



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

May 6, 2016

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

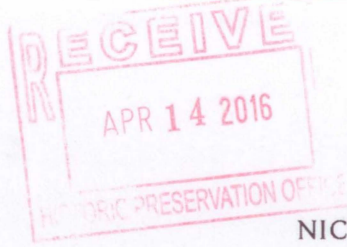
SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for Replacement of Bridge 224 on SR 1562
Over Big Creek, PA 15-11-0038, Montgomery County, ER 16-0669

Thank you for your letter of April 8, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced report for the proposed undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that the **McCallum Mill and associated resources (MG0153) are not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the major loss of integrity to all of the buildings on site.

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. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdct.gov



PAT McCRORY
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary

April 8, 2016

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

ER 16 0669
eletters 3/6/15
Ann

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

RE: **Historic Structures Report** PA# 15-11-0038, Replace Bridge No. 224 on SR 1562 over Big Creek in Montgomery County.

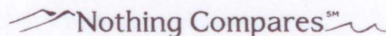
Due 5/6/16

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.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment



**Evaluation of Eligibility Report
McCallum Mill
Bridge No. 224 over Big Creek on SR 1562
(McCallum Pond Road) Replacement Project
Area
Montgomery County, North Carolina**



Prepared for:
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environmental Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:
S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29464

S&ME Project No. 4213-16-050

March 30, 2016

EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY REPORT
MCCALLUM MILL
BRIDGE NO. 224 OVER BIG CREEK ON SR 1562 (MCCALLUM
POND ROAD) REPLACEMENT PROJECT AREA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
FINAL REPORT
WBS No. 17BP.8.R.102

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environmental Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

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Charleston, South Carolina 29464

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Author:

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3/30/2016

Heather Carpini, M.A.
Principal Investigator, S&ME, Inc.

Date

Mary Pope Furr
Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

March 2016

Management Summary

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) completed a historic architectural analysis of one property located within the Bridge No. 224 Replacement project area, near Candor, Montgomery County, North Carolina. NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 224 over Big Creek on SR 1562 (McCallum Pond Road) (WBS No. 17BP.8.R.102) (Figures 1 and 2). As part of preliminary investigations, NCDOT identified one previously unrecorded structure, a mill located east of the bridge, adjacent to McCallum Pond, along McCallum Pond Road, within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project. The bridge itself, Montgomery County Bridge No. 224, was built in 1961. The structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Bridge No. 224 Replacement project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) 2015).

The McCallum Mill (MG0153), located on the east side of McCallum Pond Road, is a circa 1920 mill complex, consisting of a mill building, dam and millpond, and two additional associated structures. Based on the results of the historic architectural analysis and background research, S&ME recommends the McCallum Mill (MG0153) as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of properties surveyed in Bridge No. 224 Replacement project area.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
McCallum Mill	MG0153	Not Eligible	N/A

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1.0 Introduction (Methodology)

On behalf of the NCDOT, S&ME completed a historic architectural analysis of one property located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) Bridge for the No. 224 Replacement, near Candor, Montgomery County, North Carolina. Work was conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 42-1501443 Rev.2, dated January 7, 2016.

NCDOT proposes to replace Bridge No. 224 over Big Creek on SR 1562 (McCallum Pond Road), near Candor, Montgomery County (Figures 1 and 2). The APE for the project was defined by NCDOT staff as spanning 300 feet from each end and 75 feet from the center line (Figure 2). As part of preliminary investigations, NCDOT identified the previously unrecorded McCallum Mill, located on the east side of McCallum Pond Road, adjacent to McCallum Pond, within the APE for the project (Table 1). The bridge itself, Montgomery County Bridge No. 224, was built in 1961. The structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the NRHP. The Bridge No. 224 Replacement project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NC-HPO/FHWA 2015).

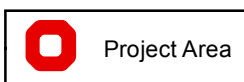
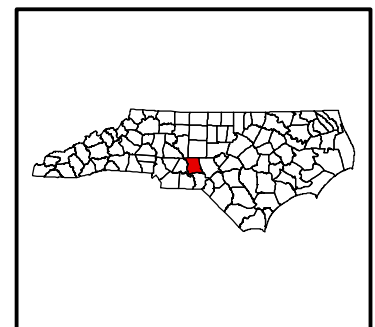
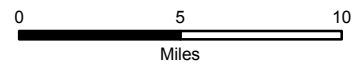
The intensive level survey included identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the McCallum Mill property according to NRHP criteria. Fieldwork for the project was conducted February 23–26, 2016, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Montgomery County Register of Deeds and the Montgomery County Public Library, in Troy, North Carolina. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the NC-HPO survey files. Additional research was conducted using online federal census data, historic maps, and other county records.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CRF 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Report Products* (2015); and NC-HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2015).



Figure 1. Location of Bridge No. 224 Replacement project area, Montgomery County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI World Street Maps



