

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	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

"Historic and Architectural Resources of Lee County,
 North Carolina, ca. 1800-1942."

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National RegisterN/A**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

*Category**Subcategory*

INDUSTRY

manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

*Category**Subcategory*

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Brick
roof	Metal
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.)

- X 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 a 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 fifty years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1916-1930

1937-1952

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 0.43 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	17	665770	3	17
2	17		4	17

___ 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	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>		
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	date	<u>December 3, 2001</u>
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u> state <u>VA</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name	<u>Brian Paul Bystry</u>		
street & number	<u>10 Ritters Lane</u>	telephone	<u>800-417-1100</u>
city or town	<u>Owings Mills</u> state <u>MD</u>	zip code	<u>21117</u>

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Seaboard Milling Company
Lee Co., N.C.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Seaboard Milling Company, located at 202 Hickory Avenue in the city of Sanford, Lee County, North Carolina, is a three-story brick roller mill erected in 1915-16. The building features a gable roof with stepped end parapets, traces of decorative exterior painting, a one-story metal-sided frame wing erected in two phases about 1920, and a one-story cinder-block office wing from the early 1950s. The interior retains many remnants of the building's historic use including heavy timber posts and beams, four large grain storage bins, and sieve purifiers and other machinery. The building stands beside the Atlantic & Western rail line in a historically industrial setting.

The parcel on which the mill stands is mostly enclosed by a chain-link fence and is now devoid of other buildings, but in 1925 it included an automobile garage and another building probably used for equipment storage. Both buildings were frame, one-story in height, and stood along the east property line; by 1975 they had been removed. Four three-story cylindrical metal bins for grain storage were erected in the 1950s on the east side of the mill. The concrete pads for these bins survive. Adjoining the north gable end is a rectangular area bordered by a low concrete wall topped by a low fence made of metal pipe. The function of the wall and fence is unclear; they may have bordered a pit-like feature that was filled in at a later date, or they may have served to discourage wagons and trucks from parking at the location.

The property's general surroundings are industrial in character and have been so since the period of the mill's construction. A spur line of the Atlantic & Western Railroad formerly extended to the west side of the property to serve the mill and the Moffit Iron Works across Hickory Avenue. The spur line tracks have been taken up but the trunk line of the A&W, which passes to the south side of the property, remains in use. Surrounding buildings are of warehouse character and appear to date mostly from the second and third quarters of the twentieth century (a warehouse across Hickory Avenue bears a foundation date of 1957).

Note: 1925 date references reflect the Sanborn map of that year; 1975 date references reflect the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources Division of Archives and History site survey of that year ("Broadway Roller Mills" in bibliography); some information for the 1950s and later was provided by Beatrice H. Brotherton; and details about the mill's machinery are derived from the ca. 1899 Nordyke & Marmon flouring mill machinery catalogue. See exhibit A for parcel map.

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Description (continued)

Inventory

1. Seaboard Milling Company. 1915-16; ca. 1920; early 1950s. Contributing building.

Exterior

The original brick section of the building, which is aligned north-south, measures fifty feet by thirty-two feet in plan. It is constructed of six-course American-bond brick and has recessed wall surfaces at the second and third-story levels with corbeled cornices. There are four window/door bays on the sides and three on the ends. The recently rebuilt gable roof has galvanized metal roofing over nail-based insulation, and in appearance it is similar to the original roof, which was replaced due to deterioration (the original roof featured a small conveyor housing above the ridge). The building has square-headed door and window openings, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, single and double-leaf wood panel doors with glass upper panels, three- and five-light transoms over the doors, and segmental-arched basement windows. Some doors and windows were bricked up during the historic period. There is evidence for former one-story shed canopies on the east and west sides; historic sources indicate these were in place by 1925 and were removed after 1975.

Extending from the south end is a one-story frame wing sixty-three feet in length with corrugated metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The wing has a foundation of brick piers with partial cinder-block infill, and--on its east side--double-leaf doors with boarded-up transoms under a mid-to late-twentieth century shed canopy that replaces a canopy constructed before 1925. The wing was built in two phases before 1925, each section roughly equal in size. The later section, at the south end, has a non-orthogonal west wall that follows a property line on that side. The wing originally served for flour storage but was used as a feed mill in the 1950s.

From the north end of the west elevation extends a one-story cinder-block office wing with a nearly flat built-up roof, curved corners and window and door opening edges, metal casement windows with transoms, a wood panel door with glass upper panels, and an interior cinder-block flue. The wing replaced an original brick office at the same location in the early 1950s.

The mill preserves traces of decorative painted signage on its exterior. Some of this painting is conventional, such as horizontal banners at the second- and third-story transition that once bore the name of the mill and panels that touted its products and brands. The second and third stories have

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Description (continued)

traces of painting that are more architectural in character. The projecting brick piers between the recessed wall surfaces were painted to resemble a double tier of columns with scroll-like capitals and bases. The painting is in white or off-white with shadow-like borders of gray to give the scheme dimensionality. A ca. 1920 photograph shows that the informational banners and panels were early features, whereas the architectural painting was likely added later in the 1920s. Other exterior details include a remnant of a ca. 1975 sign that reads "Farmers Junction" (the then name of the business) and Wayne Feeds; evidence for an original olive drab window and door woodwork paint color; later gray woodwork color; star-shaped iron tie rod ends; and ceramic parapet copings.

