1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Cannelton Cotton Mills

Other Name/Site Number: formerly Indiana Cotton Mills

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Fourth Street between Adams and Washington Streets Not for publication:____

City/Town: Cannelton Vicinity:____

State: IN County: Perry Code: 123 Zip Code: 47520

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property
Private: X
Public-local: ___
Public-State: ___
Public-Federal: ___

Category of Property
Building(s): X
District: ___
Site: ___
Structure: ___
Object: ___

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 1

Name of related multiple property listing:_____

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.

_____ _____
Signature of Certifying Official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

_____ _____
Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ Entered in the National Register _____
____ Determined eligible for the _____
National Register
____ Determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
____ Removed from the National Register _____
____ Other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Industry Sub: Manufacturing Facility

Current: Vacant/Not in use Sub: _____

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:
Romanesque

Materials:
Foundation: Sandstone
Walls: Sandstone
Roof: Asphalt shingles
Other Description: Sandstone (decorative elements)

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The following description is exerpted from the National Register form and from Historic American Engineering Record files: The Cannelton Cotton Mills, more commonly known as the Indiana Cotton Mills (the plural names refer to a single building), was begun in May, 1849, and the first cloth was woven on January 7, 1851. It stands facing the Ohio River on a dramatic site adjacent to the center of Cannelton. The design of the building has been attributed to Thomas A. Tefft of Providence, Rhode Island, largely on the basis of a drawing by Tefft in the John Hay Library at Brown University. The one-story addition now standing immediately in front of the original structure dates from 1918-19. The original superintendent's house, a two-story frame structure built in 1850-51 and remodeled in 1912, still stands at the south corner of the mill property.

The original mill is composed of a main block measuring approximately 70 ft x 225 ft, dominated on its southwest (front) facade by twin towers at the center. A one-story wing, originally housing the picker room, is attached at the southeast end of the main block; a similar wing, equally wide but not as deep, originally was attached at the opposite end, but no longer survives.

The main block contains three stories plus a basement and attic. Its last three bays at each end extend slightly from the southwest facade and are topped by gables containing oculus windows. Between the central towers is a block, topped by a smaller gable, which contains four large arched doorways (one per floor) through which equipment was able to be moved on and off the floors. The lowest of these doorways, originally the main entrance to the mill with a wide stairway leading up to it, is now inaccessible because of the low addition in front of the mill. Above this door the keystone reads "Erected 1849." Immediately to the left of the left-hand tower is a four-story block that used to contain toilets, probably added in the 20th century.

The mill is constructed of rubble masonry walls faced with coursed sandstone ashlar with marginal drafting and a light texturing. The stone was taken from nearby quarries, while the original wooden columns (many of which have been replaced) and beams were made from substantial members of white and red oak obtained from a local forest. The building's decorative elements --window sills, corbels, and cornices--are also of sandstone. All the sills are simple rectangular slabs which protrude from each facade except the northeast (rear), and are supported by brackets similar in profile to those beneath the cornices.

The twin towers are square in cross section up to the main cornice line, and from there become octagonal and rise to 100 feet. They are crowned by cornices similar to those on the rest of the building, and are topped by roughly pyramidal metal roofs surmounted at the roof Peak by a copper ball. The towers are

fenestrated with single and paired arched windows, and each has an oculus window at mid-height. One of the original caps is currently in storage pending the replacements of the roof.

All but two of the original nine-over-nine sliding sash windows have been replaced, mostly by glass brick. All but two of the dormer windows which originally provided light for the attic story have been removed.

The original plan for the Cannelton mill called for workers' housing to be built on both sides of an esplanade leading from the main building to the river. The housing was never built, perhaps because of a fear of flooding by the river, although other housing exists that was built by the mill company elsewhere in the town. Other buildings which were in fact built on the factory site included the superintendent's house (the only outbuilding which survives), two stone warehouses, two broiler houses, a smith house, a gas house, waste house, ice house, and an office building. In addition, there were various gas holders, cisterns, and water tanks. By far the most dominant auxiliary structure, however, was the giant stone smokestack which stood by the boiler houses. It needed to be tall enough for its draft to clear the hills in back of the town; and although the original one was 135 ft. high, it was supplemented by an even larger one of 200 ft. sometime before 1900. It is no longer standing.

Although the mill was considered an impressive and lavish structure, its owners were quick to point out that it was not intended to be an expensive building because the local sandstone of which it was built was readily available, labor costs were low, and the towers, although visually impressive, were practical as service elements for the building. The right-hand tower contained the main stairway and a bell which summoned employees to work, and the left-hand tower held toilets, a ventilating system, and may have housed a water reservoir at its top for fighting fires.

The Cannelton mill was furnished with the latest mechanical equipment. It was heated throughout by steam pipes, and lighted by gas after 1854. In both cases, precautions were taken to avoid fire hazards; for example, the steam pipes were held by metal hook plates away from wooden floor members as they passed through from floor to floor. Other precautions against fire were the wide main stairway in the right-hand tower, which was meant to be negotiated easily in the case of an emergency, and a permanent wrought-iron escape ladder attached to the rear facade of the building, which is still visible. The picker room, which was especially dangerous because of the lint it contained, was housed separately in the small wing to the right of the main block. And by 1890, an insurance survey of the mill described a system of vertical pipes connected to stationary steam pumps which were able to flood each floor in case of fire.

An effective air exhaust system was created by an air shaft in the left-hand tower. This shaft led down to a masonry tunnel,

which in turn-led to the main smokestack. The draft produced by the boiler fires was capable of pulling air out of each floor of the mill, down the tower shaft, through the tunnel, and out through the chimney. In addition to expelling air, this system was used to remove dangerously flammable lint particles twice a day.

Tefft's design was progressive in its careful integration of aesthetic and engineering requirements. The overall shape of a spinning mill is determined by two considerations: the lightweight machinery and the need for ample light. Hence, cotton mills are multi-storied and narrow. Tefft took these two requirements and created an aesthetically pleasing structure by giving careful attention to proportion. He conceived of the mill as a series of overlapping squares. For example, the height of the towers is equal to one-half of the length of the main block, and is also twice the length of the gabled end section plus the end wing at their base. (Originally there was a corresponding wing at the other end, and the building was symmetrical.) The height of the main block is equal to its depth, and is also half the distance from the far edge of one tower to the edge of the main block at the other end. In addition, the width of the gabled end section plus the end wing above their bases is equal to the height of the gabled section to the top of its base. The end wing itself is square.

