

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Grimes Brothers Mill

other names/site number Lexington Roller Mill; Excelsior Mill

## 2. Location

street & number 2 North State Street (NW corner N. State & W. Center sts.) N/A  not for publication

city or town Lexington N/A  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Davidson code 057 Zip code 27293

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James Crow SHPD 3/5/02  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

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

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

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Grimes Brothers Mill  
Name of Property

Davidson Co., NC  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Metal

other Brick

**Narrative Description**

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark 'x' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, National Register, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Period of Significance

ca. 1885 - 1945

Significant Dates

ca. 1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Grimes Brothers Mill  
Name of Property

Davidson Co., NC  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 6 7 3 3 0	3 9 6 4 6 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization (Prepared for Uptown Lexington, Inc.) date September 29, 2001

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

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 27101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Central Carolina Bank c/o Rocky Johnson, Regional Manager

street & number 628 Green Valley Rd. telephone 336/373-5085

City or town Greensboro state NC Zip code 27408

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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### DESCRIPTION

#### Summary and Setting

Grimes Brothers Mill is a four-story-plus-basement painted brick industrial building located at the northwest corner of North State and West Center streets in Lexington, the county seat of Davidson County in Piedmont North Carolina. It was erected by 1885 as an addition to the original 1879 frame mill, which no longer stands. The building faces southeast and, true to its urban setting, is separated from the street only by the sidewalks along North State and West Center streets and by small grassy and planted strips between the building and the sidewalks. Northeast and northwest of the building is gravel-covered land, soon to be the site of the new Central Carolina Bank which, until recently, occupied the mill building. Grimes Brothers Mill stands adjacent to the Davidson County Courthouse, the Davidson County Jail, and the Lexington Post Office, and across the street from City Hall and Lexington State Bank. Its central location is only one block from Lexington's square, the primary intersection of Main and Center streets that divides the town into north, south, east, and west.

#### Exterior

Measuring approximately thirty-four feet along North State Street and forty feet along West Center Street, the mill building has a shallow-pitched shed roof that slopes downward from front to rear (southeast to northwest). A Grimes Brothers letterhead image from 1892 reveals that the fancy southeast facade is largely original. It features Flemish-bond brickwork, a decoratively corbeled and dentiled cornice, decorative brick panels beneath the cornice that originally held the name and date of the building, quoined brick pilasters at each corner, and an asymmetrically placed vertical row of openings (now enclosed with concrete blocks) that originally held wood batten doors. The former openings are headed by segmental-arched brick hood molds with pronounced keystones. The facade's cornice, corner pilasters, and hood molds together reflect the influence of the nineteenth-century Italianate style. Directly above the fourth-floor opening are the remains of the mill's timber loading arm that can also be seen on the inside. The original first-story pedestrian and loading doors have been altered but retain their original locations and the ghosts of their original hood molds.

These and other described alterations were made when the building was converted to bank use in the early 1960s. Along with a large one-story addition on the northeast side and a drive-through addition on the northwest side, a heavy Colonial Revival cornice encircled the building above the first-story, and the main entrance was decorated with a Colonial Revival surround. These additions and exterior alterations were removed recently, although at present, the bank signs remain affixed to the southeast

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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facade and southwest elevation.

The northeast (side) elevation of the building is laid in five-to-one common bond and retains its two vertical rows of segmental-arched windows although, like those on the facade, the openings have been in-filled with concrete blocks. A large opening (temporarily enclosed) runs across the first floor where the one-story bank addition was removed.

The southwest (side) elevation continues the use of five-to-one common-bond brickwork found on the secondary elevations of the building, although here the brickwork is somewhat rougher due to its original connection to the frame portion of the mill. The fenestration on this elevation consists of two first-story windows. Originally, these were the openings for the iron or tin-clad interior doors between the brick building and the frame portion of the mill that was demolished in 1961 (Sanborn Maps, 1885 and 1902).

The northwest (rear) elevation is windowless. A modern second-story door remains from the bank's northwest addition. The removal of this addition also revealed an original segmental-arched door lintel as well as an area of exposed, unpainted, five-to-one common bond brickwork with penciled joints, providing a view of the original appearance of the building's brickwork.

### Interior

On the interior, the first and second floors of Grimes Brothers Mill were remodeled for bank use in the early 1960s. The first floor served as the bank lobby, with a teller counter, a reception room, and offices. The timber mill support posts, bolsters, and beams were boxed-in and detailed to look like classical columns. This floor is the only section of the mill building that shows evidence of the December 24, 1999 fire that started in the northeast addition. Even here, however, the damage is limited to that caused by smoke, heat, and water. The original structure and structural system do not appear to have been affected.

