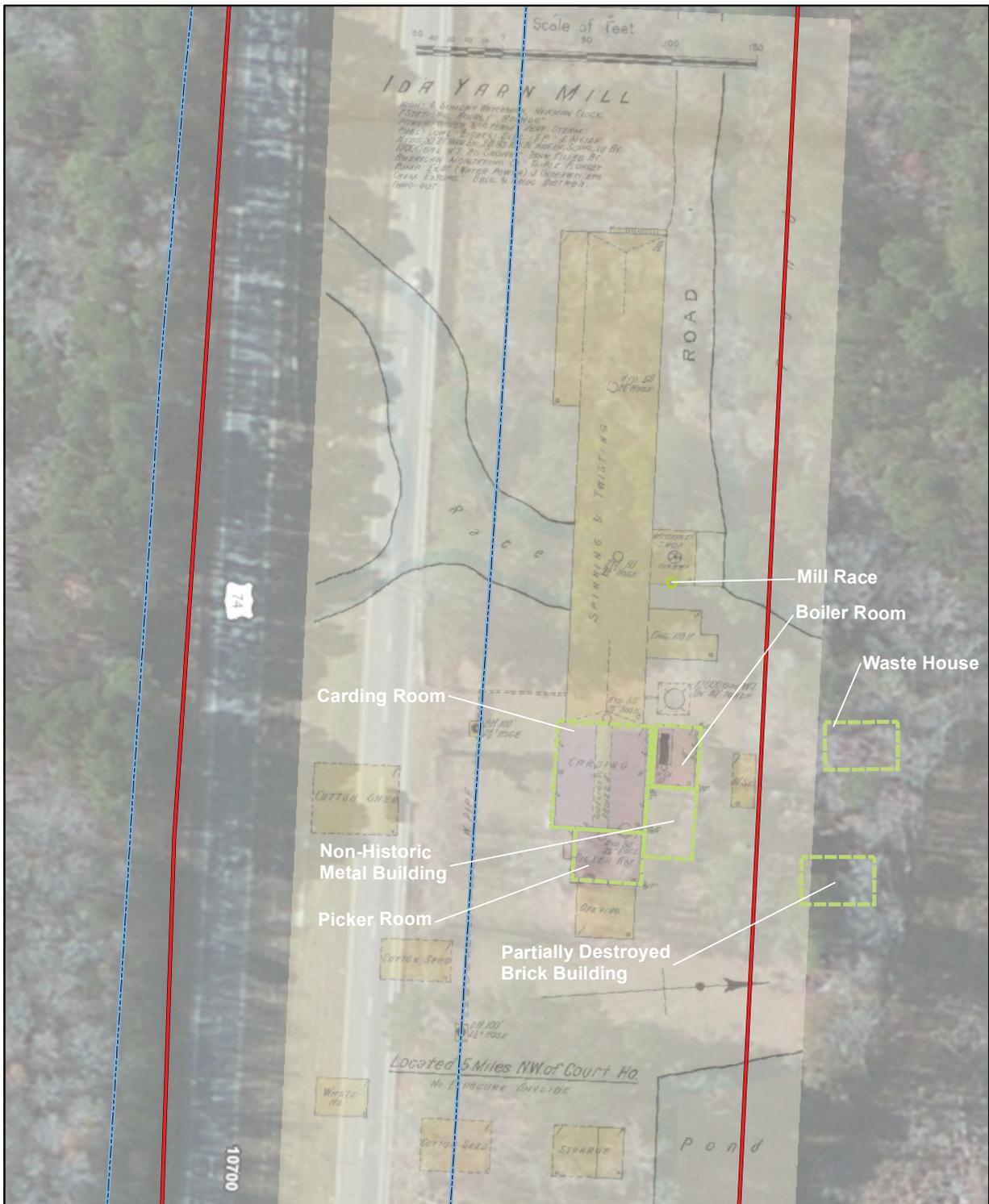
*Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room (left) and Picker Room Ruin (right)*

### DESCRIPTION

#### SETTING

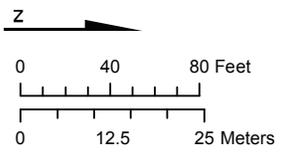
The remnants of the Ida Yarn Mill complex are located in Laurel Hill Township, approximately 1.14 miles southeast of Laurel Hill and four miles northwest of the county seat of Laurinburg in Scotland County. The legal parcel, containing 59.5-acres, is positioned on the north side U.S. 74 approximately 0.5 mile west of its intersection with Ida Mill Road and 0.15 mile east of the U.S. 74 intersection with Armstrong Road (Figure 2). The trapezoidal parcel contains the following above-ground resources: Ida Yarn Mill Carding Room, the ruins of the attached Picker Room, the Boiler Room attached to the northern wall of the Carding Room, the Waste House, the millrace diverted off the main course of Gum Creek, the remains of an earthen dam and the railroad tracks of the (former) Carolina Railroad. The ruins of one brick building of unidentified use are situated north of the Carding Room on either side of the frame Waste House. East of the creek is a newly

