

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name North Charlotte Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location Loosely bounded by the Southern Railroad, Charles St., Spencer
street & number St., Warp St., and Card St. N/A not for publication
city, town Charlotte N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Mecklenburg rcode 119 zip code 28205

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>283</u>	<u>139</u> buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>12</u> sites
	<u>12</u> structures
	<u>151</u> objects
<u>287</u>	<u>151</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

William S. Price, Jr.
Signature of certifying official

1-31-90
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC:single dwelling; multiple dwelling	DOMESTIC:single dwelling; multiple dwelling
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility	COMMERCE/TRADE:warehouse INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:manufacturing facility
COMMERCE/TRADE:department store	COMMERCE/TRADE:department store
GOVERNMENT:fire station	GOVERNMENT:fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

other: vernacular mill housing
other: early 20th-century brick industrial
vernacular Victorian
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls wood/weatherboard
brick
roof asphalt
other metal/tin
metal/steel

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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OVERVIEW

The North Charlotte Historic District comprises 438 resources, including three former textile mills, two former mill villages, a business district, and a small collection of middle-class residences. Of the 422 buildings and 16 structures, 287, or 66 percent, have been identified as contributing. North Charlotte is situated about three miles north of downtown Charlotte, in the western Piedmont of North Carolina. Charlotte, a major financial center of the Carolinas, developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as one of the South's principal textile manufacturing centers.

Before the introduction of textile mills and the associated mill villages which now constitute the heart of the North Charlotte Historic District, the area was primarily rolling Piedmont farmland. The County Poorhouse stood on present-day East 36th Street, and a pair of small lakes formed by Sugar Creek were located in an area today bounded by Clemson Street, Herrin Avenue, and the railroad tracks. The lakes were tapped as part of the city water supply and a small pump station was located nearby. These bodies of water have been drained and the pump station razed as the Mecklenburg Mill and mill housing developed in this portion of the district.

The historic district's major borders are the Southern Railroad corridor (north); Charles Avenue (west and southwest); Spencer Street (southeast); and undeveloped woodlands (east of Warp and Card streets). The district's boundary is particularly uneven on the southeast side, where East 36th Street, a major four-lane traffic artery, is lined with post-World War II houses southeast of Yadkin Street (500 block). The district is primarily composed of straight residential streets. They form a partial grid of large blocks on the west side of the district, where the mill village of Highland Park Mill No. 3 took shape after 1903. Street names in this section reveal the names of mill executives Jesse S. Spencer and Charles Worth Johnston. Located south of North Davidson Street and west of East 37th Street is a smaller group of streets and houses representing the former mill village of the district's other major textile mill, the Mecklenburg Mill, which opened in 1905. In this area, street names Warp and Card reflect important aspects of the textile manufacturing process. Parts of the district's large residential area which are drained by a creek meandering northwest through the district, feeding Sugar Creek to the north, remain undeveloped. The creek thus provides this neighborhood with a significant amount of open space at the

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backs of lots oriented to Yadkin and Alexander streets. The majority of lots measure approximately 85 by 125 feet, are well kept, and typically contain large vegetable gardens. The residential streets are typically two-lane, with no sidewalks or curbs. Mature oak and pecan trees shade the houses, but rarely stand on the small front yards.

Houses, reflecting turn-of-the-century mill-village architecture in North Carolina, are typically one-story, frame, and conform to a limited number of forms, often repeated in look-alike rows along the streets. The majority of these dwellings stand basically intact, though many have been partly modernized with aluminum, asphalt, or asbestos veneers. Although original porch configurations are usually intact, porches have frequently been remodelled with metal supports or square wooden posts on brick piers. Situated southeast of the mill villages are small groups of middle-class dwellings--typically bungalows and one-story Victorian cottages--concentrated along East 35th, East 37th, and Spencer streets. These dwellings stand on land that was developed by North Charlotte Realty, and were originally owned and occupied largely by shopkeepers and clerks who worked in North Charlotte's business district.

The North Charlotte Historic District includes a small business district focussed along North Davidson Street, between East 34th and East 36th streets. The one- and two-story brick commercial buildings have simple, early 20th-century storefront designs. Several upper stories have been covered with post-World War II metal panels or screens. First-floor shopfronts have generally been remodelled, with windows expanded and original configurations altered. The more decorative have segmental-arched upper-story windows and a corbelled brick course marking the front cornice line. Contributing commercial buildings characteristically retain original brickwork and second-story window configurations, though occasionally now covered by modern veneers (e.g., Nos. 331-332; 334-336). Noncontributing buildings usually either post-date 1939, which is the end of the period of significance (e.g., Nos. 191, 192, 194-196) or have facades which have been drastically remodelled with postwar materials so that their original forms and materials have been lost (e.g., Nos. 326, 329, 338). The rhythm of attached one- and two-story commercial facades is disrupted on the south side of the 3200 block of North Davidson Street by several free-standing buildings set farther back from the street, including the contributing 1936 fire station (No. 23) and the large Victorian Thomas Costner House (No. 25), which has been extensively remodelled and is now noncontributing. About one-half of

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the stores today are unoccupied, while the others contain a variety of retail, service, and professional activities.

Located north of North Davidson Street, and spanning the entire historic district along the railroad corridor, are three former textile mill complexes: Highland Park Mill No. 3 (No. 323); Mecklenburg Mill (No. 344); and Johnston Mill (No. 342). The former Grinnell Manufacturing Company, maker of fire extinguishers (No. 345), also stands in this corridor, west of East 36th Street along the railroad tracks. Vanished from the industrial section is the South Atlantic Waste Company, a two-story brick factory which in the early 20th century processed solid cotton waste southwest of Highland Park Mill No. 3, beyond the boundary of the North Charlotte Historic District.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

The basic forms and stylistic treatment of the three mills in the historic district epitomize industrial/mill buildings of the turn of the century in North Carolina (e.g., Mattson 1987; Hood 1985; Kaplan 1981; Cotton 1987). The principal buildings in the mill complexes are characterized by two-story, rectangular, common-bond brick structures with banks of large, segmental-arched windows, shallow-pitched gable roofs with heavy exposed rafters, stair towers with varying degrees of brickwork, and brick firewalls defining the major rooms. An assemblage of brick and frame (and often metal-veneered) auxiliary buildings survives in the mill complexes, representing offices, cotton warehouses, machine shops, and miscellaneous storage facilities (Sanborn maps 1905, 1911).

The 1903 Highland Park Mill No. 3, dominating the northwest side of the historic district, is North Charlotte's largest mill. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1988) as well as being a locally Designated Historic Property, it is an exceptional and innovative example of textile mill architecture at the turn of the century. Oriented to the Southern Railroad tracks--the principal transportation route for Charlotte's visitors when the mill was constructed--the massive, L-shaped Highland Park Mill No. 3 features remnants of clerestories along the ridgeline of the roofs, tall segmental-arched windows (bricked in), and exterior towers in a variety of sizes. These towers have the fanciest brickwork, and the

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principal four-story tower includes a corbelled brick cornice, bull's-eye windows, and a crenellated parapet. The complex of secondary buildings and structures consist of a square brick-veneered, gable-roofed Waste House, a trapezoidal Boiler House, a gable-roofed Gate House, and a tall, steel water tower constructed in the 1940s. The mill buildings display an essentially functional design, but the crenellated parapets on the towers and brick corbelling around the arched windows give this factory a Victorian flair. The mill complex survives essentially as it looked during its heyday in the early 20th century. The well-maintained mill is currently being used by a warehousing company, and plans exist to convert the facility to housing for the elderly.

→ Standing at the northeast side of the district, the 1905 Mecklenburg Mill (later Mercury Mills), a locally Designated Historic Property, is notable for its two-story entry/stair tower facing North Davidson Street. The Mecklenburg Mill site also retains an original cotton warehouse with board-and-batten siding and a sliding door. A brick firewall divides the warehouse into two parts. Standing in front of the mill are two small German sided wooden buildings used originally to house spools of firehose. A conical-roofed metal water tower, which dates with the mill, stands south across the street. Although this mill is essentially intact, it is currently vacant and the grounds are overgrown.

Situated west of the Mecklenburg Mill, the main body of the 1913 Johnston Mill is also basically intact. A simpler design than the Mecklenburg Mill, it features a projecting entry bay treated with cast-concrete details. Although a frame cotton warehouse, once situated on the mill complex's east side, has been razed, other related buildings, including a brick-veneered warehousing and cotton treatment facility on the west side, survive. A portion of former Johnston Mill is still in use as a small manufacturing plant.

Perhaps North Charlotte's most stylish factory is the former Grinnell Manufacturing Company located beside the railroad tracks west of East 36th Street. The largest portion of this ca. 1910 factory has a functional two-story brick facade with large windows set under exposed roof rafters. While this section reflects the building's construction in the first decade of the century, the south end, containing mostly offices, features a streamlined, stuccoed-brick facade with contiguous rows of glass-block windows. This Streamlined Moderne section was probably completed about 1950.

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HOUSES

Mill Housing

House types in North Charlotte may be classified into two broad categories: mill housing and nationally popular domestic styles. Within each of these categories are variations of forms and styles reflecting primarily function and period of construction. The dwellings of mill workers proliferated across the district between about 1903 and 1915. Although representing a limited number of basic forms and stylistic elements, these dwellings, by far, dominate the area in number. They are overwhelmingly frame, one-story, and single-family; and, as noted, few have escaped subsequent remodellings. Original weatherboarding has frequently been covered in modern veneers, and roofs, originally of metal, are now typically sheathed in asphalt shingles. Inside, plaster walls have sometimes been covered with modern panelling, and original mantels have occasionally been removed, as free-standing heaters have replaced fireplaces. Despite such changes, the great majority of these dwellings are contributing resources in the historic district. They characteristically retain their original forms and porch configurations; they usually have original four-over-four or two-over-two windows; and when arranged in look-alike rows with identical setbacks--as they typically are--they maintain the rhythmic architectural patterns of the early 20th-century mill village.

North Charlotte's most prevalent dwelling type is the side-gable mill house. Today, 189 survive in the district (approximately the number that stood in the district 75-80 years ago), constituting approximately 65% of North Charlotte's housing stock. Uninterrupted rows of them (all single-family) span the district, lining North Davidson, Yadkin, Alexander, and Mallory streets, in the villages associated with the Highland Park Mill No. 3 and the Mecklenburg Mill. Side-gable houses are typically simple frame, three-bay forms with a gable roof set parallel to the main facade. Two rooms--living room and bedroom--are located in the main body of the house, and a two-room dining room/kitchen ell extends to the rear. Side-gable houses were designed with sash windows with either two or four panes in each sash, engaged shed-roofed front porches with plain wooden posts, and brick-pier foundations (now usually filled in). Interior plans typically follow a basic two-room layout with no hallway separating the two front rooms. Examples usually include one major chimney located at the junction of the rear ell and main body of the house (e.g. Nos. 1-9, 26-42). Interiors were simply designed with five-panel doors and mantels with simple bracketed shelves.

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Larger versions of the side-gable type represented the residences of plant overseers at the Highland Park Mill No. 3. These overseers' houses, facing the mill on North Davidson Street, have either a double-pile form with a matching side-gable roof over each pile (No. 13), or an extended, three-room rear ell attached to the standard single-pile, side-gable house (No. 10).

Another common vernacular house type in North Charlotte is the one-story, three-room, T-plan mill house. The Mecklenburg Mill, in particular, adopted this form as its principal mill house design and had scores built for single-family occupancy along Herrin, Mercury, and other adjacent streets in its village on the district's east side (e.g., Nos. 197-206). The 1929 Sanborn Map of Charlotte shows 39 of them in the Mecklenburg Mill village. Built primarily between the mill's opening in 1905, and 1910, the basic design includes a three-bay facade (a one-bay gable-front wing and a two-bay side wing) with a hip-roofed porch shading the side wing. Simple square posts support the porches on the most intact examples (e.g. No. 200). The front door, in the side wing, opens directly into the living room and the bedroom and rear kitchen are located in the gable-front portion of the house.

Constructed about 1910, a small collection of two-bay, gable-front, triple-pile shotgun mill houses also survive in North Charlotte, located in the mill village associated with Highland Park Mill No. 3. Examples stand cheek-to-jowl along East 34th Street (Nos. 148-151). The most intact versions have two-over-two windows and shed-roofed front porches. Rear shed- or hip-roofed additions contain bathrooms.

In both North Charlotte mill villages, the traditional hip-roofed, double-pile, one-story house was often adapted as a duplex in the early 20th century. Approximately 25 survive today. The hip-roofed, double-pile mill duplex plan includes either two front doors leading into separate living quarters (e.g., No. 236), or entries located on opposite sides of the form. The most notable examples of the latter layout occupy narrow lots along Faison Street directly west of Highland Park Mill No. 3 (Nos. 305-312). Built about 1910, these simple frame dwellings have four-over-four sash windows and German siding, and are oriented away from the street. One-bay gable-roofed porches cover the separate entrances.