The second floor was converted to a conference room and offices. Although remodeled with plywood paneling, this floor still reflects its industrial origin due to the continued presence and spacing of the mill support posts, bolsters, and beams, now boxed-in.

The basement, third, and fourth floors remain surprisingly intact. All exhibit an exposed structural system composed of brick exterior walls, milled timber support posts, bolsters, and beams, and floor/ceiling joists. The support posts with bolsters and beams vary in size, from the massive ones at basement level to those of somewhat lighter weight and smaller dimensions on the third and fourth floors. The basement has a concrete floor, while those on the third and fourth floors are tongue-and-groove wood.

The basement has the largest support posts and beams and, unlike the third and fourth floors, the

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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primary posts have heavy weight-distributing bolsters at the bottom as well as at the top. Additionally, some rows of support posts stand on heavy wooden ground plates. The basement also retains steeply sloping wood ramps and two floor-to-ceiling storage bins boxed-in with a combination of vertical and horizontal boards.

The third floor, which is reached solely by a ladder stair from the second floor, exhibits surviving grain or flour chutes coming from the fourth floor. Also on the third floor is a surviving vertical board door with beveled battens and iron strap hinges that originally filled the facade opening at this level. Six-over-six window sash, which probably were used originally on the northeast wall, also remain. Modern air conditioning ducts are laid across the third floor. A stair in the north corner leads from the third floor to the fourth.

A variety of milling fixtures survive on the fourth floor. Among these are the end of the timber loading arm on the front of the building, the batten door that originally went on the facade opening, a long wooden roller—approximately one foot in diameter—with metal end plates, and a collection of horizontal and angled wooden grain or flour chutes.

### Integrity

The ca. 1885 brick building, clearly the architectural centerpiece of Grimes Brothers Mill, was an early addition to the original 1879 frame mill which stood on its southwest side. The frame mill and several smaller frame additions to the southwest and west were demolished for the widening of West Center Street in 1961. Sanborn Maps list the industrial contents of the overall mill, but reveal little about which processes took place in the brick section versus the frame section. The brick building appears to have been used primarily as the grain warehouse. However, in addition to the wheat bins on the second, third, and fourth floors, the building also housed a cleaning machine on the first floor and a receiving separator. Although this equipment does not remain, the third and fourth floors retain grain/flour chutes, and storage bins survive in the basement.

Although the first and second floors of Grimes Brothers Mill were altered (as described above) when the building was converted to bank use in the early 1960s, the basement, third, and fourth floors, as well as the exterior, remain largely intact. Currently, the building stands vacant but is in good condition and, even with its alterations, retains ample integrity reflecting its original mill use. Its location remains the same, set adjacent Lexington's commercial and governmental center. The building retains its original materials and workmanship and, based on the 1892 Grimes Brothers letterhead image, the original Italianate-influenced design survives remarkably intact. The building also retains to a strong degree its local association with the flour milling industry, due in large part both to its current exterior appearance, which differs little from its original appearance, and to its long use—for three quarters of a century, not

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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ending until after the mid-twentieth century—as a roller mill.

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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### SIGNIFICANCE

#### Summary

In 1879 brothers John D. and Thomas J. Grimes built a four-story, frame, steam-powered flour mill in the center of Lexington. Soon thereafter they installed rollers, becoming the first known roller-process mill in North Carolina (*News and Observer*, August 24, 1899). The Grimes brothers' business was so successful that by 1885 they had doubled the size of their original frame mill with a four-story brick addition. It is the brick addition, the only part of the mill to survive, that is being nominated to the National Register. The roller-process technology, represented by Grimes Brothers Mill and others that followed, had a tremendous impact on the regional flour milling industry. The flour produced by the roller process was so superior to that produced by the earlier buhrstone process and commanded such a higher price, that the earlier buhrstone grist mills quickly became obsolete and were driven from the market, except for small-scale production in rural areas. Grimes Brothers Mill, alternately called the Lexington Roller Mill and the Excelsior Mill, continued to prosper until World War II, and though productivity declined after the war, it remained in business until around 1960. In 1961 the widening of West Center Street resulted in the demolition of the 1879 frame portion of the mill and other frame additions, leaving only the brick building.

