

PRESENTED
FOR
REGISTRATION

ORDINANCE NO. (1996) 12
000352

96 DEC 19 AM 11:55
HISTORIC
REGISTERED
WAKE COUNTY

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING the Raleigh Cotton Mills, 614 Capital Boulevard, IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC LANDMARK.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of a countywide Historic Preservation Commission for Wake County 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 City of Raleigh agreed to participate in the countywide Historic Preservation Commission through an interlocal agreement with Wake County; and

WHEREAS, the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission has made an investigation and recommended the following property be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, on the 19th day of November, 1996 a public hearing was held in the City Council Chamber of the Municipal Building, Raleigh, by the City Council of the City of Raleigh to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a historic landmark; 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 met.

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

Section 1. The property designated as the Raleigh Cotton Mills, in the planning jurisdiction of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Landmark. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

The Raleigh Cotton Mills at 614 Capital Boulevard, (Wake County PIN 1704.19 62 2417) being approximately two and eleven hundredths (2.11) acre, including the entire parcel on which the building stands.

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

Exterior of the brick mill building with prominent segmental arch windows, built in 1890 and enlarged in 1895, as described in the designation report, including all of the parcel described in Section 1.

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 Wake County Historic Preservation 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 Wake County Historic Preservation Commission or a period of three hundred sixty-five (365) days has elapsed following final review by the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission of a request for demolition (or any longer period required by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14 as it may be amended hereafter).

Section 5. All owners 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 Wake County Historic Preservation Commission are hereby authorized to have erected an appropriate sign on the site herein described setting forth the fact that said site has been designated a historic landmark by action of the Raleigh City Council and the Wake County Historic Preservation Commission.

Section 8. In the event any building, site, structure, or object is demolished in accordance with the ordinances of City of Raleigh, this ordinance may be repealed.

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

Council Member Scruggs made a motion that the above ordinance be adopted. Council Member Fetzer seconded the motion, and upon vote, the motion carried this the 19th day of November, 1996.

Effective Date: 11/19/96

Distribution: City Council
City Manager
City Attorney
Planning Department (2)
Inspections Department (3)
Wake County Register of Deeds
Wake County Historic Preservation Commission



BK 7268PG0106

City Of Raleigh
North Carolina

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF WAKE)

* * * * *

I, Gail G. Smith, City Clerk & Treasurer of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and exact copy of Ordinance (1996) 12 adopted by the Raleigh City Council on 11/19/96.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Seal of the City of Raleigh to be affixed this 10th day of December, 1996.



Gail G. Smith
Gail G. Smith
City Clerk & Treasurer

WAKE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Raleigh Cotton Mills

Current Name: Cotton Mill Condominiums

2. Location

Street Address: 614 Capital Boulevard at Peace Street

City/Town/Jurisdiction: Raleigh

NC PIN Number: 1704.19-62-2417

3. Owner Information (If more than one, list primary contact)

Name: Rene Langford, Inc.

Address/Phone: 1901 Yorkgate Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612
919/787-0189

4. Applicant/Contact Person

Name: Report prepared by: Langdon E. Oppermann

Address/Phone: 1500 Overbrook Ave., Winston-Salem, NC 27104
910/721-1949

RALEIGH HISTORIC DISTRICTS COMMISSION, INC.
P.O. BOX 829, CENTURY STATION
RALEIGH, NC 27602
832-7238

5. General Data/Site Information

A. Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: 1890 and 1895

B. Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: n/a

C. Approximate lot size or acreage: 2.11 ac

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

E. Original Use: Cotton Mill

F. Present Use: Condominiums (residential)

6. Classification

Building

A. Category (building(s), structure, object, site): _____

Private

B. Ownership (private or public): _____

C. Number of Contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings	<u>1</u>	_____
Structures	_____	_____
Objects	_____	_____
Sites	_____	_____

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): Brent Glass, 1974

E. National Register Status and date (listed, eligible, study list): Study List 5/6/75

7. Signature of Applicant _____

8. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets. Please type or print.)

A. Photographs. Application must include current black and white photos of all facades of the main building and at least one photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources. Photos must be identified in pencil with the name of the property, its address or location, and the date. Additional photographs of exterior views or details or of the interior of the property are helpful. Black and white or color photographs or color slides are acceptable for additional views.