During the 1920s, a collection of gable-front mill duplexes

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appeared. These duplexes have triple-pile plans, hip-roofed front porches, and simple bungalow-related elements. Four stand in the district, including a row of three along Clemson Avenue (Nos. 144-146).

Nationally Popular Domestic Styles

The second category of houses in the North Charlotte Historic District includes a small but varied collection of nationally popular domestic styles built for the middle-class between about 1910 and the late 1920s. These houses were built primarily for speculative sale to owner occupants, reflecting the development activities of the North Charlotte Realty Company. They are concentrated along East 35th and Spencer streets, and the 3200 block of North Alexander, Yadkin, and North Myers streets. The district's middle-class residences reflect the nationally popular architectural styles of the period, and contrast with mill housing primarily by their stylistic expression and variety, as well as by their slightly larger size (although most are one story). Middle-class, owner-occupied dwellings expressing popular national styles include vernacular Victorian houses (e.g., Nos. 167-168, 170); Colonial Revival houses (e.g., Nos. 184, 296); and an assortment of gable-front, hip-roofed, and cross-gable bungalows erected in the 1920s (e.g., Nos. 175-179).

The great majority of the middle-class, style-conscious residences which contribute to the architectural significance of the North Charlotte Historic District are one story. However, an imposing two-story dwelling in the Colonial Revival style exists as well (No. 171). Although now noncontributing due to extensive remodelling, its boxy, hip-roofed form represents a popular interpretation of this style in the early 1900s.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

North Charlotte's compact commercial zone consists of one- and two-story brick buildings with narrow storefront bays, typically 25 to 30 feet wide. The buildings reflect simple and functional early 20th-century storefront designs--the more ornate examples displaying corbelled brickwork around arched upper-story windows and accenting the flat cornices. The 1904 Hand Pharmacy Building (No. 328) is the most architecturally significant commercial building in the district. The building's two-story facade features decorative brick corbelling

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along the flat cornice and highlighting the second-story windows. A cast-iron stairway ascends along the building's East 35th Street side. The first-floor shopfront retains its original configuration, with a shallow setback topped by a transom. The Hand Pharmacy Building is currently occupied by an architectural firm. Located across the street to the south, the two-story, 1927 Lowder Building (No. 22) also survives largely intact. Its three shopfront bays have original slant-back entranceways and are topped by clear-glass transoms. Artists are in the process of occupying this building. In addition to attached rows of one- and two-story commercial facades, the business district includes a contributing gas station (No. 190). Originally an ice station, this 1920s gable-front, concrete-block building was converted to its present use in the 1930s. At that time the auto repair bays and attached pump canopy were added.

Although the commercial activities are concentrated along North Davidson and East 36th streets, the district also includes a frame corner grocery (No. 162) situated several blocks to the south, as well as the former Highland Inn (No. 82) located in the heart of the Highland Park Mill No. 3 village, on North Alexander Street. Now an apartment building, this ca. 1903 former hotel for mill employees is a two-story, frame, hip-roofed building with Colonial Revival features, including a Palladian window centered in the front gable.

CIVIC AND RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

While North Charlotte developed with churches and schools near the mills, in the heart of the historic district, today no contributing churches and only one former school (now a contributing residence) survive. The 1911 Sanborn Map of Charlotte depicts two churches in the district. The Spencer Memorial Methodist Church was situated east of Highland Park Mill No. 3. It was a large, brick Gothic Revival edifice. The church was razed in the early 1950s, when the North Charlotte YMCA was erected on the grounds (No. 324). A smaller church, North Charlotte Baptist Church, was located on the 500 block of East 36th Street. A two-story, twin-tower, frame building, it, too, was razed in the 1950s, and a vacant lot now marks the site.

A former school, North Charlotte Primary School (No. 51), stands on Yadkin Street, one block south of the Highland Park Mill. Erected during the early decades of the 20th century, the side-gable, frame building reflects the basic form of the one-story mill houses around

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it, but includes a longer rear ell for classrooms. The school operated until the 1920s, when a larger, brick-veneered school was completed north of the Spencer Memorial Church. Like the church, the 1920s school was razed when the YMCA was constructed, and a new brick elementary school was built south of the district.

Although active schools have vanished from the district, a major civic building survives. One of North Charlotte's more architecturally important buildings is the Charlotte Fire Department Engine Company No. 7 (No. 23). Built in 1936, it appears to be a smaller, one-bay version of two-bay stations built in Charlotte during the late 1920s by leading city architect C.C. Hook (Hanchett 1986). Like these buildings, Station No. 7 has a boxy two-story massing, parapet roof, and brick walls, with Neo-Classical Revival trim on the front facade. Notable is the front balcony with an ornate iron railing, and the pediment-like decoration in the parapet. The building continues to function as a fire station.

SUBSIDIARY STRUCTURES

In addition to North Charlotte's principal buildings discussed above, the district contains a number of smaller outbuildings: auto garages, wood and coal sheds, and storage facilities. For example, the 1929 Sanborn Map shows a host of frame outbuildings, including 55 auto garages, set behind houses and occasionally fronting alleys. Contributing auto garages are typically one-bay, gable-front, weatherboarded or metal-veneered buildings. Although many have been replaced in recent years, good representatives of Contributing garages/storage facilities stand behind side-gable mill houses along Yadkin Street (Nos. 47a, 54a).

Other storage buildings, usually frame, eight feet on a side, and topped by shed or gable front roofs, are scattered across North Charlotte. A typical storage building is located behind a ca. 1910 mill house on Yadkin Street (No. 57).

Privies, wells, and a variety of farm-related outbuildings once were also a common sight in North Charlotte. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, following annexation by Charlotte, the privies and wells began disappearing as sewer and water lines were laid and rear sheds added to dwellings for bathrooms. The myriad smokehouses, hog pens, cribs, and small barns that once dotted the mill villages, reflecting the rural way of life and self-sufficiency which persisted

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among the mill families, have also vanished in the face of city codes and the acquisition of modern conveniences (Whitley Interview 1989).

THE HISTORIC DISTRICT AFTER WORLD WAR II

Since World War II, building forms and patterns have remained little changed. The cultural landscape evokes the early 20th century, when the mills were operating at maximum capacity, the business district bustled, and the residential streets were the homes of hundreds of mill workers and their families. While demolition has been rare, new house construction has occurred primarily around the west and south borders of the district. Primarily one-story, brick-veneered houses of the late 1940s and 1950s line Charles Avenue and East 35th Street, south of Spencer Street, as well as the south side of Spencer Street. This residential development provides clear boundaries to the historic district along the southeast side.

The majority of streets were paved in the 1920s, but street paving, especially at the east side of the district, was not completed until the 1960s and 1970s. North Charlotte today continues to evoke a rural quality that sets it apart from most other areas of the city. Rows of corn, for example, are still harvested south of Card Street, gardens are abundant, and thick growths of vegetation flourish along the banks of the creek that winds through the area. In conclusion, the district continues to display its essential historical character, reflecting the rural cultural roots of the mill workers who first lived and labored here.

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Section number 7 Page 11INTRODUCTION TO INVENTORY LISTCriteria for Contributing and Noncontributing:

The Inventory List classifies properties in the historic district as Contributing (C) or Noncontributing (NC). The inventory identifies the properties by address or location, by type in the case of mill housing, and briefly describes other buildings such as mill buildings, commercial buildings and nationally popular domestic style residences found in the district. Dates are based on information provided by Charlotte Sanborn Maps and in Tom Hanchett's essay on North Charlotte (1986).

Contributing buildings and structures were constructed before 1939 and retain sufficient architectural integrity to contribute to the overall character of the district as defined in Section 7. Noncontributing buildings and structures were constructed after 1939 or do not retain sufficient architectural integrity to contribute to the character of the district.

In a historic district such as the North Charlotte Historic District, in which most of the properties are mill houses, the most important visual characteristics are the scale and rhythm of the streetscapes. In spite of the fact that a majority of the mill houses in the district have undergone some type of renovation, the vast majority have also retained their basic form (as discussed in the descriptions of each house type). In many cases, it was difficult to determine whether or not a property was contributing or noncontributing based on an arbitrary system. Rather, the decision had to come from a professional assessment that the property retained enough of its original form and features to maintain the scale and rhythm of the street. It should be noted, however, that the retention of the main block and porch form were not the only requirements for contributing status. The rhythm of the fenestration was an important consideration as were additions to the facade and visually inappropriate substitute sheathing such as permastone and brick-veneer. The addition of picture windows and/or replacement windows in surrounds smaller or larger than the original were considered a disruption of the fenestration rhythm.

HOUSE TYPES

Side-Gable Mill House: Frame, weatherboarded, three-bay residences with gable roofs set parallel to the main facade; two rooms are located in the main body of the house, two rooms in the rear ell; 4/4 or 2/2

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windows; shed-roofed facade width porches supported by plain wooden posts; molding on cornices, cornerboards, and shaped returns are common.

T-Plan Mill House: Frame, weatherboarded, three-room, three-bay residences with a one-bay gable-front wing and a two-bay side wing; hip-roofed porches supported by wooden posts shelter the two-bay wing; 6/6 windows.

Shotgun Mill House: Frame, weatherboarded, two-bay, gable-front triple-pile residences; 2/2 windows and shed-roofed front porches supported by wooden posts; rear shed- or hip-roofed additions contain bathrooms.

Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex: Frame, weatherboarded duplexes with 4/4 sash windows; two plans--one with one-bay gable-roofed porches sheltering entrances on opposite sides of the main block, one with two entrances on the facade sheltered by hip-roofed porches supported by plain wooden posts.

Gable-Front Mill Duplexes: Frame, weatherboarded duplexes with triple-pile plans, hip-roofed front porches, and simple bungalow inspired elements.

Unless otherwise noted, these are the basic characteristics of the mill house types. The Nationally Popular Domestic Styles and commercial and industrial buildings have been fully described individually.

KEY TO SOURCES

HE--Tom Hanchett Essay on North Charlotte, 1986

SM--Charlotte Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1905, 1911, 1929, and 1953

Local Designation Reports

National Register nominations

Various sources--sources cited in Section 9

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-
1. C 2724 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
gabled addition on west elevation (HE, SM).
 2. C 2810 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House
(HE, SM).
 - 2a. C Garage/Storage Building. ca. 1930. Frame, double doors.
 3. C 2818 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
asphalt siding (HE, SM).
 4. C 2824 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement porch posts, asphalt siding (HE, SM).
 5. C 2902 N. Davidson St. ca. 1910. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement porch posts, asphalt siding.
 6. NC 2908 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement brick porch piers with wood posts; frame balustrade; metal
awning on porch; narrow replacement shutters; aluminum siding; rear
gabled and shed additions (HE, SM).
 - 6a. C Garage/Outbuilding. ca. 1930. Gable roof, frame, double
doors.
 7. C 2918 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House,
replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; two doors on facade;
rear gabled and shed additions (HE, SM).
 - 7a. NC Garage/Storage Building. ca. 1970. Modern shed building.
 8. C 3000 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement brick porch piers with wood posts; asphalt siding (HE, SM).
 9. C 3006 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports and balustrade (HE, SM).
 10. C 3012 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; wide aluminum siding (HE, SM).
 11. NC 3020 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement one-bay, pedimented entry porch with metal supports; metal
awnings on windows and entry porch; wide aluminum siding (HE, SM).

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12. NC 3024 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; replacement windows; wide aluminum siding (HE, SM).

12a. NC Metal Shed. ca. 1970. German Siding.

13. NC 3032 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

14. NC 3040 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; replacement door; brick veneer and asphalt siding (HE, SM).

14a. NC Shed. ca. 1950. Frame shed sheathed in various materials including wood and metal.

15. C 3046 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts; replacement windows (HE, SM).

16. C 3100 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts; vinyl siding; replacement windows (HE, SM).

17. C 3106 N. Davidson St. ca. 1930. Commercial Building; one-story; brick-veneered front and partial sides; three-bay facade; central bay double door entrance with wide surrounds; display windows in outer two bays; stepped parapet roofline masks front gable roof (HE, SM).

18. C 3112-3114 N. Davidson St. ca. 1935. Commercial Building; one-story brick veneered building; three evenly spaced entrances with display windows between; all bays surmounted by single pane overlights; 1953 Sanborn Map shows two stores, altered to three units sometime after that (HE, SM).

19. C 3116 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building; two-story brick building with stuccoed facade; stucco appears to date from ca. 1950s-60s; three bays wide; three evenly spaced 1/1 windows on second story; central single door entry flanked by boarded up display windows on first story (HE, SM).

20. C 3118 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Commercial Building; one-story brick building with stuccoed facade; stucco appears to date

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from ca. 1950s-60s; three bays wide; central single door entry flanked by display windows; storefront surmounted by multi-paned transom (HE, SM).

21. C 3120 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Commercial Building; two-story stuccoed brick building; three bays wide; recessed central entrance flanked by display windows covered with siding; four evenly spaced 4/4 segmental-arched windows pierce second story facade (HE, SM).

