

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Mor-Val Hosiery Mill

other names/site number Morris Mill

## 2. Location

street & number SE corner, N. Main and E. First Sts. N/A  not for publication

city or town Denton N/A  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Davidson code 057 Zip code 27329

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jeffrey Arrows SHPO 7/31/01  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: mill construction

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof OTHER: Built-up (tar, gravel, roofing felt)

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Architecture

Period of Significance

1936 - 1951

Significant Dates

1936

1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cranford, Carly - contractor

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Name of Property

Davidson Co., NC  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 7 | | 5 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian

organization N/A date October 30, 2000

street & number 637 N. Spring Street telephone 336/727-1968

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 36606

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Bingham Daughters, LLC and Mitchell Properties, LLC c/o Paul Rush Mitchell

street & number 17 Randolph Street telephone 336/475-2900

City or town Thomasville state NC Zip code 27360

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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### DESCRIPTION

Mor-Val Hosiery Mill stands on a tract of less than one acre in the center of Denton, a small town of around one thousand inhabitants located at the southern end of Davidson County in North Carolina's Piedmont region. The mill faces N. Main Street on the southeast corner of its junction with E. First Street. Softening the appearance of an industrial building in the center of town, shrubbery runs across the front and around the corners of the manufacturing portion of the structure. Between the shrubbery and the sidewalk, a row of three large maples further shields the building from the street. Behind the mill stands a small, concrete-block room, and stretching eastward from the mill and the boiler room is a gravel parking area.

Mor-Val Hosiery Mill consists of a one-story brick building with two distinct parts—the manufacturing area and the office wing. The bulk of the building is composed of the manufacturing room, which measures approximately fifty feet square. It features a very low gable roof with heavy, rounded, exposed rafter ends on north and south sides and a parapeted cornice with outward corbeling at each end on the west facade. A blank panel running across the center of the parapet once carried the name of the mill. The exterior brick walls are nearly consumed by large industrial steel windows with sections that pivot outward. Four of these windows run across the facade, while the north elevation has six, the rear (east) elevation has two, and the south elevation has two, before joining the office wing. A bricked-in section of the wall at the south end of the facade suggests that originally a single door entered the manufacturing room at this point. A double-leaf glass-and-wood-paneled loading door is located in the south half of the rear elevation. Projecting approximately twenty-three feet southward from the manufacturing portion of the mill and starting about a third of the way back from the mill facade, is the office wing. It has a roof that slopes downward from front to rear with a plain front parapet and a stepped parapet along the south side. The three-bay facade of the office wing features a glass-and-wood-paneled entrance at the north end sheltered by a gabled, braced hood and, south of the entrance, two pairs of three-over-one sash windows. The south elevation has a single window at the west (front) end and a triple window midway to the rear. All these windows are three-over-one sash like those on the facade. East of the triple window is what appears to have been a smaller window, now in-filled with brick. The rear of the office wing has three six-over-six sash windows.

Exterior brickwork suggests that the building was enlarged on several occasions. On the north elevation of the manufacturing portion of the building, there is a vertical seam in the brickwork between the third and fourth windows. This seam can also be seen on the interior. West of the seam one pattern of steel window is used; east of the seam another window pattern is used. Another vertical seam is found in the brickwork on the south elevation of the office wing, about two-and-a-half

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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feet west of the rear wall. A third vertical seam is located in the brickwork of the west facade of the office wing between the two pairs of windows. These seams, and the accompanying differences in brickwork on either side of them, suggest several additions to the original building. The exact dates and the sequence of these changes are not known. However, several local residents who worked in the mill during the 1930s recall that all changes had been made by 1941.

The interior of the manufacturing room reflects the exterior form of the building. Typical of mill construction, the walls are brick and the floor and ceiling are wood. The heavy wood ceiling joists double as the roof rafters and are supported by a row of heavy wood posts that run through the center of the space in an east-west direction. On the south wall near the southeast corner of the manufacturing room are three doors, two opening to restrooms for men and women and the third opening to a small storage room. Toward of the front (west end) of the south wall another doorway opens to the office wing. In the office wing, the front entrance opens to a narrow east-west hall between the manufacturing room on the north and the offices on the south. There is a front office and, behind it, a rear office with two restrooms and a closet. Floors in the office wing are wood, and walls and ceilings are plastered.

