

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 any 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 (former) Royal Baking Company
other names/site number NCSHPO file no. WA 2503

2. Location

street & number 3801 Hillsborough Street N/A not for publication
city or town Raleigh N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27605

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO _____ 11/18/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

___ 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): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
	<u>1</u>	sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category

Subcategory

INDUSTRY

manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category

Subcategory

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT :
ART DECO/INTERNATIONAL STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	CONCRETE
walls	BRICK
roof	SYNTHETICS
other	METAL

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.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Period of Significance

1941-1947

Significant Dates

1941

Ca. 1946-47

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Long, W. E., Company (architect)

Davidson, James A. (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 2.063 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 708900 3963350

___ 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 J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization Landmark Preservation Associates date June 25, 1997
street & number PO Box 7825 telephone (540) 366-0787
city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24019-0825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Royal Bakery L.L.C. (contact: Lewis Sinclair)
street & number 702 Oberlin Rd. telephone (919) 781-5855
city or town Raleigh state N.C. zip code 27605

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The 1941 Royal Baking Company at 3801 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, occupies a 2.063-acre lot located across from Meredith College and west of the downtown. The north-facing one-story building stands in an area characterized by light industry and retail activity presently (and historically) served by a line of the Southern Railroad, which passes behind the building to the south. The eastern three structural bays of the building, roofed over with steel bow trusses, were completed in 1941; a similar fourth structural bay on the west end was completed ca. 1946; and smaller front, side, and rear wings were added after 1960. A front office block (also completed in 1941) features ribbon metal-framed windows and banded brickwork evocative of the International style. (The basic form of the building is portrayed in Exhibit A and in the accompanying photographs.) Interiors are utilitarian in character, with exposed roof trusses; typically unpainted brick walls; brick, wood, and concrete floor finishes over reinforced concrete floors; two brick elevator shafts; and brick and frame cubicles for specialized uses. (Bakery machinery has been removed from the building.) The basement features cylindrical reinforced concrete pillars with inverted conical tops. A narrow lawn extends in front of the building, parking lots adjoin it on its west and south. Royal Street passes to the east, and outbuilding and flour silo ruins lie behind.

Inventory

1. Baking Plant. 1941; ca. 1946-47; 1960s. Contributing building.
2. Outbuilding and flour silo ruins. 1940s. Noncontributing site.

Exterior

The dominant exterior feature of the Royal Baking Company is its original front office block, defined as a central entry mass flanked by lower office sections. The office section is constructed of cinder block with a facing of blond bricks articulated into horizontal bands by regularly recessed courses. The side sections have corner-wrapping, metal-framed, ribbon windows with each window unit divided into nine panes, the lower middle pane operable and fitted with a screen. The ribbon windows reinforce the horizontality created by the banded brickwork. The central entry mass also features the horizontal bands, but its vertical massing and the nearly two-story height of its single large entry/window wall, give it a verticality that contrasts with the lower office sections. The aluminum-framed entry and windows are framed by a concrete border and flanked by cylindrical incandescent lamps with Art Deco metal wall mounts. The letters "ROYAL" in blocky modernistic type originally ran across the top of the entry; these were

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(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

Description (continued)

removed in the 1960s when a suspended aluminum and gypsum-board awning was added. Later, probably in the late 1960s, the west end of the office wing was extended to form a thrift store with an entry/window wall with canted aluminum mullions and an aluminum and plywood awning. Red and blue plastic letters dating to the 1960s or later and reading "WONDER BREAD" and "HOSTESS CAKE" run above the ribbon windows on the side sections. All sections of the office block, original and later, have flat roofs.

Behind the office block and thrift store extend the three original and one added machinery floors. These have rubber-membrane roofs supported by steel bow trusses, and they featured rectangular skylight/ventilators until these were removed in the 1990s. The front (north) elevation of this section is faced with the same blond brick as the front office block but lacks horizontal banding. The large metal-framed windows are divided into sixteen panes, with the center four panes forming an operable sash with screens. A nearly imperceptible change in brick color marks the seam where the west end was added to the building. The blond brick of the front of the building wraps a short way around the two side elevations before changing to orange brick. This brick also characterizes the two-story rear elevation, but the cylindrical boiler stack that rises at the southeast corner is constructed of the same blond brick as the front facade (probably because it is easily seen from Hillsborough Street).