Figure 2. Ida Yarn Mill Aerial Map with 1914 Sanborn Overlay



Interchange Improvements for US 74 between  
 SR 1304 (Armstrong Rd) & SR 1305 (Ida Mill Rd)  
 Laurel Hill, Scotland County, North Carolina  
 NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Ida Yarn Mill  
 New South Associates, 2016

- APE
- Legal Parcel Boundary
- Surveyed Resource



paved cul-de-sac which, until recently, was the location of the circa-1920 brick mill village store. This building was demolished by NCDOT as part of the bridge replacement over Gum Creek around 2015. The mill village, which contained approximately 25 homes, was constructed in the 1890s east of the store. No original mill houses were observed and all of the existing houses are manufactured dwellings; however, the village's street pattern is still evident and the circa 1900 Ida Church and a schoolhouse remain. The Morgan family cemetery is situated in a grove of trees west of Ida Church. The Morgans are owners of this mill and two others in Scotland County. The Ida Yarn Mill site was not investigated as an archaeological resource as part of this study.

## **INVENTORY LIST**

### **IDA YARN MILL; CIRCA 1888-1935**

The 1914 Sanborn Map shows Ida Mill during an era of peak operation (Figure 3). Not surprisingly, the only structures that remain today were built with brick (shown in pink). All of the other structures were wood frame buildings (shown in yellow) and are no longer extant. The largest of these was the Spinning and Twisting Room, which was a frame section approximately 300 feet in length and about 50 feet wide. Adjacent to the east were the Carding Room, Picker Room, and Opening Room, respectively. A Boiler Room is attached to the north wall of the Carding Room. There were also several free-standing frame structures; three cotton sheds, a waste house, storage room, water tower, and a blacksmith. Of all of the mill sections and buildings shown on the 1914 Sanborn, only the Carding Room, Boiler Room, and Picker Room ruin remain.

### **PICKER ROOM RUIN; 1888, 1906**

The Picker Room ruin, of which only the walls are remaining, appears to be the oldest extant section of the mill complex (Figures 4 and 5). It is attached to the east end of the Carding Room. It is a one-story brick building, that measures approximately 30x40 feet. It has four window openings on both the north and south elevations. The Sanborn Map shows that the brick walls of the Picker Room are 12 inches thick and that there was a fire door between it and the Carding Room as well as between it and the Opening Room, which was a frame building attached to the east elevation that is no longer extant. In 1906, a fire destroyed an older Opening Room and the roof and window frames of the Picker Room, but the fire door and parapet wall kept the fire from spreading to the Carding Room and to the frame Spinning and Twisting Room. A historic photograph shows the Picker Room with a metal roof; however, the exact date of the photograph is unknown, but was taken sometime between 1896 and 1924 (Figures 6 and 7). Currently, the roof of the Picker Room has collapsed, the window sashes have been removed, and the window openings are boarded up.