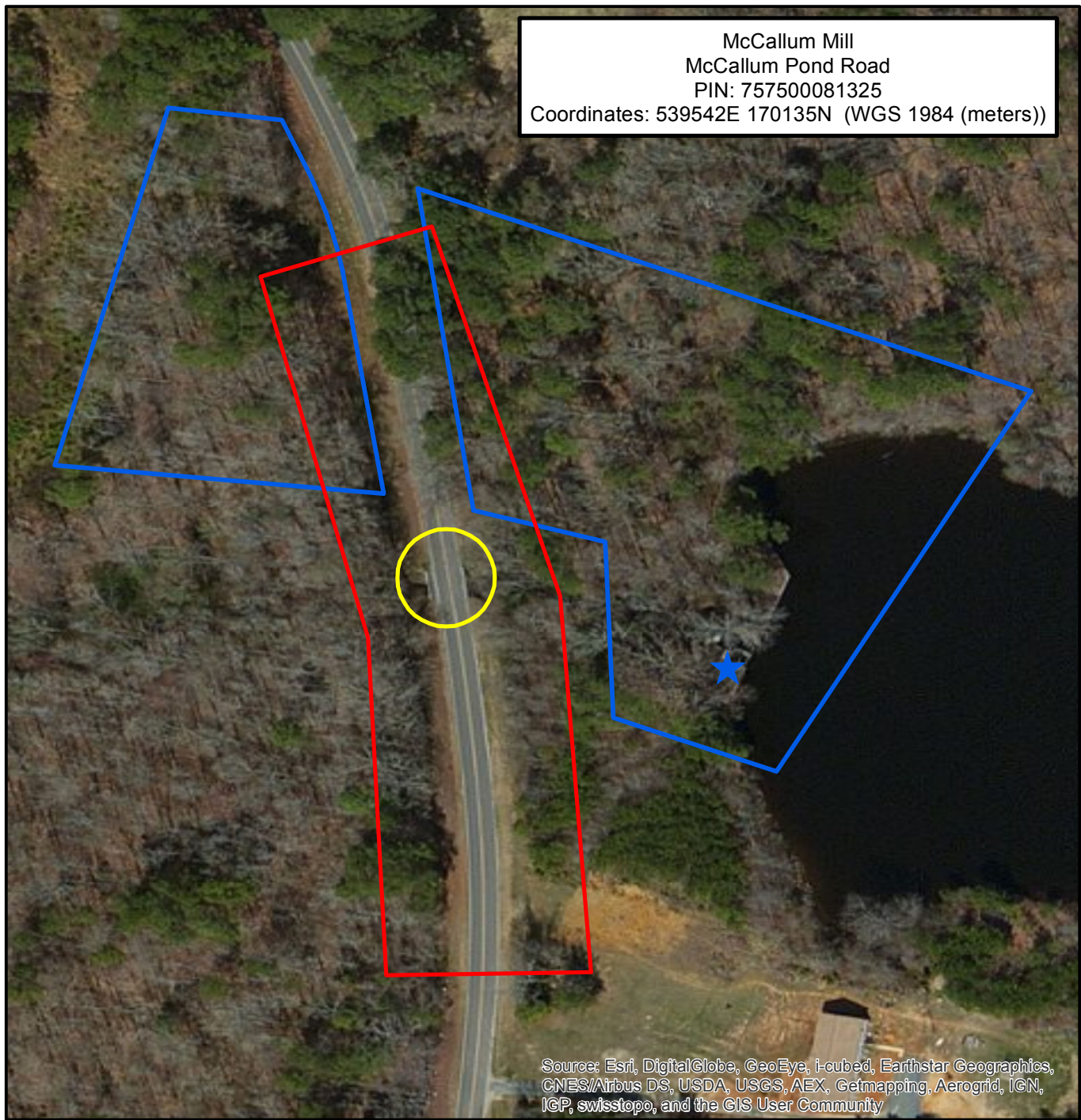
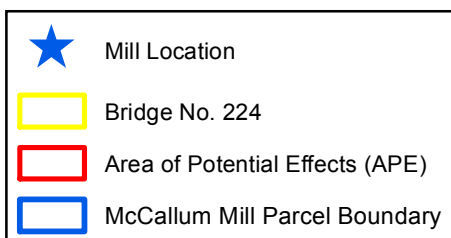
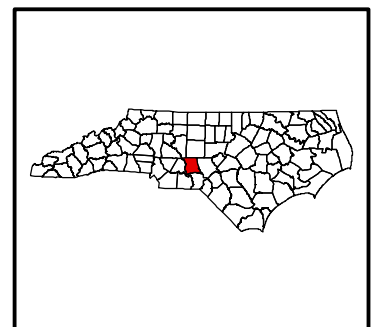
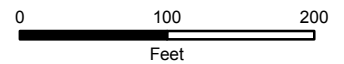


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the McCallum Mill (MG0153) property, Montgomery County, North Carolina

Base Map: ESRI Aerial Imagery.



2.0 Eligibility Evaluation

The one property identified for intensive level historic architectural analysis is located southwest of the town of Candor, in Montgomery County, North Carolina, along Big Creek, within the boundaries of Uwharrie National Forest (Figures 1 and 2). The McCallum Mill (MG0153) represents the small rural milling tradition that was common throughout North Carolina during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

2.1 McCallum Mill (MG0153)

Resource Name	McCallum Mill
HPO Survey Site #	MG0153
Street Address	McCallum Pond Road, Candor, North Carolina
PIN	757500081325
Construction Date(s)	Circa 1920
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 3. View of McCallum Mill (MG0153) (PIN 757500081325), facing east.

The McCallum Mill (PIN 757500081325) is located east of McCallum Pond Road (Figure 2) and consists of an early-to-mid-twentieth-century mill building, built on the location of an earlier mill, a dam and millpond, a foundation and wooden ruins of a second building (Figure 3), and an early-twentieth-century wooden bathhouse building (Figure 4).