22. C 3200-3206 N. Davidson St. ca. 1927. Commercial Building (Lowder Building); two-story brick building; three recessed entrances, one flush arched entrance leads to upper floor; recessed entrances are flanked by display windows, storefronts are surmounted by multi-paned overlights; evenly spaced 1/1 windows with flat arches and brick sills light the second story; stepped parapet on facade and sides have plain concrete caps (HE, SM, date on building).

23. C 3210 N. Davidson St. ca. 1936. Charlotte Fire Department #7; Two-story brick building believed to have been constructed from a design by Charles Christian Hook; Colonial Revival inspiration; gabled parapet roof with concrete cap on facade; two-story pedimented pavillion on facade shelters second story porch with decorative ironwork and vehicle entrance on first story; brick and concrete pilasters and posts; side bays divided by buttress-like pilasters; replacement windows; modern metal awning on pediment; rear one-story wing originally held two jail cells (HE, SM).

24. NC 3220 N. Davidson St. ca. 1945. Commercial Building; one-story brick building with flat roof and plain parapet on facade (HE, SM).

25. NC 3228 N. Davidson St. ca. 1905. Dr. Thomas F. Costner House; Vernacular Victorian; two-story, frame, German-sided residence on replacement high concrete block foundation; wraparound porch removed; replacement and infilled windows; polygonal projection on west corner of facade altered; central entrance with sidelights and transom; portico with concrete block foundation, metal supports, and steps; retains curved modillions and portions of dentilled cornice (HE, SM).

26. C 2725 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

27. C 2801 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; east end porch entrance (HE, SM).

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28. C 2809 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding; east end porch entrance (HE, SM).
29. C 2815 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement windows (HE, SM).
30. C 2901 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding (HE, SM).
31. C 2905 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; gable roofed addition on east elevation; simple replacement porch posts and stick balustrade; replacement window (HE, SM).
32. C 2911 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding; replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; replacement door (HE, SM).
- 32a. NC Metal Outbuilding. ca. 1970. Gable roof; corrugated metal sheathing.
33. C. 3001 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).
34. C 3007 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; side gable ell addition; aluminum German siding; replacement metal porch supports; modern narrow shutters (HE, SM).
35. NC 3015 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; aluminum siding; vertical board-and-batten style aluminum siding beneath porch; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).
36. C 3019 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding (HE, SM).
37. NC 3025 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding; replacement metal porch supports; addition on west elevation (HE, SM).
38. C 3031 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; vinyl siding; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).
39. NC 3037 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; brick veneer on facade; asbestos siding; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts; replacement door (HE, SM).

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- 39a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Gable roof; corrugated metal sheathing.
- 39b. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Gable roof; frame.
- 39c. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Gable roof; corrugated metal sheathing.
40. C 3043 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding (HE, SM).
41. NC 3101 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; aluminum siding; replacement metal porch supports; modern narrow shutters (HE, SM).
42. C 3105 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding; modern narrow shutters; simple replacement wood porch posts with stick balustrade (HE, SM).
- 42a. NC Modern Garage. ca. 1970. Concrete block, frame, and metal.
43. C 3209 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, hip-roofed bungalow with front gabled projection and hip-roofed porch sheltering two recessed bays; central door flanked by 2/2 windows; decorative shingles in gable; porch has chamfered posts and plain balustrade; three-bay facade; additions on rear hipped wing and rear gabled ell; exposed rafters (HE, SM).
44. C 3215 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1915. One-story, frame, asymmetrical cottage with end gable roof and front gable ell; hip-roofed porch supported by plain posts; plain balustrade; boxed cornice; three-bay facade; central door flanked by 6/6 windows; gabled rear ell; two enclosed shed porches with German siding (HE, SM).
45. C 3217 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, bungalow with hipped roof and attached hip-roofed porch; three-bay facade; porch supported by wood posts on brick piers; asbestos siding; exposed rafters; 6/1 windows; off center door (HE, SM).
46. C 3221-3223 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, bungalow inspired duplex; roof extends to form facade width porch supported by slender posts; four-bay wide facade with door on each end and two central 4 vertical/1 windows; exposed rafters (HE, SM).
47. C 2804 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;

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replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding; replacement windows; modern narrow shutters (HE, SM).

47a. C Garage/Storage Building. ca. 1910. frame outbuilding with single door.

48. C 2812 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts and balustrade (HE, SM).

49. C 2816 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding; replacement wood porch posts (HE, SM).

50. C 2900 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

51. C 2906 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asphalt siding on facade; plain replacement wood porch posts; replacement windows; perpendicular rear ell with parallel gabled ell forming a "C" shaped building. This may be the Highland Park Mill school shown in this location with this configuration on the 1911 Sanborn Map and on the 1929 and 1953 Sanborn Maps with the same configuration as a residence (SM).

52. NC 3000 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asphalt siding; permastone under porch; replacement porch supports--permastone veneered piers with plain wood posts; (HE, SM).

53. NC 3008 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts and balustrade; replacement door and windows; wide vinyl siding (HE, SM).

54. C 3014 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; asphalt siding; awning over porch (HE, SM).

54a. C Garage/Storage Building. ca. 1930. Frame outbuilding with metal roof.

55. NC 3020 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; replacement windows; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

56. C 3030 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement wood porch posts and plain balustrade; vinyl German siding;

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replacement door; narrow modern shutters; gable-roofed side addition (HE, SM).

57. NC 3036 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; replacement windows; modern narrow shutters; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

57a. C Storage Building. ca. 1930. Frame Outbuilding with tin roof.

57b. C Storage Building. ca. 1930. Frame Outbuilding with tin roof.

58. C 3040 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; vinyl siding; replacement window (HE, SM).

59. C 3046 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts; replacement windows; modern narrow shutters; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

60. C 3050 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch supports--brick piers with metal posts and metal balustrade; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

61. C 3100 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement windows (HE, SM).

62. NC 3104 Yadkin Ave. ca. 1960 (ca. 1925). Yadkin Avenue Revival Center; one-story rectangular church building; front gabled roof; vertical and horizontal aluminum siding; pointed-arched windows flank central entrance; may incorporate small store building constructed ca. 1925 on this site and later used as Congregational Holiness Church (HE, SM).

63. NC 2819 N. Alexander St. (opens onto E. 32nd St., but has Alexander St. #). ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; substantially altered; porch enclosed; asphalt siding; rear garage addition (HE, SM).

64. C 2901 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; vinyl German siding; replacement windows; modern narrow shutters (HE, SM).

65. NC 2911 N. Alexander St. ca. 1960. One-story, brick residence; hipped roof; 6/6 windows (SM).

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66. C 3001 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; picture window; masonite siding (HE, SM).

67. C 3009 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asbestos siding; replacement wood porch supports and stick balustrade; replacement windows (HE, SM).

67a. C Garage. ca. 1930. Gable roof; German siding.

68. C 3015 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding; replacement windows (HE, SM).

69. C 3021 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; replacement windows (HE, SM).

70. C 3027 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts and balustrade; replacement windows; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

70a. NC Garage/Storage Building. ca. 1970. Modern metal storage shed.

71. C 3033 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch supports--brick piers with metal posts; asphalt siding (HE, SM).

71a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1910. Gable roof; German siding.

72. NC 3039 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts; asbestos siding; awnings on side windows (HE, SM).

73. C 3045 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement windows (HE, SM).

74. NC 3051 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; porch enclosed with gable roofed addition centered on facade (HE, SM).

75. NC 3057 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill house; replacement brick porch piers with wood columns; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

75a. NC Carport. ca. 1950. Flat roofed structure supported by metal posts.

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76. C 3063 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts and metal balustrade; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

76a. NC Garage/Storage Building. ca. 1970. Aluminum outbuilding.

77. NC 3101 N. Alexander St. ca. 1960. Modern one-story frame residence.

78. C 2910 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903 Side-Gable Mill House; porch supports have been removed and porch roof is temporarily propped up, house is undergoing renovation (HE, SM).

79. C 3004 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

80. C 3008 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts and wood balustrade; narrow modern shutters; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

81. C 3012 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts; awning on porch; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

82. C 3020 N. Alexander St. (Highland Inn) ca. 1903. Two-story, frame, weatherboarded Colonial Revival building originally constructed as a hotel. The hotel was an integral part of Stuart Cramer's original plan for the Highland Park Village and may have been designed by Cramer's practice. A hipped roof with a central decorative gable with a Palladian style window covers the main block. A one-story flat-roofed porch supported by brick piers with tapered wood posts spans the facade. The flat roof forms a balcony for the second story enclosed by a metal balustrade. This porch is likely a replacement, but probably approximates the original porch configuration. The conversion of the building into apartments likely accounts for the asymmetrical placement of the doors and windows. The subsequent application of vinyl siding compounds the difficulty of determining original fenestration. Today the first story has seven bays, at least one door is obviously added. The second story has three doors and three windows unevenly spaced. Most windows are 6/6 with modern narrow shutters. Two exterior wood stairways provide access to second floor apartments. Four large interior chimneys indicate the building may have been heated by wood stoves; a one-story hip-roofed ell with a shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear (HE, SM).

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83. C 3034 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; awnings on side windows; narrow modern shutters (HE, SM).

84. C 3040 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement wood porch supports with wood balustrade; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

84a. NC Garage/storage building. ca. 1970. Modern metal storage shed.

84b. NC Garage/storage building. ca. 1970. Modern metal storage shed.

85. C 3044 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; (HE, SM).

85a. NC Garage/storage. ca. 1970. Modern Metal storage shed.

86. C 3050 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement wood porch supports with balustrade; modern shutters (HE, SM).

87. C 3056 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; asbestos siding; modern narrow shutters (HE, SM).

88. C 3100 N. Alexander St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts; vinyl siding; replacement windows (HE, SM).

89. C 2815 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; asphalt siding (HE, SM).

90. C 2911 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement door; asphalt siding; replacement metal porch supports and balustrade (HE, SM).

91. C 2915 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; solid plywood blaustrade (HE, SM).

92. C 2919 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; added balustrade; side porch entrance (HE, SM).

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93. C 3001 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch posts and balustrade; aluminum siding (HE, SM).
94. C 3009 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch posts and balustrade; aluminum siding; modern narrow shutters (HE, SM).
- 94a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Small modern metal outbuilding.
- 94b. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Small modern metal outbuilding.
- 94c. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Small modern metal outbuilding.
95. NC 3015 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; replacement central entrance and windows; metal awnings; permastone and asbestos siding (HE, SM).
- 95a. NC Garage/Storage. ca. 1970. Concrete block outbuilding.
- 95b. NC Carport. ca. 1970. Modern Carport.
96. C 3021 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement wood porch posts; replacement windows; modern shutters (HE, SM).
- 96a. NC Modern outbuilding. ca. 1950. Gable roof; German siding.
- 96b. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.
97. C 3027 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch brick piers with slender wood posts; replacement door; asphalt siding (HE, SM).
98. NC 3033 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; substantially altered with the addition of a very large shed-roofed dormer on the facade; asbestos siding on the sides appears to be being removed; replacement wood siding sheathes the facade; replacement wood porch posts and balustrade; replacement windows (HE, SM).
99. C 3101 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; porch is screened and latticed (HE, SM).
100. C 3103 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; some replacement windows; replacement wood porch supports (HE, SM).

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101. NC 2812 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
brick-veneer; modern door (HE, SM).
102. C 2900 N. Myers St. ca. 1903 Side-Gable Mill House;
vinyl siding; replacement wood porch posts; replacement door (HE, SM).
103. NC no address. ca. 1925. One-story frame house;
front gable; porch removed; asbestos siding; eave brackets; 6/6 windows,
moved in (SM).
104. C 3000 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
vinyl siding; picture window (HE, SM).
105. C 3010 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
asbestos siding; picture window (HE, SM).
106. C 3014 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
some replacement windows (HE, SM).
107. C 3020 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
asbestos siding; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts (HE, SM).
- 107a. C Garage/Storage Building. ca. 1920. Frame outbuilding
with double doors; gable roof.
108. C 3030 N. Myers St. ca. 1935. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile
Mill House; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).
109. NC 3036 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
porch partially enclosed; replacement porch posts--one metal, one
column; vinyl siding (HE, SM).
110. C 3100 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House
(HE, SM).
111. NC 3106 N. Myers St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
asbestos siding; replacement metal porch posts; modern shutters;
replacement windows (HE, SM).
112. C 2903 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
rear additions (HE, SM).
- 112a. NC Storage Building. ca. 1970. Modern metal shed.

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113. C 2909 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
porch enclosed by plastic over wood frame (HE, SM).

113a. NC Storage Building. ca. 1970. Modern metal shed.

114. NC 2915 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
modern shutters; asbestos siding; replacement metal porch supports (HE,
SM).

114a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1970. Plywood shed with flat roof.