Figure 4. South Elevation of Picker Room



Figure 5. North Elevation of Picker Room

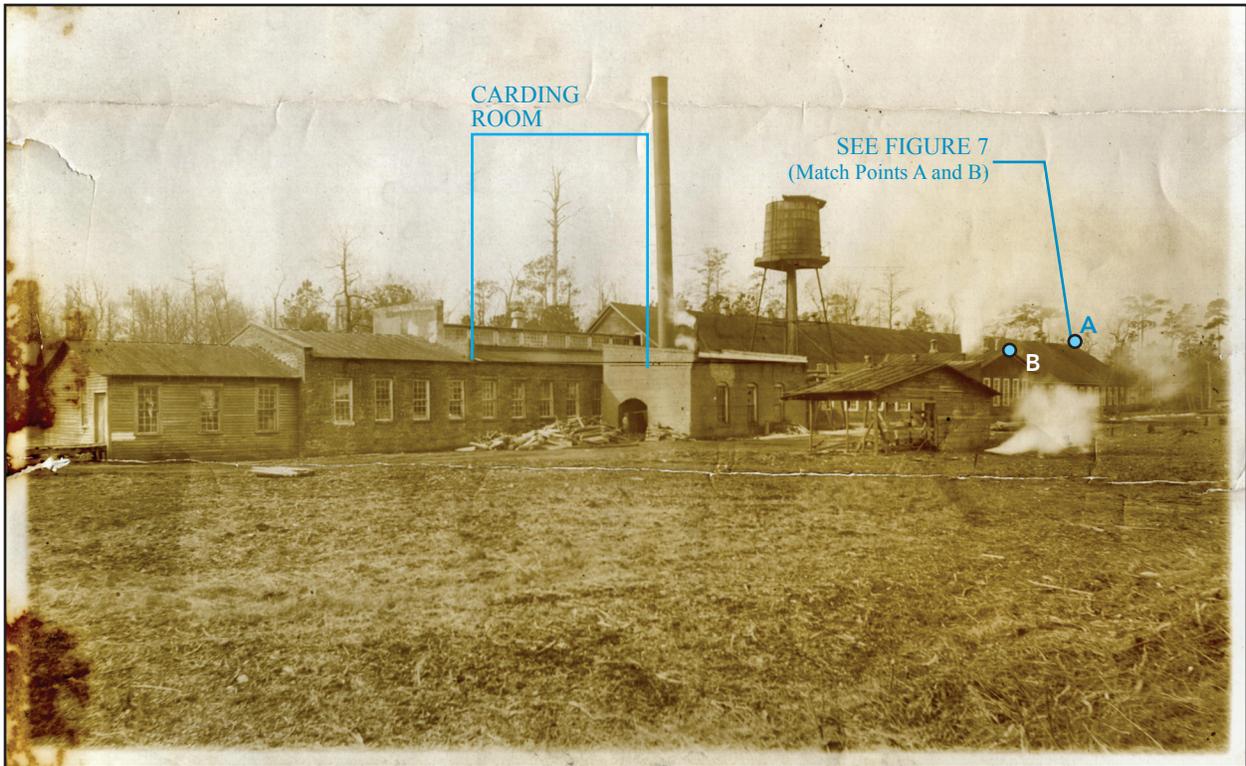


Figure 6. Historic Photograph taken of Ida Mill, Looking at the North Elevation  
 Opening Room at Far Left, then Picker Room, Carding Room, Boiler House, and Spinning and Twisting Room.

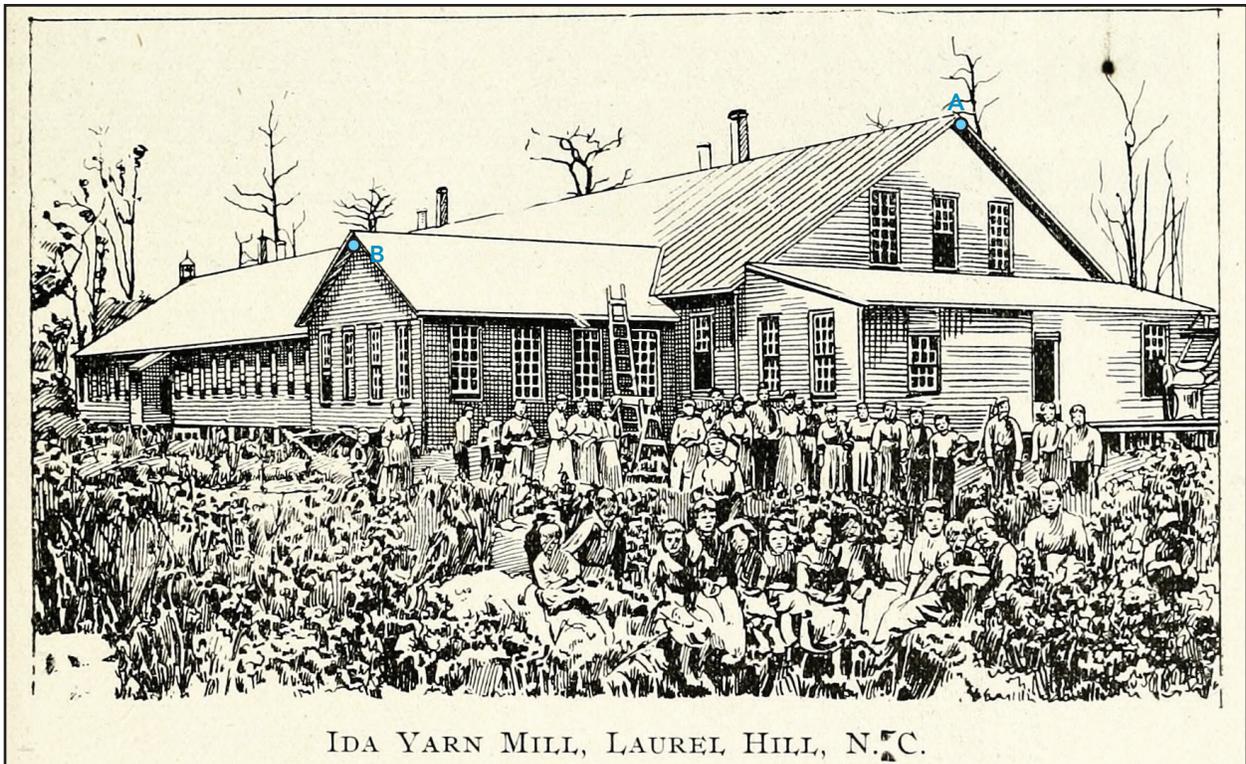


Figure 7. Etching that Appeared in the 1897, Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of North Carolina

### CARDING ROOM; 1896-1898

The Carding Room is attached to the western wall of the Picker Room ruin (Figures 8-16) . It is a one-room, one-story, rectangular brick building with a gable roof and exposed rafter tails. The gabled roof replaced the original parapet roof with a full length monitor at an unknown date. The room measures approximately 50x80 feet. A brick parapet firewall rises two feet above the roof line on the east end of the building between the Carding Room and the remains of the Picker Room. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern with five rows of stretchers between header rows. There are nine six-over-six wood replacement windows on the north and south elevations of the building. A photograph taken of the mill sometime between 1896 and 1924 shows that the original windows were nine-over-nine (Figure 6). The Carding Room was built between 1896 and 1898 in the space between the Spinning and Twisting Room and the Picker Room. The 1914 Sanborn Map of the mill states that the walls of the Carding Room are 16 inches thick and also shows that there were clerestory windows running down the length of the building's roof at its peak (see Figure 3). The historic photograph of the mill also shows the clerestory windows. However, at some point, that roof was replaced with a simple gable roof covered with composition shingles. The west elevation of the Carding Room, which would have been attached to the Spinning and Twisting Room has been enclosed and is currently sheathed with rolled asphalt siding (Figure 12).