Other side and rear elevation features include one-story cinder-block additions at the southeast and southwest corners; roll-up metal garage doors; metal downspouts with lozenge-shaped decoration at their tops; a set of wooden basement garage doors on the rear elevation; wooden power poles and transformers next to the rear elevation; a chain-link-fenced area around the concrete pad for a former cylindrical flour silo next to the rear elevation; and pipe ends projecting through the basement wall labeled "Sugar" and "Lard."

Interior: Main Level

The office block is probably the most altered section of the interior. The vestibule inside the front entry has linoleum tile floors and paperboard tile ceilings, treatments that are also typical of the flanking sections. The largest room in the wing occupies the front northeast corner and has glazed block walls and metal ceiling ducts with circular air diffusers. Part of the wing was partitioned off into paneled offices in the 1980s; one of these offices contains a metal spiral stair to a cinder-block-walled basement records room. The 1960s thrift store addition at the west end of the front section has a paperboard tile ceiling and a carpeted floor.

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(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

Description (continued)

The four operations floors are utilitarian in character (for convenience, these units are numbered one through four from east to west). Units one and two contained baking machinery, unit three served originally as a shipping area and later as a wrapping area, and unit four served as a shipping area. Units one and two are divided by a row of steel I-beam supports; units two and three are separated by a brick wall with two small doorways; and units three and four are separated by a brick wall with three large loading dock doorways (formerly exterior) and two smaller doorways, one with a steel fire door. Two freight elevators in brick enclosures--one on the east side of unit one, the other at the north end of unit four--communicate with the basement, as do two sets of steel stairs. The exposed roof trusses are painted with aluminum paint; above them are a variety of treatments: dimensional lumber roof structure over units one, two, and three (either exposed and painted white or sheathed with paperboard) and gypsum slab roofing over unit four. Scattered across the floors of units one and two are various concrete and metal machinery emplacements, and metal bumpers line some of the walls. Unit three has two frame-and-plywood rooms for cake supplies storage at its north end framed off from the larger space and a third room for wrapping supplies storage at its south end with brick walls and a storage loft enclosed with wooden pickets and lattice.

Interior: Basement

The basements of both the original and added sections contain regularly spaced reinforced concrete pillars supporting the reinforced concrete floor structure of the level above. Impressions from narrow wooden board formwork are evident on the cylindrical pillar shafts and on the square pads they support, but the inverted conical caps between the shafts and pads have impressions suggesting the caps were poured into bolted metal forms (the same system was used for both the original and addition pillars). The original basement encloses a continuous space from end to end where ingredients were stored on pallets, with smaller frame- and brick-walled areas for specialized purposes such as a lunch room, sanitation office, and engineering shop. One area has circuit breakers labeled for such features as "refrigeration compressors," "no. 10 mixer," "new model LK Pan O Mat," "grediator behind mixers," "utensil room," "cooling tower room," "small flour sifter," "lard equipment," and so forth. Other specialized areas include a cold storage room, a boiler room, a room for engineering supplies storage enclosed with wooden slats with a slatted sliding door, and men's and women's bathrooms--the former with a multi-colored tile shower stall, the latter with walls painted in shades of pink.

The basement under the addition was used for truck repair, and it is completely closed off from the rest of the basement, probably to prevent the spread of fire. The addition basement has a

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(former) **Royal Baking Company**
Wake Co., N.C.

Section number 7 Page 4

Description (continued)

modern paneled office and men's bathroom with lockers, and a wire-mesh cage with wood and metal shelves for tools and engine parts. A roll-up metal garage door links the addition basement to the west end cinder-block addition, which was used for truck repair and painting.

Site and Outbuilding Ruins

A lawn and sidewalk extend in front of the front office wing with a row of Bradford pears planted in the early 1990s. The parking areas in front of the addition and to its side are separated by a metal chain fence. The parking areas behind the building extends from the rear elevation to the railroad tracks. At the southeast corner of the lot are the collapsed ruins of a one-story storage building. This building mixed red and blond brick in its construction (the blond bricks apparently left over from the construction of the main building) and had an asphalt-roofed shed roof with stepped side parapets. (The building was burned by vagrants in the mid-1990s and its ruins were demolished to prevent harm to trespassers.) Next to the storage building ruins are the remains of poured concrete and cinder-block storage tank emplacements and the base of a cylindrical flour silo with dark blue porcelainized metal walls and an Archimedes screw continuous feed mechanism--features that suggest the bin was manufactured by the A. O. Smith Company, maker of Harvestore silos.