B. Maps. Include a map showing the location of the property. Tax maps with the boundaries of the property are preferred, but sketch maps are acceptable. Please show street names and numbers and all structures on the property.

C. Boundary Description and Justification. Describe the property's designation boundary and justify the boundary chosen.

D. Architectural description and significance. Describe the property, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodelings, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings and landscape features. If any interior features are to be designated, describe them in detail and note their locations. Include a statement regarding the architectural significance of the property.

E. Historical Significance: Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Include all major owners. Please include a bibliography of sources consulted.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received: 8-28-96

Received by: RMA

**WAKE COUNTY HPC
LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION**

Item 8.C. Boundary Description:
(REVISED)

The area to be designated is outlines in bold on the attached Wake County tax map (1704.19 62 2417). This area consists of the entire parcel (2.11 acres) which is historically and physically associated with the Raleigh Cotton Mills and which today remains associated with the building.

**WAKE COUNTY HPC
LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION**

Item 8.D. Architectural Description and Significance

The Raleigh Cotton Mills building is a substantial landmark in Raleigh. It is located at a major entrance to downtown Raleigh near the busy intersection of Capital Boulevard and Peace Street. The building is prominently sited on a hill and is positioned on a north-south axis along the western edge of the Seaboard Air Line railroad track, so that its western facade faces towards Capital Boulevard. Constructed in 1890 and 1895, over the years small additions and ancillary buildings were built on the property. Most of the smaller buildings have been demolished. The Cotton Mills building is currently undergoing renovation and adaptation into condominiums.

The building is a good example of late nineteenth-century industrial architecture. Covered with a shallow-pitched gable roof, the long, two-story mill is characterized by rows of large, segmental-arched windows that occupy most of its four elevations. It is of solid brick construction in five-to-one common bond. A vernacular expression of the Italianate style is exhibited in the fenestration and decorative brick and millwork. Window bays are recessed to give the impression of pilasters defining the bays. The "pilasters" are further accentuated by corbelled brick brackets (at the eastern entrance projection) or wooden brackets to create a capital-like embellishment at the top which draws the eye up and adds verticality, counteracting the horizontality of the long building. A plain frieze and the sawn wooden brackets delineate the overhanging eaves of the roofline. At the time of its construction the mill was described as "a handsome two-story brick structure, ornamented at either corner with imposing towers and equipped with the most improved factory machinery."¹ One tower was removed when the northern portion of the mill was added around 1895.² Windows of the later portion are wider than those in the 1890 section, but repeat the segmental arches and pilaster effect. The southeast corner tower is shown in a 1920s photograph as a three-story brick tower with pyramidal roof, topped by ornamental cresting and a weathervane. The tower's roof and ornamented top floor have been removed. Today, the tower has a flat roofline only slightly taller than the mill building itself. Immediately south of the tower is a one-story brick office added before 1909. All windows in the building have been boarded up or sealed with brick or cinder-block infill.

The interior is typical of mills of the period, though larger than many. Its roof and floors are of a beam-and-plank construction system. The two main floors are large open spaces spanned by regular rows of decorative, round and fluted wooden columns supporting the heavy ceiling timbers at their joints.

The Raleigh Cotton Mills is a well-designed building, intended to display a successful corporate image. The building's architect, contractors, and laborers remain unknown; however, the

¹ *North Carolina Intelligencer* (Raleigh), 11/5/1890.

² Glass, HAER survey.

architect was familiar with up-to-date requirements of mill construction and used the tower, built as a fire safety necessity, as a focal point for ornamentation. Before the 1880s and 1890s, factory buildings generally were designed solely for function, with little attention to the aesthetic impression of their design. They were often of frame construction. At the Raleigh Cotton Mills, brick was used because it was a prestigious building material and added substance to the company's image.