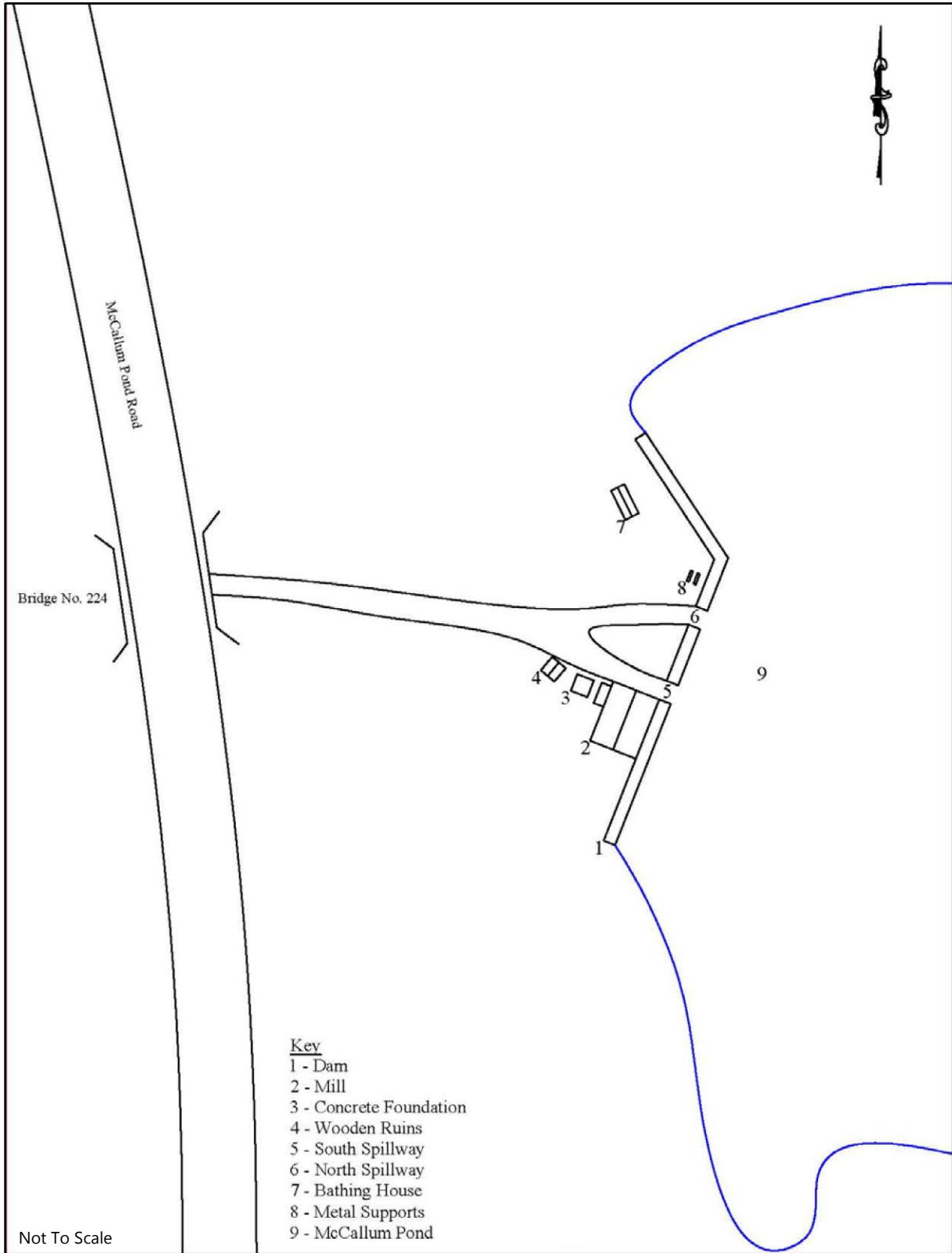


Figure 4. Site plan of McCallum mill property (MG0153).

The mill structure is a single story, frame building with a lateral gabled roof, sitting on a concrete covered stone foundation, along the south side of the dam (Figure 5). The frame building has fallen into disrepair and much of the underlying structural framework is visible; the exposed wall studs and roof rafters are constructed of dimensional lumber and wire nails (Figures 6–8). There are remains of vertical wooden sheathing on the southern elevation of the structure, but the remainder of the building, including the roof, is covered with corrugated metal sheeting, with large sections missing. On the west elevation, a single window opening is visible, although there is no window within it. There is also a corrugated metal awning, located above the large opening in the foundation that once housed the waterwheel (Figures 5 and 7).

The interior of the mill contains the remnants of a platform, which formerly housed the mill mechanics (Figure 9). The metal spindle and bedstone (stationary stone) remain embedded in the platform, while the runner (rotating) stone is located on the ground, south of the mill building (Figure 10). A large rectangular opening in the mill foundation is located beneath the northern half of the structure; this is where an overshot waterwheel would have been located. The interior of the opening has engaged columns of grooved concrete, while the rear wall appears to be stone. Water from the pond would flow over this rear wall, likely through a wooden penstock or sluiceway, to power the waterwheel. The remnants of mill mechanics are also visible here, with a pair of metal shafts that held the gears that would be turned by the waterwheel to move the millstones (Figure 11). Additional components of the mill building, including broken wood and corrugated metal, have fallen into the waterwheel opening.



Figure 5. View of the McCallum Mill building (MG0153), facing northeast.



Figure 6. View of the McCallum Mill building (MG0153), facing south.



Figure 7. View of the McCallum Mill building (MG0153), facing north.



Figure 8. View of the McCallum Mill building (MG0153), rafters, facing north.



Figure 9. View of the McCallum Mill building (MG0153), interior, facing northwest.



Figure 10. Millstone at McCallum Mill building (MG0153).



Figure 11. View of the McCallum Mill building (MG0153), millrace, facing east.

West of the mill building, there is a square concrete foundation, and west of the foundation is the remains of a small, gable roofed, frame structure that may have served as an office for the mill operator or a shelter structure, sometimes called a warming or waiting hut (Figures 4 and 12). The building and foundation appear to be the same size, and it is possible that the building remains were knocked from the foundation during flooding (Figure 13). The wooden structure had vertical wooden sheathing and a large opening on its south elevation. The roof was covered with standing seam metal. The north elevation has a smaller, window like opening, which appears to be covered with metal (Figure 14). Although removed from the foundation and severely leaning, the wooden structure remains standing and its form is recognizable.



Figure 12. View of building ruins and concrete foundation at the McCallum Mill (MG0153) property, facing northeast.

The dam, which spans the creek bed and includes extensions along the shoreline, appears to have originally been constructed of dry stacked stone, although it was covered with concrete, likely during the early-twentieth-century when the mill structure was built (Figure 13). It has a head of approximately twelve feet above the lower creek bed and contains two spillways and single millrace, which would flow under the north side of the mill building (Figure 14). The central section of the dam is located between the two spillways, and it is here where the deterioration of the concrete covering shows the original stacked stone construction; two vertical metal shafts or pipes are also visible in this section, along the northern wall of the south spillway. The southern spillway, which is closer to the mill, has visible stepdowns along its edge (Figure 15). The piping and stone found on the central portion of the dam, along with the two separate spillways, and cut foundation stones scattered around the site and on the center portion of the dam, could indicate that an older mill was located in a different point on the dam. A rebuilding and/or expansion of the dam, along with the relocation/reconstruction of the mill, may have occurred in the early-twentieth-century, corresponding to the construction date of the current mill structure.

