

WAKE COUNTY, NC 51  
LAURA M RIDDICK  
REGISTER OF DEEDS  
PRESENTED & RECORDED ON  
11/21/2008 AT 09:49:43

BOOK:013306 PAGE:01172 - 01177

Instrument prepared by: Raleigh City Attorney's Office  
Brief description for Index: Pilot-Crompton Mill  
Parcel Identifier: 1704745916  
Mail after recording to: City Planning Department  
PO Box 590, Raleigh NC 27602  
Attn: Martha Hobbs

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF WAKE

**AFFIDAVIT OF CORRECTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL OR OTHER MINOR  
ERROR**  
[N.C.G.S. 47-36.1]

The undersigned Affiant, being first duly sworn, hereby swears or affirms that the Raleigh City Council Ordinance (1990) 566 adopted on 5/1/1990 and recorded in Deed Book 4708, Pages 0926-928, Wake County Registry, contained the following minor error:

The ordinance did not include a statement of the owner(s) of record of the subject property on the date of adoption of the ordinance. Affiant makes this Affidavit for the purpose of correcting the above-described instrument by noting the said property owners of record, to wit: **PMC, Inc.**

Affiant is knowledgeable of the agreement and the intention of the parties in this regard. Affiant is employed as Planner II for the City of Raleigh Planning Department.

A copy of the original instrument is attached as Exhibit 1.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Affiant  
Martha Daniel Hobbs

State of North Carolina County of  
Wake

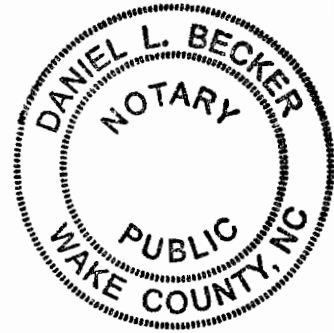
Signed and sworn to (or affirmed)  
before me, this the 4 day  
of November,  
2008.

**My Commission Expires 7-6-2010.**

My Commission Expires:

Daniel L. Becker  
Notary Public  
Daniel L. Becker

(Affix  
Official/No  
tarial Seal)



BK4708PG0926



000033  
*City Of Raleigh*  
North Carolina

RECEIVED  
FOR  
REGISTRATION

90 MAY 23 AM 9:39

KENNETH W. LEWIS  
REGISTER OF DEEDS  
WAKE COUNTY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF WAKE )

I, Gail G. Smith, City Clerk of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and exact copy of Ordinance (1990) 566 adopted by the Raleigh City Council in their meeting held May 1, 1990, to be effective May 15, 1990.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Seal of the City of Raleigh to be affixed this 18th day of May, 1990.

SEAL

Gail G. Smith

City Clerk & Treasurer

ORDINANCE NO. (1990) 566

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING Pilot-Crompton Mill, 1121 Haynes Street IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC PROPERTY.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of a Historic Properties Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission has made an investigation and recommended the following property be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has made an analysis and recommendation that the following property be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, on the 1st day of May, 1990 a joint public hearing was held in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Building, Raleigh, by the City Council of the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a historic property; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes, preceding the adoption of this ordinance, have been complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA THAT:

Section 1. The property designated as Pilot-Crompton Mill, in the planning jurisdiction of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Property. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

Pilot-Crompton Mill, 1121 Haynes Street, approximately 5.7 acres.

Section 2. Those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, architectural, archaeological significance, or any combination thereof are as follows:

The exteriors of four contributing structures described as follows: 1) A 1893 two-story brick mill building having 33 bays; 2) A 1893 two-story brick extension to the mill building; 3) A c.1917 one-story brick building with tile coping on the parapet; and, 4) A 1910 two-story buff brick building with quoins and having 20 bays, including all features, details, and appurtenant features on these buildings, and all of the site and landscape features on the site described in Section 1. The designation does not include the other, eight (8), noncontributing structures on the parcel.

Section 3: No building, site, structure or object that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be altered, restored, moved, remodeled, or reconstructed so that a change in design, material or outer appearance occurs unless and until a certificate of appropriateness is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission or its successors.

Section 4. No building, site, structure or object that is designated in this ordinance located on the hereinbefore described site may be demolished unless and until either approval of demolition is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission or a period of one hundred eighty (180) days has elapsed following final review by the Commission of a request for demolition (or any longer period of time required by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14 as it maybe amended hereafter).

Section 5. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence shall be sent by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 6. This ordinance shall be indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County.