At a secondary level, the width of the central tower section is half the height of that section up to the central gable; the width of the gabled end section is one-eighth the length of the main block.

A good description of the workings of the mill is difficult to compile. Some idea of the actual production can be gained in scattered accounts. According to a description published in 1854, the work of the mill was divided into the following departments:

1. Picker room. Here the cotton was opened and mixed. It employed eight workers and was housed in the low wing to the east.
2. Carding room. In this room were 108 cards, 12 drawing frames, 5 Taunton Speeders, and 6 fly frames. It employed 65 persons.
3. Spinning room. In this room were 85 spinning frames, 10,800 spindles and 16 drop wire warpers.
4. Dressing and drawing room with 21 men employed.
5. Weaving room. Here 372 looms were operated by 115 operatives.
6. Cloth room. The cloth was trimmed, folded and baled by five or six employees.
7. Batting factory.
8. The machine shop, in the basement.

This list does not give the location of each of these departments, however. There is an 1890 list which does show where the operations took place, but this is probably not the original arrangement.

1. Basement: machine shop, weaving and baling, roller covering.
2. First floor, main building: carding and roving.
3. Second floor: weaving.
4. Third floor: roving and spinning.
5. Attic: spooling, warping, cressing, drawing in, spinning and harness cleaning.

One of the founders, Hamilton Smith planned a cotton mill of 10,800 spindles and 372 looms and Colonel James ordered the carding, spinning, and weaving machinery from William Mason and Sons of Taunton, Massachusetts. The original cost estimate of the equipment was $160,000 but much of it worked poorly and the final cost was closer to $175,000.

A steam engine fueled by coal from the nearby coal beds transmitted power to the machinery via a system of shafts and belts. The engine was a double horizontal high pressure engine with two 24" cylinders driven by 13 boilers. Contemporary newspaper accounts describe the engine as generating 20 hp, but given the size of the cylinders and number of boilers, this seems an extremely low figure. Minerals in the water proved to be a serious problem and within 5 years caused the replacement of the entire power generating system. After 15 working days, lime in the water produced a 1/16 inch scale deposit on the broiler which took two days to remove. The owners tried various methods to overcome the problem but it proved intractable, and in 1859-60 a new 400 horsepower engine was purchased.

In 1851 a fire engine, or water pumping engine, of "much power and superior finish" was purchased by the company and kept in the basement. Two cisterns behind the mill held 100,000 gallons of water. There was a 150-foot hose on each floor for fire use. It appears that a more permanent fire insulation was installed before 1890. In the insurance survey for that year, there is a description of two vertical pipes connected to stationary steam pumps which could flood each floor. The steam pumps were housed in a building outside the mill and were installed solely to fight fires.

During the period when the mill building was under construction, housing for the factory workers was built. The first operatives were young New England women who were brought west under a two-year contract. The use of women operatives in New England's mill was a well established practice by the 1840's. These women often came from the farms of Vermont and New Hampshire to earn money to help a hard-pressed household or to build a bridal trousseau. "Clean, intelligent, and dutiful" New England women were attracted to Cannelton because wages there were higher than in the eastern mills.

Under the supervision of the architect James C. Bucklin, tenements and a hotel were built to house the women. The original plan called for the tenements to line an esplanade leading up to the mill from the river. However, the company changed the site of the tenements and their exact location and structure cannot be determined. The hotel was built on the corner of Front and Adams Streets and was later incorporated into the Cannelton Sewer Pipe Company building, which has been demolished.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: X Statewide: ___ Locally: ___

Applicable National Register Criteria: A X B ___ C X D ___

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

NHL Criteria: 1,4

NHL Theme(s): XVI. Architecture
F. Romanesque Revival

XII. Business
B. Manufacturing Organizations
5. Thread and Needle Industries

Areas of Significance:	Period(s) of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1849	1849
Industry		

Significant Person(s): _____

Cultural Affiliation: _____

Architect/Builder: Thomas Tefft, Alexander McGregor

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

The Cannelton Mill is one of the most impressive pre-Civil War mills in the mid-west. Built on the bluffs above the Ohio river in south-east Indiana, the textile mill continued to operate for over 100 years, manufacturing thread and cloth. This utilitarian, beautifully constructed manufactory was designed by one of America's most distinguished early architects, Thomas Tefft, of Rhode Island. It was financed by New Englanders and built on a major waterway to receive and process cotton grown in the South. The town was designed to be a major industrial center rivalling the textile industry towns in New England and although this plan proved to be unrealistic, the great mill building still dominates the landscape. When constructed the Cannelton Mill represented a broad-based attempt to challenge the textile industry of New England and it was one of the largest mill structures west of the Alleghenies.

The town of Cannelton was laid out in 1835 and in the 1840's a group of Eastern industrialists started to mine local coal deposits after acquiring about 7,000 acres of land. In December 1837, the American Cannel Coal Company was founded by New Englanders. The incorporators were Seth Hunt, James T. Hobart, Elijah Livermore, J.B. Russell, and John D. W. Williams. The object of the company was "to mine stone coal at Coal Haven, Perry County, Indiana, and elsewhere; to mine iron and other minerals; to manufacture iron, copperas and lumber; to build steam and flat-boats for the transportation of coal, iron, lumber, and other products; and to build mills, furnaces, forges, etc."[1]

Miners, lumbermen and laborers poured into town. The new fuel deposit was utilized as a source of power for the river boats which also traditionally used lumber fed to the ship's boilers. Coal was carried to the river's edge by carts running on tracks. Two saw mills were opened, a grist mill, a brick yard and a large frame hotel were built in 1838. In 1839, fire swept Cannelton and to rebuild in 1841, the County surveyor laid out a town plat for the Coal Company. Ironically, no large deposits of Cannel coal materialized although the town was named for it. The coal mining was supposed to provide fuel for the large mill planned for the site, to augment the advantage of the proximity to the Ohio river shipping facilities that connected with mid western and southern cotton markets, (Louisville, Kentucky is about 50 miles down river).