The surviving ca. 1885 brick building, used for grain storage and for the cleaning and separating processes, was the architectural centerpiece of the mill—the part that proudly reflected the success of Grimes Brothers Mill. Although the building was somewhat altered when it was converted to bank use in the 1960s, much of the interior and the exterior remain largely intact, strongly reflecting its original use. It retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, design, and association. Grimes Brothers Mill was the pioneer roller-process flour mill in North Carolina, representing the new technology that changed the face of flour milling in the region. Although other roller mills followed the Grimes Brothers Mill, it is the only one surviving in Davidson County. Grimes Brothers Mill is locally significant for its strong association with the late-nineteenth-century development of the flour milling industry in the area, thus fulfilling Criterion A for listing in the National Register. Its period of significance spans the years from ca. 1885, when the brick portion of the mill was constructed, to 1945—the end of World War II—after which the mill's production level declined until it ceased profitability.

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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### Historical Background and Industry Context

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, flour mills in North Carolina used large buhr-stones, generally powered by water wheels, to grind corn and wheat. In the fourth quarter of the century, however, the roller process—whereby flour was produced by crushing the wheat between steel or iron rolls—changed the face of flour milling in the state. Roller mills offered several advantages over stone-grinding, including eliminating the cost of dressing millstones. They produced a larger amount of better-grade flour from a given amount of wheat, and the product was not only more uniform, cleaner, and more attractive, but also commanded a higher price. Rollers were superior for milling harder bread wheats. The roller-process mill also made possible the construction of larger, more efficient mills, which hastened the abandonment of community mills and stone grinding. Only a few small-scale flour mills in rural areas continued, for a time, the practice of grinding corn and wheat by large buhr-stones. ("History of Wheat and Flour Milling"; Leonard, 100).

In 1879 brothers John D. and Thomas J. Grimes purchased land in the center of Lexington and built a four-story, frame, steam-powered flour mill (Deed Book 23, p. 213). John Delap Grimes (1852-1918) and Thomas Jefferson Grimes (1857-1933) were the sons of George W. Grimes, who was the proprietor of several water-driven flour and meal mills in the county and who aided his sons in the establishment of their mill in Lexington (*Dispatch*, July 17, 1918 and August 10, 1933). It was the second steam-powered mill in the county, the first being the Thomas Mill in Thomasville (Leonard, 100). Soon thereafter, the Grimes brothers installed rollers in their mill, becoming the first in the state to do so (Leonard, 100). Because of this new technology, their business was so successful that by 1885 they had doubled the size of their original frame mill with a four-story brick addition (Sanborn Map, 1885).

The significance of the Grimes Brothers Mill—also called the Lexington Roller Mill and the Excelsior Mill—did not go unnoticed. As early as 1887, the Grimes brothers' success was praised in the *Greensboro Morning News* in an effort to plead for Greensboro to follow suit in order to remain competitive. According to the article, the mill operated by the Grimes brothers was erected at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$12,000. It required ten men to operate and was kept running day and night, producing seventy-five barrels of superior flour daily. The article claimed that business was so good that the Grimeses were not able to keep up with their orders and purchased wheat not only from the surrounding area, but also from Virginia and the western states. The article continued that, "The flour manufactured by the Messrs. Grimes has literally driven flour manufactured on the old system out of the market wherever their flour has been introduced" (*Greensboro Morning News*, June 14, 1887). This article, as well as an 1886 one in Salisbury's *Carolina Watchman* which discussed the "revolution taking place in the milling business of the country which will consign to the rubbish heap the mills now in operation for making flour," make it clear that, at the time, piedmont area leaders were well aware of the major impact

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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that the new roller process was having and would continue to have on the flour milling industry in the state (*Carolina Watchman*, October 28, 1886). In 1899 an article in the *Raleigh News and Observer* noted that the Grimes Brothers Mill in Lexington was the pioneer roller-process flour mill in the state. It listed some of the company's standard brands as "Our Best Patent," "Pride of Davidson," "Everybody's Favorite," and "Tar Heels Delight." According to the article, "Messrs. Grimes have gained a State-wide reputation for their goods, and for a distance of seventy miles on the Southern Railroad as far [as] Rock Hill, and for a distance of one hundred miles east on the same road they control the business." At the time, the mill was producing 125 barrels of flour and 400 bushels of meal per day (*News and Observer*, August 24, 1899).