115. C 3011 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement windows; wide aluminum siding; replacement wood porch
supports and balustrade (HE, SM).

116. C 3017 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
modern shutters; vinyl German siding (HE, SM).

116a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1950. Two-story stuccoed outbuilding.

117. C 3023 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
vinyl siding (HE, SM).

117a. NC Garage. ca. 1950. One-story, frame outbuilding.

117b. NC Storage Building. ca. 1970. Metal shed.

118. C 3027 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
(HE, SM).

119. NC 3101 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement windows; wide aluminum siding; replacement metal porch posts
and balustrade (HE, SM).

120. C 3103 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement metal porch posts (HE, SM).

121. C 3105 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
(HE, SM).

122. C 3109 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
(HE, SM).

123. C 3115 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
(HE, SM).

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124. C 3117 N. McDowell St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House;
(HE, SM).

124a. NC Storage Shed. ca. 1970. Shed-roofed sheet metal shed.

125. C 900 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House;
modern door; replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding; modern
shutters (HE, SM).

125a. NC Storage Building ca. 1970. Plywood outbuilding.

126. C 900 Charles St. ca. 1920. One-story frame
residence; hipped roof with decorative vent at peak extends to shelter
porch; three bays wide; simple porch posts; German siding; 4/4 windows
with shutters (HE, SM).

127. C 904 Charles St. ca. 1925. One-story frame house;
high hipped roof; attached hip-roofed porch with center decorative
gable; brick piers and wood columns support porch; three bays; 2/2
windows; central entry with sidelights (HE, SM).

128. C 908 Charles St. ca. 1915. One-story frame house;
side gable roof with projecting front gabled bay and parallel decorative
gable; attached hip-roofed porch; replacement metal porch posts; three
bay facade; asbestos siding; 2 vertical/1 windows (HE, SM).

129. C 912 Charles St. ca. 1929. One-story, frame
residence; side gable roof with projecting front gabled bay and parallel
decorative gable; attached hip-roofed porch; three bay facade; 2
vertical/1 windows; modern shutters; turned posts (HE, SM).

130. C 916 Charles St. ca. 1905. One-story, frame
residence; side gable roof with center decorative gable; 1/1 windows;
modern shutters (HE, SM).

131. C 924 Charles St. ca. 1915. One-story frame house;
front gabled L-plan; decorative gable; three bay facade; attached
staggered hip-roofed porch; clipped bay corner; aluminum siding; fluted
porch supports; 1/1 windows (HE, SM).

132. NC 1004 Charles St. ca. 1915. One-story, frame duplex;
parallel decorative front gables; four bay facade; decorative door
surrounds; aluminum siding; replacement windows; replacement metal porch
supports (HE, SM).

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133. C 1008 Charles St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame house; high hipped roof; attached hip-roofed porch; replacement metal porch supports; three bay facade; aluminum siding; 2/2 windows (HE, SM).

133a. NC Carport. ca. 1965. Attached corrugated metal carport.

134. C 923a Charles St. ca. 1935. One-story frame house; low hipped roof extends to shelter facade width porch; wood porch posts; three bay facade; vinyl siding; 2/2 windows (HE, SM).

135. C 923b Charles St. ca. 1935. One-story, frame residence; low hipped roof extends to shelter porch; wood porch supports; three bay facade; vinyl siding; 6/6 windows (HE, SM).

136. NC 921 Charles St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; vinyl siding; picture window; replacement windows (HE, SM).

136a. NC Carport. Ca. 1970. Gable-roofed framed carport.

137. C 1001 Charles St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame residence; low hipped roof extends to shelter porch; replacement metal porch supports; three bay facade; vinyl siding; modern shutters (HE, SM).

138. C 1009 Charles St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; asphalt siding; replacement metal porch posts (HE, SM).

138a. NC Storage Building. ca. 1970. Concrete block outbuilding.

139. C 1015 Charles St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; aluminum siding; replacement windows; replacement brick porch piers and wood porch posts (HE, SM).

140. C 1019 Charles St. ca. 1935. One-story, frame residence; hipped roof extends to shelter porch; wood porch posts; three bay facade; German siding; replacement windows; modern shutters (HE, SM).

141. NC 1025 Charles St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; porch removed and replaced with a gable-roofed, one-bay entrance porch supported by metal porch posts; awnings; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

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142. C 1029 Charles St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement brick porch piers and wood posts; replacement windows; modern shutters (HE, SM).
143. C 1035 Charles St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).
144. C 3100-3102 Clemson Ave. ca. 1925. Gable-Front Mill Duplex (HE, SM).
145. C 3108-3110 Clemson Ave. ca. 1925. Gable-Front Mill Duplex; replacement brick porch piers with wood posts (HE, SM).
146. C 3116-3118 Clemson Ave. ca. 1925. Gable-Front Mill Duplex (HE, SM).
- 146a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.
147. C 3120 Clemson Ave. ca. 1910. Shotgun Mill House (HE, SM).
148. C 814 34th St. ca. 1910. Shotgun Mill House; replacement metal porch supports on brick piers; aluminum siding; replacement door.
- 148a. NC Carport. ca. 1970. Attached metal carport.
149. C 812 43th St. ca. 1910. Shotgun Mill House; replacement metal porch posts; aluminum siding (HE, SM).
150. C 810 34th St. ca. 1910. Shotgun Mill House; replacement brick porch piers with wood porch posts; replacement picture window (HE, SM).
151. C 808 34th St. ca. 1910. Shotgun Mill House; (HE, SM).
152. C 3100-3102 Garrison Ave. ca. 1925. Gable Front Mill Duplex; porches recessed in facade corners (HE, SM).
153. C 3200 Spencer St. ca. 1915. One-story, frame vernacular Victorian house; high hipped roof; twin decorative gables; wraparound hip-roofed porch supported by wood posts with plain balustrade; three bay facade; 1/1 windows (HE, SM).

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153a. C Outbuilding. ca. 1930. Shed roofed, frame, outbuilding with single door.

154. C 3208 Spencer St. ca. 1915. One-story, frame, vernacular Victorian residence; high hipped roof; twin decorative gables; wraparound hip-roofed porch supported by wood posts with a plain balustrade; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

155. C 3212 Spencer St. ca. 1915. One-story, frame, vernacular Victorian house; high hipped roof; twin decorative gables; wraparound hip-roofed porch with enclosed end bay; porch supported by wood posts on brick piers; three bay facade (HE, SM).

156. C 828 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story frame bungalow; front gable roof; extended front gabled bay; end gabled porch supported by wood pillars on brick piers; three bay faced; aluminum siding; paired 4 vertical/1 windows (HE, SM).

156a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1960. Gable roofed, frame outbuilding with front and side doors.

157. C 824 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame bungalow; front gable; hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; three bay facade; asbestos siding; paired 6/6 windows; gable brackets; exposed rafters (HE, SM).

158. C 820-822 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, hip-roofed duplex; parallel gable roofed porches supported by tapered columns; each unit has one window and an entrance door; exposed rafters (HE, SM).

159. NC 816-818 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, hip-roofed duplex; inset gable porch with metal porch supports; each unit has one window and an entrance door; asbestos siding; replacement windows; gable brackets (HE, SM).

160. C 808 E 35th St. ca. 1920. One-story, frame, high hip roofed house; front gable porch with screening; asphalt siding; 4 vertical/1 windows (HE, SM).

161. C 804 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story frame house; inset gable roofed porch; three bay facade; aluminum siding; 4 vertical/1 windows (HE, SM).

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162. C 800 E. 35th St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building (Tip Top Grocery); One-story, frame building; front gable roof with low hip shelter spanning facade bays; angled central entrance with paired doors flanked by single pan display windows; shed-roofed concrete block addition on northeast elevation (HE, SM).

162a. NC Storage Building. ca. 1970. Metal gable-roofed shed.

163. NC 720 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame house with hipped roof; gable-roofed porch; replacement porch posts; three bay facade; vinyl siding; replacement windows and doors; converted from duplex to single family (HE, SM).

163a. NC Carport. ca. 1970. Frame, gable-roofed carport.

164. C 716 E. 35th St. ca. 1935. One-story, frame, gable roofed house; paired gabled porticoes with brackets; wood porch posts; four bay facade; exposed rafters; 4 vertical/1 windows; originally a duplex, now single family (HE, SM).

165. C 712 E. 35th St. ca. 1935. One-story frame bungalow; hipped roof; hip-roofed porch with metal porch supports; three bay facade; inappropriate shutters on 4 vertical/1 windows (HE, SM).

166. C 700 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame bungalow; low hipped roof extends to shelter porch; replacement metal porch supports on brick piers with metal balustrade; small store attached ca. 1940 has been removed. (HE, SM).

166a. C Storage Building. ca. 1955. Shed-roofed frame outbuilding.

167. C 612 E. 35th St. ca. 1908. One-story frame vernacular Victorian residence; high hipped roof; central hip-roofed dormer; side and front gabled projections; molded boxed cornices with returns; central entrance flanked by single long 1/1 windows; asphalt siding; hip-roofed porch supported by metal poles; one plain square pilaster; three bay facade (HE, SM).

168. C 608 E. 35th St. ca. 1908. One-story, frame, vernacular Victorian residence; gabled rear ell; hip-roofed wing; enclosed porch along ell; three bay facade; asbestos siding; central decorative gable with plain bargeboard and gable skirt; central entrance with fluted surround, bullseye cornerblocks, and panels with molded

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bases; single 2/2 windows; wraparound hip-roofed porch with metal pole supports; one pilaster (HE, SM).

168a. C Garage. ca. 1935. Gable-roofed frame outbuilding.

169. NC 604 E. 35th St. ca. 1910. One-story, frame high hip-roofed residence; two decorative facade gables; replacement central entrance flanked by paired 1/1 windows; wraparound hip-roofed porch; south bay enclosed; aluminum siding; stuccoed chimney; replacement fluted porch posts (HE, SM).

169a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1970. Frame building with metal roof.

170. C 600 35th St. ca. 1910. One-story, frame, vernacular Victorian residence; double front gables; hip-roofed porch supported by wood posts on brick piers; turned pilasters; three bay facade; central entrance with fluted surround and bullseye blocks; two-light transom; single door replaces window on left; 2/2 window on right (HE, SM).

171. NC 516 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. Two-story, frame, Colonial Revival residence converted into apartments by 1953. Recently renovated; high brick basement; addition on northwest elevation; hipped roof; central hip-roofed decorative dormer sheathed in shingles; exposed curved rafters; hip-roofed wraparound porch altered on northwest elevation; stuccoed pillars on brick piers; central entrance gable with vertical shingles; Craftsman brackets; vinyl siding; replacement windows and doors (SM, I).

172. NC 510 E. 35th St. ca. 1945. Commercial Building; One-story brick building; flat roof; front porch removed; two-bay facade (HE, SM).

173. C 829 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front gable bungalow; shingles in gable; projecting gabled bay on west elevation; Craftsman brackets; paired vertical 1/1 windows; shed-roofed porch extends to east; replacement metal support posts; exposed rafters (HE, SM).

174. C 825 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front gable bungalow; two recessed bays sheltered by shed-roofed porch supported by plain posts; Craftsman brackets; exposed rafters (HE, SM).

175. C 821 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front

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gabled bungalow; shed roofed porch with wood support posts and plain balustrade; exposed rafters; Craftsman brackets; tripartite vertical windows and central louver (HE, SM).

176. C 817 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front gable bungalow with shed-roofed porch supported by wood posts; plain balustrade; exposed rafters; Craftsman brackets (HE, SM).

177. C 813 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front gable bungalow; front gable extends to form recessed porch supported by Tuscan posts; porch wraps around east side; shingles in gable and shed former; exposed rafters; Craftsman brackets (HE, SM).

178. C 809 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. N. Claude Turner House (store clerk); One-story, frame, front gable roof bungalow; off-center front gabled porch supported by brick piers shelters two bays; asbestos siding; Craftsman brackets; exposed rafters (HE, SM).

179. C 805 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, front gable bungalow; shed-roofed porch supported by shingled posts and brick piers with plain balustrade; shingle siding; Craftsman brackets (HE, SM).

179a. C Garage. ca. 1930. Gable-roofed, German-sided outbuilding.

180. C 801 E. 35th St. ca. 1915. John Stutts House (merchant); One-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival inspired residence; hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan posts; central decorative gable; boxed molded cornice; simple surrounds; molded cornerboards (HE, SM).

181. C 725 E. 35th St. ca. 1935. One-story, hip-roofed bungalow; gable-roofed porch supported by replacement metal supports on brick piers; off-center entrance flanked by paired 4 vertical/1 windows; exposed rafters (HE, SM).

182.NC E. 35th St. ca. 1960. One-story modern church building; shallow gable roof.

182a. NC Support Building. ca. 1970. Two-story cement block building; flat roof; located at rear of parking lot.

183. C 709 E. 35th St. ca. 1925. One-story, front gable bungalow; projecting gabled bay on east side of facade; shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood pillars on brick piers wraps one side; decorative gable on porch roof; asphalt siding (HE, SM).