### BOILER ROOM; CIRCA 1896-1902

The Boiler Room is also a one-story rectangular brick building about one-quarter of the size of the Carding Room and is located just a few feet north of that structure (Figures 17-23). The building has a shed roof, which is higher on the south end. There are three arched window openings, on the north elevation (Figure 19) and a large opening on the east elevation that enters the non-historic metal building attached to that elevation (Figures 20 and 21). The window sashes are gone. The Sanborn map and the historic photograph show the Boiler Room with a 60-foot stack positioned on the roof. The stack has been removed. The historic photograph shows a large woodpile, used as boiler fuel, outside the arched opening. At that time, the opening on the east elevation was a segmental arch. The arch was reconfigured to a rectangular opening that is seen in Figure 21.

### WASTE HOUSE; CIRCA 1924

The Waste House is a small frame building located north of the Boiler Room (Figures 24-26). It has clapboard wall and a gable roof with a double door entrance on the south elevation. There is one window opening on the north elevation and none on the side elevation. A shed roof addition is attached to the west elevation. This building does not appear on the 1914 Sanborn map; however, a building in this approximate location does appear in the 1924 Sanborn map of the mill and is labeled "Waste House."



*Figure 8. Carding Room, Oblique View of the South Elevation, Looking Northeast*



*Figure 9. Carding Room, View of the South Elevation, Looking North*



*Figure 10. Carding Room, View of the South Elevation, Looking Northwest*



*Figure 11. Carding Room, Window Detail*



*Figure 12. Carding Room, View of the West Elevation, Looking Northeast*



*Figure 13. Carding Room, Interior View*



*Figure 14. Carding Room, Interior View*



*Figure 15. Interior View*



*Figure 16. Carding Room, Interior View*



*Figure 17. Boiler Room, West Elevation, Looking Northeast*



*Figure 18. Boiler Room, Oblique View of the Northwest Corner, Looking Southeast*



*Figure 19. Boiler Room, North Elevation, Looking South*



*Figure 20. Metal Building Attached to Boiler Room, North Elevation, Looking West*



*Figure 21. Interior View in Metal Building, Showing a Section of the North Wall of the Carding Room and the East Wall of the Boiler Room*



*Figure 22. Boiler Room, Decorative Brick Cornice*



*Figure 23. Connection Between Boiler Room and Carding Room*



*Figure 24. Waste House, South Elevation*



*Figure 25. Waste House, Interior View, Looking South*



*Figure 26. Waste House, Interior View, Looking North*

## BRICK RUIN: CIRCA 1950

This purpose of this brick ruin was not identified; it appears post-date 1935, when the mill was shuttered (Figure 27).

## MILL RACE; CIRCA 1888

This mill race diverted off Gumm Creek was used to provide water power until the mill converted to electricity in 1917 (Figure 28).

## HISTORY

Ida Yarn Mill was built in 1887 by Mark Morgan (Figure 29), in partnership with Colonel Charles Malloy, who also built two other mills in Scotland County - Richmond Cotton Factory (1872) and Springfield Cotton Mill (1892) (Figure 30).<sup>1</sup> The three were collectively known as Morgan Cotton Mills and were all located on the same stream that fed into Gum Swamp. Colonel Malloy had been born in 1813 near the location of Ida Mill. His father, also Charles, had established a successful saw mill on the highest point of land overlooking Gum Swamp that was operating as early as 1853. Charles Jr. took over the management of the mill as well as other successful ventures. As the Civil War approached, he was one of the organizers of Company F of the 8th North Carolina Volunteers and was commissioned commanding officer of the Company in 1861. It was during his service to the Confederacy that he gained the title of Colonel. After the war, Malloy's grist and lumber mills resumed operations. He began a small textile operation in 1867 that grew into the Laurel Hill Manufacturing Company, later known as Richmond Cotton Mill. This is where Malloy began his acquaintance with Mark Morgan.

Mark Morgan began working as a bobbin boy at the Rockfish Mill in Cumberland County at the age of seven. He quickly moved up in the mill organization and was eventually made superintendent of the Granite Mill on the Haw River in Alamance County in 1866 at the age of 29. In 1871, through correspondence his older brother John, Morgan learned that Malloy was looking for someone to run his mill. In 1872, the two men reached an agreement. Through his hard work, the mill thrived and Morgan was able to purchase a one-third interest in the Laurel Hill Manufacturing Company in 1875. Morgan, along with his son M. Lauder Morgan, and Malloy, organized the Ida Yarn Mill in 1887. Ida Mill was named for Ida Malloy Morgan (1874-1876), Morgan's daughter that died in infancy. Mark Morgan would serve as the President of Richmond, Ida, and Springfield mills until his death in 1916.