The Ohio River was the major route inland during the early 1800s, and riverboats are important in Cannelton's history. In 1825,

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[1] Wriston Barbara "Who was the Architect of the Indiana Cotton Mill, 1849-50," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians No. 24, 1965, p. 172.

when Lafayette's steamboat was wrecked four miles upstream from Cannelton at Rock Island, Cannelton was virgin forest. Docking at points of easy access along the river, storeboats brought in goods for the pioneers and other riverboats picked up produce to be sold. From 1850 through 1860, more than 20 river packets were in regular trade between Louisville and New Orleans. The Reindeer, Europa, Magnolia, Richmond, and Eclipse were sternwheelers and sidewheelers which carried passengers as well as cargo; some of these boats were luxurious, with Oriental carpets, elaborate meals and personal service. Others, such as that operated by Thomas Irvin, who later opened a grocery in Cannelton, were simple storeboats. Many others were flatboats carrying only cargo. The river continued throughout Cannelton's manufacturing history to be a major travel route. Today there are locks and a dam at Cannelton which raise the Ohio River and where barge traffic remains constant.[2]

One of the town's natural resources was a sandstone quarry in the bluffs above the river. A number of large and small buildings, some side walks and the enormous mill building are all constructed of this sandstone.

The coal company, through its energy in producing large shipments of coal, lumber, etc., had brought the location to the notice of prominent men of means in the East, who were willing to invest capital there. In 1848, twelve companies were chartered for manufacturing enterprise in Cannelton, including five cotton mills, a paper mill, a foundry and a glass manufacturer.

One of these enterprises was the Indiana Cotton Mill, first called the Cannelton Cotton Mill Company, but soon changed to the Indiana Cotton Mill Company. It was incorporated by Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1864-1873; Charles T. James of Rhode Island, United States Senator, 1852-1858; Elisha M. Huntington, Judge of Indiana District Federal Court, 1848-1862; Randall Crawford of New Albany; James Boyd of Cannelton; John N. Breden; Jacob Beckwith; Perley W. Chamberlain; James Low; Thomas M. Smith, and Hamilton Smith. Of these, the last two were brothers, born in New Hampshire, who had come to Louisville some years earlier. Hamilton Smith had done much to promote the area for development and investment.

In the interest of promoting development in Cannelton, the coal company gave the cotton company the tract of land where the factory now stands and the free use of coal loads for a series of years. Early in 1849 preparations were made to quarry stone near the head of Washington and Taylor Streets for the factory building. The Indiana Cotton Mill building was completed in that year.

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[2] Delahunt, Thomas J. Perry County: A History. Indianapolis 1916. W.K. Stewart Company, pp.652-653.

In 1851, Hamilton Smith was president of both the Indiana Cotton Mill Company and the American Cannel Coal Company. He had done much through his writing to newspapers and periodicals to promote investment in these enterprises, and he had also invested heavily in them.[3]

It was logical that New England architects would be engaged to design the ambitious mill project, Colonel, later General Charles T. James was appointed to organize a mill, and procure the necessary materials, machinery and engineers. In 1850, Smith published an estimate of the costs in a pamphlet for the American Cannel Coal Company which said:

> Hamilton Smith also published an estimate for the cost of the factory in 1850, but no documents have survived. He figured the cost "of the factory building of brick or square stone rubble at $30,000; a house for the Superintendent at $3,000; twelve boarding houses for 220 operators at $10,000; a warehouse and store, $2,500; engines, gearing and pipes for heating the mill, put up, $8,000; machinery at $12 per spindle, $120,000, a working capital sufficiently enlarged to lay in a stock of cotton for five months, $46,500. Total capital stock required, $220,000." James had estimated the total capital stock at $250,000.
>
> Smith published a woodcut of the mill and described it as intended for 10,000 spindles and 372 looms. "It is 287 feet long, 65 feet wide; the towers are each 106 feet high. The attic, 220 feet by 40 feet is lighted by windows in the gable end."
>
> Alexander McGregor of Newport, Rhode Island, was hired as superintending architect and found that excellent stone was available in the neighborhood. On 14 May 1850 he endorsed the stone: "for durability and cheapness, the Cannelton Quarries offer the best building stone I have ever seen west of the mountains." His foreman, who was described as being familiar with the best quarries in the United States and Great Britain, agreed.[4]

McGregor was probably the engineer and director of the project but recent research credits the architect, Thomas Alexander Tefft of Providence (1826-1859) with the building's design. Tefft was educated at Brown University and worked for the principal architectural firm in the city, Tallman and Bucklin as a draftsman while attending school. In 1851 he opened his own architectural office, and after five years of practice, he departed in 1856 on the Grand Tour of Europe.

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[3] Ibid., Delahunt, p.134-135.

[4] Wriston. "Indiana Cotton Mill" (quotes article from Coal Company Brochure.), p.173.

Henry Barnard had appointed him Commissioner of Industrial Art Education from Rhode Island, and during his three years travel throughout Western Europe he met Ruskin and such architects as Charles Barry and Owen Jones, wrote a series of articles on architecture which were published in The Crayon in 1856, and sent a series of letters of political and social gossip to the New York Times. He circulated a pet theory for a universal currency through lectures and pamphlets, and studied Northern Italian medieval brick architecture first hand. In 1859, while in Florence contemplating a closing journey to Egypt and Greece, he succumbed to a fever at the age of 33.

Tefft's fruitful ten year career can fortunately be reconstructed through more than 600 architectural drawings located in the archives of the John Hay Library, Brown University. These contain approximately 150 building designs, of which about 45 buildings are known to have been constructed, primarily in Rhode Island, but also in Connecticut and Massachusetts. His fame is due both to the sheer bulk of work which he accomplished and to his fortuitous involvement in commissions for four new types of buildings which were byproducts of the Industrial Revolution and social reform: public schools, railroad stations, large fireproof mills, and large commercial buildings. He and Barnard created model public schools throughout Rhode Island. In 1848 he designed the Providence & Worcester Railroad Station, completed in Providence in 1855. "Only one mill by Tefft is documented--the Cannelton Cotton Mill in Indiana (1849), but several other mills in Rhode Island are so similar in their adaptation of the flexible massing, inexpensive brick construction, and corbel brick decoration of Lombard Romanesque architecture to the needs of industrial design that it is highly likely that they too were designed by Tefft.

In 1857, in absentia, Tefft, was one of the 30 founding members of the American Institute of Architects.[5]

Utilitarian architecture that had a simple but effective classical embellishment was a particularly American achievement.

It is not surprising that Tefft, as a professional architect, brought an air of sophistication and refinement to mill design. In his hands the long box of the factory became more plastic, shedding the severe and simple geometry that marked the Greek Revival mill

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[5] Jordy, William and Monkhouse, Christopher. Buildings on Paper, Rhode Island Architectural Drawing. Exhibition Catalogue Providence, Brown University. May 1982, pp.38-39.