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184. C 705 E. 35th St. ca. 1915. One-story, high hip roofed residence; hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns; small addition on the west side; asphalt siding (HE, SM).

184a. NC ca. 1970. Modern carport.

185.NC 701 E. 35th St. ca. 1960. One-story brick veneered ranch house; side gabled roof.

185a. NC Shed. ca. 1965. Modern metal outbuilding.

186.NC 613 E. 35th St. ca. 1915. One-story, high hip-roofed, Victorian inspired residence; parallel decorative gables; front gabled portico over central bay replaces wraparound porch; recessed bay enclosed; replacement metal porch supports; modern shutters; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

187. C 515-517 E. 35th St. ca. 1908. One-story, hip-roofed, vernacular Victorian residence; two parallel gabled ells on rear; two decorative gables on facade; wraparound hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts and turned pilasters; Victorian carved doors with Queen Anne windows with colored glass; single large two-over-two windows; originally single family residence converted to a duplex by 1953 (HE, SM).

188. C 513 A & B E. 35th St. ca. 1935. One-story high hip-roofed residence; gable-roofed projection southeast elevation; hip-roofed rear ell; hip-roofed wraparound porch supported by plain posts with a plain balustrade; Craftsman brackets; exposed rafters; originally a single family residence converted to a duplex by 1953 (HE, SM).

189. C 509-511 E. 35th St. ca. 1935. One-story, side-gable roofed bungalow duplex; projecting gabled four bay ell; hip-roofed wraparound porch supported by plain posts with a plain balustrade; Craftsman brackets and exposed rafters (HE, SM).

190. C 518 E. 36th St. ca. 1920. Gas Station; concrete block veneer; end gable roof; attached porte cochere; metal casement windows; two pump island; originally Ice Station converted to a gas station ca. 1935 (SM).

191. NC 514 E. 36th St. ca. 1960. Commercial Building;

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One-story modern office building; long, narrow, brick veneer, with tile facade (SM).

192. NC 500-504 E. 36th St. ca. 1950. Commercial Building;
Two-story, brick veneered, long, very narrow building.

193. NC 517 1 & 2 E. 36th St. ca. 1910. One-story, frame,
vernacular Victorian house; hipped roof; front gabled ell; hip-roofed
porch on facade; asbestos siding; replacement porch posts and
balustrade; windows and doors altered; converted into duplex after 1953
(SM).

194. NC 511 E. 36th St. ca. 1942. Commercial Building;
One-story movie theater; false front of corrugated metal and brick
veneer; marquee remains; doors and windows altered; vinyl siding on
south side; now Word of Truth Family Church (HE, SM).

195. NC 509 E. 36th St. ca. 1942. Commercial Building;
One-story, flat-roofed building; end and interior pilasters rise above
metal cap to give appearance of parapet roof; plate glass display
windows (SM).

196. NC 501-507 E. 36th St. ca. 1942. Commercial Building;
One-story, false front of panels of patterned metal; storefronts altered
with plate glass and aluminum (SM).

197. C 614 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House; vinyl
siding; replacement porch posts and balustrade.

198. C 610 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House; vinyl
siding; replacement metal porch posts (HE, SM).

199. C 606 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House; vinyl
siding; screen enclosed porch (HE, SM).

200. C 500 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement door (HE, SM).

200a. NC Carport. ca. 1945. Frame carport.

201. C 623 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

202. C 619 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
awnings and shutters over windows; partially enclosed porch (HE, SM).

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202a. NC Garage. ca. 1950. Frame outbuilding.

202b. NC Shed. ca. 1950. Frame outbuilding.

203. NC 611 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
asbestos siding; modern shutters; side shed addition; metal porch posts;
replacement door and added door (HE, SM).

204. C 607 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement front door (HE, SM).

205. C 507 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House (HE,
SM).

206. C 501 Mercury St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House; vinyl
siding; modern shutters; replacement metal porch posts and balustrade
(HE, SM).

207. C 818 E. 37th St. ca. 1908. One-story, frame,
vernacular Victorian residence; hipped roof with two parallel decorative
gables; side gabled bay; wraparound hip-roofed porch supported by
replacement metal porch posts; asphalt siding; multi-pane over panel
sidelights (HE, SM).

208. C 816 E. 37th St. ca. 1930. One-story, frame,
side-gable roofed Colonial Revival inspired residence; shed-roofed porch
supported by wood posts with caps; carport and storage addition; three
bay facade; 4 vertical over 1 windows (SM).

209. C 808 E. 37th St. ca. 1930. One-story, frame, side
gable roofed house; Colonial Revival influence; central one-bay porch
sheltering central entrance with gable roof supported by wood posts on
brick piers; modern shutters; exposed rafters; four vertical over one
windows (SM).

210. C 724 37th St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
aluminum siding; modern shutters (HE, SM).

211. NC 720 37th St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
aluminum siding; enclosed porch (HE, SM).

211a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.

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212. C 716 37th St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
asphalt siding (HE, SM).

213. C 712 E. 37th St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
asphalt siding; latticed porch; replacement door; swimming door (HE,
SM).

214. NC 708 E. 37th St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
asphalt siding; replacement picture window; replacement metal porch
supports; awnings on porch and windows (HE, SM).

215. C 704 E. 37th St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal balustrade; modern shutters (HE, SM).

216. C 700 E 37th St. ca. 1905. Shotgun Mill House;
replacement metal porch posts and balustrade (HE, SM).

217. C 620 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch posts; modern shutters (HE, SM).

218. NC 616 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
asbestos siding; replacement metal porch posts; porch awning (HE, SM).

218a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1960. Frame and corrugated metal
construction.

219. C 608 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House; (HE,
SM).

220. C 600 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
asbestos siding; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

220a. C Outbuilding. ca. 1930. Frame, gable-roofed outbuilding.

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221. C 518 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House; (HE, SM).
222. C 512 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House (HE, SM).
- 222a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Shed-roofed plywood outbuilding.
223. NC 506th E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House; asbestos siding; replacement metal porch posts (HE, SM).
- 223a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Shed-roofed plywood outbuilding.
224. C Corner E. 37th and N. Davidson Sts. ca. 1903. Water tower; Large metal water tower associated with Mecklenburg Mill; approximately seventy feet high (HE, SM).
225. C 829-831 E. 37th St. ca. 1935. One-story, frame, front gabled duplex bungalow; attached hip-roofed porch; replacement metal porch supports; four-bay facade; exposed rafters (HE, SM).
226. NC 827 E. 37th St. ca. 1935. One-story, cement block store converted to a residence with frame porch and rear addition; exposed rafters; modern paired windows and door (HE, SM).
227. C 825 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front gabled bungalow; gabled porch shelters two bays of the three-bay facade; central entry flanked by paired four vertical over one windows; tapered porch posts on brick piers support the porch; gable brackets (HE, SM).
228. C 817 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. Hip-roofed, one-story, frame residence; roof extends to shelter porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers; replacement metal balustrade (HE, SM).
229. C 817 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front gabled bungalow; aluminum siding; gable extends to shelter porch supported by wood posts with caps; three-bay facade; off-center entry; 4 vertical over 1 windows (HE, SM).
- 229a. C Shotgun House. ca. 1920. German sided, front gabled shotgun house with a shed hood over the centered entrance; sited with side parallel to the rear elevation of the house.
- 229b. C Storage Building. ca. 1920. One-story, frame, gable roofed outbuilding.

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230. C 813 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. One-story, frame, front gabled bungalow; attached hip-roofed porch supported by wood posts; three-bay facade; exposed rafters; gable brackets; German siding; six-over-six windows (HE, SM).
231. C 809 E. 37th St. ca. 1935. One-story, frame, front gabled bungalow; hip-roofed porch supported by replacement metal porch supports with picket balustrade; asphalt siding; three-bay facade; off-center entry; six-over-six windows (HE, SM).
232. C 801 E. 37th St. ca. 1910. One-story, frame, hip-roofed vernacular Victorian and Colonial Revival detailed residence; attached hip-roofed porch supported by tapered columns; decorative front and side gables; shed-roofed side addition (HE, SM).
233. C 721 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; originally duplex, one door removed; asphalt siding; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).
234. C 717 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; duplex; asphalt siding; replacement wood balustrade (HE, SM).
235. C 713 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; duplex; one door closed with plywood; replacement metal porch posts (HE, SM).
236. C 709 E. 37th St. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; duplex; vinyl siding; replacement metal porch posts (HE, SM).
237. C 705 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House (HE, SM).
- 237a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Gable roofed sheet metal outbuilding.
238. C 701 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House (HE, SM).
- 238a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.
239. C 617 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House; replacement metal porch posts; modern shutters; replacement windows and door (HE, SM).

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240. C 611 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

241. C 605 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; asbestos siding (HE,
SM).

241a. NC Carport. ca. 1970. Flat roof with pole supports.

241b. NC Shed. ca. 1970.
Plywood storage shed.

242. C 517 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement balustrade (HE, SM).

242a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1950. Side gabled frame outbuilding
with windows.

242b. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Frame outbuilding.

243. C 511 E 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

243a. C Outbuilding. ca. 1930. Gable roofed, frame outbuilding.

244. C 507 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement wood porch supports and balustrade (HE, SM).

245. C 501 E. 37th St. ca. 1905. T-Plan Mill House;
asphalt siding (HE, SM).

245a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1950. Frame lean-to.

246. C 3415 McDowell St. ca. 1910. Shotgun Mill House;
asphalt siding; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

247. C 824 Herrin St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
vinyl siding (HE, SM).

248. C 820 Herrin St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement porch supports--wood posts on brick piers (SM, HE).

249. NC 816 Herrin St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;

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porch altered and has replacement metal porch supports; modern shutters; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

250. C 812 Herrin St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
modern shutters (HE, SM).

251. C 808 Herrin St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
asphalt siding (HE, SM).

252. C 804 Herrin St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; asbestos siding; modern shutters (HE, SM).

253. NC 800 Herrin St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
one bay of porch enclosed; replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

254. C 734 Herrin St. ca. 1910. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

255. C 730 Herrin St. ca. 1910. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

256. NC 724 Herrin St. ca. 1910. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement rustic porch supports; addition of door; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

257. C 722 Herrin St. ca. 1910. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement porch supports--wood posts on brick piers; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

258. NC 611 Patterson St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
substantially altered with replacement porch, modern shutters, modern windows, several rear additions, aluminum siding (HE, SM).

259. C 601 Patterson St. ca. 1905. Side-Gable Mill House;
turned porch supports; standing seam metal porch roof (HE, SM).

259a. NC Storage Building. ca. 1970. Frame and plywood outbuilding.

260. C 511 Patterson St. ca. 1925. Side-Gable Mill House;
turned posts; asphalt siding; standing seam metal porch roof; replacement door (HE, SM).

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261. NC 513 Patterson St. ca. 1925. Side-Gable Mill House; partially enclosed porch; picture window (HE, SM).
262. C 509 Patterson St. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House (HE, SM).
263. NC 505 Patterson St. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding; severely damaged by fire (SM).
264. C 501 Patterson St. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; asphalt siding (HE, SM).
265. NC 616 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; screened porch; aluminum siding; modern shutters (HE, SM).
- 265a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1930. Gable-roofed storage building with substantial alterations and additions.
266. NC 610 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding; replacement door (HE, SM).
267. NC 606 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding; additional windows (HE, SM).
268. NC 600 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; picture window; asbestos siding; modern shutters (HE, SM).
269. C 516 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; asphalt siding (HE, SM).
270. C 510 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Side-Gable Mill House; turned posts (HE, SM).
271. C 504 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; replacement wood post on brick pier porch supports; picture window; aluminum siding (HE, SM).
272. C 500 Herrin Ave. ca. 1925. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; vinyl siding (HE, SM).

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273. C 3510 Card St. ca. 1925. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

273a. C Outbuilding. ca. 1930. Gable-roofed, frame outbuilding
with German siding, single door entry, and attached carport with flat
roof.

274. C 3518 Card St. ca. 1925. Side-Gable Mill House;
turned posts; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

275. C 3524 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House;
aluminum siding (HE, SM).

276. C 3530 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

277. C 3534 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement porch supports with wood posts on brick piers; vinyl siding
(HE, SM).

278. C 3538 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; aluminum siding (HE,
SM).

278a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Frame storage building.

279. C 3542 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House; (HE,
SM).

279a. NC Picnic Shelter. ca. 1970. Frame, flat-roofed deck.

280. C 3501 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan-Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports and balustrade; aluminum siding (HE,
SM).

280a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.

281. C 3507 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

281a. NC Shed and Carport. ca. 1970. Metal and frame storage
building and attached carport.

282. C 3513 Card St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House;
replacement metal porch supports; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

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282a. C Outbuilding. ca. 1925. Gable-roofed, frame, outbuilding with German siding and attached carport.