Integrity Statement

The Royal Baking Company possesses architectural integrity. The original 1941 building and its 1946-47 addition retain their original form and exterior finishes (except for roofing, which is largely invisible from the street), and character-defining interior features such as the exposed steel roof trusses, unpainted brick walls, and basement pillars remain unchanged. The only substantive changes to the exterior include the removal of the original skylight/ventilators, the addition of the two rear cinder-block wings, the extension of the front office wing to create a thrift store, and the removal of historic signage and the addition of an awning over the front entry. The interior successively lost its 1940s machinery during the course of modernizations in later years, and presently all machinery has been removed from the building.

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(former) **Royal Baking Company**
Wake Co., N.C.

Description (continued)

Manufacturers

Features such as metal grates, garage doors, and so forth, are often marked with the name of the manufacturer of the feature. Identified features include:

Front elevation wall-mounted fire hydrant: Standard Fire Protection Equip. Co.

Roll-up metal garage door on east elevation: Universal Door, Tampa, Fl.

Roll-up metal garage doors on west elevation: Raynor Rolling Doors.

Metal machinery pad in machinery floor one: Toledo.

Steel I-beam supports between machinery floors one and two: Carmi CH USA?

Steel fire door between machinery floors three and four: US Steel.

Heaters: Modine.

Basement boiler: Peabody Gordon Piatt; burner model no. R10-GO; order date May 5, 1977.

Basement freezer door: Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Hagerstown, Md.

Spiral stair in basement under office wing: Duvinage Spiral Stair Div., Hagerstown, Md.

Basement (addition) floor drain: Hine Supply & Mfg. Co., Raleigh, NC.

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(former) **Royal Baking Company**
Wake Co., N.C.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Royal Baking Company, located at 3801 Hillsborough Street in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, was completed in 1941 as a new baking plant for the company, which was established in 1916 by Bartholomew Streb. The utilitarian one-story brick building with simple International-style detail was conceived by the W. E. Long Company of Chicago, specialists in bakery design, and built by the Raleigh construction firm of James A. Davidson. The bakery originally served for the baking of bread and rolls, including the company's famous "Bamby" brand (Best American Made Bread Yet). Since the mid-1950s the bakery has been operated by a number of national bakery chains, and plans are now underway to convert the facility into retail shops. The Royal Baking Company is associated with a period of industrial expansion in Raleigh following the stagnation of the Great Depression, and with a shift in industrial construction away from the urban core along major transportation arteries like Hillsborough Street. The Royal Baking Company is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of industry. The period of significance for the property extends from 1941, the date of completion of the original section, to 1947, embracing the early years of the bakery's operations and the date of construction of the ca. 1946-47 addition to the building.

Historical Background and Industry Context

The Royal Baking Company was established by Bartholomew Streb in 1916 at 109 S. Wilmington St. in downtown Raleigh. For the first eight years of its existence the bakery operated as a small retail shop, and Streb employed a "bicycle delivery corps" to deliver his baked goods directly to his customers' door-steps. In 1924 Streb expanded into the wholesale trade and began to distribute to grocers and dealers located throughout the eastern part of the state. The Royal Baking Company was the first bakery in Raleigh to offer pre-sliced bread to consumers (in the mid-1930s), and its brands included Bamby (Best American Made Bread Yet) Bread and Royal Cakes. In 1942, Bartholomew's son, Raymond B. Streb, served as president, Bartholomew's widow Lillian F. Streb served as a director, and banker LeRoy Martin operated as the firm's secretary-treasurer.¹

By 1940 the company had outgrown its downtown location and began planning for a new facility to be located on Hillsborough Street across from Meredith College on the city's western outskirts. The downtown shop would continue to make cakes, pies, fancy rolls, and pastries,

¹ *News and Observer*, January 14, 1942; Thomas, "Royal Baking Company."