The millpond created by the dam is approximately seven acres in size (Figure 16). The concrete also extends north and south of the dam, along the shoreline of the western edge of the pond (Figure 17). Metal bracing on the northern portion of the dam appears to have some association with recreational activities at the pond, and may have been a mount for a diving board (Figure 18).



Figure 13. View of central portion of dam at the McCallum Mill (MG0153) property, facing northeast; south spillway is in the foreground (right) and north spillway is in the background (left); metal piping is built into the stone dam on the north wall of the south spillway.



Figure 14. Central portion of top of dam at the McCallum Mill (MG0153), facing east; north spillway is in the foreground (left) and south spillway is in the background (right); a metal pipe extends out of the central portion of the dam and cut stones are beneath the leaves.



Figure 15. View of south spillway at top of dam at the McCallum Mill (MG0153) property, from mill building, facing north.



Figure 16. View of McCallum Pond at the McCallum Mill (MG0153) property, facing east.



Figure 17. View of dam at the McCallum Mill (MG0153) property, north of spillways, facing north.



Figure 18. View of upper portion of dam and millpond at the McCallum Mill (MG0153) property, facing southeast.

North of the mill complex and dam, there is an early-twentieth-century, wooden framed building that appears to have been used as a bathing house (Figures 17 and 19). This two room wooden building is set on a log pier foundation and is sheathed in wooden weatherboard. It has a side gabled roof, covered with standing seam metal, and a wide eave overhang, supported by triangular brackets. Both the northern and southern elevations had a small window that could be closed with shutters; the northern section is closed, but the southern section's window remains and is a four-over-four wooden sash (Figures 20 and 21). The rear of the structure has open spots where the siding has been removed (Figure 22). The front of the building faces east, toward the pond, and contains two doors and a large window. The northern door leads to a small room, which was originally separated by a wall and doorway from the larger southern section (Figure 23). The southern section contains the other door and a large, horizontally oriented window, with a bar top along its length. The window resembles a concession stand and a sign above the window reads "25¢ swim and 10¢ suit = 35¢"; this seems to indicate that the pond was utilized as a recreational facility and the building was associated with that use.



Figure 19. View of the bathing house at the McCallum Mill property (MG0153), facing northwest.



Figure 20. View of the bathing house at the McCallum Mill property (MG0153), facing southwest.



Figure 21. View of the bathing house at the McCallum Mill property (MG0153), facing north.



Figure 22. View of the bathing house at the McCallum Mill property (MG0153), facing southeast.



Figure 23. Interior of the bathing house at the McCallum Mill property (MG0153).

2.1.1 History

The current mill structure at the McCallum Mill complex dates from around 1920, although land records indicate that the property held a mill before 1918, possibly as early as the late 1800s. Although there has been a mill at the site for a century or more, and the named millpond has been a part of the landscape and a recreational destination for area residents, information on the property is scarce. The earliest detailed maps of the area date to the early-twentieth-century and the millpond and two structures, at approximately the location of the mill and bathing house, are depicted on both a circa-1920 United States Post Office (USPS) map and a 1930 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map, where the pond is labelled "McCollum's Pond" (Figures 24 and 25).

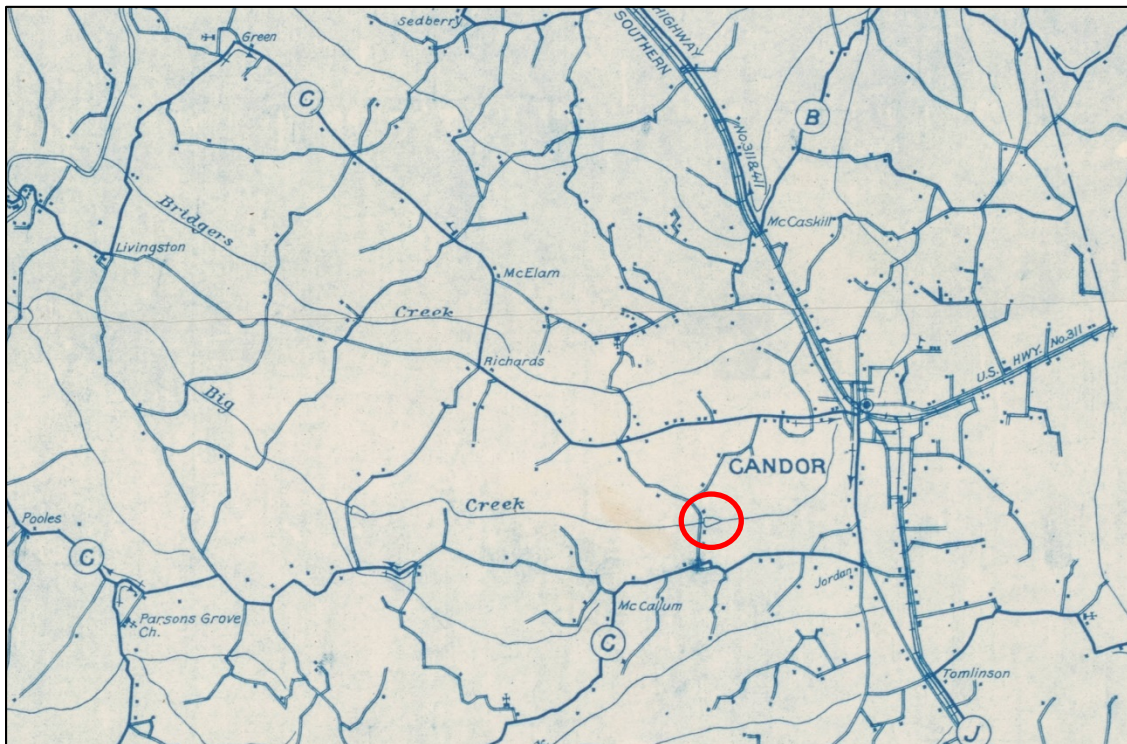


Figure 24. USPS rural delivery route map (circa-1920), showing location of McCallum Mill.