Interior

The mill's interior is utilitarian in character with painted and unpainted brick walls, heavy wood post and beam construction, and remnant sections of floor with board flooring and exposed joists underneath. The windows have steel lintels and those on the first floor have steel bars. A brick base and paint-free shadow on the east first-story wall shows the location of a former brick stove flue that was added after original construction. The basement (which was inaccessible to survey) has concrete-like wall surfaces that may indicate parging or solid poured concrete walls below the brick structure. The basement contained an electric motor in the 1950s and is prone to flooding by nearby Buffalo Creek. A crude one-run stair rises in the southwest corner and has a tongue-and-groove railing on the second floor. The one-story frame wing has wood floors, beaded matchboard walls, and an exposed roof structure supported in places by posts.

Dominating the interior are the grain storage bins that rise three stories in height on the north gable end. These stand on a first-floor understructure of stout posts and beams with diagonal bracing. The bins are constructed of two-by-fours stacked one on top of the other log-fashion and have sloped or inverted-pyramid bottoms with corbel-like undersides. The bins emptied from sliding wooden hatches and their interiors are crossed by tie rods and have metal ladder rungs in the corners. The east and middle bins are similar in dimension (about a third the width of the building), but the west bin is unequally divided in two, creating four bins total. One of the west bins was used for corn, and a small burrstone mill for making corn meal once stood under it.

Historic equipment survives throughout the original part of the mill and its addition, some of it in its original location. Of the latter, remnants of the mill's once extensive system of wooden chutes known as trunks and spouts are most evident. Square in section, these chutes housed elevators--continuous cloth belts studded with cups--that transported product through the mill. The elevators were operated by a belt-type power transmission system; two pulleys that were a part of this system

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Description (continued)

survive attached to the top of the grain storage bins. Additional trunking, spouting, and power machinery appears to survive in the attic, although inaccessibility of this part of the building hindered close examination. The rollers, which were probably of Nordyke & Marmon manufacture, once occupied the first floor; they were probably sold when the mill was liquidated in the early 1970s.

Now housed in the addition are three pieces of machinery that may originally have stood on the mill's second floor. These include two Nordyke & Marmon Co. sieve purifiers and what may be a flour dresser. Purifiers were used to remove bran, fibers, and impurities from flour in the early stages of processing. The purifiers contain upper compartments with cloth sieves and fans; the lower compartments collect the purified flour as it sifted through the sieves. The Nordyke & Marmon purifiers feature chamfered hardwood frames, beaded-board hatches with porcelain pulls, and stenciled inscriptions and asterisk-like decorations.

The flour dresser is similar in size and construction to the purifiers but it contains a rotating cylindrical toothed reel in its upper compartment. The dresser--also known as a sifter or scalper--was used to process the raw product of the break-rolls, the first step in purifying after grinding. Standing on the first floor of the original building are two large box-like pieces of equipment that may be the "automatic packing machines" described in a 1916 article on the mill, used for collecting and bagging the flour. The pieces are of tongue-and-groove construction and have hinged hatches and sloping bottoms. They too may originally have occupied the mill's second floor where they may have hung from the ceiling.

Integrity Statement

The Seaboard Milling Company possesses good integrity. With the exception of the small original office wing--replaced by the present office in the early 1950s near the end of the period of significance--the building retains its historic core, additions, and exterior materials and finishes. Owing to the removal of deteriorated flooring and some support members, the character of the interior of the brick section has been temporarily altered, but the floors will be returned to their historic configuration as a result of rehabilitation. The majority of the interior structure survives, as do some original finishes and key pieces of equipment such as grain storage bins and a set of original sieve purifiers. The interior of the flour storage/feed mill wing is virtually unchanged from its original character. The property's surroundings retain their historic industrial character.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Seaboard Milling Company meets Criterion A and is eligible in the industry area of significance for its association with the industrial history of Sanford and Lee County, North Carolina. The three-story brick roller mill was heralded as a boon to the local economy at the time of its construction in 1915-16, and it provided local farmers with an outlet for their agricultural products for several decades. The mill's context is described in the Multiple Property Documentation form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lee County, North Carolina, ca. 1800-1942" under the headings "Urbanization and Agricultural/Industrial Expansion in Lee County, 1880-1919" (pp. E 24-26), "Urbanization and Agricultural/Industrial Expansion in Lee County, 1920-1942" (pp. E 34-35), and the property type discussion "Industrial Buildings and Structures" (pp. F 49-51). The form also sets out registration requirements for industrial resources that the Seaboard Milling Company meets: 1) the resource should be a good representative of a particular functional type; and 2) the resource should have good integrity, that is, it should retain its original form without major modern alterations and additions and it should occupy its original site. Also, the form notes that the existence of historic machinery enhances eligibility but is not a requirement. The Seaboard mill possesses some original machinery. The period of significance is comprised of the years 1916 through 1930 and 1937 through 1952, beginning with the date the mill went into service in 1916 and reflecting a period of inactivity from 1930 to 1937. The mill continued to operate after 1952 but the post-1952 period is not of exceptional significance and therefore the fifty-year cut-off date for Criterion A is appropriate for the end of the period of significance. The property is eligible at the local level of significance.¹

Industry Context

Lee County, of which Sanford is the principal community, was settled by Europeans beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, and these early settlers and their descendants established small mills for

¹ Pezzoni, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lee County, North Carolina, ca. 1800-1942." A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these was the owner of the property and the nomination's sponsor, Brian Paul Bystry of Progressive Contracting Company Inc., and the company's Development Director Joan (Joni) Martin, and former Broadway Roller Mills bookkeeper Beatrice H. Brotherton.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

the grinding of corn and wheat into meal and flour. In the 1880s approximately twenty-eight corn and/or flour mills are known to have operated in the area that would become Lee County (the county was formed in 1907). Probably typical of the smaller early mills, although much later in date, is the ca. 1925 Kelly Mill near Broadway: a one-story frame building containing a single run of water-powered millstones.²