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the sources used to write this history of the Ida Yarn Mill were two typewritten historical manuscripts by anonymous authors that were provided by the current property manager, Dave Buhler (Anonymous 1887; 1958).



*Figure 27. Unidentified Brick Building, North of the Carding Room*

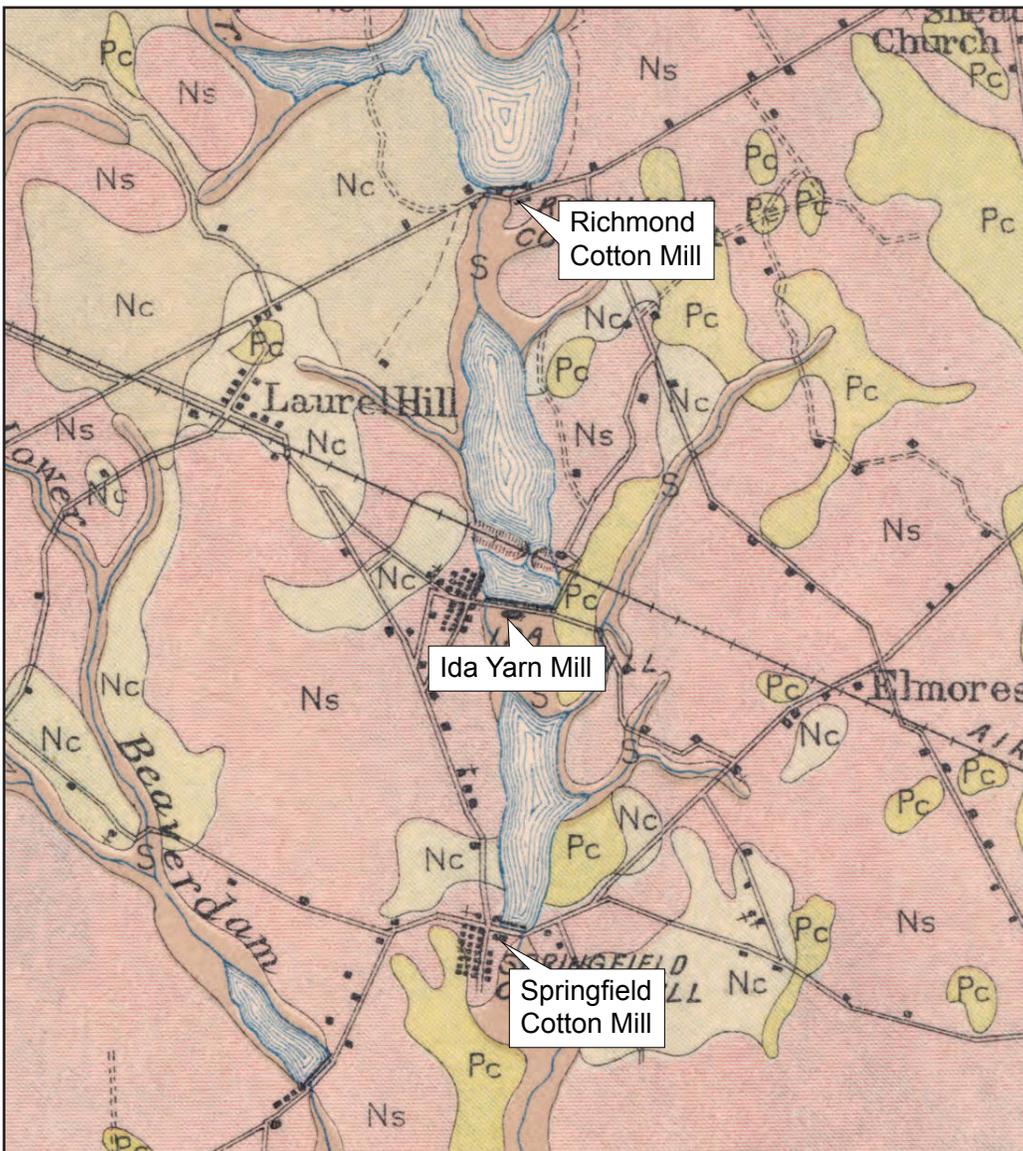


*Figure 28. Mill Race*



Figure 29. Image of Mark Morgan, from a Biographical History of North Carolina

Figure 30. 1909 Soil Survey





*Figure 31. Historical Photograph on which Figure 7 was Based*

Ida Yarn Mill was located a few miles downstream from Richmond Mill on land purchased from A. P. and L. E. Gibson. The original building was said to measure approximately 40x150 feet with a picker room located 80 feet away (Figure 31). There were two water wheels, one approximately in the middle of the main building and another under the picker room. Within its first year of operation, the dam washed out as a result of it being improperly packed and the pilings being too shallow. The original mill building was a total loss. That site was abandoned and Mark Morgan's brother-in-law, John A. Cameron, served as the contractor for a new mill building, located east of the dam at the current site. From the little description given of the original mill, it appears that the second mill design was almost identical. It also had two water wheels, one midway along the building and one under the picker house, located some 80 feet away from the main building. The product of the mill was two-ply yarn made into skeins and warps. Picking, carding, and spinning machinery and equipment at the mill were constantly being updated to improve efficiency and production. In 1897, the oil lamps that had been used to light the mill were abandoned for electric lights.