Brick was also selected because it was a fireproof building material. Fire prevention was an important consideration in mill design, and "slow-burn" construction became standard for mills. The basic design of most mills of this period was dictated by the requirements of fire insurance companies: thick outer brick walls, three- to four-inch-thick hardwood floors, and interior supports of massive wooden timbers. Facades were lined with large, multi-paned arched windows to provide light and ventilation necessary for the workers. The tower found at the Raleigh Cotton Mills and at most mills contained the water tank for an emergency sprinkler system. Insurance companies also encouraged the use of firewalls and tin-clad doors. The slow-burn construction method reduced the seriousness of fires: buildings burned more slowly and enabled fire-fighters to get water to the building. The slow-burn construction did not reduce the number of fires, but reduced the degree of destruction.³

A review of available Sanborn Maps gives some information about the expansion of the Raleigh mill complex as well as a hint of its impending failure. The 1896 map tells us the mill made hosiery yarns, using coal-fueled steam for power and heat, and electricity for lights. The southern portion of the building, a long rectangular space, was used for spinning on the first floor and carding on the second. The later, northern portion is wider and almost square; it held cone machines on the first floor (basement), spinning on the second, and carding on the third floor. Other jobs were done in the central area with the one-story engine room (722 horsepower) and machine shop projecting to the west. This map notes a water tank on the top floor of the tower with a capacity of 14,000 gallons, and shows the location of hoses and water pipes. West of the building was a reservoir with capacity of 200,000 gallons, supplied by gravity, with a round settling basin just to the east. Shown north of the mill building is a small building for cotton waste and a cotton warehouse, both one-story. A spur of the Sea Board Air Line Railroad extended to a platform in front of the east elevation. To the southwest and facing Firwood Place were three shotgun houses. They were still there as late as 1949.

The next available map is 1903. The capacity of the reservoir is shown as 165,000 gallons. It appears to be the same reservoir, so perhaps this was simply a corrected figure. By 1903 a small tower had been added to the center of the south elevation of the mill to hold a frame elevator. The two small ancillary buildings north of the mill had been replaced by three large, one-story cotton warehouses, a new, larger waste house, and a shed.

The 1909 map shows changes to the building and also makes clear that the Cotton Mills Company was having difficulties. Between 1903 and 1909, the one-story brick office was built

³ Mansell, Bullington Warehouse nomination.

on the southeast corner of the building, south of the tower. In addition, the one-story platform shown on the 1896 and 1903 maps had been replaced with a two-story brick projection and a platform at the railroad track. Automatic sprinklers are shown throughout the building, which had a metal or slate roof and iron doors at interior openings. The three cotton warehouses were also sprinkled. However, we learn from this map that by 1909 the mill had become a risk: a notation reads, "FIA Risk, Admittance and Information refused. Survey from 1903 map." The map records fire safety information such as the presence of a night watchman with a clock and seven stations, and O'Donnell automatic sprinklers throughout. The supply for the sprinklers was from a 3,500-gallon tank in the tower 22 feet above the highest line of sprinklers.⁴ It was run by a Smith-Yale duplex steam pump at fifty gallons per minute taking water from a 64,000-gallon well supplied by gravity from the 165,000-gallon reservoir, and by city water pressure. The use of space was similar to 1896: the southern portion of the building held spinning on the first floor, carding on the second. the northern held winding and packing on the first, spinning on the second and carding, slashing and drawing on the third.

In 1914 the mills were still labeled an FIA Risk. By this time the southern portion was designated as Mill No. 1 and the northern portion as Mill No. 2. Exterior walls are shown as twelve to sixteen inches thick. The reservoir in 1914 had a Buffalo electric centrifugal pump driven at 750 gallons per minute. Two additional one-story cotton warehouses had been built, large coal bins had been added to the rail trestle, and two dwellings had joined the three shotguns on Firwood Place. Only the waste house is shown as "not sprinkled." The elevator at the south end of the building had been joined by another in the south end of Mill No. 2 (northern end).

Uses had changed somewhat. Mill No. 1 was used for storage in the basement, mule spinning on the first floor, and "carding, drawing, and speeders" on the second. Mill No. 2 had mule spinning, winding and packing in the basement, mule spinning on the first as well, and, like Mill No. 1, carding, drawing, and speeders on the 2nd. The central tower and hall shows "shooks" in the basement, pickers on the first, and lappers on the second. On this map, both portions are shown as two-story with basement.

By 1949 when the building was in use by Southern Jobbers, two of the warehouses had been shortened and, with three new buildings, were used for storage of building materials. Four new dwellings had been built, all one-story. The tower still held the 3,500-gallon water tank.