The fact that small-scale grist mills such as the Kelly Mill remained viable enterprises into the early twentieth century is probably a reflection of the county's relative agricultural poverty. The small mills were well suited to the custom milling of the limited production of the county's small landholders. Eventually, however, local factors led to the demise of this traditional system of milling and paved the way for the establishment of the Seaboard Milling Company. Population growth, especially in Sanford, created greater demand for flour; county corn and wheat production increased substantially during the decade of the 1910s as a result of the expanding use of fertilizers, decades of forest clearance, and an influx of farmers from other parts of the state; and the construction of the Atlantic & Western rail line from Sanford eastward through Lee County and into Harnett County between 1903 and 1912 enhanced shipping opportunities for farmers and decreased their reliance on neighborhood mills.³

The Seaboard Milling Company was also the outgrowth of technological changes in the American milling industry. Mills traditionally relied on millstones to grind grain, but beginning in the 1880s most large merchant mills converted to iron rollers. An observer of the period claimed that the switch to rollers was "the most radical advance ever made in the science of milling," for rollers gave millers greater control over the quality of their product and facilitated the production of the pure white flour prized by consumers for its fineness, appearance, and long shelf-life. Concurrent with the roller milling revolution were the introduction of a variety of grain and flour-processing machines, chief among them purifiers, and automated systems for moving grain and products that protected them from contamination, a growing public concern of the reform era. The Seaboard mill

² Pezzoni, *History and Architecture of Lee County*, 4, 8, 9, 307; Branson, *North Carolina Business Directory*, 208, 472.

³ *Ibid.*, xviii, 101, 104, 106; "Historical Data from the U. S. Census."

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Statement of Significance (continued)

boasted all these improvements.⁴

The Seaboard Milling Company was apparently the brainchild of local booster J. B. Robeson, who began to push for the construction of a modern roller mill in Sanford about 1914. A site was acquired along the Atlantic & Western Railroad (A&W) across from the railroad's machine shops in a low-lying area to the southeast of downtown Sanford (despite the mill's A&W location it borrowed its name from the nearby and better-known Seaboard Coast Line). Construction had begun by the end of August 1915 and in October a car-load of machinery arrived. The following month an "expert mill wright and several assistants" began the work of installing the machinery. At the same time J. T. Ledwell, the mill's owner, moved his family to Sanford from Burlington. Ledwell had earlier been associated with Piedmont Mills of Lynchburg, Virginia, one of that city's principal industrial concerns during the late nineteenth century. Robeson served as the company's secretary and treasurer.⁵

In the January 7, 1916 edition of the *Sanford Express*, the company announced that its new mill was complete and ready for business. It invited the community--"especially the ladies"--to tour the facility, and in following issues it advertised its high-patent Rose Maid Silk Finish Flour and its (apparently lesser grade) Southern Beauty Flour (see exhibit C). In its February 4, 1916 edition the *Sanford Express* ran a lengthy feature on the new enterprise, which it predicted would "do so much for Sanford and the development of the agricultural interests of this section." The article reads in part:

[The Seaboard Milling Company's] modern brick structure in which the machinery is operated is 32x50 feet and contains five stories including the basement [and attic]. The storage capacity of the plant is 6,000 bushels. The daily capacity of the plant is 100 barrels of flour and 250 bushels [barrels?] of table meal. This mill has installed the Nordyke-Marmon system, of Indianapolis, Ind. . . .

⁴ Edgar, *Story of a Grain of Wheat*, 166; Storck and Teague, *Flour for Man's Bread*, 200, 202-211, 237; and "Flour and Flour Manufacture," 551.

⁵ Martin, "Seaboard Milling Company;" *Sanford Express*, August 27, September 10, October 8 and November 5, 1915, and February 4, 1916; and Chambers, *Lynchburg, An Architectural History*, 232, 234.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

This mill is equipped with the latest improved unloading facilities. Grain that is shipped is carried from the cars by elevators to the storage bins on the [top] floor from whence it is taken to the different machines in [the] milling process. After the grain has been turned into the manufactured product by passing through these machines, it is spouted to automatic packing machines and sacked for customers and for market. The wheat passes through ten different sets of rollers before it is manufactured into the finished product. In this modern process of milling the wheat comes from the cars, runs the entire gauntlet of the machines, elevators and spouts and is put into the sacks for shipment without being touched by the hands, insuring absolutely pure meal and flour.

The mill is fully equipped with dust collectors, which entirely eliminate all dust, dirt or any foreign substances from the manufactured product. Everything about the mill is perfectly clean and sanitary. The floors and walls are kept as clean as a well kept dwelling. The plant is operated by power from the Carolina Light and Power Company.