Between 1896 and 1898, busy and prosperous years for the mill, several changes were made to the property. The old water wheels were replaced and located in a new wheelhouse. A small boiler was installed, replacing wood stoves, to furnish heat for the mill. The boiler was also used for auxiliary

power when the millpond was low. A 30-foot water tower was installed for fire protection and an 80-foot brick carding room was built in the space between the main building and picker room. Additionally, a 20-foot addition was made to the opposite end of the mill building. The carding room built during this phase, along with the remains of the older picker room and the boiler room (date unknown), are all that is left of the historic mill building.

Reports for the year 1898 stated that Ida Yarn Mill was operating year-round with 3,024 spindles and had \$48,000 in capital (Harris 1899). The dam was described as 10 feet high and 900 feet long and the millpond was one mile long by 300-400 yards wide. The millrace was 300 yards long (Department of the Interior 1898; Hamrick and Hall 1898). In 1902, a 100-horsepower Corliss engine was installed, along with two 60-horse power boilers that replaced the smaller boiler. The standing boiler room may have been built at this time. In 1905, there were 74 employees, 47 male and 27 female, working 10 hours a day, six days a week (Shipman 1918; Varner 1905). All three mills were converted to electricity, fully abandoning water power, in 1916. In 1919, the *Southern Textile Bulletin* reported that Ida Yarn Mill had 100 employees operating 4,000 spindles and had \$60,000 in capital (*Southern Textile Bulletin* 1919).

Colonel Malloy would die in 1891 at age 77, a lifelong bachelor. M. Lauder Morgan (only son of Mark Morgan), who had served as the supervisor of Ida Mill from its genesis, passed away in 1900 and W. H. Morrison (son-in-law of Mark Morgan), previously of the Springfield Mill, was elected general manager. Mr. Morrison passed away in 1906 and Mark Morgan, at age 70, was forced to take over operations. After his death in 1916, his grandson, Mr. Edwin Morgan (M. Lauder Morgan's son) took over supervision of the mill. Edwin Morgan was an able successor and continued to keep the mill up to date with the latest mill machinery.

During World War I, the three mills, Richmond, Ida Yarn, and Springfield, operated 24 hours a day on government orders, producing duck cloth for the military. The three mills were merged to form Morgan Cotton Mills, incorporated in 1921. In 1924, the company began producing one of its most lucrative products - tire cord, made of cotton, which was sold to Goodyear Rubber Company and later Sieberling Rubber Company. The success with tire cord was responsible for a huge company expansion in which several mills were acquired to meet production. Interestingly, Ida Yarn Mill was the only plant that was not involved in the tire cord business.

Ida continued to produce yarn and in 1930, became the first textile dyeing plant in Scotland County. Morgan Cotton Mills continued to expand even during the Great Depression, adding Morgan Mill Number Six in 1931. Along with tire cord, the company began producing laundry bags, dish cloths, and other kitchen cottons under the Morgan-Jones label. Not much is written about the activity at Ida Yarn Mill in the following years, but the dyeing equipment was moved to Mill Number Six when it opened. Ida Yarn Mill was virtually abandoned by 1935 with operations ceasing altogether in 1939. All of the remaining equipment was moved to the East Laurinburg Plant. The 150-foot long frame section of the mill building was demolished circa 1960.

Although production at Ida Yarn Mill ended in 1935, Morgan Cotton Mills continued to prosper, advancing with the times to produce synthetic goods as well as cotton products. A lengthy history of the company that was written in 1958 listed six plants still in operation at that time: Richmond Plant (rayon and nylon tire cord); Springfield Plant (combed broadcloth and other combed fabrics); Laurinburg Plant #6 (weave and knit terry towels, dish cloths, pot holders, also bleach and dye yarn for these products); Laurinburg Plant, McKay Street (cut and sew); Finishing Plant (bleach, dye, and finish terry towels and kitchen cottons); McColl Plant (manufacture of all yarns for terry towels and kitchen cotton).

Today, none of the three Morgan-operated mill complexes on Gun Swamp remain intact, although bits and pieces of various buildings and landscape features remain at each site. At Richmond Mill, located about 1.5 miles north of Ida Mill and built in 1867, all that is left of the historic mill complex is the millpond. The mill buildings and the mill village are no longer standing. There are a few Colonial Revival buildings located to the immediate west of the mill's former location, but they were later additions and their purpose within the complex is unknown. Springfield Mill was located approximately one mile south of Ida Mill. The original Springfield Mill (1892) burned in 1917; however, the brick picker room survived and is still extant south of Gibson Road along with a historical marker commemorating the original location of the mill. Springfield Mill was rebuilt immediately to the northwest across Gibson Road. Of that second mill, only one wall is left standing. The Springfield Mill Village is still intact and is located directly across Gibson Road from the rebuilt mill location. The millponds at both Springfield and Ida Mill have been drained.