> for the rounded rhythms of the Romanesque. Tefft took advantage of the elongated block through a varied articulation of its parts. The composition builds from the flatroofed dependencies to the cross-gabled end pavilions and up to the peaks of the towers. At the same time, through his elaboration of the window arches and sills, he created a vertical progression that carries up through the bracketed cornice to the rounded arched dormers.
>
> The dramatic towers of the Cannelton Mill offer perhaps the best evidence of Tefft's ability to lend architectural distinction to the utilitarian forms of the factory and, incidentally, suggest the comparable effect of such towers along the long curve of his demolished Providence Station for which no such perspective exists. While retaining the traditional concept of the external tower housing stairs and a hoist, Tefft elaborated upon it, dividing it into two towers flanking a narrow gabled entrance. As the towers rise, freestanding, above the roofline, they are pared down into chamfered, tapering, sections capped with exotic tent roofs. In their height (106 feet) the towers effectively balance the horizontal spread of the mill; in the almost sculptural quality of their decoration they achieve a monumentality that is imposing without being ponderous. Happily, the Cannelton Mill was erected in keeping with this plan, with only a few alterations. The local stone used in the mill was particularly well suited for providing the warm earth tones that Tefft suggested in his rendering.
>
> It is highly likely, though it cannot be proven conclusively, that Tefft designed more Romanesque mills while working for Tallman & Bucklin.... Tefft's essays in industrial architecture were relatively few and unfortunately obscure, but he achieved a sophistication in mill design, marked by his facile use of masonry and the vivacity of his detailing, that has been rarely seen and more rarely equalled.[6]

In discussing the architectural engineering probably designed by Colonel James and Alexander McGregor, the Cannelton Mill design was elaborate compared to the usual austere functional mills of New England.

All operations were carried on under the one roof, beginning at the top and ending with the weaving on the ground floor. One of the towers was a fire escape and staircase, the other was a water tower, which also included toilets on each floor. There were means by which water from the tower could be used to flood each floor in the event of fire.

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[6] Ibid., Jordy, p.40.

This time they determined to have a handsome monument as well as functioning mill. In any case, the Indiana Cotton Mill is one of the few for which a drawing remains and for which some documentary evidence points directly to a specific architect.

In 1886, a contemporary writer wrote the following in an architectural publication:

> In 1855 the attention of the present writer, while on a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi, was arrested by the beauty of proportion of a large brick building standing on the bank in a full view of the river, Cannelton, Indiana. As the boat made a short stop there, the building was visited and proved to be a cotton factory! In addition to fine proportion there was evidently some judicious use of ornament in brick and the building was certainly in delightful contrast with the enormous and ugly piles of brick and mortar, innocent of any attempt at proportion or ornament, which were then the only types of cotton-factory buildings in New England. This was a demonstration that in buildings designed for use ugliness was not necessarily inevitable. Some three years after, when speaking of this building to a friend in Rome, Italy, who had himself been discoursing at length upon the beauty of the brick architecture at Lombardy, he turned and drew from his portfolio the plan of the factory at Cannelton, designed by himself while a student in Providence. This led to his showing me his drawings for the depot at Providence, of which I have spoken, and of several other examples of his architectural experiments in ornamental brick buildings.[7]

The plan to create a great industrial empire in the midwest to rival the textile industry of New England did not materialize although the mill enjoyed some fame as a manufactory of Union Army uniforms in the Civil War years.

The cotton mill operated continuously from 1851 through 1954 when it closed. The Cannelton News, March 15, 1954, noted that "from the early 1850s to the mid 1940s, the Cannelton economy was dominated by the manufacturing of raw cotton into thread and cloth. A weave shop was added in 1919, further increasing capacity. In 1946, the mill was sold to Bemis Bag Company, which converted it to the manufacture of rayon, a commodity more in demand than cotton. As this venture proved less and less profitable, the old mill closed in 1954."

Tefft was certainly one of the first and finest of America's trained architects and may be the first to have used brick as architectural ornament. He was a pioneer in Industrial Art Education, an author on currency and other subjects and an

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[7] Clark I. Edwards "Thomas A. Tefft and Brick Architecture in America". The American Architect and Building News, No 19, (June 1886), p.282.

architectural prodigy. The Cannelton Mill is a rare, documented industrial structure that is still standing. It was one of the first American mill buildings which strove to wed utility and aesthetics.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

Clark, I. Edwards. Thomas Tefft and Brick Architecture in America. Rhode Island. The American Architect and Building News, 19 June, 1986. pp 282-283.

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Tefft Papers, Rhode Island Historical Society Brown University. Providence, R.I.

Thomas Alexander Tefft, American Architecture in Transition, 1845-1860. Exhibition Catalogue, Brown University, Providence, 1988.

Wilson, Harold S. "The Indiana Cotton Mills: An Experiment in North-South Cooperation." Indiana History Bulletin, Vol. 42, No.5, May 1965, pp. 75-83.

Wriston, Barbara. "Who Was the Architect of the Indiana Cotton Mill, 1849-50?" Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol., No 2, May 1965, pp 171-73.

ADDITIONAL PUBLISHED MATERIAL

Cannelton Reporter, Economist, 1849-75: This newspaper contains a major source of primary information on the mill and its early history. It has the principal references to the construction and design of the building. Indiana University contains a complete set of this newspaper.

Coolidge, John. Mill and Mansion. New York: 1942, Columbia University Press.

Delahunt, Thomas J. Perry County: A History. Indianapolis 1916. W.K. Stewart Company.

Goodspeed History of Warwick, Spencer and Perry Counties. Chicago 1885. Goodspeed Brothers and Company

Rothrock, Joy. "Looking Down the Old mill Stream." Indiana. Indianapolis: Indiana Department of Commerce, February, 1974.

Withey, Henry-F. and Withey, Elsie. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects. Los Angeles 1970, Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ Previously Listed in the National Register: **August 1975**
___ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
___ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
___ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #_____
_X_ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # **IN-1 1973-74**

Primary Location of Additional Data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State Agency
___ Federal Agency
___ Local Government
_X_ University: **University of Indiana Library, Lilly Collection.**
___ Other: Specify Repository:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: Less than one (1) acre.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing

A 16 522360 4195800

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the mill lot, the northern boundary is 375 feet to Washington Street at the northeast corner. From NE corner of lot, along the East side on Washington St., south 58 feet to a point, thence west 30 feet, thence south again 91 feet to the southeast corner of lot near Front Street. Thence west 315 feet to a point, then north 91 feet to a point, thence west 30 feet to a point on Adams Street, thence north along Adams Street 58 feet to the beginning.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary includes the mill and its appendages and excludes the superintendents house and a similar lot across from it. The current property is owned by Historic Cannelton, Inc.