⁴ Later maps report 27 feet.

**WAKE COUNTY HPC
LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION**

Item 8.E. Historical Significance

Summary of Significance

This building housed the first cotton mill in Raleigh, a city better known for its political importance than for its industries. The Raleigh Cotton Mills building played a significant role in Raleigh's attempts, from the 1870s well into the twentieth century, to become a center of manufacturing and industry. It was built during the city's building boom of the 1880s and early 1890s. By the turn of the century, three large cotton factories and two large knitting mills had been established, and an author predicted, "the next ten years will witness a development that will double Raleigh's manufacturing plants."⁵ In 1904, the Raleigh Cotton Mills consumed 1,750,000 pounds of cotton making hosiery yarn in its spinning factory.⁶ Nevertheless, the cotton venture was not a success, and in the late 1920s the mill was forced to close with the coming of economic depression.

Despite earlier optimistic predictions, Raleigh remained less industrialized than most other North Carolina cities. Its retail business, rather than its industry, grew steadily and the city saw a great rise in trade and commercial investment. No longer needed for cotton production, the Cotton Mill's large spaces were adapted for warehousing in 1932, and Brown-Rogers-Dixson later operated its wholesale distributorship out of the building for forty-four years. The building served as a warehouse for significantly longer than its original use as a cotton mill. It is now being adapted for a third use, as residential condominiums.

Historical Background

The movement to build a cotton mill in Raleigh began as early as 1875 and accelerated throughout the 1880s. The movement was influenced by the great success of cotton mills in other southern cities. In 1875 the *Daily Constitution* wrote:

How about that cotton factory? Wilmington has one, Charlotte is thinking about establishing one and Raleigh should not be behind the times. Merchants and capitalists, awake from your lethargy, and see if something cannot be done toward adding this improvement to our enterprising city.⁷

Industry in the South had escalated in the post-war years, and the consolidation of the state's railroads into the Southern Railway System and the Seaboard Air Line was proceeding rapidly.⁸

⁵ Amis, p. 201.

⁶ Waugh, *NC's Capital*, p. 146.

⁷ *Daily Constitution*, (Raleigh), 7/9/1875.

⁸ Lemmon, pp. 264-265.

In this climate, the city's leaders were intent on establishing more industrialization in its region with Raleigh as the center of manufacturing and distribution. This was seen not only as possible, but as Raleigh's destiny.

In 1888 Josephus Daniels, prominent editor of the *State Chronicle*, was instrumental in convening a meeting to discuss establishment of a cotton factory in Raleigh. Mayor Alfred A. Thompson and merchant W.C. Stronach were involved in this effort. The meeting bore results. Proponents for a cotton factory encouraged the city's residents to invest in cotton mills, promising that "...the real estate of the city would rapidly increase in value, and hundreds of employees would earn a living who now find it very difficult to find employment." Ten prominent citizens served on a committee to gather information on erecting and operating cotton mills; the newly formed Chamber of Commerce joined the effort; and a year and a half later in May of 1889, \$62,000 had been raised through the Chamber's sale of stock in the future mill. By that summer the Chamber had selected directors for the Raleigh Cotton Mills Company and purchased six acres of land from Paul C. Cameron and his wife, Ann R. Cameron. The land selected was near Wolf Branch and fifty feet west of the main track of the Raleigh and Gaston Railway (later the Seaboard Air Line Railway). The 1889 deed included an easement to run pipes underground to convey water from Wolf Branch "...as necessary for the purposes of a cotton factory." By March of 1890, construction was complete and the building waiting for machinery.⁹

The building sat empty for some time; pledges had not been paid, machinery could not be purchased, and still the pledges did not come. Despite these setbacks, the mill's chief backers remained fervent in their enthusiasm for Raleigh's "new industrial era."¹⁰ In July of 1890 bonds were issued to finish the building and install the machinery, and operation began in August. Inside, the new mill had 6,000 spindles and operated eleven hours a day. In September the Raleigh mill sent its first shipment to Philadelphia, and by October it was producing 1,500 pounds of spun yarn each day, with much of its production going to markets in the North.¹¹

The mill's initial operations must have been a success, for two other cotton mills were built in Raleigh in the next years, the Caraleigh Cotton Mill in 1892 and the Pilot Mill the next year. With the increased efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, Raleigh continued to believe it was destined to be a large and important manufacturing center, and the Raleigh Cotton Mill's owners expected to build a mill village around the factory.¹² By 1892 new railroad lines connected

⁹ Lemmon, pp. 264-266; Vickers, *City of Oaks*, p. 85; also Deed Book 111-72, 7/31/1889. Additional tracts were added in 1907, 1918, 1919, 1920.