After the success of the Grimes Brothers Mill, other roller mills were erected in Davidson County. According to period business directories, there were thirty-one flour mills in the county in 1884 and twenty-eight in 1896. Most of these were undoubtedly grist mills, for in 1902, 1905, and 1915, the numbers were dramatically reduced (ten in 1902, nine in 1905, and twelve in 1915). How many of these were roller mills is not clear; however, those known to employ the roller-process system included the R. W. Thomas & Company Mill in the 1890s in Thomasville; the Hinkle Milling Company, started in Thomasville in 1892; the Denton Roller Mills, begun by 1902; and the Welcome Mill, believed to have begun in the late nineteenth century. Of these, only Grimes Brothers Mill survives (*Branson's Business Directory*, 1884, 1896; *North Carolina Year Book*, 1902, 1905, 1915; Sink and Matthews, 260; Touart, 231).

From 1900 until at least the late 1920s, Grimes Brothers Mill continued to produce from 100 to 125 barrels of flour per day. During these years, the steam-powered mill was fueled initially by wood and then by coal, but by 1913 had converted to electricity (Sanborn Maps, 1902, 1907, 1913, 1923, 1929). As the twentieth century progressed, Grimes Brothers Mill became primarily a production mill, in which grain was purchased, milled, and sold. Nevertheless, it also did some custom milling for area people who brought their corn and wheat to the mill to be processed (Grimes Interview; "History of Wheat and Flour Milling").

John D. Grimes died in 1918. The following year, his son, L. Malcolm Grimes, bought the interests of his mother and of Thomas J. Grimes, the surviving Grimes brother, in the mill. Retaining the mill's original name, Malcolm Grimes continued its operation (Deed Book 83, p. 240). The mill's production remained fairly strong until World War II. After the war, however, as large-scale corporations dominated the milling industry in the United States, the production level at Grimes Brothers Mill tapered off. By the late 1950s it was no longer profitable, and around 1960 the mill finally closed (Grimes Interview).

When West Center Street was widened in 1961, the frame portions of the mill fell victim to local progress. The remaining brick mill building was sold to Security Bank and Trust of Salisbury and

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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converted to a banking facility (Sink and Matthews, 259-260). At that time, one-story additions were built to the north and west sides of the mill and Colonial Revival features were added. Security Bank and Trust later became Central Carolina Bank. On Christmas Eve, 1999, a fire damaged the one-story north addition of the bank and, since then, the building has been unoccupied. Central Carolina Bank is currently in the process of donating the old mill building to Uptown Lexington, Inc. for re-sale with preservation covenants so that this important local landmark can remain a productive part of the Lexington community (Uptown Lexington, Inc. RFP). In August, 2001, the bank removed its additions, leaving the mill building with a much clearer image of its original appearance.

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
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### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Branson, Levi. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*. Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1884, 1896.

*Carolina Watchman* (Salisbury, N.C.), October 28, 1886.

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

*The Dispatch* (Lexington, N.C.), July 17, 1918; August 10, 1933; August 9, 1975.

*Greensboro Morning News*, June 14, 1887.

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"The History of Wheat and Flour Milling." Juxtamark. 6 November 2001.

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*News and Observer* (Raleigh, N.C.), August 24, 1899.

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Touart, Paul Baker. *Building the Backcountry: An Architectural History of Davidson County, North Carolina*. Lexington, N.C.: The Davidson County Historical Association, 1987.

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Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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Uptown Lexington, Inc. Request for Proposals: Former Grimes Mill/Most Recently Used by CCB, 2001.

### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown by the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "Survey for Central Carolina Bank," drawn to an approximate scale of 1" = 32'.

#### Boundary Justification

The nominated property, consisting of a tract of less than one acre that includes the footprint of the building, small landscaped areas southeast and southwest of the building, and the front walk and sidewalk on the southeast side of the building, constitutes that part of the historic setting of the Grimes Brothers Mill that survives intact.