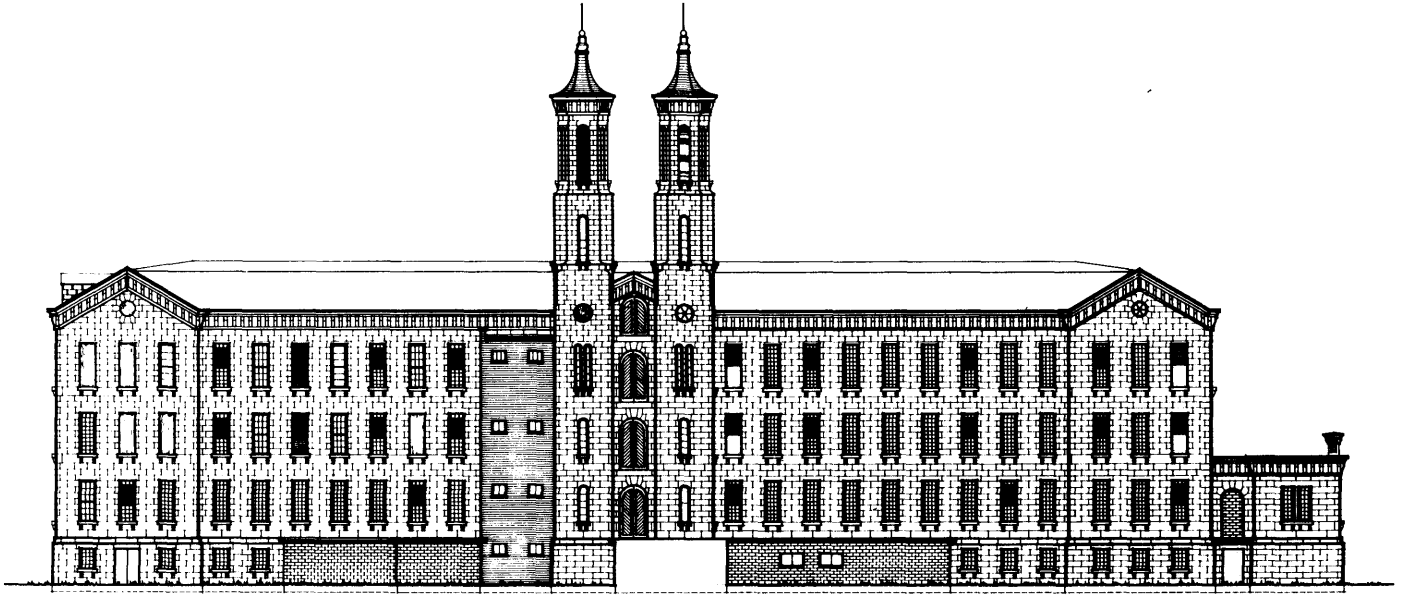
11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Architectural Historian Carolyn Pitts

Organization: History Division NPS Date: 4 January, 1991

Street & Number: P.O. Box 37127 Telephone: (202) 343-8166

City or Town: Washington State: DC ZIP: 20013-7127



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

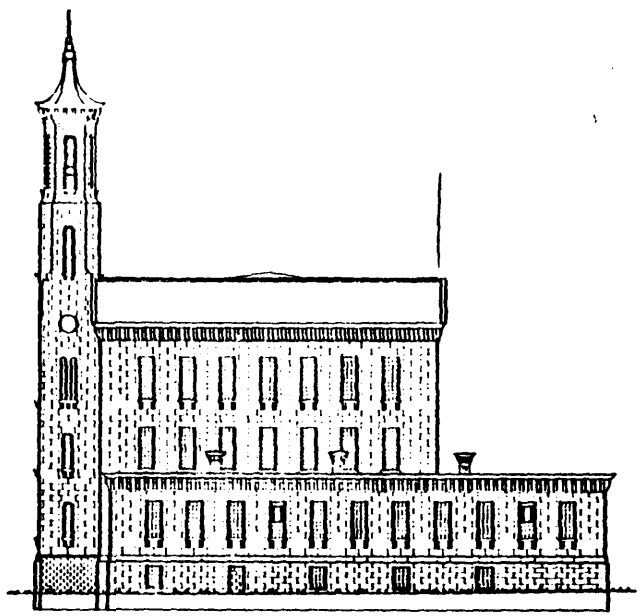
CANNELTON COTTON MILLS (INDIANA COTTON MILLS) 1849-51
BETWEEN FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, BOUNDED BY ADAMS AND WASHINGTON
PERRY COUNTY
INDIANA

CANNELTON

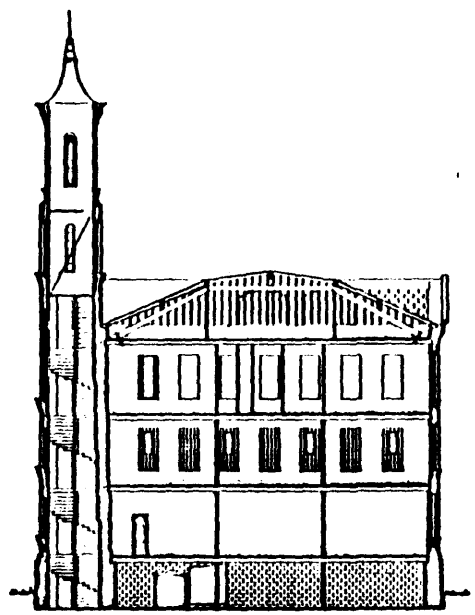
HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