Section 7. City administration and the Historic Properties Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected an appropriate sign on the site hereinabove described setting forth the fact that said site has been designated a historic property by action of the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh provided, should the owners of the hereinabove described property not consent to the erection of said sign on the described premises, City administration and the Historic Properties Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 8. In the event any building, site, structure, or object is demolished in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Raleigh, this ordinance shall automatically be null and void.

Section 9. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Adopted: May 1, 1990

Effective: May 15, 1990

Distribution: City Council  
City Manager  
City Attorney  
Planning Department (2)  
Inspections Department (3)  
Raleigh Historic Properties Commission  
Wake County Tax Supervisor  
Property Owner and/or Occupant  
Registrar of Deeds



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**Yellow probate sheet is a vital part of your recorded document.  
Please retain with original document and submit for rerecording.**

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**Wake County Register of Deeds  
Laura M. Riddick**

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Adopted: May 1, 1990

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Distribution: City Council  
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Planning Department (2)  
Inspections Department (3)  
Raleigh Historic Properties Commission  
Wake County Tax Supervisor  
Property Owner and/or Occupant  
Registrar of Deeds



**RALEIGH HISTORIC PROPERTY DESIGNATION APPLICATION AND REPORT**

1. **NAME OF THE PROPERTY:** (If historic name is unknown, give current name or give street address)

Historic Name Pilot-Crompton Mill

Current Name, or Address \_\_\_\_\_

2. **LOCATION:** 1121 Haynes Street Raleigh Wake  
street city and/or county

3. **LEGAL OWNER:** Name G. Roland Gammon III day phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address 21 Glenwood Avenue Raleigh NC 27603  
street city state zip

4. **APPLICANT/CONTACT PERSON:** Name \_\_\_\_\_ day phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
street city state zip

5. **REASON FOR REQUEST:** The complex is significant in the development of the textile industry in Raleigh.

6. **GENERAL DATA:**

a. Date of construction and alterations: 1892

b. Outbuildings: Yes  No \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, number \_\_\_\_\_

c. Approximate acreage or dimensions: 5.7 acres

d. Architect, builder, carpenter and/or mason: unknown

e. Use: Original Textile mill Present vacant

f. Is the property income producing? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

7. **CLASSIFICATION:**

a. Category: building(s)  structure \_\_\_\_\_ object \_\_\_\_\_ site

b. Ownership: private  public: local \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_

c. Number of resources within property:	Contributing	Non-contributing
buildings	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
structures	_____	_____
objects	_____	_____
sites	_____	_____

d. National Register of Historic Places status (check one): Entered (date) 6/5/1989 ;  
nominated: eligible \_\_\_\_\_ not eligible \_\_\_\_\_ ; not requested \_\_\_\_\_ ; removed (date) \_\_\_\_\_

e. Has the property been recorded during a historic survey by the City of Raleigh or the NC Historic Preservation Office? By whom and when City of Raleigh Planning Department 1978; State Historic Preservation Office 1989

8. **SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT:** Raleigh Historic Properties Commission, Inc. date March 13, 1990  
Post Office Box 829  
Century Station  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pilot-Crompton Mill  
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1121 Haynes Street  not for publication  
city, town Raleigh  vicinity  
state North Carolina code N.C. county Wake code 183 zip code 27604

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	4	9 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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## Description of Physical Appearance

The Pilot-Crompton Mill is a 5.7 acre site on the northeastern rim of the central business district of Raleigh, North Carolina, approximately one mile from its epicenter, the N.C. state capital building. The complex contains 12 structures, varying in construction date from 1893 to 1965 and in composition from brick and concrete to metal-clad. Four of these are contributing. A description of the structures follows, keyed to the enclosed site plan:

## I. Contributing Structures.

Building No. 1 (1893) is a two-story brick commercial-style building with a partial brick foundation, featuring 33 window bays on the southeast and 7 on the east facades. The top rank features rounded arches; the ground rank features segmental relieving arches. All are brick infilled. A dentiled course connects the arches between bays and extends beyond them. The middle arch is wider than the others. There is evidence, on the southeast side, of a demolished one-story mid-wall extension with a slab foundation. The south corner features a fire escape; the northeast, a late, square, three-story tower and a contemporaneous two-story stair tower with an arched roof. To the rear is a later two-story extension with an unadorned parapet or false front. The word "Office" appears in faded paint on the east facade. The interior of this building is maple floored (now badly water damaged). Typical of buildings of its type and era, its raking roof is timber framed, individual members of which are supported by two rows of chamfered columns running the length of the building, topped by cast-iron bracing caps which hold the individual timbers in place at their joints. At the cornice, these timbers pierce the structure's brick skin, forming wooden corbel-like extrusions on the exterior, resembling brackets, beneath the original wood box gutters. The building also features a series of hurricane anchor bolts.