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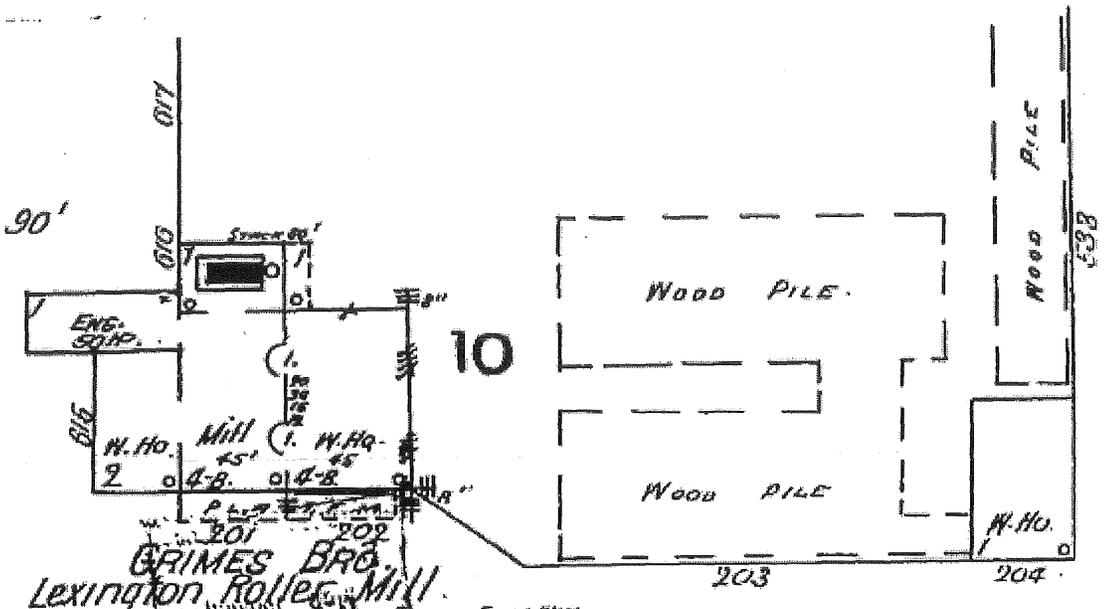
Grimes Brothers Mill  
Davidson County, North Carolina

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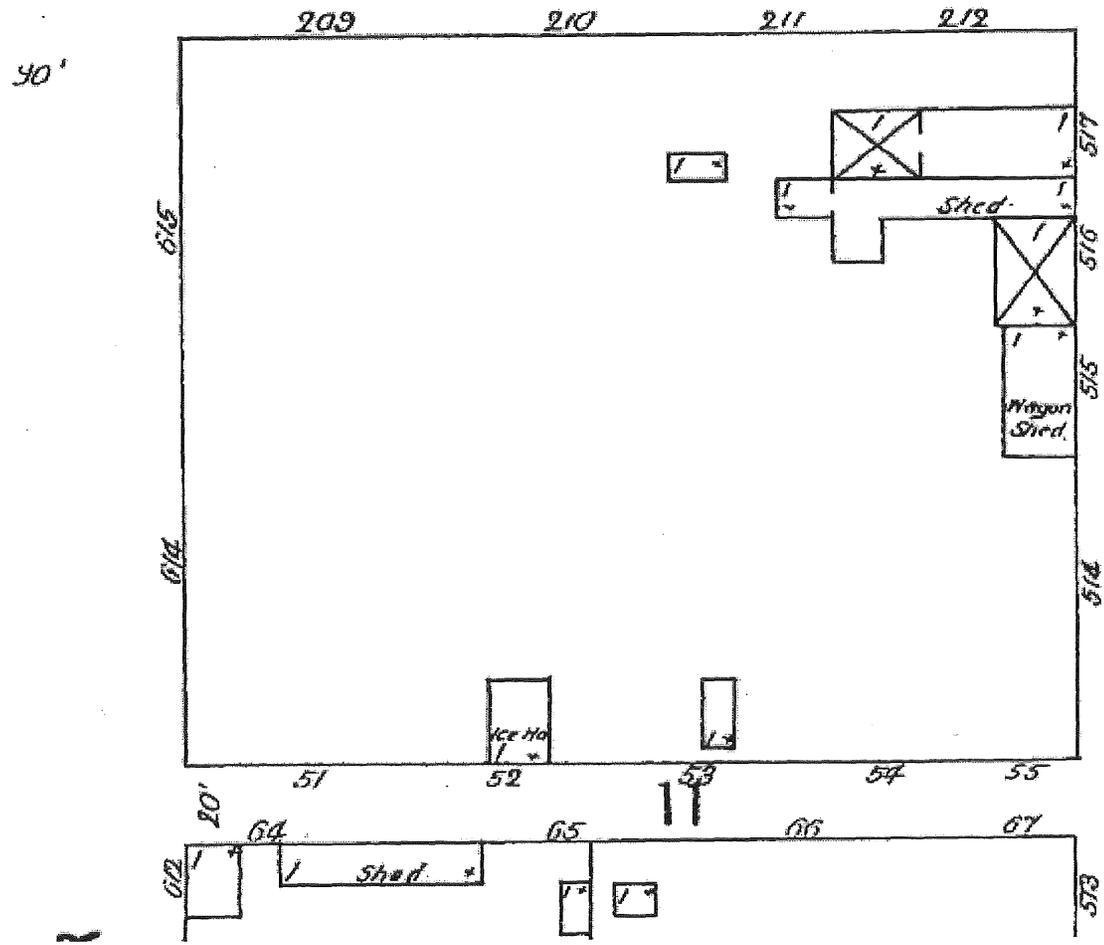
### PHOTOGRAPHS