¹⁰ *Daily State Chronicle*, 8/7/1890.

¹¹ Lemmon, pp. 265-268; also Vickers, *City of Oaks*, p. 85. The South's yarns were made into finished goods by New England mills.

¹² Lemmon, pp. 265-268, 273. The Sanborn Map of 1896 shows three shotguns just west of the mill facing Firwood Place. By 1914, only two dwellings had joined the shotguns.

Raleigh to the North Carolina mountains and as far as Hamlet, making Raleigh an important railroad center. In that year, which was Raleigh's centennial year, sixty buildings were under construction.¹³ Around 1895, a large addition was built to the Cotton Mills. The Capital City was becoming a cotton mill town.

Raleigh's timing was off. Cotton prices were dropping in the Panic of 1893, plummeting to four cents a pound in 1894. The area's new cotton growers quickly returned to other crops, and, as soon as it had started, Raleigh's success as the state's cotton-producing capital ended.¹⁴

The Raleigh Cotton Mills Company never recovered. Growth in the cotton industry slackened in the first decade of the 1900s as the price of cotton rose and labor became less plentiful than in the depression years of the 1890s. The market was hurt in part by agricultural problems that created higher prices for raw materials, and remained depressed for several years.¹⁵ In neighboring Durham, the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Co. was out of business by 1913. The Morgan Cotton Mills, in the Commonwealth's old plant, survived until about 1930. The Durham Cotton Manuf. Co. also closed its doors around 1930.¹⁶

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps show the Raleigh Cotton Mills building had become a fire risk by 1909, noting, "admittance and information refused." It remained a risk in 1914.¹⁷ In 1923 the Cotton Mills Company issued \$100,000 of mortgage bonds, borrowing the money from the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond. The mortgage was agreed to by unanimous vote of the stockholders in January of 1923 "...for the purpose of the prosecution of the Company's business, payment of the Company's obligations and the purchase of new machinery..." The deed of trust was secured by the company's real estate including "mill and factory properties."¹⁸ This effort could not overcome the economic depression, and the company was unable to make the payments. It defaulted on its loan and lost the building at public auction in 1932.¹⁹ The property sold to C.B. Barbee and Henry T. Hicks, who assigned their bid to Wolf Branch Storage Company. Wolf Branch apparently used the building for storage until the mid 1940s. It was bought by Southern Jobbers, Inc., a wholesale warehouse. It appears from correspondence that Southern Jobbers was a subsidiary of Johnson Cotton Co.

¹³ Vickers, City of Oaks, p. 87.

¹⁴ Vickers, City of Oaks, p. 85.

¹⁵ Oates, Role of Cotton Textile Industry, p. 73.

¹⁶ Roberts, Durham, p. 86.

¹⁷ Sanborn Maps 1896, 1903, 1909, 1914.

¹⁸ Deed of Trust 415-550, 4/15/1923.

¹⁹ Deed of Trust 415-550 and Deed 629-294.

Both companies were headquartered in Dunn, North Carolina.²⁰ The 1949 Sanborn Map shows Southern Jobbers, Inc., using both the southern and northern portions of the mill building for hardware storage and roofing materials, with an office in the southwest corner. A watchman was in the building. To the north in a series of long, one-story buildings was Southern Builders and Supplies, which stored building materials and apparently had a woodworking operation here. Another Sanborn map dated December 1950 identifies the building as the Raleigh Bonded Warehouse.²¹ Both sections of the building were sold, part in 1951, the other half in 1953, to Firwood Properties, a corporation named for the street south of the Cotton Mills. Firwood operated for Brown-Rogers-Dixson Company (BRD), which used the building successfully until 1995.²²

The Brown-Rogers Company had been organized in Winston in 1880 as a retail hardware store.²³ The company was started by Major T. J. Brown, J.M. Rogers, and W. B. Carter. These men had been engaged in the tobacco warehouse industry for years before creating their new venture; Major Brown was the first tobacco warehouseman in Winston.²⁴ In 1915, W.N. Dixson, Sr., joined the company; its name changed when he became its president in 1924. In 1947, BRD branched out to Columbia, South Carolina, and a few years later bought the Cotton Mill to expand its operations to eastern North Carolina.²⁵ BRD became one of the leading wholesale hardware distributors in North and South Carolina, as well as one of the region's major distributors of appliances. The company is run today by the third generation of the Dixson family.