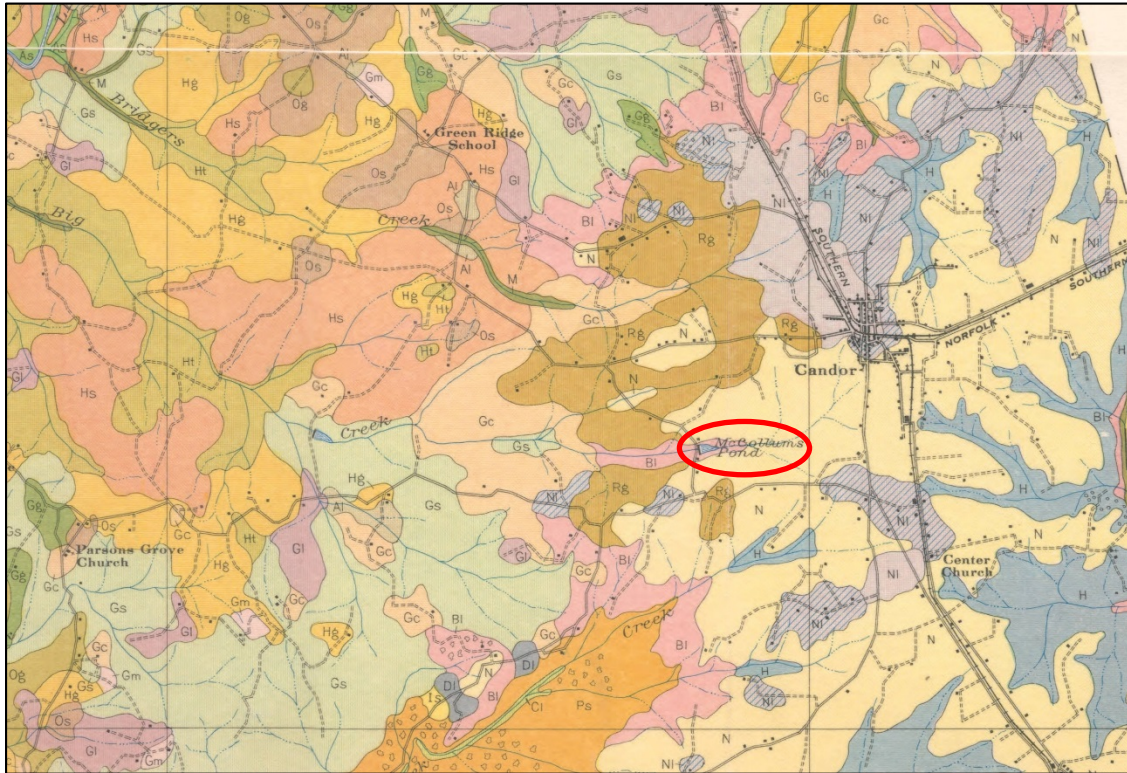


Figure 25. USDA soil survey map (1911), showing location of McCallum Mill.

The property containing the mill was purchased by Edward McCallum in 1918 from C. L. Steed (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1918 81:285); two days earlier, Steed had purchased the property, approximately ten acres in size, from Daniel Lammonds with a description that specified "the foregoing tract of land includes what is known as the Lammonds old mill site, and a water bed privilege for a twelve foot head of water, measuring 12 feet from top of mill site is hereby conveyed...with full privilege to back water on contiguous lands of said Daniel Lammonds" (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1918 66:124). This exact description, including the water rights, was copied into the deed from Steed to Edward McCallum. In 1923, Edward and Minerva McCallum transferred three acres, including the portion of the property containing the mill site, to their son Duncan McCallum and their daughter Ellen McCallum (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1923 86:142). The mill property remained in the McCallum family, which also acquired a large acreage of surrounding property, during the remaining decades of the twentieth century. Edward (Tex) McCallum, son of Duncan McCallum, purchased his aunt's half interest in the property at a Sherriff's sale in 1968, four years after Ellen McCallum's death (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1968 146:149); he inherited his father's half interest after Duncan's death in 1966. In 2012, Tex McCallum and his wife, Juanita, transferred the mill property, along with multiple surrounding parcels, to their children, Mark and Jana McCallum, the current property owners (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 2012 709:628). Although multiple plats were made for the division of the lands owned by Duncan and Ellen McCallum, the mill property was always excluded from these divisions; therefore, the only plat (Figure 26) that includes a mention of the mill site and pond is from a neighboring property and was drawn in 1987 (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1987 235:428). This property, which was acquired by Tex and Juanita McCallum in 1989 and transferred to their children as part of the 2012 deed, was part of the landholdings of Daniel Lammonds, the original owner of the mill site, until he sold it in 1944, with a deed that mentions "the water rights heretofore conveyed to C. L. Steed and now owned by the McCallums" (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1944 91:410).