The mill has been in operation only a few weeks and Mr. Robeson is highly pleased with results and the pros[pects] of a growing business. He is surprised at the way the farmers from all over this section are patronizing the mill . . . Heretofore they have had to carry their wheat to other mills and were often put to the inconvenience and loss of time by having to go back for their flour next day. Farmers have brought grain to the Sanford mill and got their flour or meal without having to hitch their horses. Some of the farmers in this section have increased their acreage in wheat over that of past years on the strength of a roller mill having been built here.⁶

Nordyke & Marmon was a leading national supplier of mill equipment. The company published

⁶ *Sanford Express*, January 7, 14, 21 and February 4, 1916.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

catalogues that illustrated machinery--the Seaboard mill's sieve purifiers are nearly identical to an 1897 model marketed by Nordyke & Marmon--as well as suggested mill layouts. The Seaboard mill bears much in common with the five-stand mill illustrated in the ca. 1899 Nordyke & Marmon Catalogue No. 48 (see exhibits D, E and F). The mills are similar in size, form and layout, with grain storage bins at one gable end, supported by a stout frame understructure, and a stair in the opposite corner. Nordyke & Marmon's five- and six-stand mill plans dispense with second and third-story windows at the grain storage bin locations, an economy followed at the Seaboard mill at the north end of the building. (Nordyke & Marmon's five- and six-stand mill cut-away perspective shows windows, however, perhaps to enhance the artistic effect of the illustration.) Because it was supplied with electric power, the Seaboard mill did not need a boiler room and smokestack, features of most of the mills illustrated in the catalogue.⁷

In 1925 local high school students Maurice Lazarus and James Gregson wrote a report on Sanford's industries that was published in the June 5, 1925 edition of the *Sanford Express*. According to Lazarus and Gregson, the Seaboard Milling Company produced fifty barrels of flour daily (below the 1916 figure of one-hundred barrels) and generated \$150,000 value of product annually. Output included plain and self-rising flour, Graham flour, ship stuff, meal, and chicken feed. Custom grinding for local farmers--a carry-over from grist mill days--was a sideline. A work force of six men kept the mill operational year-round.

Soon after the Seaboard mill was put into operation it encountered local competition. The Sanford Milling Company erected a roller mill between Sanford and Jonesboro by 1925, possibly as early as the late 1910s. Other roller mills had come on line by the early 1940s including the original Broadway Roller Mills plant and the Stevens Milling Company, both in the nearby town of Broadway. Lee County must have been perceived as fertile ground for merchant milling, because the local trend ran counter to national developments in the industry. A variety of factors led to a decline in the number of merchant mills during the period, from a nationwide high of 11,691 establishments in 1909 to 1,243 in 1947. The Seaboard Milling Company may already have been under stress when the stock market crashed in 1929. The mill went into receivership in 1930 and closed for a number of years before it was purchased by Dan and Lewis Lawrence in 1937. The Lawrences sold flour to the government during the mobilization that preceded World War II and during the early months of America's involvement in the war. In 1943 the mill was acquired by a

⁷ Nordyke & Marmon Co. Catalogue No. 48, pp. 45-46, 121-123, 133; Marmon-Herrington website.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

group of businessmen including Broadway banker and lumberman George T. Chandler and his associate Roscoe B. Farlow.⁸

Chandler and Farlow had run the Broadway Roller Mills in Broadway, and after it burned in the early 1940s they purchased the Seaboard mill, which assumed the Broadway mill's name. R. B. Farlow was most involved in the mill's operation, and in 1951 he convinced George A. Brotherton of the Laurinburg Milling Company to buy into the business. Brotherton's widow Beatrice explains that she and R. B. Farlow were from the same community in Randolph County, which is how Farlow became acquainted with her husband. Farlow died a year or two later, and upon G. T. Chandler's death in 1952 his interest passed to his son Paul who, like his father, was a silent partner. These events left Brotherton in essential control of the mill, and one of his first initiatives was to enlarge the physical plant by erecting exterior metal grain bins and a new office. Beatrice Brotherton kept the books in the 1950s, followed by Margaret Poe.⁹

Beatrice Brotherton recalls that during the 1950s and 1960s the mill received corn by truck from local farmers and wheat by train car. Western hard wheat was mixed with local soft wheat in flour making. The mill still occasionally ground on a custom basis for local farmers, and a hammer mill installed in the frame wing was used to grind animal feed from corn and oats. Because of the mill's thick walls it doubled as a bomb shelter during the period, and food, blankets and other supplies were stockpiled there.¹⁰

By the early 1970s flour sales to local consumers had dropped off as prepackaged mixes became more popular, and the Brothertons decided to close the business. In 1974 the property was

⁸ Martin, "Seaboard Milling Company;" Pezzoni, *History and Architecture of Lee County*, 291, 328; Lee County Survey Files; Storck and Teague, *Flour for Man's Bread*, 280-281, 285-286; and *Sanford Herald*, May 10, 1966.

⁹ Martin, "Seaboard Milling Company;" Beatrice H. Brotherton personal communication; *Hill's . . . Directory*, 1950, 16; *Hill's . . . Directory*, 1957, 14, 186, 187; and *Sanford Herald*, May 10, 1966. Brotherton recalls that the name Sanford Milling Company was eventually transferred to a mill in Henderson, and with the Broadway mill in Sanford and the Sanford mill in Henderson visiting salesmen often became confused.

¹⁰ Beatrice Brotherton personal communication.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

purchased by Mike Holthouser who converted it into a landscaping and farmers supply emporium called Farmers Junction. During the 1980s and 1990s the building was used for storage or left vacant, and in 1999 it was acquired by Brian Paul Bystry of Progressive Contracting Company Inc., who plans to rehabilitate the mill as offices.¹¹

¹¹ Ibid.; Joan J. Martin personal communication; Martin, "Seaboard Milling Company;" and *Sanford Herald*, May 10, 1966.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel corresponds to Lee County tax parcel 9642-89-6011-00 and is portrayed on the 1:100-scale map that appears as Exhibit A.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated parcel correspond to the historic and present property lines and include the sole surviving above-ground resource historically associated with the Seaboard Milling Company, the mill building itself.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 1. Subject: Seaboard Milling Company (same for all photos)
 2. Location: Lee Co., N.C. (same for all photos)
 3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos)
 4. Photo date: July 2001 (same for all photos unless otherwise noted)
 5. Original negative archived at the N. C. Department of Cultural Resources
 Raleigh (same for all photos)
 6. Description of view: North and west elevations of mill. View looking southeast.
 7. Photograph number appears at beginning of entry (same for all photos)

2. 6. East and south elevations with flour storage/feed mill wing. View looking northwest.