Changes in the use of the Cotton Mills building mirror the evolution of the textile industry through the twentieth century. The building's large spaces lend themselves readily to other uses. In 1995 the property was sold and currently is being converted to 49 condominiums with a parking garage in the basement. The condominiums are expected to be completed by Christmas of 1995.²⁶

²⁰ Deeds (1951, 1953) and letter (9/1951) in files of Brown Rogers Dixson, Winston-Salem. Letter signed by W.G. Smith, secretary and treasurer of both Southern Jobbers, Inc., and Johnson Cotton Co.

²¹ Sanborn Map Co., 1949, p. 63; the five small dwellings from the 1914 map remained on the north side of Firwood Avenue, and four other houses had been built nearby. Also Dec. 1950, p. 106.

²² The deed was not BRD's name until 1986.

²³ Winston became Winston-Salem in 1913.

²⁴ "BRD 1880-1980."

²⁵ Interview, Bill Dixson III.

²⁶ Interview, Roland Gammon.

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Interviews:

Bill Dixon III of Brown-Rogers-Dixon.

Louis Conary, long-time BRD employee at cotton mill.

G. Roland Gammon, White Oak Properties.

John M. Silverstein, attorney, Satsky & Silverstein, L.L.P., Raleigh.

Bruce Willis, long-time BRD employee at cotton mill.

**WAKE COUNTY HPC
LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION**

Addendum - October 1996

Item 8.D. Architectural Description:

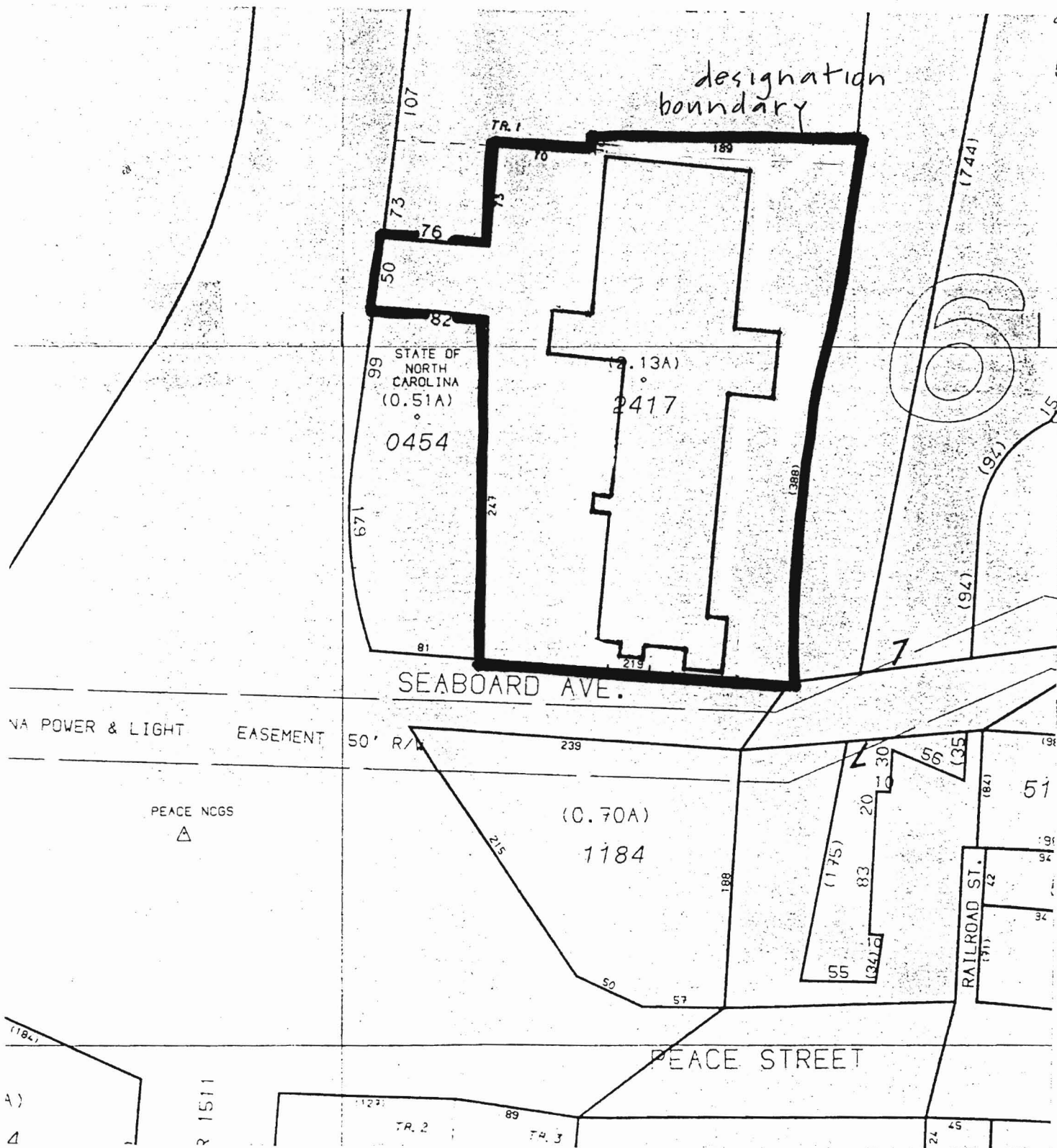
1995 Renovation and conversion to Residential Condominiums