Behind the mill is a small concrete-block building once used as a boiler room. It features a flat roof, a concrete-block flue stack, and a door on the north side. The date of construction of this non-contributing resource is not known.

The mid-twentieth-century appearance of Mor-Val Hosiery Mill is well preserved, and the building remains in good condition. It retains a high degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Summary

Built in 1936 in the southeastern Davidson County town of Denton, Mor-Val Hosiery Mill is a one-story, brick, industrial building with a low-pitched roof, oversized windows, a large manufacturing room, and an office wing. It is representative of the numerous small hosiery mills from the second quarter of the twentieth century that dotted the Piedmont and often served—either alone or with other small mills—as the basis for the local economy, particularly during the Depression years. It is locally significant as the only hosiery mill in the area that survives with architectural integrity to provide a good picture of an industrial building type used for countless textile and hosiery mills, both large and small, during the first half of the twentieth century in Piedmont North Carolina. Because of its industrial and architectural significance, Mor-Val Hosiery Mill fulfills Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register. The mill's period of significance extends from its construction in 1936, through 1940 when Autie Morris, one of the original owners, became sole owner and changed the name to Morris Mill, to 1951. Although the mill continued to successfully function after 1951, it has been determined that the mill does not meet Criterion Consideration G, and therefore the fifty-year date for Criterion A is the end of the period of significance. The mill closed around 1965.

#### Historical Background and Industry and Architecture Contexts

Hosiery manufacturing in North Carolina was an outgrowth of the textile industry, which, by the late nineteenth century, had become well-established in the state (Glass 45). When compared with the leading development of the industry in New England and Pennsylvania, hosiery manufacturing in North Carolina was slow to start and tentative in its initial success. The first hosiery mill of record opened in Alamance County in 1882 (McGregor 3).

Thereafter, the hosiery industry in North Carolina developed in four stages, each lasting approximately twenty to twenty-five years. From 1882 to 1900, hosiery manufacturing was established and gained a foothold in North Carolina. During this period, both the number of mills and the level of production were small. From 1900 to 1920, the industry expanded rapidly and solidified its base in the state. During this time, the number of mills increased from twenty-three to 147, and production increased more than proportionally. Most of these mills, as well as those built earlier, were owned and financed by local interests. Until the early 1920s, North Carolina manufacturers confined their production to seamless products. These were knitted on a circular machine in the form of a tube, with the toe closed by looping or sewing. During the industry's third stage of development, 1920 to 1942, full-fashioned mills were

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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established in the state. The products of these mills were knitted on a flatbed machine and then fashioned to the form of the leg by varying the number of stitches. By 1930, there were 187 hosiery mills in North Carolina; by 1939, the number of mills had grown to 249. During this stage, the industry grew from the migration of northern hosiery manufacturers to the South, benefitted from the development of nylon, and experienced both the highs of the 1920s boom period and the depths of the Great Depression that followed. During World War II, the number of hosiery mills in North Carolina remained almost stationary, but after the war, new mills opened at a rapid pace and many older mills were expanded and modernized. By the mid 1960s, there were approximately 400 mills in the state, accounting for more than half of the nation's hosiery production. Today, North Carolina remains the undisputed leader in hosiery manufacturing in the United States (McGregor 3-7).

Many reasons account for North Carolina's having taken the lead in hosiery manufacturing during the twentieth century. Foremost among these were the large labor supply in the state and the favorable labor climate. Not only was there an abundance of workers, but for many years, wage rates were lower in North Carolina than in other manufacturing sections of the nation. Moreover, there were no unions with which to contend (McGregor 8).

Hosiery manufacturing in North Carolina took on many of the same characteristics that had developed in earlier production centers. These included a system dominated by a large number of small-scale production units operated by an almost equal number of owners and the tendency of mills to cluster in a limited geographical area. The industry in North Carolina was also characterized by a high degree of instability, with many of the smaller mills failing after a relatively short period of time (McGregor 9).