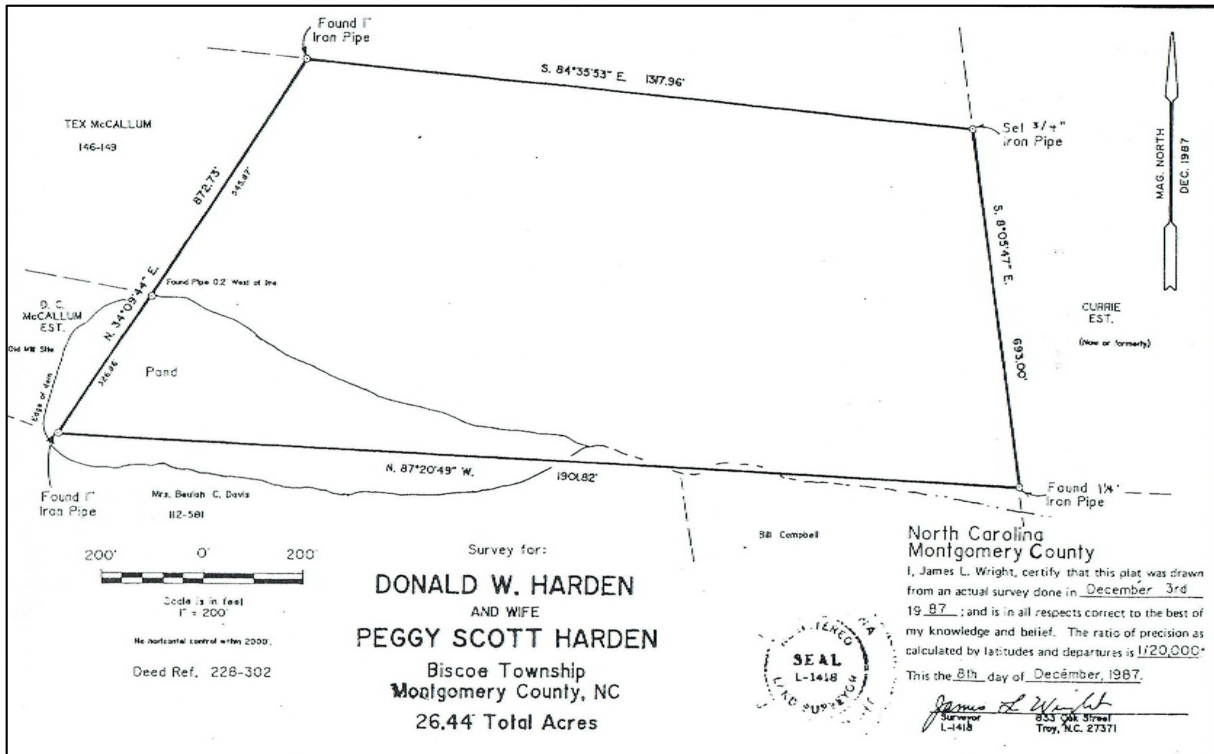


Figure 26. Plat showing McCallum Pond, dam, and “Old Mill Site” (Montgomery County Register of Deeds 1987 Book 235:428).

Although a mill at the site was owned and operated by members of the Lammonds family and then the McCallum family, milling was a small business venture and was never the primary occupation of the owners. Daniel Lammonds, who was born in Hollingsworth Township, which encompasses this area of Montgomery County, listed himself as a farmer in the 1880, 1900, and 1910 censuses (United States Census Bureau 1880, 1900, 1910). Edward McCallum, who purchased the mill site in 1920, stated that he was the owner of a general farm in the 1920 census, with no mention of milling. Duncan McCallum, half owner of the mill property from 1923 through his death in 1966, listed his occupation as farmer on a general farm in 1930 and as an operator of a farm in 1940, as did his sister Ellen, who owned the other half interest in the mill (United States Census Bureau 1930, 1940). On his death certificate, his occupation is also listed as farmer (North Carolina Death Certificates Mach 1966:9511)

The documentary evidence suggests that, although it is likely that this location was used as a mill site sometime prior to 1918, it is unlikely that the current mill building predates the McCallum ownership; this is supported by the construction materials and techniques of the current facility. The 1918 deed description specifically states that the property included “Lammonds old mill site”, but there is no particular mention of a mill building in the transaction, only the rights to a 12 foot head of water from the mill site, with no mention of a dam. Additionally, in 1912, Daniel Lammonds ran a newspaper advertisement offering for sale a “Good mill site and a small farm 1 ½ miles from Candor” (*The Montgomerian* [Troy, N.C.] 4 January 1912:3); this wording mirrors that of the 1918 deed and seems to indicate that the property was a mill site, but does not reference a mill building. Combined with the term “old mill site” in the deed, this seemingly indicates that the site had formerly been used for a mill and contained a mill building, but by 1912 it did not. Research in historic newspapers from the area indicates that there was significant flooding, due to unusually large amounts of rain, in 1908; notations of dam breaches, including larger, commercial mill dams, indicate the extent of the flooding and newspaper articles refer to the “Piedmont...suffering from the most disasterous floods ever experienced” (*The Montgomerian* 3 September 1908:4). In Ether, in northeastern Montgomery

County, "the rain...washed out the abutment at the Allred mill dam...it also damaged Mrs. Tish McIntire's mill" (*The Montgomerian* [Troy, N.C.] 3 September 1908: 3). Given these descriptions, it is possible that the earlier dam and mill building were damaged in 1908 and were not rebuilt before the 1918 sale. This would have left the site for the McCallums to reconstruct and expand the dam, using the concrete that is currently the visible dam material, and rebuild the mill at the site.

Utilizing millponds as recreational facilities was a common practice in rural areas during the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Although there are no specific mentions of the McCallum Pond for swimming, residents of the county and surrounding counties recall spending summer days in the waters of millponds. In Scotland County, Janie Gillis of Wagram recalls "when the weather got hot, we walked up to the old mill and went swimming...later we went swimming in the Juniper Creek...Mr. Spurgeon McMillian built a bathhouse there, it had two rooms and a little porch"; although not referencing McCallum's millpond or bathhouse, these memories suggest that this practice was common in rural counties (Scotland County Heritage Book Committee 2004:155). An 1890 newspaper article indicates that "Mr. Green's mill pond is a public place every Saturday and Sunday; the boys go in bathing" (*The Montgomery Vidette* [Troy, N.C.] 12 June 1890:3). A 1922 article describes a birthday party for a family living along the Little River, where "after the dinner was eaten, all went to the mill pond and enjoyed an afternoon of swimming and wading" (*The Charlotte Observer* 30 June 1922:7). Other articles from surrounding towns of Greensboro, Raleigh, Statesville, and Wadesboro cite instances of swimming in rural millponds throughout the intervening years (*The Messenger and Intelligencer* 14 May 1896:3; *Statesville Record and Landmark* 14 August 1906:1; *North Carolina Christian Advocate* [Greensboro, N.C.] 12 August 1915:14; *News and Observer* [Raleigh] 15 February 1922:5; *Greensboro Daily News* 15 June 1922:12). Even as late as 1976, a Lumberton newspaper article details the "age old tradition" of swimming in the Singletary Mill Pond, showing the recreational use of rural millponds throughout the twentieth century (*The Robesonian* [Lumberton, N.C.] 17 August 1976:4). The shoreline improvements and bathing house, both of which date to the early-twentieth-century, could be efforts to capitalize on this recreational opportunity and are associated with this period.