## **EVALUATION**

### **INTEGRITY**

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (Joeckel 2001:44). Ida Yarn Mill does not retain enough of these qualities to convey its historic significance.

The existing mill buildings remain on their original locations; however, the mill's setting has been compromised. The property, once cleared of vegetation and the site of a busy mill operation, is now naturalized with over 50 years of vegetative growth and only a fraction of the mill structure still extant. A four-lane highway was built immediately to the south of the mill building over the site of the old mill race. The millpond no longer exists and mature vegetation has taken over the pond bed. Additionally, all of the houses in the mill village that was located to the west of the mill have been replaced with mobile homes. Ida Yarn Mill's design, workmanship, and materials are no longer intact. The historic mill complex originally consisted of a number of buildings, several

of which were attached to form the mill's main structure. The largest portion of this building was the Spinning and Twisting Room, a frame building approximately 300 feet long and 50 feet wide that is no longer extant. Looking back at 1914 Sanborn Map (see Figure 3), the only buildings that remain are the brick buildings identified by their pink color and include the brick Carding Room, Boiler Room, and the ruins of the Picker Room. Both the carding and boiler rooms have lost their original windows. Additionally, the historic monitor roof of the Carding Room has been changed to a gabled roofline. None of the detached buildings shown on the Sanborn Map are still extant. The property no longer conveys the feeling of a turn-of-the nineteenth-century mill resource. The buildings are currently being used for storage and none of the milling equipment remains on site. The property is still owned by members of the Morgan family and does retain its integrity in its historical associations with the family.

## EVALUATION

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Ida Yarn Mill was the site of a successful textile milling operation from circa 1888 to circa 1935 and was one of three mills owned by Morgan Cotton Mills, in Scotland County, North Carolina. All three of the three mills in the Morgan Cotton Mills company portfolio, Richmond, Ida Yarn, and Springfield, were examined as part of this study and none provided an example of an intact complex representative of textile milling in Scotland County or the south-central region of North Carolina. As only a small portion of the Ida Yarn Mill building is extant, it is unable to convey its history and use as a large water powered textile mill operation. Therefore, Ida Yarn Mill is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Colonel Charles Malloy and Mark Morgan were both very successful businessmen and Morgan, along with his grandson, Edwin, were innovators in the field of textile milling. All three men were also prominent community members, serving in many other capacities besides mill operation. They could all be considered significant in a local historic context; however, to be considered eligible a property must also retain enough integrity to convey its significance and Ida Yarn Mill does not. The Colonel Charles Malloy House (SC 176) remains standing west of Richmond Mill. Therefore, Ida Yarn Mill is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Due to North Carolina's prominence in the Southern textile industry, many intact examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century textile mills survive throughout the state. A search of the HPO's online GIS database lists approximately 160 textile mills or related buildings that are listed in the NRHP, have been determined eligible for the NRHP, that have been placed on the state Study List, or have been surveyed. In Scotland and neighboring counties, HPO records include five surviving late nineteenth-early-twentieth brick textile mills that are listed or have been

determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The existence of two of these mills was confirmed for use as comparison properties for this report: Aleo Mill (Sara Lee Hosiery; RH689) and the Cordova Mill (Sterling Mill) and Mill Village (RH393 and RH458; SL 2000) both in Richmond County.

The historic core of the 1911 Aleo Mill is a two-story brick industrial building with a low-pitched roof with exposed rafter ends (Figure 32). The mill is twenty-two bays wide and twelve bays deep. The window openings and stone sills are still visible, but have been infilled with brick. 1960s additions hide the north, east and west elevations but the south side remains visible and the attached stair tower and the detached one-story brick office building indicate this elevation was the primary one. The mill is situated between a railroad on the north side and a rail spur serving the mill on the south side and is within a large mill village of over 100 dwellings. Some of the dwellings may have been associated with the Hannah Picket Mill #1 (RH 52) to the south, now demolished, and the 1923 two-story brick Hannah Pickett Mill #2 (RH690) to the north.

The Cordova Mill and Mill Village is anchored by a massive water powered yarn mill built in stages between 1896 and 1959 (Figure 33). The HPO survey file describes the resource as follows: “despite many additions to the original fabric, (Cordova Mill) preserves a uniform character of industrial design by the repetition of architectural elements such as running bond brick work, close ranks of segmentally arched windows (most now bricked up), exposed roof rafters with chamfered ends....the character of a period mill village is still in evidence and variety of house types, large and small, add interest to the architectural fabric of the town (Turberg 2000).”