3. 6. First floor north end.

4. 6. Second-floor ceiling with view into third floor.

5. 6. West elevation of mill showing frame addition.

6. 4. December 2001.
 6. Interior of frame addition.

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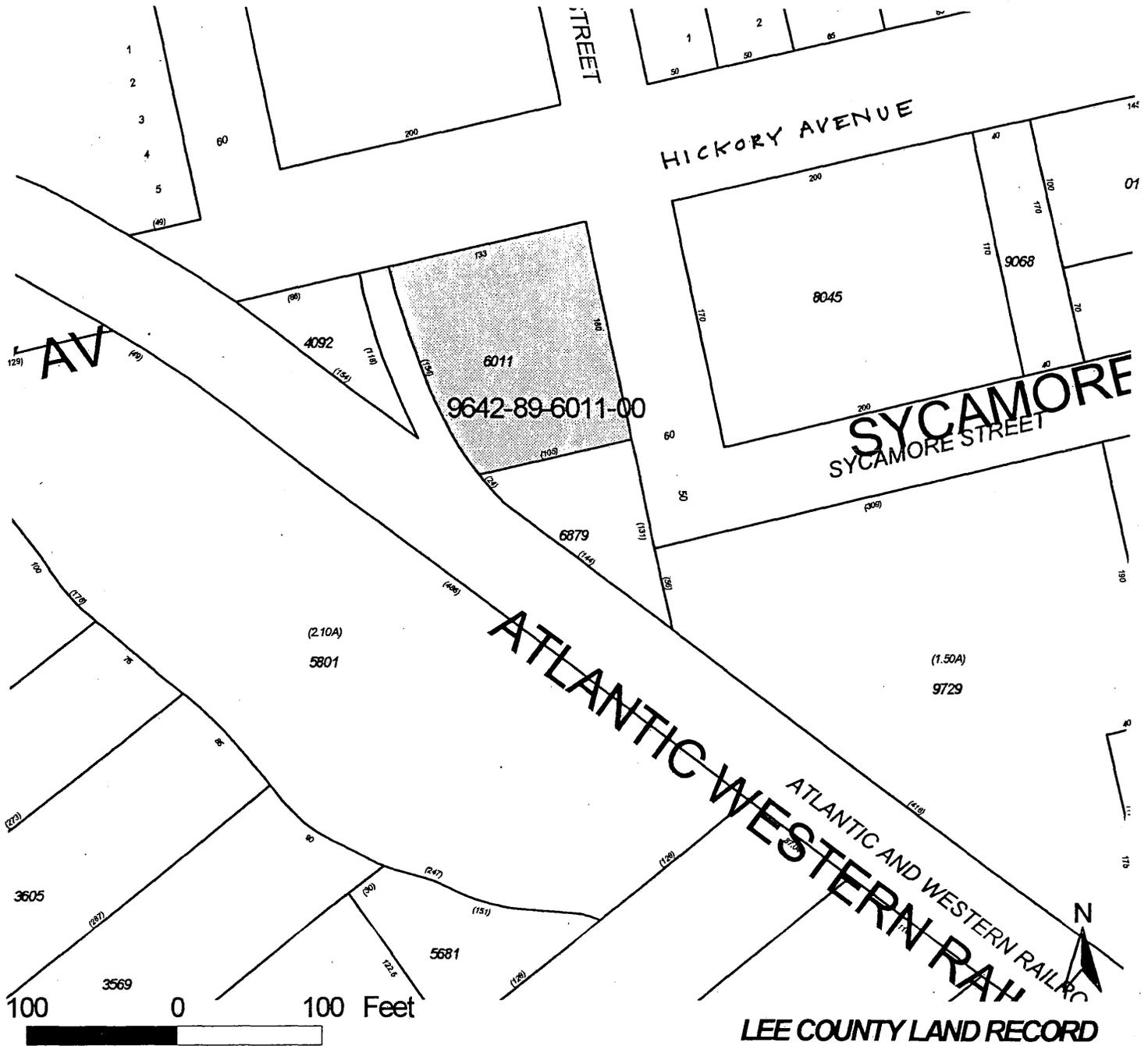


Exhibit A: Seaboard Milling Company nominated parcel (Lee County tax parcel 9642-89-6011-00).
Scale: 1 inch equals 100 feet.