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

- 1) Grimes Brothers Mill
- 2) Davidson County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) August, 2001
- 5) State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 6-7) A: Exterior, view to N  
B: Facade detail, view to NW  
C: NW (rear) & SW elevations, view to E  
D: NE elevation, view to SW  
E: Setting, view to N  
F: Basement, view to SW  
G: First floor, bank lobby with smoke damage, view to NW  
H: Third floor, view to NW  
I: Fourth floor, view to W



**GRIMES BROS.**  
**Lexington Roller Mill.**  
 CAP: 75 BALS - No WIPERONIN - FUEL: WOOD  
 LIGHTS: K. OIL - L.  
 5 SINGLE ROLLS - 3 DOUBLE ROLLS - 2 RUN OF STONE - 6 ROLL CRAN MILL  
 1 BOLT'S CRIST (6 FEELS) - 1 BRAN DUSTER - 2 AMMERY - 3 CENT'L REELS  
 1 BRUSH MACH. - 2 DUST COLLRS - 1 SMUTTER ON 1 ST. PL. - 1 SEPARATOR.



1896



FERTILIZER  
1 STGE  
V.S.

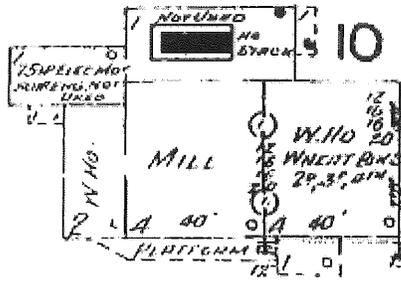


60'

### LEXINGTON ROLLER MILLS. GRIMES BROS., PROPRS.

CAPT 100 BBL'S OF FLOUR.  
NO WITCHAMIN - HEAT STOVE IN OFF. LIGHTS: ELEC. -  
POWER - 50HP ELEC MOTOR. ENG. & ALR. NOT USED.  
CITY WATER - NO FIRE HOSE - CHEM. EXTSRS.  
MACHINERY.

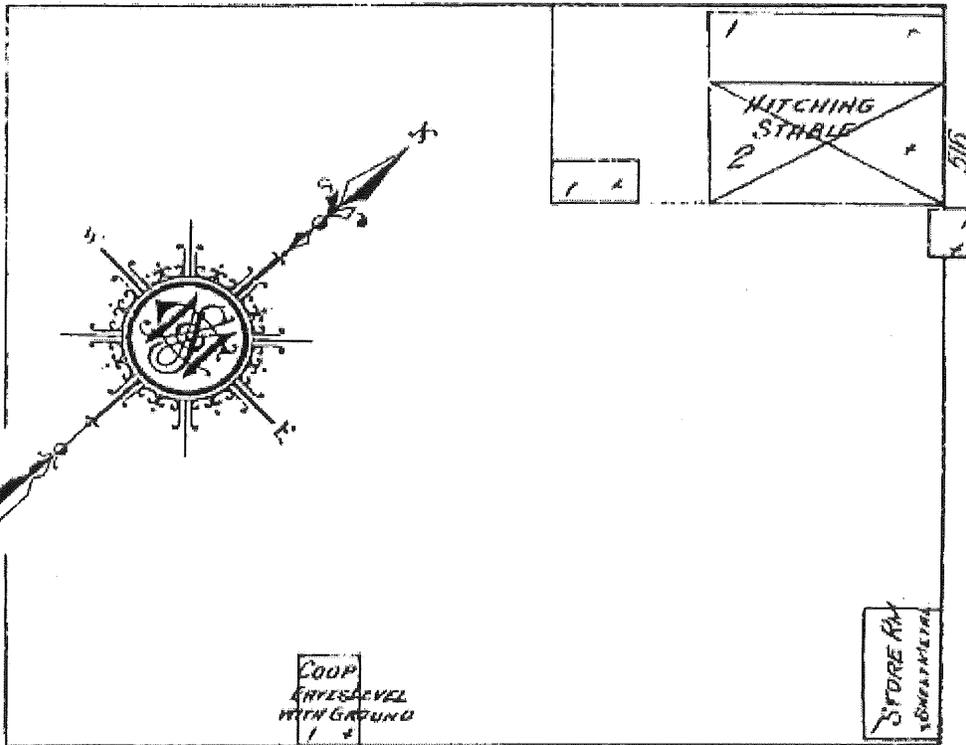
- B. SHAFING
- 1ST 7 STIND ROLLERS - 1 SEPARATOR IN BR. BLDG.
- 3 FLOUR PACKERS - 2 RUN OF STONE 1 GRALIC
- SEPARATOR - 1 HIGH ROLLER MILLS.
- 2ND 1 SIFTER - 1 REEL - 1 HEILNER - 2 DUST COLLECTORS
- 3RD 1 SHELPER - 2 PURIFERS - 2 OSCILLATORS.
- 3 REELS - 1 WHEAT SCOURER - 1 BRAIN DUSTER.
- 3 DOUBLE SCOURERS - 2 FIRMS.
- 3TH 36 STAIRS OF ELEVATORS - 1 CUCKLE MILL - 1 NINE
- 5 DUST COLLECTORS