283. NC 3519 Card St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; asbestos siding; replacement metal windows (HE, SM).

283a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.

284. C 3527 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House; screened porch; masonite siding (HE, SM).

284a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.

285. C 3531 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House; replacement porch supports with wood posts on block piers (HE, SM).

285a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1975. Cement block storage building.

286. NC 3535 Card St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House; replacement porch supports with paired posts on block piers; picture window; vinyl siding; modern shutters (SM).

287. C 3500 Warp St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; porch shelters two bays; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

288. C 3504 Warp St. ca. 1920. Front-Gable Mill House; attached hip-roofed porch with replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding; three-bay facade; 6/6 windows (HE, SM).

288a. NC Garage. ca. 1970. Frame, front-gable, asbestos-sided garage.

289. NC 3520 Warp St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; porch covers only two bays; replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding; replacement windows and door; hip-roofed addition to original plan (HE, SM).

290. NC 3501 Warp St. ca. 1920. Front-Gabled Mill House; Frame; attached hip-roofed porch with replacement metal and brick supports; three-bay facade; aluminum siding; replacement door (HE, SM).

291. C 3509 Warp St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House;

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aluminum siding; replacement porch supports with tapered wood posts and brick piers; replacement door and windows (HE, SM).

292. NC 3513 Warp St. ca. 1920. Front-gabled, one-and-one-half story, frame mill house; replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding; modern shutters; converted to single family from duplex since 1953 (HE, SM).

293. C 3504 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. T-Plan Mill House; replacement porch posts; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

293a. NC Carport. ca. 1950. Frame, flat-roofed carport.

294. C 3510 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; turned porch supports; vinyl siding (SM).

295. NC 3514 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Two-story house; hipped roof; high, brick-veneered foundation with living space; attached hip-roofed porch; turned porch posts and plain balustrade; modern windows; various types of siding (SM).

296. C 3212 Alexander St. ca. 1918. Paul Berryhill Moore House (carpenter); Two-story, front gambrel-roofed house with patterned wood shingles in the upper story of the facade and a second-story inset balcony; the facade-width front porch was partially altered ca. 1950 with the addition of a new balustrade consisting of simple wooden cross supports; the finest example of the Colonial Revival style in the district; constructed on land originally owned by the North Charlotte Realty Company and transferred to Moore in 1918 (HE, SM, deed search).

297. C 3410 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. T-Plan Mill House; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

297a. NC Outbuilding. ca. 1950. Long, frame building with exposed rafters.

298. NC 627 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; porch removed and house moved or road curved into front yard; asbestos siding; modern windows (SM).

299. C 621 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

300. NC 615 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House;

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porch altered to gable-roofed portico with replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

301. C 609 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch supports of metal and brick; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

301a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal storage building.

302. C 605 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch supports of tapered wood posts and brick piers; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

303. NC 601 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch supports of wood posts and brick piers; awning on porch; aluminum siding; modern shutters (HE, SM).

304. C 529 Charles St. ca. 1920. Side-Gable Mill House; asphalt siding; replacement metal porch supports (SM).

305. C 432-434 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; asphalt siding (HE, SM).

306. C 428-430 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; (HE, SM).

307. C 424-426 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

308. C 420-422 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; asbestos siding; replacement metal porch supports (HE, SM).

309. C 412-414 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; porch of 412 is enclosed (HE, SM).

310. C 408-410 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; asbestos siding; porch of 410 is enclosed (HE, SM).

311. C 404-406 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex (HE, SM).

312. C 400-402 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; porch of 402 is enclosed (HE, SM).

313. C 2700 Brevard St. ca. 1903. Side-Gabled Mill House;

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replacement porch supports with paired wood posts and frame balustrade; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

314. C 433-435 Faison St. ca. 1920. Hip-Roofed, Double-Pile Mill Duplex; one porch is screened (HE, SM).

315. C 438 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch supports of tapered wood posts and brick piers; asbestos siding (HE, SM).

316. C 432 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch supports of wood posts on brick piers; asphalt siding (HE, SM).

317. C 428 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

318. C 424 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement porch posts of tapered wood posts and brick piers (HE, SM).

318a. NC Shed. ca. 1970. Modern metal outbuilding.

319. C 420 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; aluminum siding (HE, SM).

320. C 416 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; replacement metal porch supports; asphalt siding (HE, SM).

321. C 412 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; (HE, SM).

322. C 404 Mallory St. ca. 1903. Side-Gable Mill House; two large windows boarded (HE, SM).

323. C N. Davidson St. Highland Park Mill No. 3. ca. 1903-04. (National Register, 1988); designed by influential mill engineer Stuart Warren Cramer; largely intact main plant is a two-story, brick, L-shaped building oriented to the Southern Railroad tracks; segmental-arched windows, some have been bricked in; stair towers; four-story tower with a crenelated parapet; building is capped by a low gable roof (HE, SM, National Register nomination).

323a. C Gate House. ca. 1904, 1920. One-story frame building with weatherboard siding; capped by two high hipped roofs and covered entries.

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323b. C Dye House. ca. 1925. One-story brick building with monitor roof and brackets; erected to hold dye vats; 4/4 windows.

323c. NC Water Tower. ca. 1946. Steel water tower approximately 100 feet high with 100,000 gallon capacity.

323d. C Boiler House. ca. 1904. Brick building with tall smokestack and trapezoidal shape; segmental arched doors and windows that have been bricked in; corbelled cornice.

323e. C Waste House. ca. 1904. Two story, brick building with segmental arched windows; low gabled roof.

324. NC 3025 N. Davidson St. Johnston Family Memorial YMCA. ca. 1951. Two-story, red brick Colonial Revival building with full height, pedimented, white-columned portico; stands on spacious, tree-shaded grounds; former site of Spencer Memorial M.E. Church and parsonage, and North Charlotte Primary School (HE, SM).

325. NC 3123 N. Davidson St. ca. 1910. Commercial Building; One-story brick commercial building; severe disrepair; paired door entry flanked by display windows (HE, SM).

326. NC 3125 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Commercial Building; One-story, brick building; front bricked in and entrance boarded (HE, SM).

327. C 3127 N. Davidson St. ca. 1903. Commercial Building; Two-story brick building; brick has been painted; corbelled cornice; first story has modern storefront; second story has four 1/1 segmental-arched windows with continuous relief arch (HE, SM).

328. C 3201 N. Davidson St. ca. 1908. Hand Pharmacy (Jaspar Hand, drug store); Two-story brick commercial building; corbelled cornice; flat-arched second story windows; cast-iron stairway to second story on 35th St. elevation leads to upper floor meeting room; storefront windows replaced with metal windows; central entrance and transom remain; upper windows are covered with corrugated fiberglass panels (HE, SM, Local designation report).

329. NC 3203 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building; One-story masonry building with ceramic tile facade, modern display windows and door (HE, SM).

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330. C 3205-3209 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building;
One-story brick building; three storefronts are altered, but retain
basic form; recessed double door entrances flanked by display windows;
corbelled cornice; molded wooden panel above store fronts; 3205-3207 has
modern metal cornice (HE, SM).

331. C 3211 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building;
One-story, brick building with intact storefront with paired entrance
flanked by display windows; brick parapet with end piers; band of
corrugated metal covers top portion of storefront (HE, SM).

332. C 3213 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building;
One-story, brick building altered by brick infill; door flanked by
display windows; soldier course above windows; plain brick cap; appears
cornice has been removed (HE, SM).

333. NC 3215-3217 N. Davidson St. ca. 1960. Commercial Building;
One-story brick post office and commercial building; stepped parapet
(SM).

334. C 3221 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building;
Two-story brick and block building; rounded corner; three original
storefronts are double door entrances flanked by octagonal windows;
single door entrance with elongated octagonal window and paired entrance
with single square window; three metal casement windows on second floor;
plain stone cap (HE, SM).

335. C 3225 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building;
One-story, brick building; brick piers rising above brick cap define
corners; display windows bricked in; paired door entrance (HE, SM).

336. C 3227 N. Davidson St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building;
One-story, brick building with recessed clipped corner entry; front
display windows; piers rising from brick cap on corners (HE, SM).

337. NC 446 E. 36th St. ca. 1950. One-story concrete block
residence; front gabled L-form with side addition (SM).

338. NC 442 E. 36th St. ca. 1920. Commercial Building;
One-story, concrete block building; gable roof; added high, plain
parapet facade (HE, SM).

339. C 453-455 E. 36th St. ca. 1910. Commercial Building;

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One-story, brick building; flat roof; metal cap; two storefronts; closed in window and entrance door; modern metal awning over south storefront (SM).

340. C 451 E. 36th St. ca. 1935. Commercial Building; One-story, L-shaped brick building; south section has low gabled roof with facade parapet; three metal casement windows; side has two closed in windows and large entrance bay; entire roofline has metal cap (SM).

341. NC 330 N. Davidson St. ca. 1950. Commercial Building; Two-story brick building with flat parapet; simple flat canopy spans five-bay facade (SM).

342. C N. Davidson St. ca. 1913. Johnston Mill; Basically intact two-story textile mill building; brick, capped by low gable roof with exposed rafters; segmental-arched windows which are bricked in; decorative cast-concrete trim ornaments front facade; stair tower on west elevation; interior retains hardwood floors and roof beams (HE, SM, various sources).

342a. C Cotton Warehouse. ca. 1913. One-story, frame, weatherboarded building with low gable roof, exposed rafters, and brick firewalls.

342b. C Machine Storage Building. ca. 1913, One-story, brick, L-shaped facility with segmental-arched doors and boarded windows; situated west of the main plant.

342c. C Office. ca. 1913. One-story, frame and weatherboarded, one-bay building with gabled roof and exposed rafters.

343. C 414 Mercury St. ca. 1913. Mill House; two front-facing roof gables joined by a ridgeline running parallel to main three-bay facade; frame, weatherboarded, one story house with center hall and hip-roofed front porch; partially altered with simple square posts and post-World War II balustrade; rear bedroom and kitchen ell, enclosed rear porch; unique house form in district (SM).

→ 344. C N. Davidson St. ca. 1905. Mecklenburg Mill; Intact two-story-with-partial-basement brick mill building; low gable roof with exposed brackets; segmental-arched windows with original sash and most glass; facade dominated by center stair tower; interior retains hardwood floors and roof beams (HE, SM, Local designation report).

344a. C Railroad Trestle. ca. 1905. Steel and hardwood trestle stands north of the main plant; utilized for unloading coal cars.

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344b. C Cotton Warehouse. ca. 1905. One-story, gable-roofed, board-and-batten warehouse with sliding doors and brick firewall dividing building into two unequal sections.

344c. C Firehose Shed. ca. 1905. One-bay, one-story, shed-roofed building with German siding; constructed to house spools of firehose.

344d. C Firehose Shed. ca. 1905. One-bay, one-story, shed-roofed building with German siding; housed firehoses.

345. C E. 36th St. ca. 1910, 1950. Grinnell Manufacturing Company; Large, brick building with a low gabled roof, exposed roof brackets, and banks of large, square windows; while the main, north section of the factory is essentially intact reflecting the ca. 1910 date of construction, the south end, containing primarily offices, reflects a ca. 1950 modernization and expansion; this stuccoed brick portion includes banks of glass-block windows and a curvilinear form suggesting the Streamline Moderne Style; the Grinnell Company manufactured sprinkler systems and fire extinguishers used in textile mills across the South, including the three textile mills in the district (HE, SM, various sources).

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Architecture

Period of Significance

1903-1939

Significant Dates

1903

1905

1913

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cramer, Stuart Warren, mill engineer

North Charlotte Realty, builder

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

☒ See continuation sheet

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→ SUMMARY

The North Charlotte Historic District in Charlotte is a particularly well-preserved early 20th-century textile mill district with approximately 438 resources, consisting primarily of former textile mills, associated mill villages, a collection of middle-class dwellings reflecting nationally popular styles, and a small business district. The historic district clearly reflects the emergence of textile manufacturing in the Piedmont South during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when Mecklenburg County and the city of Charlotte were becoming leaders in the region's burgeoning, railroad-related textile industry. The district's contributing architecture ranges from about 1903, when the first textile mill opened here, to the middle 1930s, when the Great Depression drastically curtailed North Charlotte's development. The great majority of buildings and structures date between 1903 and ca. 1915, the period when the district's mills and mill villages developed. The North Charlotte Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an embodiment of the textile industry that had a major effect on the social, cultural, and economic fabric of Mecklenburg County and the entire Piedmont South during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. North Charlotte, furthermore, played a pivotal role in the emergence of Charlotte as a textile center in this period. The district boasts three textile factories: the 1903 Highland Park Mill No. 3; the 1905 Mecklenburg Mill; and the 1913 Johnston Mill. The district also comprises two basically intact mill villages and a compact commercial zone. The villages, in particular, neatly reflect in the arrangement and forms of houses other mill villages in the county and the region, representing the efforts of mill owners to establish self-contained communities for their work force. The North Charlotte Historic District thus provides graphic evidence concerning the textile manufacturing process as well as the organization of the affiliated labor force at the height of Mecklenburg County's textile boom. The district is also eligible under Criterion C. North Charlotte has excellent representations of early 20th-century cotton mills and mill housing, as well as typical early 20th-century commercial architecture and middle-class residences. The district's one contributing example of civic architecture, the 1936 fire station, is a remarkably intact example of fire stations erected in Charlotte during the 1920s and 1930s.