Attached to the northeast facade is a narrow, contemporaneous two-story brick extension (Building No. 3, 1893), and next to it, a one-story red brick structure (Building No. 2, ca. 1917) with tile coping on the parapet, a brick and slab foundation and a built-up roof.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

*used for what purpose?*

*lost ornament  
recall - c of  
function as  
office*

Building No. 10 (1910), seated parallel to the Haynes Avenue side of the site and oblique to the other, more utilitarian industrial structures, is a buff brick two-story structure with brick quoins, 20 window bays on the east facade and five bays on the south. The central one featuring the main entry with a (later) pedimented porch covering a double-leaved door flanked by fluted columns reached by steps which mount the podium. The stairs are guarded by a wrought iron railing. The south facade also features segmental arched windows with keystones on the first story (below grade) and rounded arched windows with fan lights on the second floor, surmounted by brickwork-panelled faux battlements on the building's fore-section with molded cornices and stepped parapets leading back to a flat, unadorned cornice on the building proper. This building features the same structural system as Building 1, with one row of smooth-columned supports and wood beams extending through the building's brick skin, in this case squared at the exterior extrusion point. The windows on the east facade have brick and plywood infill, or, where retained, 12/12 double-hung sashes or plate glass replacements. There are two one-story brick extensions (c. 1953) to its rear and west facades.

II. Non-Contributing Structures.

*copy  
NC*

These include several late industrial buildings and warehouses (Buildings A-A, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 6A, and 9) of varying construction dates from 1893 (Nos. 5 and 9) to 1965 (Buildings No. 4 and 4A). All of these are two-story brick structures with concrete slab underlayment and concrete or brick foundations. Finally, Building No. 7 is a metal-clad structure ca. 1921, also apparently used for storage.

The site is triangular with the old Seaboard Airline Railway tracks forming its western boundary, Haynes and Cedar Streets its east and south boundaries, respectively. Across from the site, along Cedar, is the Wilmington Terrace low income housing project, and, along Haynes, a vacant area and paved parking lot created--it appears--from demolitions. The Pilot-Crompton Mill complex is two long blocks due north of Peace College, a small Presbyterian Women's Junior college and Raleigh institution for more than 130 years.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry \_\_\_\_\_  
Commerce \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1890-1920 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1893 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

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

Significant Person

\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Unknown \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheets

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

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## Statement of Significance

The Pilot-Crompton Mill is significant relative to Criterion A, and represents an important stage in the development of the textile industry in cities the size of Raleigh (population 15,000 when the mill was built) in the North Carolina piedmont between the years 1890 and 1920. To a lesser extent, it is also significant relative to Criterion C, since it represents a typical North Carolina architectural type, the textile mill complex, in both structural components and use.

## Context Statement: Industry/Commerce

The turn-of the century was a period characterized by change and accommodation in the development of the textile industry, as the industry attempted to adapt to several factors that impacted its growth. One was the rapid though brief revolution in textile technology between 1880 and 1890 which reduced the need for skilled workers in what had been, until the 1880's, a labor-intensive industry utilizing unskilled rural labor; another was the innovation of purchased hydroelectric power for the running of mills. These developments led to "urban drift," an atypical movement of southern textile mills to urban (or urbanizing) areas. Since urban areas were closer to sources of skilled labor and surface transportation and, because, by 1890, mills no longer required self-contained water power, urban locations had become both possible and necessary. The founding and experience of the Pilot-Crompton Mill in the 1890's through the 'teens thus forms a textbook case of the response of the textile industry to the factors that buffeted it and shaped its course for the first half of the 20th century.

## History and Discussion:

The Pilot-Crompton Mill was founded in 1892 by James and William H. Williamson, during a period in which Raleigh was experiencing growing pains on its way to

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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becoming an urban center. Not until the 1880's did the southeast section of the old Confederacy seriously challenge New England textile hegemony. In fact, until the latter 1880's, there were no textile mills at all in Raleigh (1), most of them having been built on North Carolina's "textile spine" along the rivers of her central counties between Winston-Salem and Charlotte.