201                      202    204

N. STATE 6" W PIPE

D.H.

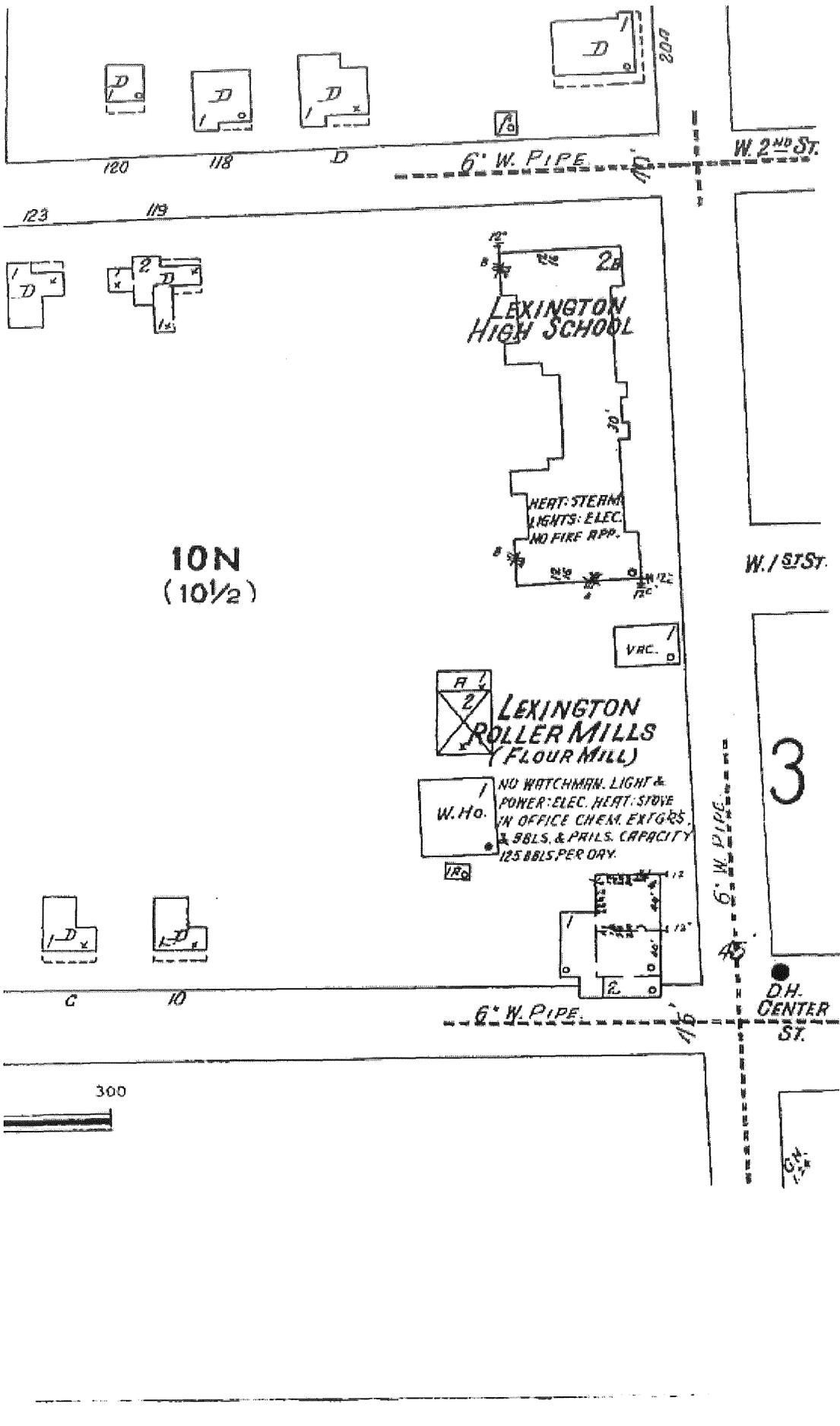


1ST ST. W.