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INDUSTRIAL CONTEXT

North Charlotte took shape at the northern outskirts of Charlotte amidst tremendous textile industrial development in Mecklenburg County and throughout the Piedmont region. While cotton mills first appeared in the county in 1852, and in Charlotte in 1881, textile manufacturing increased dramatically during the 1890s and early 1900s, when major mills arose in Pineville, Davidson, Cornelius, and Huntersville, as well as in and about Charlotte (Hanchett 1986; Morrill 1979; Gatz 1987). In their scale of operation--which usually included a related mill village--and in their orientation to railroad lines, primarily the Southern and Norfolk and Southern railroads, these mills reflected a new era in the industrial development of the South. Steam-powered machinery, and later electric power, in tandem with the railroads freed mills from traditional riverside locations. The use of electricity, which powered all three mills in North Charlotte, fostered more flexible and innovative mill designs, as machinery was no longer tied to the steam engine and its system of belts and shafts (Du Boff 1967; Kostof 1987). Furthermore, the great majority of mills appearing in the county during this period, and notably the emergence of the large North Charlotte mill district, represented small-town and "suburban" factory sites. Affording textile company owners relatively inexpensive land with access to rail lines, these two categories of mill districts proliferated during the decades before World War I (Rhyne 1930, 43).

North Charlotte contains the largest concentration of textile mills and mill villages in Charlotte as well as across the county. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Charlotte was being transformed from a trading center for cotton farmers to a premier textile center and a powerful symbol of the "New South." After the Civil War and the rebuilding and expansion of railroads in the South, Southern leaders began a drive for a New South based on urban manufacturing rather than farming (Lefler and Newsome 1954, 474-489). The South's new economic base was to rest primarily on textile production. Declares C. Vann Woodward, "The mill was the symbol of the New South, its origins and its promise of salvation" (Woodward 1951, 31). During the 1890s, mill construction accelerated around the outskirts of Charlotte and at small-town sites beside railroad tracks that crossed the county and converged on the city (Morrill 1979; Hanchett 1986). By 1900, Mecklenburg County boasted 16 mills with a combined total of 94,392 spindles and 1,456 looms, establishing it as the state's second most productive county, following neighboring Gaston County (Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing 1900). Mecklenburg County remained among the state's top three

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textile counties until the middle 1920s. By that time the textile belt of the Piedmont South was surpassing New England to become the world's preeminent cotton manufacturing region, with North Carolina ranking as America's number one textile manufacturing state (Mitchell and Mitchell 1930). Charlotte, in turn, had emerged as a major New South metropolis, with a population that had soared from about 7,000 in 1880, to over 82,000 by 1929, the largest urban population in the Carolinas (Sixteenth Census 1940). Fifteen textile mills operated within five miles of Charlotte, which, sang the Charlotte Observer in 1928, "is unquestionably the center of the South's textile manufacturing industry" (Charlotte Observer, October 10, 1928).

Bolstered by the promise of textile-related prosperity at the turn of the century, the Highland Park Manufacturing Company in 1903 acquired about 103 acres of rolling farmland three miles north of downtown Charlotte. At this time the company owned the Highland Park Mill (No. 1) near Charlotte, and had acquired, in 1898, the Standard Mills in Rock Hill, South Carolina (Mill No. 2). On their new tract the company erected the massive Highland Park Mill No. 3. It was, by far, the largest textile factory in Mecklenburg County, encompassing over 100,000 square feet devoted primarily to the production of gingham (Huffman 1987).

One of the first electrically-driven mills in the state, Highland Park Mill No. 3 also represented a state-of-the-art design. Its architect was Stuart W. Cramer, whose influential book Useful Information for Cotton Manufacturers (1906) showcased the plans and specifications for Highland Park Mill No. 3 (Cramer 1906). The L-shaped, two-story, brick and timber main plant featured a pneumatic system for blowing cotton from the warehouse directly into the plant. Cramer arranged the huge spinning and weaving rooms at right angles, and put the machine room and smaller slasher, warping, and picker rooms in between so that the important functions of the mill would be physically integrated. For fire protection, he isolated the stairways in brick towers. Cramer situated the large powerhouse just south of the mill, next to a small reservoir (Hanchett 1986). Although the powerhouse is now gone, the surviving main plant and surrounding complex of related buildings and structures illustrate the textile manufacturing process in the early 20th century.

Also standing relatively intact is the large mill village associated with Highland Park Mill No. 3 and designed by Cramer as well. This village in many ways epitomizes mill villages in Mecklenburg County and throughout the region. It represents in its

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plan and building types efforts by mill owners to provide "comfortable habitations" for their employees, as well as efforts to regulate behavior.

The mill villages that were developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were "conspicuous adjuncts" to the new, large-scale textile operations of this period (Herring 1941, 8). In these years approximately 200,000 North Carolinians left farms for textile factories, seeking jobs for wages--"public work" it was called (Nathans 1983, 28-38). In the design of their mill villages, mill owners attempted to ease this tremendous relocation, while also serving their own purposes of attracting reliable labor. The most successful villages, which were used as models for subsequent mill towns, included company-owned, single-family houses set on ample lots (Glass 1978, 147; Kaplan 1981, 31). These houses could accomodate a labor force made up largely of rural households. The mill companies also found these dwellings feasible because the owners expected that nearly every family member would work in the mill. The large lots provided fresh air and space for a vegetable garden and even, on occasion, for some livestock. In attempts to create a largely self-contained community, the mill companies also often provided churches, stores, a school, and assorted other communal facilities (Hall, et al. 1987, 114-180). In his book Cotton Mill: Commercial Features (1899), Charlotte mill engineer and owner D. A. Tompkins expressed the consensus of prosperous mill owners when he instructed that mill villages should keep the general conditions of the countryside while providing the amenities of the town (Tompkins 1988, 117).

The Highland Park Mill No. 3 mill village offers physical evidence of this consensus. The great majority of dwellings are situated on spacious lots and follow simple, single-family designs that are set in parallel rows facing the mill (e.g., Nos. 25-39). This functional layout of uniform housing is typical of textile mill villages across the county and the state (Gatza 1987; Mattson 1987, 296-299; Kaplan 1981, 31-37; Glass 1978, 139-142; Hood 1983, 222; Hanchett 1986). The village's ubiquitous side-gable mill house was not only functional, it was also familiar. The form represents one of the most popular vernacular house types in the region during the late 19th and early 20th centuries (McAlester and McAlester 1988, 94-95). In selecting this basic house type to be the dominant form in the Highland Park Mill village, Cramer was perpetuating a traditional North Carolina dwelling which could be found in mill towns across the county and the state, and which helped foster a familiar environment

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for operatives (Gatza 1987; Glass 1978, 142; Kaplan 1981, 34). The use of this house form, along with other traditional designs, state the authors of Like a Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World, gave mill villages "the appearance of a rural hamlet more than a manufacturing settlement. If the work in the mill seemed alien to the men and women fresh off the farm, at least the village offered the comfort of familiar surroundings" (Hall, et al. 1987, 115-116).

In addition to the single-family, side-gable mill house, the village includes rows of hip-roofed (Nos. 305-312) and gable-front (Nos. 144-146) duplexes and shotgun houses (Nos. 148-151) built between 1903 and the 1910s. These dwellings are situated on narrower lots than the side-gable houses and epitomize space-saving worker housing appearing in industrializing urban neighborhoods of the South in these decades (e.g., Mattson 1987, 291-293). The shotgun house, which was a traditional Southern worker house type occupied largely by blacks, but by whites as well, also lines the streets of the textile mill village in Huntersville, about 10 miles north of Charlotte (Gatza 1987). The shotgun house is the only mill-house design in the Highland Park Mill village that was illustrated in Tompkins' 1899 book. Among this publication's host of plans and specifications for housing cotton-mill operatives and their supervisors was the "Narrow House, Three Rooms, \$325," essentially the standard two-bay, triple-pile, frame shotgun house (Tompkins 1899, 117).

→ A quarter mile northeast of Highland Park Mill No. 3, the Mecklenburg Mill (No. 344) opened in 1905, and, in 1913, the Johnston Manufacturing Company completed construction on North Charlotte's third and last textile mill (No. 342). These mills represented standard-sized textile operations in Mecklenburg County in these years, the Mecklenburg Mill, for example, working 14,048 spindles in 1919, while employing 175 operatives in the making of gingham (Southern Textile Bulletin, December 25, 1919). This remarkably intact 1905 mill, asserts local historian William Huffman, "offers dramatic evidence of the era when textile manufacturing was a vital component of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg economy" (Huffman 1986). The complex includes the two-story mill building with attached cloth and boiler rooms and machine shop, as well as a cotton warehouse and two small structures used to store fire fighting gear. To the south, across North Davidson Street, stands the original water tower.

The Mecklenburg Mill village also survives basically intact. Three straight streets held most of the earliest single-family cottages: Mercury Street; East 37th Street; and Herrin Avenue. Most

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of the dwellings (approximately 55 in 1905) followed a basic T-shaped plan (e.g., Nos. 217-224), a popular single-family mill house of this era around Charlotte. Mill villages associated with both the 1901 Chadwick and the 1903 Hoskins mills west of North Charlotte are lined with versions of this house form (Hanchett 1986). The T-plan mill house was also promoted by Tompkins, who published plans, elevations, and specifications of this cottage under the title "Three-room Gable House, Cost \$325" (Tompkins 1899, 124).

In 1919, the Southern Textile Bulletin published an article on the Mecklenburg Mill and its village. Its description was partly factual description and partly industry boosterism that portrayed the mill village as an ideal, rural place occupied by contented laborers:

Each cottage has a large space for a vegetable garden and many fine vegetables are raised both in summer and winter....There is a piggery where the mill community keep their hogs in a segregated spot, and many hundreds of pounds of pork is raised each year. There are quite a number of cows that furnish plenty of milk and butter and these are kept in perfectly sanitary stables away from the houses....There are 53 neat, attractive cottages in the village. The management has under consideration the building of a host of new and modern cottages in a pretty grove [now Patterson, Warp, and Card street]....The employees manifest considerable civic pride in keeping their village and their homes neat and clean (Southern Textile Bulletin, December 25, 1919).

The up-beat tone of this report obscured the fact that workers in this mill, as elsewhere in North Charlotte and the South, actually spent most of their waking hours in the factory. In the early years of this century, men, women, and children under 10 years old worked 10 to 12 hours each weekday and six more hours on Saturday (Hall, et al. 1987, 44-103).

Located to the west of the Mecklenburg Mill complex, along the railroad tracks, the Johnston Mill also illustrates early 20th-century textile manufacturing in its surviving buildings. Although no village was ever associated with this mill (its employees lived in housing scattered throughout the periphery of northern Charlotte), the original complex survives. The main plant where cotton yarn was manufactured retains its original form and plan, including spinning and carding areas, a boiler room, and a picker room. As with North

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Charlotte's other mill complexes, the site includes subsidiary buildings (e.g., cotton warehouse with attached waste house, and a storage facility) representing ancillary activities related to the textile manufacturing process.

In addition to the three mills and two affiliated villages, the North Charlotte Historic District includes a ca. 1910 factory whose function was closely related to the textile industry in this period. The Grinnell Manufacturing Company, also known as the General Fire Extinguisher Company (No. 345), made sprinkler systems for controlling fires in the textile mills. This large brick factory produced "Grinnell Systems" for mills across the country (Hanchett 1986). According to the 1911 Sanborn Map of Charlotte, both the Highland Park Mill No. 3 and the Mecklenburg Mill contained sprinkler systems that were made here (Sanborn Map 1911).

Less directly associated with the textile industry in North Charlotte, but a reflection of it nonetheless, is the small commercial area. The business district developed and thrived primarily in the service of mill workers. It is located at the nexus of the two mill villages, focussed along North Davidson Street. This thoroughfare, running parallel to the railroad tracks, was the route of the streetcar line connecting North Charlotte to downtown. The stores were privately owned and operated, though the parcels had been owned by the Highland Manufacturing Company, who targeted this area specifically for commercial use (Hanchett 1986). In the summer of 1904, soon after the construction of Highland Park Mill No. 3, the Charlotte Observer described the emergence of retailing activity:

Messrs. John M. Atkinson and W. G. Shoemaker have purchased a corner lot near the center of the settlement and will build a handsome mercantile building. The building...will contain 2 stores, while the upper stories will be used for lodge rooms and an auditorium [to be used primarily by mill operatives] (Charlotte Observer, August 4, 1904).