Since the report was prepared, the building renovation and conversion to 50 residential condominiums has been completed. All 50 units have been sold. As a result of this renovation, bricks were removed from the segmental arch window openings (mentioned in paragraph two, page two) and rectangular window sash were installed. The segmental arch window openings which were original to the building were restored and are still visible from the building exterior.

WAKE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
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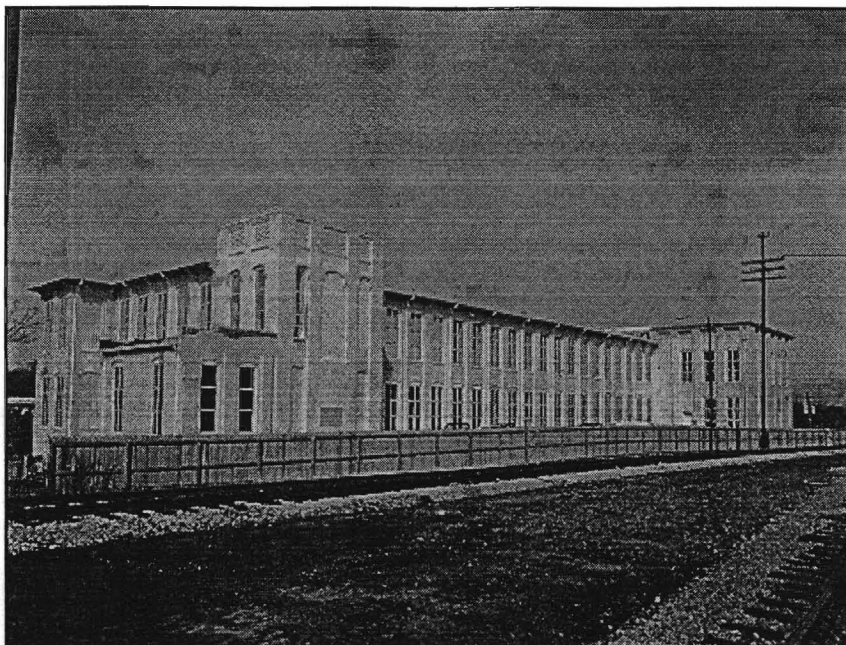
Raleigh Cotton Mills
614 Capital Boulevard at Peace Street
Raleigh, NC

NC PIN Number: 1704.19-62-2417



RALEIGH COTTON MILLS

View from Southeast



View from Northwest