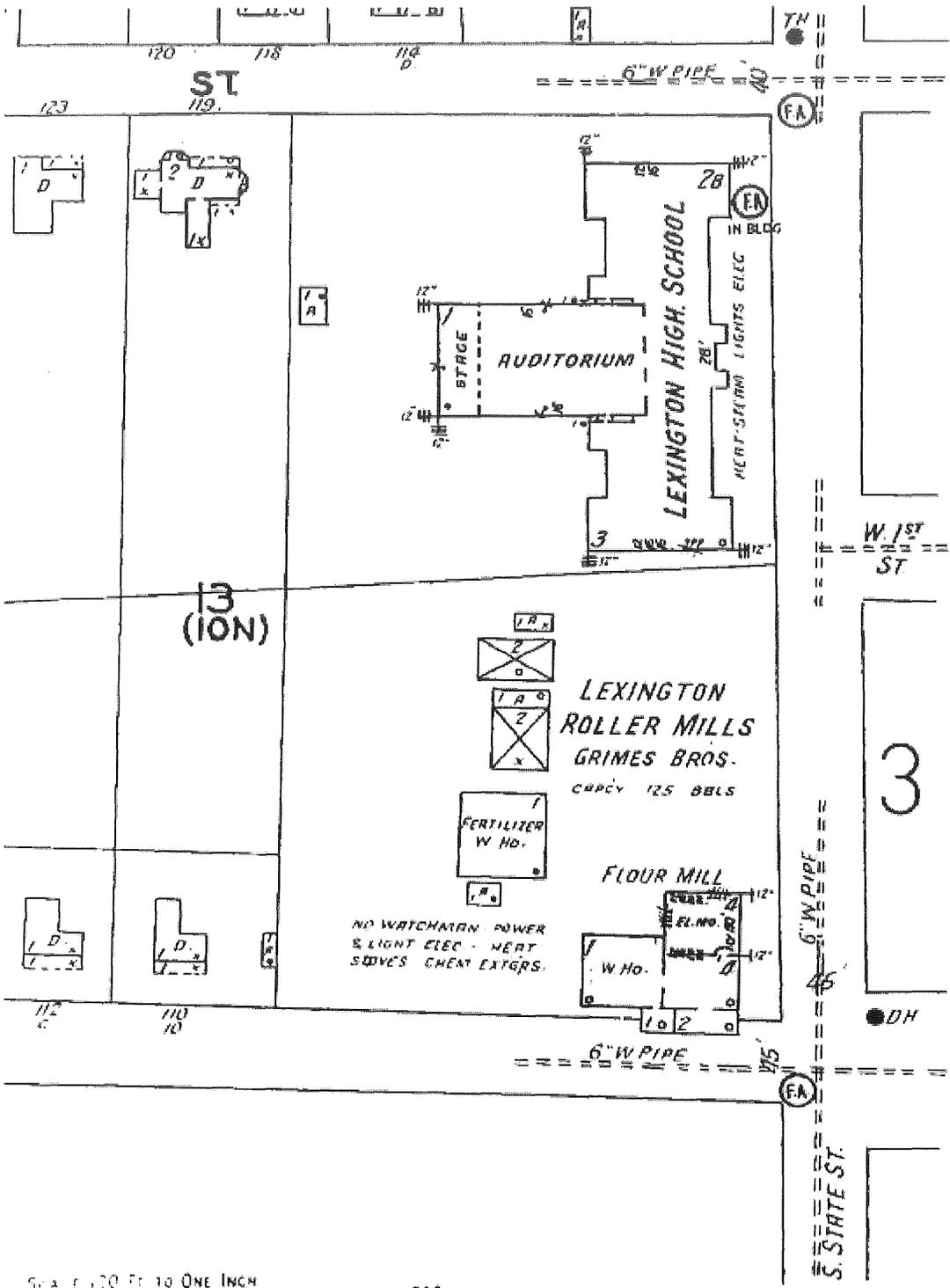
N. GREENSBORO II



1913



1923



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