By the 1910s, North Davidson Street between East 34th and East 36th streets included contiguous rows of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings. In 1929, when this area was first included in the Charlotte city directory, it held a barber shop, drug store, drygoods store, lunch room, doctor's office, and five groceries. The Hand Pharmacy Building (No. 328) contained a meeting hall in the second floor, and two other buildings, notably the Lowder Building

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(No. 22), housed second-story apartments mainly for unmarried mill workers (Charlotte City Directory 1929).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Houses: Mill Housing

The mill workers' houses, which constitute much of the historic district, represent mill housing across Mecklenburg County in their basic forms, balloon-frame construction, and pattern of distribution. Remodellings have altered front porches and masked original weatherboarding on a number of examples, but original house and porch shapes are typically intact, and the overall architectural scale of the residential streets remains unchanged. In particular, the great numbers of single-family, side-gable and T-plan cottages typify worker housing in many of the county's textile mill villages. Mill villages in Davidson, Cornelius, Huntersville, and Pineville all contain examples (Gatza 1987). In Charlotte, parallel rows of white, frame T-plan cottages were built facing the 1889 Alpha, 1897 Louise, and the 1892 Highland Park No. 1 mills. Across from the Hoskins Mill are straight streets of side-gable mill houses erected around the turn of the century (Hanchett 1986).

Several of the mill-house types in North Charlotte reflect designs either built or promoted by Charlotte mill engineer and Southern textile pioneer D. A. Tompkins. The D. A. Tompkins Company, established in 1884, designed over 100 mills throughout the South, including the Alpha, Victor, Ada, and Atherton mills which were all begun in Charlotte in the 1880s and 1890s (Hanchett 1986; Mitchell 1921, 9, 78-80). His widely read book Cotton Mills: Commercial Features (1899) contains plans and specifications for both the T-plan cottage, found throughout the Mecklenburg Mill village (e.g., Nos. 217-223, 239-245), and the shotgun house, of which a small number were erected in the village for Highland Park Mill No. 3 (e.g., Nos. 148-151).

These and other house types in the mill villages, including the abundant side-gable house--which Tompkins did not describe in his publication--are not solely expressions of mill-house architecture. They are also reflections of popular vernacular house types of the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Mecklenburg County and across the region. The side-gable house, especially, represents one of North Carolina's more popular rural dwelling types of this period (McAlester

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and McAlester 1987, 94-95; Swaim 1978, 36, 41). The historic district contains a host of basically intact examples dating from the first decade of the 20th century (e.g., Nos. 1-10). Furthermore, the plethora of T-plan cottages as well as hip-roofed and gable-front duplexes, and shotgun dwellings represent versions of common, urban worker housing of this period in the South (McAlester and McAlester 1987, 90, 92; Jakle, et al. 1989, 131-132, 145-147, 161-162; Mattson 1987, 291-293).

Houses: Nationally Popular Domestic Styles

The North Charlotte Historic District includes a collection of middle-income dwellings that were all erected on land owned by the North Charlotte Realty Company in the early 20th century. Located at the southeast side of the district, these dwellings are relatively intact, well-crafted examples of nationally popular styles: the vernacular Victorian; the Colonial Revival; and the bungalow. The houses were located too far from downtown Charlotte to attract commuters, and so were occupied by a variety of skilled craftsmen and the shopkeepers and clerks who worked in the district's commercial area.

One-story, frame vernacular Victorian cottages line the 600 block of East 35th Street (Nos. 167-170) as well as the 3200 block of Spencer Street (Nos. 153-155), and others are distributed along adjoining blocks. Representing dwellings of similar design built in the same period in the county's small towns as well as in Charlotte's developing middle-class neighborhoods and streetcar suburbs (examples survive in the Fourth Ward, Dilworth, and Elizabeth, for instance), these Victorian-inspired houses are characterized by hip roofs, decorative gables, projecting bays, and porches that wrap around the main facades (Hanchett 1986; Gatz 1987). The most intact examples retain turned porch posts and sawn brackets (e.g., No. 187).

A notable Colonial Revival dwelling, and the only contributing two-story residence in the district, is the 1918 Paul Berryhill Moore House (No. 296). Its distinctive gambrel-front form with patterned wood shingles in the upper story and a small balcony illustrates a version of the style that was built occasionally in several other Charlotte neighborhoods at this time, including Plaza-Midwood (south of North Charlotte) and Dilworth. The house's compact but stylish design reflected Moore's social status as a skilled carpenter, and represented a smaller, economical interpretation of the substantial

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gambrel-roofed residences appearing in the early 20th century in the city's most fashionable neighborhoods, including Myers Park (Hanchett 1986).

The historic district also contains a variety of handsome bungalows built in the 1920s. Designed with such hallmarks of the style as low-slung roofs, exposed rafters, and assertive porches with tapered posts on brick piers, versions with gable-front, hip, or cross-gable roofs line the 700 and 800 blocks of East 35th Street.

Commercial and Civic Buildings

North Charlotte's small business district includes contributing buildings typical of early 20th-century main-street architecture in Mecklenburg County (Gatza 1987). Although many ground floors have been modernized since World War II and a small number of upper stories have been remodelled with bright-colored metal veneers, most have intact brick upper floors with simple corbelled cornices. The most intact examples, notably the Hand Pharmacy Building (No. 328) and the Lowder Building (No. 22), feature ground-floor shopfronts with large display windows, slant-back entrances, and clear-glass transoms that once characterized shopfronts of numerous small commercial buildings across the county. Few today remain so intact.

The commercial district also features the handsome, remarkably preserved 1936 Fire Department Company No. 3 (No. 23). It is believed to have been designed by noted Charlotte architect Charles Christian Hook, who had designed similar, though larger fire stations elsewhere in the city. Hook designed scores of fashionable residences in the Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Mission styles throughout Dilworth, Myers Park, and other developing, wealthy Charlotte neighborhoods during the early decades of this century (Hanchett 1986; Oswald 1987). The Neo-Classical inspired fire station in North Charlotte is highlighted by a brick-veneered, pedimented main facade.

→ Textile Mills

Together and individually, the three textile plants in North Charlotte are essentially intact, architecturally important industrial complexes. They retain original stylistic elements, giving each aesthetic appeal, while exemplifying in their basic forms and materials textile mill complexes that emerged throughout Mecklenburg

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County and the region during the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Gatza 1987; Huffman 1987; Hanchett 1986; Kaplan 1981, 28-30). Highland Park Mill No. 3 (No. 323), the Mecklenburg Mill (No. 344), and the Johnston Mill (No. 342) each represents fire-resistant "standard mill construction" developed in New England at the behest of fire insurance companies at the end of the 19th century. The walls of each plant are of common-bond brick construction. Interiors retain hardwood columns, beams, and floors that were extremely slow to burn and would not bend in an intense fire (as metal would). Each mill also retains a variety of exemplary subsidiary buildings and structures.

The imposing Highland Park Mill No. 3 is a National Register property that qualifies for the Register for its architectural as well as historical significance. States the 1987 National Register nomination: "The Highland Park Mill No. 3 is a place of exceptional architectural significance to the City of Charlotte and to the South" (Huffman 1987). In its massive scale, elements of style, and assortment of representative outbuildings, it is the finest surviving textile factory in the county. Outside the city limits of Charlotte, only the Anchor Mill in Huntersville remains basically intact; but it is much smaller and less decorative than Highland Park No. 3 (Gatza 1987). Within the city, only the Alpha Mill features a crenellated stair tower, and only the three-story Hoskins Mill can rival it as an intact example of a large-scale, early 20th-century textile manufacturing operation (Hanchett 1986). Concludes the National Register nomination:

Compared to other mills in Charlotte, Highland Park No. 3 is greater in scale, has more outbuildings, and has the largest and most decorated tower of the extant mills. Only the Hoskins Mill is so nearly intact as an original mill structure...(Huffman 1987).

→ The Mecklenburg Mill also survives largely intact. A locally Designated Historic Property, it was hailed in the Designation Report as being "among Charlotte's best-preserved early textile factories, despite the fact that it has been long vacant" (Huffman 1986). The mill includes original design features, notably a decorative front stair tower. Its original cotton warehouse and firehose storage sheds remain in place and intact, typifying these textile-related building types of this period (Kaplan 1981, 29).

Finally, the Johnston Mill also continues to represent an early

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20th-century textile factory. The plainest of the three mills, it retains original decorative cast-concrete trim, and the site contains a representative cotton warehouse and contemporary machine storage building.

CONCLUSION

The year 1939, the current 50-year cut-off point for eligibility to the National Register, is also an appropriate end to the North Charlotte Historic District's period of significance. While the heyday of North Charlotte and other mill districts in Mecklenburg County was around World War I, when the demand for textile products skyrocketed, the historic district continued to grow, albeit slowly, into the era of the Great Depression. During the Depression the mills here reduced production and periodically shut down entirely. But they continued to offer some of the steadiest employment in the region, attracting a constant flow of rural workers who could no longer earn a living from the soil (Ralph C. Austin Interview, Southern Oral History Program 1979). Thus in 1939, North Charlotte appeared much as it had several decades earlier. The mills were still active along the railroad tracks and their workers continued to occupy company-owned cottages and patronize the commercial district. North Charlotte remained at the edge of the city, surrounded by farms and fields.

After World War II, this scenario changed. Beyond the mill district, postwar brick-veneered dwellings appeared, and North Charlotte was swallowed up within the larger city. More critically, the textile mills underwent changes in management and operation, and eventually shut down permanently. By the postwar era, the Johnston Group, headed by David R. Johnston, grandson of Charlotte and Cornelius, North Carolina entrepreneur James Worth Johnston, controlled all of the mills in North Charlotte (Hanchett 1986). Johnston sold off all the worker housing to their occupants or other interested parties in 1953. In 1969, with the aging mills proving unprofitable, Johnston closed both the Highland Park No. 3 and Mecklenburg mills. In 1975, the Johnston Mill finally closed, after being sold several years earlier to a pair of Richmond, Virginia businessmen. Writes local historian Thomas W. Hanchett, "The closing of the Johnston Mill marked the end of an era not only for North Charlotte but for the city as a whole." For by the mid-1970s the Johnston Mill was Charlotte's last major operating textile mill. Hanchett continues, "When the machines went silent, the city which had

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once been a national leader in textile production now no longer spun cotton into yarn" (Hanchett 1986).

Although the textile era has passed, the North Charlotte mill district survives largely intact. The houses are almost all occupied and are typically in good repair, owing primarily to federally funded renovations in the 1970s (Charlotte Observer, March 25, 1984). Residents are mostly working class, white homeowners and renters. While the former mills today are either vacant or underutilized, plans have been drawn for their restoration and adaptive use. In 1986, a "concept study" sponsored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission explored the use of Highland Park Mill No. 3 for elderly housing. The study also proposed the conversion of the Mecklenburg Mill to artists' studios, and the Johnston Mill to an outlet mall (Charlotte Observer, September 7, 1986). Reflecting a major chapter in the history of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Charlotte may once again become the site of innovation and economic vigor, ensuring its vitality and physical preservation well into the next century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

☒ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 155.5 acres

UTM References:

A

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

B

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

C

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

D

Zone	Easting	Northing
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☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the North Charlotte Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "North Charlotte Historic District" based on City of Charlotte topographic maps and drawn to a scale of 1"=200'.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the most visually cohesive, intact group of historical and architecturally significant industrial, residential, commercial, and civic properties in North Charlotte. They represent the overwhelming majority of buildings and structures 50 years of age or older in this community and embody the development of the textile-mill district here.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard L. Mattson, Suzanne S. Pickens, Gary L. Schmidt

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UTM REFERENCES

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	17	516800	3899860
B	17	517480	3900380
C	17	517400	3900460
D	17	518060	3900580
E	17	518060	3900540
F	17	518340	3900580
G	17	518400	3900140
H	17	517920	3899600

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IDENTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

North Charlotte Historic District
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
Photographer: Suzanne S. Pickens
8-25-89

N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh

1. Faison Street mill houses and Highland Park Mill No. 3 water tower; looking south
2. Mallory Street mill houses; looking south
3. Mallory Street mill houses, front facades, looking north
4. Side-gable mill house, front facade, 2810 North Davidson Street, looking south
5. Side-gable mill house, interior of west front room, 2810 North Davidson Street, looking south towards rear ell
6. Highland Park Mill No. 3, front facade, looking southeast
7. North Davidson Street, 3200 block, commercial buildings, looking east from East 35th Street
8. Charlotte Fire Department No. 7, front facade, 3210 North Davidson Street, looking south
9. Dr. Thomas F. Costner House, front facade, noncontributing, 3228 North Davidson Street, looking southeast
10. Noncontributing commercial buildings, front facades, 500 block East 36th Street, looking southeast
11. Mecklenburg Mill, front facade, looking north
12. T-plan mill house, front facade, 500 Mercury Street, looking west
13. Vernacular Victorian house, front facade, 515-517 East 35th Street, looking east
14. Bungalow, front facade, 813 East 35th Street, looking east