Both the Vass Cotton Mill and Village Historic District and the Cordova Mill and Mill Village possess integrity of design, materials and workmanship features that have been lost at Ida Yarn Mill. Only a small portion of the original Ida Yarn Mill complex remains (see Figure 2). The Picker Room is a ruin, and the Carding Room has lost its original monitor roofline and windows. The Boiler Room and Waste House remain intact, yet are deteriorated. Changes to the landscape surrounding Ida Yarn Mill have eroded the historic setting and the resource’s associations with the textile industry in Scotland County. These changes include the construction of U.S. Highway 74 East south of the mill and the loss of the company store and all of the dwellings within the mill village. The surviving pieces of the Ida Yarn Mill and landscape no longer convey how the mill and surrounding community functioned. In comparison, the Aleo Mill and the Cordova Mill and Mill Village retain intact mill buildings, as well as other features that contribute to the ambiance ascribed to late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century Southern textile mill villages. For these reasons, the Ida Yarn Mill is not a good representative example of the type and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

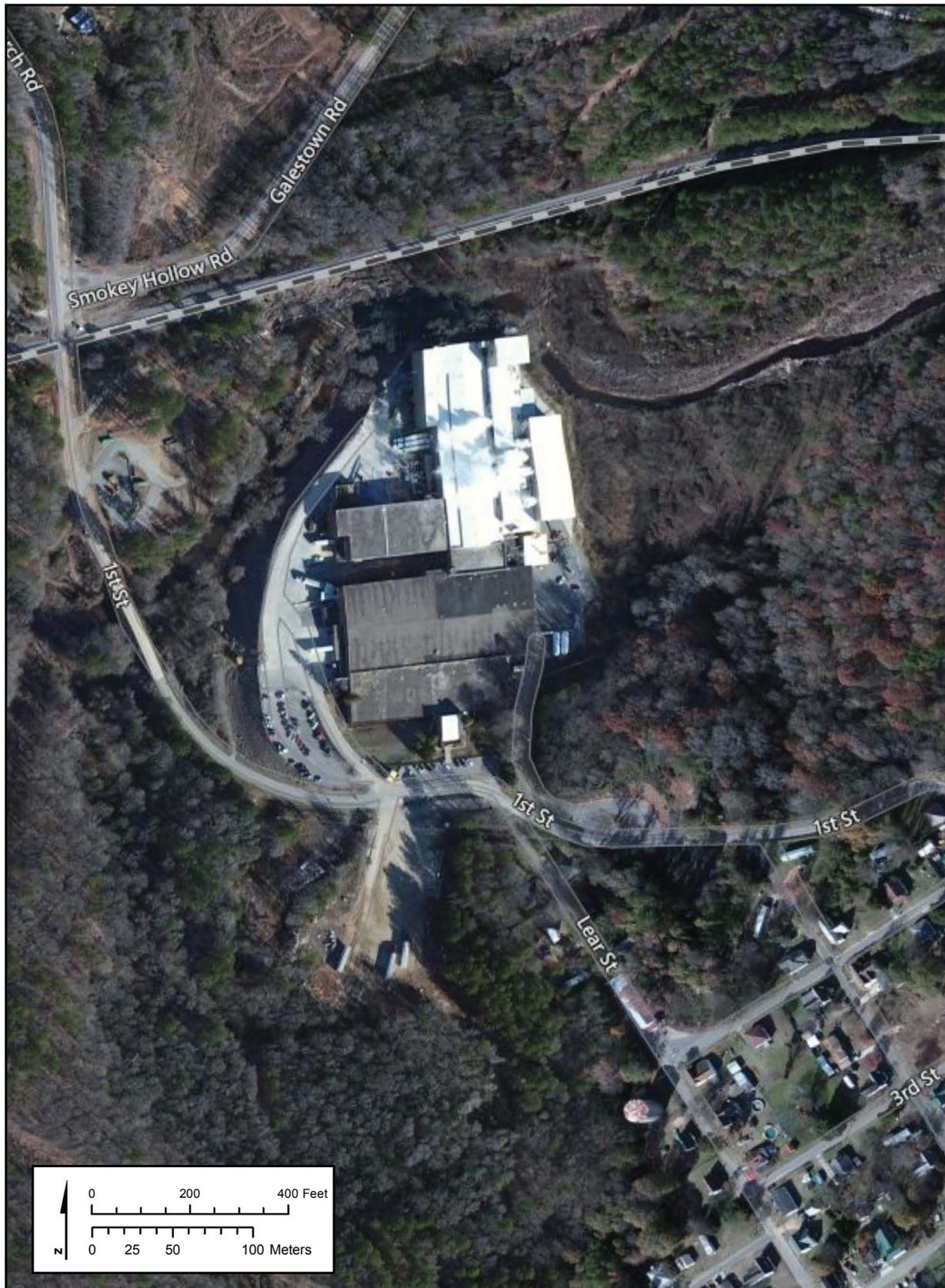
It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, Ida Yarn Mill is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Figure 32. Aerial Map of Aleo Mill



Source: Bing Aerial Maps, 2016

Figure 33. Aerial Map of Cordova Mill



Source: Bing Aerial Maps, 2016

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