The reasons for this are several. In the early years of textile production, mills needed their own sources of water power which the rivers provided. At the same time, labor, while abundant, was dispersed, and extensive capital investment was necessary to produce worker housing, company stores, schools and other amenities to lure worker families from rural areas to industry-built mill towns. The general pattern, thus, was diffusion, a "pattern of 'industrial-rural' development" with small villages housing large textile complexes (2). This diffusion resulted in a concomitant delay in urbanization across the state. The paternalistic climate of the mill town discouraged the "secondary linkages" of service industries and retailing that tended to produce cities, a fact which accounted for Raleigh's relative late start as a textile center.

Counter pressures, however, in the years prior to the founding of the Pilot-Crompton Mill, were apparently sufficient to overcome this industry-wide tendency to avoid cities. Between 1880 and 1900, innovations in textile production were introduced. These included "the ring spindle [which] was automatic, making skilled labor in the spinning room almost unnecessary and . . . the introduction of the Northrop Loom by the Draper Company in 1894 [which] did for weaving what the ring spindle did for spinning (3)."

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mills that were already in production either made what adjustments they could to these innovations (the employment of women and children in the cloth making process become more commonplace), or they continued their established practices since these new technologies were "ideally suited [to] the production of coarse and medium yarns and cloth. . . [in which] the earliest southern mills had been specializing (4)." Thus, while technological innovations did little to alter the pattern of mill-based industrial-rural diffusion in the established mills, founders of new mills were able to take advantage of surface transportation systems and the growing tendency of mills to purchase power rather than generate it on-site, building their mills on railroad lines through southern cities like Raleigh, forging stronger links to the north where coarse southern products were made into finished goods by New England mills.

Though this tendency by no means eliminated the pattern of village-based mills, it did tend to retard the decentralizing effects of new mill establishment -- so much so, that by the 1920's, this urban movement had become common. According to a 1923 source, "mills prefer[ed] to purchase power from [power] companies for [several reasons]," chief among which was an economy which reduced the investment costs of automation (5).

Raleigh participated in this evolution towards urban-industrial growth. In 1885, for instance, before textile technology and purchased hydroelectric power became the rule, she had only 15 major industries, four planing mills, four wagon factories, two cotton gins, three foundaries, two boiler factories--and no textile mills (6). By 1910, when Raleigh had electric power from three sources, she had, according to one commentary, "five cotton mills and several hosiery plants (7)," and at its peak (ca. 1900) the Pilot Cotton Mill and Raleigh's other major textile producer, the Caraleigh Mill, had become the only two mills in Raleigh that produced unfinished sheet goods. The smaller of the two, the Pilot Mill had 8000 spindles (to Caraleigh's 10,816), 325 looms (to Caraleigh's 436), and 225 employees (to Caraleigh's 235). Raleigh's other mills, the Raleigh Cotton Mills, Martin Knitting Mills, Melrose Knitting Mills and Raleigh Hosiery Company produced hosiery yarns or finished hosiery and undergarments (8).



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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Context Statement: Architectural Use and Configuration:

In spite of the fact that the textile industry continued to be a major feature of the southern economy into the mid 20th century, the types of goods produced varied little as among the older and newer mills. Begun in 1892 as a manufacturer of "grey" or unfinished cotton, the Pilot-Crompton Mill's main building (No. 1) was used for spinning and weaving, the adjacent building (No. 3) for carding, warping, winding and yarn storage. Building No. 10 housed the administrative offices, cloth finishing and shipping operations, and building No. 5 housed boiler facilities. In 1920, the mill was sold to Consolidated Textile Corporation and another building was added in 1921. In 1931, a group of six Raleigh businessmen bought the mill and added several new buildings: No. 6 (1939), Nos. 10A and A (1953), and No. 6A (1965). Throughout these several ownerships, and even when the last owners, the New York firm of Crompton, Inc., bought the mill in 1967, it continued to produce unfinished, grey goods, processed, in the end and in Arkansas, into corduroy and velveteen.

An urban-based industrial complex when it was founded, the Pilot Mill also featured structural and compositional elements customary at other, more remote, mill sites. Its open plan loft buildings are, like most mill buildings of its period, two story industrial/commercial structures with 14 foot ceilings, braced on one or two rows of eight-inch round or chamfered wood columns supporting a beam and plank construction system of 11x14 inch beams at the roof and second floor levels.

Built just two blocks north of the Raleigh city limits that were established in its first annexation in 1881, the Pilot Mill complex included mill-owned worker housing in its composition that mimicked the rural mill villages of the North Carolina countryside. Other

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mills built at the same time, the Raleigh Hosiery Mill (1888) and the Caraleigh Mill (1890) did the same. The second major annexation in 1907 brought the city limits to the Pilot Mill site's northern edge and incorporated its mill village into the city's residential stock as Raleigh's first "tract housing (9)."