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

Statement of Significance (continued)

whereas bread and common rolls would be baked at the new plant. The bulk of the company's fleet of twenty-nine delivery trucks and two "boxcar size" trucks (comparable to modern eighteen-wheelers) would be moved to Hillsborough Street. The Strebs hired bakery design specialists W. E. Long Company of Chicago to design their new plant, which was built by Raleigh contractor James A. Davidson. Operations at the plant began on December 7, 1941, the date of the attack on Pearl Harbor.²

The Royal Baking Company was one of a number of Raleigh enterprises that established industrial plants on the city's outskirts during the 1930s and 1940s. The nationwide economic depression of the early 1930s began to alleviate at mid-decade in response to New Deal initiatives, and as local businessmen acquired the wherewithal to expand their operations they began to look outside the downtown's traditional commercial and industrial core to less congested peripheral sites. Hillsborough Street attracted particular attention as a major artery connecting to cities to the west of Raleigh, and for its proximity to the Southern rail line, which parallels the street to the south. The North Carolina Equipment Company built a plant on the street in 1934, followed by the Nehi Bottling Company in 1937 and the Raleigh Linen Service Company (now Servitex) of about 1940, the latter located only a block or two from the Royal Baking Company site. Truckers warehouses and several automobile repair garages had sprung up on the street by 1949. These 1930s and 1940s facilities typically displayed similar utilitarian forms, large metal-framed windows, and sometimes blond-brick construction and International-style and Art Deco details.³

On January 14, 1942, the Royal Baking Company kicked off a three-day gala opening at its new plant with a ribbon cutting ceremony featuring Mayor Graham Andrews and attended by representatives from ingredient supply companies. Full-page spreads in the *Raleigh News and Observer* assured the interested public that "excitement...music...prizes...souvenirs" awaited

² *News and Observer*, January 14, 1942; J. B. Young, personal communication. According to John Byrne, Database Manager for the National Register, the W. E. Long Company is not listed as an architect or builder for any property in the database. The W. E. Long Company has not preserved plans or other documents related to the construction of the Royal Baking Company, according to W. E. Long president Bernard Forrest.

³ Thomas, "Royal Baking Company;" Neeley. "Pine State Creamery;" Leo Watkins, personal communication; and Sanborn maps.

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(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

Statement of Significance (continued)

them, along with tours of the "giant mixing machines, the huge ovens, the big cooling room, 'proofers' and the many other exciting pieces of modern equipment." "Bamby's colored friends" were expected on the third night of the open house, the advertisements hinted. The bakery's workforce originally numbered around thirty to thirty-five; in later years it would rise to over sixty.⁴

After World War II, in 1946 or 1947, increased demand prompted the company to build an addition to the west end of the original building with a second elevator and distribution and truck repair areas. The bakery eventually operated seven eighteen-wheel trucks for delivery to wholesalers in Richmond, Washington, D.C., Florida, and other distant markets. In the mid-1950s the Streb family sold the business, and the plant has been operated by a succession of national bakery chains since including Continental (makers of Wonder Bread), ITT, Ralston-Purina, and Interstate Brands. Continuous mixers were installed in the 1960s to eliminate steps earlier performed by separate machines such as dough mixers, rounders and dividers for shaping loaves, and overhead proofers used to make the loaves rise before baking. For a time after the mid-1950s, one or more of the bread companies used a building on a lot to the west of the bakery as additional office space and possibly as a thrift store. In recent years the building was known to the public for its Wonder Bread thrift store, contained in a 1960s extension of the west end of the front office block. Baking operations ceased in 1985, and until 1996 the building served as a baked goods warehouse and distribution center. The Royal Baking Company has recently been acquired by Royal Bakery L.L.C. of Raleigh, which plans to rehabilitate the building as retail shops according to a design by architect John L. Hitch of the Raleigh firm Smith Sinnett Associates, P.A.⁵

⁴ *News and Observer*, January 14, 1942; J. B. Young, personal communication.

⁵ Norma Medlin and J. B. Young, personal communications; Raleigh Sanborn maps, October 1949; U.S. Soil Conservation Service photograph BOP-4N-182, January 2, 1955; Thomas, "Royal Baking Company;" and Hitch, "Royal Bakery."

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(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

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- U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Aerial photographs of Wake County, N.C. Photograph Archives, N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.
- Watkins, Leo (Servitex), personal communication with author, May 1997.
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 10

**(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake County, N. C.**

Verbal Boundary Description

The (former) Royal Baking Company nominated parcel is depicted on the 1:80-scale map that appears as Exhibit A of this nomination. The map is adapted from "Survey for Royal Bakery L.L.C." by Edmund H. Davenport for Bass, Nixon & Kennedy, Inc. of Raleigh, N.C., dated October 22, 1996.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the (former) Royal Baking Company's nominated 2.063-acre parcel correspond to the lot found on the September 5, 1941, City Planning Commission's map (See Exhibit B).