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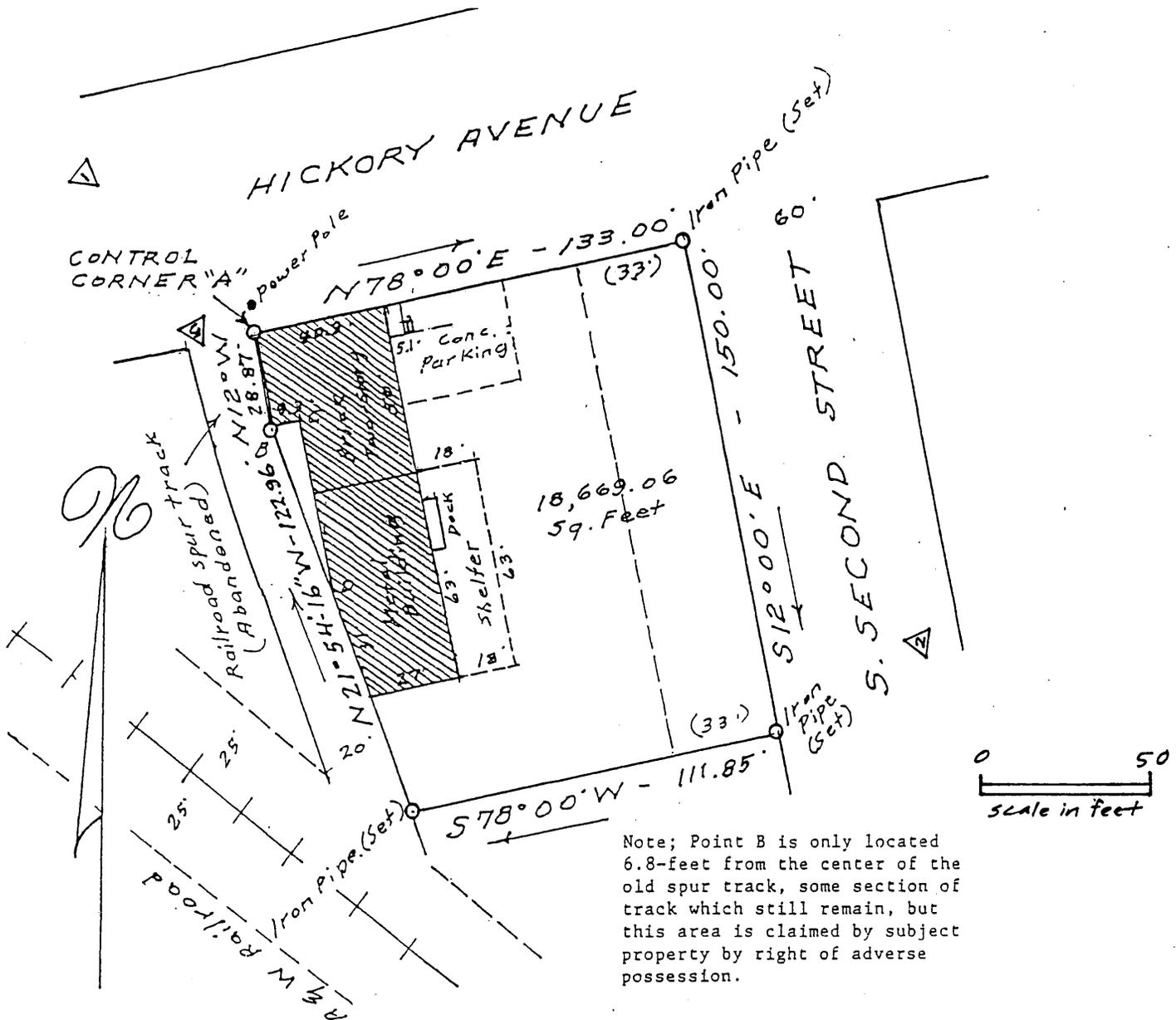


Exhibit B: Seaboard Milling Company nominated parcel. Exhibit adapted from 1999 survey. Number and direction of view of exterior photographs indicated by triangular markers.

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Seaboard Milling Company
Lee Co., N.C.

SEABOARD
MILLING
COMPANY
HIGHEST PATENT

ROSE MAID
SILK FINISH FLOUR
EVERY SACK GUARANTEED
SANFORD, N. C.

ROSE MAID

MADE IN SANFORD.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," but the proof of good flour is in the baking. ROSE MAID stands the test. Quality first consideration. Order a sack of your groceryman right now. This flour for sale in Sanford at the following stores:

Wilkins-Ricks Co.,	Mill Store Co.,
W. T. Buchanan,	J. H. Monger,
Sanford Supply Co.,	Nabel & Womble,
J. F. Morgan,	T. A. Riddle,
Lee Store Co.,	F. H. Austley,
J. M. Johnson & Co.,	Mrs. M. J. Kelly.

SEABOARD MILLING CO.
PATENT

SOUTHERN BEAUTY FLOUR
MADE FROM SOFT WINTER WHEAT
SANFORD, N. C.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY

MADE IN SANFORD.

SOUTHERN BEAUTY flour is made from the heart of wheat. Every particle of nutriment contained in the wheat berry goes in this brand.

Exhibit C: Sanford Express, January 14 and 21 flour advertisements.

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Lee Co., N.C.

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We present herewith another illustration of a model flour mill, suitable for a capacity ranging from 75 to 125 barrels per day of twenty-four hours.