2.1.2 *Architectural Context*

Mills were an important part of the Piedmont region of North Carolina throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Rural mills served as "social and economic focal points" for communities and the numerous fast flowing rivers and streams in the area served as effective sites for water powered rural mills (Bishir 2003:43). During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, mills were a business venture for small farmers who owned lands along suitable waterways and they became a "familiar feature of the...countryside" (Hobbs 1985:5). However, as technology changed during the twentieth century, small rural mills could not remain competitive with larger automated mills; as they no longer turned a profit for their owners, the mill activities were discontinued and the structures associated with them, dams and mill buildings, were abandoned in place (Hobbs 1985:7).

A review of HPOWEB indicates that there have been no rural mill structures surveyed and recorded in Montgomery County. The immediately surrounding counties (Anson, Davidson, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, and Stanly) have 51 surveyed properties that include mills, although 27 of these are large textile mill complexes and five are roller mills that are not comparative to McCallum's Mill; of the remaining 22 surveyed mills in the surrounding counties, 10 are no longer extant and many have little information in the survey cards, including limited location information. Site visits were made to mills in the area, but photography of some of these was difficult because of access. Additionally, McNeil's Mill (HK0016) in Hoke County and Joe Kelly Mill and Millpond (LE0265), although not in adjacent counties, were also visited as a comparative examples.

McNeil's Mill (HK0016), which has not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility, is a late-nineteenth-century frame gristmill that is constructed of hewn lumber and wooden pegs, indicating an older structure than the McCallum Mill. It has vertical wooden siding on the main portion and wooden weatherboard siding on the adjacent office section (Figure 27). Like the McCallum Mill, McNeil's Mill sits on a dam, although the McNeil Mill dam is stone with a bank shored up with concrete block and the mill itself sits on wooden piers on a bank of the dam, instead of directly on top of the solid dam wall. Although the mill itself is in disrepair, some of the mechanical elements remain in the structure and along the dam, where the run of the stream would have powered the equipment (Figure 28).



Figure 27. McNeill's Mill (HK0016), facing northwest.



Figure 28. McNeill's Mill (HK0016) dam and mechanical equipment, facing west.

The Joe Kelly Mill and Millpond (LE0265) is a circa-1925 frame gristmill that contains its original machinery. The Joe Kelly Mill is turbine powered and water is supplied through a concrete and brick shaft and the millpond is created by an earthen dam. The mill structure has horizontal weatherboard siding that dates from the 1950s and a standing seam metal roof (Figures 29 and 30). The Joe Kelly Mill and Millpond were surveyed and placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1992. The dam and mill structure are of different construction from the McCallum Mill, although they date to the same time period. In contrast to the McCallum Mill, the Joe Kelly Mill retains its original mill workings and equipment.



Figure 29. Joe Kelly Mill (LE0265), facing north.



Figure 30. Joe Kelly Mill and Millpond (LE0265), facing northeast.

The Whitley Mill (ST0432) was the only mill in the adjacent counties that could be photographed during the survey. The mill is a circa-1875 grist mill, located on the bank of Big Bear Creek, southwest of a later concrete dam (Figure 31). The two-and-one-half-story frame structure, built using timber framing techniques, is significantly larger than the McCallum Mill. The Whitley Mill was surveyed and placed on the North Carolina Study list in 1990; it was determined eligible for the NRHP in 2002 (Brook to Gilmore 2002). In contrast to the McCallum Mill, the Whitley Mill retains much of its original form and material, including mill machinery and a horizontal waterwheel.



Figure 31. Whitley Mill (ST0432), facing northeast.

Comparative information from survey files of mills not visited, or inaccessible, is helpful in estimating dates for the McCallum Mill and assessing integrity. In general, concrete dams, like the one at the McCallum Mill, date to the early-twentieth-century, usually around the 1910s through 1930s. For instance, Murray's Mill (CT0014) in Catawba County and Jessup's Mill (SK0006) in Stokes County both feature dams built around 1913, while Whitley's Mill concrete dam was constructed in 1937. Comparatively, dry-laid stone dams and mill foundations, like those visible beneath the eroding concrete at the McCallum Mill, generally date to the nineteenth century. Examples of these types of mill include Yates Mill (WA0050) in Wake County, Laurel Mill (FK0011) in Franklin County, Baldwin's Mill (CH0535) in Chatham County, and the Shore-Butner-Allgood Mill (YK0083) in Yadkin County. The first three mills are NRHP-listed and the Shore-Butner-Allgood Mill is listed on the North Carolina Study List; however, each mill is significantly larger and more prominent on the landscape than the McCallum Mill and they are all well preserved examples of rural grist mills that retain many of their late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century characteristics.

2.1.3 Integrity

The McCallum Mill complex (MG0153) does not retain sufficient historic integrity to represent the early to mid-twentieth-century rural mill tradition in Montgomery County. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

◆ Location: High

The McCallum Mill remains in the same location that it has been for nearly a century and the current structure is likely built at the same location as an earlier mill structure. The surroundings have not been significantly altered by modern development; although some late-twentieth-century residences area located along McCallum Pond Road, they are not visible from the mill.

◆ Design: Low to Medium

The McCallum Mill retains early-to-mid-twentieth-century form and design, as does the bathing house. However, it appears that the mill dam has been expanded from its original form, with the addition of concrete shoreline shoring. Additionally, the office structure has lost integrity of design, as it has been removed from its foundation and undergone significant deterioration.

◆ Setting: Medium to High

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural. Although some late-twentieth-century residences area located along McCallum Pond Road, they are not visible from the mill and do not alter the rural feeling of the area. The mill pond and stream, dam, and mill complex remain within a primarily wooded area adjacent to McCallum Pond Road and retain a similar rural setting as they would have had in the early-to-mid-twentieth-century.

◆ Materials: Low to Medium

The mill retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing; however, many of these materials have undergone deterioration. The sheet metal siding appears to be a more modern replacement for an earlier exterior sheathing. Some of the associated mill workings and equipment remain within the mill, but portions are missing, including the waterwheel. The dam retains its original stone material, although that has been covered by a newer concrete covering, likely dating to the early-twentieth-century. The two additional structures, the office building and the bathing house, both retain their original wooden framing, but the materials have suffered from deterioration.