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Section number Photo Page 11

(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 1. Royal Baking Company (same for all photos)
2. Wake Co., N.C. (same for all photos)
3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos)
4. Date of photograph: May 1997 (same for all photos)
5. Location of negative: N.C. Division of Archives and History (same for all photos)
6. North (front) elevation of building. Direction of view: southwest
7. The photograph number appears at the top of each heading
2. 6. Front entrance. Direction of view: south
3. 6. Rear (south) elevation. Direction of view: northwest
4. 6. Office wing interior
5. 6. Unit 1 interior
6. 6. Units 2 and 3 interiors
7. 6. Basement interior

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(former) Royal Baking Company
Wake Co., N.C.

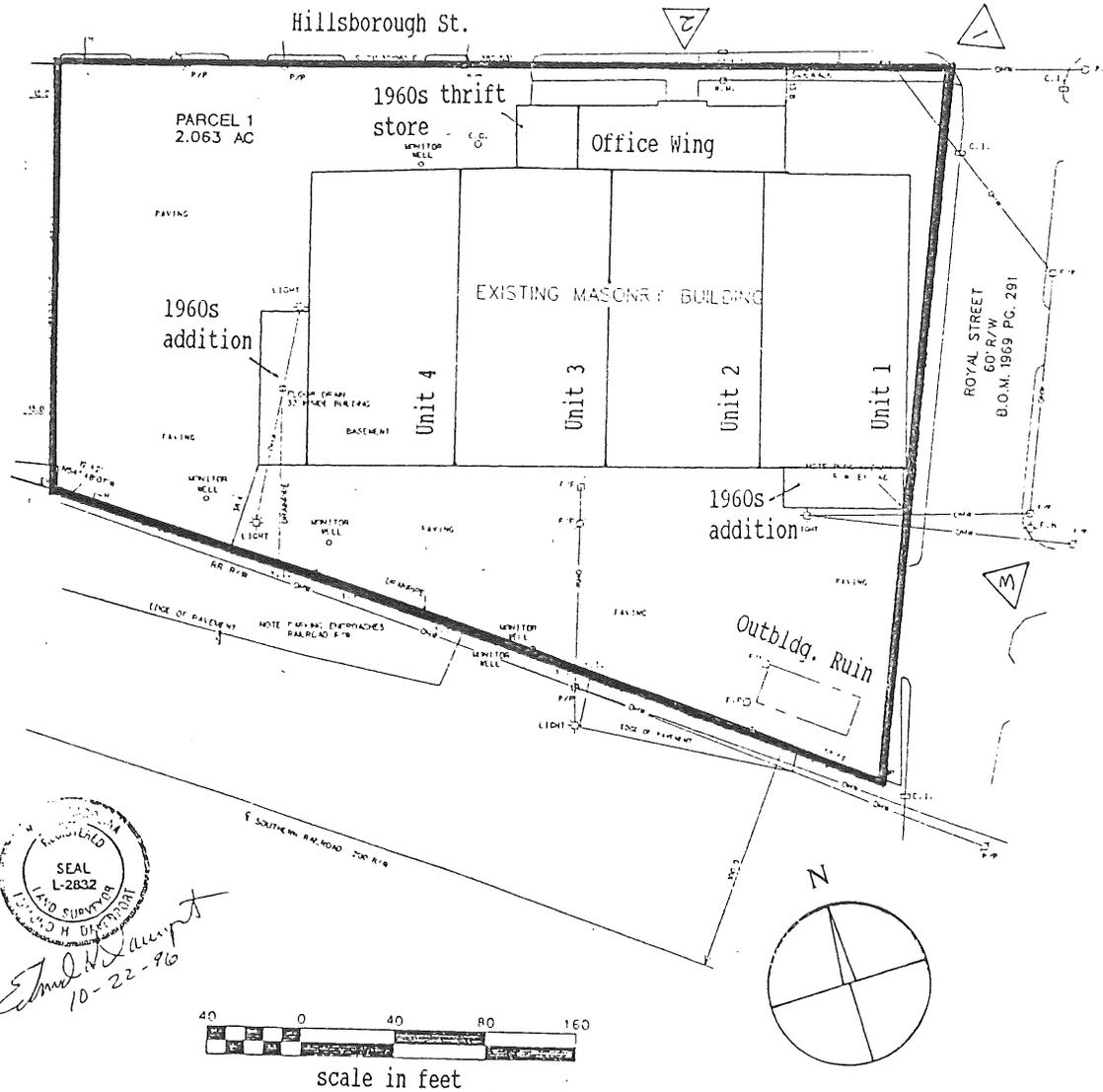


Exhibit A: Map of Royal Baking Company nominated parcel at 1:80 scale. Number and direction of view of photographs indicated by triangles.