Although hosiery mills have operated in nearly three-quarters of the state's counties, most have been clustered in several Piedmont counties. Hosiery production has centered primarily in Alamance and Catawba counties, but also in Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, and Burke counties. While the hosiery industry has made a significant contribution to North Carolina's economy as a whole, in some communities the industry has provided the sole or most important source of employment (McGregor 9).

In Davidson County, as elsewhere in the Piedmont, cotton mills preceded hosiery mills. One of North Carolina's twenty-five cotton mills in 1840 was located in Lexington. However, after the Lexington Manufacturing Company burned in 1844, more than forty years passed before the industry started up again in the county with Lexington's 1886 Wennonah Cotton Mill. Nokomis Cotton Mill followed in 1900, Dacotah Cotton Mill in 1908, and Erlanger Mill in 1913-1914. All these were located in Lexington. Other cotton mills were established in the county as well (Sink and Matthews 288-294).

More than half of all the hosiery mills in Davidson County during the first half of the twentieth century were relatively small, with fifty or less employees. The first hosiery mill established in the county was Sellars Hosiery Mill in 1913. It was followed by Thomasville Hosiery Mill in 1916, Ragan Knitting Company in 1918, and Maurice Mill in 1925, all in Thomasville. Several hosiery mills were established in

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

Denton in the 1930s: Rogers Hosiery Mill (later Bisher Hosiery Mill and now Century Hosiery) in 1930, Thornton Knitting Company in 1935, Mor-Val Hosiery Mill in 1936, and Surratt Hosiery Mill just outside of town in the late 1930s. Of these, Thornton Mill has been demolished, Century and Surratt mills continue to operate but have been remodeled, and Mor-Val Mill no longer operates but remains architecturally intact from its manufacturing period. Other hosiery mills were established in the county in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. (Sink and Matthews 293-300).

Denton, a small town in the southeastern part of Davidson County, was known for much of the nineteenth century as Finch's Cross Roads. When a post office was established in 1878, it took the name Denton, and the town has been known as that since then. Growth at first was very slow, and by the end of the nineteenth century, there were barely a dozen families living within a half mile of the post office. After the railroad reached Denton in 1906, growth increased somewhat, and in 1907 the town incorporated (Powell 141; "Denton before the Twentieth Century," 15). Around 1926 or soon thereafter, the town produced a promotional brochure intended to lure developers and investors, particularly those from the North, who might establish mills of the type that formed much of the basis for industrial development in many small Piedmont towns. The brochure asserted that Denton was a friendly town with hundreds of opportunities to offer investors. It reminded readers that the town was located in the Piedmont section of North Carolina, "that great new kingdom of commerce, industry and agriculture." The brochure proudly listed reasons for investing in Denton, including the unexcelled climate, "free manufacturing sites, low taxation, abundance of cheap white labor, transportation facilities, cheap power, the accessibility of raw material, and the near proximity to eastern markets" (*Denton* 8; Mitchell letter). Over the next several decades, Denton succeeded in attracting several small industrial concerns, particularly in hosiery, textiles, and furniture, and with its commercial buildings, schools, and churches, it became a well-rounded community. During 1940 and 1941, Lexington photographer H. Lee Waters filmed Denton, showcasing the town's industries, commercial establishments, schools, and most of the inhabitants. Still, the town has remained small, today having around one thousand residents.

Small towns like Denton struggled during the Depression to maintain an economy that, while diminished, could still support many of the local residents. The hosiery industry appears to have been at least a partial solution to the town's economic dilemma during those years. It seems remarkable that during the 1930s several small hosiery mills were established in and around Denton. In actuality, starting up a small hosiery mill was relatively easy and did not require much capital. What *was* essential was the acquisition of perhaps a half-dozen knitting machines and a looper (used machinery was available), at least a couple of people who knew how to operate the machinery, and a place—even a small place—to work. Some of these small mills prospered and expanded over time; others failed (Merritt Interview). Mor-Val Hosiery Mill was one of the small mills that succeeded.