◆ Workmanship: Low

Most of the original workmanship on the mill has been replaced or covered by mid-twentieth-century repairs and alterations, including sheet metal siding. The original workmanship of the dam, consisting of stacked stone, has been covered with concrete, although portions of it are visible in the southern spillway. The workmanship in the office structure has been compromised by its removal from the foundation and deterioration. The bathing house retains small amounts of workmanship, such as the window and framing, but few significant details are visible on the structure.

◆ Feeling: Medium

The McCallum Mill complex retains the feeling of an early-to-mid-twentieth-century mill, primarily because of the extant dam and spillways, which create an approximately 12 foot fall of water. The location of the mill building, adjacent to a spillway, indicates its original purpose, as does the remaining mill stones and turbine equipment; however, the missing waterwheel and other components of the mill workings detract from the feeling of the structure as a mill. The office

building has no sense of feeling, as it has been removed from its foundation, which makes it difficult to discern its purpose. The dam and millpond both retain the feeling of components of an early-to-mid-twentieth-century mill complex. The bathing house retains the feeling of a mid-to-early-twentieth-century recreational structure, which is partially conveyed by the sign above the window; without the sign it would be difficult to discern the structure's purpose.

◆ Association: Low

The house retains its association with the McCallum family, who has owned the property since 1918; although the McCallum family name is well-known within Montgomery County, the members of the family associated with mill ownership were not particularly prominent members of the community. Prior to 1918, the property was owned by the Lammonds family, although early-to-mid-twentieth-century alterations have affected the integrity of association with the Lammonds ownership. The mill complex retains its association with small milling operations in the rural portions of Montgomery County in the early-to-mid-twentieth-century, with its intact dam and millpond; however, the missing waterwheel and mill equipment has diminished that integrity of association.

2.1.4 *Eligibility*

The McCallum Mill complex (MG0153) is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The mill complex is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of mill equipment, especially the waterwheel, and significant deterioration of the mill structure and office building have compromised its association with early-to-mid-twentieth-century milling operations. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the McCallum family is one longstanding family within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. The McCallum Mill complex has undergone alterations and deterioration that have compromised its original architectural and engineering forms, which were a common type for early-to-mid-twentieth-century mill and dam construction. Therefore, since the mill complex is not a significant or unique example of its type, it is ineligible under Criterion C. The mill, dam, or associated structures are unlikely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.

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Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

**Title**

Senior Historian / Architectural Historian

Company

S&ME, Inc. - Columbia, SC

Education

M.A., Public History / Historic Preservation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2005

B.A., History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2002

Years of Experience

8 years with S&ME, Inc.
12 years professional experience

Professional Memberships

National Trust for Historic Preservation

National Council on Public History

American Association of State and Local History

Organization of American Historians

South Carolina Historical Society

HEATHER CARPINI, M.A.**SENIOR HISTORIAN / ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

Ms. Carpini (formerly Heather Jones) is the Historian / Architectural Historian for S&ME's Cultural Resources Department. She has been working in the historic preservation field for ten years, previously holding positions at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Historic Columbia Foundation, and with the City of Independence, Missouri. Ms. Carpini has experience providing the following services: Historic and Archival Research; Historic and Architectural Surveys; National Register of Historic Places Nominations; Historic Tax Credit Applications; Historic Preservation Planning; HABS / HAER Documentation; Geographic Information Systems (GIS); and AutoCAD. As a former Historic Preservation Manager for a City, overseeing a large historic district, National Historic Landmark District, and numerous individually designated historic properties, she has worked with design guidelines, rehabilitation projects, tax credit projects, historic preservation commissions, reviewing compatible new construction in historic districts, and zoning and redevelopment within cities.

KEY PROJECTS AND ASSIGNMENTS**TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS****Historic Architectural Analysis of Four Historic Properties, TIP B-4590**

New Hanover County, North Carolina (2015)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 29 on SR 2812 over Smith Creek; included documentation of the structures, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-15-042)

Historic Architectural Analysis of the Buffalo Baptist Church, TIP B-5531

Cleveland County, North Carolina (2015)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 76 on NC 150, over Buffalo Creek; included documentation of the structure, research on the history of the property, development of a historic and architectural context, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility (4261-15-017)

Historic Architectural Analysis of Three Historic Properties, TIP W-5314

Rowan County, North Carolina (2014)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the US 801 intersection realignment, near the community of Woodleaf; included documentation of the structures, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-14-061)



Historic Architectural Analysis of Five Properties in the W-5600 Project Area

Johnston County, North Carolina (2014)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the improvements along US 71, near the town of Wilson's Mills; included documentation of the structures, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (4261-14-093)

Section 106 Request for Review, TRU-CH122, Warren #2 Bridge Replacement Project

Trumbull County, Ohio (2014)

The project was completed for Ohio DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Warren #2 Bridge on CR 122 (Nelson Moser Road), over Mahoning River. Project included documentation of the bridge and three adjacent parcels, background research, and historic map research. (4261-14-046)

Historic and Architectural Analysis of the Tipton-Hughes House

Mitchell County, North Carolina (2014)

The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 5 on SR 1349, over Pigeon Roost Creek; included documentation of the structure, research on the history of the property, development of a historic and architectural context, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. (1616-13-657)

Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey

Mitchell County, North Carolina (2014)

The project involved the replacement of three bridges in Mitchell County, under the State Funded Bridge Replacement Program; survey identified structures over 50 years old within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each project. (1616-13-658)

Batesville Road Widening

Greenville County, South Carolina (2009)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Batesville Road Widening Project, Greenville County, South Carolina. Conducted historic research, completed a field survey, documented historic, made recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility, and assessed potential effects on historic cemeteries within the 1.5 mile project corridor. (1265-09-393)

Historic Resource Survey for the Proposed Cumberland Avenue Improvements

Knoxville, Tennessee (2009)

Survey of 15 historic resources and NRHP-listed historic district to complete Section 106 and Section 4(f) requirements, to determine potential effects of two road improvement projects to be performed by the City of Knoxville, under review by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. (1434-08-516)

Heather J. Carpin

Signature

October 26, 2015

Date