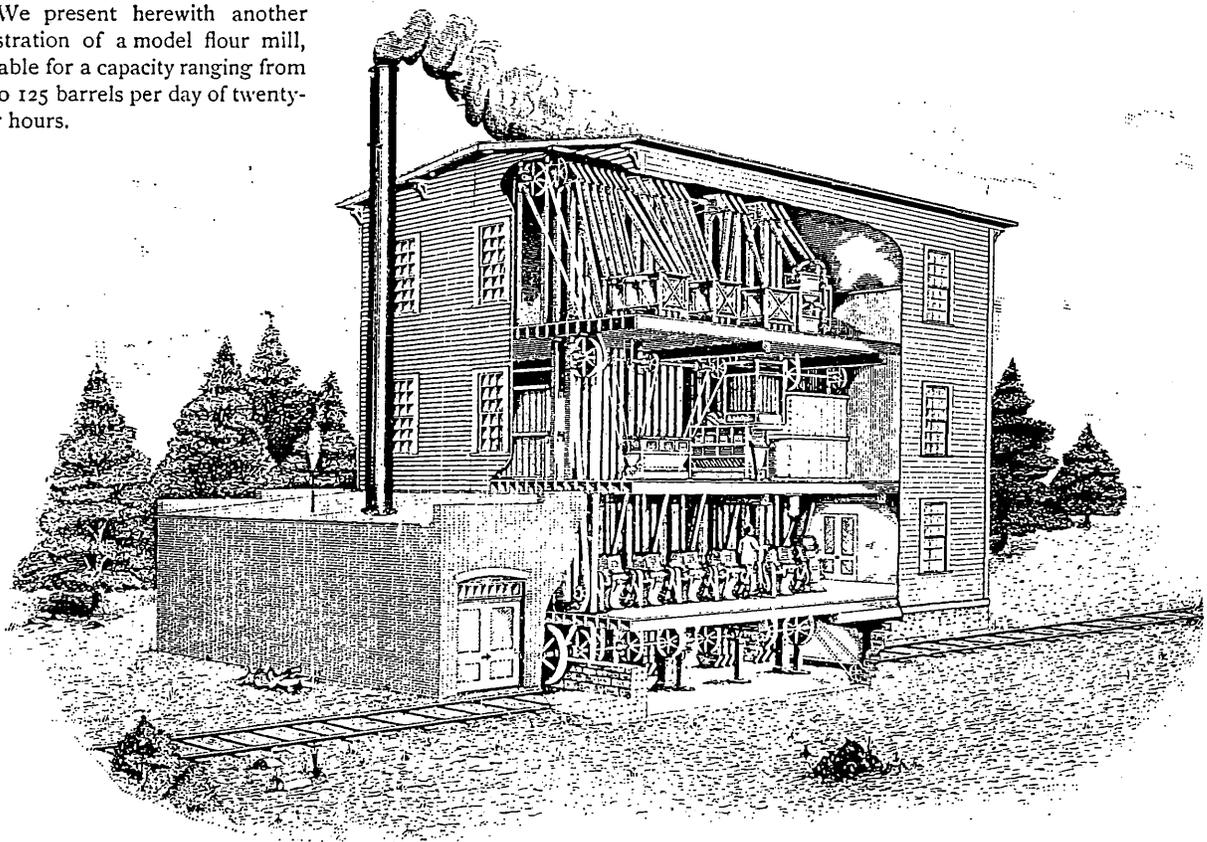


Exhibit D: Nordyke & Marmon cut-away perspective. Windows are shown on the grain storage bin end of the building in this view but are not portrayed in the plan (exhibit E). From "Nordyke & Marmon Company Catalog No. 48" (ca. 1899), p. 133.

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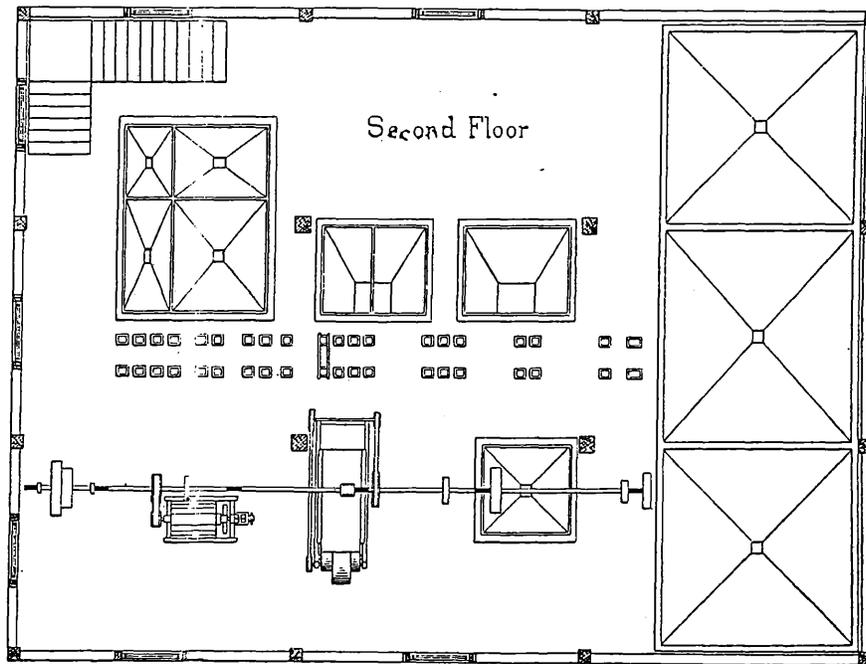