The Pilot-Crompton Mill was closed in 1982, a scant <sup>10</sup> years shy of its centennial. Neither a leader nor an innovator, the Pilot-Crompton Mill responded to change, accommodated to it, and thus mirrors the development of the textile industry in the cities of the North Carolina piedmont, tenacious and stable, an industrial cornerstone for several generations of North Carolina workers.

The Italianate style of Bldg # 10, the office, is similar to the tobacco warehouses of Liggett and Myers on W. Main St in Durham, built at the turn of the century, and may have had ~~the same~~ the same ~~architect~~ architect - name? (look up Brown)

1. Raleigh: Capital of North Carolina, Writers; Program of the WPA, American Guide Series (New Bern, NC:Owen G. Dunn Co., 1942), p. 39.
2. Mary J. Oates, The Role of the Cotton Textile Industry in the Economic Development of the American Southeast, Dissertations in American Economic History (NY: Arno Press, 1975), p. 73.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., p. 6.
5. North Carolina Commerce and Industry, Vol. 1, No. 1. (Chapel Hill: UNC Extension Division, 1923).

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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6. Raleigh: Capital..., op. cit., p. 46.

7. Raleigh: Ten Years' Record (1900-1910) (Raleigh: Parker-Hunter Realty Co., 1910), p. 11.

8. Raleigh: An Epitome of the City's Growth, Progress and Industries (Raleigh: Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, ca. 1900), p. 10.

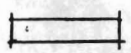
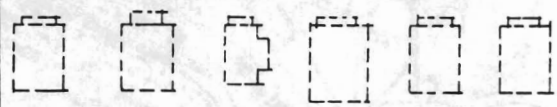
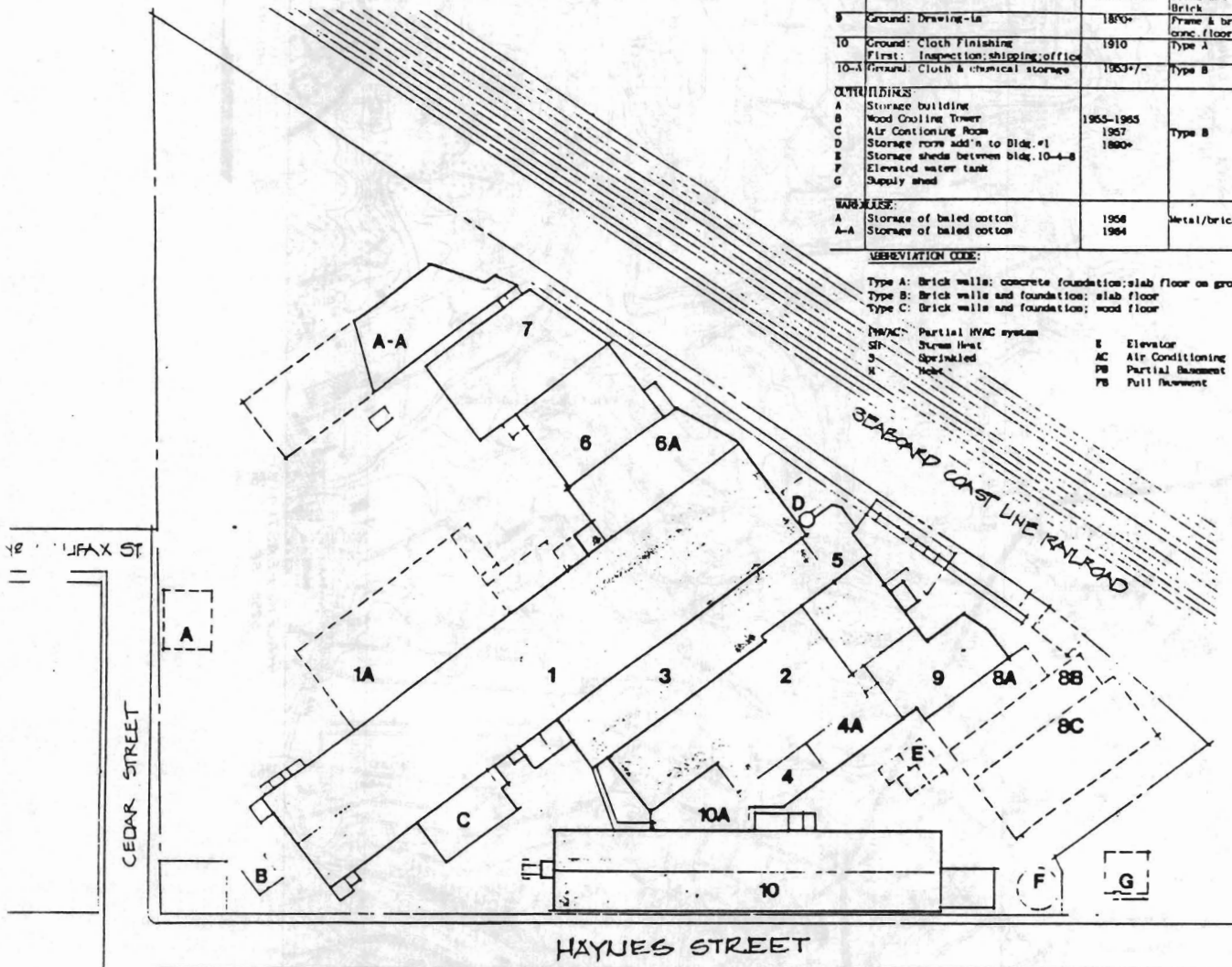
9. An Architectural and Historical Inventory of Raleigh, North Carolina, City of Raleigh Planning Department (Raleigh: City of Raleigh, 1978). p. 27.  
*Harris, Linda and Lee, Mary Ann.*