HAER IN-1

STATE OF INDIANA SURVEY



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



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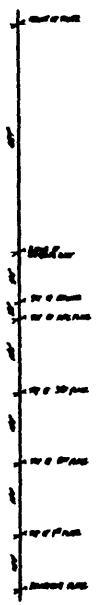
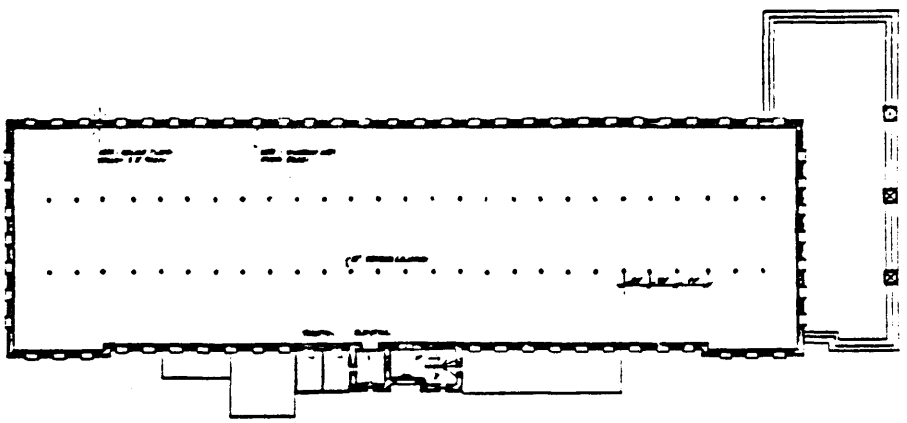
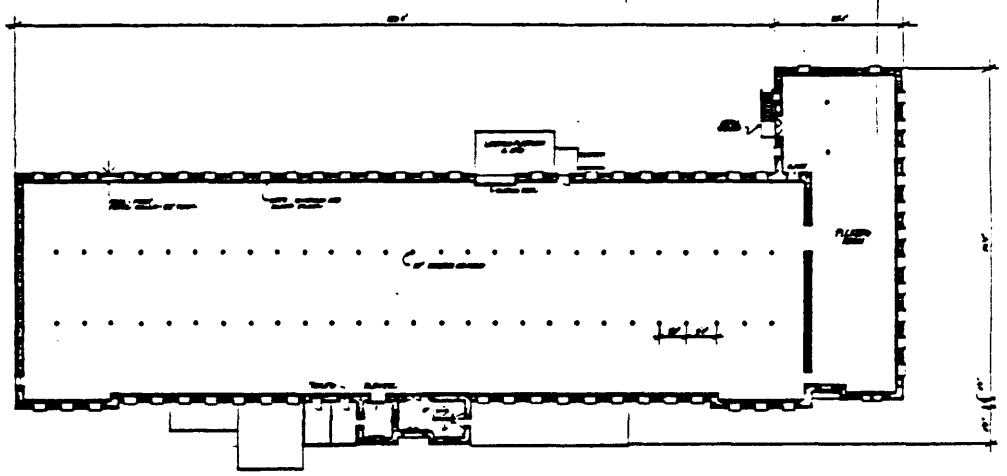


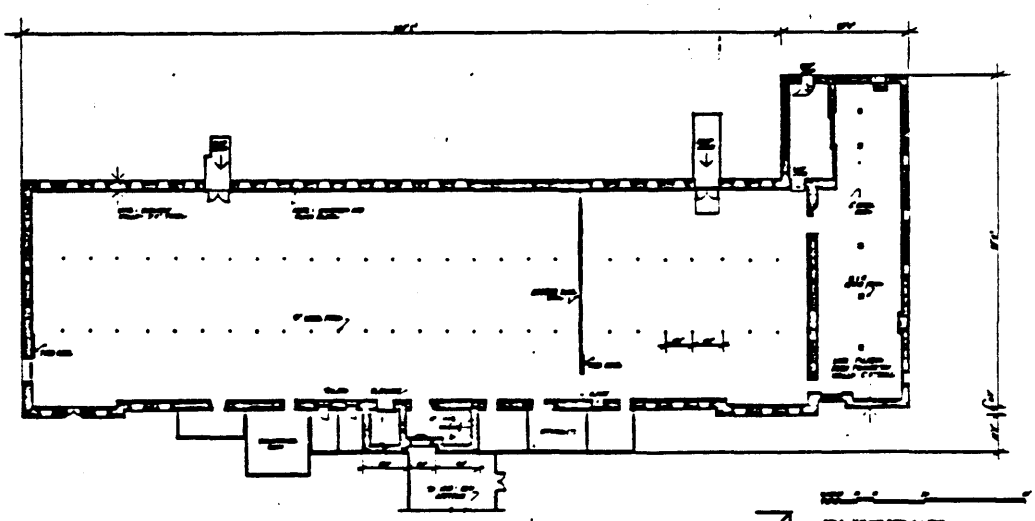
CANNELTON COTTON MILLS INDIANA COTTON MILLS 1849-51



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



BASEMENT FLOOR

STATE OF INDIANA SURVEY

CANNELTON COTTON MILLS (INDIANA COTTON MILLS) 1849-51
BETWEEN FIRST AND FOURTH STREETS, BOUNDED BY ADAMS AND WASHINGTON
PERRY COUNTY

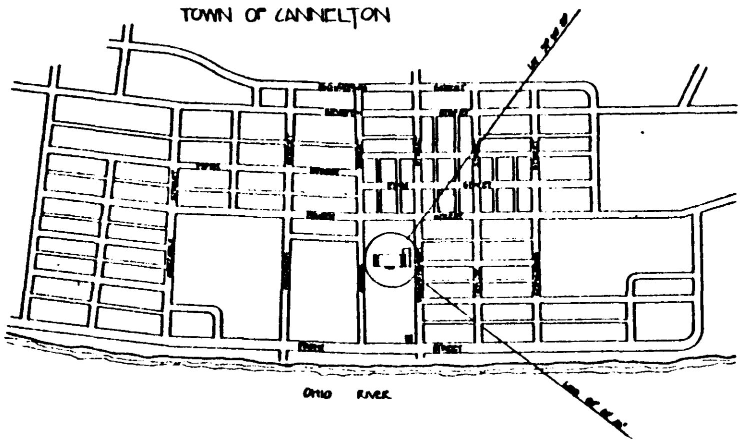
CANNELTON

INDIANA

HAER

CANNELTON COTTON MILLS
CANNELTON, INDIANA

TOWN OF CANNELTON



LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1"=100'

THE COTTON MILL IN CANNELTON IS BOTH A MONUMENTAL EXAMPLE OF 19TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE AND A TESTAMENT TO A MAJOR ATTEMPT TO INDUSTRIALIZE SOUTHERN INDIANA.