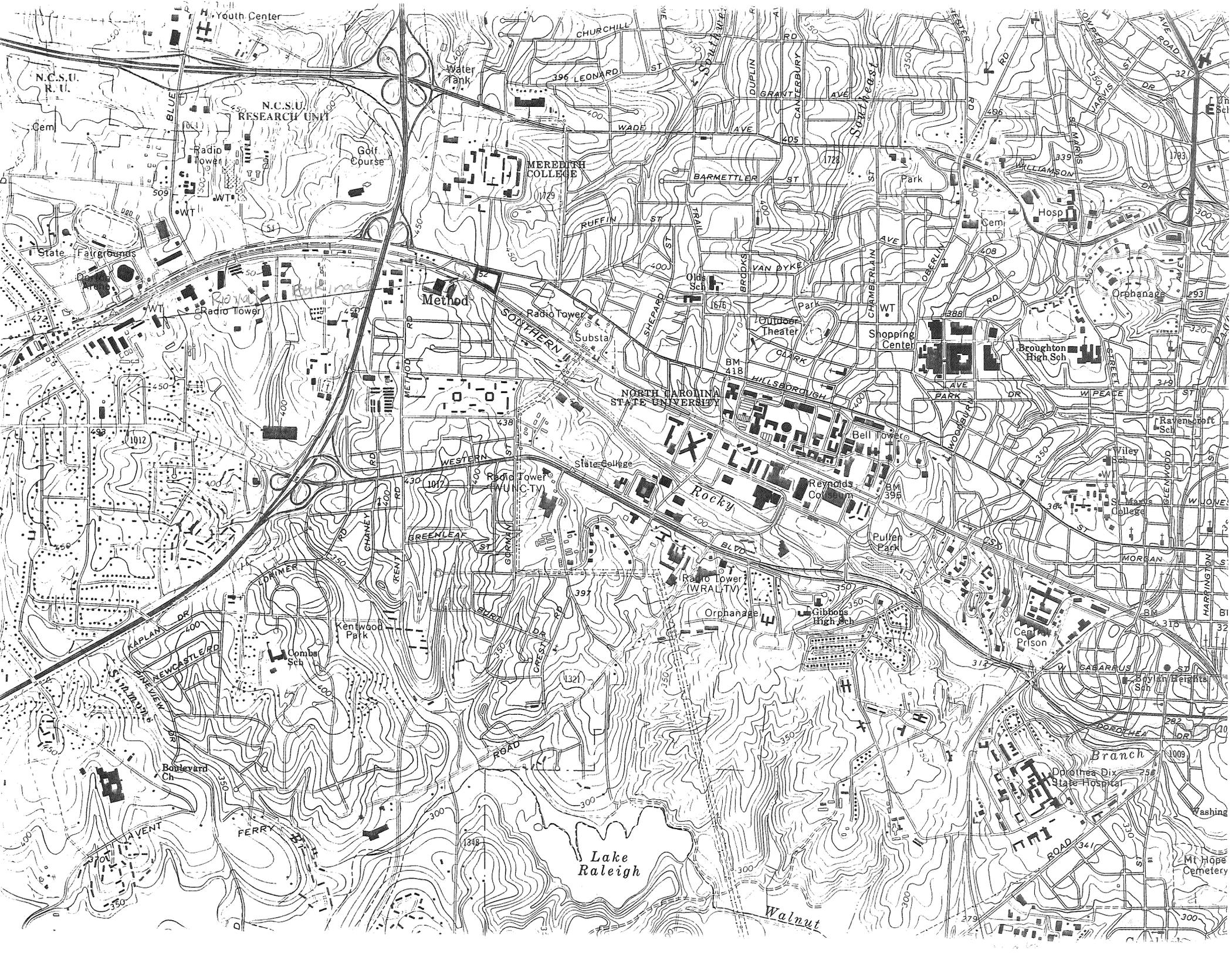


Exhibit B
(former) Royal Baking Company
Raleigh, Wake County

SUBDIVISION OF
MEREDITH COLLEGE LANDS

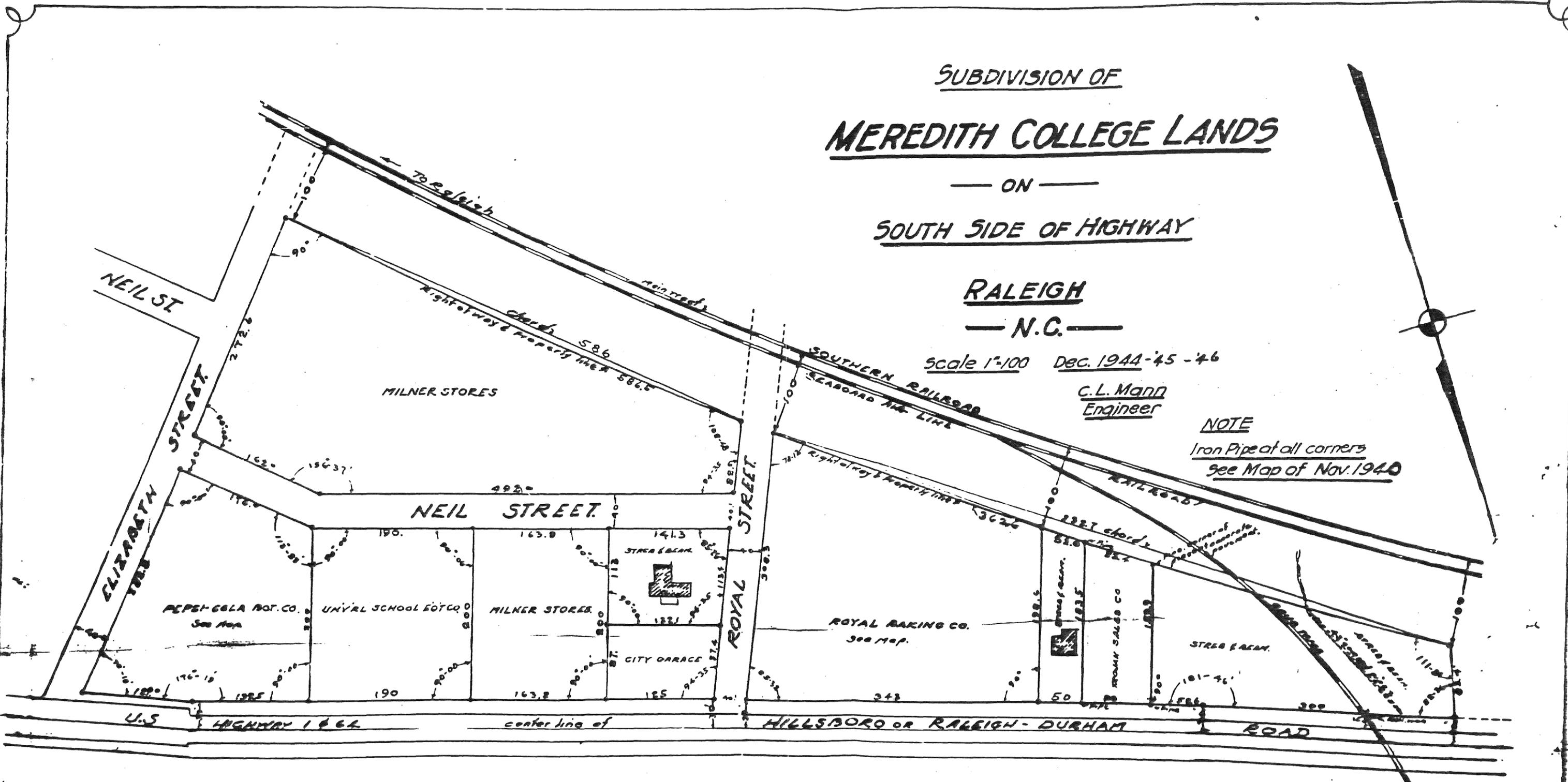
— ON —
SOUTH SIDE OF HIGHWAY

RALEIGH
— N.C. —

scale 1"=100 DEC. 1944-45-46

C.L. Mann
Engineer

NOTE
Iron Pipe at all corners
See Map of Nov. 1940



APPROVED CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Graham & Andrews
CHAIRMAN

SEPT. 5, 1941

MEREDITH COLLEGE CAMPUS.



WONDER