BLDG.	USE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	CONDITION
1	Ground: Weaving First: Spinning	1890+	PB; Type C	Roof: Good/fair; PBVAC: E Stuc: Good
1-A	Ground: Slop/ Equipment	1928	Type A	DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
2	Ground: Dyeing; Storage; Slaughter Drawing-La	1890+	Type B	Roof: fair; PBVAC: S Stuc: fair/good
3	Ground: Weaving; Yarn Storage	1890+	PB; Type C	Roof: good/fair; PBVAC: E Stuc: poor
4	Ground: Storage bins for dyestuffs	Before 1965	Type B	Camp. roof: fair Stuc: fair
4-A	Ground: Dyeing	After 1965 before 1965	Type B	Camp. roof: fair Stuc: fair
5	Ground: Boilers	1890+	Frame and Brick	Roof: fair; PBVAC: S Stuc: poor
6	Ground: Misc. Storage First: Querns; Pickers	1938	PB; Type A	Metal roof: fair; PBVAC Stuc: fair
6-A	Ground: A/C Liquid; Slop First: Cording; A/C Equipment	1966	PB; Type A	Camp. roof: fair; Stuc: poor
7	Ground: Storage Used Waste First: Storage Waste; Wash	1921	PB; Metal wall/ conc. slab	Metal roof: fair Stuc: poor
8-A	Ground: Pile Storage First: Storage Elec. & pipe material	1900-1915	Type B	DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
8-B	Ground: Cloth Storage	1900-1915	Type B	DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
8-C	Ground: Yarn Storage	1890-1915	Frame and Brick	DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
9	Ground: Drawing-La	1890+	Frame & brick conc. floor	Roof: poor; PBVAC: S Stuc: poor
10	Ground: Cloth Finishing First: Inspection; shipping; office	1910	Type A	Roof: fair; PBVAC: E Stuc: good
10-A	Ground: Cloth & chemical storage	1967/-	Type B	Roof: fair; PBVAC: S Stuc: good
<b>OTHER BLDGS.</b>				
A	Storage building			DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
B	Wood Chilling Tower	1955-1965		DEM. AFTER 1965/REPLACED
C	Air Conditioning Room	1967	Type B	Roof: poor/ Stuc: fair
D	Storage rows add'n to Bldg. #1	1960+		DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
E	Storage sheds between bldg. 10-4-8			DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
F	Elevated water tank			DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
G	Supply shed			DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965
<b>WAREHOUSES:</b>				
A	Storage of baled cotton	1956	Metal/brick	Metal roof: good
A-A	Storage of baled cotton	1964		DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965

**ABBREVIATION CODE:**

Type A: Brick walls; concrete foundation; slab floor on ground; wood floor on first  
 Type B: Brick walls and foundation; slab floor  
 Type C: Brick walls and foundation; wood floor

PB/VAC: Partial HVAC system  
 SH: Steam Heat  
 S: Sprinkled  
 E: Elevator  
 AC: Air Conditioning  
 PB: Partial Basement  
 FB: Full Basement



CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATE OF SIGNIFICANCE



EXISTING ⊕

SITE PLAN