THE MILL, ON ITS SPECTACULAR OHIO RIVER SITE, TOWERS ABOVE THE SURROUNDING TOWN AND IS VISIBLE FOR MILES UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. IT WAS DESIGNED IN 1849-51 BY THOMAS TEFFT OF RHODE ISLAND. LIKE MOST MILL BUILDINGS, THE MAIN BLOCK IS A FUNCTIONAL, RELATIVELY AUSTERE STRUCTURE, WITH ITS FINE SANDSTONE ASHLAR WALLS RELIEVED ONLY BY WINDOW SILLS AND THEIR BRACKETS, THE CORNICE WITH ITS BRACKETS AND THE OCULI IN THE GABLES. HOWEVER, THE GOOD PROPORTIONS AND THE TWIN TOWERS, A FAVORITE TEFFT MOTIF TAKEN FROM LOMBARD ARCHITECTURE, MAKE THE CANNELTON MILL ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS OF ITS TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

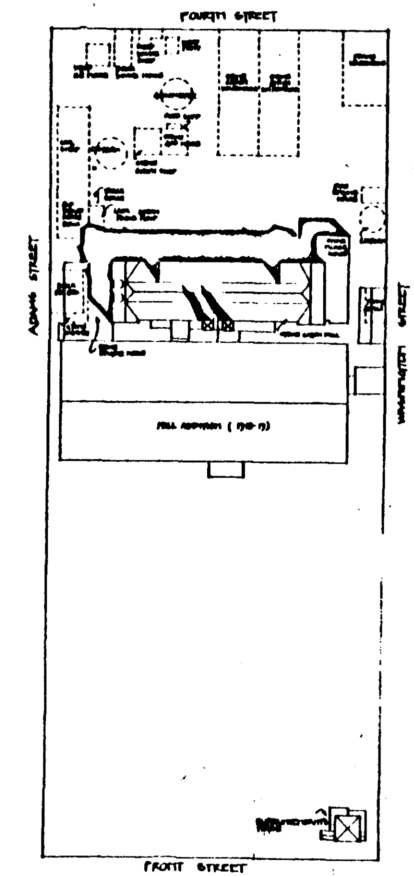
WHEN FIRST BUILT, THE MILL COMBINED THE LATEST IN TEXTILE MACHINERY. IT HOUSED UNDER ONE ROOF ALL THE EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO MAKE CLOTH FROM RAW COTTON. THERE WAS AN ELABORATE VENTILATION SYSTEM AND AN EXTENSIVE FIRE PREVENTION SYSTEM EMPLOYING LARGE STEAM PUMPS WHICH WOULD QUICKLY FLOOD THE FLOOR WHERE A FIRE BROKE OUT. THE BUILDING WAS HEATED BY STEAM AND LIGHTED BY GAS BEFORE 1854.

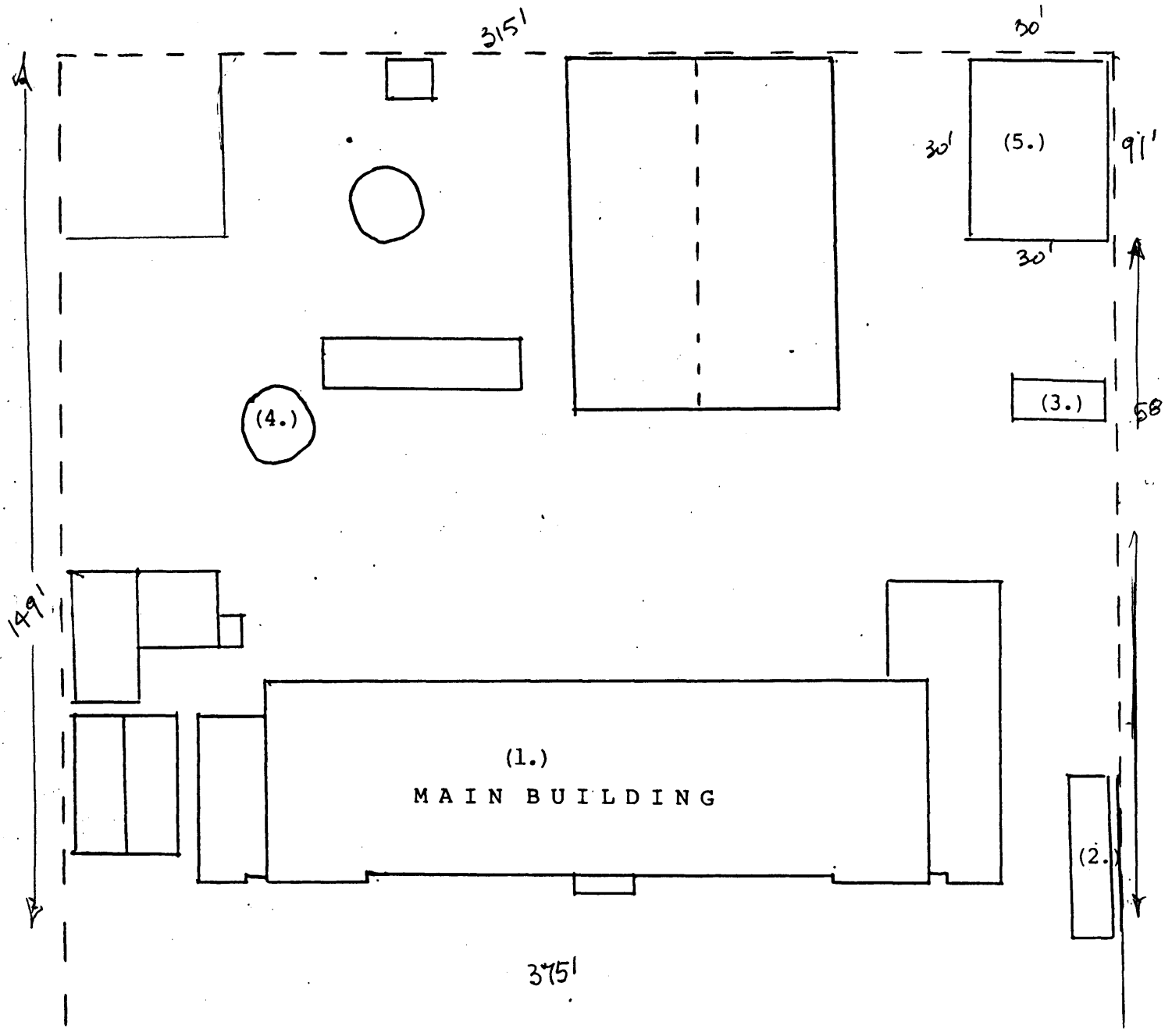
THE MILL IS ALSO IMPORTANT AS PART OF A SCHEME AIMED AT CREATING A GREAT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDWEST. FINANCED BY LOCAL MEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH NEW ENGLAND FINANCIERS AND SOUTHERN LANDOWNERS, IT REPRESENTED AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A RIVAL TO THE GREAT TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN NEW ENGLAND. THIS EFFORT SOON PROVED UNSUCCESSFUL.