On May 3, 1934, Autie Ray Morris (1895-1982) and Norman Valentine Johnson (1895-1972),

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

functioning as Mor-Val Mills Co., purchased a lot of approximately one-half acre on the southeast corner of N. Main and E. First streets in Denton from B. I. Harrison (Deed Book 121, p. 551). Both members of prominent Denton families, Morris was the owner of a local grocery, and Johnson was postmaster from 1922 to 1934, when, as a Republican, his appointment was not renewed under Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt (Mitchell Interview; Johnson Interview; Sink and Matthews 418). Johnson was also one of the founders of the Yadkin Valley Chevrolet Company ("Val Johnson Rites"). Morris served on the Denton Town Board from 1922 to 1924 and on the Davidson County Board of Commissioners from 1946 to 1950 (Sink and Matthews 403, 413; "A. R. Morris").

In 1936 Morris and Johnson hired local contractor Carly Cranford to erect a small mill on the site. This action generated a great deal of excitement and optimism among Denton residents, since the town was still in the throes of the Depression (Cranford Interview). In 1937 Mor-Val Hosiery Mills, named for its owners, was officially incorporated (Certificate of Incorporation). Physical evidence suggests that the mill building was initially smaller than at present, but as Morris and Johnson's endeavor met with success, they apparently quickly enlarged the manufacturing room and added an office wing. By 1941 the mill had taken on its current appearance (Waters film; Loftin Interview; Russell Interview).

Architecturally, the mill is a relatively simple one-story brick structure. It is composed of a fifty-foot-square manufacturing room with a much smaller office wing on the south side. Typical of mill construction, the manufacturing room is one large, open space with wood floors, painted brick walls, a low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafters/ceiling joists supported by heavy posts down the center of the room, and huge industrial windows that flood the space with light. The exterior reflects the interior space, but the roof has a parapeted front with outwardly corbeled ends. The office, with its sloping roof and stepped-parapet side elevation, is much like many small commercial buildings erected from the 1920s through the 1940s. The mill's common industrial form was used for countless textile and hosiery mills, both large and small, during the first half of the twentieth century. In Denton alone, the 1930 Rogers/Bisher/Century Mill, the 1935 Thornton Knitting Mill, the late-1930s Surratt Hosiery Mill, and the second mill built by Autie Morris on Main Street ca. 1945 were all small mills of this type. However, the Thornton Mill has been demolished, the front of the Rogers/Bisher/Century Mill has been modernized, and the Surratt and second Morris mills have been completely remodeled. Today, the Mor-Val Hosiery Mill is the only one in the area that survives with architectural integrity to provide an excellent view of the appearance of Piedmont North Carolina hosiery mills built during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Mor-Val Hosiery Mill produced seamless knit hosiery, primarily men's argyle socks but also solid designs. Workers knit, looped (closed toes), and inspected the hosiery. Products were sold as greige (unfinished) goods and sent to other regional mills, such as Ragan Knitting Mill, Maurice Mill, and Bales Hosiery Mill, for finishing (Russell Interview; Sturdivant Interview).

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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On February 29, 1940, Mor-Val Hosiery Mill was purchased by Autie Morris, and from then on was known as Morris Hosiery Mill (Deed Book 146, p. 313). When the mill was still known as Mor-Val, Morris, who had continued to operate his grocery, acted more or less as a "silent partner," and Johnson managed the operation. However, when Morris bought out Johnson, he took over the day-to-day operation of the mill and Johnson began running the Rogers (later Bisher) Mill around the corner (Johnson Interview).

Autie Morris continued to operate the mill until around 1965, when his declining health forced him to retire (Sturdivant Interview). During World War II, Morris Mill produced knee-high wool socks for the army. At one time, the mill had forty-eight knitting machines in operation. Workers included around nine loopers, six inspectors, four seamers, nine knitters, and one or two fixers—around thirty workers in all—on each of three shifts (Loftin Interview; Sturdivant Interview). Morris Mill was so successful that around 1945 Autie Morris erected another mill—this one a full-fashioned mill—around one hundred yards to the north and on the opposite side of Main Street. Morris continued to operate both mills until his retirement (Cranford Interview; Johnson Interview).

Several years after Morris Mill closed, all its knitting machines were sold to Bill's Hosiery Mill, which was owned and operated by Bill and Arlene Sturdivant, former workers at Morris Mill. Autie Morris's son, Kermit, used the former mill office for his real estate business until his death in 1986. Since then, the building has stood vacant (Sturdivant Interview).

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Davidson County Records, Office of the Register of Deeds (Deeds, Incorporations), Davidson County Courthouse, Lexington, N. C.

"Denton before the Twentieth Century." Typescript, n.n., n.d.

*Denton, North Carolina.* Promotional brochure, ca. 1926.

Glass, Brent D. *The Textile Industry in North Carolina: A History.* Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992.

Interview by Ramona M. Cranford.

Elsie Russell (worker at Mor-Val Hosiery Mill in 1930s), October 4, 2000.

Interviews by Paul Rush Mitchell.

Mack Cranford (brother of Mor-Val Hosiery Mill builder Carly Cranford), October 22, 2000.

Robert L. Johnson (son of mill owner Val Johnson; worked in mill as a teenager), October 18, 2000.

Cleta Loftin (worker at Mor-Val Hosiery Mill in 1930s and 1940s), September 3 and October 12, 2000.

Interview by Paul Rush Mitchell and Ramona M. Cranford.

Arlene Sturdivant (worker at Mor-Val Hosiery Mill, with her husband, beginning in 1939; later established Bill's Hosiery Mill and purchased knitting machines from Morris Hosiery Mill), September 19, 2000.

Interviews by Laura A. W. Phillips.

Robert Merritt (former president, CEO, and Chairman of the Board of Renfro Mill, Mount Airy, North Carolina), October 25, 2000.

Paul Rush Mitchell (one of current owners of Mor-Val Hosiery Mill), October 31, 2000.

McGregor, C. H. *The Hosiery Manufacturing Industry in North Carolina and Its Marketing Problems.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Graduate School of Business Administration, 1965.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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Mitchell, Paul Rush. Letter to Laura A. W. Phillips, September 25, 2000.

Powell, William S. *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.

Sink, M. Jewell and Mary Green Matthews. *Pathfinders Past and Present: A History of Davidson County, North Carolina*. High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1972.

*The Thomasville Times*.

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*The (Thomasville) Times*.

"Val Johnson Rites in Denton Tuesday." May 29, 1972.

*The Town of Denton 1940-1941*. Filmed and directed by H. Lee Waters. 1941. Videocassette. Personal Video Production, 1989.

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Mor-Val Hosiery Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is defined as Lot 8 of Block 74, Davidson County Tax Map 49.

#### Boundary Justification

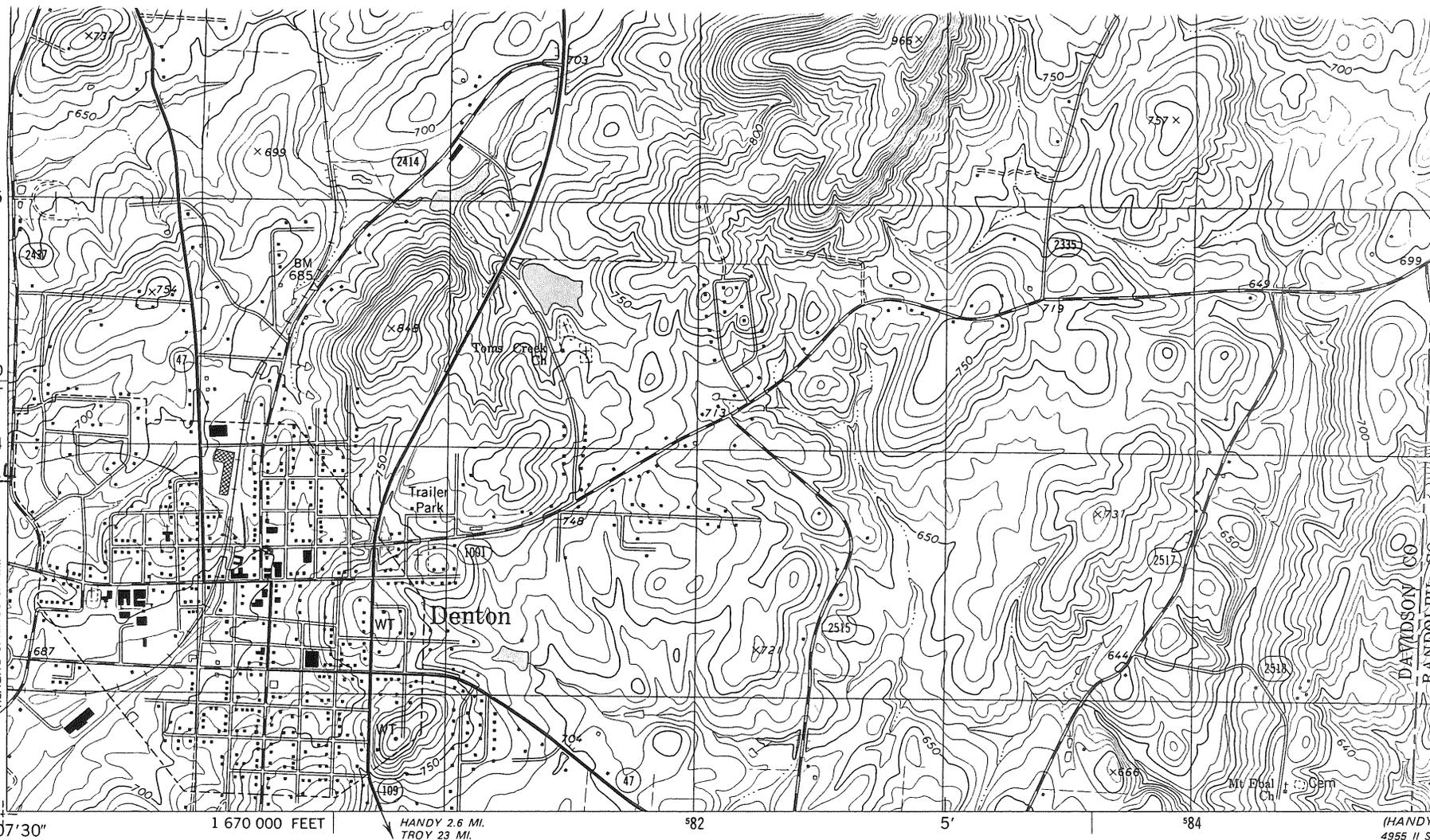
The nominated property, consisting of a tract of less than one acre, constitutes the historic and current setting of the Mor-Val Hosiery Mill.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs:

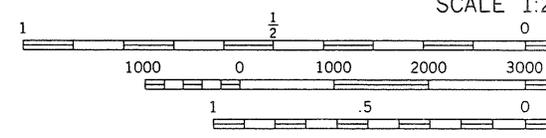
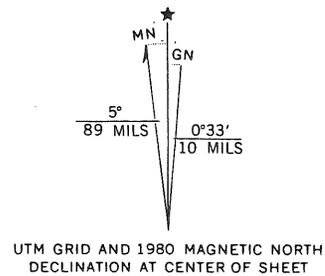
- 1) Mor-Val Hosiery Mill
- 2) Davidson County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) October, 2000
- 5) State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 6-7) A: Manufacturing room, view to NW  
B: Overall, view to E  
C: Office, view to E  
D: Facade and north elevation, view to SE  
E: East (rear) and south elevations, view to NW  
F: Manufacturing room, view to SE

MOR-VAL HOSEY MILL  
 DAVIDSON Co., NC  
 DENTON QUAD  
 SCALE-1:24,000  
 ZONE 17  
 E-580270  
 N-3943570



(HIGH ROCK)  
 4955 II SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1977. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1980  
 Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: North Carolina coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic)  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17  
 1927 North American Datum  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 11 meters south and 19 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



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