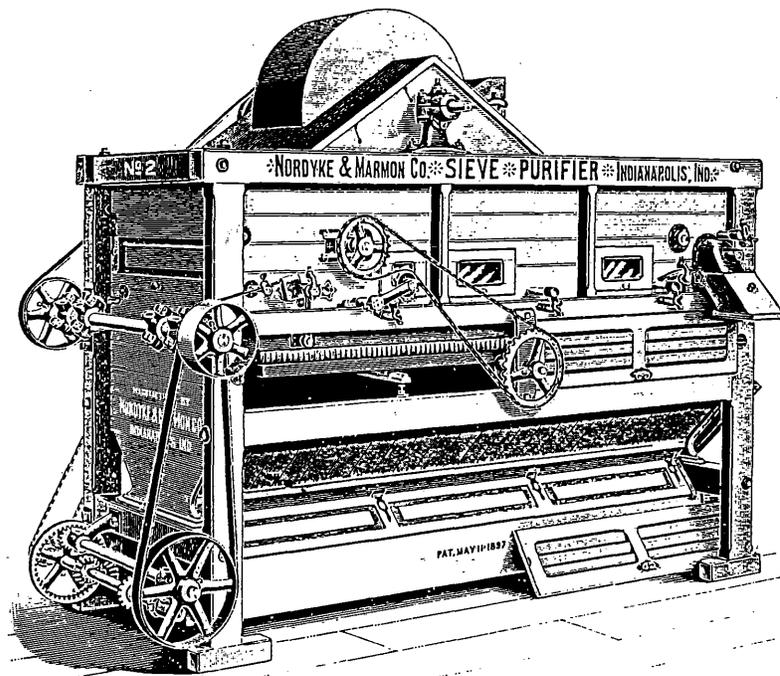
Exhibit E: Nordyke & Marmon five-stand mill plan (second floor). Note absence of windows at grain storage bin bays. From "Nordyke & Marmon Company Catalog No. 48" (ca. 1899), p. 123.

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Lee Co., N.C.



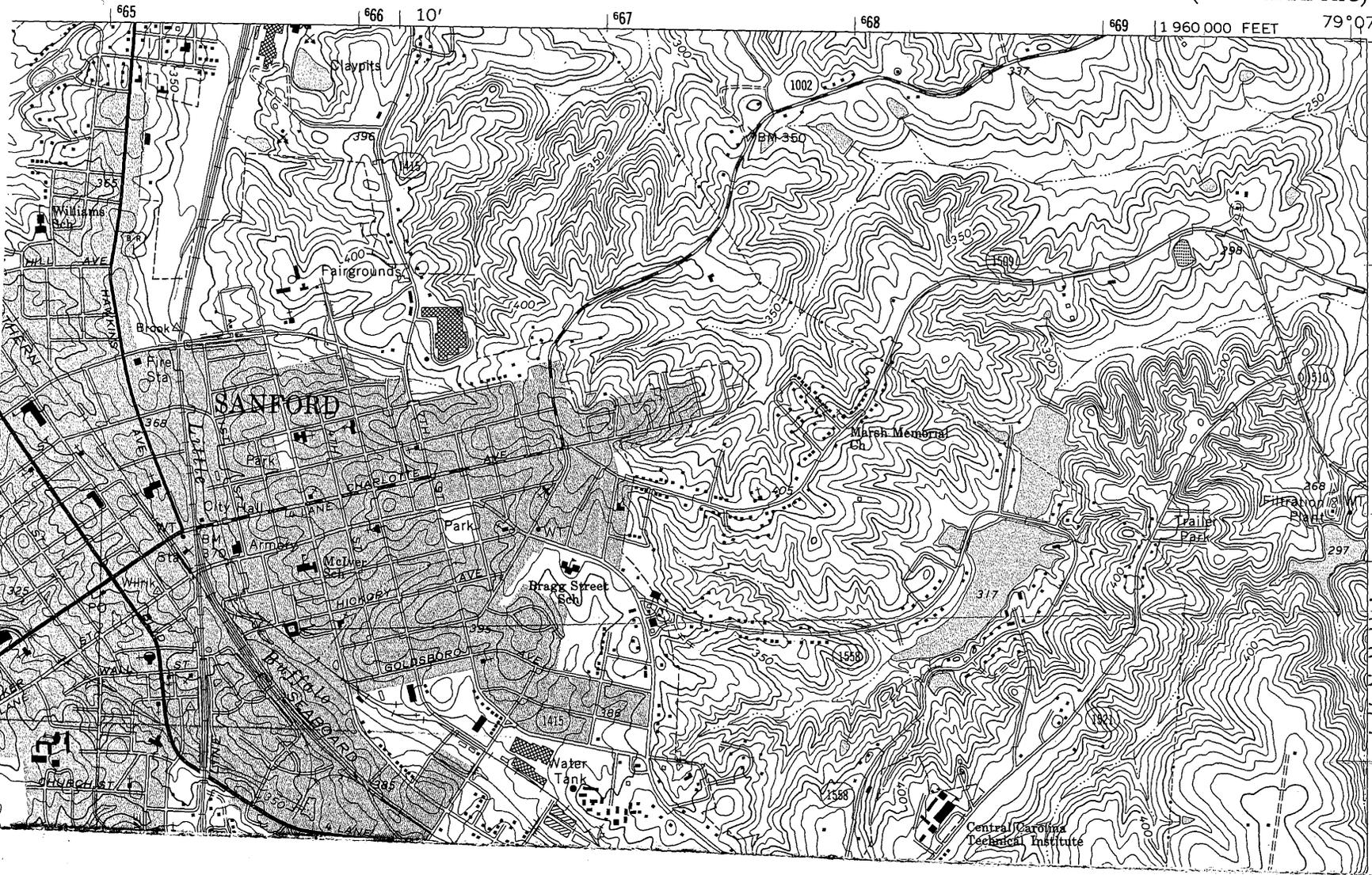
Standard Sieve Purifier.

Exhibit F: Nordyke & Marmon Standard Sieve Purifier. From "Nordyke & Marmon Company Catalog No. 48" (ca. 1899), p. 46.

Handwritten scribbles and a 'T' symbol at the top left of the page.

SANFORD QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA—LEE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5185 11 SE
(MONCURE)



1 960 000 FEET
79° 07' 30"
35° 30'
3929
3928
630 000
FEET
3927

Seaboard Milling Company
Lee Co., NC

UTM ref. (zone 17):
EG65770 N3927400

Central Carolina
Technical Institute