THIS SURVEY IS PART OF A LONG RANGE PROGRAM BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HAER) TO DOCUMENT ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE INDIANA SURVEY OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES WAS CO-SPONSORED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1973 BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (HAER), THE HISTORIC LANDMARKS FOUNDATION OF INDIANA, AND THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. FIELD HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS, INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

THE FIELD WORK, MEASURED DRAWINGS, HISTORICAL DATA AND PHOTOGRAPHS WERE PREPARED UNDER THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF DOUGLAS L. GRIFFIN, CHIEF, HAER, AND DONALD E. SACKHEIM, HISTORIAN, HAER, PROJECT DIRECTOR.
THE SURVEY TEAM CONSISTED OF:
[illegible], PROJECT SUPERVISOR (KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)
ROBERT BRUEGMANN, HISTORIAN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)
MICHAEL R. [illegible], ARCHITECT (BALL STATE UNIVERSITY)
R. [illegible], ARCHITECT (CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY)
DANIEL VIEYRA, STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (RICE UNIVERSITY)
SHARON [illegible], STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)
ALEX GRATIOT, RESEARCH ASSISTANT (BROWN UNIVERSITY)
THE FORMAL PHOTOGRAPHY WAS DONE BY JACK BOUCHER.

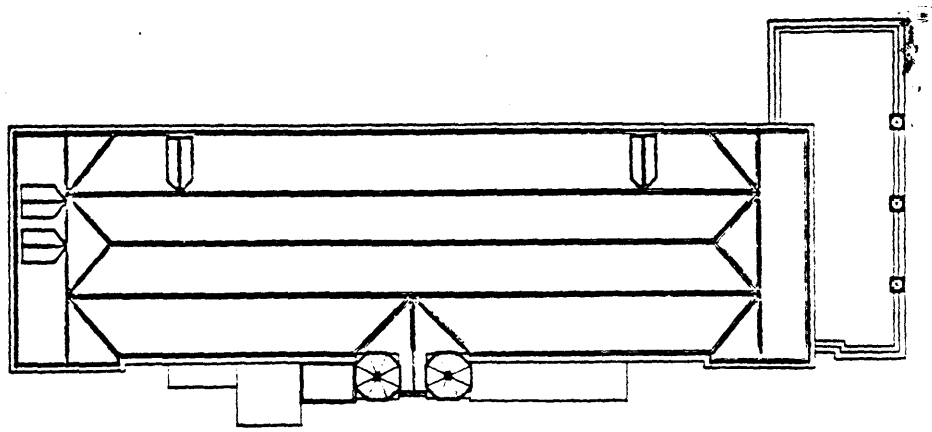
SCALE 1"=40'



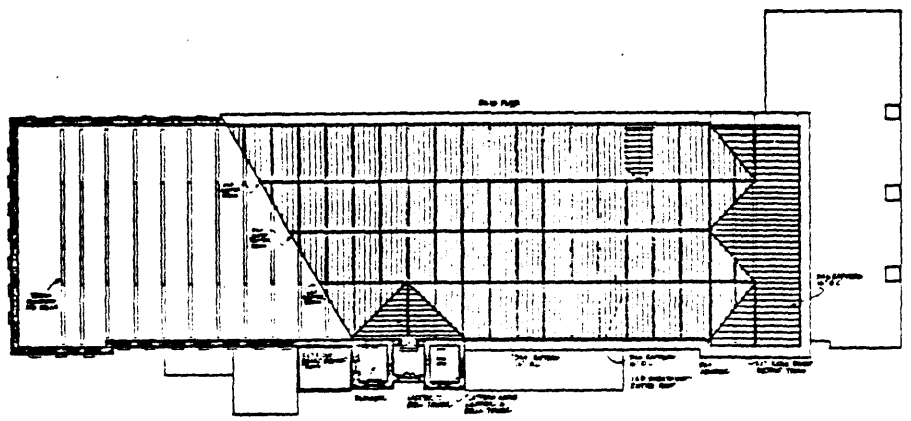


(1.) - Main Building. (2.) Office Building. (3.) - Torrent (Irish) Fire House. (4.) - Cistern (probable site). (5.) - Warehouse.

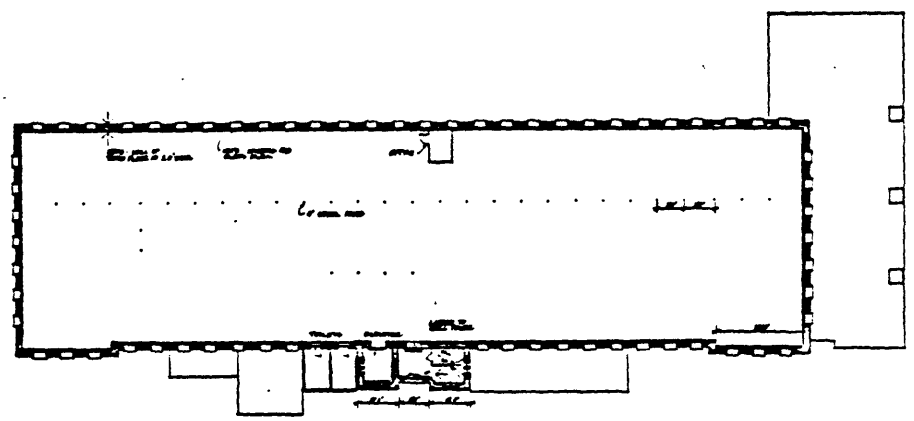
(CANNELTON TELEPHONE) -- In the first week of March 1921 "the old firehouse on Washington Street opposite the Episcopal church, commonly known as Torrent No. 2 to old timers is being torn down whis week by its owner, Indiana Cotton Mill. It was erected in the early fifties. The Irish occupied the building." The bell was removed in late April 1915 to the old city hall; it is now hanging in the concrete tower by the community building on Sixth Street.



ROOF PLAN



ATTIC FLOOR
FRAMING PLAN



THIRD FLOOR

STATE OF INDIANA SURVEY

CANNELTON COTTON MILLS (INDIANA COTTON MILLS) 1849-5
BETWEEN FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, BOUNDED BY ADAMS AND WASHINGTON
PERRY COUNTY

CANNELTON INDIANA

HAER IN-1

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS